# Ministry of Labour 

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## Summary of the Monthly Statistics

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## Employment

}

Full details on
pages
The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-August was $24,610,000$. This was 104,000 more than in July. Employment rose in most industries and services.

## Unemployment

There were 303,600 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 13th September and 11,700 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of $315,300(1.4$ per cent. of all employees). Between 9th August and 13th September unemployment fell by 24,000 . There were decreases in nearly all manufacturing industries, and increases in agriculture, construction and the service industries. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 22,000 . The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was $151,000-49 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by nearly 8,000 to 287,000 ; the seasonally adjusted number fell by 3,000 to 321,000 .

## Unfilled Vacancies

There were 392,000 unfilled vacancies on 8 th September, 30,000 less than on 4th August.

## Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 14th August 1965 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the 455 manufacturing industries was $1,835,000$ and the estimated number on short-time was 47,000 .

## Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th September (January 1956= 100) were, respectively, 148.0 and $160 \cdot 2$, compared with 147.8 and $159 \cdot 9$ (revised figures) at 31st August.

## Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 14 th September (January $1962=100$ ) was $113 \cdot 0$, compared with $112 \cdot 9$ at

## Stoppages of Work

About 80,100 workers were involved in September in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: 473 they lost about 147,000 working days.

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

## MANUFACTURE，JUNE 1965

In January 1963 the Ministry of Labour instituted a new
series of enquiries into the earnings and hours of adult male menual workers，analysed by occupation．The enquiries are carried out twice each year under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947．The results of the January 1965 enquiry，relating to
engineering industries，shipbuilding and ship repairing， chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture，were published in the May 1965 issue of this Gazetre（pages 196
to 207）． This article summarises the results of the sixth enquiry
carried out in June 1965．The results of the third enquiry in the construction industries，also held in June 1965，will form
the subject of a separate article in a subsequent issue of this the subject of a separate article in a subsequent issue of this

Coverage of industries included
Enquiry forms were sent to about 2,620 employers in Great Britain with 25 or more employees engaged in the
following industries：mechanical engineering（Minimum List Headings 331 to 349 of the Standard Industrial Classification）； electrical engineering（M．L．H．H． 361 and 363 to 369 ）；manine
engineering（M．L．H．370．2）；vehicle manufacture（M．L．Hs． 381 to 385）；certain other metal goods industries（M．L．Hs． 391,393 and 399）；shipbuilding and ship repairing（M．L．H． 370．1）；chemical manufacture（M．L．Hs．271， 272 and 276）；
and iron and steel manufacture（M．L．H．s 311 and 312）． and iron and steel manufacture（M．L．H．s 311 and 312 ）．
Enquiry forms were sent to all firms with 500 or more Enquiry forms were sent to all firms with 500 or more
employees，to a 50 per cent．sample of those with between 100
and 499 employees and to a 10 per cent．sample of those with and 499 employees and to a 10
between 25 and 99 employees．
Of the 2,620 enquiry forms sent out，nearly 2,450 were
returned suitable for tabulation，analysed as follows：－

|  | $=5=$ |  |
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| － | \％ | \％ |
| P＝ | \％ | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ \％${ }^{\text {wid }}$ |
| W＝ | \％ | 骼 |

The results of the enquiry，after adjustment for sampling in the engineering industries， 73,000 in shipbuilding， 74,000 in the engineering industries， 130000 in shipbuilding，
in chemical manufacture and 190,000 in iron and steel manu－
facture，who were at work during the whole or part of the facture，who were at work during the whole or part of the pay－week which included 16 th June 1965 （2nd June for iron
and steel）．The enquiry did not，however，cover all adult male manual workers in these industries，e．g．，it did not include transport workers，storemen，warehousemen or canteen
workers workers．
Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay－week，particulars of the nearest week of
an ordinary character were substituted．Occupations in respect of which information was sought varied between
industry and industry in order to make the results as significant industry and industry in order to make the results as significant
as possible．In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from as possible．In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from
workers paid by results except that in shipbuilding information about individual occupations was collected for payment－by－
result workers only．Information about timeworkers in this result workers only．Information about timeworkers in this
industry was，however，obtained in summary form（see Table 1 （b））．Employers were asked to state against each
Then occupational heading the number of men at work in the
specified pay－week the number of hours worked，including specified pay－week；the number of hours worked，including
overtime；the number of overtime hours；and total earnings． Employers in engineering，shipbuilding and iron and steel
manufacture gave information about the amount of overtime Employers in engineering，shipbuilding and ive information about the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings；employers in chemical
manufacture gave information about the amount of overtime

## earnings．Information concerning the number of men $w$ worked overtime was supplied by employers in shipbuilding

## Changes in earnings：January－June 1965

For each of the industries included in the enquiry possible to study the changes in average earnings betwe
January and June 1965．Too much weight must January and June 1965．Too much weight must not particular industry group since each enquiry related only to specific pay－week in the month con
did not relate to matched samples．
The following table relates tos．all establishments in all the
de engineering industries covered．Separate figures are given skilled and semi－skilled men and for labourers，details
timeworkers and payment－by－result workers being 578 separately．In the June 1965 enquiry timeworkers num 578,318 in all，made up of 272,014 skilled men， 231,22 semi－skilled and 75,080 labourers：payment－by－result worke
totalled 566,200 of whom 265,609 were skilled， 276,982 w totalled 56,290 of whom 265,609 were
semi－skilled and 23,699 were labourers．


During the period under review there have been no changes in nationally negotiated rates of wages in government industrial establishments were increased by
week for skilled men and by 5 ．or 4 s ．according to are week for skilled men and by 5 s ．or 4 s ．，according to area，
non－skilled men．Average weekly earnings，including non－skiled men．Average weekly earnings，incluaing
time premium，rose for each of the individual classes
workers shown in the above table the increase ranging frim workers shown in the above table，the increases ranging from 10 s ． 7 d ．for skilled timeworkers to 16 s ． 3 d ．for payment－b
result labourers．Average hourly earnings excluding ored time premium，also rose，the absolute increases ranging
1.9 d ．to 3.3 d and the percentage incrases varying 1.9 d ．to 3.3 d ．and the percentage increases varying bet
2.1 and 4.4 ．
Hours wor

Hours worked by all workers in engineering covered returns received rose slightly，averaging $46 \cdot 1$ as against in January 1965，but still below the peak figure of 46 June 1964.
The first table on the next page gives similar informait
for all establishments in the shipbuilding and ship repa for all establishments in the shipbuilding and ship rep
industry．In the June 1965 enquiry timeworkers num 17,557 in all，comprising 8,935 skilled men， 3,125 semi－sh and 5,497 labourers；payment－by－result workers totat
55,902, of whom 38,561 were skilled， 11,086 semi－skilled 55,902 ，of whom 38,56
6,255 were labourers．
No changes in rates of pay were negotiated nation
in the private sector of the shipbuilding and ship repait in the private sector of the shippuilding and ship repa
industry during the period under review，but minimum industry during the period under review，but minimum
rates in Navy Department dockyards were increased by rates in Navy Department dockyards were increas．
week for skilled men and 5 ．for non－skilled men．

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All Establishments：Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing
rape weekly earnings incluaing ons




## Average hourly carnings excluding




##  <br> <br> 

 <br> <br> }

Average weekly earnings，including overtime premium，rose for all of the categories of workers shown separately in the
above table，the increases ranging from 7s．for labourers on timework to 30 s．1d．for skilled payment－by－result workers．
Average hourly earnings，excluding overtime premium，also Average hourly earnings，excluding overtime premium，also
rose，the absolute increases ranging from 0.5 d ．to 5.3 d ．，and Ave percentage weekly hours worked in the industry，as reflected by the returns received，continued to increase，being 48.0 hours per worker for June 1965 and $46 \cdot 1$ for the first encuiry in June 1963 ．
Information for all establishments in chemical manuacture is given in the table below．In the June 1965 enquiry time－
workers numbered 41,639 in all，consisting of 32,47 general workers and 9,202 craftsmen：payment－by－result workers
wotaled 32,361 of whom 25,498 were general workers and
tole ，863 craftsmen．

| All Establishments：Chemical Manufacture |
| :--- |
| ＿ |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { January } \\ \text { 1965 }\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { June } \\ \text { 1965 }\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Absolute } \\ \text { change }\end{array}$ |
| change |

##  <br>  <br> 

## 

## 


Taratsen
and
anementoby－resuli
general workers

There were no increases in minimum weekly wage rate tnduding overtime under review．Average weekly earnings，
Shown semium，rose for all categories of workers shown separately in the above table，the increases ranging
from 10s．7d．for payment－by－result craftemen rom 10 s ． 7 d ．for payment－by－result craftsmen to 23 s ． 7 d ．fo
aymment－by－result general workers．Average hourly earning
pacluding－by－result general workers．Average hourly earnings
exange premium also rose，the absolute increases
ranging from $3 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~d}$ ．to $6 \cdot 8 . \mathrm{d}$ ，and the percentage increases
farying between $4 \cdot 2$ and $6 \cdot 4$ ．
rying between 4.2 and 6.4 ．
Normal weekly hours of
Normal weekly hours of work of employees in the chemical
dustries were reduced from 42 to 40 during the period view．Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the June 1965 indries covered by the returns received were 46.9 A similar comparison relating to the iron and steel manu－ cturing industry is given in the table in the next column．In de up of 8,081 enquiry，timeworkers numbered 35,754
workers， 3,759 semi－skilled maintenance workers， 7,490 service workers and 9,126 labourers：payment－by－result workers
totalled 154,422 of whom 90,133 were process worker， 21,719
skiled maintenance workers 15,680 semiskilled maintenance tsilled maintenance workers， 15,680 semi－skilled maintenance workers， 14,423 service workers and 12，467 labourers．


There were no increases in the minimum basic rates during the period under review，but there were increases in the wactuating flat rate addition of the order or 3 s ． Jd ．to 4 s ．per
week according to district．Average weekly earnings，including
overtime premium，rose for all of the individual classes of workers shown in the table，the increases ranging from 5 s ．1d for service timeworkers to 15 ．11d．for semi－skilled main－
tenance workers on timework．Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium，rose for each of the individual excluding overtime premium，rose for each of the individual
classes of workers，the absolute increases ranging from 0.7 d ．
to 2.9 d ．，and the percentage increases varying between 0.8 to 2.9 d ．，and the percentage increases varying between 0.8
and 3.7 ．
Hours worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturin establishments covered by the returns received averaged
$46 \cdot 1$ in June 1965 as against $45 \cdot 9$ in January 1965 ．

## Definitions

Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings－by－ occupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963 hours worked，overtime premium，timeworkers and payment by－result workers and skilled，semi－skilled and unskilled workers．It should be pointed out in this connection that the premium，relate to actual hours worked and not to normal weekly hours of work，
The definitions
The definitions given referred to the engineering industries but they also apply to shipbuilding，chemical manufacture
and iron and steel manufacture with the following additiona points：
1．In shipbuilding（a）weekly hours include overtime and／or Sunday hours，and Sunday allowances over and above normal payments for Sunday hours are are included under＂payment－
（b）contract and lieu workers are by－result＂
2．In chemical manufacture（a）craftsmen＇s labourers are ncluded among general labourers；（b）overtime premium ha been calculated
by employers． employers．
3．In iron and steel manufacture（ $a$ ）lieu workers are included under＂payment－by－result＂；（b）service workers include al dult male mand

TABLE 1.-SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Ministry of Labour Gazette October IGes TABLE $2(a)$--REGIONAL ANALYSIS-ALL
ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*

 Eastern and Southern


Ean and


South Western


Midland

|  | $\begin{array}{\|ll} 449 \\ \begin{array}{l} 376 \\ 375 \\ 315 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ 480 \\ 440 \\ 348 \\ 348 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 426 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 456 \\ 354 \\ 294 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & 466 \\ & 467 \\ & 327 \\ & 327 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.2 \\ & 47.7 \\ & 47.9 \\ & 43.7 \\ & 43.7 \\ & 47.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1116 \cdot 6 \\ & 99 \cdot 8 \\ & 99 \cdot 1 \\ & 13 \cdot 9 \\ & 1209 \\ & 87 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{128}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yorkshire and Humberside |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 396 \\ & 335 \\ & 395 \\ & 296 \\ & 417 \\ & \hline 17 \\ & 370 \\ & 304 \\ & 304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36610 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 368 \\ 208 \\ 268 \\ 394 \\ 394 \\ 351 \\ 282 \\ 282 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47: 87.4 \\ & 49: 0 \\ & 46.6 \\ & 46 \cdot 0 \\ & 47 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| North Western |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 1 \\ & 47 \cdot 1 \\ & 47 \cdot 5 \\ & 45.4 \\ & 45: 5 \\ & 48: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 4 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 5: 8 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 8: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

Northern

| TABLE 2(b). - REGIONAL ANALYSIS SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING* |  |  |  |  |  | TABLE 2(c).- REGIONAL ANALYSIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Averamemesty | fumes | Alasase |  | ent hiout |  | ${ }^{\text {averam }}$ | mexty |  |  |  | cex houly |
|  |  |  | aters |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |
| Londor ond South |  |  |  |  |  | Londoon and South East |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cimid | coill | 戓:5 |  | cide |  | Timomersemt | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{461}^{467}$ | 8:4 |  | 8. |
|  |  | 等, |  | liat |  | come | ${ }_{4}^{485} 5$ | ${ }_{4}^{415} 3$ | ${ }^{46,9}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6 / 3}$ | ${ }_{\text {coin }}^{10.7}$ | ${ }^{1914}$ |

TABLE 2(b).-REGIONAL ANALYSIS- $\quad$ TABLE 2(c).- REGIONAL ANALYSIS -
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING* CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*


## 

## 




Yorkshire and Humberside

| 350 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |










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3
$$




|  | Average weekly |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Aporsiof } \\ & \text { oovrime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {Average hourly }}$ earnings |  |  | Average weekly |  | Average | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hours of } \\ & \text { overtime } \end{aligned}$ | Average fourly |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | including overtime premium | $\begin{aligned} & \text { excluding } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | excluding overtime |  |  |  | (exchathy |
| Midlands |  |  |  |  |  |  | Northern |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timeworke | 3828 | ${ }_{357}^{\text {s }}{ }_{2}^{\text {d }}$ | 47.1 | 6.9 | 97.6 | 91.1 |  |  | 334 |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Maintenancesill. } \\ \text { workers (skillec) } \ddagger}}{ }$ | 4363 | 4106 | 48.4 | 8.2 | 108.2 | 99.6 |  |  | 389 | 48.5 | ${ }_{9}^{6.9}$ | ${ }_{1068}^{90.1}$ |  |
|  | 436 | 4106 | $48 \cdot 4$ | 8.2 | 108.2 | 99.6 | Mainters (skillec) $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{412} 111$ | 362 5 <br> 352  | 51.9.9 | 12:20 | 95:4 | 83.7 85.6 |  | ${ }^{329} 10$ | ${ }_{305}^{288}$ | 49.4 | ${ }_{6.1}^{9.6}$ | ${ }^{80.7} 8$ |  |
|  | 3151 | 2904 | $49 \cdot 2$ | 9.8 | 76.8 | ${ }_{70.8}$ |  | 31211 | 281 | 48.3 | 8.3 | ${ }^{82} 78$ | ${ }_{70.4}^{70.4}$ |
|  | 4192 | 4031 | 45.7 | 5.6 | $110 \cdot 1$ | 1059 |  | 388 | 377 | 44.7 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 104-2 | 101.2 |
| Mainorenars (skeciled) $\ddagger$ | 4707 | 4387 | 46.8 | 7.5 | 120.7 | 112 |  | 440 | 414 | 45.8 | 6.0 | 115-3 | 108.5 |
|  | ${ }^{404} 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Servie workerst .: | ${ }_{3}^{401}{ }_{4}^{40}$ |  | 49.5 47 | 8.8.8 | - 97.2 | ${ }^{917.6}$ | Service workers $\ddagger$ Labourers. | [ $\begin{array}{r}343 \\ 393 \\ 39\end{array}$ | (1)362 <br> 332 <br> 38 | 47.4 47 | \% $\begin{gathered}7.1 \\ 6.9\end{gathered}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 96.9.9 } \\ & 91.8\end{aligned}$ | (80.5 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside |  |  |  |  |  |  | Scotland§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 416 | 39211 | $47 \cdot 4$ | 7.7 | 105 | 99.4 |  | 2919 | 2638 | 45.8 | 7.1 |  | 69.1 |
|  | 44411 |  | $46 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |  | 2638 |  |  | $76 \cdot 4$ |  |
|  |  | 4174 | $46 \cdot 2$ | 6.4 | 115.5 | $108 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 393 <br> 358 | ${ }_{3}^{3656} 96$ | ${ }_{48}^{49} \cdot \mathbf{3}$ | ${ }_{7}^{8.1}$ | 859.7 | 88.9 88.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{313}$ | 2959 | $46 \cdot 2$ | 6.0 | 81.3 | 83.8 <br> 76.8 |  | 296 | ${ }_{249}^{27}$ | ${ }_{48 \cdot 6}^{46 \cdot 7}$ | 5.8. | ${ }_{\text {col }}^{76.1}$ | 70.2 |
|  | 4206 | 4028 | $45 \cdot 2$ | 5.6 | 111.7 | 106 |  | 413.7 | 387 | $45 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 108.2 | 101.5 |
|  | 4596 | 4282 | 46.7 | 7.3 | 118. | 110 |  | 452 | 416 | 47.2 | 7.7 | 115.0 | 105.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 382 \\ 3820 \\ \hline 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 358 & 6 \\ 305 & 6 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 3 \\ & 47.2 \\ & 47.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 95 \cdot 5 \cdot 0 \\ 84 \cdot-2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 8 \\ & 87 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline 7.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | - $\begin{array}{r}375 \\ 351 \\ \hline 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 356 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 354 \\ 354 \\ 317 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 48.99 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 9.0\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 3 \\ & 987: 9 \\ & 87 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | cos |
| North Western§ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timeworkers <br> Process workers $\ddagger$ workers (skilled) $\ddagger$ tenanc (semi-skilled) Labourers.. Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled) $\ddagger$ Maintenance workers Labourers.. | - ${ }_{42}$ | 375 | 52.5 | - $13 \cdot 2$ |  |  | Timeworkers Process workers $\ddagger$. workers (skilled) $\ddagger$ Maintenance (semi-skilled) $\ddagger$ | 3984 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105 | 100. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 96.6 | 85.8 |  | 486 | 418 | 49. | 9.8 | 117.8 | 101.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 296 | 2686 | 47.9 | $\overline{8.3}$ | $7 \overline{74 \cdot 1}$ | $67 \cdot 2$ | Service workersf.: | 377 <br> 345 <br> 34 | 351 <br> 314 <br> 8 | $45: 9$ 46.9 | 4.2 | 100.7 | ${ }^{93.6}$ |
|  | 4035 | 3799 | $46 \cdot 9$ | 6.0 | 103.1 | 97.1 | - B-R workerst | 471 | 456 | 44.4 | 2.5 | 127. | 23, 3 |
|  | 44911 | 42210 | 47.6 | 7.1 | 113.4 | $106 \cdot 6$ | Maintenance $($ elt.. |  | 500 | 43.6 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 7.1 |  |  | Mainitenanarce |  |  | 43.6 | 2.5 |  | 137.8 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{347}{ }^{4} 4$ | ${ }^{335} 22$ | 45:3 | 4.1 | 91.2 | 87 | workers (semi-skilled) $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{376}-9$ | 3570 | 46.9 | 6.0 | $96 \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{91}$ | Service workers $\ddagger$ | 425 <br> 421 <br> 353 <br> 3 11 | 406 <br> 388 <br> 10 <br> 9 | ${ }_{44 \cdot 1}^{44 \cdot 8}$ | 2.9 | ${ }_{96}^{112.9}$ | (10.9. |


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

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average weeklyearnings |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Average } \\ \text { hourso } \\ \text { ourtime } \\ \text { Worked } \end{array}$ | Average hourly earning |  |  | Average weeklyearnings |  | AverageaoursatorlyHirkdedoverctingoverime | Average <br> oursor <br> overtime worked | Average heury |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { inclucing } \\ \text { preemitime }} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (a) All engineering industries covered\\| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (ski |  |  | s. d |  |  | d. | d. |  |  | s. d. |  |  | d. |  |
|  | 44,560 | 407 | 38210 | $47 \cdot 1$ | 7.2 | 104.0 | 97.6 | ,949 | 4443 | 4261 | 45•3 | 5.6 | 117.7 | $112 \cdot 9$ |
| Turners and machinemen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) rated, at or above <br> fitters' rate | 30,284 | 40810 | 384 | $46 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $106 \cdot 7$ | $100 \cdot 2$ | 70,762 | 44010 | 42211 | $44 \cdot 9$ | 5.4 | 117.8 | 113.0 |
| (b) rated below fitters', |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3, 7 7,374 | ${ }_{3}^{341} 119$ | ${ }_{435}^{319} 7$ | ${ }_{45}^{46 \cdot 1}$ | ¢.7.7 | 89.0 121.7 | 83.2 115.7 |  | 40410 445 10 | 329 429 4 4 | ${ }_{44}^{44} 9$ | 4.8 4.9 | ${ }^{1199.4}$ | ${ }_{114.8}^{10.7}$ |
| Skilled maintenance fititers Skilled maintenance elec- | 17,164 | 4568 | 418 | 48.7 | 9.3 | $112 \cdot 6$ | 103.1 | 33 | 453 | 420 | 48.4 | 8.8 | 112.4 | 1042 |
|  | 11,295 | 4731 | 4296 | 49.2 | $9 \cdot 6$ | $115 \cdot 5$ | 104.8 | 2,535 | 461 | 427 | 48.8 | 8.9 | 113.4 | 105 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{12,571 \\ 3,132}}^{1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{443} 11$ |  | 48.0 | 8.7. | 111.0 | 101.7 108.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 1199.5 | ${ }_{\text {col }}^{\substack{10,3 \\ 1067}}$ |
| Shiterimetatar workers skilled) Moulders (lose patern) | ${ }_{6}^{13,940}$ | 41511 | $3901{ }^{40}$ | 46.5 | 6.7 | 1137.4 | ${ }^{1000.9}$ | 13,618 | ${ }_{457}^{40}$ |  | ${ }_{44 \cdot 1}^{44.5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.6}$ | ${ }^{124} 4$ | ${ }_{120.2}$ |
|  | (1,314 | 363 393 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 348 \\ & 303 \\ & 305 \\ & 308 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 7 \\ & 47.2 \\ & 46.6 \end{aligned}$ | 4.8 | 97.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 20.4 \end{aligned}$ | \%,466 | ${ }_{443}^{413} 1{ }^{2}$ | 4024 <br> 419 <br> 4 | ${ }_{46 \cdot 3}^{43} 4$ | 3.7 | 114:2 | (11.3. |
| All other adult skilled grates | 106,454 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labourers | ${ }^{223,550} 7$ | 380 $\begin{aligned} & 380 \\ & 310\end{aligned}$ | 353 $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 28611\end{aligned}$ | 47.7 47 | 8.0 | 95.8 77 | 88.9 71.9 | ${ }_{\substack{212,299 \\ 23,699}}$ | 426 320 0 | ${ }_{304}^{392} 11$ | 44:8 | S.3 | ${ }_{82}^{109.6}$ | ${ }_{76.1}^{10.3}$ |

[^0]| ${ }_{\text {chesaso moners }}$. |  |  |  |  |  | Pavment breatel worker |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | comme | Averasminexy | Numat |  | Averag haut | cimmen | Averammext | Antuas |  | Avengem hariv |
|  |  |  | coma | demed |  | andemememe |  |  |  |  |

(b) Shipbuilding and ship repairing* $\dagger$

2exam<br>



(c) Chemical manufacture*
-al wors



$\underset{\substack{\text { menenirian } \\ \text { Buididing craftsmen }}}{\text { min }}$

|  | s. d. | s. d. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{12,385}^{15,46}$ | 330 449 9 | 307 428 4 | 47.2 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,517}$ | ${ }_{4}^{441} 10$ | 414 390 3 | 51.7 54.6 |  |
| 294 | 3931 | 364.11 | 49.0 |  |
| 4,404 | 4373 | 403 | 47.8 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,270 \\ & 1,1,35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4451 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 445 \\ 406 \\ 406 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 415 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 415 \\ 379 \end{array} \\ & 379 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 464 \\ & 46.4 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ |  |


| 8.1 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8.3 | 11 |
| $12 \cdot 4$ |  |
| $13: 8$ | 102. |
| 8.6 | 9 |
| 8.8 | 10 |
| 7.7 |  |
| 7.3 | 11 |
| 7.4 | 10 |
| 7.0 |  |
| 10 |  | | $84 \cdot 0$ | $78 \cdot 2$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 \cdot 5$ | $106 \cdot 1$ |
| $102 \cdot 5$ | $96 \cdot 2$ |
| $92 \cdot 4$ | $85 \cdot 7$ |
| $96 \cdot 3$ | $89 \cdot 4$ |
| $109 \cdot 7$ | $101 \cdot 2$ |
| $110 \cdot 3$ | $107 \cdot 3$ |
| $111: 3$ |  |
| $105 \cdot 5$ | $98 \cdot 0$ |
| 107 |  | $\begin{array}{r}7,043 \\ 14,27 \\ 2,722 \\ 1,03 \\ 426 \\ 3,27 \\ 3 \\ 1,975 \\ 799 \\ 718 \\ \hline\end{array}$


(d) Iron and steel manufacture**§

## trocess workers excluding








## 






-Compinian Minimum L



8Payment
(92822)

TABLE 4.-SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRY GROUPS

(a) Mechanical engineering*

(b) Electrical engineering* $\dagger$









trades



Table 4.-Summary for Particular Industry Groups-continued


## 






|  |
| :---: |
|  |

(e) Marine engineering* $\dagger$

## 











Marine enginecring: 370.2


## 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 betwee 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 r standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders fo the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Price 25 s. By post 25 s. 11 d
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HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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or through any bookseller

Table 5.-Regional Analysis-All Engineering Inđustries Covered*-continued


|  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

(a) London and South Eastern $\dagger$



| 7,793 |  |  | 47.0 | 7.1 | 103.1 | $96 \cdot 9$ | 8,030 |  | $42911$ | 44.8 | 4.8 | 119.5 | ${ }_{115}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5,244 | 41 | 391 | 45.5 | 5.9 | $109 \cdot 3$ | 103.3 | 6,69 | 449 | 43010 | $44 \cdot 9$ | 5.3 | 119.9 |  |
| $\underset{\substack{1,253 \\ 5,753}}{5}$ | ${ }^{3289} 811$ | 311310 <br> 434 <br> 11 | 43: | ${ }_{5}^{5} 5$ | ${ }_{121} 1$ | ${ }_{\text {8 }}^{86}$ | 5,096 | ${ }^{389} \begin{aligned} & 387 \\ & 467\end{aligned}$ | 373 11 | 44:6 | 5.9 ${ }_{\text {5 }}$ | 104.8 128.1 11 | (10.7 $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 1250\end{aligned}$ |
| 3,049 | 466 | 4252 | 48.5 | 9.2 | $115 \cdot 4$ | 105-3 | 526 | 47710 | 449 | 48.2 | 8.0 | 118.8 | 111.7 |
| 1,7 | 4830 | 4384 | 48.7 | 9.5 | 118.9 | 107.9 | 286 | 48111 | 4524 | 48. | $8 \cdot 1$ | 119.8 | $112 \cdot 4$ |
| 2,269 |  |  | 47.2 | ${ }_{8}^{8.7}$ |  |  | 14 | 474 | 4458 | 48.6 | 8.2 | 117.3 | 110.1 |
| 2,296 | 470 <br> 41810 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 33828 \\ 392 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{46 \cdot 1}^{46.4}$ | 6.7 | 12 | 113.5 | 3,627 | 450 | 4362 | $43 \cdot 4$ | $\overline{3.7}$ | 124.6 | 20.7 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 19,488 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 360 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 316 \\ 408 \end{array}{ }_{4}^{4} \\ & 408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 388 \\ 388 \end{array}{ }^{6} \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 9 \\ & 45 \cdot \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 96.3 \\ 106 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 93: 4 \\ 10: 90 \\ 109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ 11,1515 \\ 11, \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 477 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 459 \\ 437 \\ 437 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 455 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 451 \\ 414 \end{array}{ }^{4} \\ & \hline 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 6 \\ & 43 \cdot 6 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 1: 8 \\ & 5: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1220 \cdot 9 \\ & 1200 \\ & 120: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.245 \\ & 115: 4 \\ & 115: 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 43,785 <br> 10,78 | 406 314 | (373111 | 47.5 4 | 8.9 | 102.7 80.0 | ${ }_{74} 94.5$ | 1, 1,577 | ${ }_{328}^{388}$ | ${ }_{309}^{369} 11$ | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 6}$ | 6.1 | 102 88.7 | 97.2. |

(b) Eastern and Southern

| 7,533 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. d. } \\ & 420 \quad 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $46 \cdot 4$ | 6.6 |  |  | ${ }^{8,115}$ |  |  | $46 \cdot 4$ | 6.6 | $113 \cdot 4$ | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5,414 | 412 | 387 | $46 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 107.0 | $100 \cdot 5$ | 8 | 43910 | 4184 | $46 \cdot 0$ | 6.2 | 114.8 | 109.2 |
| ${ }_{3}^{1,571}$ | 364 468 | 343 442 4 4 | 47:0 | 6.6 | 933:2 | 87.7 <br> 116.0 | 4,541 | ${ }_{422}^{375}$ | 358 402 4 4 | $45 \cdot 5$ $45 \cdot 8$ | ¢ 6.7 | 99.0 110.7 |  |
| 2,387 | 4584 | 4223 | 48.1 | 8.5 | $114 \cdot 4$ | $105 \cdot 4$ | 328 | 471 | 438 | 49.2 | 9.3 | 115.2 | ${ }^{106.3}$ |
| 1,516 | 471 | 4321 | 48.4 | 8.6 | 116.8 | 107.1 | 204 | 4777 | 4509 | $47 \cdot 6$ | 7.3 | 120.4 | ${ }^{113.7}$ |
| 2,0 | ${ }_{4}^{467} 4$ | 42911 | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 9.9 \\ & \hline 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 5 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} 1171 \\ 1210: 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 107.8 \\ 115: 7 \\ 10.7 \end{array}$ | 225 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 420 \\ 389 \end{array}$ | 397 <br> 378 <br> 4, | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 4: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} 1076 \\ 106: 2 \end{array}$ | 1016 |
| 1,14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \overline{341} \\ 18,948 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{429}^{335} 1{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{402}^{314}{ }^{31}$ | ${ }_{46}^{43 .}$ | 6.2 6.8 | 9 | 86.5 103.6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 423 } \\ \text { 7,074 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4452 432 45 | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 430 \\ 438 \\ 438 \\ 43 \\ 4 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}43 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 45\end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.5 \\ & 125.4 \\ & 114 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 46,318 | 400 <br> 342 | 373 <br> 318 <br> 8 | ${ }_{47}^{46.6}$ | 7.0 8.3 | 103 <br> 86.4 | ${ }_{80 \cdot 4}^{96}$ | 33,293 1,727 | ${ }_{4}^{465} 11$ | $\begin{array}{r}453 \\ 307 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 43.7 | 3.9 6.9 | 127.8 $84 \cdot 2$ | ${ }_{79.9}^{12.6}$ |

(c) South Western $\dagger$


(d) Midlands

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| 9,904 | $\begin{gathered} \text { s. d. } \\ 427 \text { s } \end{gathered}$ | $4080$ | $46 \cdot 4$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6,782 | 434 | 4123 | 45. |  |
| ci,460 | 332 <br> 475 <br> 18 | 312 456 4 1 | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 4}$ |  |
| 5,086 | 48110 | 4433 | 49.3 |  |
| 3,497 | 50411 | 4657 | $49 \cdot 4$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3,775 \\ & 17056 \\ & 17056 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4544^{43} \\ & 429 \\ & 429 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 418 \\ & 418 \\ & 478 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $48 \cdot 6$ <br> $\begin{array}{l}43 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 4\end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 331 \\ 39,37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 356 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 356 \\ 395 \\ 440 \\ 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 342 \\ & 35 \\ & 355 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.2 \\ & \text { an:4 } \\ & 45: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| S0,50,510 <br> 21,84 | $\begin{array}{ll}378 \\ 315 & \frac{1}{6}\end{array}$ | 354 294 5 | 47.8 |  |


| $6 \cdot 4$ | $110 \cdot 6$ | $105 \cdot 5$ | 17,847 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { s. d. } \\ 484 \\ \hline 48 \end{gathered}$ | $44 \cdot 1$ | 4.5 | $135 \cdot 6$ | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6 \cdot 3$ | 113.9 | 108.1 | ,640 | 4738 | 4604 | 43.8 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 129.8 |  |
| 7.2. | 87.7 128.4 | -82.5 | 26,223 3 | 452 <br> 467 <br> 48 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{ll}443 \\ 451 & 2 \\ 4\end{array}$ | 42.9 <br> 44 <br> 17 | 3.6 4.8 8 | 126.5 |  |
| 9.9 | 117.2 | 107.8 | 1,185 | 4675 | 433 | 47.6 | 8.4 | 117.9 |  |
| 9.9 | 12.7 | 3.1 | 678 | 4858 | 4484 | $49 \cdot 1$ | 9.1 | 118.7 |  |
| ${ }_{9}^{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112: 1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 111 \\ 13: 9 \end{array} \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | 103.2 <br> 115:4 <br> $108: 8$ | $\begin{array}{r} 647 \\ \text { } 47 \\ 3,770 \end{array}$ | 457 48 285 28 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 426 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 426 \\ 415 \\ 510 \end{array} \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 43: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116: 4 \\ & 117.7 \\ & 145: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 99:1 } \\ & \text { 190:0 } \\ & \text { 115: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 95.1 \\ \hline 89: 9 \\ 109: 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,071 \\ \text { a, } 9,604 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4248 \\ & 434 \\ & 477 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41711 \\ & 415 \\ & 464 \\ & 464 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41: 8: 8 \\ & 42: 96 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 3 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 6 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122: 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 113: 7 \\ 133: 4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2 | 959.0 | 89.0 73 | 73,295 | 436 348 4 4 | [42111 | 44.0 47.6 | S ${ }_{8}^{5.1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1188 \\ 87 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  |

(e) Yorkshire and Humberside



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2,871 | 377 | 34 | 48. | 8.5 | $93 \cdot 6$ | 86.9 | 3,885 | 399 | 3749 | 47.1 | 7.5 | 101.8 | 95.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,370 | 4033 | 3726 | 47.7 | 7.6 | $101 \cdot 5$ | 93.8 | 8,550 | 4290 | 4078 | 46-2 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 111.5 | 105.9 |
| ed below fitters' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toltrout fiters ald tur | 1,993 | 39 | , |  |  | 105.7 18 | 788:8 | 6,555 | ${ }_{432}^{37}$ | 354 | $45 \cdot 9$ | 6.3 6 | 98.5 | 92.6 |
|  | 1,123 | 4180 | 381 | 48.7 | 9.5 | 103.1 | 94.0 | 396 | 4258 | 388 | 49.8 | 10.7 | $102 \cdot 5$ | 93.5 |
|  | 663 | 43211 | 38811 | 48.7 | 10.0 | $106 \cdot 6$ | 95.7 | 209 | 4547 | 41010 | 49.9 | 11.0 | 109.3 | 98.8 |
|  |  | ${ }_{38}^{406} 0$ | ${ }_{362}^{362}$ |  |  |  |  | 196 286 28 |  | 5 | 48 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 6 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 4018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (led) | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{106}^{106.8}$ | 4.5 |
|  | 6,452 | 3969 | 3687 | 48 | 7.9 | . 2 | ${ }_{92}{ }^{8.1}$ | 5,160 | 417 |  | ${ }_{46 \cdot 9}$ |  | ${ }_{107}^{107}$ | -1.5 |
| grades | ${ }_{\substack{11,718 \\ 7,053}}^{\text {c, }}$ | ${ }_{291}^{335} 11$ | [ $\begin{aligned} & 308 \\ & 268\end{aligned}$ | 48. | 8.9 8 | 88.1 | ${ }_{6}^{76} 6$. | $\underset{\substack{15,294 \\ 2,47}}{\substack{\text { 2 }}}$ | 369 $\begin{aligned} & 360 \\ & 304\end{aligned}$ | 350 282 | 46.0 47.3 |  | $\xrightarrow{96.2}$ |  |

(f) North Western

\section*{| Siteres (skilled - Other than |
| :--- |
| Torotrom and Mainten- |} 4,562

3,795
7,59
2,590
2,037
1,134
1,7727
388
580
17
10,42
10,43
29.41
10,82






 |  | $45 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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- 「気
- Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: $331-349 ; 361 ; 363-369 ; 370 \cdot 2 ; 381-385 ; 391 ;$ 393; 399 .



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| (h) Scotland |
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$\qquad$




(i) Wales $\dagger$

* Comprising Minimum List Headings
+Where no figure is isiven, it is beause
a satisfactory basis for a general average.

| Summary | Averase weockly earninse inctuding |  |  |  |  | Averase hourly earnings extuding |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Janaury }}^{\substack{\text { Jaty }}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {January }}^{\text {des }}$ | ${ }_{\text {June }}^{\text {Jucs }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { June } \\ \text { İ93 }}}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Janaury } \\ \text { abt }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jum }}^{\text {June }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Janama }}^{\substack{\text { Japary }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jincs }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Shipbuilding and ship repairing (June 1963=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\vdots} \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | \% 118.1 |
| (c) Chemical manufacture (June 1963-100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | I |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{~} \\ & \bar{~} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | (116:2 |
| (d) Ifon and steel manufacture (January 1964=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | I \# $=$ \# \# |  |  |  |  |  | I |  |  |  |

## REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS ACT 1965: APPOINTED DAY

The Minister of Labour has recently made the Redundancy
Payments Act 1965 (Appointed Day) Order 1965 bringing into Payments Act 1965 (Appointed Day) Order 1965 bringing into
operation, with effect from 6th December, the Scheme provided
for by the

The provisions of the Scheme were described in detail in an
artile on page 341 of the August issue of this GAzETTE. The main
points are points are:
From 6th De
From th December employers will be liable to mole
employes with
ind whes satisty at ceast two years' service who become redundant
carnings, yearsty of fertain condititions.
Employers will be able to reclaim, through their local Employ-
ment Exchange, the major part of any redundancy payments they
are required
rere required to, the make. This part of any redundancy payments they a central fund main-
ained by additions to all employers' flatrat
tained by additions to all employers' flat-rate National Insurance
(22822)
contributions (other than Industrial Injuries contributions) for
employees aged 18 or over. The additions will be 5d. a week for men and 2 d . for women, to be paid from 6 th December. Employees will not have to pay anything towards the cost of the Regulations will provide that employers will have to give details
of anticipated red of anticipated redundancies, where payments will be involved, to
their local Employment Exchange at least two weeks before the their local Employment Exchange at least two weeks before the
employees are expected to be dismissed -four weeks where ten or employees are expected to be dismissed-fo
more employees will be entitled to payment.
Disputes arising on all questions under the Scheme will be
referred to tribunals with legally qualified chairmen and employers' referred to tribunals with legal
and workers' representatives.
Copies of a booklet explaining the Scheme have been widely
distributed to employers trade unions and interested distributed to empokloyers, expladede unions and interested organisations
and they may also be obtained, free of charge, from any Employment
Exchange.

## THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

The Ministry of Labour has recently issued the "Family
Expenditure Survey Report for 1964 ". It is obtainable from Her Expenditure Starionery Oofice, price $2 \mathrm{2s}$. .d. (postage extra).
Majesty's. Sta
The Report gives the results of the latest of the annal surves** The Report gives the results, of the latest of the annual surveys*
of household expenditure in the United Kingdom which are of household expenditure in the United Kingdom which are
carried out by the Ministry of Labour and the Government Social Survey.
Description of the Survey
Because of the suspension of initial visits for three weeks before
the date of the General Election, the effective sample in $1964(4,500)$ was rather smaller than usual. However, the response rate of 72 per
cent. was slightly higher than that for 1963 and is highly satisfactory cent. was slightly higher than that for 1963 and is highly satisfactory
for a survey which relies on voluntary co-operation. The households for a survey which relies on voluntary co-operation. The households
were asked to keep detailed expenditure records for 14 consecutive
days and to provide interviewers with additional information days and to provide interviewers with additional information
covering longer periods for certain payments which recur fairly covering
regularly.

The results of the Surrey
Earnings
An entirely new set of tables is introduced in this Report.
tathes present comprehensive
the unit the unit of analysis being the individual household member an
as with all survey as with all survey results hitherto pubblisheden, the hombenorod o
head of the houschold. Separate distributions of weekly head of the householl.-1separate aistrivotions classified by
are provided for full-time men and women
industry groups, distinguishing manual workers and all are provided for full-time men and women classified by
industry groups, , distinguishing manual workers and all
respectively. Adult workers are also analysed by selected respectively. Adult workers are also analysed by selected oc
tion groups professional and managerial, clerical, and assistants. Less detarailed analyses of eanagingerial, of clerical, and and
time women workers complete the series. Distributiond time women workers complete the series. Distributions
accompanied by arithmetic means, medians and quartiles
illustration illustration of the new analysis is contained in the table below
gives a distribution of weekly earnings of all men emplo gives a distribution of
selected industry groups.
: All Occupations by Industry
Number of full-time workers

|  | Number of full-time workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGES OF WEEKLY EARNINGS | $\underset{\substack{\text { Extractive } \\ \text { industries }}}{\text { a }}$ | Manufacturing industries | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Engineering } \\ & \text { and metal } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}$ | Service <br> industries | Construction | Transport | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Distributive } \\ & \text { trades } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {inctusties }}^{\text {All }}$ |
| Standard Industrial Classification Orders | I-II | III-xvi | $V-I X$ | xvil-xxiv | XVII | ${ }^{\text {XIX }}$ | $x \times$ | ${ }^{\text {I-xxIv }}$ |
|  | 18 27 27 16 17 11 21 16 16 18 18 12 12 9 | 13 <br> 26 <br> 26 <br> 39 <br> 53 <br> 62 <br> 86 <br> 83 <br> 65 <br> 75 <br> 75 <br> 65 <br> 85 <br> 57 <br> 54 <br> 87 | 15 <br> 13 <br> 18 <br> 16 <br> 33 <br> 39 <br> 46 <br> 46 <br> 46 <br> 40 <br> 56 <br> 61 <br> 40 <br> 21 <br> 21 | $\begin{gathered} 37 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 106 \\ 106 \\ 110 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 24 \\ \hline 45 \\ \hline 63 \\ \hline 75 \\ \hline 99 \\ 70 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 25 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 27 \\ & 26 \\ & 14 \\ & 13 \\ & 15 \\ & 13 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| all above ranges | 221 | 874 | 517 | 1,089 | 246 | 239 | 172 | 2,184 |
| MEAN LOWER QUARTILLE MEPER QUARTiLE |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { f } 9 \text { s. } 12 \\ & \hline 15 \\ & 17 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{q} 9.5 \\ & 19 \\ & 15 \\ & 189 \\ & 2116 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f} 8 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 18 \\ & 13 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & \hline 15 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{c} \text { si } 11 \\ 171512 \\ 191915 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x} \text { s. } \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f} 17 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & 1210 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |



## Household characteristics

This Report continues the comprehensive coverage of household
characteristics which was begun in last year's Report. The customcharacteristics which was begun in last year's Report. The custom-
ary single variate distributions of household characteristics are given, together with a series of cross-classificitains in which the households are classified by ranges of household income as well as
by one of the following characteristics: head of household income, by one of the following characteristics: head of household income,
Standard Region, area type, tenure of dwelling size of household, household composition and occupation of head of household. A
new table in this group analyses households containing a working new tabe in this group analyses households containing a working
married woman by household income and the number of children
in the household.

Sources of household income
This important series introduced in last year's Report is continued This important series introduced in last tear's Report is continued
and expanded. Eight sources are given incluting wages and
salarie, bes. andaries, business or professional income, investment income and state benefits. The sources of household income analysis covers all
household in the sample households grouped by administrative households in the sample, houscholds grouped by administrative
area and lastly, households grouped by size. The following is an
example of the tabulations for all households in the survey.

Sources of Household Income


Expenditure tables
The 12 tables are similar in layout to those in earlier Reports.
As before, the average weekly household expenditure on over 100



different goods and services is given, together with the averge
weekly income. Information is also provided about the averege weekly income. Information is also provided about the avergag
size and composition of every group of households for which separate details of expenditure are given.
In addition to the now customary two tables giving three In addition to the now customary two tables giving thre-year
moving averages of household expenditure and expenditure within moving averages of household expenditure and expenditure within
nine ranges of household income respectively, the following ter
tables are included in the 1964 Report.
Expenditure by income of head of household
Expenditure by administrative area and inco
nd income of houschoid Greater London conurbation
Small urban areas
Rural Districts
Expenditure by size of household and by household income:
Expendiure by
One person
Two persons
Two persons
Three persons
F
Four persons ${ }_{\text {Five or }}$
Five or more persons
The following table summarises details for all households indiuter
in the 1964 . The following table summarises details for all households ind
in the 1964 Survey and provides comparable figures for 1963 Average Size, Composition, Income and Expenditur
Housholds Co-operating in 1963 and 1964


This section is new. For some purposes distributions of the
amounts spent by individual households are of more interest than the averages for groups of households. Accordingly, distributions
of eight selected components of housing expenditure are given for of eight selected components of housing expenditure are given for
houscholds classified by household incomes within a classification housholds classified by household incomes within a classification
by the four main types of tenure- Local Authority dwellings rented
unfurnished, other dwellings rented unfurnished, dwellings in
process of purchase by occupier and dwellings fully owned by occupier.
The following is the distribution of total housing costs for all sample households. It is part of a table which gives similar details

Total Housing Costs by Household Income: All Households

| WEEKLY INCOME <br> OF HOUSEHOLD | Number of households paying (weekly) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { houllolds } \\ \text { oucording } \\ \text { expenditure } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IId } \\ & \text { but } \\ & \text { lus.er } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 10 \mathrm{~s}_{\mathrm{s}} \\ \text { butd } \\ \text { 15nder } \\ \text { 15s. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{~s} \text { s. } \\ & \text { but } \\ & \text { 2uns. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 20s. } \\ \text { but } \\ \text { bus.er } \\ \text { 25s. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 25 \mathrm{ss} \\ \text { but } \\ \text { 3us.er } \end{array} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \mathrm{~s} \text { ier } \\ \text { but } \\ 3 \text { uns. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { buss } 3 \text { s.er } \\ \text { 4us. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { but ins } \\ \text { bus. } \\ \text { Sid } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sos. } \\ \hline \text { but onder } \\ \text { 60S. } \end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{t 30}^{200} \text { or more }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 57 \\ & 22 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 84 \\ & 34 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83 \\ 109 \\ \text { 109 } \\ 23 \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 94 \\ & 83 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58 \\ \hline 16 \\ \hline 172 \\ 53 \\ 53 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 1,5 \\ \\ 72 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \\ 97 \\ 108 \\ 72 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 143 \\ & 192 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & \substack{68 \\ 88 \\ 119} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 63 \\ 91 \\ 193 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 477 \\ & 984 \\ & 894 \\ & 7129 \end{aligned}$ |
| ALL INGOME GROUPS | 137 | 174 | 279 | 292 | 299 | 340 | 310 | 493 | 296 | 360 | 2,980 |

The other seven tables cover similarly, with appropriate ranges,
rents, rateable values, rates, dwelling insurance, housing costs, rents, rateable values, rates, dwelling insurance, housing costs,
mortgage payments and the number of rooms solely occupied. Household equipment
Another interesting new analysis in this Report shows the
incidence of possession of selected items of household goods in
Another interesting new analysis in this Report shows the
incidence of possession of selcected items of houshold goods in
various groups of households. The goods identified comprise a
telephone, washing machine, refrigerator, car, central heating,
television and radio. There are two tables showing the percentage of households with these goods. The first groups households by household income within administrative area and the second by The following is an extract from the first table giving the figures for all the sel
conurbation.

| $\underset{\text { WEEKLY INCOME OUSEHOLD }}{\text { OF }}$ | Percentage of households in sample having: |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number ofhuoushondsin sample |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Telephone | $\substack{\text { Washing } \\ \text { machine }}^{\text {a }}$ | Refrigerator | Car | Full or partial central heating | Television | ${ }_{\text {Radio }}^{\substack{\text { Ricence }}}$ |  |
| $£ 20$ but under <br> $£ 30$ or more <br> . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9/6 } \\ & 16 \\ & 36 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% / 7 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \\ & 43 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 / 7 \\ & 47 \\ & 47 \\ & 87 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \hline 1 \\ & 21 \\ & 36 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\%$ 3 3 10 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 61 \\ & 71 \\ & 81 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | 20 20 15 10 |  |
| ALL INCOME GROUPS | 39 | ${ }^{41}$ | 56 | 37 | 13 | 78 | 12 | 495 |

## THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

VOLUME III NUMBER 3

## A SYMPOSIUM ON PLANNING FOR RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

A Survey of the Development of Manpower Planning Policies
A Simple Arithmetical Approach to Career Planning and Recruitment
Models for Planning Recruitment and Promotion of Staff
Wage and Salary Policies for Recruitment


Joint Consultation and Meetings of Primary Working Groups in Power Stations
Measurement and Appraisal of the Performance of Foremen G. Westerlund \& L. Strömberg
The Role of Collective Bargaining in France:
The Case of Unemployment Insurance
Copies and full details of this and all previous issues are available from:
The British Journal of Industrial Relations, (Dept.ML5), London School of Economics,
Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2
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## SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The introduction of a new method of adjusting monthly unemploy-
ment statistics for normal seasonal variations was announced in an ment statistics for normal seasonal variations was announced in an
article on pages 382 to 386 of the September 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. II It that issue, tables were given of the numbers of
persons, other than school-leavers, registered as wholly unemployed persons, ther Grat
in Grat Brian, he Standars Regions of England, Wales and
Scotland for the period January 1950 to August 1965 and the Scotland for the period January 1950 to August 1965 and the
corresponding seasonally adjusted figures obtained by the new certhod. The figures for September r inures are given on page 456 of
mhis issue. For these purposes, a shool-leaver is defined to this issue. For these purposes, a school-leaver is defined to be any
person under 18 years of age, not in full-time education, who is person under 18 years of age, not in full-time education, who is
registered for employment at a Youth Employment Office but has not yet entered insured employment.
In the tables on this and the following pages, similar data for the period January 1950 to September 1965 are given for the undermentioned series of monthly statistics of the numbers of persons
registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain:(a) Males, other than school-leavers;
(b) Females, other than school-leavers;
and persons who were previously employed in
(c) industries covered by the Index $\begin{aligned} & \text { S.I.C. Orders } \\ & \text { (1958 edition) }\end{aligned}$
(d) manufacturing industries $\quad . \quad . . \quad$.. II-XVIII (e) the construction industry ( $f$ ) agriculture, forestry and fishing (g) transport and communication
$(h)$ the distributive trades (h) the distributive trades
(j) all other industries and services

For this purpose, series $(j)$-all other industries and services-
includes registered unemployed persons aged 18 and includes registered unemployed person saged 18 and services-
classified to a specific industry because they had not been in recet
civil employment in Great Britain- for example ex-service civil employment in Great Britiain-for example neteservence in recent
who have completed their discharge or release leave, married sonel who have completed their discharge or release leave, married women
and inmigrants seeking employment either for the first time or after
a substantial period without civil employment. Corresponding figures for later months (i.e., October 1965
onwards) will be published regularly in this GAZETTE. Until May 1959, the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial
Classification was used for the classification of the registered unemployed; from June 1959 onwardss, the 1958 edition has been
used. Consequently aved. Consequently, precise data analysed by industry are en
avat
completerer for the whole of the period from January 1950 on a completely uniform basis. To estimate the normal seasonal
constants and factors for the industrial unemployment series, it has
therefore bes. therefore been necessary to make adjustments to the original d data
up to May 1959 and construct series which are, so far as possib up to May 1959 and construct series which are, so far as possible,
on a comparable basis throughout the period, viz, June 1994 to
May 1965, on which the constants and factors have been estimated May 1965, on which the constants and factors have beem estimated.
These adjustments were made by transerring the number unem.
ployed in wholesale bottling from manufacturing industries to the These adjustments were made by transferring the numbers unem.
ployed in wholesale bottling from manufacturing industries the
distributive trades and the numbers in motor vehicle repairing and distributive trades and the numbers in motor vehicle repairing and
garages. boot and dhoe repairing and the production and priting of cinematograph films from manufacturing industries to the residual
group of all other industries and services.
The seasonally adjusted figures from June onwards have been
calculated by using the results of the analyses of the June 1949 to
May 1965 data. The normal seasonal constants and factors in current use for each
series are available on request from the Director series are available on request from the Director of St
(Division Statistics B.1), 26 King Street, London S.W.1.

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : 1950 TO 1965

| (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| Males (EXCluding school-leavers)(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { February } \\ & \text { March } \\ & \text { April } \\ & \text { May.. } \\ & \text { June.. } \\ & \text { July.. } \\ & \text { August } \\ & \text { September } \\ & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2544 \\ & 259 \\ & 241 \\ & 244 \\ & 212 \\ & 11959 \\ & 18989 \\ & 1880 \\ & 200 \\ & 190 \\ & 201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 198 \\ & 178 \\ & \hline 159 \\ & \hline 1720 \\ & \hline 1115 \\ & \hline 1159 \\ & \hline 192 \\ & \hline 158 \\ & \hline 158 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 228 <br> 224 <br> 213 <br> 1190 <br> 174 <br> 114 <br> 136 <br> 141 <br> 141 <br> 152 <br> 159 <br> 157 <br> 157 |  |  |  |  |  | 317 307 285 251 234 2313 2023 205 205 223 232 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 308 \\ & 304 \\ & 304 \\ & 299 \\ & 2975 \\ & 2780 \\ & 2890 \\ & 390 \\ & 303 \\ & 3396 \\ & 396 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| (b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January Ferarary Farrary April Mayi.. Jane.: July Subist Sotiterber October November December | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & 217 \\ & 217 \\ & 2114 \\ & 2114 \\ & 2224 \\ & 224 \\ & 2216 \\ & 2101 \\ & 2108 \\ & 193 \\ & 192 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 1164 \\ & 1178 \\ & 1178 \\ & 1185 \\ & 1203 \\ & 2010 \\ & 2111 \\ & 2117 \\ & 2200 \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 1148 \\ & 1148 \\ & 114 \\ & 1134 \\ & 130 \\ & 1128 \\ & 1129 \\ & 1313 \\ & 133 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & 206 \\ & 206 \\ & 208 \\ & 208 \\ & 1951 \\ & 1959 \\ & 19980 \\ & 1004 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}  & 334 \\ 333 \\ 319 \\ 326 \\ 328 \\ 316 \\ 317 \\ 311 \\ 307 \\ 2017 \\ 289 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| females (EXCLUding school-Leavers) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 190 \\ & \hline 97 \\ & 88 \\ & 78 \\ & 76 \\ & 77 \\ & \hline 70 \\ & 90 \\ & 98 \\ & 92 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 94 \\ & 98 \\ & 84 \\ & 71 \\ & \hline 12 \\ & 57 \\ & 59 \\ & 74 \\ & 93 \\ & \hline 101 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 117 124 134 1126 1126 118 118 128 1138 143 133 | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \\ & 138 \\ & 132 \\ & 112 \\ & 116 \\ & 96 \\ & 85 \\ & 87 \\ & 97 \\ & 110 \\ & 114 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 117 \\ & 117 \\ & 108 \\ & \hline 78 \\ & \hline 9 \\ & \hline 9 \\ & 79 \\ & \hline 99 \\ & \hline 92 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | 91 94 88 79 73 64 55 58 64 73 71 71 | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 79 \\ & 79 \\ & 77 \\ & 772 \\ & \hline 63 \\ & \hline 62 \\ & \hline 78 \\ & \hline 87 \\ & \hline 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 108 \\ & 104 \\ & 195 \\ & 91 \\ & 766 \\ & 66 \\ & 67 \\ & \hline 72 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | 102 <br> 111 <br> 1110 <br> 110 <br> 111 <br> 108 <br> 108 <br> 1114 <br> 118 <br> 137 <br> 134 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 1114 \\ & 114 \\ & 196 \\ & \hline 82 \\ & 746 \\ & 780 \\ & 87 \\ & 93 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | 96 95 91 87 79 69 64 68 74 87 93 92 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 138 \\ & 137 \\ & \hline 132 \\ & 1128 \\ & 1103 \\ & 104 \\ & 104 \\ & 1116 \\ & 1160 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 112 \\ 110 \\ 101 \\ 96 \\ \hline 88 \\ 76 \\ 74 \\ 74 \\ 78 \\ 86 \\ 84 \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | 87 87 87 71 72 98 96 66 66 |
| (b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January Fobrary Marrin April May... June.: July Aubiut Soptemer Otoberber Notember December |  | 90 87 86 89 89 88 89 88 91 98 | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 79 \\ & 79 \\ & 70 \\ & 74 \\ & 75 \\ & 765 \\ & 781 \\ & \hline 94 \\ & 94 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | 106 1110 1123 113 137 138 1138 137 136 130 |  | 104 <br> 104 <br> 100 <br> 987 <br> 90 <br> 88 <br> 85 <br> 87 <br> 86 <br> 85 <br> 82 | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 80 \\ & 74 \\ & 74 \\ & 76 \\ & 74 \\ & 73 \\ & 71 \\ & 71 \\ & 70 \\ & 75 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | 68 65 69 73 75 76 81 81 86 84 83 86 | 90 94 93 91 92 89 85 85 85 79 85 90 |  |  | 104 <br> 105 <br> 103 <br> 101 <br> 96 <br> 95 <br> 93 <br> 88 <br> 88 <br> 86 <br> 84 | 83 81 81 83 81 82 82 84 82 85 86 87 | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 90 \\ & 94 \\ & 98 \\ & 981 \\ & 101 \\ & 110 \\ & 1112 \\ & 111 \\ & 111 \\ & 117 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \\ & 124 \\ & 125 \\ & 127 \\ & 124 \\ & 124 \\ & 122 \\ & 122 \\ & 115 \\ & 110 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \\ & 98 \\ & 88 \\ & 99 \\ & 90 \\ & 86 \\ & 79 \\ & 79 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ |  |

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT (MALES AND FEMALES)
NoTE.-Up to mid-1959 the unemployed were analysed according to the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification; the "actual"

## numbers given in the following tables for months before Ju the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.) <br> mumbers ${ }^{\text {the }} 958$ edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.)

(Thousands)

| - | 150 |
| :--- | :--- |


| 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 195 | 1958 | 195 | 1960 | 1961 | 196 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDUSTRIES COVERED BY THE INDEX OF PRODUCTION <br> (a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 1155 \\ & 1142 \\ & 1362 \\ & 1125 \\ & 1120 \\ & 12120 \\ & 1228 \\ & 128 \\ & 1121 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 1120 \\ & 190 \\ & 987 \\ & 77 \\ & 74 \\ & 78 \\ & \hline 83 \\ & \hline 84 \\ & \hline 103 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | 139 1147 148 152 115 144 1153 154 154 165 165 | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 186 \\ & 1159 \\ & 1524 \\ & 1411 \\ & 1119 \\ & 122 \\ & 120 \\ & 124 \\ & 130 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ | 1168 1148 1120 103 93 96 998 108 100 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 108 \\ & 104 \\ & 199 \\ & 98 \\ & 89 \\ & \hline 9 . \\ & 98 \\ & 110 \\ & 104 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 153 \\ & 154 \\ & 154 \\ & 1143 \\ & 1133 \\ & 115 \\ & 1151 \\ & 1111 \\ & \hline 118 \\ & 1126 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169 \\ & 1828 \\ & 1878 \\ & 1188 \\ & 185 \\ & 18188 \\ & 188 \\ & 2185 \\ & 2131 \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 2740 \\ & 276 \\ & 233 \\ & 2115 \\ & 1189 \\ & 1780 \\ & 1764 \\ & 1784 \\ & 184 \\ & 184 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 192 \\ & 1188 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1828 \\ & 1177 \\ & 1797 \\ & 1897 \\ & \hline 210 \\ & 249 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319 \\ & 345 \\ & 3425 \\ & 281 \\ & 254 \\ & 2549 \\ & 2211 \\ & 2118 \\ & 206 \\ & 205 \\ & 203 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1616 \\ & 1150 \\ & 113 \\ & 130 \\ & 112 \\ & 118 \\ & 1126 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ |

manufacturing industries
(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

|  |  | $\because:$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 99 \\ & 95 \\ & 9.9 \\ & \hline 87 \\ & 83 \\ & 85 \\ & 84 \\ & 85 \\ & 78 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 77 \\ & 72 \\ & \hline 70 \\ & 60 \\ & 55 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & \hline 6 \\ & \hline 9 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | 93 98 109 1116 111 1114 111 114 111 110 | 112 1112 112 109 103 84 86 86 87 88 88 | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 192 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \\ & 75 \\ & 75 \\ & 67 \\ & 68 \\ & 70 \\ & 69 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | 75 74 71 766 60 58 52 54 55 57 58 56 56 | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 68 \\ & 70 \\ & 71 \\ & 71 \\ & 67 \\ & 64 \\ & 68 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \\ & 71 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | 95 103 997 97 90 77 75 76 74 83 89 |  | 164 1168 1157 1147 1123 116 1112 112 111 110 | 118 811 115 107 90 83 82 82 88 88 87 | 95 95 98 80 74 71 768 78 87 93 95 | 109 114 1116 117 1114 1121 1128 118 154 154 | 171 <br> 187 <br> 185 <br> 1175 <br> 1149 <br> 137 <br> 133 <br> 131 <br> 128 <br> 124 | 129 125 112 1123 193 87 91 888 886 85 88 | 93 98 98 88 89 74 72 76 75 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | : 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \\ & 87 \\ & 91 \\ & 93 \\ & 93 \\ & 93 \\ & \hline 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 68 \\ & 68 \\ & 68 \\ & 60 \\ & 59 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \\ & 64 \\ & 72 \\ & 75 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \\ & 105 \\ & 102 \\ & 100 \\ & 09 \\ & 95 \\ & 94 \\ & 92 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  | 66 <br> 66 <br> 65 <br> 60 <br> 60 <br> 69 <br> 59 <br> 59 <br> 96 <br> 58 <br> 58 | 59 60 64 66 66 62 74 76 73 73 78 | 86 92 90 98 88 80 81 81 87 87 81 91 | 196 1031 1121 1127 1132 1144 151 156 156 156 | 154 150 147 1143 1130 1136 1126 111 1114 112 | 108 104 103 985 995 93 89 88 89 90 89 | 86 83 88 89 79 80 82 84 91 95 97 | 100 100 106 1114 1120 1126 1131 1145 150 156 | 161 167 169 164 159 157 1159 144 1138 130 125 | 1119 111 105 105 109 98 99 94 93 89 87 | 81 81 78 78 79 79 81 83 81 |
| CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY S. S.C. ORDER XV |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations


(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations


| - | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 196 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




Minstry of Labour Gazette October 1965
WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY OF PREVIOUS
(MALES AND FEMALES)-continued $\qquad$
CATERING, HOTELS, ETC.
етс. (a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations S.IC. ORDER XXIII (M.L.H. 884 ONLI)

| 34 34 32 27 25 20 19 21 21 33 35 33 | 31 30 28 28 25 18 15 14 14 18 27 31 29 |
| :---: | :---: |
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(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations


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\end{tabular} S.L.C. ORDERS XXI-XXIV

L.H. 884 IN ORDER XXIII) (EXCLUDING M.L.H. 884 IN ORDER XXIII) ver without recent civil employment who could not be classifed to specidic
included in this table. Those under 18 (i.e., school-leavers) are not tincluded.)

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations


TRADES UNION CONGRESS
The ninety-seventh annual Trades Union Congress was held at
Brighton on Monday 6 th Brighton on Monday, 6 thu h September 1965, and the four following
daps. The President was Lord Collison, C.B.E., the Chairman of
the General the General Council.
The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was
1,013. The number of organistions aftilited was 172 and the
approximate membership 1,01. The number of organisations affiliated was 172 and the
approximate membership asfliated was $8,771,000$, including about
$1,61,000$ female members. The total membership showed an i, ,691,000 female members. The total membership showed an
incrase of about 445,000 on the total affliliated at the previous
year's yeari's Congress, this, increase was to a large extent due to the the
affiliation of the National and Local Government Officers'
Association. Association.
The table opposite, which is based on the Statistical Statements
relating the 1965 and 1964 Annual Congresses shows, for each
of 19 trade groups, the number of unions affliated the number of relating to the 1965 and 1964 Annual Congresses, shows, for each
of 11. trade groups, the number of unions affiliated, the number of
delegates appointed to attend and the affiliated membership of the delegates appointed to attend and the affiliated membership of the
unions concerned. Mr. J. O'Hagan, O.B.E., General Secretary of the National
Union of Blasturnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke WOrkers and Kindred
Trades, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Trades, was elected Chanirman of the Gererer.
Union Congress for the forthcoming year.


Statistics showing the average weekly earnings and hours of
and agricultural workers for a series of yearly and halfyearly periods
are regularly included in this GAZETTE and in the "Annual Abstract are reguarly included in this GAzErTE and in the "Annual Abstract
of Statistis" "; additional information, including figures for
or quarterly periods, is published in the quarterly publication, "S
tistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production."
 of the year ended 31st March 1965 ; similar information for previous
years was published in the September 1963 and 1964 issues of this Gazerte.
Under various Agricultural Wages Acts the determination of
minimum agricultural wages rests with the Agricultural Wages minimum agricultural wages rests with the Agricultural Wages
Baords of England and Wales and of Scotland. The responsibility Boards
for securing the proper obsesvance of the Orders of these Boards is
vested in the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the vested in the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the
SScretary of State for Scotland. For this purpose Departmental occrecrs are authorised to enter farms and to require employers and
owrress to furnish information about wages paid and the conditions of employment.*
In addition to their investigations of specific complaints of
underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investiunderpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investi-
gations of farms selected on a statisticall random basis. It is gation of sample surveys conering about 7,000 farms annually in
from thes sar
Great Britain that the information given in this article is derived Great Britain that the information given in this artice is derived. to be regarded as overtime and fix an hourly rate for it. In England and Wales there is one minimum weekly wage rate for adult men
for a standard working week which remains unchanged throughout for a standard working, weeke wir, different minimum wage rates are
the year. In Scotland, ,
fixed for various classes of workers, whilst the number of hours in fixed for various classes of workers, whilst the number of hours in
the standard working week varies according to the season. Also,
in Scotland stockmen may be required to work every second
 obliged to do four hours garage work a week in addition ors onep-
standard hours. No standard hours are efixed for grieves or shep-
herds. In practice, both in England and Wales and in Soctand, herds. In practice, both in England and wales and in Scotanc,
hours worked before overtime begins (i.e., the agreed basic hours)
are sometimes less than the full stand nard number. The Wages are sometimes less than the full standard number. The Wages
Boards also specify, and prescribe values for thone benefits and Boards also specify, and prescribe values for, those benefits and
advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of
payment in cash and prescribe the holidays with pay to which payment in cash, and
workers are entitled. $\dagger$
In the tables, analysis by occupation is based on the classification
of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers perform a variety of tasks the classification is somewhat arbitrary, and few of
occupational groups are likely to be entirely homogeneous.
Normal seasonal variations in earnings and hours between the
four quarters of the year are masked to a certain extent by the effects four quarters of the year are masked to a certain extent by the effects of increases in the statutory minimum wage rates and in Scotland,
by a change in the standard working week. The weekly minimum wage for men was increased by 9 s. from 7 th September 1964 in
Scotland and by 12s. from 4th January 1965 in England and Wales. Scotland and by 12 s. from 4th January 1965 in England and Wales,
There were comparable increases in hourly and overtime rates and in the wretes applicable to youths and females. In Scotland, with
effect from 7 th September 1964, the standard working wek for
俍 effect from 7 th September 1964 , the standard working week for
spring, summer and autumn beame 6 hours replacing the reverious
standards of $45 \frac{\text { z }}{2}$ hours in spring and summer and 47 hours in the spring, summer and autumn became 4 sums (re pac 47 hours in the
standards of $4 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ hours in spring and summer and
autumn), and the winter hours were reduced from $42 \frac{1}{2}$ to 42 . Also,


in 1964, due to an early harvest, the amount of seasonal overtime Worked in the October/December quarter was sess than unual and
this is refleceded in the quarterly earnings and hours figures in
Tables 3 and 5 Table 1 shows the composition of earnings received by farm
worker Table 1 shows the composition of earnings received by farm
workers in each occupational group, including seasonal overtime
and bonuses and such perquisites as do not rank as recko and bonuses and such perquisites as do not rank as reckoronime
pay in the enforcement of Wages Orders. The annual average
figures pay in the enforcement of Wages Orders. The annual average
figures conceal araitions in eannings that exist between werker
and in the earnings of an indiyidual worker from one season of the year to another. Table 2 gives frequency distributions of toof of
earning the year to another. Table 2 gives frequency distributions of total
earnings for two difterent periods of the year, and information on
seasonal variations in eatnings is given in Table 3 . Inasonal variations in earnings is given in Table 3 .
Information on
Iotal coarnind payments in kind constitute a higher proportion of
than they do in England and Wales; Table 4 sho In Scotland payments in kind constitute a higher proportion of
total earrings than they do in Engand and Wales. Tabe 4 shows
the everage values for the more important payments in kind in the average values for the more important payments in kind in the
two Wages Boards areas. The premium paid to farm workers
can be regarded as the reward for responsibility, skill, long service, can be regarded as the reward for responsibility, skill, long serviee,
long or irregular hours and as a means of attracting or retaining
worker workers in the face of competition from othe
average values of premiums are given in Table 1 . Table 5 gives the average weekly hours worked by workers in
the different toccupational groups and shows that the July-Serer in the different occupational groups and shows that the July-Siketersber
quarter is the peak period of work in agriculture, quarter is the peak period of work in agriculture, particulariy for
tractormen and other workers mainly engaged in crop husbandry
Dairy cowmen and other stockmen work the longest houns but Dairy cowmen and other stockmen work the longest hours but
these are more evenly spread throughout the year. Table 6 shows these are more evenly spread throughout the year. Table 6 show
the overtime element included in the total weekly hours given
in Table 5 .

## Hours

## Definitions of Terms

1. Basic hours are the hours which, it is agreed between employe
and worker, shall be worked for the minimum wage. They canno be more than the standard number of hours prescrib
Agricultural Wages Orders although they may be less. 2. Contract overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms o
employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours 3. Contract hours are the total of basic and contract overtime hours.
2. Seasonal overtime hours are those worked in excess of contrac hours. 5. Total hours
overtime hours. Time paid for but not worked because of sickness or statuto holiday is not deducted.

## Earnings

6. The minimum wage is the wage payable under the Agricultura
Wages Orders for the basic hours worked. 7. Contract wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contractract houre is the worked. It It may be paid partly in cash an
partly in allowable payments in kind. partly in allowable payments in kind
7. Allowable payments in kind
8. Allowable payments in kind are benefits and advantages legally
reckonable as payment of wages in lieu of cash, for which purpose reckonable as payment of wages in lieu of cash, for which purpon 9. Premium is the amount by which the contra
the wage legally due for contract hours worked.
9. Seasonal overtime earrings include payments for piecewort
10. Other earnings include bonuses paid at intervals of more that
11. a month and payments in kind not legally reckonable
payment in lieu of cash under the Wages Boards' Orders.
The following tables relate to hired regular whole-time workes
The following
Great Britain.

Table 1-Composition of Average Weekly Earnings
Year ended 31st March 1965

| - | Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Youths | Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ceneral } \\ & \text { farm } \\ & \text { warmers } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bailifs, } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and grieveve } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {dairy }}^{\text {Dat }}$ | stockmen | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Tractor- } \\ \text { men- }}}^{\text {a }}$ | Market <br> garden $\underset{\text { workers }}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { fram } \\ \text { workers } \end{gathered}$ | ( Average |  |  |
| Minimum wage for basic hours Contract ov | $\begin{array}{rl} 5.9 & d i \\ 10.1 \\ 10 & 11 \\ 15 & 4 \\ 15 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { sig } & \text { d } \\ 116 \\ 11 & 6 \\ 64 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 . & d \\ 188 \\ 15 \\ 29 & 10 \\ 29 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 5 . & \mathrm{d} \\ 19 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 19 & 10 \\ 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rll} s_{s}^{s} & d_{1} \\ y_{1}^{1} & 2 \\ 23 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} s_{5}^{5} & d_{6} \\ 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 41 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{s}_{5} & \mathrm{~d} \\ 194 \\ 12 & 3 \\ 24 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} \text { s. } & d_{j} \\ 121 & 5 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 12 & 1 \end{array}$ |  |
| Contract wage | 2178 | 2724 | 2803 | 2435 | 2217 | 216 | 234 | 231 | 140 | 1515 |
|  | ${ }^{22} 87$ | ${ }^{16} 96$ | 17 2 2 | $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 27 ${ }^{211}$ | $\begin{array}{r}26 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1010 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{10}$ |
| Total earnings | 24011 | 2961 |  |  |  |  | 269 | 255 | 1511 | 1608 |



Note- The statutory minimum weekly wage rates for men in the period covered by this table were:-
England and Wales 190 s. until 4 th J January 1965 when rates increased to 2022 .



Table 4-Payments in Kind (Men)
Year ended 31st March 1965

| Type of payment in kind | Percentageof workersreceiving | Average weekly value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Per worker receiving | $\underset{\text { workers }}{\substack{\text { All }}}$ |
| England and Wales Board and/or lodging Milk | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{5}^{4} \cdot 0 \\ & 2 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} \text { s. d. } \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. d. } \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array} \frac{2}{4} \end{aligned}$ |
| and/or lodging Cotaze | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 4 \\ & 6878 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 52 & 6 \\ 10 & 3 \\ 11 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}4 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 4\end{array}$ |

Table 5-Average Weekly Hours

| Hours per we |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of job |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Suly- } \\ \text { Selimer } \\ 1964 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October- } \\ \text { Decoer } \\ \text { ip } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { Jaruary } \\ \text { 1ach }} \end{array}$ | Anvual average |
| Men: <br> General farm workers | 50.3 | 52.3 | 47.8 | 47.7 | 49.5 |
|  | 50.1 | 50.3 |  |  |  |
| Dary cowmen | cinis | 52.2 | -55:3 | ${ }^{559} 5$ | 555.9 |
|  | 永 50.8 |  | ${ }_{45}^{48 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }_{46 \cdot 1}^{47.3}$ | ${ }_{4}^{49.8}$ |
| Other farm workers., | 50.8 | 52 | 47.8 | 48.2 | 49.8 |
| All hired men .. .. | 51.1 | 52.4 | 8.5 | $48 \cdot 4$ | 50.1 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Youths } \\ \text { Females }}}{\text { a }}$ | 49.7 | S1.55 | ${ }_{45}^{47.7}$ | 475:3 | 49.0 |

Table 6-Average Basic Hours and Overtime Year ended 31st March 1965

| Year ended 31st March 1965 Hours per week |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of job | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Basic } \\ \text { hours }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Contract } \\ \text { overtime }}}{ }$ | $\pm \substack{\text { Seasonal } \\ \text { overime }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Total }}$ hours |
| Men: <br> eneral farm workers ailiffs, foremen and grieves Dairy cowmen Other stockmen Tractormen Oarket garden workers Other farm workers | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 5 \\ & 44.7 \\ & 45.5 \\ & 45: 4 \\ & 44: 8 \\ & 44: 4 \\ & \hline 44: 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & \text { 3: } \\ & \text { 3:7 } \\ & 3.1 \\ & \text { A. } \\ & 4.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 5 \\ & 49: 0 \\ & 55: 9 \\ & 50: 8 \\ & 49: 8 \\ & 49: 8 \\ & 49 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| All hired men | 44.7 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 50.1 |
|  | ${ }_{42}^{44.5}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.7}$ | 2.8 1.9 | 49.0 |

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Scotland may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 13A CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 2

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES : STATISTICS OF NUMBERS, MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., IN 1964
The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers,
membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1964 have membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1964 have
been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendy Societeies from
statutory returns furnished to his Denartment Statutory returns furnished to his Deperartment, and relate, in general,
to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident
Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis. In the tables given in this article many figures, including totals,
are rounded up or down to the nearest thousand and in certain are rounded up or down to the nearest thousand, and in certain
cases, therefore, the total shown may appear to differ slightly from cases, therefore, the total shown mat
the sum of the constituent items.

Retail Societies
The table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative
societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general
supply stores and otthers, for the years 1964 , ,936 and 1962 and
their financial position at the end of those years their financial position at the end of those years. The figures
cover all the activies of the societies, including the productive and
the distributive activities.

| Number of societies |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Membership |  |
| Sales ${ }_{\text {Saries }}$ and wages Surplos. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Dividends on sales . |  |
| Share capital <br> Due to depositors and loanholders |  |
|  |  |
| Aetbealance disposabie and reserves |  |
|  |  |
| (intest |  |
| Total assets |  |


| 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 839 | 871 |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Thousands } \\ 13,002 \end{array}$ | Thousands | Thousands 12,893 |
|  | E.000's | ${ }_{\text {E000's }}$ |
| ${ }_{\substack{138,21 \\ 51,694}}^{\text {c, }}$ | ${ }^{138,666}$ 52,023 | 55,551 |
| 7,4531 |  | 7,497 |
|  |  |  |
|  | cole | S |
| 68,030 | ¢6,963 | 65,781 |
| 102,388 | 636 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {227, }}$ | 221,55 | (180,628 |
| 507,381 | 498,751 | 497, |

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1964
was 189,141 ( 90,030 men, 66,646 women and 32,465 persons under 18 years of age). The amount paid to them in salaries and wages
was $£ 105,127,000$.

Wholesale Societies







Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1965

The Soctisis Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited establishod a separate bank ar gepartment in 1948 and
1963 and 1962 are given in the next table.


Insurance.-The principal society in this group is the Co operative Insurance Socioty Limited, the two members of which ar
the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the Scotish
Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. The society does con-
siderable businss in all the main classes of insurance. Figures of
the work of this society in 1964, 1963 and 1962 are shown in the
siderable business in all the main elasses of insurance. Figures of
the work of this society in 1964, 1963 and 1962 are shown in the
next table.

| Fin | - | Esicis | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | f000's | E000's | ${ }^{\text {E000's }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,163 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { 10.883 } \\ & 13,883 \\ & 5,194 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total |  |  | 71,871 | 68,092 | 64,257 |
| Interest on sharesDividends on premiums Salaries and wages Commission |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.21^{2}{ }^{2}, 677 \\ 11,523 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,39 \\ 4,2,75 \\ 10,695 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,32 \\ 3,927 \\ 9.993 \end{gathered}$ |

Miscellaneous services-Many retail and wholesale societies
themselves provide such services as laundering, hairdressing themselves provide such services as laundering, hairdressing,
catering and funeral furnishing, whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. The total
figures for these services, including those of retail, wholesale and figures for these services, including those of retail,
federal societies, are given in the following table:-

| - |  | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nimber of employees | 13. | 21,540 | 21,910 | 20,841 |
| S. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Salres and wages } \\ & \text { Revenue from services }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |

Agriculture and Fishing
The following table gives particulars of the transactions of
trading socicitie in agriciluture and ffshing for the years 1964, 1963
and 1962 . They are divided into three groups: and 1962. They are divided into three groups:1. Requirements and produce societies, whose function is to supply
their members with seeds, fertiizers, machinery, etc., or to
market their pwit market their produce.
2. Farming and growing societies, which themselves grow crops. 2. Farming and growing societies, which shes grow crops 3. Fishermen's societies, which supply fishing gear to, or market
fish on behalf of, their members.

The day they ask you to help sort out the overalls problem is the day you should contact the Sketchley Overall Service!


The Sketchley Overall Service represents the solution to problems of overall supply, maintenance and replacement. Sketchley provide overalls for men and women in a variety of styles and colours. These are cleaned weekly (or fortnightly),repaired as necessary and replaced without charge when worn out afte two years.
A Sketchley Overall Service representative lives locally. His close supervision by regular visits ensure a reliable service at all times with satisfaction to both management and wearers

A fifteen minute colour fil
avaiable which explains
available which explains film
the Sketchley Oyeall and its advantages for both
wearers and management. Weitht the portrable pro
which is also available it can be screened on req it can be screened on request
in your own office, in the
waiting room,

EXHIBITING AT STAND J. 4
INDUSTRY '65 EXHIBITION
Earls Court, London. 15th-2oth November
5
Stretchley
oVERALL SERVICE
ture such arir members with some service connnected with agricul-
facilities for threshisision of smallholdings and allotments and there were 459 smillholdding and alrying. At the end of the year
tenants and 119,622 shareholdieties, with 49,461 Ints and 119,622 shareholding members.
rabi the there were 22 new societies registe
In 1964 there were 22 new societies registered for the control of
rabbits and other agricultural pests, and the total of such societies
on the register at the end of the year was 837 .

## EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT
AND OTHER STATISTICS
British Railways

For a number of years the British Transport Commission its half-yearly (April and October) enquiries into earnings and
collected details of rates of pay and earnings (but not hours worked) by occupation each March or April and published the the results in
their Annual Census of Staff. A summary of the eresults of the last such Census was published in the December 1962 issue of this
GAZETTE, page 462 . Gazette, page 462.
British Railways now provide details for manual workers each
March and September similar to those collected by the Ministry in
its half-yearly (April and October) enquiries into
hours. Details for March and September 1964 wer
page 23 of the January 1965 issue of this GAzETE. given for week ended 27th March 1965. The amounts of average



| 199,277 | ${ }_{\substack{356 \\ 329}}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 223 \\ & .96 \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r}2,335 \\ \hline 186\end{array}$ | 342 161 |
| 139 21 | ${ }_{95}^{259}$ |



| -65,929 | $\underset{177}{398}$ | 41.7 41.9 | ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{265,265}$ |  | 48.9 44.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 373 \\ 53 \\ 71 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 9 . \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 39.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 223 196 124 |  |
| 849 <br> 93 | 166 | 47.8 46.1 | 3,184 <br> 279 | 340 <br> 163 <br> 124 | - 5.2 .2 |
| - | = | - | 139 21 | ${ }_{95}^{259}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{53.7}$ |

London Transport Board
The half-yearly enquiries held each April and October by the
Ministry of Labour into the earnings and hours of manual workers Ministry of Labour into the earnings and
The Board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their eaarnings in the second pay-
week in April 1965 but have not been able to supply similar week in April 1965 but have not been able to supply simila
details of hours worked. The Board's figures relate to " males" details of hours worke. The Board's figures relate to "males
and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys,
women (18 and over) and girls in the regularenquiry but the numbers women ( 18 and over) and girls in the regular enquiry but the numbers
of juniors employed by the Board are very small, accounting for of juniors employed by the Board are every small, accounting for
only about one half of one per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned.
The broad groups of manual workers
tions in the table opposite are as follows:-
Road staff. Drivers, conductors and other traffic staff. Engin-
eering, stores and catering staff at garages and overhaul works.
Rail staff. Train and station staff. Permanent way, signal, electrical engineering, catering and engineering stores staff at
maintenance depots and overhaul works.


## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

International Comparison of Days lost through Industrial Disputes The yearly figures in the table below have been supplied by the construction and transport. As the definitions used for these
International Labour Office and show the number of days lost statistics vary from country to country too much signifance



| diod of adi_ | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1999 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | Averse for |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {cosem }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Including electricity and gas. <br> <br> Including electricity and gas. Preliminary figu

 <br> <br> Including electricity and gas.Preliminary
figu}

Revised figures (due to revisions of the number of days lost or to more recent employment benchmark figures)




Employment in Great Britain in August

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

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes
in employment in Great Britain between July and August 1965 and comparable recent periods.
The employment figures for all dates after June 1964 are pro-
visional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance
cards in mid-1965. cards in mid-1965.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION The table below gives changes in the total working population
between mid-July and mid-August 1965 , together with figures for recent months, for mid-August 1964 and for June of each yeare from
1960. The total working population represents the estimated 1960. The total working population represents the estimated
number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or
register themselves as available for such work. It has three regiser themsolves as avaialable for such work. II thas three
components, for which separate fifures are given, (1) the numbers
in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) 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 in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the
figures include employers and persons working on their own account
as well as employese Igursinctuate employers and persons working on their own account
as well amployes. They also include persons temporariy laid
off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on as weul as employees. They also include persons temporarily laic
of but stil on employers pap-rolls and those unable to work on
account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS
The table on the next page gives, for those industries for which
comparable figures are availabbe, the numbers employed at midcomparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-
August 1964 and June, July and August 1965 . The figures relate to
all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e all employees except those registered as wholly unemployeyed, i.e.,
they include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers
pay-roll they incluce persons temporarily laid off but still on employers
pay-rils and persons unable to work on account of sickness
They exclude employers and persons working on their own account They exclude employers and persons working on their own account
and are thus different in scope from those given in the table on
this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot
The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle
of each year which have been computed on the basis of the count of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts
of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal
mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has mining, construction, gas and elececticitys, use has also been made
of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics
of rade Act 1947 The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls
(including those temporarily yaid off and those absent including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work
owny to sicness, etc.) at the beginning and at the end of the
period; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for eac pering to sickness, etc.). at the beginning and at the end of the
period the two sets of figures are summarised separatety for each
industy and the ratio betwen the two total is the basis for com puting the change in employment during the period. Industries
and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are
only partially covered), or for which figr


TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: AUGUST 1965

| Industry or Sorvice | ${ }_{\text {End.June }}^{1960}$ | ${ }_{\text {End-June }}^{\substack{1961}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mid-June } \\ 1962}}$ | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\substack{\text { Mid-June } \\ 1963}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mid-June } \\ 1964}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underset{1964}{\text { Mid-Aug.* }}$ | $\underset{1965}{\substack{\text { Mid.June* } \\ \hline}}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Change } \\ \text { July } \\ \text { Cuby. } \\ \hline 965 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A Ariulture and firhing | ${ }_{761}^{983}$ | ${ }_{731}^{948}$ | ${ }_{712} 9$ | ${ }_{684}^{906}$ | ${ }_{657}^{879}$ | ${ }_{653}^{886}$ | ${ }_{625}^{85}$ | 621 | 860 618 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Metal manufactured industries Metal manufacture Shipbuilding and marineal goods Vehicles Metal go Textiles. Other mand footwear Other manufactures | $\begin{array}{r}821 \\ 531 \\ 519 \\ 2.058 \\ 952 \\ 959 \\ 556 \\ 545 \\ 582 \\ 1,628 \\ 1,68 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}828 \\ 5.58 \\ 2.186 \\ 2.186 \\ 883 \\ 580 \\ 506 \\ 581 \\ 1,662 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 817 \\ 508 \\ 620 \\ 2.208 \\ 204 \\ 877 \\ 577 \\ 786 \\ 1,684 \\ 1,684 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8,811 | 8,928 | 8,852 | 8,715 | 8,838 | 8,883 | 8,854 | 8,871 | 8,911 | 40 |
| Construction $\dagger$ Gas, electricity and water | 1,567 | ${ }_{\text {1,617 }}^{179}$ | 1, 1.653 | ${ }_{\text {1, } 1981}^{397}$ | 1,755 | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,7685}$ | ${ }^{1,747}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1} \mathbf{1 , 7 3 6 \pm}$ | 1,7499 | + 13 |
| Toal in production industries | 11,509 | 11,655 | 11,605 | 11,477 | 11,652 | 11,707 | 11,634 | 11,636 | 11,687 | + 51 |
| Transport and communication Financial, professional and scientific services Catering, hotels, etc. hotels, etc.) National government service $\dagger$ Local government service $\dagger$ | $\left\{\begin{aligned} & 1,7224 \\ & 3,284 \\ & 4,947 \\ & \begin{array}{r} 502 \\ 741 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,747 \\ & 3,312 \\ & 5,060 \\ & 511 \\ & 716 \\ & 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,756 \\ & 3,367 \\ & 5,227 \\ & 520 \\ & 7720 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,708 \\ & \hline, 428 \\ & 3,106 \\ & \hline, 719 \\ & 1,791 \\ & 1,519 \\ & 752 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,673 \\ & \substack{1,460 \\ 3,177 \\ 7,74 \\ 1,586 \\ 1,56 \\ 7647 \\ \hline} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,676 \\ & \hline ., 400 \\ & 3,175 \\ & \hline 738 \\ & 1,782 \\ & 1,519 \\ & 764 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +3 \\ & +30 \\ & +4 \\ & +4 \\ & +16 \end{aligned}$ |
| Otal in civil omploymentMales. <br> Females | $\begin{aligned} & 23,690 \\ & \hline 1,585 \\ & 8,102 \\ & \hline, 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,99 \\ 15,76 \\ 8,243 \\ \hline, 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,166 \\ 11,8,37 \\ 8,329 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,183 \\ 118,836 \\ 8,347 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,458 \\ & 15,948 \\ & 8,510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,60464 \\ & 16,0259 \\ & 8,597 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,610 \\ & 11,968 \\ & 8,642 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Wholly unemployed Females | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 210 \\ & 200 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 251 \\ \text { 184 } \\ 67 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & \hline 378 \\ & \hline 948 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{461 \\ 346 \\ 115} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & 240 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 369 \\ 269 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 207 \\ & 207 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 275 \\ & \hline 211 \\ & \hline 125 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 318 \\ & 248 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 43 \\ +\quad 14 \end{array} \\ & \hline 14 \end{aligned}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services Fomales $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 518 \\ & \hline 1503 \\ & 15 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474 \\ & \hline 459 \\ & \hline 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 442 \\ & 425 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & 410 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 408 \\ 16 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \\ & \hline 0.6 \\ & \hline 16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423 \\ & 407 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4226 \\ & \hline 06 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 401 \\ & 405 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | こ 1 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 24,481 \\ 16,6,01 \\ 8,197 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,749 \\ & 1 \quad 1,638 \\ & 8,325 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,950 \\ & 11,5,50 \\ & 8,440 \\ & \hline, 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,071 \\ & 115,542 \\ & 8,479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,199 \\ & 11,596 \\ & 8,603 \\ & \hline, 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{25,390 \pm \\ \text { 16,7.70 } \\ 8,690}]{ }$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +146 \\ & +888 \\ & +58 \end{aligned}$ |

$\dagger$ Wwing to rochlossifictumns at at subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

| Industry | August 1964* |  |  | June 1965* |  |  | July 1965 * |  |  | Augist 1965 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Femals | Total | Males | Fem | Toal | Males |  |  |
| Minion, eticing | 568 | 17.5 | 586.4 | $540 \cdot 1$ | 17.5 | 557.6 | 536 | 17.5 | 553.7 | ${ }_{53} 3.6$ |  |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Bread and flour confectionery. Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products .. Sugar chocolate and sugar confectionery Animal and poultry foods Brewing and malting Ottoer drink industries Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 75 \cdot 0 \\ 25: \\ \hline .0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (192 | lin11.5 <br> 3.5 |  | cise: | li:3 |  | (194:6 | ${ }^{11} \cdot 2$ | 205.8. | (1973: |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cl} 117 / 3: \\ \text { an } 8: 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7990.3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted <br> Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace <br> Narrow faborics <br> Made-up textile <br> Textile finishing, Other textile industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | and |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur ... Leather (tannis |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 36 \cdot 1 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { an } \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { an: } \\ \text { an } \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \cdot 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { ant } \\ & 8: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Clothing and footwear .. .. .. <br> Weatherproof outerwear . ..  <br> Men's and boys' tailored outerwear .   <br> Women's and girls' tailored outerwear    <br> Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.    <br> Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. .   <br> Hats, caps, millinery .. .. .. <br> Other dress industries .. . .. <br> Footwear.. .. .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 137.3 |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass <br> Cement <br> Abrasives and other building materials |  | $78 \cdot 3$ s. s.: and $15: 1$ 15 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 246.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 80.1 <br> si, <br> s.: <br> 15.7 <br> 15.7 <br> 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5} 5$ |  |


| August 1964* |  |  | June 1965* |  |  | July 1965* |  |  | August 1965* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ans:8} \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { sis. } \\ 30.6 \\ 90.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $217 \cdot 5$ 21.7 33.6 35.5 34.4 94.4 12.3 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 197.1 \\ & 92.0 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 1: 2 \\ & 12.6 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 50.0 \\ & 19.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 198.9 \\ 99.8 \\ 99.7 \\ 12.0 \\ 51 . \\ 51.0 \\ 19.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 327.4 \\ 129.8 \\ 12.8 \\ 13.7 \\ 13.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 33.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 5,949-2 | 2,799.5 | 8,748.7 | 5,952-3 | 2,767.6 | 8,719.9 | 5,966.7 | 2,770.2 | 8,736.9 | 5,990.7 | 2,786.7 | 8,777.4 |
| 1,546 | 80.8 | 1,627.1 | 1,525-3 | ${ }^{0.8}$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 1,514-3 | 80.8 | 1,595-1 | 1,27.3 | 8.8 | 1,608 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 352.4 \\ & \text { 305 } \\ & \text { 205 } \\ & 205 \\ & 40.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 16.3 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 356.7 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1051 \\ 212.0 \\ 39.6 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52.0 \\ \begin{array}{c} 17.1 \\ 31.4 \\ 3.5 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 52 \cdot 1 \\ 37.2 \\ 31.4 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 356.6 \\ & \text { ant.8 } \\ & 212.0 \\ & 399 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \cdot 3 \\ & 37.4 \\ & 31.4 \\ & 3: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 3.4 |
| ${ }_{19}^{219.9}$ | ${ }^{44.7}$ | ${ }_{207}^{264.6}$ | 211.2 188.9 | 44.4 15.8 | 255.6 204.7 | 213.5 189.2 | 44.7 | 258.2 | 214.1 189.9 | 44.8 16.0 | ${ }_{205}^{258}$ |
| $1,39.39 .$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,579 \cdot 1 \\ & 1,306 \cdot 9 \\ & 1,36 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,974 \cdot 8 \\ & 2,588 \\ & 2,110 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,363 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 394 \\ 784.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,579 \cdot 1 \\ & 1,1,1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,939 \cdot 5 \\ & 2,5889.6 \\ & 2,089.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,371: 8 \\ \hline 31 \\ 791: 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,590 \cdot 8 \\ & 1,21710 \\ & 1,31 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $2,962 \cdot 6$ $2,529.8$ 2,109 | $\begin{gathered} 1,384 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 394 \cdot 1 \\ 799 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $1,608.9$ $1,333.6$ $1,20.8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,995 \cdot 9 \\ & 2,535 \cdot 9 \\ & 2,132: 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{104}^{129}$ | ${ }_{35}^{36 \cdot 9}$ | 166.0 | 123:9 | ${ }_{35}^{36.8}$ | 160.1 141.4 | 122.8 105 | ${ }_{35}^{36.1}$ | 158.9 141.5 | 124.5 106.4 | 36.3 | 160 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST 1965 The following tablet shows the estimated amount of overtime by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays
and short-time working in establishments with 11 or
 1965. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e.,. administrative, extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of over
techinal and clerical employees are excluded. The inform, ere time actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures
ation about short-time relates to short-time working arranged
relate to Great Britain.

Malisian and ditacose




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tasmeme
intintumitan, atc

Other manufacturing industries
Rubber
Total, all manuuacturing industriess.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Esti-d } \\ \text { sotad } \\ \text { outaber } \\ \text { outpor } \\ \text { atives } \end{gathered}$ | Estimated number of operatives, exclud-ing maintenance workers, on overtime |  |  |  | Estimated number of operatives on shor-time |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> (000's) | $\left.=\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { centage } \\ \text { ofrall } \\ \text { opives } \\ \text { (pites cent. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hours of overtime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ |  | Stood off for wholeweek (000's) | Working of wetof (000's) | Total on short time <br> (000's) |  | Hours lost |  |
|  |  |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { operte } \\ & \text { operive } \\ & \text { overtime } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | Number (000's) |  |
| 568 112 | 190.4 39.0 | ${ }_{34}^{33.5}$ | 1,826 36 | ${ }_{9.3}^{9.6}$ | 0.1 | $\stackrel{0.8}{-}$ | 0.9 | 0.2 | 12 | 12.9 |
| 291 127 | 72.9. | ${ }_{25}^{25.9}$ | ${ }_{362}^{744}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10.2}$ | - | - | $\stackrel{0.1}{-}$ | - | 1 | 14.6 |
| 473 <br> 29 <br> 96 | $122 \cdot 3$ <br> s3: <br> 38.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 14.1 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,126 \\ \hline 335 \\ 345 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 3 1 1 | 7.93 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,486 \\ & \hline 926 \\ & 567 \end{aligned}$ | ¢57.7.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline 48: 9 \\ & 28 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,09 \\ & 3,461 \\ & 1,246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 7.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{0.1}{=}$ | $\frac{0.3}{0.3}$ | $\frac{0.4}{0.3}$ | $\overline{-7.1}$ | 5 | 12.9 13.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 615 \\ & 387 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{213.4 \\ 135 \\ 53 \\ \text { S }}]{ }$ | 34.9 34, $38 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,624 \\ & 1,021 \\ & \hline 422 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.6 \\ 7.4 \\ 7.9 \end{gathered}$ | 4.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \cdot 1 \\ 29.5 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34 \cdot 6 \\ 34.1 \\ 0.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 6 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 816 808 1 | 23.6 $\substack{23.7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8}$ |
| 430 | 150.0 | $34 \cdot 9$ | 1,188 | 7.9 |  | 0.4 | 0.5 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 4 | $8 \cdot 3$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 627 \\ & 117 \\ & 117 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 17.1 \\ \text { an } \\ 8.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 8 \\ & 10.1 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 793 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 132 \\ 260 \\ 48 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 5: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & \frac{0.1}{0.1} \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 2 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ & 15 \cdot 3 \\ & 18 \cdot 3 \\ & 11 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 44 | 9.6 | 21.8 | 68 | 7.1 | - | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.2 | 1 | 6 2 |
| ${ }_{91}^{418}$ | 29.2 | 7.0 | ${ }_{28}^{140}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.8}$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | 3:5 ${ }^{3.3}$ | ${ }^{3.6}$ | ${ }^{0.9}$ | 34 14 14 | 9.4 |
| 269 | 76.7 | 28.5 | 777 | 10.1 | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 13 | 19.1 |
| ${ }_{74}^{211}$ | 75.9 30.0 | 36.0 40.6 | ${ }_{238}^{593}$ | 7.8 | = | 0.7 | 0.8 | $\stackrel{0.4}{-}$ | - | 11. |
| 422 <br> 15 <br> 163 | $\begin{gathered} 148.9 \\ 33.8 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 3 \\ & 45 \cdot 1 \\ & 37.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,261 \\ & .272 \\ & 482 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.5 \\ 8.1 \\ 8.0 \end{gathered}$ | 三 | $\stackrel{0.3}{=}$ | $\stackrel{0.3}{-}$ | 0.1 | - | 8.1 |
| 103 241 98 |  | 32.0 29.2 $32 \cdot 3$ |  <br> 2803 <br> 2803 | 8.0 8.6 8.8 | - | ${ }^{0.3}$ | 0.4 | - 0 | - ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{11.5}$ |
| 6,096 | 1,834-8 | $30 \cdot 1$ | 15,452 | 8.4 | 5.7 | $41 \cdot 1$ | 46.7 | 0.8 | 956 | 20.5 |


8Excluduing shin round ding of fisures sinderendently sont
II Includes aborormal short.time dip reparining.

456
INDICES OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED AND OF AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives,
and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in
industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been Table II. industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been
compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding shipcompilied for manufacturing industry as a whole e excluding ship-
building and ship repairing) and also ofr broad industrial groups within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups
are likely to be less reliabbe. A full account of the method of
 The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by
multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in specific week each month by an estimate of or the same seerk of
average numbers of hours worked by operatives
 account is taken of overtime and short-time. working, sickness,
holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures

Table I.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one
week in each month, but prior to that date they could be comper week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled
only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and
 GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963, was the average of
recalculated on a new reference base:- 12 monthly average for
1962010 . A complete series of both indices to date on the 1962 = 100 . A complete series of both indices to date on the nem
base and anote on the revision were published on page 404 of the this GAZETTE
Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head Worked per Head
(Average $1962=10$

$$
3
$$

Unemployment at 13th September 1965
SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN
The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at
13 th September 1965 were:- $\begin{gathered}\text { At 13th September } 31,386 \text { married women were registered as } \\ \text { unemployed. }\end{gathered}$

| - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men 18 } \\ \text { yatars } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Women 18 } \\ \text { and oars } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { und } \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholly unemployed* | $\underset{\substack{210,419 \\ 9,440}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 20,316 | ¢ 59,563 | 13,291 | $\begin{array}{r} 303,589 \\ 11,739 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 219,859 | 20,416 | 61,678 | 13,375 | 315,328 |
| $\widetilde{c}_{\text {Change }}^{\text {Aubsut }}$ Since 1965 | - 7,276 | -11,846 | + 4,001 | - 8,649 | -23,7 |

The rate of unemployment at 13 th September was 1.4 per cent.
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
The following table analyses the wholly unemployed*in Great
Britain at 13 th September 1965 according to duration of unemploy-

| Duration in weeks | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Men } 18 \\ \text { anears } \\ \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Women 18 } \\ \text { andars } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \substack{\text { nider } 18 \\ \text { years }} \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less . Over 1 , up to 2 | 28,209 <br> 18,827 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,856 \\ & \hline, y 55 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{6,3,376}$ | $\underset{\substack{3,127 \\ 2,27}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,499 \\ & \hline 1 ;, 430 \end{aligned}$ |
| Upto 2 | 47,036 | 8,406 | 15,683 | 5,404 | 76,529 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 10,132 \\ \substack{1078 \\ 8,015} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,548 \\ & 1,492 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,4056 \\ & 3,0,089 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \hline 969 \\ & \hline 747 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,0,05 \\ & 1,5,53 \\ & 13,040 \end{aligned}$ |
| Over 2 , up to 5 .. | 27,905 | 4,212 | 9,928 | 2,703 | 44,748 |
| Over 5, up to 8 | 17,658 | 4,657 | 6,124 | 3,217 | 31,656 |
| Over 8 | 117,820 | 3,041 | 27,828 | 1,967 | 150,656 |
| Total .. | 210,419 | 20,316 | 59,563 | 13,291 | 303,589 |

unemployed.
Excluding persons under 18 years of whe insured employment under 18 years of age who had not been in
unemployed on 13th tepersons registered as wholly memployed on 13 th September was 2ersons regis consisting of of 220,511
321 thos. 66,214 females. The seasonally adjusted total was he nearest thousand (see foot of preceding page).

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


REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM


| Region | Wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarily stopped $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  | Total unemployed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men years } \\ & \text { and yers } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { nor } \\ \text { noter } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Total18 <br> 18 <br> and <br>  <br> 1 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Men } \\ \text { andears } \\ \text { and over }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Ber } \\ \text { 18 years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { and yours } \\ & \text { and ovor } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { 18nder } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | Males | Females | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \\ & 1 \\ & 33 \\ & 38 \\ & 5 \\ & 1 \\ & 12 \\ & 4 \\ & 42 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 279 30 10 235 188 978 998 206 24 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \frac{1}{30} \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \\ & 10 \\ & 9 \\ & -6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain Northern Ireland United Kingdom | 210,419 | 20,316 | 59,563 | 13,2 | 291 30 | 303,589 | 9,440 | 100 | 2,115 | 84 | 11,73 | 240,275 | 75,053 | $\frac{315,328}{}$ |
|  | 19,233 | 718 | 7,701 |  | 303 | 27,955 | 177 | 2 | 88 | 1 | 268 | 20,130 | 8,093 | 28,223 |
|  | 229,652 | 21,034 | 67,264 | 13,3 | 594 | 331,544 | 9,617 | 102 | 2,203 | 85 | 12,0 | 260,405 | 83,146 | 343,551 |
| Region | (Percentage rate of $\begin{gathered}\text { unemployment }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemplosed* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholly unemployed |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | ${ }_{2 \text { weeks }}^{\text {Up to }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 2 \mathrm{ks} \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | ks $\begin{array}{l}\text { Over } 8 \\ 8\end{array}$ <br> weeks  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } \end{aligned}$ | 5 weeks up to 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ovor } 8 \\ & \text { weoks } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Change since9 th August 1965 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.0 \\ & \hline 1.1 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 3: .8 \\ & 2.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain . . | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 55,42 | 32,117 |  | 120,861 | 21,087 | 12,631 | 9,341 | 29,795 | 286,725 | + 7,779 |  |
|  | 6.5 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 2,943 | 4,334 |  | 12,674 | 71 | 249 |  | 4,584 | 27,676 |  |  |






NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: SEPTEMBER 1965





Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges
The table below shows, for the periods ended 4th August 1965
and 8 th September 1965,' the numbers of persons placed in emand
ployment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Emplothonent
Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies Offices in Great Britain, together with the $n$
remaining unfiled at the end of each period.


The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople
employers that were made without the assistance of Employme employers that were made without the assistance of Empopple ben
Exchanges and Youth Employment ofices. They are therefore no
comparable with the percentage comparable with the percentage rates of engagements geriven in in the Labur Turnover" table published quarterly in this $\mathrm{G}_{\text {Azherl }}$
(see next page) which relate to engagements of all kinds during the
period in question. period in question.
Similarly, the ficures of unfilled vacancies represent only the
numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unilled numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfililed
at the specififd dates. They do not purport to represent the tod
numbers of unfiled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparis at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the todet
numbers on unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless comparish of the
figures for the various cates provides some indication of the change figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change
in the demand for labour.
The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Sititin
dindustrye orve weeks ended 8 th September 1965 in each
ind industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958
and in certain selected industries within the Orders together witl the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8 th September 1963 A regional analysis of the total placing
unfilled is given at the end of the table.
eweeks


## Labour Turnover

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees)
in the manulataturing industries during the four-week period ended
rates both of eng end of the same period, and the percentage in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended
14th August 1965 , with separate figures for males and females. The 14th August 195 , wed on information obtained on returns. from
figures are baser rigndoyers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition
enp the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period,
the numbers on the pay-roll th the later of the two dates who were
not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item
are adopted as representing engagements during the eperiod, and
the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the inumbers engaged during the period to the oumbureds oy on the pay.
then lat
roll the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures
tuus obtaine the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period.
It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged
during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their below accordingly understate, to some extent, the etatal intake and
wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover
rates of different industries and also between the figures for different rates of difierent incustries and
months for the same industry.
It is also important to note that the figures for any industry
represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and dis charged by arms in inged ito industry. of the numbers engaged and die persons who were
discharged or left their employment during the period were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably
engaged by other firms in the same industry and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit,
will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the
individ

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 14th August 1965


Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in August The statistics given below in respect of employments, etc., in the
coal mining industry in August have been compied by the Ministry
 The following table relates to both National Coal Board mines
(which account to over 99 per e ent of employment in the industr)


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

| Nationaisio of Coit board |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nortumberand |  |  |  |
| Yores |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| South Eastern | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ 4,700 |  |  |
| Engand and Wales | ${ }_{4}^{415,400}$ | = $\begin{array}{r}2.400 \\ \hline 400\end{array}$ | $\geq$30,500 <br> 3,700 |
| Gratat Britain | 3,500 | - 2.800 | - 34,200 |

The following figures of recruitment, wastage, absence and output
relate to National Coal Board mines only. It is provisionally estimated that during the four weks of Auyust
 showed ant tererase of 2,300 compared with n ne
3,70 during the four weeks of the previous month.


Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)
Atotal numbers of possible appearances, in a fiver

| - | Augus 1965 | Juy 1965 | August 1964 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal-face workers Voluntary .. Involuntary .. | ${ }^{8} 1.27$ | ¢1.24 | 8.998 |
|  | ${ }^{6} 1.29$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{6.45}$ |

The output per man-shift of face--workers at National Coal Board
 previous month and 96.96 cwt. in Ausust 1964 . The output per
man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 33.20 cwt. in


## Professional and Executive

 RegisterThe Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain
 tion service for persons seeking professional or senior exe
posts and for employers secking persons in these categories. At 8 th September 1965 the total number of persons on the
Professional and Ex xecutive Resister was 20.800 consisting of
 September 1196 sthe, number of vacancies filled was 1,849 .
number of vacancies unflled at 8 Sth September was 10,34 .

Unemployment Benefit
For the period of 13 weeks ended 10 th September 1965 expenditure
on unemployment benefit in (rrat Britain (excluding cost of



Grants under the National Assistance Act
Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment or
grants granis under the National Assistance Act to persons who orie
required to register for employment and are entitled to theses gancs
The


 Comparison of the fifures for the morst recent wayturas, woot


 benefits in January
issuie of this $G$ GAZTITE).

Unemployed Register:
Entitlement to Benefit

| unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance, thenumbersreceiving national assistance only, and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This anallysis is俍 commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be when figures were published in this form for the first time. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Vosesath) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Marricd }}$ women | $\underset{\substack{\text { Bons } \\ \text { gift } \\ \text { gith }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  |
|  | 9 | 10 | 14 |  |  |
|  | 20 | 1 | - | - |  |
| Total receiving unemployment benefit | 119 | 12 | 15 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{48}^{18}$ | $\stackrel{8}{9}$ | ${ }^{13}$ | $4_{47}^{4}$ | ${ }^{120}$ |
| Total | 227 | ${ }^{28}$ | 29 | 54 |  |

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders
The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictionson
the employment of women and young persons (under 18 vearsol



 The following table shows the numbers of women and youmb
persons, as specificd in the the occupiers' applications coverd by
 to the type of employment permitted.



of Labour Gazette October 1965

Insured Persons Absent from
Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury
The tate below shows the numbers of insured persons in the
various Regeins of of Eymand in

 Insurance from colaims for sicknesss on indusstrana innary benefit




 stuch claims are includded in the table Injury benefit is payable in in
respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases.
$\xrightarrow[(\text { crowems })]{2}$





Periodical checks are made of the proportion of males included
in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work, and in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work, and the latest estimate suggests about 74 per cent. for absence caused
by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent
owing to sickness on 21 st September 1965 represented $4 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the total number of persons insured for $\begin{aligned} & \text { cickness benefit. The } \\ & \text { corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was } 0 \cdot 3\end{aligned}$

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944\&1958




 ven int the atable below.


Industrial Rehabilitation




Fatal Industrial Accidents
The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents
 ther figures relate to Great Britain.


## Industrial Diseases

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


Lead poisoning
Aninine ofoisning
Antrax
Epitheiliont
Apitheliomatous
total cass



## Employment Overseas

CUT PAINT CLEANING COSTS

## "REVVI"

## Wall Washing Machine

$\rightarrow \quad$ NOW INCLUDES THE VERSATILE 'FLUIBRUSH' UNIT

$\star$ Speeds cleaning.
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without mess or drips-with this machine. Added to the familiar flat metal trowels for wall and ceiling surfaces, the new Fluibrush attachment probes awkward corners, mouldings,
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No more 'bucket and sponge' work. The new
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## AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate
that the total number of civilians in employment as wase earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and spivary domestic service, was about 3,597,500 in May, compard private
$3,591,600$ (revised figure) in the previous month and $3,454,10$ ith May 1964. The number in persons receiving unemploy, $3,44,10$ in in August is estimated at 10,977 , compared with 12,137 in July and
14,924 in August 1964 .

BELGIUM
The total number of persons registered for employment at Employment Exchanges at the end of July was 51,073 , comparad
with 50,011 a month previously and 44,318 at the end of July 1964

CANADA
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number at 19 th June and $6,980,000$ at 18 th July 1964 . Pers.ns wholly
unemployed at 24 th July are estimated at 244,000 or 3.3 per cent unemployed at 24 th July are estimated at 244,000 or $3 \cdot 3$ per cent
of the labour force, compared with 25,700 or $3 \cdot 5$ ppr cent at
19 th June and 265,000 or 3.7 per cent. at 18 th July 1964 .

DENMARK
Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that
at the end of June the number of members of approved insurance at the end of June the number of members of approved insurance
societies who everunemployed was about 3,200 or 0.4 per cent. of
the total number insured, compared with 4,700 or 0.6 per societies who were uncred, compared with 4,700 or 0.6 per cent.
the total number insured
at the end of May. The comparable figure at the end of June 1964 was 0.6 per cent.

## GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number
unemployed at the end of July was 82.588 , compared with 884001 unemployed at the end of July was 82,588 , compared with 88,401
at the end of the previous month and 96,672 at the end of July 1964. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures
at the same dates were $6,430,7,018$ and 8,727 .

IRISH REPUBLIC
The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 23 rd J July was 40,818,
41,145 at 18 th June and 36,529 at 24 th July 1964 .

## NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of Auputt
was 28,003 ; this figure included 1,357 persons employed on relief was 28,003 ; this figure included 1,357 persons employed on relief
work as work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefi. At we
end of July the respective figures were 2,911 (revived figure) and
1,442 and at the end of August 1964 they were 24,716 and 1,015

## NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give
an estimate of the total labour force in April 1965 as 988,700 , an estimate of the total labour force in April 1965 as 988,700
compared with 961,800 in October 1964 and 956,500 in April 1964 . Latest figures on unemployment show that 761 persons wer unemplo
1964.

## NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who wer wholly unemployed was 4,199 at the end of June, co
6,175 in the previous month and 5,896 in June 1964 .

## SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of May was 135,967 , compared with 149,372 at
month and 116,126 at the end of May 1964 .

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civiliam
in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States on
America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than America (rincluding Alaska and Hawain) in industries other
agriculture and domestic service was approximately $60,673.000$
in July, compared with $60,865,000$ (revised figure) in June and $58,411,000$
in July 1964 . The number of production workers in manuacturing in uuly 1964. The number of production workers in manuracturing
industries in July was $13,436,000$, compared with
(revised,
(reved figure) in (revised figgre) in June and 12,768,000 in Jury 1904. They als
estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the midde estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middir
of July was about $3,602,00$ or 4.6 per cent. of the civilian labour of July was about with $4,287,000$ or $5 \cdot 5$ per cent. at the middle of
force, compared with the previous
of July 1964.

## INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings betwe
In6 and August 1965 are given in the following table. The information (except that about agriculture) from which the Thdex has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the aranings of weecky-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken
cach month by the Ministry of Labour. The enquiry covers about
 manuafacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity
and water supply some miscellaneous services and some branches
at the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given
on page 142 of the April 1963 isue of this GAzRFTIT . The indices 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
Employees paid each wee
信 the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE
The figures for agriculture included in the table heve The figures for agriculture included in the table have been
compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and
the Deparment 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 for inaiviaual industry groups, may be due to the payyment of large
annual or half-yarrly bonuses or to seasonal chaneses in average hourr
worked. Until information has been obtined for worked. Until information has been obtained for a longer
it is not possible to assess the extent of these fuctuations.
1963 Average $=100$


 suilding and d ship craal goods :

Exites, Iatier goids and fur


Pinititis and publishing
Other manufacturing indus
All manufacturing industries
oither industries and services

Vining and quarrying
Construction
Cind




Employees paid monthly*


All employees $\boldsymbol{\pi}$
 all manda allied industries

exitiseods not elsè e here s specin



All manuracturning industries
Other industries
seriever insustres and services



Rovised sinco publication of tast months
Brocent British
Road

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

| INDICES FOR 30th SEPTEMBER 1965 (31st JANUARY $1956=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At 30th September 1965 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All industries and services |  |  | Manufacturing industries only |  |  |
| Date | Weekly rates | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { weekly } \\ & \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | Hourly rates | Weekly rates | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { weekly } \\ & \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | Hourly rates |
| 1965 Aug | 147.8 | 92.4 | 159.9 | $144 \cdot 5$ | $92 \cdot 2$ | 156.8 |
| 1965 Sept | 148.0 | 92.4 | $160 \cdot 2$ | 144.7 | $92 \cdot 1$ | 157.1 |

Index of weekly rates of wages
The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average move-
ment from monthto to month in the level of full-time weekly rates
of wages in the principal industries and services in 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 31 st January 1956 tanem Kingdom, compared with the level at 31 st January 1956 taken as
Too. The representative industries and services for which changes
in rates of wages are taken into account and the methot of calculh. 100. The representative industries and services yor which changes
in rates of wages are taken into accunt tand the method of callula.
tion were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this G Anzer
 wages sixed by voluntary collective agedreements bectween organis?
tions of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or waess 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

 reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in
working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other
payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the
introduction of new machinery, etc.


Minstry of Labour Gazette October 1965

The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same $\begin{aligned} & \text { at the base date. The method of calculation was described in } \\ & \text { more detail on pages } 330 \text { and } 331 \text { of the issue of this GAZETTE for }\end{aligned}$
Seprestan representative industries and services, the average movement from
month to month in the level of onormal weekly hours of work
enere mber 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups
wer
 comphrif hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, short
weerly
witheir relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed
time and absences for other reasons. with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed time and absences for other reasons.


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 corresponding change in weekly rates of wages 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 fo
April 1958)

Hourly Rates of Wages


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 August 1964 were given in previous issues of

Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETR have been revised to include changes arranged with
retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current
fives. fetrospective effect or reported too late for in
figures. Revised figures are given in italics.
The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must
not be eaken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to
more than the
es in thess wore mar.
The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous
Series $(30$ oh June $1947=100$ ) to give a measure on a broad basis
ft the moven multiplied by one of the linking The actors giopriate fingures should be headed "General ", of the linking factors siven in the paragraph
January 1960.
If comparisons are made between one group and another in
Tabbe III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular
roup may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates
trour

|  | Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} 1956 \\ 1957 \\ 1958 \\ 1959 \\ 1960 \\ 1962 \\ 1963 \\ 1964 \end{array}\right\}$ | Monthly averages |  | $103 \cdot 9$ 109.6 113.7 112.7 12.7 13.6 13.6 14.0 149.0 19.1 | $104 \cdot 9$ 10.9 11.7 117.7 117.7 1259 13.7 14.7 15.6 152.9 |  |
| ${ }^{1964} \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14550.0 \\ & 145 \\ & \text { 1455: } \\ & \text { 145F } \\ & 147: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \cdot 3 \\ & 150 \\ & \text { 150.4 } \\ & 150: 6 \\ & 155: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \cdot 4 \\ & 146 \\ & 146 \\ & 145 \\ & 145 \% \\ & 149: 0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | January Fobrary Marrih Aril May Jany July Ausust $:$ September | $149: 2$ $149: 3$ $149: 6$ $150: 4$ $151: 1$ 15.1 $15: 4$ $15:-3$ $155: 4$ |  |  | 150.4 <br> 150.5 <br> 150.9 <br> $150:-9$ <br> $155: 6$ <br> 15.6 <br> 156.7 <br> 157 <br> $157 \cdot 1$ |

of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st
January 1956) and that having regard to cosiderabbe variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regula-
tion orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the
indices for individual industries indices for individual industries.
Comparison between earnings and rates of wages Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as
distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April
1956 to Arril 1955 were egiven in an article on pages 392 to 400 of the September issue of this GAzETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April
1965 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 60.4 per cent. as compareved with ay averageif-ycearly
of $36 \cdot 5$ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly of 36.5 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates
of wages in the same industris, whilst the average increase in actual
hourly earnings hourly earrings. was 65.1 per cent. as compared with an average
increase of 46.5 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manauac
turing industries only the corresponding increases were 59.3 cent. for weekly earnings, $35 \cdot 0$ per cent. for weekly rates of wages,
65.4 per cent. for hourly earnings and 44.7 per cent. for hourly
rates of wages.

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 14. SEPTEMBER 1965

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

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## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in September
A two-year agreement was reached at a meeting of the National
Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Contaner Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Container Industry on
3rd September. The provisions of the agreement include: an
increase of increase of $2 \frac{1}{d} d$. an hour in minimum rates for day workers from
1 st October 1965 ; different gradings, according to skill, for machinists and sorters, with increases in the thifferentials, to to take effect from 1st Marrch 1966; an increase in shift-wrork rates of fd. an hour
from 1st June 1966; and an increase in minimum rates of 2d. an hour and the payment of time-and-a-half in place of ordinary time
for the normal Saturday morning shitts four and normal Saturd or tume-and-a-half in place of ordinary time
shift workers, with effect from 1st October worked by continuous
st 1966 . shift workers, with effect from 1st October 1966
On 17th September a board of arbitration, Minister of Labour to settle the pay and hatrans disppote between the
two sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Unite two sides of tome National Joint Industriaa Council for the United
Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, awarded increases of 21s. a
week for crate week for craftsmen and craftswomen, 17 s. for male ganeral workers,
14 s . for female general workers and a reduction from 42 to 40 in normal hours of work with effect from 1st October. Service
increments for manal increments for manual workers in the electricity supply industry
have been placed on an annual basis with effect from 1st July 1965 .
 are now payable a atter two years' service and atter three years's servive.
It has also been agreed to increase the productivity bonus for the It has also been agreed to increase the productivity bonus for the
period 1st July 1995 to 1 st March 1966 to 10 s. $6 d$ a a week. An agreement between the Union of Shop, Distributive and
Allied Workers and the Muttiple Shoe Retailers Association
provided for increases of 15 s. week for
 females rom 1reth October. The increases apply to employees in
the London area and large provinicial towns. In other areas the increases are 11s. a week less in all cases. In the goth, silver and jewellery trades in Birmingham agreement was reached for increases
of amounts ranging from 7. 5d. to 11s. 11. a week for mend and
4s. 9 d. to 6 . for women, according to occupation, from 1st January Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month
include those affecting pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manu-
fater include those affecting pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manu-
facture, hosiery tanurature in Hawick,
production and lace furnishings manufacture. production and lace furnishings manufacture. cinems ordraph
The settlements and statutory wages regulations The settlements and statutory wages regulations orders notified
during the month have operative dates from April 1965 to OCtober
1966 , and it is estimated that their implementation will add $£ 75,000$ 1966, and it is estimated that their implementation will add $£ 75,000$
to the basic full-time weekly wages of 275,000 workers and will
reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 45,000 workers by an reduce the normal we
average of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours.*
Changes coming into operation during September The final instalment of the three-year agreement made for local
authorities' services employees in England and Wales athorities' services employees in England and Wales came into
effect during the month. Both manual workers and county council
roadmen received an increase of 7 a , roadmen received an increase of 7 . a week and engineering
craftsmen and heating and ventilating engineers received an craftsmen and heating and ventilating engineers received an
increase of 2t.d. an hour. Minimum rates in cocoa, chocolate and
sugar confectionery manufacture have been increased by 8s. a week sugar confectionery manufacture have been increased by 8 s. a week
for men and by 6 s . 6d. for women. In the fibreboard packing case for men and by 6 s . 6 d . for women. In the fibreboard packing case
industry hourly rates have been increased by $2 \frac{1}{2}$. or 3 d . for men, according, to occupation, and by 2 d . for women.
Industries affected by reductions in norma Industries affected by reductions in normal weekly hours of work
included food manufacture (41 to 40), gas supply (42 to 40), included food manuacture ( 41 to 40), gas supply ( 42 to 40),
ophthamimic optical ( (ol to 40), linoleum and felt base manufacture
in England and Scotlan ( 42 to 14 and an increase of 6 . 10 d a ophthalmic optical (41 to
in England and Scotland $(42$, to 41 and an an increase of 6 . . . 10 d. a
week), dressmaking in Scotland ( 42 to 41 and increases in minimum week), dressmaking in Scotland ( 42 to 41 and increases in minimum
rates of 4 d. an hour for men and 3 d. for women) and pre-cast concrete products in Sotland ( 42 to 4 ).
Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases
included hosiery manuacture in the Midlands, carpet manufacture, Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases
included hosiery manuacture in the Midlands, carpet manufacture,
footwear manufacture and penmaking.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during
September show that 900,000 workers received increases of 53 保
in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 230,000 had the the
normal weekly normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 11, hours. of the
total increase of $£ 315,000$, about $£ 232,000$ resulted from of
ments ments made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies estababishere
by voluntary
 associations, and and trade from direct negotions, and the remainder froen employers stat
wages regulation orders. Analys regulation orders.
Analysis of changes during the period January-September
The 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 rates
reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate
amounts of such reductions reductions in normal ween
amounts of such reductions.
 Included in the above table are about $3,950,000$ workers who had
both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work In the corresponding months of 1964 about $8,500,000$ workers
had a net increase of approximately $£ 3,840,000$ in their basic full. time weekly rates of wages and approximately 960,000 workers had
an aggregate reduction of about $1,180,000$ hours in their normal
weekly hours of work. weekly hours of work.
Changes in holidays with pay A new agreement in the wool textile industry in Yorkshirt
provides for one extra day's holiday. In 1966 annual holidays in
the fibrebord the fibreboard packing case induastry Ine to be increaseded by two
days and in the gold, silver and jewellery trades in Birmingham b cays and in the gold, silver and jewellery trades in Birmingham b )
three days. Additional service holidays have been introcuced din
the coal and coke distributive trade in Land the coal and coke distributive trade in London to give two extra
days after five yearas continuous service, three days after ten yeass
four days after 15 years and a full days after five years' continuous service, three days after ten y
four days after 15 years and a full extra week after 20 years.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING SEPTEMBER (NOTE.-The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES or
WAGES AND Hours OF WORK, IST APRIL 1965 " on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

| Industry |  |  | Classes of workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limestone quarrying | $\begin{aligned} & \text { West Cumberland } \\ & (10) \end{aligned}$ | 20 Sept. | Male workers |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Silici and } \\ \text { moulding sands } \\ \text { quarrying } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(11)}{\text { Great Britain }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { payil } \\ \text { pariod } \\ \text { after } \\ 25 \text { Sept. } \end{gathered}$ | Male workers |
| Flour milling | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (17) \end{gathered}$ | 2 Aug. | Electricians |
| Cocoa, chocolate confectionery manufactu | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (17) \end{aligned}$ | 6 Sept. | All workers |






| Industry | $\underset{\substack{\text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { beginote at } \\ \text { biabie) of }}}{\text { of }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { chang } \\ \text { efifock } \\ \text { offer } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ceatine and | $\underset{(43)}{\text { Great Britin }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { pay wook } \\ \text { moncoing } \\ \text { moncinger } \\ 13 \text { Sept. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | New minimum hourly rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly <br>  over, 3 -shift system 5 s . $2 \frac{2 \mathrm{~d} .,}{} 2$-shift 5 s . $1 \frac{1 \mathrm{~d} \text { d, women } 21 \text { and over on men's }}{\text { work }} 3 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$ d. during first month, 3 s . $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. thereafter, other female workers <br>  workers and $\frac{1}{2} d$. an hour higher for all other workers. |
| Vehicte building | Unitod Kingom | 13 Sept. | All workers | Increase of 21 per cent. in minimum earnings guarantee ( 7 to to 10 per cent.). |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Presed folt } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | Rossendale Valley (certain firms) | 1 Sopt. | All workers | Increases of 8 s . a weok for men 2 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Abolition of cost-of-living agreement. Minimum <br>  |
| $\underbrace{\text { manutacture }}_{\text {Jute carper }}$ | Dundeo | First pay day in ${ }_{\text {deppt. }}$ | All workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased $\ddagger$ by 2 s. 9 d . a week ( 22 s. to 24 s . 9 d .) for men, and by 1s. 10d. (14s. 8d. to 16s. 6 d .) for women. |
| $\underbrace{\text { and }}_{\substack{\text { Rope twine and } \\ \text { net making }}}$ | Northern Ireland <br> $(89)(261)$ <br> $(26)$ | 28 Sept. | Timeworkers |  |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers | Increase in piecework basis time rates of 3 d . an hour. Piecework basis timerates after change: male workers-area $A$ As. 4 d . to 4 s . 8 d d. an hour,rates after change: male workers-area $A$ 4s. <br> according to occupation, area B 4 s . 6 d d. to 4 s . 7 d d .8 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Hosiery } \\ \text { manufacturo }}}$ | Mid | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dyay in } \\ \text { Sept } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased $\ddagger$ by $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. in the shilling (11d. to $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) on basic wages, subject to a maximum increase of 8 s . a week for men and 5 s . for women. |
| ${ }_{\text {Carpot }}^{\text {manufurure }}$ | ${ }_{\text {ceat Britiain }}^{\text {(93) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dyy in } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased $\ddagger$ by 2 s .9 d . a week ( 22 s . to 24 s .9 d .) for men, and by 1s. 10d. (14s. 8d. to 16 s . 6 d .) for women. |
| Hosiery finshing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Midilands } \\ \text { distists) } \\ (99)) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { depe } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increasef of 3 per cent. ( 88 to 11 per cent) in the cost-of.living bonus paid as a percentage addition on gross the increase is isimited to 9 s. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dressmaking } \\ & \text { and women's } \\ & \text { light clothing } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Scotland }}$ (112) $(258)$ | 6 Sept. | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 4 d . an hour for male workers 21 <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  during irits ever, risisig to to. <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Footwear } \\ \text { manuracture }}}{ }$ | United Kingdom (except East Lan- cashire and the Fylde Coast $(116)$ | First pay day in Sept. | Timeworkers | Increases $\ddagger$ in minimum day wage rates of 7s. 6 d . a week for adult workers an of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates afte change: male workers 109s. a week at 15 rising to 220 s. at 21 and over female workers 109 s . at 15 rising to 180 s. at 20 and over. |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers | Increase $\ddagger$ in percentage additions to piecework rates of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. making a total addition of 177 per cent. for male workers and 189 per cent. for female workers. |
|  | United Kingdom. | First pay <br> day in Sept. | Workers, other than pieceworkers, employed in indus- tries ancillary to footwear manufactureq | Increases $\ddagger$ in minimum day wage rates of 7. 7 . 6 a a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 1 109s at and change. male workers. 1095 s. at 11 rising to 220 . workers 1099 . at 15 rising to 180 . at 20 and over. |
|  |  |  | Piece | Increasef in percentaze additions to piecework rates of 74 per cent. making a <br>  196 and 210 per cent. in too puff and heel design and manufacturing section). |
|  | ${ }_{\text {East L L Lasashiro and }}^{\text {the Fylde coast }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First } \\ & \text { making } \\ & \text { ind ding } \\ & \text { in Sopt. } \end{aligned}$ | Timeworkers | Increases $\ddagger$ in day wage rates of 7 s . 6 d . a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 109 s a w week at 11 rising to 220 s . at 21 and over, female workers 109 s . at 15 rising to 184 s . 8 d . at $20 \frac{1}{2}$ and over. |
|  |  |  | Pieceworke | Increase $\ddagger$ in the percentage addition to piecework rates of $4 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ( $74 \frac{1}{2}$ to $78 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent.). |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Ready mixed } \\ \text { concrete }}}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Great Britain } \\(131)}}$ | 5 July | All workers | Increase of 17 s . 6 d . a week. Minimum weekly rates after change: drivers of <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Pre.cast oncreste | ${ }_{\text {Scotand }}^{\text {(133) }}$ |  | All workers | New minimum hourly rates of wages fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Night shift payment increased from time-and- <br>  Increases in minimum hourly rates of amounts ranging from $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 3 d ., women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers Minimum rates outside London (London rates in brackets) after change ( 6 s . 61 d .), double-day shift 7 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ( 7 s . 4d.), night shift in conjunction with <br>  <br>  |
| Fibreboard packing a acese making | ${ }_{\text {(140) }}^{\text {United Kingom. }}$ |  | All workers |  |

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

Incrases of ss. a wook for men 2 and over, and of proportional amounts for
women and
roten
















 , Increasef in the percentage addition to piecework rates of 44 per cent. ( $74 \frac{1}{4}$
to
$78 f$
per cent)





tIt has allo obder "Changes in in Hours of Work"".
women that from 1st September 1966 and 1st September 1967 there will be further increases of 8 s. a week for men, with proportional amounts
Under sliding-s.sele arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
SThese increases took effect under an Order made under the Wa
TThese increases took efficect under an OOder made under the W Wagese Counces. Act (Northern Ireland).
IThese increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councis Act.

"It has asso been agreed that from 1ste Aprii 1966 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40 .


- October 1965

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING SEPTEMBER

| Industry | $\underset{\substack{\text { sece aistrict } \\ \text { begionteat } \\ \text { begabie) of }}}{\text { table }}$ |  | Classes of workers | Particulars of chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Silica and } \\ & \text { moulding sands } \\ & \text { quarrying } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(11)}{\text { Great Britain }}$ | First full period ${ }^{25}$ Sopt. | Male workers | Normal weokly hours reduced from 42 to 41.* |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Food } \\ & \text { manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | Great Britain $(26)$ | 6 Sept. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40 . |
| Gelatine and glue manufacture | Great Britain $(43)$ |  | All workers | Normal weokly hours reduced from 42 to $40 . *$ |
| Ophthalmic optical dustry | Graat gritain | 6 Sept. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40 . |
|  | Scotland (112) (258) | 6 Sept. | All workers | Normal weokly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . *$ + |
| Pre-cast concrete products | $\text { Scotland }(133)$ |  | All workers | Normal weokly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . *$ * |
|  | England and Scot- | 30 Aug. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41. *8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (178) \end{aligned}$ | 5 Sept. | Workers other than maintenance craftsmen | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 .* |
|  | Great Britain $(179)$ | 5 S Sopt. | Maintenance craftsmen (including paviors, plasterers and slaters, and bricklayers and masons except when on fireblick | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $40 . *$ |
|  | Great Britain | 5 Sept. | Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.* |
| Health services | Great Britain |  | Semi-skilled engineering grades $\qquad$ <br>  $\qquad$ | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 .* |

See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages
This change took effect under an Order

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## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 14th SEPTEMBER 1965 ALL ITEMS ( 16 th January $1962=100$ ) $\ldots 113 \cdot 0$ At 14th September the official retail prices index was $113 \cdot 0$
(prices at 16 th January $1962=100$ ), compared with $112 \cdot 9$ at 17 th (prices and 16 thanuary $1962=100$ ), comp 10 ath 15 September 1964 . The index of retail prices measures the change from month to
month in the average level of prices of the commoditios month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services
purchased by the great majority of households in the United pinchased, including preat mactically ally wage cournensolds ind most small and
Kindom
medium salary earners. The index is money but in percentage form, the average level of of pices at the
base date being represented by 100 . Some goods and services are
relatively 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 relatively much more important than others and the percentage
changes in the price leveld of the various items since the base date
are combined by the use of " weights". The index figures for each are combined by the use of " weights". The index figures for each
month are first calculated with prices at 12 th January 1965 taken
as 100 , using the weights given on page 123 of the March issue of month are first calculated with prices at 12 th January 1965 taken
as 100 , suing the weights siven on page 123 of the March issue of
this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys this GAZETTR which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys
made in 191-64, adjusted to correspond wwith the level of prices
ruling in January 1965. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16 th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 112th January 1965 on
January $1962=100$ and dividing the result by 100 .

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th SEPTEMBER 1965 (Prices at 16th January $1962=100$ ) The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,
the indices at 14 th September 1965 on the base 16th January 1962
$=100$.
Group and
Sub-Grour

[^1]Following are the indices for 14th September on the base 16
January $1962=100$ for three sub-divisions of the food group: (1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal varia-
tions (viz, fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh
vegetabless, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton
and lamb) (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in
import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and miilled beef)..

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH Food
The principal changes in this group were reductions in the average
 The index for the food group as a whole fell by nearly one-harth
1 per cent. to 111.7 , compared with 112.1 in August Fuel and light
Mainly as a result of seasonal increases in the prices of household
coal, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and ligh coal, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light
group rose by rather more than 2 per cent. to $115 \cdot 2$, compared with
112.7 in August. group rose by rather
112.7 in August. Transport and vehicles
The principal changes in this group were increases in road passenger fares in some areas and a fall in the average level of
prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole was unchanged at $107 \cdot 6$. Services
The principal change in this group was a rise in the average leve
of charges for admission to football matches. As a result of and of some smaller changes, the index for the services group as whole rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. to $115 \cdot 4$, compared Other groups
Other groups
In the remaining six groups there was little change in the genera
level of prices.
In the remain
level of prices.
ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO SEPTEMBER 1965

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The following tables show the index figure for "all items" "or } \\
& \text { (Table A) each month from January } 1956 \text { to Decerber } 192 \\
& \text { taking the average level of prices at } 17 \text { th January } 1956 \text { as } 100 \text {, } 2 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$ (Table A) each month from January 1956 to Decerber 1962

taking the average level of prices at 17 th January 1956 as 100 , an arerage e level of morices at 16 th January 1962 onwards, taking the
normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to athe 100 .th of the figur
nonth TABLE A.-17th January $1956=100$

## 



The figures in Table B can be linked with those in Table A produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the
level of prices compared with the level at 17 th January 1956 The for
 procedure is to multiply the
16th January 1966 with prices
viz., $117 \cdot 5$, and divide by 100 .

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS
The monthly summary of the latest information
received relating to The monthly summary of the latest information
received relating to changes in retail prices
in oversea countries is given on page 475 .

## STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN SEPTEMBER
Duration of stoppages
The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in
the United Kingdom, beginning in September, which came to the


 is stimated at 80,100 . This total includes 27,500 workers involved
in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of
the 52,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in September,
50.800 were directly involved and 1,800 indirectly involved bie., 50,800 were directly involved and 1,800 indirectly involved (i.e.,
thrown out of work at the stablishments where the stoppages thrown out of work at the establishments where t.
ocurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).
The aggregate of 147,000 working days lost during September
includuds 6 goopo days lost through stoppages which had continued


| Industry group | Number of stoppages |  |  | $\operatorname{stoppages}$ in progress $_{\text {in moath }}^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { beforining } \\ \text { obe month } \\ \text { of mont } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Started } \\ \text { ind } \\ \text { month } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | $\substack{\text { Workers } \\ \text { involved }}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {W }}^{\substack{\text { Working } \\ \text { days lost }}}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coal mining . } \\ & \text { Metal manufacture } \\ & \text { Engineering .. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{5}{3} \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 59 \\ & 12 \\ & \hline 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 15 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \\ & \text { Si, } 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,000 \\ 18,0,000 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 5 | 7 26 | ${ }_{32}^{12}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 25,300 } \\ 3,300}}$ | 年5,000 |
|  | 13 | 60 | 73 | 23,400 | 47,000 |
| Toal, September 1965 | ${ }^{37}$ | 186 | 223 | 80,100 | 147,000 |
| Toat, August 1965 | 35 | 163 | 198 | 58,200 | 166,000 |
| Total, September 1964 | 31 | 227 | 258 | 67,100 | 159,000 |

Causes of stoppages
The following table classifies stoppages beginning in September

| Principal cause | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { stoppages } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { workers directly } \\ \text { involved } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wageseclaims for increases | ${ }_{4}^{50}$ | 14,600 |
| Hours of work <br> mployment of particular classes or | 5 27 | $\begin{gathered} 6,700 \\ \substack{6,700 \\ 1 \\ 1,2500} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,700 \\ \hline, 700 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 186 | 50,800 |

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER

| Industry, occupations andlocality | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Approximate } \\ & \text { number of } \\ & \text { Workers involved } \end{aligned}$ |  | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Date when } \\ \text { stoppage }\end{gathered}$ |  | Cause or object | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly | Indirectly | Begans | Ended |  |  |
| Engineering workers employed industries in various areas in Great Britain <br> Metal Manufacture: | 24,000 | 200 | 9 July | - | Disagreement over the implementation of a National agreement for a 40-hour working week in the case reduced hours in four shifts |  |
| Machinists, labourers housem arsenehousemen engaged in the manufacture of steel-Sheffield (two firms) | 115 | - | 14 June | 1 Oct. | Demand that engineering terms and conditions should apply instead of the Sheffield Shift system and for previously recognised |  |
|  the manutackurs engage of motor frim) bodies-Linwood (one | 2,040 | 395 | 10 Sept. | 15 Sept. | Demand by semi-skilled production workers for a substantial increase in wages | Work resumed pending negotiations. |
| Rubar:- <br> the mon workers engaged in other muabuber of tyres an Burton-on-Trent (one firm) | 1,000\| | - | 23 Aug. | 17 Sept. | Dissatisfaction over newly introduced job values for the building of radial ply tyres | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work resumed. } \begin{array}{c} \text { New job } \\ \text { valuese suspended } \\ \text { negotiations. } \end{array} \text { pending } \end{aligned}$ |



## $\dagger$ Som stopages 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 togenter.


S Stoppages of work have occurred mostly on Friday nights but there have been a very few stoppages at other times.
$\|$ IThe number of workers involved rose from 50 on 23 rd August to about 1,000 during the course of the stoppage.

474
ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

## Industrial Courts Act 1919 and

 Conciliation Act 1896During September the Industrial Court issued one award,
No. 3076,* which is summarised below. No. $3076, *$ which is summarised below.
A warard No. 3076 (2nd September).-Parties: Greater London
Council Staff Association and Greater London Council. Claim:
 measup to inspectorate of the London County for the weights and
claimed by the the Staff Side being as follows: with effect from 31 st measures inspectorate of the London County Council, the scales
claimed by the Staff Side being as follows: with effect from 31st
January 1964 \&2,230-2.,465 for the Chief Inspector; with effect
 Inspector, $£ 1,295-£ 1,560$ for the grade of District Inspector and
$£ 1,100-\ldots 1,30$ for the grade of Assistant Inspector. Award: The
Court fount
accordingly. Court found that the claim had not been established and awa
accordingly.
Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration During September four awards were issued by single arbitrators
appointed under section 2(2)()) of the Industrial Courts act 1919.
A Board of Arbitration was appointed under section 2 A Board of Arbitration was appointust under section (2)().c) of
appoin
the Industrial Courts Act 1919 to settle a difference between the two sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the United Sided sclaim form an increase Authority concerning the Trade Union
for industrial employes. for industrial employees.
The Brard awarded that the National Minimum Wages Rates of
industrial employees (other than Domestic Workers (i.e., Canteen industrial employees (other than Domestic Workers ci.e., Canteen
and Hotel Grades and Female Cleaners), Chautfurs in the
And Authority Chauffeur Service, Telephone Switchboard Service
Operators and Work Study Estimators) of the United Kingdom
Atomic Energy Authority, specified by the Operators and work Study Estimators) of the United Kingdom
Atomic Energy Authorityspecified by the National Joint Industrial
Council Agreements, should be increased with effect from the
 follows:- (a) Craft Grades (adults aged 21 and over) be 21 s. a week,
(b) General Worker Grades (adult males aged 21 and over) by 17 s .
a week, (c) General Worker Grades (adult females aged 21 and

 The Board also awarded that the working week to which these rates
apply should be reduced from 42 hours to 40 hours with effect
from the beginning of the pay week containing 1st October 1965 .
 the N.J.I.C. should make an urgent joint inquiry into matters of
productivit, working practices and wage structure with a view to
achieving a more efficient use of manpower and a consequent
increase in

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

Wages Councils Act 1959 Notices of Proposals
During September notices of intertionosats tubmit wages regulation
proposals to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following
Wages Councis:-




Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland).-Proposas)
R.F.C.S. (34), dated 24th September, for fixing revised statutrory
minimum remuneration for male and female workers. minimum remuneration for male and female workers.
Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).-Proposal ASS. 59 ,
dated 24th September, for fixing revised general minimum rates for male and female workers.
Further information regarding any of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council Further information regarding any of the above proposals may
be otatined from the Secretary of the Council concerned,
Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1. Wages Regulation Orders Wuring September the Minister of Labour made the following The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1693 ,
dated 14th September and operative from 4th October. This Order
amends the provisions relating to overtin amends the provisions relating to overtime.
The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) Order 1965: S.I. 1965
No. 1737, dated 23rd September and operative from 13ih Ot No. 1 . 17 dated 23 r. September and operautive from 13 h October
This Order fixes revised general minimum and piecework basi
time time rates for male and femaere workers, reduces from 43 to 42 the
number of hours to be worked per week efore number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable,
and increases the number of days of customary holidays to be
all and increases the number of days of customary
allowed to workers from six to seven per annum.
 tive from 22nd October. This Order revises the general minimum
time rates, general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time
rates for male and female workers. and reduce from time rates, general minimum piece rates and piecework basis time
rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 42 to 41 the
number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.
 and operative from 22nd October. This Order increases shen enumber
of days of customary holidays to be allowed to workers from six

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland)

## 1945

Notices of Proposals
During September notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposals to the Ministry of Health and Social Services were issuel y the following Wages Councils:The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal N.I.
N.69,) dated 3rd September, for fixing revised statatory minimur (N.69), dated 3rd September, for fixing revised statutory mi
remuncration for male and female workers in the trade. The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Norther
Ireland).- Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.52), dated 24th September, for Ireland ).- Proposal N.I.W.M. (N. 52 ), dated 24 th September, fol
fixing revised statuory minimum remuneration for male and female
workers in the trade frixing revised statuto
workers in the trade
The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northem
Ireland).- Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.53), dated 24th September, for Irelana) - Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.S3), dated 24 th September, fer
fixing revised provisions relating to holidays for male and femal
workers in the trade workers in the trade.
Further information regarding any of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Sccretary of the Council concerned, at be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerrend, a
Dundonald House (Room 413), Upper Newtownards Road, Dundonal.
Belfast 4.

## Wages Regulation Orders

During September the Ministry of Health and Social Servic
made the following Wages Reulation Order* giving eftect to made the following Wages Regulation Order*
proposalsing effect to til The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Regulation (Amendment) Ordet
(Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. \& O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 190, dated 20th September and operative from 28 th September. This Orde


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to In the table below a summary is given of the eatest information
relating to changes in retiil prices in oversea countries octatained in
offcial publications received since last month's issur of this GAzETTE mind


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offical fubications receevids (Note.-The prices shown are net; those in brackets include

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 Organisation for Ecoromic Co-operation and Development.-
Industrial Relations. Aspects of Manpower Policy. 1. Office $\uparrow$ Exeept New Zealand ( 1,000 ).









STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS







 on 27 th September. These Orders were made by the Minis
Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959. - See page 474 . The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools)
Order 1965 S.I. $1956 / 1682 ;$ 3. (6d.)., made on 10th September by
the Secretary of State under the Remuneration of Teachers Act the Secretary of State under the Remuneration of Teachers Act
1965. This Order, operative from 11th September, brings into operation the scales and other provisions relating to the remenuera-
tion of teachers in primary and secondary schools contained in the
document "Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and dione
document "Scales of Salaries for Teachers in in Primary and
Secondary Schols (England and Wales) 1965 .".-See Official
Publications Received on this page The Redundancy Payments Act 1965 (Appointed Day) Order 1965
(S.I. $1965 / 1757$; 3. (d. (dod.), made on 29th September by the Minister
of Labour under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965.-See page of Labour under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965.-See page
441. The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order
(Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. \& O. of Northern Ireland 1965/190; (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. \& O. of Northern Ireland 1965/190;
9d. (1s.), made on 20 th September by the Ministry of Heath and
Social Service under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) Social Services under
1945.--See page 474.

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    Butter, margarine, lard and cooking
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    Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.
    Sugar, preserves and confectionery
    Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned Vegetables, fresh, dried and can
    Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
    Other food .. Other food
    Total-Food II. Alcoholic drink
    III. Tobacco
    V. Fuel and light:
    Coal and coke

    Other fuel and light
    Total-Fuel and light
    VI. Durable household goods:

    Furniture, floor coverings and soff furnishings
    Radio, television and other household
    appliances.
    Potery, glassware and hardware
    Pottery, glassware and hardware
    Total-Durable household goods.
    VII. Clothing and footwear:
    Men's outer clothing

    Men's underclothing
    Women's outer clothing
    Women's underclothing
    Children's clothing
    Children's clothing
    Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,
    Other colthing, includid
    hats and materials
    Footwear $\quad \ddot{\quad . \quad .}$
    VIII. Transport and vehicles: Fares
    Total-Transport and vehicles
    X. Miscellaneous goods:
    Books, newspapers and periodicals . .
    Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning

    Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning
    materials, mathes, tec.
    materials, matches, etc. $\because$ sports goods, toys,
    Stationery, travel and stion
    photographic and optical goods, etc. Total-Miscellaneous goods
    X. Servics: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Postage and telephones } \\ & \text { Entertainent }\end{aligned}$
    
    Other services, including domestic help,
    hairdressing, boot and
    shoe repairing, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,
    laundering and dry cleaning Total-Services
    All Items

