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# Summary of the Monthly Statistics 

## Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-February was $24,046,000$. This was 1,000 more than in January. Changes included increases in manufacturing industries, construction, financial, professional and scientific services and miscellaneous services excluding catering and hotels. The largest decrease was in the distributive trades.

## Unemployment

There were 415,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 16th March and 10,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 425,000 ( 1.9 per cent. of all employees). Between 10th February and 16th March unemployment fell by 39,000. There were decreases in most industries and services. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 251,000-60 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 38,000 ; the normal monthly seasonal decrease is about 19,000 .

## Unfilled Vacancies

There were 297,000 unfilled vacancies on 11th March, 47,000 more than on 5th February.

## Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 15th February the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the 155 manufacturing industries was $1,971,000$ and the estimated number on short-time was 26,000 .

## Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st March (January $1956=$ 100) were, respectively, $138 \cdot 6$ and $146 \cdot 2$, compared with $138 \cdot 2$ and $145 \cdot 7$ at 29th February.

## Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 17 th March (January $1962=100$ ) was $105 \cdot 2$, compared with $104 \cdot 8$ at 18th February. The index for the food group was $105 \cdot 8$, compared with $105 \cdot 4$ the previous month.

## Stoppages of Work

About 59,600 workers were involved in March in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 170,000 working days.

## OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUTACTURING

## INDUSTRIES（OTHER THAN THE METALS

## GROUP OF INDUSTRIES）

In May 1963 the Ministry of Labour made the first of its annual
enquiries into the occupations of employees in enquiries into the occupations of employees in manufacturing
industrise in Grat Britain．The results of the first part of the enquiry
relating to relating to metal manufacture，engincering（including marin
engineering）and electrical coods vegicles and enginecring）and electrical goods，vehicles and the manusacture o
metal goods were published in the December 1963 issue of thi
GAZETTR（page 474）．The results are now available for the GAZETTB（page 474）．The results are now available for the
remainder of the manuacururing industries．In these industries
combined，out of a total of 3,918 ，oo workers in frms with
 more employees， 18 per cent．were administrative or clerical workers，
3 per cent．techinical workers
skiiled opdudina apperentices）， 21 per cent．
machinits machinists or other semi－skilled workercs， 3 ，per cent．weere engage
on transport or related duties，while the remaining 24 per cent． were employed on other，mainly unskilled，work．There were
54,000 apprentices and 111 ， 54,000 apprentices and 111,000 other workers，aged d 2 years anc
under，receiving training．Apprentices constituted 1.4 per cent．
all male and female employes，but 8 per cent．of the number on under，receiving training．Apprentices constituted 1.4 per cent．of
all male and female employees，but 8 per cent．of the number of
male technical workers and skilleco operatives；other young workers male technical workers and skilled operatives；other young worker
being trained constituted 3 per cent．of all male and female
employees and 12 per cent．of all male and female technical workers employese and 12 per cent．of all male and female technical workeres
and skilled operatives．In general，the larger the firm，the higher
the proportion and skiled operatives．In general，the larger the firm，the highe
the proportion of admistrative techical and clerical workers
and the lower the proportion of skilled operatives．In making this and proportion or administrative，technical and clerical workers，
kind of comparison varition of skilited operatives．In making in the degre
kind kind of comparison variations in the degree
the type of product must be borne in mind．
Purpose and nature of the enquiry
As was stated in the earlier article the Ministry instituted this
enquiry becuase of the urgent need for more information about the
occupations of employes occupations of employes．The enquiry was made under the
Statistics of Trade Act 1947，and covered all manufacturing
industries except industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing for which somewha
similar information is already collected．On this occasion a single simiar insormation is already colilected．On this occasion a single
forma wat industres covered，but for the next enquiry
separate forms have been designed for the various industry Orders． separate forms have been designed for the various industry Ord
to bring out the different occupations within these Orders．
Enquiry forms were sent to 3,300 establishments，a sam Enquiry forms were sent to 3,300 establishments，a sample
selcted at random from all estabilisments in the manufacturing
industies（other than the metals group of industries and ship industries（other than the metals group of industries and and hipp
building and ship cepaining）with 11 or more employees．For the
textiles，leather，clothing and footwear timber builing and ship repairing）with 11 or more employees．For the
textiles，eleather，clothing and fotwear，timber and furniture
groups of industries the sample comprised all establishments with groups of industries the sample comprised all establishments with
500 or more employees．one in two of those with 250 －499 employees，
one in five of those with $10-249$ employee and one in 40 of those
with $11-99$ emplowees．For the reyen with 11 －1－9 employees．For the remaining groups the sample
comprised all establishments with 500 or more emploees，one in
five of those with $250-499$ employes，one in ten of tho five of those with 250 4．49s employeec，on one in employenes，one in
100 those with
10－249 employees and one in 40 of those with $11-99$ ．No enquiry 100 wore sent to establishments with under 11 employees．
forms were received in time for inclusion in the Forms were received in time for inclusion in the summary tables
from 98 per cent．of the fims approached，and in total，these forms
included nearly from 98 per cent．of the firms approached，and in total，these forms
included nearly 45 per cent．of all employees in the group of
industries covered． It was assumed
It was assumed that the pattern of employment in the firms
rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all firms in
the same size－range in the sate rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all firms in
the same size－range in the same industry．The figures on the
enquiry forms were therefore grossed up on this basis＊and the enquiry forms were therefore grossed up on this basis＊and the
tables on pages 133 to 142 provide estimates of the total numbers
of employees in all establishments in these ind of emplopees in all establishments in these in int the tries wil numbers
more employees．The estimates of the numbers of employees more employees．The estimates of the numbers of employes
pubbished regularly in this GARETT are usualy showp the the
nearest 100 ．The estimates in this article have been calculated to nearest 100．The estimates in this article have been calculated to
the nearest ten not becuase this degree of accuracy is claimed for
them，but only in order to provide all the information available bout the relative sizes of the various occupational categories． Information has been collected under three broad headings，
Part A dministrative，technical and clerical，Part B，skilled
operatives and Part C，other employees．
Part A identifies five occupational categories．Of these research
and design staff cover those undertaking longer－term research， and design staff cover those undertaking longer－term research，
while teccnical，experimental and development staff cover those undertaking shorter－term applied research and develoloment．The
term＂technical workers＂used in this article conprise these twe term＂technical workers＂used in this article comprises these two
categories toegether with draughtsmen and tracers．Sales staff， categories together with draughtsmen and tracers．Sales staff，
e．g．representatives are normally included in the item for office
staff not elsewheres specified．



Minstrty of Labour Gazette April 1964
covered．TxTLLES（Table 4）was the largest industry，with 744,000
employees and also the industrys with the largest number of ferale
workers．These amounted to 398,000 ，constituting 54 per cent． workers．These amounted to 398,000 ，constitutuing 54 per cent．
of all employees in the industry．As expected the clotinn AND FoorwEAR industries（Table 6 had the largest proportion of female employees，the 388,000 females working in the industries repre－
senting 75 per cent．．of total emplocees．These industries also had
the largest number and the highest the largest number and the highest proportion of young persons
being trained（other than apprentices）；there were 32,000 con－ being trained（other than apprentices）；there were 32，000，con－
stituting 6 per cent．of all employees in the industries and nearly
one－third of all young persons being trained（excluding apprentices）

 pUBLSHING industry（Table 9）had the largest number of apprentices
20,300, but a slightly lower proportion of apprentices to total employees．
Analysis by size－range of firm and by individual industries
Tables Tables 11－14 provide analyses，mainly in percentage form，by （Text continued overleaf）

Table 1．－Manufacturing industries（other than the metals group of industries）

|  | Malcs | Females |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \substack{\text { faes and } \\ \text { femalas }} \end{gathered}$ | $\underbrace{\text {（included in in cols．} 2-5)}_{\text {Apprentics and others beeing trained }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Full－time <br> （3） | Part－time <br> （4） |  | Apprentice <br> （๑） | Others aged 21 and |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Males $(7)$ | Females （8） |
| PART A．－ADMINISTRATIVE，TECHNICAL TOTAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS | 505，270 | 300，300 | 25，370 | 830，940 | 1，790 | 7，550 | 8，800 |
| Managers，superintendents，works foremen Research and desige staff（excluding draughtsm Technical，experimental and development staff Draughtsmen and traccrss（ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Office staff not specified above（including works office staff）}\end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 690 \\ 3180 \\ 3180 \\ 24,810 \end{array}$ |  | 1，130 -660 | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 3.640 \\ 3.050 \\ 3,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 1,000 \\ 7,600 \end{array}$ |
| PART B．－SKILLED OPERATIVES（INCLUDING TOTAL | 609，520 | 208，550 | 18，060 | 836，130 | 52，000 | 16，030 | 21，650 |
| Production workers | 422，040 | 204，840 | 17，430 | 644，310 | 36,100 | 14，020 | 21，530 |
| Plant and machinery maintenance workers： Maintenance Electricians Other skilled workers | $\begin{aligned} & 86,000 \\ & 3,100 \\ & 3,620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 20 } \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 240 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86,0,90 \\ & 38,780 \\ & 38,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,960 \\ & \substack{1,202 \\ 3,120} \end{aligned}$ |  | 30 |
| Buildings，etc．，maintenance workers： Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers | $\begin{aligned} & 20,570 \\ & 22,980 \end{aligned}$ | 1，120 | ${ }_{330}^{40}$ | ${ }_{\text {20，}}^{20,610}$ | 1，980 | ${ }_{250}^{270}$ | 90 |
| PART C．－OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL | 1，153，550 | 916，090 | 180，840 | 2，250，480 | － | 17，940 | 38，840 |
| tationary engine，crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers | 23,90 92,540 | 430 1.020 | ${ }_{70}^{20}$ | $24,3,30$ <br> 9,3630 | ＝ | ${ }_{840}^{120}$ | ${ }_{10}^{20}$ |
| Machinists and other semi－sk maintenance $\quad . \quad$ ． Stores and warehouse workers Stores and war <br> Canteen staff |  | $\begin{aligned} & 64,430 \\ & 30.300 \\ & \text { 30, } \\ & 20,30 \\ & \hline 20,130 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,215,540 \\ 140,520 \\ 14,930 \\ 721,970 \end{gathered}$ | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,430,40 \\ & 1,280 \\ & 3,230 \\ & 3,230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,9,90 \\ & 1,0,080 \\ & 2,800 \\ & 2,80 \end{aligned}$ |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B and C） | 2，268，340 | 1，424，940 | 224，270 | 3，917，550 | 53，790 | 4，5 | 69，290 |

Table 2．－Food，drink and tobacco

|  | Males | Females |  | $\underset{\text { matales and }}{\text { mat }}$ males andfemales （5） | Apprentices and others being trained ${ }_{\text {（included in in cols．}}^{\text {a－5）}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Full－time <br> （3） | Part－time <br> （4） |  | Apprentices <br> （๑） | Others aged 21 andunder being trained |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Males <br> （7） | Females <br> （8） |
| PART A．－ADMINISTRATIVE，TECHNICAL TOTAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS | 89，350 | 56,140 | 6，270 | 151，760 | 30 | 480 | 950 |
| Managers，superintendents，works foremen 1 ．ismen Research and design staff（excluding draughtsm Draughtsmen and tracers Office staff not specified above（including works office staff） | $\begin{aligned} & 37,80 \\ & \hline, 430 \\ & 6,940 \\ & 4,1,90 \\ & 41,990 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 230 \\ -\quad 90 \\ \hline 5,950 \end{array}$ |  | 20 $-\quad 10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 150 \\ & 20 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | 70 880 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PART B.- SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING } \\ & \text { PERSONS BEING TRAINED) } \\ & \text { TOTAL } \end{aligned}$ | 77，130 | 7，500 | 1，380 | 86，010 | 90 | 1，390 | 010 |
| Production workers | 43，280 | 7，460 | 1，380 | 52,120 | 1，620 | 1，180 | 1，010 |
| Plant and machinery maintenance workers： Maintenance fitters and millwrights Electricians Other skilled workers | $\begin{gathered} 15,920 \\ 5,420 \\ 5,430 \end{gathered}$ | 20 10 | 二 | $\begin{gathered} 16,0120 \\ 5,24020 \\ 5,440 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 720 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | 70 20 60 |  |
| Buildings，etc．，maintenance workers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers | ${ }_{4}^{3,400}$ | 10 | $=$ | ${ }_{4}^{3,800} 4$ | ${ }_{220}^{150}$ | ${ }_{20}^{40}$ |  |
| PART C．－OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL | 250，560 | 164，020 | 59，520 | 474，100 | － | 1，890 | 1，760 |
| tationary engine，crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers | 4.250 48,880 | 110 660 | 70 | 4,370 49,610 | ＝ | 30 810 | 10 |
| Machinists and other semi－skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance Stores and warehouse workers <br> Canteen staff |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54,040 \\ & \text { S.4.40 } \\ & \hline 6.450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,60 \\ \text { and } \\ 1,920 \\ 1,920 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 117,240 \\ 30,60 \\ \hline 8,900 \\ \hline 8.90 \end{gathered}$ | 二 | 640 90 90 30 | $\begin{array}{r}1,240 \\ -90 \\ \hline 420 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Other employces，including labourers | 126，100 |  | 39，820 |  |  | 320 |  |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B and C） | 417，040 | 227，660 | 67，170 | 711，870 | 3，420 | 760 | 3，720 |

broad occupational categories．In Tables 11 and 12 the figures for
each industry Order are analysed according to size of firm．In
Tabies Tables 13 and 14 anealses are giverording tor indize of firm．In
（Minimum List Headings）．In general the lavidul industries higher proportion of administrative，tecchnical ang clererical workers
and a lower proportion of skilled operatives to total male employees and a lower proportion of skilled operatites ot ototal male employees
although there were slight variations in individual industries．In
ath the group of industries as a whole，，male techinical workerries．In
2 per cent．of tot tod male employees in firms in the size－range 11－249 2 per cent．of total male employees in firms in the size－range 11－249
and 6 per cent．in firms with 500 or more employees．The corres－ ponding figures for male skilled operatives as a percentage of total
male employees were 33 per cent．in firms with $11-249$ employees
 mentionedearier，however，it is essential，when making comparisons
of this kind，to bear in mind differnces in the degree of mechanisa－
tion and type of product． Shipbuilding of product．
An occupational analassis of employees in the shipbuilding and
ship repairing industries is obtained quarterly from all establish－

Table 3．－Chemicals and allied industries

| （1） | Males <br> （2） | Females |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { matesal } \\ \text { femandes }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | Apprentices and others being trained（included in cols．2－5） |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Full－time <br> （3） | Part－time <br> （4） |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apprentices } \\ \text { (๑) } \end{gathered}$ | Others aged 21 andunder being trained |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Males <br> （7） | Females <br> （8） |
| PART A．－ADMINISTRATIVE，TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS | 111，340 | 57，210 | 3，910 | 172，460 | 610 | 2，000 | 1，330 |
| Technical and design staff（excluding draughtsmen） <br> Technical，experimental and development staff Draughtsmen and tracers Office staff not specified above（including works office staff）．．． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,450 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,530 \\ 3,350 \\ 50,470 \\ 50,470 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ 30 \\ 50 \\ 760 \end{gathered}$ |  | 530 -80 | 1,770 <br> 100 <br> 220 | －${ }^{520}$ |
| PART B．－SKILLED OPERATIVES（INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED）TOTAL | 67，260 | 570 | 140 | 69，970 | 5，630 | 370 | 20 |
| Production workers | 24，630 | 2，540 | 140 | 27，310 | 540 | 220 | 20 |
| Plant and machinery maintenance workers： Maintenance fitters and millwrights．． Maintenance fitters and millwrights Other skilled workers | $\begin{aligned} & 20.520 \\ & 10,520 \\ & 10,280 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{10}$ | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,550 \\ & 10,200 \\ & 10,290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,50 \\ & 1,30 \end{aligned}$ | 80 30 30 | 三 |
| Buildings，etc．，maintenance workers： <br> Carpenters and joiners <br> Other skilled workers | 2，670 | 20 |  | ${ }_{3,510}^{2,670}$ | ${ }_{150}^{250}$ | 20 | － |
| PART C．－OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL | 159，190 | 43，250 | 14，330 | 216，770 |  | 680 | 90 |
| Stationary engine，crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers | （4，270 <br> 10,080 <br> 180 | ${ }_{40}^{10}$ |  | 4，280 | ＝ | ＝ | $=$ |
| maintenance <br> Stores and warehouse workers Other employees，including labourers | $\begin{aligned} & 59,470 \\ & 1,770 \\ & 7,60 \\ & 7,040 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,920 \\ & \text { s.1.190 } \\ & 19,930 \\ & 19,930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,340 \\ & 1,240 \\ & 1,780 \\ & 7,950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77,730 \\ & 1,7160 \\ & 9,7,60 \\ & 97,920 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 90 \\ & 30 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}170 \\ \text { s0 } \\ 170 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B and C） | 337，790 | 103，030 | 18，380 | 459，200 | ${ }_{6,240}$ | 3，050 | 1，740 |

Table 4．－Textiles

| （1） | Males <br> （2） | Females |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { males and } \\ \text { females } \end{gathered}$ <br> （5） | Apprentices and others being trained（included in cols． $2-5$ ） |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Full－time <br> （3） | Part－time <br> （4） |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Apprentices } \\ \text { (๑) } \end{array}$ | Others aged 21 and under being trained |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ (7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Females } \\ \text { (8) } \end{gathered}$ |
| PART A．－ADMINISTRATIVE，TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS | 65，710 | 38，290 | 2，530 | 106，530 | 230 | 910 | 1，100 |
| Managers，superintendents，works foremen ．． Research and design staff（excluding draughtsmen） Research and design staff（excluding draughtsme Technical，experimental and development staff Draughtsmen and tracers Office staff not specified above（including works office staff） | $\begin{aligned} & 33,400 \\ & 3,650 \\ & 6,320 \\ & 61,250 \\ & \hline 1,250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,220 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,140 \\ 2,150 \\ 31,50 \end{array} \\ & 31,630 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ -{ }_{170}^{2,270} \\ 20 \end{array}$ |  | 190 -40 | 220 400 280 280 | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| PART B．－SKILLED OPERATIVES（INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED）TOTAL | 71，140 | 35，300 | 2，560 | 109，000 | 460 | 1，580 | 1，520 |
| Production workers | 3，030 | 34，210 | 2，380 | 75，620 | 2，320 | 1，020 | 1，500 |
| Plant and machinery maintenance workers Maintenance fitters and millwrights． $\stackrel{\text { Electricians }}{\text { Other skilled workers }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,420 \\ 6,120 \\ 6,190 \end{gathered}$ | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1，030 } \\ \hline 00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $=_{140}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,450 \\ & \substack{1,320 \\ 7,360} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,310 \\ & 380 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | 450 30 50 | 20 |
| Buildings，etc．，maintenance workers： Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers | 2， 2,320 | 30 | 40 | （2，430 2 | 130 60 | ${ }_{20}^{10}$ |  |
| PART C．－OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL | 208，570 | 275，980 | 43，510 | 528，060 | － | 3，710 | 8，680 |
| Stationary engine，crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers <br> Machinists and other semi－skilled workers engaged on production or | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 , 5 7 0}$ |  | ＝ | 2， $\begin{aligned} & 2,500 \\ & 4,500\end{aligned}$ | 二 | 10 | － 20 |
| Stores and warehouse workers <br> Other employees，including labourers | $\begin{aligned} & 119,070 \\ & \substack{2,270 \\ \hline, 30 \\ 60,200} \\ & 60, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 292,640 \\ 7,9,90 \\ 3,5,90 \\ 3,, 450 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,340 \\ 3,890 \\ 6,920 \\ 6,440 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 383,050 \\ \text { si,200 } \\ \text { gi,20 } \\ 99,990 \end{gathered}$ | Z | $\begin{gathered} 3,000 \\ 3.290 \\ 200 \\ 400 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,170 \\ \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ \hline 100 \\ 020 \\ 370 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B and C） | 345，420 | 349，570 | 48，600 | 743，590 | 4，690 | 6，20 | 11，300 |

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nents in the industry employing 11 or more employecs（other than comprised 30 per cent．There were nearly 12,000 apprentices and
Admiralty establishments）．The analysis is not in exactly the same
 such occupational details as are availabbe for employes in the
shipbuilding and ship repairing industry in May 1963 are given in
Tabong male skilled operatives，shipwrights（including loftsmen）
Table Table 15 ．Table 16 provides，mainly in percentage form，an and fitters formed the largest individual categories and these two
together comprised over 27 per cent．of skilled male operatives
analys of male employees by size of firm．
 echnical and clerical workers and 55 per cent．were skived
operatives；semi－skilled and other workers including labourers

Table 5．－Leather，leather goods and fur

|  |  |  | ales |  | ${ }_{\text {Apprentices }}^{\text {（indl }}$ | do others b | ing trained |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  |  | males and females | Apprentices | Others age under beit | 21 and |
| （1） | （2） |  |  |  | （๑） | Males （7） | Females (8) |
| PART A．－ADMINISTRATIVE，TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS | 5，17 | 3，660 | 500 | 9，330 | － | 120 | 40 |
| Mana gers，superintendents，works foremen Research and design staff（excluding draughts Draughtsmen and tracers Office staff not specified above（including works office staff）． | $\begin{array}{r} 3,370 \\ 500 \\ 500 \\ 5190 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 310 \\ 10 \\ \hline 20 \\ 3,320 \end{array}$ | $\overline{\bar{Z}}_{500}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,680 \\ & 540 \\ & 500 \\ & 5,00 \end{aligned}$ | \} $=$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ -\quad 90 \\ -\quad ~ \end{array}$ | $\overline{-}_{40}$ |
| PART B．－SKILLED OPERATIVES（INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED） Total | 10，590 | 4，210 | 570 | 15，370 | 220 | 330 | 120 |
| Production workers ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9，010 | 4，210 | 570 | 13，790 | 200 | 220 | 120 |
| Plant and machinery maintenance workers ： <br> Maintenance fitters and millwrights． <br> Other skilled workers | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 430 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 430 \end{aligned}$ | 10 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ |
| Buildings，etc．，maintenance workers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers | ${ }_{240}^{160}$ | － | $=$ | $\stackrel{1}{160}$ | $=$ | － | ＝ |
| PART C．－OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL | 17，540 | 12，030 | 2，820 | 32，390 |  | 650 | 660 |
| Stationary engine，crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers | 110 290 | 二 | ニ | 110 290 | ＝ | 二 | ＝ |
|  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{7,430 \\ 1,300}]{ }$ | 9，440 | 1，710 | cisi，880 | ＝ | 280 20 | 600 |
| Canteen staff <br> Canteen staff | 8,410 | 480 <br> 1,640 | 110 <br> 930 | $\begin{array}{r}18,590 \\ \text { 10，980 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － | 350 |  |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B and C） | ${ }^{33,300}$ | 19，900 | 3，890 | 57，090 | 220 | 1，100 | 820 |

Table 6．－Clothing and footwea

| （1） | Males <br> （2） | Females |  | Total males and females <br> （5） | Apprentices and others being trained |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Full－time <br> （3） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Part-time } \\ & \text { (4) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Others aged 21 andunder being trained |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Males （7） | Females <br> （8） |
| PART A．－ADMINISTRATIVE，TECHNICAL TOTAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS | 29，190 | 36，040 | 2，250 | 67，480 | 30 | 360 | 960 |
| Managers，superintendents，works foremen Research and design stat（excluding draughism Draughtsmen and tracers Office staf not specified above（including works office staff） | $\begin{aligned} & 17,900 \\ & 1,090 \\ & 1,090 \\ & 8,520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,420 \\ 1,300 \\ 26,700 \\ 26,720 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ -\quad 70 \\ -10 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,39 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,350 \\ 1,350 \\ \hline 7,30 \\ 3,340 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ -70 \\ -\quad 70 \end{array}$ | － 80 20 860 |
| PART B．－SKILLED OPERATIVES（INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED）TOTAL | 44，300 | 86，730 | 7，210 | 138，240 | 2，270 | 3，060 | 8，760 |
| Production workers | 38，480 | 85，640 | 7，100 | 131，220 | 2，050 | 2，870 | 8，760 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,980 \\ & 1,950 \\ & 1,290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ -930 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 -100 | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{5,50 \\ \hline, 500} \\ & 2,30 \end{aligned}$ | （ $\begin{array}{r}90 \\ 110\end{array}$ | 160 10 10 | ＝ |
| Buildings，etc．，maintenance workers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers | 590 390 | 150 | ＝ | ${ }_{540}^{590}$ | 二 | 10 | － |
| PART C．－OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL | 57，300 | 233，070 | 22，290 | 312，660 | － | 2，820 | 16，390 |
| Stationary engine，crane and hoist operators and interral transport drivers | 4,870 1,870 | 60 40 | 二 | 480 1,910 | 二 | 二 | ＝ |
|  | 36，400 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17,390 \\ \substack{3600} \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 262,610 \\ 16,2020 \\ 16,2020 \end{gathered}$ | 二 | 2，390 | 15，880 |
| Canteen staff Other mploses，including labiurers ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8,360}$ | （ $\begin{array}{r}4,2,20 \\ 1 ; 330\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,460 \\ & 2 ; 780 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,970 \\ \hline 25,470 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ＝ | 130 | 280 |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B and C） | 130，790 | 355，840 | 31，750 | 518，380 | 2，300 | ${ }_{6,240}$ | ${ }^{26,110}$ |

Table 7．－Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc．

|  | Males <br> （2） | Females |  | Total <br> males and females | Apprentices and others being trained（included in cols．2－5） |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Full－time <br> （3） | Part－time <br> （4） |  | Apprentices <br> （6） | Others aged 21 andunder being trained |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Males <br> （7） | $\begin{gathered} \text { Females } \\ \text { (8) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 17,100 \\ 1,280 \\ 3,280 \\ 16,470 \\ 16,470 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 660 \\ 100 \\ 17180 \\ 17,380 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ -\quad 10 \\ \hline 40 \\ 1,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,800 \\ & 1,280 \\ & \hline, 2500 \\ & 35,510 \\ & 35,510 \end{aligned}$ | -120 -190 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 270 \\ & 150 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | 20 660 |
| PART B．－- SKILLED OPERATIVES（INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED）TOTAL | 60，160 | 19，290 | 1，130 | 80，580 | 3，800 | 1，640 | 1，200 |
| Production workers | 36，630 | 18，220 | 1，120 | 56，670 | 1，740 | 1，240 | 1，200 |
| Plant and machinery maintenance workers： Maintenance fitters and millwrights Olther skilled workers | $\begin{aligned} & 10,130 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 1,750 \\ 2,750 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{370}$ | $-10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,1130 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 3,120 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 930 \\ 310 \\ 210 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | \＃ |
| Buildings，etc．，maintenance workers： Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers | ${ }_{5}^{3,180}$ | － | － | ¢，3,180 <br> 5,180 | ${ }_{220}^{320}$ | 60 110 | ＝ |
| PART C．－OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL | 142，720 | 25，440 | 5，330 | 173，490 | － | 960 | 430 |
| Stationary engine，crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers | － $\begin{aligned} & 6,7230 \\ & 9,710\end{aligned}$ | $-{ }^{40}$ | 二 | ${ }^{6,7270}$ | ＝ | 20 10 | ＝ |
| machinists and <br> Stores and warehouse workers <br> Canteen staff <br> Other employees，including abourers | $\begin{aligned} & 59,660 \\ & 8,5100 \\ & 58,280 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,970 \\ & 4,970 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 7,210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,850 \\ & \hline, 300 \\ & \hline, 460 \\ & \hline, 420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72,480 \\ & 1,3,720 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 67,910 \end{aligned}$ | Z | $\begin{aligned} & 680 \\ & 100 \\ & 20 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | 260 70 10 90 |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B and C） | 24，590 | 63，260 | 8，220 | 315，070 | 4，110 | 3，470 | 2，310 |

Table 8．－Timber，furniture，etc．

|  |  | Fem |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { dotherer } \\ & \text { ed in } \end{aligned}$ | trained |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －－ | Mals |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { males and } \\ & \text { females } \end{aligned}$ |  | Others under be | drand |
|  | （2） | Full－time <br> （3） | Part－time <br> （4） |  | Apprentic （๑） | $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ (7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Females } \\ & \text { (8) } \end{aligned}$ |
| PART A．－ADMINISTRATIVE，TECHNICAL TOTAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS | 32，970 | 15，130 | 1，820 | 49，920 | 220 | 190 | 360 |
| Managers，superintendents，works foremen <br> escarch and design staff（excluding draughtsmen） Technical，experimental and development stan Draughtsmen and tracers Office staff not specified above（including works office staff） | $\begin{aligned} & 17,450 \\ & 1.350 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 11,730 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 650 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 14,300 \end{array}$ | $\overline{1}_{1,770}^{50}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,190 \\ & 1,500 \\ & \text { 1, } 1,000 \\ & 27,800 \end{aligned}$ | 60 160 | 20 30 140 | 10 -350 |
| PART B．－SKILLED OPERATIVES（INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED）TOTAL | 95，150 | 7，910 | 970 | 104，030 | ，050 | 260 | 440 |
| Production workers ．． | 83，370 | 7，130 | 800 | 300 | 8，540 | 4，030 | 340 |
| Plant and machinery maintenance workers Maintenance fitters and millwrights Electricians ． | $\begin{gathered} 2,670 \\ 1,670 \\ 1,610 \end{gathered}$ | $=_{100}$ | ＝ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,670 \\ & 1,770 \\ & 1,710 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 30 \\ & 270 \end{aligned}$ | 10 10 10 | 10 |
| Buildings，etc．，maintenance workers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers | 3， $\begin{aligned} & 3,980 \\ & 2,900\end{aligned}$ | 680 | 170 | 3，780 | 950 130 | 160 40 | 90 |
| PART C．－OTHER EMPLOYEES ToT | 76，350 | 21，500 | 2，980 | 100，830 | － | 2，880 | 600 |
| Stationary engine，crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers | 2，400 | 35 250 | ＝ | 2，430 | ＝ | 50 10 |  |
| Machinists and other semi－skiled workers engaged on produc Stores tend warchouse workers | 340 | 340 |  |  | － | 1，440 | 470 |
| Other spers |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,400 \\ & 4,400 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ 1,490 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | －560 | 130 |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B and C） | 204，470 | 44，540 | 5，770 | 254，780 | 10，270 | 6，530 | 1，400 |

Table 9．－Paper，printing and publishing

| （1） | Ma | Females |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Tatal } \\ \text { males and } \\ \text { females }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ <br> （5） | Apprentices and others being trained |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Full－time <br> （3） | Part－time <br> （4） |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Apprentices } \\ \text { (๑) } \end{array}$ | Others aged 21 andunder being trained |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Males <br> （7） | Females （8） |
| PART A．－ADMINISTRATIVE，TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS | 89，210 | 51，070 | 4，270 | 144，550 | 160 | 1，960 | 2，690 |
| Managers，superintendents，works foremen <br> Research and design staff（excluding draughtsmen） <br> Technical，experimental and development staf Office staff not specified above（including works office staff）． |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,440 \\ 640 \\ 620 \\ 47,360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} ={ }^{60} \\ 4,90 \\ 4,120 \end{gathered}$ |  | 120 -40 | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 470 \\ 400 \\ 1,320 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 80 \\ 8.10 \\ 2,550 \end{array}$ |
| PART B．－SKILLED OPERATIVES（INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED）TOTAL | 156，100 | 43，050 | 3，400 | 202，550 | 20，140 | 2，790 | 8，540 |
| Production workers | 135，440 | 42，790 | 3，240 | 181，470 | 18，290 | 2，690 | 8，540 |
| Plant and machinery maintenance workers ： <br> Maintenance fitters and millwrights． Electricians Other skilled workers | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{0.2020 \\ 3,7,72} \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 60 | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{8.620 \\ 3,120} \\ & 3,720 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7000 \\ & 280 \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 二 |
| Buildings，etc．，maintenance workers： Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers | ${ }_{\substack{2,200 \\ 3,20}}^{\text {20，}}$ | 200 | 40 120 | ${ }_{3,50}^{20.50}$ | ${ }_{460}^{100}$ | 30 |  |
| PART C．－OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL | 134，710 | 74，510 | 14，350 | 223，570 | － | 3，500 | 7，360 |
| Stationary engine，crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{3,130}$ | 60 10 | 20 | 3，160 | ＝ | 10 |  |
|  | ¢ |  | 6，380 | $\begin{array}{r}113,760 \\ \substack{23,000} \\ \hline 1230\end{array}$ | 二 | 2,230 280 | 5，730 |
| （eate |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,880}}^{1,380}$ |  |  | 80 | 1，100 |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B and C） | 3880,020 | 168，630 | 22，020 | 70，6 | 20，300 | 8，250 | 18，50 |

Table 10．－Other manufacturing industries

| （1） | Males <br> （2） | Females |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { matesal } \\ \text { mand } \\ \text { females }}}{\text { Tin }}$ <br> （5） | （ Apprentices and others being trained ${ }_{\text {（included in in cols．} 2-5)}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Full-time } \\ & \text { (3) } \end{aligned}$ | Part－time |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Apprentices } \\ \text { (๑) } \end{array}$ | Others aged 21 and <br> under being trained |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Males } \\ & \text { (7) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Females } \\ & \text { (8) } \end{aligned}$ |
| PART A．－ADMINISTRATIVE，TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS | 41，620 | 24，230 | 2，060 | 67，910 | 200 | 660 | 690 |
| Managers， <br> Research and design staff（excluding drauzhtsmen） Technical，experimental and development staff Draughtsmen and rracers Office staff not specified above（ （including works office staff） | $\begin{gathered} 1,1,200 \\ 1,530 \\ 1,7830 \\ 17,160 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,200 \\ 610 \\ 200 \\ 21,950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 90 \\ 90 \\ 1,90 \end{array}$ |  | 70 130 $-\quad$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 400 \\ 200 \\ 210 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{620}$ |
| PART B．－SKILLED OPERATIVES（INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED）TOTAL | 27，690 | 1，990 | 700 | 30，380 | 2，040 | 610 | 40 |
| Production workers | 12，170 | 1，940 | 700 | 14，810 | 800 | 550 | 40 |
| Plant and machinery maintenance workers： Mantemance nitters and millwrights． Electricians ．．． Electricians ${ }^{\text {Other skilled workers }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,120 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 950$ | 10 -10 | $=$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 560 \\ \hline 170 \\ 440 \end{gathered}$ | － $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 20\end{array}$ | 三 |
| Buildings，etc．，maintenance workers ： Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers | －1，310 | 30 | ＝ | （1，310 | － 70 | $=$ | $=$ |
| PART C．－OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL | 106，610 | 66，290 | 15，710 | 188，610 | － | 1，650 | 2，570 |
| Stationary engine，crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers | li，1,200 <br> 2,20 |  | 二 | 1,190 <br> 2,310 | ＝ | 10 | 二 |
| Machinists and other semi－skilled workers engaged on production or Stores and warehouse workers |  |  | 11，750 |  | 二 |  | $\stackrel{2,390}{ }$ |
| Canteen staff <br> Other employees，including labourers | 1780 27,630 |  | 3，150 |  | ＝ | ${ }_{60}^{20}$ | 180 |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B and C） | 175，920 | 92，510 | 18，470 | 286，900 | 2，2 | 2，920 | 3，300 |

## MALES



Table 12.-Analysis by broad occupational category, industry Order and size of firm

FEMALES AND TOTALS


MALES

| Minimum Iist Heading (Standard Industrial Classification 1958) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { mole } \\ \text { empoy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { Admini- } \\ \text { stative } \\ \text { teaninal } \\ \text { canical } \\ \text { clerical }}$As $\%$ |  | ther workers |  | Apprentices* |  |  |  |  | Sters being |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Opores tives of total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Machinists } \\ & \text { and other } \\ & \text { semi- } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Allin- } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { remain } \\ \text { ingrers } \\ \text { workers } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | (7) | $\substack{\text { Opera- } \\ \text { appron } \\ \text { antices } \\ \text { males.ifiled } \\ \text { operatives }}$ (8) |  |  |  | Numb (12) |  |
| Grain milling $\quad$ Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits <br> Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable product Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  | 120 1.560 1.500 170 140 1250 1700 190 580 580 10 70 | 3.1 <br> 36.6 <br> 4.0 <br> 1.5 <br> 1.5 <br> 8.3 <br> 3.8 <br> 1.8 <br> 1.0 <br> 5.2 <br> 5.9 <br> 2.7 <br> 2.2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 20.0 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 90 1,750 5120 310 30 120 120 170 1200 375 70 | 0.3 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceuticald and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 16 \cdot 0 \\ \text { as: } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { I2. } \\ 17.0 \\ 17.0 \\ 15.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.8 \\ \hline 15.8 \\ 15.7 \\ 15.7 \\ 26.7 \\ 9.9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 0.8 $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}140 \\ 60 \\ \hline, 30 \\ \hline 130 \\ \hline 500 \\ \hline 500\end{array}$ | 0.9 0.2 0.7 0.9 1.7 |
| ynthetic resins and plastics materials <br> Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 38.8 \\ 38.7 \\ 34.0 \end{gathered}$ | (100 |  | 4:8 |  | : ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | 170 | 0.6 1.1 |
| Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and |  | $22 \cdot 8$ |  | 30.0 | 28.8 | 500 | 7.9 <br> 8.7 | 5.7 | 1.6 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 150 | 0.5 |
| $W$ meaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  | . 7 | 00.6 | \% 2 | 年500 | 0.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -4 |  | . 5 | - | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| Ro |  |  |  |  |  | 50 50 50 5 |  | - ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 1.2 <br> 1.9 <br> 1.5 | \% 6 | ¢ 50 |  |
|  |  | 18 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ 500 \\ 90 \end{gathered}$ | ¢$8: 4$ <br> 5 | \% | 1.2 | ${ }_{\text {- }}$ | 400 | ¢. ${ }_{\text {2. }}^{5}$ |
| Other textile industries |  |  | $17.9$ | 32.7 | ${ }_{24}{ }^{24} 6$ | $\stackrel{4}{400}$ | 8.9 | $\underset{\substack{5.6 \\ 7.7}}{ }$ | $\overline{0.9}$ | -6 | 年 380 | $\stackrel{\text { i }}{\text { \% }}$ |
| Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods <br> Fur |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 1 \\ & { }_{2} \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.1 \\ & 28: \frac{2}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.5 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 200 | 9.5 | 9.3 | -0.1 <br> 2.7 | - 0.9 | 580 | 2. ${ }^{2}$ |
| Weatherproof outerwear ${ }^{\text {Went }}$ <br> Wen's and boys' tailored outerwear <br> Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. <br> Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery <br> Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2300 \\ & 730 \\ & 730 \\ & 7008 \\ & \hline 100 \\ & 1150 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.8 \\ & 27.8 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \cdot 9.9 \\ \hline 6.5 \\ 1.7 \\ \hline 15.2 \\ \hline 6.5 \\ 5.4 \\ 0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 6: 4 \\ & \text { i. } \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.8 0.7 0.2 0.6 0.6 0.8 0.1 0.1 | (250 |  |
|  |  | 9.6 20.6 18.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (30 | ${ }_{2}^{8}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {17.5 }}$ | ( ${ }_{\text {30. }}^{15}$ |  | 29.5 37.7 | ${ }_{1}^{11040}$ | 4.5 | - | 0.7 | 2. 2.7 | 30 | 0.9 |
|  | 83,26 | 19.5 | 23.4 | $20 \cdot 3$ | 36.7 | 1,020 |  | $4 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 760 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Furner }}{\text { Titure }} \ddot{\text { and }}$ upholstery Bedding, etc. Miscelln containers and . |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 0 \\ & 54.9 \\ & \text { 48.0 } \\ & 29.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 7 \\ & 317: 7 \\ & 36 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 39.7 14.7 15.9 13 13.0 26.4 20.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper an |  | 16.8 |  |  | 36. | 1,07 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Caraboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board | 28,70 | $21 \cdot 5$ | 18.2 | $26 \cdot 3$ | ${ }^{34 \cdot 0}$ | 450 | 8. | 7.6 |  |  |  | 1.9 |
| dre | 32,280 | 24.2 | 27.8 | 20.1 | 28.0 | 670 |  | 6.8 | $2 \cdot 1$ |  | 990 | 3.1 |
| (tinting putishing of nets | 104,920 | 32.8 | 37.8 | ${ }^{11 \cdot 5}$ | $17 \cdot 9$ | 3,930 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 1,750 | 1.7 |
| Oner | 141,170 | 20.2 | $61 \cdot 5$ | 5.8 | 12.5 | 14,18 | $16 \cdot 3$ | 16.0 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 3,410 | 2.4 |
| Rubber Linoleum, ieather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers ${ }^{3}$ boods Plastics moulding and arricating Miscellaneous manufacturing indu |  |  |  | 40.9 <br> 20.9 <br> 22.4 <br> 28.4 <br> 36.4 <br> 35.8 <br> 22.0 |  | 790 140 350 350 600 680 230 | $\begin{gathered} 8.6 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.7 \\ 8.74 \\ 8.4 \end{gathered}$ | 6.0 <br> 7.4 <br> $6: 6$ <br> $9: 7$ <br> 7.6 <br> 3.1 |  | 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.1 0.1 O. 0.0 0.7 |  | li.3 |
| * *Apprentices are also included in the numbers of skililed operatives or technical workers as appropriate. The "o thers being trained "in column (12) are also included in the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical, skilled operatives or "other workers. as appropriate. Therefore, for example, the the numbers of operative apprentices expressed as a percentage of all male skilled operatives including apprentices and others being trained. <br> $\dagger$ Includes male and female apprentices. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& In this industry the number of male skilled operatives is much lower than the number of female skilled operatives. The percentage of apprentices to male skilled atives has, however, been taken for uniformity, but since the apprentices figure includes males and females, the resulting percentage is exaggerated. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 14.-Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

FEMALES AND TOTALS


| (1) |  | Males <br> (2) | Females <br> (3) |  | Apprentices and others being trained* ${ }_{\text {(indudued in }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Apprentices <br> (5) |  |  | Others being trained |  |
|  |  | Males |  |  | Females |
| PART A.-ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS | Total |  | 13,460 | 3,700 | 17,160 |  |  |  |
| PART B.- SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED) | Total | 63,690 | 210 | 63,900 | 11,550 | 170 | 20 |
| Fitters <br> (hand, pneumatic and hydraulic) Turners <br> Holders Caulkers <br> Platers. (hand and machine) <br> Platers. Plumber <br> Welders (electric) <br> Sheet iron, sheet metal workers; coppersmiths Drillers <br> Riggers <br> lectricians .. .. <br> Burners <br> Shipsmiths or blacksmiths <br> ainterorkers (joiners and others). <br> Painters |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & \bar{Z} \\ & \underset{210}{ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| PART C.-OTHER EMPLOYEES Semi-skilled and others, including labourers | Total | 33,310 | 700 | 34,010 |  |  |  |
| GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C) |  | 110,460 | 4,610 | 115,070 | 11,550 | 170 | ${ }^{20}$ |

Table 16.-Shipbuilding and ship repairing (excluding Admiralty establishments): analysis by broad occupational category and size of firm
males

| ALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Otheres biers rained |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size of firm | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Taial } \\ & \text { momosem } \\ & \text { endem } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Number <br> ๑ |  |  |  | Nomber | (eaf |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1812,10 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | (10.5 | coid | (100 | ¢ |

## APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT <br> OF FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1963, 54,775 applications were made for permission to
employ foreign workers in Great Britain, decrease of 2,666 rom the employ foreign workers in Great Briain, a decrease of
number made in 1962 . The total number or applicaions allowed
was 52,466 of which 43,868 related to permits issued for persons was 5,2466 of which 43,866 related to permits issued for persons
abroad and 8,598 to permissions granted to foreign visitors in this abroad a
country.
The following table analyses by industrial or occupational groups
the number of applications granted and refused in 1962 and 1963 .

| ${ }_{\text {occupational }}^{\text {Indial or }}$ | 1963 |  |  | 1962 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Appilin } \\ \text { cata } \\ \text { made } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { granted } \\ & \text { grated } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { refursed } \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Appin } \\ \text { An } \\ \text { con } \\ \text { made } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { granted } \end{array} \end{array}$ | (tam- |
| Resident domestic service in |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tals, nursing homes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16,117 | 15,894 | 223 | 19,714 | 19,467 |  |
| dert, stage, fim, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dother entertainers an |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| motry and commerce | 10,017 | 9,534 | 483 | 10,216 | 9,412 | ${ }_{804}^{24}$ |
| (emers | ${ }_{\text {3, }}^{\substack{3,231}}$ |  |  |  |  | 117 |
| nes. | 2,461 | 2,431 | 1,40 ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\text {2,999 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {li, }}^{\substack{2,58}}$ | 41 |
|  | 7,123 | 7,116 | 7 | 6,920 | 6,997 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 54,75 | 52,466 | 2,309 | 57,411 | 55,395 |  |

The basic conditions which have to be satisfied before permission student employee for whom special conditions apply) are that the
employment is reasonable and necessary, that no suitable British
or long resident foreign labour is available, and that the wages and conditions offered are not less favourable, than those commonony
accorded to accorded
concerned. Over half the applications granted in 1963 were for work in
resident domestic employment nursing and in the resident domestic employment, nursing and in the hotel and caterin
industry. The number granted for industry and commerce included industry. The number yranted for industry and commerce included
professors and teachers coming to universities and schools and
skilled and semi-skilled workers in short supply in this country skilled and semi-skilled workers in short supply in this country
Forecig student employees, who come for a limited period to widen foreign exudent employees, who come for a limited period to widen
their experienc and to improve their knowledge of the English
language, increased by 300 over 1962 . The nationalities of the workers in respect of whom permission
for employment was given during 1962 and 1963 were as follows: for employment was given during 1962 and 1963 were as follows:
 Under the official arrangement agreed with the Italian Governme
for the bulk recruitment of workers (which operates
individut individual permit system referred to above) a total of 267 Italian workers went to the hotel and catering industry.


## STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1963

workers were directly involved and 124,000 were indirectly involved in stoppages.
The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages
during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers
involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers
(mainly in the motor vehicicles and coal mining industries) weree invoived in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers
(mainly in the motron vehicles and coal mining industries) were
involved in more than one stoppage during the year and therefore involved in more than one stoppage during the year and therefore
have been counted more than once in the eears total Precise
information regarding the extent to which individual workers information regarding the extent to which individual workers
became involved in two
not available, but it it estimated topaghes during any one year is
 involved in stoppages in 1963 was 480,000 , representing about
2.1 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment.
The corresponding figure for 1962 was $2,426,000$. The corressponding figure for 1992 was $2,2426,000$.
The aggregate number of working das lost in The aggregate number of working days lost in 1963 is estimated
at $1,755,000$, including 24,000 days lost at the beginning of 1963 through stoppages which began owards the end of the previous year. On the basis of the estimated net numbers involved, as
given above, this represents about three-and--a-half working days given above, this represents about three-and-a-hali working days
lost per worker involved, compared with two-and-a-half days in
1962. Working days lost in 1962 amounted to $5,798,000$. 1962. Working day
Analysis by industry

The following table analyses by industry groups the number of The following table analyses by industry groups the number of
stoppages reported as beginning in 1963, together with the number
of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working
days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year.
figures of workers include both those directly and those indirectly figures of
This table also includes, in respect of each industry group, an
indication of the number of working days 1 ost per 1,000 employees
in employment. These figures should be used indication of ne number of workng days lost per 1,000 employees
in employment. These figures should be used with caution when
comparing the experience of different groups of industries. The comparing the experience of different groups of industries. The
totals of days lost include days olost ath estalishments concerned
by and totals of days lost include days lost at the estabishments concerned
by worker who were directly or indirectly invoved, so that the
estimates of days lost per 1,000 employees cannot be regarded as
 amployee figures include administratives clericical and technical
eorkers (who are not normally involved in stoppages) and the
 groups (see the issue of this GAzETTIE for January 1964, page 15).
For these rasons exact figures are no provided, but estimates are
given of the ranges within which the different industry groups fall.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sumber of of } \\ & \text { Stoppapang fint } \\ & \text { in } 11963 \end{aligned}$ | Number of workers $\ddagger$ involved in 1963 in <br> involved in 1963 in all stoppages in <br> progress | Working days lost in 1963 throughall stoppages in progress |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Agregate }}^{\text {days }}$ | Days lost per thousand employees |
| $\begin{array}{r} 987 \\ 98 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 15 | 4,400 | 14,000 | 20-50 |
| $\begin{aligned} -6 \\ 52 \\ 16 \\ 130 \\ 81 \\ 66 \\ 129 \\ 33 \\ 50 \\ \hline 1 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 36 \\ 168 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 18 \\ 26 \\ 80 \\ 3 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 23 \\ 13 \\ 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 2,068 $\dagger$ | 592,500*\|| | 1,755,000 $\ddagger$ | 50-100 |

[^0] anen together.
$\ddagger$ The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals ${ }^{8} 8$ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
 (89740)
 loss of 5,000 or more working days was 47 , compared with 87 in
1962. There were no stoppages in 1963 of the same magnitude as

| Industry and locality | Date when stoppages |  | Number ofdiroctivs shdindivendinvolved | Number or darking | Cause or object |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Began | Ended |  |  |  |
| STOPPAGE INVOLVING WORKERS IN MORE THAN ONE INBuilding trates workers employed in Construction and allied industries Mersesyside and other areas England and Wales. | 19 Aug. | 24 Aug. | 60,000 | 30,000 | Token one-week stoppage following breakdown in negotiations on claim for a working week. |
| COAL MINING:- | 4 Mar. | 15 M | 705 | 6,500 | A general resentment to disciplinary measures taken by the In managerer with particular reference to absentee ism . part of the pit |
| Doncaster | 6 Mar. | 15 Mar. | 1,7301,625 | 10,300 |  |
| Coventry | 29 May |  |  | 19,600 | part of the pit. <br> face and, subsequently, a request for the removal of the deputy |
| Doncaster |  | ${ }^{21}$ June | 1,725 | 4,600 | Obiectiage by under-officials to the appointment of an overman If rom another pit per workers involved in the above stoppage. <br>  |
| Doncaster area | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { June } \\ & 28 \text { oct. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{28}^{21}$ Oune. | $\underset{\substack{14,150 \\ 6,130}}{ }$ | 3, 3 6,000 |  |
| Metal manufacture:- | 12 July | 16 Aug. | 2,900 | 27,000 | In support of a claim for higher wages and, subsequently, the suspension instruction <br> A breakdown in the negotiations of claims by (a) members of seven craft unions for an increase in paid holiday entitlement and $(b)$ members of one of the seven craft unions for a suband $(b)$ members of o stantial wage increase. |
| Port Talbot .. .. .. .. | ${ }^{23}$ Dec. | $\underset{\substack{2 \\ \text { (1966) }}}{\text { Feb }}$ | 11,060 | 310,00 |  |
| NON-ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING: Coventry | 1 Oct. | 18 Dec. | 800 | 8,000 | Refusal of four workers, employed in the stores department, to join a trade union. |
| ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, ETC::Hamilton | 22 Apr. | 7 June | 1,410 | 33,000 | Claim that all skilled men should receive, as a a eneral wage increase, the e maximum payments obtrinable under a merit rating scheme and, subsequently, obiection to the employment <br>  |
| Hayes, Midalsese | 1 July | 13 Aug. | 495 | 10,400 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \text { fuly } \\ & { }_{23} 3 \text { sept. } \\ & 23 \text { oct. } \end{aligned}$ | 18 July 20 Dec. | 1,500 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 9,000 } \\ 7,400}}$ | Refusal to work with non-unionists. To support a claim for a wage increase of $£ 1$ a week and recogThition ofection of a claim by toolroom workers for 1s. 6 d . an hour <br>  |
| Stafford |  | 6 Dec . | 3,500 | 5,000 |  |
| shipbuilding:Govan ... Glasgow . | 21 Mar.20 May11 Sept | 17 Apr.2828 uni25 Sept. | ${ }_{\text {2, } 2.480}$ | ${ }_{6}^{41,500}$ | Claim by electricians for an increased bonus rate. Claim or 3 . an hour increase in wages. Em Rejection of a claim by apprentice welders for bonus payments made to jour |
|  |  |  | 615 | 6,000 |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{28 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \text { Marb. }}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{5} 5040$ | ${ }_{6,500}^{9,500}$ | Suspension of two workers for two days for disciplinary reasons.Dismisal of two shop stewards for entering factory without Dismissal of two shop stewards for enpermission during a stoppage of work. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{Apr} \\ & \begin{array}{l} 8 \mathrm{Appr} \\ \text { } \\ 7 \mathrm{Amay} \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | ( $\begin{array}{r}565 \\ \substack{5,400 \\ 3,625}\end{array}$ | 5,000 |  |
| Oxford |  | ${ }_{9}^{2}$ May May |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8,0000 } \\ & \hline 1000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Llanelly | ${ }_{23}^{21}$ May | ${ }_{28}^{24}$ May |  | 17,000 |  Claim by bubstantial increase in wazess increased wages. |
| Coventry | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \text { May } \\ & 27 \\ & 25 \text { Mune } \\ & \text { Sune } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{31}$ May | 5,760 | 32,000 |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Coventry } \\ \text { Coventry }}}{\text { coser }}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{28 \text { May } \\ 1 \text { July }}}{\text { crem }}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{6,000}$ |  |
| Coventry | 22 Aug. | 23 Aug. | 4,415 | 8,200 |  |
| Paisley | 26 Aug. | 30 Aug. | 1,975 | 7,000 | of workers payments, the differential wages payment made to nine cony |
| Coventry . | 24 Sept .$80 \mathrm{ct}$. | 3 Oct. | 2,425 | 7,400 |  |
| Oxford |  |  | 1,1507,565 | 8,00023,000 | Reduction in the differential wages payment made to nine copy typists. <br> Transfer of an extra man to certain work, allegedly in contravention of an agreement. |
| Birmingham | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \text { Oct. } \\ & 12 \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | $150 \mathrm{ct}$. . |  |  | tion of an agreement. Employment of members <br> Claim by mechanical maintenance men, employed in the toolroom, for a wage increase similar to that recently given to |
| Oxford |  | 13 Nov. | 7,500 | 7,500 |  |
| Peterborough | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{Dec} . \\ & 17 \mathrm{Dec.} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{13 \mathrm{Dec} .}$ 18 Dec | 2,055 | 5,500 | Rejection of a claim that Friday 27 7th December 1963 be treated $T$ as an extra paid holiday <br>  secure them an increase in ilieu bonus. |
| Oxford |  | 18 Dec. | 8,735 | 30,000 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Crcle manuracturing:- }}{\text { Notingham }}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{Mar} . \\ & 27 \mathrm{Nov} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { Mar. } \\ & 28 \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | 2,3504,000 | 5,000 | Transfer of a worker to another department, allegedly involving The discharge. <br> The discharge, on the grounds of redundancy, of full-time male workers before the discharge of part-time female workers. |
| Nottingham |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Bristol }}{\text { AIRCRAFT:- }}$ Liverpoo |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { } \\ \begin{array}{c} 6 \text { Aug. } \\ \text { Ooct. } \\ \text { 31 Jan } \\ \text { (1964) } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,030 \\ 1,830 \\ 165 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,000 \\ 5,500 \\ 7,800 \end{gathered}$ | Claim for higher wages. <br>  <br> allegedly arising from a "go-slow", following the rejection of a claim for increased wages. a claim for increased wages. Claim by draughtsmen for a wase ine of 15 s a week and the introduction 26 years and over. |
| Preston |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Industry and locality | Date when stoppages |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { warking } \\ \text { days lost } \end{gathered}$ | Cause or object |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Began | Ended |  |  |  |
| TEXTLLES:- | 25 Feb . | 1 Mar. | 1,495 | 6,800 | In protest against the extension of shift working to the warehous. |
| R Brentiord .. | 26 Nov. | 6 Dec. | 1,950 | 14,000 | Dissatisfaction with the progress of negotiations on the wage rates to be paid, during re-training period, to seven workers reallocated to tyre building. |
| CONSTRUCTION:- Hanley .. | 19 July | 1 Aug. | 570 | 6,600 | Dismissal by one contractor of 70 workers alleged to have acted unconstitutionally. |
| PORT AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:- London, Hull and Rochester . | 22 Oct. | 22 Oct. | 7,815 | 7,800 | Token stoppaze over non-representation of National Amalga- |
| Glasgow | 25 Nov. | 13 Dec. | 350 | 6,600 | mated Stevedores and Dockers on the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry. Rejection of watchmen's claim for an increase in wages and an improvement in amenities. |
| MOTOR CAR DELIVERY: Oxford | 16 Sept. | 1 Oct. | 450 | 5,200 | Claim for a 4 2-hour five-day week and payment of overtime for hours worked in excess of 42 . |
| WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION:London S.E.1 | 30 Aug. | 15 Oct. | 535 | 17,600 | Refusal of a number of women to join trade union. |

Analysis by magnitude of stoppages
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { In the table below the stoppageses beginning in } 1963 \text { are analysed } & \text { As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals } \\ \text { who were idle at any time during a stoppage, this figure will often }\end{array}$ according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time
they caused and the total number of workers involved. The they caused and the total number of workers involved. The
aggregate numbers of working days lost include days lost in 1964
in stoppages which continued into that year.


[^1]Ministry of Labour Gazette April 1964
Analysis by Regions and broad industry groups-continued

| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mining } \\ \text { quarrying } \end{gathered}$ |  | Shipduilding andimaring enginering | Vehicles | Textiles and clothing | ${ }_{\text {con- }}^{\text {cruction }}$ | Transport and com- munication | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All other } \\ & \text { industries } \\ & \text { and services } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { ind dutrices } \\ \text { and ssrricics }}}{\substack{\text { Alt }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London and South Eastern <br> Eastern and Southern South Western <br> Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire <br> North Western Northern <br> Scotland <br> Northern Ireland <br> United Kingdom | Number of workers* involved in 1963 in all stoppages in progress |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200 -300 24,800 $52,9,90$ 6,900 26,000 $2,9,900$ 39,800 |  | 100${ }_{200}^{100}$$-\quad$200 <br> 3.500 <br> 8.500 <br> 8.500 <br> 1,9001.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 152,600 | 107,300 | 15,300 | 168,600 | 8,200 | 70,800 | 38,800 | 31,000 | 592,500 |
|  | Number of working days* lost in 1963 in all stoppages in progress |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 30,000 11,000 3,000 69,000 17,000 36,000 31,000 69,000 92,000 5,000 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18,000 \\ 16,000 \\ 3,000 \\ 9,000 \\ 1,000 \\ 5,000 \\ 2,000 \\ 8,000 \\ 8,000 \\ 3,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 326,000 | 363,000 | 103,000 | 388,000 | 25,000 | 356,000 | 72,000 | 122,000 | 1,755,000 |

* The figures have been rounded to the neare
+ Less than 50 workers or 500 working day

Statistics relating to Stoppages of Work in March will be found on page 179.

## EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

British Railways Board


## London Transport Board

The half-yearly enquiries held each April and October by the Ministry of Labour into the earnings and hou
do not cover the London Transport Board.
The Board have collected certain dotails, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earning, howeverer, of numbers
week in Octoberd paysimilar details of hours worked and for this reason alone the
figures now available cannot be incorporated in the general results figures now available cannot be incorporated in the general results
of the October 1963 enquiry as published in the February 1964
issue of this GAZETTEE "Moreover, the Board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and The statistics compiled by the London Transport Board are as


It is hoped to publish similar details at six-monthly intervals in The broad groups of manual workers under the three classifications in the above table are as follows:Road staff: Drivers, conductors and other traffic staff. Engineer-
ing and stores staff and catering staff at garages and overhaul works. Building staf:
Railway staff: Train and station staff: Permanent way staff Railway staff: Train and station staff: Permanent way staff
signal staff electrica engineering staff, catering staff and engineering signal stares, stactirical angineernance depots and overhaul works.
and stores Common services: Lost property, commercial advertising and
ticket supply staff. Messenger, chauffeurs and establishsment staff
Stores checking staff, catering staft and building staft Stores checking staff, catering staff and building staff.

CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT ACT 1963

The Contracts of Em
Monday 6th July 1964
onday 6th July 1964 .
This will affect employment Act 1963 will come into for This will affect employers and workpeople in two ways:

1. The Act lays down minimum periods of notice of termin 1. The Act lays down minimum periods of notice of termination
of employment which both employers and employees are required
to give. to give.
2. It als
3. It also lays on employers a duty to give their employees
written particulars of the main terms of employment. Notes have been published which explain what the Act does and
white
how it will affect employers and workpeople: copies are obtainable how it will affect employers and workpeople; copies are obtainable
from Employment Exchanges, free of charge. Only the courts can interpret the Act with authority. Subject to that, however, Regional ofices of the Ministry wili be glad to
try and answer any questions about the Anc from those affected
The address of th try and answer any questions about the Act from those atrected.
The address of the nearest Regional Office can be obtained from
any Employment Exchange.
${ }^{148}$
INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

## Weights to be used in 1964

In their Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices,* the
Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting
pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the
basis of the information obtained from the Fanily Expenditure basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure
burvey in respect of index " householdst for the three years
ended in the previous Jund.
Accordingly a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962
with weeights based on the average expendititure in respect of index
households for the three years ended June 1961, repriced at January households for the three years ended June 1966, repricecd at January
1962 prices. In calculating ind index during 1964 the weighting
 prices. These weights are given below, They are used to combine
percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in
January 1964 .
In order to express the index figures so computed in 1964 on
January 1962 taken as 100 -the reference base of the index--the January 1962 taken as
index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are
 for January 1964 . It is a necessary consequence of the use of
changing weight that the allitites index figure for any month after
Jangiry changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after
January 1963 , with J anuary 1962 taken as 100 , cannot e calculated
by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of by combining the separate group indices exp
January 1962 by any single set of weights.
January 196 by any single set of weights.
from Feebruary to 1964 to to January inculating the Index of Retail Prices
fors are as follows:
FOOD


ALCOHOLIC DRINK
Beer, etc....
Spirits, wines, etc.
Total, Alcoholic drink
tobacco
Cigarettes
Tobacco .

## Total, Tobacco

HOUSING
Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent
Rates and water charges Rates and water charges Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc.
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.

Total, Housing



fuel and light
Coal
Coke
Gas
Gas
Electricity
Oil
and other fuel and light
Total, Fuel and light

DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS


CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
Men's outer clothing
Men's underclothing
Women's outert clothing
Women's underclothing
Women's underclothing
Children's outer clothing
Children's underclothing
Children's underclothing
Hoseves, haberdashiery, hats, etc.
Gloves, haberdash
Clothing materials
Men's footwear .
Women's footwear
Total, Clothing and footwear

TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES
Purchase of motor vehicles
Maintenance of motor vehicles
Petrol and oil
Motor licences
Motor ilicences
Motor insurance
Cycles and other v
Cycles and other veh
Rail transport
Bus, etc. transport
Total, Transport and vehicles

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS
 Writitng paper and other stationers' goods
Medicines and surgical, etc. goods Toilet requisites
Soap and other detergent.
Soda, polishes, tc.
Other household goods..
 $\stackrel{\text { Photogra }}{\text { Toys }}$

Total, Miscellaneous goods
SERVICES
 Television and radio 1
Other entertainment Other entertainme
Domestic help
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Domestic help } \\ & \text { Hairdresing } \\ & \text { Boot and shoe repairing }\end{aligned} \quad$.
Laundering
Dry cleaning and misceilaneous services
Total, Services
TOTAL, ALL ITEMS

## NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL REPORT

The Growth of the Economy

upward trend this year. On balance, manufacturing investment in
1966 seems likely to be lower than last year's assessment. Nevertheless, the expected increase between 1963 and 1966 is about 9 per
cent. per annum. Savings
Saving
The
The estimate of total savings likely in 1966 is only a little less than
that required but this implies that about 25 per cent. of the addition to personal incomes will be saved. If not realised. measures to
stimulate private savings or increase the Government surplus might stimulate priva
be necessary.
Exports, imports and the balance of payments Exports rose in volume between 1961 and 1963 on average 4 per
cent. a eear compared with the required rate of about 5 per cent.
Imports have risen faster than was allowed for. The balance of Imports have risen faster than was allowed for. The balance of
papynents inproved after 1961 but became eles favourable during
1963. Foilowing upward revision of estimates for import of fuel 1963. Foilowing upward revision of estimates for imports of fuel
and of manufacturss the growth of total imports between 1961 and
1966 is now put at 4.7 per cent. per annum, as compared with the original estimate of 4.0 per cent. The export objective has been
raised slightly from 5 per cent. a year to 5 . per cent. The surplus
on current account aimed at in 1966 has been revised downwards. on current account aimed at in 1966 has been revised downwards.
Our competitive position has somewhat improved between 1961
and 1963 but both import and export estimates assume it will be Our competitive position has somewhat improved between
and 1936 but both import and export estimates assume it will be
stronger than it has been up to 1963 . Outline of th
Outline of the economy in 1966
The table reproduced below
The table reproduced below summarises the main components of
our resources and their use. "Growth to 1966 " estimates are in
brackets. our resour

| - | 1961 | 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase per } \\ & \text { cent. per annum } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ million at 1961 prices |  |  |
| Resources available <br> Gross domestic product at market Imports of goods Net imports of services | $\begin{aligned} & 26,835 \\ & \substack{0,015 \\ 26} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{3,650 \\ 5,050 \\ 5050} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 4.0(4.0) |
| Total | 30,874 | 37,750 | 4.1(4.0) |
| Public consumption Fixed investment Exports of goods | $\begin{aligned} & 17,531 \\ & 4,514 \\ & 4,584 \\ & 3,883 \\ & 3,88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,909 \\ & 5.445 \\ & 5,935 \\ & 4,950 \\ & 4,990 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 30,874 | 37,750 | 4.1 (4.0) |

The outlook
Recent
Recent growth in demand (some 6 per cent. per annum) is likely
to continue at a hiigh rate during 1964. There is likely to obe a
large increase in fixd investment, both public and private, a high
level of trockuilding and and level of stock building and a substantial growth of public consump-
tion and consumer expeniture; exports should be helped by a
continued expansion of world trade although they are likely continued expansion of world trade although they are likely to
grow more slowly than imports. Thus a substantial increase in
output output and employment is likely, together with a good rise in
productivity which could bring it close to the trend line implicit in
the growth programme.
There have been occasions in the past when a rapid economic
recovery has been followed by years of more or less static production and productivity. The prospects are in certain respects more
favoorable on this occasion, but achievement of sustained economic
expansio expansion will involve the solution of difficult problems: the need
for manuacacturing investment to be stepped up to maintain growth
after 1966; the importance of trying to after 1966; the importance of trying to secure a lower ratio of stocks
to output; the need for anditional savings to finance the high
investmen construction industry; the need for more training of skilled workers
and for mannower to be used as efficiently as opssible; a more
balanced demand for labour to make fuller use of the resources in the less prosperous regions which now containe an important part of
the nation's remaining reserves of manower the need to expand the nation's remaining reserves of manpowers, the need to expand
exports and for attention to be given to the possibilities of producing in this country, on a competitive basis, goods of a type now beeing
imported in substantial quantities; and the need to achieve a broad stability in the general level of costs and prices.
The challenge
The next 11 to 18 months present a particular challenge. There
re fears that the cycle of rapid expansion followed by years of are efears that the cycle of rapid expansion followed by years of
stagnation which has prevented sustained growth in the past will be
repeated stagnation which are poportunities this time of a avoiding the difficcul-
repeated. There are opg.
ties which have checked growth in the past, but this will not be easy. ties which have checked growth in the past, but this will not be easy.
If itpoves possibe to break through the stop/go cycle, the confidence
engendered engendered, and its effect on investment and on willingness to
accept measures to raise efficiency, should substantially improve the accept measures to raise efficiency, should substantially improve the
prospects for longer term growth.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN SOUTH EAST ENGLAND
 ment in consultation with other Departments, are set out in a
Command Paper, published concurrently, entitled "South East
England".$\dagger$ The Command Paper outlines the findings concerning expected
population growth and the broad strategy of the propoals
contained in the comprehensive examination which the spudy pro-
vides of the housing and land use problems of Greater Sndon and

 eiew this cance of best tondon, anhieved isays theme in the Government's
vmployment incereases which would otherwise the pope plation and in Lond employment increases which would otherwise take place in London
and the congested metropolitan regeion are brought about in
atternative entres of frowh. Accordinly, the ned for new and
expanded towns to accommodate 1-1ty million people in ways expanded towns to accommodate $1-1$ t milion people in ways
which would provide effective relief for the pressures on London is
accepted, and the Paper goes on to discuss the patten of developccepted, and the Paper goes on to discuss the pattern of develo
ment in terms of land allocations, lont term building programme
lanned expansion schemes, the maintenance of the preen belt planned expansion schemes, the maintenance of the green belt and
high quality agricultural land, railway closure proposals, the
benefit of improved communications envisaged in the construction of the Channel Tunnel, and the ned ed for consinultation wontruction local
planning authorities and others concerned before final decision planning
are taken.
On the problem of employment growth, which has been faster in Papor notes that a great part of this growth has been in the servic ther forms of employment closely tied to the populations the other forms of employment closely tied to the populations they
serve; there is tigh control over expansions of manufacturing
industry, particularly in London, and the South East has been an

important source of industry for the development districts. There
will lecraially be eobs enough for the incrased population of the
South
 employment being required in the right places and at the right
times for the new expansion schemes intended to relieve the pressures
on London. However, the provision of employment for these on London. However, the provision of employment for these
schemes will not be allowed too detarat from the efforts to develo
other parts of the country, and there will contine to

 adds, to secure much more decentralisation of offices from London,
and this should be m important sure of mployment for oseme of
the expansion schemes. The Government has set up the Location the expansion schemes. The Government has set up the Location
of Offces Burau to encourage and help firms to eave London, and
on the basis of the recommendations made by Sir Giibert Flemming on the basis of the to encoumragendand helions firms to to leave London, bit Gibert llemming
it is pressing ahead with more decentralisation of Government
vork. Commenting on the threat that the growth of office employment
in London could exhaust the capacity of the suburban railway lines, the Conmmand Pauser the caint oucity of the the suburban railway
fresh examination by British Railways of their services shlts of a
that fresh examination by British Railways of their services show that
techically their present network could cater for many more
commuters, though very considerable changes in the pattern of railway services would be involved. The Vivestoria line, natern under
construction, will be an important supplement to London
Le construction, will be an important supplement to London
Transport's servics.. Britith Railways and London Transport are
developing proposal weveloping proposals to increase their capacity and the Government
will work with them and with the local authorities concerned to
evolve, in the light of the London Traffic Survey, a comprehensive evolve, in the light of the London Traffic Survey, a comprehensive
transport plan for London which must take full account of the
plans for new housing and of the financial implicatitions. plans for new housing and of the financial implications.
The Command paper expresses, finally, the Government's belief The Command paper expresses, finally, the Government's belief
that the process of regional planning can contribute greatly to
the well-being and prosperity of the country as a whole. The the well-being and prosperity of the country as a whole. The
programmes sublished for Central Scotland and the North East
see page 481 隹 see page 481 of the December 1963 issue of this GAzerri) are now
being $\overline{\text { gimplemented and studies of other regions are being prepared. }}$
In this way the special needs of individual regions can be identified In this way the special needs of individuan regions can be identifie
and a proper national balance achieved and maintained.

DEVELOPMENTS AND GOVERNMENT ACTION IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, 1963

The Report on Developments and Government Action in Wales
and Monmouthhire in 1963 has recently been presented to
Parliament by the Minister for Welsh Affairs. It has been pubbished ar a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2284) and is obtainable fro H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. 6d. (9s. including postage). In an introductory chapter the Report notes that the then Prime
Minister announced on Sth April 1963 that the Minister for Welsh Affairs, Sir Keith Joseph, was to become responsible for a wolsh
term survey of the future prospects for Wales on which the term survey of the future prospects for Wales on which the
Government could base its plan for land use and public
investment. The survey was to be carried out under the leadership investment. The survey was sto be carried out under the Ceadership
of the Welsh offcte of the Minister of Housing and Local Govern-
ment and Minister for Welsh Affairs-to be known in future as the of the Welsh Office of the Minister of Housing and Local Govern-
ment and Minister for Welsh Affairs -to be known in future as the
Welsh Office -acting in concert with the other Government Delsh tince acting in concert with the other Government
Departments concerned. The results of this survey will be co-
ordinated by the Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Resional Develoopment with those sururyeys being made for onder the resulting plans will provide not only a co-ordinated framework
for public investment but also a stimulus to the growth and
encouragement of private investment. The Report records that the Welsh Grand Committee met
on four ocaasions during the year, the subjects discussed being industry and employment, transport, tourism and regional
development. There was also a debate on Welsh Affairs in the veusopment. There was also a debate on Welsh. Affairs in the
House of Com onons 29 th July when a new housing programme
for Wales was announced. A review of the employment situation shows that although the
number of unemployed rose to a peak figure of 58,000 early in
1963, owing to the chaotic weather conditions, a rapid recovery 1963, owinn to the chaotic weather conditions, a a rapiid rearovery
was made: the benefits of the technical chantes in the alder industries was made: the benefits of the technical changes in the olderindustries
and the greater diversity of the new were increasingly apparent and the greater diversity of the new were increasingly apparent
during the year and by December the total unemployed register
was $28,700-20$ per cent. below that of December 1962. The total number of employees rose to the highest ever level o
983,000 despite the greater use in industry of automation and other technological advances- and there were significant changes
in the pattern of employment, with the proportion of employees in the patern of employment, with the proportion of emplosees in
he extractive industries continuing to decline. There was also a
drop of 1.2 per cent. in the manufacturing instries but drop of $1 \cdot 2$ per cent. in the manufacturing industries but other
industries, including building and civil engineering, increased
proportionally to cover 56 per cent. of the working population. proportionally to cover 56 per cent. of the working population.
More women and girls entered emploment and the latest tigures More women and girls entered employment and the latest figures
available showed that together they formed 30 per cent. of the
working poopulation. vorking population.
In the early part of the year employers were reluctant to take
on workers owing to the adverse weather conditions but the
economy quickened from March sowards and, by the end of the economy quickened from March onwards and, by the end of the
year, placings had reached 90,000 , or 7 per cent. above the figure
for 1962. On the whole the flow through the Employment Exchanges
is quick; the results of a survey undertaken at six Welsh Exchanges
it the autum of 1962 indicated that even in that difficult period bout one-firth of the people who came on to the registers returned
to employment within two weeks. Many older people, too, find
work reasonably work reasonably quicickly. Thes. same sany oldey showeople, toot that ind the
areas concerned about one-quarter of all the people at work were areas concerned about on-quarter of all the people at work were
over 50 but that only about one-sixth of those beoponin unemployed
were over that age. On the other hand
 those restarting work were over so so that, broadly speaking, it
appears that someone over so is sess likely to lose his sot than his
younger colleagues, but once unemployed he finds it difficult to younger colleagues, but once unemployed he finds it difficult to
restart. Nevertheless, there are good indications that many employers are welleless, aware that elderly people have much to offier in
the employment field. In 1963 there were 32,320 school-leavers, 1,512 fewer than in
1962, and on the whole they obtained work more quickly. There
was a arowing tendency for boys and kirl was a growing tendency for boys and girls to continue there
education beyond the statutory school-1eaving age and the
proportion entering industry after the age of 16 the pducation beyond the statutory school-eaving age and the
proportion entering industry after the age of 16 was appreciably
higher than a year earlier. Unemployment among young persons generally was hear earlier. Unemployment among young persons
year but improved during the during the first nine months of the
intinn and by December 2,357 were unemployed, compared with 3,038 a year before. Out of
16,538 boys entering employment uring the year 4001 obtained
apprenticeships. This was less than in 1962 but interest in the first apprenticesships. This was less than in 1962 but interest in the first
year aprentessip training schemes at the Cardif Governient
Training Centre contrinued and the Ministry of Libour has made plans for 1964 to extend and improve tryining facilities there in
larger and more modern premises and to set up anew cente at
Llanelly. These two centres will provide a total of 430 places, Llanelly. These two centres will provide
compared with the existing 140 at present.
There were fewer stoppages of work than in 1962 but the improved
position was marred by disputes between crat position was marred by disputes between craft unions and the the
Steel Company of Wales which temporarily closed the plant
shortly before Christmas. Steel Company of was.
shortly before Christmas.
In a section on Industrial Development the Report notes that general economic climate which, in Wales, brought rising production
and emple Fi
Figures given in a chapter concerned with agriculture, fisheries,
forestry and rural industries show that the Principality's agricultural labour force contrinued to decline. Regular whole-titime workers totalled 21,823 , a reduction of 576 compared with 1962 ,
while the total of seasonal or temporary workers fell from 7,777
to 6,515
The Report, which is illustrated, also contains sections on
ducation; research; health, housing, planning and public services; education; ; research; health, housing, planning and public services;
social services; communications; cultural activities; and the army
and civil defen

## Inistry of Labour-Gazette April 1964

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT 1964
In the March issue of this Gazerte it was announced, on page
104, that the Industrial Training Act had become law. A A 5 -age
guide entitled "Industrial Training Act 1964: Scope and Objective" guide entitled "Industrial Training Act 1964:Scope and Objectives In a foreword to the guide the Minister of Labour, the Rt. Ho,
Joseph Godber, M.P., commends it to all those interested and, in
竍 particular, to members. of employers' organisations and trade
unions. Industrial training arrangements in this country, he says, neions. Industrial training arrangements in this country, he says,
are capable of considerable improvement, and the Act provides the
machinery by which such improvements can be achieved. Effective machinery by which such improvements can be achieved. Effective
operation of that machinery, however, requires that employers and
rrade unions show real readiness to re-examine existing arrangetrade unions show real readiness to re-examine existing arrange-
ments and to accept the changes shown to be necessary. Industrial training boards for the engineering, construction, iron and steel
and wool textie industries will be the frrst to be established and
discussions are taking place with other industries. In the meantime discussions are taking place with other industries. In the meantime
he Minister strongly urges that industries do not wait for board the Minister strongly urges that industries do ont wait for boards
to be established before undertaking a re-appraisal of their existing o be established beros.
training arrangements.
Copies of the guide have already been sent to a number of
employers' and workers' organisations and to other interested oodies. Others who would like to have copies may obtain them free of charge from Regional Offices
local Employment Exchanges.

TRADE UNION
(AMALGAMATIONS, ETC.)
ACT 1964
The Trade Union (Amalgamations, etc.) Bill received the Royal
Assent on 25 th March and became law as the Trade Union
 orce by Order on a date to be fixed by the Minister of Labour a
oon as he has drafted in consultation w with the interests concerne soon as he has dratied, in consultation with heinerests concernee,
regulations laying down the detailed procedure to be followed
under the Act. The Act will
The Act will make it easier for unions to amalgamate, that is, to
come together to form anew union, or to transer their engaements
to, and become absorbed by, another union which otherwise o, and become absorbed
retains its previous identity.
The existing law requires that a ballot must be held in each of the
unions concerned. The law also specifies the proportion unions concerned. The law also specifies the proportion of required to approve the proposed transaction. The new Act retains the ballot but makes it possible for an amalgamation or transfer o engagements to be approved by a simple majority of those voting.
Individual unions, if they want too, may choose to adopt stiffer
requirements for themselves in their rules.
The Act safeguards the rights of individu
The Act safeguards the rights of individual members by requiring
that each of them must rececive a notice explaining the proposed
merger before voting takes place merger before voting takes place. Individual members are also
given the right of complaining to the Chief Registrar of Friendly given the right of complaining to the Chief Registra
The Act will also simplify the procedure for changes of names of
trade unions, providing for these to be made in accordance with
and
unions' rules instead of by securing the consent of a specified
proportion of unions' members.

## SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Notification of Employment of Persons Order
On 6th April the Minister of Labour made the Notification of
Employment of Persons Order 1964 which prescribes the form of notices which employers are required by section 49 of the Offices,
hops and Railway Premises Act 1963 to serve on the appronriate
 S.I. 1964 No. 533 , are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price
3. (11d. inclutin postage), and the e uide may also oe obtained
fom H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10.)., or from any Employment Exchange.
One form of notice (OSR.7) is prescribed for use in the case of and another form of notice (OSR.1) is prescribed for use in the case of all other premises to which the Act applies.
The Order also prescribes the period of three months beginning
on 1st May 1964 as the period within which notification must be made by employers who already employ people on that date in premises to which the Act applies
Employers who intend to begin, after that date, to employ persons
in premises to Which the Act applises are required by section $49(1)$
of the Act to give prior notice to the appropriate authority. in premises to which the Act applies are required by section
of the Act to give prior notice to the appropriat authority
Conies of the prescribed form OR. 1 may be obtained free Copies of the prescribed form OSR. 1 may be obtained free of
charge from enforcing authorities or from any Employment Charge from enforcing authorities or from any Employment
Exchange. Separate arrangements are being made for the distri-
bution of 7 to railway undertakings. ution of OSR. 7 to railway undertakings.

- MIDLAND ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd Tyseley, Birmingham
- HEPWORTH \& GRANDAGE Ltd. Bradford
- SHELL RESEARCH Ltd.

Thornton-le-Moors, Cheshire
PETROCHEMICALS Ltd., Manchester

- ALVIS Ltd., Coventry
- BRISTOL SIDDELEY ENGINES Ltd. Coventry
ALFRED HERBERT Ltd., Coventry
- ROOTES GROUP
(Humber Ltd.)
Coventry, Dunstable and Luton
- QUALCAST Ltd., Derby
- ROLLS ROYCE Ltd. Nuclear Department, Derby
- THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN Ltd., Doncaster
- NATIONAL COAL BOARD North Western, North Eastern, East Midlands and West Midlands Divisions
- AC-DELCO DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS Ltd. Dunstable, Beds. and Liverpool
- RUSTON \& HORNSBY Ltd., Lincoln
- BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING Co. Ltd. Loughborough, Leicestershire
- THE CARBORUNDUM Co. Ltd.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT
and other statistics Contents of this Section


Employment in Great Britain in February

The table below and the table on the next page show the
changs in employment in racet Britin befween Januuary and
Febmery changes in employment in Great Britian betwoc
February 1966 , and in in comparable recent periods. The employment figures for ald dates sfifer. June 1963 are rovisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete
frommation to boderived from the count of National Insurance
and in in cards in mid-1964.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION The table below gives changes in the total working population
between mid-January and mid-February 1964 , together with between mid-January and mid--ebruary 194, together with
figures for recent month, for mid-erbuary 1963 and for June of
隹 each year from 1959. The total working population represents the
entimated number of persons aged 1 and onver who work for pay or
gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or
gain, or register themeves as vavilabel for such work. It has three
components, for which separate figures are given, 1 the componens, for which separate igures are given, (1) the numbers in
civil employment. (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and ( () the
numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in
civil employment are analyed by broad industrial groups and the
figures include employers and persons working on their own figures include employers and persons working on their own
account anwell as employees.. Theyalsinclude eersonstemporarily
laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work laid off but still on employers' 'pay-rolls and those unable to work
on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full
units.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS The table on the next page gives, for those industries for which
comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at midFebruary and December available, ,the numbers employed at mid-
figures relate to figures relate to all employeces exceet those registered as whionly
unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid off but still
on ent on employed, i.e., they include persons temporarilis laid off but still
sickness. They exclude empersons unable to work on account of
own account and ane thus difloers and persons working on their own account and are thus different ins scope from those given in the
table on this page. Satisatory estimates of monthly changes in
the numbers of employers and persons working on their own the numbers of employe
account cannot be made.
The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total
numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle numbers of employeese and primariind indstriai distributution at the the etal
of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts 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

 period; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each
industry and the ratio betweon the two totals is the basis for
computing the change in employment during the period. Industries computing the change in employment during the period, Industries
and services which are not covered by employers return (ora are
only partially covered), or for which figures are not avail and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are
only partially covered,) or for which figures are not available in the
same form as those shown, are omitted from the table.

GREAT BRITAIN: FEBRUARY 1964
(Thousands)

| Industry or Service | End.June | ${ }_{\text {End.June }}^{\text {che }}$ | ${ }_{\text {End.June }}^{\text {che }}$ | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Midjune }} 19$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Madereb } \\ 1963}}^{\text {did }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Midab } \\ \text { didue }}}{\text { ded }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Middocec.* } \\ 1963}}{\text { a }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mid.Jan.* } \\ 1964}}{\text { a }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mid.Feb } \\ 1964}}{\text { a }}$ | Change Jan.-Feb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ariclure and fisting | ${ }_{829}^{99}$ | ${ }_{761}^{983}$ | ${ }_{731}^{948}$ | ${ }_{712}^{290}$ | ${ }_{695}^{864}$ | ${ }_{684}^{906}$ | 862 670 | 848 69 | ${ }_{8}^{846}$ | - ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied <br> Engineering and electrical goöd Vhipbuildiding and marine enginecering Metal goods <br> Textiles Clothing and foötwear <br> Other manufactures |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 821 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 804 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}807 \\ 500 \\ 5.185 \\ 2.181 \\ 876 \\ 569 \\ 564 \\ 5604 \\ 1,667 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 801 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total in manufacturing industrics | 8,4 | 8,811 | 8,928 | 8,852 | ,757 | 8,715 | 3,83 | 8,788 | 3,800 | + 12 |
| Construction . . <br> Transport and communication Distributive trades <br> Catering, hotels, Miscellaneous services (excluding catering hotels, etc.) hatenal government service Local government service |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,617 \\ & \hline, 379 \\ & \hline, .683 \\ & 3,312 \\ & 5,060 \\ & 511 \\ & 516 \\ & 756 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,432 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned} .355$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}+9 \\ +\cdots \\ -\quad 4 \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ |
| Total in civil employment $\xrightarrow{\text { Males. }}$ Females | $\begin{gathered} 23,197 \\ 1,578 \\ 7,788 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,688 \\ \substack{15,56 \\ 8,102} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,952 \\ \hline 18,8243 \\ 8,243 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{24,098 \\ 1,5,59 \\ 8,39}}{2}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 24,106 \\ 11,5,54 \\ 8,347 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,234 \\ & 15,5,74 \\ & 8,470 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,046 \\ & \hline 15,717 \\ & 8,39 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Wholly unemployed Males.. | $\begin{aligned} & 379 \\ & \hline 275 \\ & \hline 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 290 \\ \hline 180 \\ \hline 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 251 \\ \text { 184 } \\ \hline 184 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 372 \\ 278 \\ 948 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 660 \\ \substack{148} \\ 142 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 461 \\ 34616 \end{array} \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 452 \\ & 342 \\ & 1120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 478 \\ 364 \end{array} \\ & 114 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 456} \\ & 346 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{22}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males ${ }_{\text {Females }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 565 \\ & \hline 505 \\ & \hline 50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 518 \\ 503 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 474 \\ \substack{495 \\ 15} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 442 \\ 425 \\ 17 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 432 \\ & 414 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & 4.40 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 423 \\ 406 \\ 106 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 423 \\ 407 \\ 107 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 408 \\ & \hline 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total working population Males... | $\begin{aligned} & 24,145 \\ & 11,108 \\ & 8,008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,466 \\ & 1,2,36 \\ & 8,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{24,650 \\ 1,6535 \\ 8,325} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,912 \\ & 11,4720 \\ & 8,440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,528 \\ & 1,8,416 \\ & 8,412 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,945 \\ & 1,8,45 \\ & 8,479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,159 \\ & 1,5,59 \\ & 8,599 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,266 \\ & 11,264 \\ & 8,457 \end{aligned}$ | - 15 |

[^2]NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS


Minstry of Labour Gazette April 1964
Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis-continued

| Industry | (Mid-month |  |  |  |  |  | (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February 1963 |  |  | December $1963^{*}$ |  |  | January 1964* |  |  | February 1964* |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |  |
| $\overline{\text { Paper, rinting and publisting }}$ Paper and board Other manufactuctures of of paperer and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Oiher rintining, publishing, bookbid |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ant: } \\ \text { sin } \\ \text { sin } \\ 30.1 \\ 30.5 \end{gathered}$ | $622: 6$ 97.6 67.0 1307 250.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 24 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 22: 1 \\ \text { sin } \\ 36.6 \\ 30.5 \\ 91: 6 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Other manufacturing industries .. <br> Rubber . Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industrie |  |  |  | $192 \cdot 9$ 10. 17.8 17.7 $5: 4$ 5.4 $20: 4$ 20.4 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \cdot 7 \cdot\left(\begin{array}{rl} 19 \\ 11: 8 \\ 11: 6 \\ 12: 2 \\ 5: 1 \\ 45: 6 \\ 00: 2 \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 193.0 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 11.8 \\ & 72.7 \\ & 52.1 \\ & 55.1 \\ & 20.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 123:0.6 } \\ & 33 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 19: 2 \\ & \hline 3: 0 \\ & 33: 4 \\ & 13: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total, all manuracturing industries | 5,867.6 | 2,755.4 | 8,623.0 | 5,896.8 | 2,803.6 | 8,700-4 | 5,883.7 | 2,770.6 | 8,654-3 | $\stackrel{5}{5,88 \cdot 5}$ | 2,776.7 | 8,666 |
| Construction | 1,210 | 79.8 | 1,290 | 1,472 4 | 80.0 | 1,552.4 | 1,464.4 | . | 4.4 | 1,473:4 | 80.0 | 1,553 |
| Gas, electricity and water Electricity Water supply | $\begin{aligned} & 349: 049.5 \\ & \text { 119:99:9 } \\ & 37: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 47.8 \\ \hline 5.7 \\ 29: 2 \\ 2: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 49 \cdot 4 \\ \begin{array}{c} 40 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 40 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 30: 2 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 353: 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { ang:4 } \\ & \hline 8: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 4 \\ & 36 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \\ & 30 \cdot 3 \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Transport and communication Rod poad pasenger ransport Road haulase contracting | ${ }_{122}^{2278}$ | 45:3 | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{264} 106$ | $220 \cdot 0$ 1859 | ${ }_{16.4}^{44.1}$ | ${ }_{202}^{264.1}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2188 \cdot 6}$ | 43:8 | ${ }_{200}^{262.4}$ | 218:2 | 43.5 16.0 | 261.7 200.0 |
| Distributive trades ... <br> Retaii distribution Dealing in coal, builder Dealing in other industrial materials, etc |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,514 \cdot 5 \\ 1,245 \cdot 6 \\ 1,25 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $2,892 \cdot 8$ 2,5430 2,40 2 $\begin{aligned} & 199 \cdot 6 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,389 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 80 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ 103 \cdot \\ 102 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $1.633 \cdot 9$ $1,365 \cdot 2$ 1,35 36.2 3.7 | $3.025 \cdot 1$ S.165:- 2,5 <br> 167.2 $136 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,374 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 350.8 \\ 790 \cdot 3 \\ 130.6 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,542 \cdot 9 \\ & 1,2776.0 \\ & 1,276 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ $\begin{gathered} 36 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  <br> 1066 $136 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,368 \cdot 5 \\ 780.0 \\ 785 \cdot 3 \\ 130.2 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,528 \cdot 4 \\ 1,26 \cdot 2 \\ 1,26 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ |  |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. <br> Cattering, hotels, etc <br> Laundries $\quad$ Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. <br> Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. |  |  | 133.8 54.1 50.5 sin 12.0 34.0 38.3 16.1 16.0 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \cdot 5 \\ 60.5 \\ 30.3 \\ 30.7 \\ 390.3 \\ 33.9 \\ 73: 6 \\ 4.2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 69.9 $31: 6$ $117 \%$ 179.5 $21: 5$ $317: 4$ $11: 6$ |  |  |

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN FEBRUARY 1964 The following table shows the estimated amount of overtime and
and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism.
and
Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week
 1964. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, tech-
nical and clerical employes are excluded.
she information about nical and clerical employeses are excluded. The information, tech-
short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

| du | $\begin{gathered} \text { Esti-d } \\ \text { Hotat } \\ \text { outbor } \\ \text { ootoper } \\ \text { atives } \end{gathered}$ | Estimated number of operatives, exclud-ing maintenance workers, on overtime |  |  |  | Estimated number of operatives on shor-time |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text { Per- } \\ \text { contage } \\ \text { of all } \\ \text { atives } \\ \text { (per cent.) } \end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hours of overtime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ |  | Stoodoff forwhole whole (000's) | Working partof week (000's) | Total shorttime <br> (000's) |  | Hours lost |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number (000's) |  |  |  |  |  | Number (000's) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { operative } \\ \text { oper } \\ \text { short- } \\ \text { time } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Food, drink and tobaceo }}^{\substack{\text { bread and flour confectionery }}}$ | ${ }_{107}^{55}$ | cos $\begin{aligned} & 160.4 \\ & 35.7\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{33}^{29.4}$ | 1,296 | 8.1.6 | 0.3 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 0.4 | 30 | 4.6 |
| Chemicals and allied industries. Chemicals and dyes . | ${ }_{125}^{296}$ | 74.0 32.9 | ${ }_{26.3}^{25.0}$ | ${ }_{364}^{732}$ | 9.9 11.0 | $=$ | - | - | - | = | - |
| Metal manufacture (general) Iron and steel (ge Iron castings, etc | $\begin{aligned} & 458 \\ & 218 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $134 \cdot 9$ <br> 3n <br> $42 \cdot 5$ <br> 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 29.5 \\ & 47 \cdot 1 \\ & 43.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,237 \\ \hline 380 \\ 370 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 9 \\ & 9: 9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{0.2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 20 <br> 17 <br> 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot: 9 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. | $\begin{gathered} 1,460 \\ 8.689 \\ 5711 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ind } 4.0 \\ & 1876 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 1 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,67 \\ 1,462} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | 29 <br> 29 <br> 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 0 \\ & 125: 6 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing <br> Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc. ManufacturAircraft manufacturing and repairing | 622 369 20 148 | 249.7 <br> 160.0 <br> 4.9 <br> $65 \cdot 2$ | 40.1 43.4 24.5 44.1 | 1,852 1,230 30 so | 7.4 7.7 6.1 7.8 | = | 5.6 3.4 1.8 0.2 | 5.6 3.4 1.8 0.2 | 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.1 | 70 24 24 41 14 | 12.4 $7 \% 1$ 24.2 8.5 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 417 | $155 \cdot 2$ | 37.2 | 1,248 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 13 | 14.5 |
| Textiles <br> Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing | $\begin{aligned} & 650 \\ & 117 \\ & 1178 \\ & 108 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | 137.7 si.7 an an 24.3 24.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \cdot 2 \\ 30.6 \\ \text { 30. } \\ \hline 14.5 \end{array}$ | 1,102 103 435 485 217 | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 0 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 3 \\ & 0: 4 \\ & 0: 6 \\ & 2: 1 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \\ & .2 .3 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & .1 .1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 17 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | (12.4. |
| Leather, leather goods and fur. | 44 | 11.5 | $26 \cdot 1$ | , | 7.4 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1 | 14.0 |
| Clothing and footwear Footwear | ${ }_{9}^{436}$ | 45.7 14.7 | ${ }_{15}^{10.5}$ | $\begin{array}{r}223 \\ 64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.9 | 0.2 | 4:2 | 4.4 1.9 1.8 | 2.0. | 36 11 | ${ }_{5}^{8: 6}$ |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 260 | 82.0 | 31.5 | 782 | 9.5 | - | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 11 | 8.7 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. Bedding, etc. | $\stackrel{207}{13}$ | 74.8.8 | 36.1 $16 \cdot 2$ | 570 16 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.1 | ${ }_{12}^{26}$ | 11.6 12.1 |
| Paper, printing and publishing . Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 417 \\ & 178 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 155.6} \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 31. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 48.0 \\ 38 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,287 \\ & \hline 243 \\ & 483 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 7.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{0.1}{-}$ | $\stackrel{0.2}{=}$ | $\stackrel{0.3}{=}$ | $\stackrel{0.1}{\square}$ | $=^{3}$ | 11.1 |
| Other manufacturing industries Rubber | ${ }^{231}$ | ${ }_{32}^{72} \mathbf{9}$ | 31.6 33 | ${ }_{273}^{635}$ | 8.7. | 0.1 | 0.8 0.4 | 0.9 <br> 0.4 <br>  | 0.4 0 | 7 | \% 7.9 |
| Total, all manufacturing industriest | 6,051 | 1,971-4 | 32.6 | 15,916 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 24.1 | 26.2 | 0.4 | 307 | 11.7 |

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



 issue of this GAZFTTE.
The inde of terl
The endex of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by
multiplying an estinate of numbers of operatives at work in a
specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of average numbers of hoouts worked by optimeratitives. In the same wealation of
account is average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation
account is take 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 on week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compile
olly for one week in February, Apiri, May, Ausust, October an.
November. The reference base sused in the tables published in the November. The e reference base Apedin in the tabules pubbished in thi
GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963 , was the average o GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963 , was the average o
these six months in 1158 taken equal ot 100 A. Asestiantes for al
months of the year are now available, the indices have been recal months of the year are now available, the indices have been recal
culated on a ne reference base - 12 monthly average for $1962=$
100 A A complete series of both indices to
 a note on the revision were
1963 issue of this $G A Z E T T E$.
Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

|  |  |  | (en |  | vel | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Textiles, } \\ & \text { leather, } \\ & \text { clothing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Foond } \\ \text { forink } \\ \text { tobaco } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { macaur } \\ \text { fant } \\ \text { ing }} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $106: 9$ 1010 104 $104: 9$ $1010: 9$ $100: 0$ 109 |  | $100 \cdot 1$ 100.1 109.1 100.1 100.1 100.0 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.4 99.3 10.3 10.2 $100: 7$ $100: 3$ $10: 4$ 10.6 10.6 10.3 10.7 10.7 10.7 |  |  |
| 1964 Jan |  | 10006 101 |  |  | ${ }_{102}^{102}$ | 100.4 1008 | ${ }_{94}^{95.4}$ | . 7 |
| Index for All Manufacturing Industries from $1957 \ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Month | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|  | 105-6 | 104-2 | 99.2 | 105.5 | 103-9 | ,102 <br> 102 <br> 102 <br> 18 | 987.5 | 100.6 |
| March | 106 |  |  | 106.0 | 106 |  |  |  |
| , May | ${ }^{106 \cdot 5}$ | $\stackrel{103.0}{10}$ | 102.4 | ${ }^{105} 3$ | 105.1 | liol102 <br> 102 | 100.0 100.0 10.0 |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Ausust } \\ \text { Su}}}^{\text {a }}$ | 103.1 | 98.5 | ${ }_{100}=$ | 102.3 |  |  | - 190.0 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  | 105:4 | co | ${ }_{\text {cole }}^{\text {101-3 }} 10.3$ | - |
| November Necember | ${ }^{106} \cdot 4$ | ${ }^{101.6}$ | 106-1 | ${ }_{106.7}$ | 104.5 | (100.7 1 |  | = |

 Index for All Manufacturing Industries from $1957 \ddagger$ | Month | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |




$\ddagger$ Figures for 1956 are shown on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAzzrtr.


OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED* (Note.-The prices shown are net; those in brackets include Careers.-Choice of Careers. No. ${ }^{41}$ Radiographer. 4th edition, Decenber 1963. Price 1s. 3d. (1s.6d.); No
Aviation. Price s. 6 d. (1s. 10d.). Ministry of Labour.
Eco Economic Situation.-Economic Report 1963. Supplement to
Economic Trends, No. 125. March 1964. H.M. Treasur Economic Trenss, No.
Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.); Government Expenditure Below the Line 1964-65. Cmnd. 2295. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.); Preliminary Estimates
of National Income and Balance of Payments, 1963. Cmnd. 2328. of National Inco
Price 1s. 9d. (2s.)
National Economic Development Council.- Report on Growth of
the Economy, March 1964. Price 8s. 6d. (9s.). -See page 149. National Incomes Commission.- Report No. 3. Remuneration of
Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges of Advanced Technology. Cmnd. 2317. Price 7s. (7s. 5d.).
National Insurance. -The Law Relating to Family Allowances and
National Insurance. Supplement No. 19 . Ministry of Pensions
and National Insurance. Price 2s. National Insurance. Supplement No. 19. M.
and National Insurance. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).
Regional Planning.-The South East Study, 1961-1981. Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Price 15s. (15s. 11.).); South
East England. Cmnd. 2308. Price 8d. (11d.).- See page 150. Wales. - Wales and Monmouth hshire. Report on Developments and
Goverment Action, 1963. Cmnd. 2284. Price 8s. 6d. (9s.).-See Governme
page 150.

* See footnote * on page 180.

Unemployment at 16th March 1964
SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN
The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at At 16 th March 49,691 married women were registered as
16th March 1964 were:-

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } 18 \\ \text { ancars } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { undear } \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } 18 \\ & \text { Her fers } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gifls } \\ & \text { under } 18 \\ & \text { fears } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped $\dagger$ | ${ }_{\substack{301,311 \\ 7,592}}^{\text {3, }}$ | 12,279 | cincis6 | 9,012 | ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{415,3988}$ |
| Total | 308,903 | 12,565 | 94,690 | 9,228 | 425,386 |
|  | -25,539 | $-3,256$ | -7,726 | $-2,165$ | $-38,686$ |

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great
Britain at 16th March 1964 according to duration of unemployment.
 The rate of unemployment at 16 th March was 1.9 per cent.
and at 10th February it was 2.0 per cent.
 Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in
insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers " as defined for the insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers ", as defined for the
purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the
Junt January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10, , the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 16 th M
412,903 consisting of 311,977 males and 100,926 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1964 The following table shows the annual average numbers registered
as unempoyed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1953
to 1963, and the numbers registered in each month of 1964 .

| - | Great Britain |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { United } \\ \substack{\text { Unitgol } \\ \text { Solat }} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { unemployed* } \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Temporarily }}^{\text {siopecit }}$ |  | Total |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females |  |  |
| 1953 1954 1955 1958 1958 1958 1956 1966 1962 1963 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 363.543 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 313,3080 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114,478 \\ & 110 ; 407 \\ & 101 ; 998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,120 \\ 9,755 \\ 7,868 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 2,529 \\ 2,590 \\ 2,120 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500,742 \\ & 445,026 \\ & 45,386 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 540,353 \\ & 50,57 \\ & 461,891 \end{aligned}$ |

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM


| Regio | Wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarily stoppedt |  |  |  |  | Total unemployed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { 18, years } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Borser } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Homen } \\ \text { ary } \\ \text { and yevrar } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | cotal <br> 18 <br> 18d <br> and | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Men} \\ 18 \text { years } \\ \text { ind over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { 18yder } \\ \text { undears } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and aper } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { Hider } \\ \hline 1 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| London and South Eastern South Western Midlands .. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Wales |  | 1,629 427 749 743 1,34 and 3.342 378 7 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 6 \\ 66 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 37 \\ 127 \\ 6 \end{array}$ |  | 6 15 2 16 16 22 37 30 46 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain .. Northern Ireland United Kingdom | 301,311 | 12,289 | 92,786 | 9,01 |  | 5,398 | 7,592 | 276 | 1,904 | 216 | 9,988 | 321,468 | 103,918 | $\frac{42,386}{}$ |
|  | 25,190 | 1,061 | 9,251 | ${ }_{5} 5$ |  | 36,035 | 103 | - | 343 | 24 | 470 | 26,354 | 10,151 | 36,505 |
|  | 326,501 | 13,350 | 102,037 | 9,54 |  | 51,433 | 7,695 | 276 | 2,247 | 240 | 10,458 | 347,822 | 114,069 | $\frac{461,891}{}$ |
| Region | Parcentage rate of $\begin{gathered}\text { unemplomentif }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholly unemoloyedexcluding s school-cevers |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | tal | ${ }_{2 \text { weeks }}^{\text {Up to }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } 8 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{8}^{\text {s }}$ | ${ }_{2 \text { weeks }}^{\text {U }}$ | d ${ }^{2}$ weeks |  | ${ }_{\text {Orer }}^{\text {Oecks }}$ | Total |  | since |
| London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Norther Scotland Wales | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & .1 .6 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & .7 .6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.5 \\ & .5 \\ & 3.6 \\ & .4 .4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.0 \\ & .5 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & .2 .6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,841 \\ & \hline, 941 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britian | $2 \cdot 2$ | 1.3 | 1.9 | 53,909 | 38,295 | 25,743 | 195,653 | 18,068 | 16,293 | 12,051 | 55,386 | 412,003 |  | 38,326 |
| Northern Ireland | 8.5 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 3,031 |  | 5.625 | 17,595 | 1,040 |  | 466 | 6,278 |  |  |  |

T Theluding unemployed casual workers, see footenote for page torily stopped are persons suspended from work on the
$\dagger$ The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shorly to return to their former employment.
$\ddagger$ Number registered as unemployed expresed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employeces (employed and unemplogec).

Tho following tale shows, fors some principal towns and all An explanation of the menthod of calculaton of of oal perecentase
 at Emporment Exhangss and Youth empoyment memes on

|  | $\underset{\text { Numbers of persons on }}{\text { registers at } 1 \text { 1tin March }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \begin{array}{c} 18 \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { yomenen } \\ \text { 18 and } \\ \text { over } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Boys } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { unif } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | Total |  | (tate $\begin{gathered}\text { rate of } \\ \text { empioy- } \\ \text { ment* }\end{gathered}$ |

relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly
unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.


NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: MARCH 1964 The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries
regisered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not
 they were last employed. The analysig is based on the itandard
Indepartment, Sta
Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each
Watford, Herts.

| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { unemployed } \\ \text { (including casuals) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Temporarily |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agricult Fishing | $\begin{aligned} & 12,41515 \\ & 2,545 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,165 \\ 2,1,216 \\ 165 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,839 \\ & 3,587 \\ & \hline, 587 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{186 \\ 184 \\ 2}}{ }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,351 \\ & 2,31 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19,9059 \\ & 6,4,438 \\ & 6,48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,450 \\ 2,45 \\ 20} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,405 \\ & \hline 1,458 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining and guarrying Coal minining | 7,764 | 2088 155 | ${ }_{5}^{14}$ | - | ci, | 211 155 | ci, ${ }_{\substack{6889 \\ 6,824}}$ | $\underset{\substack{7,682 \\ 6,674}}{ }$ | 213 155 | ${ }_{\text {7,889 }}^{\substack{\text { 6,89 }}}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* $(211,213-229)$ Drink industries* <br> Tobacco |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,417 \\ \hline, 642 \\ \hline, 697 \\ \hline, 977 \\ 192 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 41 \\ & 41 \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,174 \\ \substack{1,896 \\ 1,896 \\ 1,966} \\ \hline 415 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,697 \\ & \hline, 699 \\ & \hline, 1,96196 \\ & 1,061 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,8.871 \\ & \substack{2,58 \\ 0,659 \\ 3,657} \\ & \hline 607 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,988 \\ \substack{0,970 \\ 2,073 \\ 2,081} \\ \hline 474 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc. ${ }^{(261-2 \ddot{6} 3)}$ Chemicals and dyes | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,243 \\ 1,25} \\ & 2,42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,605 \\ \hline 85 \\ 425 \end{array}$ | 6 4 4 | ${ }^{28}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,39 \\ & 1,2,49 \\ & 2,429 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,633 \\ \hline 85 \\ 433 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,92 \\ & \substack{2,282 \\ 2026} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,444 \\ & \hline 2.491 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,61 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,1051 \\ & 1,909 \\ & 2,939 \end{aligned}$ |
| Metal manufacture Iron and stell ( (ii- | $\underset{\substack{6,517 \\ 5,511}}{ }$ | ${ }_{471} 4$ | ${ }_{543}^{545}$ | 50 | 7,7,52 <br> 6,054 | ${ }_{520}^{79}$ | ${ }_{6}^{8,5757}$ | ¢,7,430 <br> 6,111 | ${ }_{521}^{797}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,41 \\ & \hline, 294 \\ & 1,094 \\ & 1,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 115 \\ 177 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \hline 34 \\ \hline{ }_{2}^{22} \\ 7 \end{array}$ |  | 5.504 <br> $\substack{2,388 \\ 1,072 \\ \text { and } \\ 1,520 \\ \hline}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,788 \\ & 1,1,896 \\ & 1,496 \\ & 2,650 \\ & 2,653 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,56 \\ & 1+2,57 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { inf } \\ & 4,281 \\ & 4,281 \end{aligned}$ |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | (13,116 | 208 208 | ${ }_{51}^{56}$ | 9 | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{\substack{13,172}}$ | 279 | ${ }_{1}^{13,451} 1$ | ${ }_{\substack{13,872 \\ 12,728}}$ | ${ }_{232}^{296}$ | ${ }_{\text {12,968 }}^{14,960}$ |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing, $\ddot{3} \dot{8} 4,38 \dot{5})$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,42 \\ & 2,251 \\ & \hline, 1,81 \\ & 1,541 \\ & 1,544 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 884 \\ & 747 \\ & 741 \\ & 249 \\ & \hline 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,287 \\ 641 \\ 515 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 46 \\ & 32 \\ & = \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 962 \\ & 519 \\ & 1298 \\ & \hline 294 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,92 \\ & \hline, 422 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,005 <br> $\substack{158 \\ 129 \\ 278 \\ 64 \\ 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,90 \\ & \hline, 90 \end{aligned}$ |
| Metal goods not elsewherers specified | 5,483 | 1,228 | 81 | 21 | 5,564 | 1,949 | 7,513 | 5,688 | 2,000 | 7,688 |
| Textiles <br> pinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Veaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted .. <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing | 5,876 <br> 1,066 <br> 1,629 <br> 1,355 <br> 453 <br> 791 <br> 791 | 4,874 <br> 873 <br> 687 <br> 974 <br> 1735 <br> 7357 <br> 357 | $\begin{aligned} & 323 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 22 \\ & \hline 131 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | 499 29 150 154 146 62 6 | 6,199 1,109 1,435 1,455 and 926 926 | 5,373 <br> 927 <br> 1,137 <br> 1.138 <br> 181 <br> 881 <br> 419 |  | 7,149 1,500 1,840 1,470 437 1,020 1,236 | 7,010 1,452 1,978 1,178 980 5081 511 |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 695 | 295 | 23 | 7 | 718 | 302 | 1,02 | 736 | 328 | 1,064 |
| Clothing and footwear. .: | (1,772 | 3,909 ${ }^{399}$ | 173 <br> 57 | ${ }_{56}^{179}$ | 1,945 | 4,0888 | ${ }^{6,033}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,046 }}^{543}$ | 5,1886 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,032}$ |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Potkery Glass | $\begin{aligned} & 4,384 \\ & 1,302 \\ & 1,007 \\ & 1,0,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 880 \\ & 180 \\ & \text { 107 } \\ & 296 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 3 \\ & 83 \\ & 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,442 \\ & \hline, 309 \\ & 1,7047 \\ & 1,015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 982 \\ & 983 \\ & 390 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 , 4 2 4} \\ & 1,472 \\ & 1,137 \\ & 1,315 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,019 \\ \begin{array}{c} 170 \\ 406 \\ 310 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | (i,692 |
| Timber, furniture, etc Timber, fu Timber Furniture and upholstery |  | $\begin{aligned} & 594 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 518 \\ 1199 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312 \\ & 256 \\ & 256 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & { }_{12} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { i, i, 24 } \\ & 1 \\ & 1,576 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 621 \\ & \\ & 2119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,560 \\ & 1,587 \\ & 1,750 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,228 \\ 1,264 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Paper, printing and publishing Printing, publishing, etc.* $(486,489)$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,67 \\ & 1,597 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,120 \\ & 1,192 \\ & 1,922 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,087 \\ 2,515} \\ & 2,512 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,062 \\ & 1,964 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,246 \\ 1 \\ \\ 9 \\ 972} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,254 \\ 1844 \\ 844} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,885 \\ \hline, 895 \\ 403 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 12 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ { }_{3}^{3} \\ 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,284 \\ & 1,254 \\ & 884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,963 \\ \hline 924 \\ 424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,247 \\ & 1,2929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,382 \\ & 1,362 \\ & \hline 866 \end{aligned}$ | 2,066 438 427 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,488 \\ & \substack{1,762 \\ 1,293} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, all manuacturing industries | 83,781 | 31,847 | 3,161 | 1,421 | 86,942 | 33,268 | 120,210 | 91,29 | 37,724 | 129, |
| Construction .. | 61,220 | 545 | 222 | 1 | 61,422 | 546 | 61,988 | 70,399 | 607 | 71,006 |
| Gas, electricity and water .. | 3,273 | 204 | 19 | 2 | 3,292 | 206 | 3,498 | 3,476 | 213 | 3,68 |
| Transport and communication <br> Railways ... .. Road passenger transport Sea transport Port and inland water transport Postal services and telecommunication | $\begin{array}{r} 25,951 \\ 4,426 \\ 2,678 \\ 3,645 \\ 6,893 \\ 2,448 \\ 3,820 \end{array}$ | 2,275 2.286 744 1144 114 505 575 | $\begin{array}{r} 231 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 58 \\ 58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{26}{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \frac{1}{=} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 2,301 286 7174 1140 140 577 182 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SiP3 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades | 31,272 | 18,087 | 130 | 175 | 31,402 | 18,262 | 49,664 | 33,534 | 20,014 | 53,548 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 5,682 | 925 | 11 | 5 | 5,693 | 330 | 6,623 | 5,839 | 1,008 | 6,847 |
| Professional and scientific serrices. | 5,398 | 6,077 | 19 | 36 | 5,417 | 6,113 | 11,530 | 5,662 | 6,765 | 12,427 |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Entertainment, sport, betting* ( $\ddot{8} \mathbf{8 1}-88 \ddot{3})$ Catering, hotels, etc. $\ldots$. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 31,621 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \hline, 8,087 \\ & 4,077 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,894 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 1,328 \\ & 1,377 \end{aligned}$ | 145 45 40 12 12 | $\begin{gathered} 254 \\ \hline 48 \\ 81 \\ 81 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,148 \\ 2,134 \\ 1, i+99 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,5392929 \\ & 1,434 \\ & 4,324 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 57,490 \\ \hline, 9670 \\ 5, i, 154 \\ 54 \end{gathered}$ |
| Public administration <br> National government service cal government service | $\begin{aligned} & 20,1251 \\ & 1,2814 \\ & 1,814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,820 \\ 1,262 \\ 1,220 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,182 \\ & \hline 1,98 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,014 \\ & 1,9,19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,1,15 \\ & 1,297 \\ & 1,239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,104 \\ 1,302} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,249 \\ & 14,299 \\ & 1,349 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ex-serrice personnel not classified by industry | 1,479 | 149 | - | - | 1,479 | 149 | 1,628 | 1,551 | 157 | 1,708 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over. | $\begin{gathered} 23,923 \\ 2,230 \\ 1,623 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,601 \\ & 13,59 \\ & 8727 \end{aligned}$ | Z | Z |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,601 \\ 14,592 \\ 37829 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,6151515 \\ & 1,8,84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,44 \\ & 14,4,424 \\ & \hline, 962 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,093 \\ & \hline 10,283 \\ & 2,766 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand Totatt.. .. .. .. | 313,600 | 101,798 | 7,868 | 2,120 | 321,468 | 103,918 | 886 | 347,822 | 114,069 | 461,891 |

- Statistics relatat to more than one industry; fifurese in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classifcation (1958) and identify industries covered.

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 5th February 1964
and 11 th March 1964 , the numbers of persons placed in employment yy the Employment Exchanges and of persont Elaced in employment Great Britain, together with the

| tant |  |  | Five weeks ended |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placings | ${ }^{\text {Unfiled }}$ vacancies | Placings | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Unatiled } \\ \text { vacancies }}}$ |  |
| Men aged 18 and over Boys under $18 \ldots$ Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,0,027 \\ & \hline 18.080 \\ & \text { a8.097 } \\ & 10,989 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Total | 159,806 | 250,441 | 175,793 | 297,013 | 479,752 |

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by
employers that were made without the assistance of Employment
Exchanse employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not
comparable with the percentage eates of engagements given in the
"Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAztre Leebour Turnover ", table published quarterly in this $\mathrm{GA}_{\text {AzETTE }}$
(seriod in ques) which relate to engagements of all kinds during the
per period in question.
Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the Simiarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the
numbers of vacanceus ontified by employers and remaining unfilled
at the specifided dates. They do not purpor to represen the toal
numbers of unfiled vacancies. Nevertheless comparison of the at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total
numbers of unfiled vacancies. Nevertheless compariso of the
figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change
in the demand for labour. in the demand for labour.
The table below shows the
The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain
during the five weeks ended 11 th March 1964 in each of the
industry Orders of the Standard Industrial
 in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the
numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th March 1964. A
regional analsis of the total placings and vacancies remaining regional anayysis of the totan placings
unfilled is given at the end of the table.

| Industry group | (lacings during five weeks |  |  |  |  | Numbers of vacancies remaining unfiledat 1trh March 1964 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { ond } \\ \text { voend } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Bnor } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { onerd } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18}}{ }$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Bend } \\ \text { vord } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nomen } \\ \text { Nomen } \\ \text { overd } \\ \text { ove } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girlsts } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 1,232 | 494 | 811 | 73 | 2,610 | 1,398 | 1,967 | 358 | 359 | 4,082 |
| Mining and davarying : | ${ }_{669}$ | 189 <br> 165 | 30 23 | 9 | 1,220 | 边, 3,185 | 1,0600 | 55 35 | 30 10 | + $\begin{aligned} & 4,740 \\ & 4,215\end{aligned}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 2,943 | 653 | 2,739 | 642 | 6,977 | 1,718 | 782 | 2,912 | 1,880 | 7,292 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | , 106 | 194 | 996 | 188 | 3,484 | 1,517 | 464 | 1,549 | 947 | 4,477 |
| Metal manutacture | 3,267 | 359 | 424 | 82 | 4,132 | 3,152 | 1,148 | 641 | 453 | 5,394 |
| Enineering and electrical goods | 10,319 | 1,426 | 5,119 | 808 | 17,672 | 14,982 | 5,092 | 8,563 | 3,357 | 31,994 |
|  |  | +1,021 | ¢ | 324 <br> 484 |  | - | 3,905 | ${ }^{3,3,358}$ | 1,477 | $\underset{\substack{18,775 \\ 13,29}}{1,29}$ |
| Stipbuilding and marine enginering | 4,578 | 113 | 70 | 12 | 4,773 | 1,429 | 432 | 40 | 25 | 1,226 |
| Vehicles.. | 3,325 | 218 | 745 | 81 | 4,369 | 6,596 | 956 | 1,297 | 434 | 9,283 |
| Metal goods not elsewhers specified | 3,739 | 879 | 2,147 | 369 | 7,134 | 3,627 | 2,477 | 3,170 | 2,312 | 11,586 |
| Textiles Coton, lineñ and män-madë fib | 2,252 | 498 | 1,806 | 568 | 5,124 | 1,457 | 1,560 | 4,765 | 935 | 12,717 |
|  | ${ }_{555}^{606}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99 \\ 105 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 540 \\ 306 \end{gathered}$ | 108 107 | 1, 1,073 | ${ }_{321}^{34}$ | 329 <br> 446 | ¢, | 1,189 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3}, 0666$ |
| Leather, leather goods and fur. | 262 | 121 | 190 | 80 | 653 | 231 | 315 | 503 | 549 | 1,598 |
| Clothing and footwear . | 529 | 302 | 2,267 | 917 | 4,015 | 321 | 1,207 | 9,031 | 7,139 | 18,198 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 2,217 | 378 | 513 | 83 | 3,191 | 1,501 | 756 | 868 | 650 | 3,775 |
| Timber, furiture, etc. .. ... | 2,008 | 801 | 428 | 182 | 3,419 | 2,007 | 1,455 | 754 | 529 | 4,745 |
| Paper, printing and publishing. <br> Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing | $\begin{gathered} 1,2348 \\ \hline 8206 \\ 406 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 309 \\ & 148 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 976 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 963 \\ 353 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 402 \\ & 185 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,921 \\ & 1,814 \\ & 1,19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,042 \\ & \hline, 475 \\ & 475 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,082 \\ & \hline 429 \\ & 653 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,552 \\ & \hline, 557 \\ & 597 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,979 \\ 1,0,9010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,655 \\ 2,950 \\ 2,735 \end{gathered}$ |
| Other manufacturing industries | 1,863 | 274 | 1,340 | 286 | 3,763 | 1,386 | 673 | 2,005 | 1,048 | 5,112 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 40,642 | 6,525 | 19,760 | 4,700 | 71,627 | 41,466 | 18,399 | 37,650 | 26,237 | 123,752 |
| Construction .. | 28,761 | 2,229 | 374 | 120 | ${ }^{31,844}$ | 15,956 | 3,907 | 476 | 544 | 20,883 |
| Gas, electricity and water .. | 979 | 62 | 115 | 33 | 1,189 | 937 | 291 | 144 | 94 | 1,466 |
| Transport and communication. | 6,770 | 355 | 931 | 173 | 8,229 | 13,155 | 1,150 | 1,585 | 536 | 16,426 |
| Distributive trades .. . | 8,406 | 3,601 | 7,249 | 3,713 | 22,969 | 7,194 | 9,388 | 12,428 | 14,522 | 4,532 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 431 | 129 | 563 | 284 | 1,407 | 1,147 | 585 | 983 | 1,304 | . 019 |
| Professional and scientific services | 1,146 | 199 | 3,078 | 378 | 4,801 | 6,158 | 1,140 | 19,846 | 1,687 | 28,831 |
| Entertainments, sports, etc. Laundries, dry cleaning, etc | $\begin{aligned} & 8,071 \\ & 3,974 \\ & \hline, 969 \\ & 410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,699 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 115 \\ 203 \\ 297 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,624 \\ & \text { 8,57 } \\ & 1,759 \\ & 1,025 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{8,2036 \\ 2,493 \\ 2,287 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | 4,138 <br> $\substack{1288 \\ 688 \\ 359 \\ 3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,186 \\ & \substack{28,18 \\ 10,53 \\ 1,594 \\ 1,59} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,223 \\ & \hline, .226 \\ & 1,074 \\ & 1,148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,635 \\ & \text { anj784. } \\ & 3,3888 \end{aligned}$ |
| Public administration .. National government service Local government service. | $\begin{aligned} & 3,597 \\ & 1, i, 97 \\ & 2, i 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 196 \\ 106 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,562 \\ & 1,144 \\ & 1,448 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \\ & 96 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,49 \\ & 2,773 \\ & 2,763 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 571 \\ & 270 \\ & 370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,792 \\ & 1,777 \\ & 1,017 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 586 \\ & 585 \\ & \hline 288 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,97 \\ & \hline, 969 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand total | 101,027 | 15,680 | 48,097 | 10,989 | 175,793 | 103,995 | 42,593 | 98,503 | 51,922 | 297,013 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Mend } \\ \text { oned } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Homen } \\ \text { Homen } \\ \text { overd } \\ \text { ove } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18}}{\substack{\text { cosen }}}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { ond } \\ \text { vond } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Hon } \\ \text { ovened } \\ \text { ove } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern Midlands <br> Yorkshire and $\dot{L}$ incolnshire <br> North Western . <br> Scotland. <br> Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain .. .. .. | 101,027 | 15,680 | 48,097 | 10,989 | 175,793 | 103,995 | 42,593 | 98,503 | 51,922 | 297,013 |

Labour Turnover

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage
rates both of engagements and of discharges etc., in the table rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the table
below accordingly understate, to some extent. the tota intake and
wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, howeve
the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnove
tates of different industries and alo rates of different industries and a
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 disrepresent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and dis-
charged by firgs in the industry. Some of the persons who were
discharged or left their discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit,
will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 15th February 1964


162

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in February The statistics siven below in respect of employment, etc., in the
coal mining industry io February have beon compiled by the
Ministry of Power from information provided by the National Coal Board.
The following table relates to both National Coal Board Mines
(which account for over 99 per cent. of employment in the industry) (which account for over 99 per cent. of enployment in the industry)
and licensed mines.
visional and figures for earilierer for thonthe latest month are provisional
necessary
Owing to changes in Divisional organisation, Cumberland is now
included in the North Western Divisioion.
Average Number of Wage-earners on Colliery Books (All Mines)-Analysis by Divisions

| Navision of the |  | Increase ( + ) or dererease (-) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }} 4$ weeks ended | 23 weeks ended |
| Northumberland | 29,400 |  |  |
|  |  | 30 <br> 20 | 5.9 |
| North | $\begin{gathered} 3,5,500 \\ \substack{3,5100} \\ \hline 8,1000 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {Nil }}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}3,100 \\ \hline 2,900 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| West Midands | 38,1000 <br> 77,000 |  |  |
| South Eastern | ${ }_{5}^{71,000}$ | Nil | $\begin{aligned} & 3,600 \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ |
| England and Wales | 459,100 | - 1,100 | - 22,800 |
| Scotland | 54,100 | - 100 | - 4,800 |
| Great Britain | 513,200 | - 1,200 | 27,600 |

The following figures of recruitment, wastage, absence and output
relate to National Coal Board mines only relate to National Coal Board mines only.
It is provisionaly estimated that during the four weeks of
February about 2,400 persons were recruited to, and about 4,100 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,700 , comparard with
a net decrease of 800 during the four weeks of the previous month. For absence, separate figures are compiled in respect of voluntary absence, for which no satisfactory reason is given, and involuntary
absence due mainly to sickness. The figures in the table below represent the numbers of non-appearanccs, exprossed a a percentages
of the total numbers of possible appearances, in a five-day week.

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

| - | February 1964 | January 1964 | February 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal-face workers Voluntary Involuntary | 7. 26 10.32 | 8.60 10.20 | ${ }_{9}^{7.43}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { All workers: } \\ & \text { Voluntary } \\ & \text { Involuntary } . \end{aligned}$ | 5.58 10.99 |  | 5.83 10.68 |

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal
Board mines was $103 \cdot 37$ cwt. in February, compared with $100 \cdot 63$ cwt. in the previous month and $97 \cdot 42$ cwt. in February 1963 . The
output per man-shift calculated on output per man-shift alculated on the basis of all workers was
35.04 cut. in February for January 19644 and February 1963 it
was 33.77 cwt. and 33.41 .

## Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain
Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and dinformaEmployment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and informa-
tion service for persons seeking profesional or senino executive
posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories posts and for employers secking persons in in these categrories.
At 11 th March 1964 the total number of persons on Professional and Executive Revistar was 23,417 of porsistins of of the
men and 1,1589 omen (of whom 12,822 and 521 , ressectively, were in men and 1,158 women (of whom 12,822 and 5151, respectively, were in
employment). During the period 5 th December 1963 to 11th March
1m employment. During the period 5 th December 1963 to 11 th March
1964 the number of vacancies filled was 1,786 . The number of
vacancies unfilled at 11 th March was 7,257 .

## Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 13th March 1964, expenditure
on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of
administration) amounted to aproximately ane 13 weeks ended 13 thed Decepproximer 1963 the corresponding figure
the
the $15,80,000$ During
wes was $£ 15,063,000$ and during the 13 weeks ended 15th March 1963
it was $£ 55,214,000$.

Grants under the National Assistance Act
Local Onices of the Mininitry of Labour underatace the payment of


 Comparion of the figures for the most reeent quateres with




Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit







Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders



 exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories.
The following table shows the numbers of women and young
persons, os specife in the occupirs applications, covered by
Special
Sxemptifo persons, as specified in the orcupiers' applications, covered by
Special Ixemption Orders current on 311st March 1964, according
o the type of employment permitted.*

| Type of employmen the Orders | Women 18nears and over |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extended hourst <br> Double day shifts <br> Night shifts <br> Saturday afternoon work <br> Sunday work Miscellaneous |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,228 \\ & 1,083 \\ & 1,036 \\ & \hline 1,272 \\ & \hline 31 \\ & 106 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,600 \\ \hline 1,082 \\ 1,455 \\ 14 \\ 41 \\ 410 \\ 146 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total | 68,227 | 4,195 | 6,695 | 79,117 |

*The numbers sf workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted
 $\ddagger$ Includes 2.813 persons semployed on shift systems involving work on Sundays,
or on
san or s saturray anternoons, but not included under those headings.
st. .

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the
various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17 th March 1964 and the corresponding
igures for 18 th February 1964 and 19 th March 1963. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministstry of Pensions and
Natitonal Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury
benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National
Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal nsurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal
sroups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of thei
. ncaps or persons who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are
(a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four
fo (a) a large proportion of those whose incapaciity lasts less than four
days, , $b$ civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and $(c)$
for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to days, $b$, $b$, $\begin{aligned} & \text { bers berentit only, , married women who have chosen not } \\ & \text { pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme. }\end{aligned}$.
A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment A relatively smaln number of claims do not result inatite pay work,
of beneft, but, becuse they indicate certifed inapacity for such claims are included in the table. Injury benefit is payable in
respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial
diseases. respect
diseases.
 Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total
(Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a airly constant level of about 70 or 71 per cent. for absence caused
by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial by sickne
injury.
The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent
owing to sickness on 17th March 1964 reeresented $5 \cdot 2$ per cent owing to sickness on o 17 th Marcrch 11964 represented 5.2 per cent.
of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure
for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

## Disabled Persons

(Employment)Acts,1944\&1958
The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons
Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16 th April 1963 (the last (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1950, at on which a count was taken) was 653,362 , compared with
date, 605 at 15 th October 1962 . The number of disabled The number of disabled persons on the Register who were
unemployed at 16 th $M$ March 1964 was 57,829 of whom 50,353 were
males and 7,476 were females. An analysis of these figures is given unemployed at 1 th March 1964 was 57,829 of whom 50,353 were
males and 7,476 were females. An analysis of these figures is given
in the table below.


The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary
employment during the five weeks ended 11 th March 164 was
7.691 .hect employment during the five weeks ended 1 th March 194 was
7,691 including $6,216 \mathrm{men}, 1,270$ owomen and 205 youngersons. In
addition there were 182 placings of registered disabled persons in additionctuchere were 18 .
aheltered employment.

These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the

## Industrial Rehabilitation

 and



## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The efilowigntale shows the number of fatal industral acciedens



| - | Fismo | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4. |  |

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for March
1964. The figures under the heading . Factorive Act ") ara based
on the Factory Inspectorate Process Clasification-see "Guide to 1964. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" "are based
on the Factory nspectorate Process Classification-se ". Guide to
Statistics oclected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" " published by
H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The H.M. Station
figures are $p$
Pateries


Constructional enginerering, boiler making
Locotive and ralluy cuipment
Non-rail vehicles and aircrant
Non-rail vehicles and aircrat .. $\because \because$.
Other machine and metal manufacture and repair
Ilectrical enginering
Eleer mactine ensinecring
Woodworking processes
Wor

Wearing apparel..
Paper and printing
Pill
Miling
Food
Drink

Builiding operations
Works of engineering coi
Docks and warehouses


Industrial Diseases
The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during
March 1964 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. sere mowson



| 9 | II. Deaths |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 |  |

тота, casss




Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in the Year 1963






With forolosesing disisititions, etce, should be noted in comection


 Sill
 (3) Subied to thit conditionsin in (1) and (2) alove, all accident to

(4) In the tables, the $U N I T$ is the INJURED PERSON, i.e, an
acciden kill

cccidet | accienent $k$, |
| :---: |
| acidents. |

(5) Aceidensw which are in inusced in the tables arc thoss of which
-. mines during the yean

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in the Year 1963, by Divisions of Inspectorate


Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain in the Year 1963 by Process



## CUT PAINT CLEANING COSTS

## "REVVI"

Wall Washing Machine

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

$\begin{array}{ll}\star & \text { Speeds cleaning. } \\ \star & \text { Improves working conditions. }\end{array}$
$\stackrel{\text { Renproves working cond }}{\star} \stackrel{\text { Raises employee morale. }}{ }$
$\stackrel{\text { R }}{\star} \stackrel{\text { Raises employee morale. }}{ }$ Stimulates 'good housekeeping'.
Practically all internal painted surfaces can now be cleaned-
without mess or drips-with this machine. Added to the without mess or drips-with this machine. Added to the
familiar flat metal trowels for wall and ceiling surfaces, the new
fand Fluibrush antechament probes awwward corners, mouldings,
window and door frames, radiators, pipes and the pointing window and do
of brick walls.
No more 'bucket and sponge ' work. The new
versatile 'Fluibrush' 'included as standard equipment versatie
with price unchanged.
PRICE COMPLETE
E55
Industrial Diseases in 1963
The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during
1963 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## For further details write or phone:

## REVVI

459 Green Lanes, Palmers Green, London, N. 13 Telephone : Palmers Green 3763

## Employment Overseas

## AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as watstics estimate
earners, other than
and



 Fornary 19as.
 ployed
previous month and any 50,866 in January 1903 . The average dine dily
number of partially unemployed persons in January was 83,369 .

CANADA
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number
in employment at 2 2nd February was $6,223,000$, compared with
$6,231,000$ at 18 th January and 5,915000 at 16 th February 1963 .
Pers.00




DENMARK
Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that
at the end of January 1964 the number of members of approved
ind



## FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered
as applicants for employment at the beginning of March was as aplicants for emplowment at the beginning of March was
130,181 , of whom 27,964 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figurespoyere persons ind
26,966 at and begining of the previous month and 196,441 and
25,341 at the beginning of March 1963

## GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number nemmpoyed at the end of February was 288,243 , compared with
319,500 at the end the previous month and do00 835 at the end of February 1963 . In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresp
figures at the same dates were $16,447,17,997$ and 16,054 .

## IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of
Employment Exchanges at 21 st March was 58,572 , compare Employment Exchanges at 21 st March was 58,572 , compared
with 60,52 at 2nd February and 58,844 at 23rd March 1963 .

## ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of September
was $1,066,706$, of whom 669,899 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young previous history of employment and the remainder were young
persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons
seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was $1,027,126$, including
652,532 wholly unemployed, and at the end of September 1962 it was
$1,172,587$, including 742, , 18 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS
The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of February
was 39,356 ; this figure included 3,857 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefiti. At the end of January the respective figures were 44,629 and 3,187 , and at the
end of February 1963 they were 57,083 and 2,392 .

NORWAY
The number of persons registered for employment who were
wholly unemployed was 31,454 at the end of December, compared wholly unemployed was 31,454 at the end of December, compared
with 18,186 in the previous month and 31,788 in December 1962 .
SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show,
the index of employment in October as $119.5(1153-54=100)$, compared with $119 \cdot 2$ in the previous month and $115 \cdot 9$ in October 1962. The number of persons registered at Goverment Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 16,337 in October,
compared with 18,168 in September and 23,486 in October 1962 .

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 98,941 a
the end of Oct the end of October, compared with 92,068 at the
month and 84,567 at the end of October 1962

## SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the en
February who were wholly unemployed was 303 or 0.1 of February who were wholly unemployed was 303 or 0.1 per
, 000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) accord ing to the census of 1950 , compared with 1,049 or 0.5 per 1,000
it the end of the prevous month and 2,174 or $1 \cdot 3$ per 1,000 at
the end of February 1963 .

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in
mployment as wage or salary earners in the United States employment as wage or salary earners in the United States o
America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately
in January, compared with $58,586,000$
in in January, compared with $58,586,000$ (revised figure)
December and $55,409,000$ in January 1963. The number o production workers in manufacturing industries in an anury wa
12,504,000, compared with $1,666,000$ (revised fifuure) in Decembe
and $12,286,000$ in January 1963 , They also estimate that the total and $12,286,000$ in January 1963 . The
They also estimate) that the tota
number of unemployed persons at number of unemployed persons at the middle of January was abou
$4,565,00$ or $6 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with $3,846,000$ or $5 \cdot 3$ per cent. at the middole of the prevevoum mont
and $4,672,000$ or 6.6 per cent. at the middle of January 1963 .

Retail Prices Overseas
In the table below a summary is given of the latest information ficial publinges in retail prices in oversea countries contained in GAZETTE was prepared.

| Country | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { yoas } \\ & \text { yeara } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Items } \\ \text { covered }}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {In }}^{\substack{\text { ndex } \\ \text { figure }}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before }}}$ | $\underset{\text { Year }}{\text { before }}$ |
| European countries Belgium | 1953 | Jan | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
| Finland | 1957 | Nov. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{124}^{124}$ | Nil |  |
| Francef | $1062 \pm$ | Jan. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 107.3 | - 4 |  |
| Germany (Federal Republic | 1958 | Feb. 1964 | \{ All items | $114 \cdot 2$ 113.7 | . 2 |  |
| Irish Republic | 1953 | Feb. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 131.9 126.7 | +0.78 +0.68 | +4.2 |
| Italy (large towns) | 1938* | Dec. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 83.36 89.53 | . 80 | $\begin{array}{r}6.4 \\ +6.23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Netherlands | 1999-60 | Jan. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{113}^{109}$ |  |  |
| Norway | 1959 | Dec. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{111}{ }^{119}$ | ${ }_{+2}^{+0.9}$ | 1.9 |
| Portugal (Lisbon) | 48-4 | Jan. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{1}^{120} 12.4$ | ${ }_{-2.5}$ | 5.9 |
| Spain | 1958 | Nov. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{130.4} 1$ | +1.6 +0.6 |  |
| Sweden | 1949 | Dec. 1963 | $\left\{_{\text {Food }}^{\text {All itc }}\right. \text { fol }$ | ${ }_{210}^{178}$ |  |  |
| Switzerland | 1939 | Feb. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Alll ite } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 205.5 220 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other countries } \\ & \text { Australia ( } 6 \\ & \text { capital cities) } \end{aligned}$ | 1952-53 | Dec. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{124}^{125}$ |  |  |
| Canada | 1949 | I. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 134.2 | $\stackrel{\mathrm{Nil}}{\text { Nil }}$ |  |
| India (all-India) | 1949 | Dec. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All it it } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 140 140 |  | 9 |
| Isra | 1959 | \%. 196 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All it } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 128 114 118 | ${ }_{-2.8}+$ | +6.0. |
| Japan | 1960 | Oct. 19 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All it } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 122.6 | -0.4 | +8.9 +10.7 |
| South Africa$(9$ urban areas) United States .. | ${ }^{1958}$ | Oct. 19 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 107.2 | ${ }_{-0.5}^{\text {Nil }}$ |  |
|  | 1957-59 | Jan. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 107 <br> 105 | +0.3 |  |
| * Index base is 100 except for Italy (1). <br> $\dagger$ The items of expenditure on which the " all items " figures are based are food, <br> othing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items. <br> $\ddagger$ The family budget enquiries have been extended to cover the various regions of the territory of metropolitan France and a national index (base year $1962=100$ ) <br> now replaces the index for the Paris area (base year 1956-57) previously published in this GAZETE. <br> § The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

The information (except that about agriculture) fion The figures for agricilture included in the table have been
compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and
the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Sootland. These 000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in ting ind manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity
and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches nd water supply, some miscellaneous, services and some branches of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given
on page 142 of the Aprii 1963 issue of this GARzTE. The indices Fluctuations from month to month in the indices, including those
for individual industry groups, may be due to the payment of large ar inal or half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in in average of hourge worked. Untit information has been obtainad for a longer
it is not possible to assess the extent of these fuctuations.


WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK
Weekly Rates of Wages, Normal Weekly Hours and Hourly Rates of Wages
INDICES FOR 31st MARCH 1964 (31st JANUARY $1956=100$ ) At 31 st March 1964 the indices of changes in weekly rates of
wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wase for wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages
workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:-

| Date | All industries and services |  |  | Manufacturing industries only |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weekly } \\ \text { rates } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Normal } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \end{array}$ | Hourly | Weekly rates | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Normal } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \end{array}$ | Hourly rates |
| 1964 Feb . | 138.2 | 94.8 | $145 \cdot 7$ | 136.3 | 95.0 | 143 |
| 1964Mar. | 138.6 | 94.8 | $146 \cdot 2$ | 136.5 | 95.0 | 143 |

Index of weekly rates of wages The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average moveThe index of weekly rates of wages measures the average move-
ment from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates
of wages in the princinal industries
 Kingom compared wirh the level at 3 st January 1956 taken as
in representate industries and services for which changes
in rates wages are taken into account and the method of calculain rates of wages are taken into account and the methor of calcula-
tion were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issuet of his Gazrriz
for February 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of

 tries are combined in accorcdance with the renative importantance of
the e industris, as measured the total wages bills in 1955, details
of the weights for the industry proups beigs
 reflect changes in earnings due to such factors ar alterations in
working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other
payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the payment-by-results workers due to
introduction of new machinery, etc.

III. Industry Groups (all workers)


Index of normal weekly hours
The index representative industries and services, the evararaes, moverement fame
month to month in the level of month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work
compared with the level at 31 st January 1956 taken as 100 . The weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accoordance
 more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAzzETrE for
September 1975 and details of the weights for the industry groups
Were given on page 56 of the issue of this $G$ GZRTTE for February September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry yrups
were given on page 56 of the issue of this $G$ ARETR for Februry
1995. The index does not reflect changes in actual hours worked,
which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, shortwhici are index doeces ny not reflect chang in the
time and absences for other reasons.
eekly Hours


Index of hourly rates of wages
Index of hourly rates of wages
The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures
when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index oo


Hourly Rates of Wage



General
The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 311 tst
January $1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months prior to February 1963 were given in previous issuus of this Gazerti.
Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this
GAzETTB have been revised to include echanges arranged with GAzETTR have been revised to include changes arranged with
retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the curren
figures. Revised figures are given in italics.
The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must
not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to not be taken to mean that the figures ar
more than the nearest whole number.
The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous
series (30th June $1947=100)$ to give a measure on a broad basis
 multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph
headed
heneral " on page 5 of the issue of this GAZFTB for headed "Gene
January 1960.
If comparisons are made between one group and another in
Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular
group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates
of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31s the provisions of collective agreements and statutoryy wages regula
tion orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the tion orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the
Comparison between earnings and rates of wages Statitstics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earrings (as
distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April an October each year. Figures relatitg to such earnings from April
1956 to october 1963 were given in an article on pages 42 to 49 io
the February issue of this GAZEETE. The average increase in 1956 to October 1963 were given in an article on pages 42 to 49 o
the February issue this GAzeris. The aeverage increase in actua
weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1963 Weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1963
in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enuiries
was 41.3 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 26.9 pe was 41.3 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 26.9 pe
cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in
the same industries, whilst the average increase in actul. cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in
the same industries whilst the average increase in attan hourl
earnings was 4551 per cent. at compared with an average increase o earnings was 45.1 per cent as as compared with an average increase o
3. 8 precent.in ourl yrates of wages. . For manufacturing industries
only the corresponding increases were 40.2 per cent. for weekly 33.8 per cent. in hour 4 y rates of wages. For manufacturing industries
only the corresponding increases were 40.2 per cent. for weekl.
earnings, $25 \cdot 6$ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, $44 \cdot 6$ per cent. fo earnings, $25 \cdot 6$ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, $44 \cdot 6$ per cent
hourly earnings and $32 \cdot 2$ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 8 MARCH 1964

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE


## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

## Major settlements during March

At a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade







 In the to



Indistries affected by waise resentioion ondesis madid during the

 extue finstings






oad passenger transport industry, pottery manuts affecting the road passenger transport industry, pottery manufacture and coal
and coke distribution, which came into operation during the Following an award of the National Conciliation Board for Retail
Co-operative Service, men will receive an increase of 10 . a week Co-operative Service, men will receive an increase of 10 s. a week
and women 8s. Other major changes during the month were in
footwear manufacture (increases of 5 s . a week for men and 7 s . for wotwear manufacture (increases of 5 s a week for men and s . for inilding trade in Scotland (increases, in addition to the cost-of-living
 or $\begin{aligned} & \text { adut. workers) and rour rod haulage comatracting ( (British Road Services) } \\ & \text { (increases of 9s. 3d. to 14s. 3d. a week for men). }\end{aligned}$. The industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases
during the month includ building (including road haulage
workers) civil workers), civil engineering construction, iron and steel manufactur-
ing and national newspaper printing in London and Manchester Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during March show that $2,24,000$ workers received increases of $£ 497,00$ n their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 209,000 had their
normal weekly hours of ow ho e otat increase ors $£ 447,000$ abouted $£ 298,000$ resesulted from arrange-
thents made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established ments made by joint industrial 1 councils or similar bodies established
by voluntary agreements, fios,ooo from cost-of-living sliding-scale,
 rganisations and trade
wages regulation orders.

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

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Basic full-time } \\ \text { weekly rates } \\ \text { of wages } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underbrace{\text { Normal weekly }}$ hours of work |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry group |  | $\begin{aligned} \text { Estimated } \\ \text { sander of of } \\ \text { increasese } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| culture, fore |  |  | 83,500 | 83,700 |
| ning and quarrying |  |  | 24,000 | 7,000 |
| Chemicals and allied ind <br> Metal manufacture | S25,000 | (10, | $\underline{-}$ |  |
| Enineering and delectricial goods Shipbuilding and marine and | 151,500 | ${ }^{8,200}$ |  |  |
| enimeering | ,00 | 68,000 | 25,000 | 31,100 |
| deal | ${ }^{43,000}$ |  | 7,000 | 000 |
| terles, |  |  |  |  |
|  | 146,500 | 88,100 |  |  |
| beer, fürniture, etc. |  |  | 500 | 1,700 |
| Ser, printing and pubilishing |  | 200 |  |  |
| Ss, electrioity and waier | 1, 13154,5000 |  | 207,500 | 138,300 |
| nsport and communication |  |  | 1,500 | 4,500 |
| bice administration |  |  |  |  |
| cellineous services: | 265,000 | ¢ |  |  |
| Total | 3,583,500 | , 84, | 551,50 | 313,70 |

Included in the above table are about 345,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.
In addition about 2,000 workers had a net decrease of $£ 200$. In the corresponding months of 1963 , about $3,170,000$ workers a net increase on apporoximately $\notin 54,0,00$ in their basic fuls htime
weekly rates of wages, about 45,000 workers had a net decrese of weekly rates of wages, about 45,000 workers had a net decrease of
$\mathrm{f} 3,000$ and approximately 11,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 16,500 hours in their normal weekly hours of
work.

Changes in holidays with pay
The Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Council for the Health Services has agreed to reduce from ten years to five years the
qualifing period for the three addititonal days holiday and also to extend this to one week after 12 years' service. In the road passenger
transport service (company owned undertakings) the three extra days will be e granted after five years' service instead of ten extars. Additional days holiday are also being introduced in the tobacco
manufacturing industry according to specified years of service. The National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement
Manufacturing Industry has agreed to increase the annual entitlement to three weeks for those workers with 12 months' service with the same employer, by annual increases of one day in each of the years
$1944 / 65$, $1965 / 56$ and $11966 / 67$. Those workers with six months
service but less than 12 months will service but tess thand 12 monthth will receeve proportional increases. In the china clay industry three additional days holiday will be
granted from 1st May 1966 to to tose workers with at least ten years' service with the same employer.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING MARCH (Note.-The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "Time RATES of
WAGES AND Hours or Work, 1sT APRL 1963," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chich } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { forke } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Limestone } \\ \text { quarrying }}}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Portland }}$ (10) | 2 Mar. | Male workers |  <br>  workers and labourers Ss. 4. d . |
| Freestone quarrying | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Newcastle-on-Tyne, } \\ & \text { Northumberland } \\ & \text { and Durham } \\ & \text { (8) } \end{aligned}$ | 2 Mar . | Male workers |  <br>  <br>  |

[^3]Ministry of Labour Gazette April 1964

| Industry |  |  | Classes of workers | Particulars of chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Freestone and } \\ & \text { sandstone } \\ & \text { quarrying } \end{aligned}$ | Yorkshire $_{(8)}$ |  | Male workers |  |
| China clay | $\underset{\substack{\text { Cornwall } \\ \text { Devor } \\(13)}}{ } \text { and }$ | 19 Jan. | Male workers | New wages structure for a 42 -hour week introduced as follows:- <br>  |
|  | North Lincolnshire | 1 Mar. | Male workers | Cost-of-1iving bonus payment increasedt by 1.17 d. a shift (10s. 6.99 d . to <br>  |
| Iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying | Midand area | 1 Mar | Male workers |  <br>  |
| Flour milling | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Gratat pritain } \\ \text { (10) }}}$ | 2 Mar. | Mill operatives | Increases of 10 s .6 d . to 14 s . a week, according to occupation, for men 20 and over, of 7 s .6 d . for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Provender and compound workers employed flour milling firms | Increases of 10.s. 6 d. to 14 s. a week, according to occupation. Rates after <br>  <br>  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great Rritain (ex- } \\ \text { cluding } \\ \text { (16) London) }}}{\text { Lon }}$ | 2 Mar. | Transport workers | Increases of 10 s. 6 d . to 13 . 13 , a week, according to occupation and a carrying capacity of venicle. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically driven vehicles of on to and and <br>  <br>  horse carmen (all classes)-pair horse 220s. 6 d ., single horse 214 s .6 d . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { isinh unirin } \\ & \text { marketing } \end{aligned}$ | Hull | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \\ & \text { pail week } \\ & \text { following } \\ & \text { 11 Nov. } \\ & \text { 1963. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Increases of 75 a w wed for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workerss, separate classifications for ivomen 20 and over comomen <br>  <br>  unskilled 68 s . at 15 rising to 187 s . a 15 rising to 130 s . at 20 and over. $\ddagger$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Drug and fine } \\ & \text { chemical } \\ & \text { manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { ( } \\ \text { Graat Britain }}}{\text { (4) }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { First full } \\ \text { poys welk } \\ \text { onof } \\ \text { arfer feb } \end{array}$ | Shift and night workers | Increases in the shift differential of 5 s .6 d . a week ( 16 s . 6 d . to 22 s .) for workers on a three-shift system, of 3 s .6 d . (115. 6 d . to 15 s .) for men and women on a two-shift two-s |
| Soap, candle and manufactur | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(43)}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay day } \\ \text { in wer } \\ \text { meover } \\ \text { mencing } \\ \text { mon Mar. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers |  |
| Coke, pig iron, manufacture manufacture | Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Sco (44) (45) | 1 Mar. | All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agre ments in other industries |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Pigigron } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Derbyshire, } \\ \text { Leicastershire and } \\ \text { Nortarints.\|f } \\ \text { (44) } \end{gathered}$ | 1 Mar. | Workers employed at blast- |  <br>  ${ }_{5 S}$. 4 -432d.) for boys and for giris doing boys work. |
|  | West of (44) Scotlandr |  | Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces | Cost-of-living payment increased $\dagger$ by 1.3 d . a shift ( 10 s .7 d . to 10 s .9 d . calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths. |
| Iron and steel manufacture |  | 1 Mar. | Workers other than maintenance workers, employed a iron and steel rolling mills and forges <br> do. |  <br>  for those under 18 . |
|  |  | Ma |  |  <br>  under 18 . |
|  |  | 2 Mar. | Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills |  <br>  those under 1 . |
|  |  | 1 Mar. | Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture | Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 2 d a a shift ( 9 s .6 d . to 9 s . 8 d .) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1 td . (7s. 1 td . to 7 s . 3 d.$)$ for 18 and under 21 , and by 1 d . (4s. 9 d . to 4 s . 10 d .) for youths under 18 . |
|  | West of Scotlandss | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { becinion } \\ \text { 2Mar. }} \end{array}$ | Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills |  |
| It has also been arreed that there will be further increases of 2 d an hour from 3rd January 1965 and 2 nd January 1966 . respectively, and normal weekly hours <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I It has sasso been argeed that from 6 the Aprill 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 44 to 42 . 8 A Areements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers Association and the trade unions concerned. <br> II Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners Association and the trade unions concerned. <br> -* Agreements or the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation <br> At Agreements of the Mhieet Trade Board. <br> 势 Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board. ${ }_{\$}$ Agreements of the Scotish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board. |  |  |  |  |

[^4]| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { (see also note at } \\ & \text { beginning of } \\ & \text { table) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { whing } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { toffecter } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iron and steel } \\ & \text { manufacture } \\ & \text { (continued) } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { South Wales } \\ \text { Monmounhshire } \\ \text { (45) }}}{\text { Wather }}$ | 1 Mar. | Workers employed at steel rolling mills | Cost-of-living bonus increased $\dagger$ by 1.08 d . a shift (3s. 11.37d. to 4 s .0 .45 d .) for men a |
| ${ }_{\text {Tinplate }}$ manufacture | South Wales and Monmouthshire (45) | 1 Mar. | Workers other than appre | Cost-of-living bonus increased $\dagger$ by 2 d . a shift ( 10 s . 6 d . to 10 s .8 d .) for men, by <br>  |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 2 Mar. |  |  <br>  those under 18 . |
| Tube manufacture | Newport | 1 Mar. | Male workers | Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 1.16 d a a hhift (10s. 2.38 d . to 10 s s. 3.54 d .) <br>  |
| Engineering | $\underbrace{\text { and }}_{\substack{\text { Sheffeld } \\ \text { Rotherham }}}$ | 2 Mar. | Building trade operatives employed in engineering estab lishments and steel works | Increases in the existing "all in" rate of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour ( 1 s . 9d. a week) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 256 s . 9d. a week, skilled bricklayers', masons', slaters', and plasterers' labourers and navvies 220s. 2d. |
| ${ }_{\text {mane }}^{\substack{\text { Bobbin } \\ \text { manuacture }}}$ | England and Wales | 16 Mar. | All workers | Increases of 88. 1d. a week for higher skilled adult male workers, of 7s. 7d. for <br>  change: men- higher skilied 2 24s. Sd.: 200s; women 18 and over 164 s. $9 . \ddagger$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Shuttle } \\ \text { manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Yorkshire } \\ \text { LS2) }}}{\text { Lancashir }} \text { and }$ |  | Journeymen and apprentices |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bobbin } \\ & \text { and shuttle } \\ & \text { manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Scotand }}^{\text {(52) }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { 15 Nov. } \\ 1963}}{\text { cher }}$ | All workers | Increases of 7 s . a week for men 18 and over, of 5 s . 6 d . for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include. men, skilled 185s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled 173s. 9d., labourers 163. 163 s . 3d.; women 121 s . |
|  |  | 10 Jan.\|| | Women | Increase of 1s.6 ¢d. a week (121s, to 122s. 6d. a week). |
| $\substack{\text { Patent } \\ \text { glazing }}_{\text {P }}$ | England and Wales | 2 Mar. | Patent glaziers and assistants | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district-patent glaziers 6 s . 3d. an hour, assistants $5 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., grade A districts $6 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., 5 s .4 d . $\pi$ assistants 5s. 52d., grade A districts 6s. 12 $\mathrm{d} ., 5 \mathrm{5s}$. |
|  | Scotland | 2 Mar . | do. |  |
| Wire and $_{\text {wire }}$ | $\operatorname{Graat~Britain~}_{(64)}$ |  | Workers aged 15ұ to 20 | The rates previously paid at 21 and over now payable at 20 and over, and new percentage scale introduced from age $15 \frac{1}{2}$ to $19 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \dagger \dagger$ |
| Jewellery | $\begin{aligned} & \text { London and Home } \\ & \text { Counties } \\ & (62) \end{aligned}$ |  | Male workers | Increases in minimum rates of 1 s . or 7 d . an hour, according to occupation Minimum rates after change: diamond mounters, general mounters, ring makers and jobbers, higher grade 8 s . 5 d . an hour, lower grade 5 s . 1d., polishers 5 s. 1 d . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gold, jilver } \\ & \text { and jewellery } \\ & \text { trades } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(62)}{\text { Birmingham }}$ | $\underset{\substack{13 \text { Sept. } \\ 1963}}{ }$ | All workers | Minimum rates increased by 15 s. 9 d. to 21 21s. 4d. a week. accor ining to occupation, <br>  <br>  above the minimum day rate. Minimum rates anter change men 2 Iand over <br>  |
|  | Great Britain |  | All workers |  over, of tad. (1s.9.,.) for younger male workers. of fot. (2s. |
|  |  |  | All workers |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Surgical } \\ \text { drassings } \\ \text { manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{Grat}_{\text {( }}^{\text {Gritain }}$ | First pay doy or after or | All workers | Increases of 10 s . a week for men 21 and over, of 7 s. 6 d . for women 18 and over, <br>  and over, female workers 73s, 3 d , at 15 rist |
| Wool textile | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { West } & \text { Riding } \\ \text { Yofkrkhire } & \text { of } \\ \text { Leicester } \\ \text { (80) } \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Ma}$ | Building trade operatives | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 6 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, labourers 5 s . 4 d . |
|  |  |  | Workers employed in the lamb's wool and wor ning industry | Increases of 5 s. 3 3d a a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for <br>  gross ashift 50 ordinary day time rates sulus 25 per cent. for time workers and ordinary day shift piecec rates plus 20 per cent. for pieceeorkers. rates anter change, ind lusive of cost-offliving bonus and zood time-keping <br>  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { Nay } \\ \text { Mar. } \end{gathered}$ | Workers employed in the lamb's wool and wor ning industry |  <br>  |

and

| Industry |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chich } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { folicer } \\ \text { offoct } \end{array}\right\|$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Leather } \\ \text { proancing } \\ \text { (tanfing } \\ \text { and dresising } \end{array}\right)$ | $\underbrace{\text { ata }}_{\substack{\text { Great Britain } \\ \text { (101) }}}$ |  | Certain shift workers | Shift work premium for the night shifit (ie.e.the second shift of a day-and-ni, i, shiftsystem and the third shifr of a 3 -sifit system. to one-quarter of the appropriate basic time rate. |
| ${ }_{\text {Potery }}$ Panufacture | Great Britain $_{\text {(128-129) }}$ | 30 Ma | All workers | Plussage on earnings increased from 37 z to 437 per |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Cement } \\ \text { manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(132)}{\substack{\text { United Kingdom.. }}}$ |  | Male workers other than maintenance craftsme |  |
|  | $\underset{(133)}{\text { United Kingdom }}$ |  | Maintenance craftsmen |  |
| Monumental | England and Wales | 2 M | Craftsmen and labour | Incease of td. an hour. Rates after change: cratismen-London and |
| Mastic asphalt manufacture | Great Britain | 2 Mar. | Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers | Increase* of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour. Rates after change: London $5 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, Provinces 5 s .4 d . |
| $\underbrace{\text { cen }}_{\substack{\text { Limestone } \\ \text { masonry }}}$ | Portland | 2 Mar. | Craftsmen and labourers | Increase of d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 6s. 1 1 dd. an hour, |
| Sawmilling | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Northern Ireland. . } \\ (139) \\ \text { Northern Ireland. . } \\ (139) \\ \text { Manchester } \\ \text { district } \\ (138) \end{array} \text { and }$ | 1 Jan. <br> 20 Jan. <br> 2 Mar. | Woodcutting machinists and sawyers <br> Storemen and labourers | Increase of 3 d . an hour ( $5 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $5 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) for men, with proportional increases for apprentices. Increase of 3 d . an hour ( $4 \mathrm{~s} .10 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to $5 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.) for men, with proportionalincreases for younger workers. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Workers employed in sawmills | Inceases of td ad hour for craftsmen, labourers snd female workers 19 and <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Printing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { London } \begin{array}{l} \text { (156-157) } \\ \text { Manchester } \end{array} \\ & \text { Man } \end{aligned}$ | 1 Mar. | Workers other than electricians, vorkers, employed in the production of national mornnewspapers <br> Process workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 s . a week ( 12 s . to 14 s .) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors. |
|  |  |  |  | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 s a a week (24s, to 265.). |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Penmaking and } \\ \text { stationers } \\ \text { sundries } \\ \text { manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Birmingham } \\ \text { districtict } \\ \text { (165) } \end{array}\right) \text { and }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dyan } \\ \text { Marr } \end{gathered}$ | All workers .. .. .. | Increases* of 2 s . 6d. a week for male workers 20 and over and 1 s . 6d. for younger male workers, and of 1 s .4 d . for female workers 18 and over and 1 s . for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: mal workers-fully apprenticed tool makers 25 and over 212 s .10 d . a week, 21 and workers 20 and over 181 s . 3d.; female workers 18 and over 133 s . 7 d ., piecework prices average ability. |
| Building | ${ }_{\text {England and Wales }}^{(166-167)}$ | 2 Mar. | Building operatives |  |
|  |  |  | Watchme | Increase* of 3d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 33s. 3d. shift (day or night), other districts 32 s. |
|  | England and Wales $(167)$ | 2 Mar. | Road haulage workers |  |
|  | Scotand $_{(168-\mathrm{i}}$ (69).. | 2 Mar. | Building operatives | Increases of 2 d . an hour for craftsmen, of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. for labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers; further increases* of $t d$ an hour for crattsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men-crattsmen 6 . 3 l . an <br>  |
|  | Isle of Man | 30 Mar . | Building operatives | Increases of $\frac{1}{2} d$. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportiona amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6 s . 1 td. an hour, |
|  | $\underset{\text { Northern ITeland.. }}{(172)}$ |  | Building and civil engineering uilding and operatives | Increases* of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportiona amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen $6 \mathrm{~s} .2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, according to district, labourers 4 s . $7 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to 4 s . 11 d . |
|  | England and Wales |  | Building and civil engineering operatives authorities | Increases of td. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Corss and Liverpool and district, craftsmen <br>  |
|  | Scotland $(251)$ | 2 Mar. | Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local operatives e authorities | Increases of 2 zd . an hour for craftsmen, of 2 d . for labourers, and of proportiona amounts for apprentices and young male labourers, include: craftsmen 6 s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5 s . 6 d d. $\uparrow$ |


| Industry |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { whing } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { forkecker } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civil engineering construction | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Great Britain } \\ (170-171) \end{array}$ | 2 Mar. | Male workers other than |  |
|  |  |  | Watchmen | Increase of 3d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 33s. 3d. a |
| Demolition | England and Wales | 2 Mar. | Male workers | Increases of $\frac{1 d}{}$. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: Liverpool districts 5 s. $5 \frac{1}{2} d$ an hour, grade A districts 5 s .4 d . |
|  | Scotand ${ }^{(169)}$ | 2 Mar | Male workers | Increases of 2 d . an hour ( $5 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $5 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. $\ddagger$ |
| Mastic asphalt laying | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (175) \end{aligned}$ | 2 Mar. | Male workers | Increases* of td. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for appren- tices. Rates after change include: chargehands, London area and Merseyside <br>  <br>  |
| Glazing | England and Wales | 2 Mar. | Glaziers and wall liners |  |
| Painting | Scotland | 2 Mar. | Craftsmen and apprentices | Increases of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour ( 6 s . $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 6 s . 3d.) for craftsmen, and of proportiona amounts for apprentices.§ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Refractory } \\ & \text { sedid tepair } \end{aligned}$ | Great Britain | 2 Mar. |  | Increases of td an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourerss. Basic rates after change include London (withir 15 miles of Charing Cross and Liverpool district. craftsmen 6 . 3d. an hour <br>  |
| ( Road roller | Graat Britain | 2 Mar. | Road roller drivers employed service, except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements | Increase of 2d. in basic hourly rate (5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.).t |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { mosaic laying }}}_{\text {Terrazo and }}$ | England and Wales | 2 Mar. | Layers, polishers and appren- | Increases of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts <br>  wet and hand 6 . 1d., 5 s. 11 11d. |
| Tile fixing | London | 2 M | Craftsmen and apprentic | Increases of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour ( $6 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 6 s . 5 d .) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. |
| Gas supply | Great Britain | 2 Mar. | Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work |  <br>  <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Road passenger } \\ \text { (companporber } \\ \text { undertakinged }}}{\substack{\text { nnd }}}$ | $\mathrm{c}_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(189)}$ |  | $\underbrace{\text { and maintenance }}_{\substack{\text { Operating } \\ \text { staff }}}$ | Increases of 14 s . a week for drivers and skilled maintenance workers, and of 10s. 6 d . for conductors and semi-skilled and unskiled men in garages and running sheds. Basic rates after change: drivers -group I undertakings <br>  221s. $9 \mathrm{Ad}$. semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages and running sheds (on day work) $\rightarrow$ grade 1 workers 219 s . 6 d ., $2,214 \mathrm{~s}$., 3 and cleaners 2099 s .; skilled day work - grade 1 workers 21. maintenance workers 2625 . 5d. |
| Road passenger transport | $\underset{\substack{\text { Enpland } \\ \text { Western } \\ \text { distritit) }}}{\text { (Sout }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { First full } \\ \text { payperiod } \\ \text { foliowing } \\ \text { fow Mar. } \end{array}$ | Coach drivers operating private hire, contract and tour work | Increases in the basic rates for a minimum guaranteed week of 10 s , a week for <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Road haulage } \\ & \text { contracting } \\ & \text { (British Road } \\ & \text { Services) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Grat }{ }^{\text {Sritain }} \text { (190-191) }}$ | 23 Mar. | Operating and other wages Operating grades |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Civila } \\ \text { transoort }}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {United }}^{\text {(199) }}$ Sindom. | 9 Feb . | Surface transport and goods |  |

[^5]Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during March-continued

| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { chang } \\ \text { foffock } \\ \text { effoct } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholesale distribution (Co-oporative Whotesale Society) | England and Wales | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2}$ Dec. | Clerical, sales and distributive staff employed staff employed at centres and depots | Increases of vary yng amounts, according to grade and age. Minimum rates after change include: clerical and salese staff males. <br>  London 1065 . at 15 rising to 185 s . at 23, Provinces 85 s . to 1645 .; warehouse workers (grade 5 , cleaners, doorkeepers, watchmen, lift attendants and general handss, dining room and canteen staffs-males, London 113s. 6 d . at 15 rising to 217 s . at 21 , Provinces 91 s . 6 d . to 196 s., females, London 100 s . to 15 rising to 217 s , at 21 , Provid 170 s , Provinces 79 s . to 150 s. |
|  | Scotland | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{\text {2 Dec. }}$ (193* | All workers |  |
| Slaughtering | England and Wales |  | Male workers | ans of thiea wek for adur ime workers, and or <br>  <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Wholesale } \\ \text { nessypaper } \\ \text { distribution }}}{\substack{\text { an }}}$ | Lo | 1 Mar. | Male wo | Increasest in cost-of-living bonus of 2 s , a week (12s. to 14 s.) for full-time workers 2 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 2 and over: indoor workers and drivers-day staff 263 s s a week, night staff 272 s. |
|  | Provinces in Eng- land and Wales land and (205) | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { week in } \\ \text { Mar. } \end{gathered}$ | Adult workers .. |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Retail } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Ristribution } \\ \text { (Cor-perative } \\ \text { Societies) } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{\text {(215) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { in weok } \\ & \text { monem } \\ & \text { moning } \\ & 2 \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | Branch managers, manageresses (other than pharmacy), distributive and ancillary workers |  |
| Coal and coke | England and Wales (execton Refin $(222)-223)$ |  | All workers | Increases in grade 1 minimum Regional rates of 4 per cent.; rates for workers in grade 2 areas to be increased so as to maintain the existing differentials. Additional payment of 15 s. 6 d. a week (previously 14s. 6 .). to be paid to workers loading and/or delivering in sacks or bags for the time so spent. |
| Cinematograph | Great Britain | 23 Mar | Certain craft grades, semi- skilled and general grades | Minimum hourly differential payments increased by 1 d . an hour (1d. to 2 d . or 4d. to 5d., according to occupation). |
| Broadcasting <br> (television) | United Kingdom |  | Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Indepen- dent Television Companies | Increasest of fs. for juweniles. |
| Laundering | $\xrightarrow{\text { Northern rirand. }}$ (237) (299) | 12 Mar . |  | Increases in general minimum time rates of 3 d an hour for men 21 and over, of <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { National } \\ & \text { government } \\ & \text { service } \end{aligned}$ | United Kingdom | 1 Jan.\|| | Messenger and paper keeper grades employed in departgrants omployed in depart ment Office | Increases in National scales of pay of amounts ranging from 6 s. to 8 s. 6 d. a week, according to occupation and period of employment. Maximum National rates <br>  |
|  | Scotand ${ }_{\text {(251) }}$ |  | Engineering craftsmen and apprentices | Increases of $3 \frac{1}{2} d$. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change 6s. 4d. an hour, group 2, 6s. 3d. |
| Health services | $\operatorname{Gratat}_{(226 \text { ritain }}^{\text {(22) }}$ |  | Domestic and similiar srades of | Increases of 7 s . a week for men 21 and over, of 5 s .10 d . for women 18 and over and of proportional amounts for juveniles. For adult resident workers deductions for board and lodging increased by 2 s . 4 d . a week for men and 1 s .9 d . for women. Weekly rates after change outside the London zone groups 1 to 10 inclusive, men 21 and over- $205 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d} ., 210 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d} ., 213 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. $217 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d} ., 221 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d} ., 225 \mathrm{~s}$. $8 \mathrm{~d} ., 229 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d} ., 233 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d} ., 237 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d} ., 241 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ women 18 and over- 154 s .10 d . 159 s . $10 \mathrm{~d} .162 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}, 166 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. 170 s .10 d , 174 s .10 d ., 18 and over- $154 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d} ., 159 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d} ., 162 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d} ., 166 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d} ., 170 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d} ., 174 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$. are higher by 8 s . a week in each case.** * ${ }^{10 \mathrm{~d}}$ |
|  | Great Britain | 2 Mar. | Building trade craftsmen and pitals, etc. | Increase of $\frac{1 d .}{}$ an hour. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool, craftsmen 6 . 3 d grade A districts and Scotland 6 s . 1 td d., 5 s . 4 d . |

*These increases were agreed in January 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown.
$\ddagger$ These increases were agreed in March with retrospective effect to the thates.
8 These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 180 of this GAzzTTR.
$\|$ These increases were authorised in March with retrospective effect to the dates shown.



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

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { sesion ate } \\ \text { besining oft } \\ \text { table) of } \end{gathered}$ | Date from <br> whirg <br> change <br> forfoct <br> efict$\|$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health services | Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1 Nov. } \\ 1963^{*} \end{gathered}$ | Engineering craftsmen ployed in hospitals, etc. |  |  |

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING MARCH

| Gold, silver and jewellery trades | $\underset{\substack{\text { Birminham } \\(62)}}{ }$ | 13 Sept. | All workers | Normal wekkly hours reduced from 422 to $42 . \dagger$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Leavers lace } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Long Eaton, Not- } \\ \text { tingham and } \\ \text { Derby } \end{gathered}$ |  | Twisthands and auxiliary workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 2. $\dagger$ |
| Fellmongering | $\underset{\substack{\text { England and Wales } \\(104)}}{ }$ |  | Workers employed in handling domestic skins | Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to $422 . \dagger$ |
|  | United Kingdom.. | do. | Workers employed in handling foreign skins | Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to $421 . \dagger$ |
| Civil engineering construction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (170-171) \end{aligned}$ | 2 Mar . | Male workers other than watchmen | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43 during the months March to October (reducing average weekly hours over the year from $42 \frac{2}{}$ to 42 ). $\dagger$ |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Road roller } \\ \text { hire service }}}^{\substack{\text { den }}}$ | Great Britain | 2 Mar. | Road roller drivers emploged by firms engased on thire service, excepert thos ew whose Wages mer esultad by other agrements | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43 during the months March to October (reducing average weekly hours over the year from $42 \frac{3}{6}$ to 42 ). |
| Road passenger transport | England (South Western district) | 11 Mar. | Certain coach drivers operating private hire, contract excursions and tour work | Normal weekly hours reduced from $52 \frac{1}{\text { t }}$ to 50 for a 5 -day week and from 63 to 60 for a 6 -day week. $\dagger$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cinematograph } \\ & \text { production } \end{aligned}$ | Great Britain | 23 Mar. |  | Normal weekly hours reduced from 49 to 42 2. |




## -nindradual <br> \section*{OFFICES}

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\text { ENTRANES, TELEPHONES, } \\
\text { DOILETS, ETC. }
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

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## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 17th MARCH 1964 ALL ITEMS ( 16 th January $1962=100$ ) $\ldots 105 \cdot 2$ At 1 th March the official retail prices index was 10 . 2 (prices
at 11 th January $1962=100)$, compared with 104.8 at 18 th February and with 103.7 at 12 th March 1963 . The rise in the index during
the month was due to a rise in the average level of prices for many
items including fool items, including food.
The index of retail prices measures the change from month to
month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased, by the great maijirity of the commosedidities in the services
Kingited
Kingom, including practically Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and
medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100 . Some goods and services are
relatively much more important than others and the eprcentage
changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date
are combined by the use of wevights .". The index figures for each
month are first calculated with prices at 14th January 1964 taken month are first calculated with prices at 14 th J January 1964 taken
as 100, usign the weights given on page 148 of this GAzrrit which
are derived from the Family Fxpenditure Suryeys made in $1960-63$ are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in $1960-63$
adjusuted too orrespond with the level of prices ruling in Januar
1064. 1964 . The index numbers in this sereies are thices linked back to 1 tht
January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for
14th January 1964 on the base 16 th January $1962 \stackrel{100}{=}$ and
dividing the result by 100 .

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th MARCH 1964 (Prices at 16th January $1962=100$ ) The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,
the indices at 17 th March 1964 on the basis 1 6th January $1962=100$.

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { Group and } & \text { INDEX Figure For } \\
\text { SUB-GROUP } & 17 \text { th MARCH } \\
& 1964 \text { (19th January } \\
& 1962=100)
\end{array}
$$

I. Food:
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon Butter, $\ddot{m a r g a r i n e, ~ l a r d ~ a n d ~ c o o k i n g ~ f a t ~}$ Tea, cofeese, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.
Sugar, preserves and confection Vegar, presesryes and confectionery Vegetalese, fresh, dried and cann
Fruit, fresh, dried rand canned
Other food Total-Food
II. Alcoholic drink
II. Alcoholic drink
II. Tobacco ..
IV. Housing
V. Fuel and light:

Coal and coke
Other fuel and light
Total-Fuel and ligh $\qquad$
Frurniture, floor coverings and soff furnishings
Radio, television and other household
appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware
Total
ld goods.
Following are the indices for 17 th March on the basis
Sanuary $1962=100$ 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 vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed mutton
and lamb) (2) Ittems prices of which are a frected by changes in
import prices (viz, bacoon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and
chilled beef) (3) Other items
107.2

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH Food
Increas
Increases in the average prices of many items in the food group,
particularly beef, mutton and lamb, poultry, and green vegetables particularly beef, , mutton and lamb, poultry, and green vegetables,
were partially ofset by reductions in the average prices of bacon
and tomatoes. The group index figure tose from $105 \cdot 4$ in February and tomatoes. The group index figure rose from $105 \cdot 4$ in Februar
$0.105 \cdot 8$ in March. Fuel and light
The principal change in this group was a fall in the average level
prices of coal and coke in the London area The index for the group as a whole was 110.0 in March, compared with 110.2 in February.
There was a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand services. The index for the group was $101 \cdot 4$, compared with
100.7 in February. 100.7 in February.

Miscellaneous goods
Mainly as a result of higher prices for some newspapers and Mainly as a result of higher prices for some newspapers and
periodicals and somet ooilet requisites, the index for the miscellaneus goods group as a whole rose to $104 \cdot 0$, compared with $103 \cdot$ Services
The principal change was a rise in the average level of charges or dry cleaning, resulting from the re-introduction of normal charges following some temporary seasonal reductions. As a
result of this and some smaller changes, the group index rose from
105l ther groups
Other groups
In the remaining five groups there was little change in the general
ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO The following tables show the index figure for "all items" for
(Table A) each month from January 1956 to December 1962 , (aking the aeverage level of prices at 117th January 1956 as 100 , and Tabe B) each month from January 1962 onwards, taking the
verage level of prices at 16th January 1962 as 100 . The figur normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of the month. TABLE A. -17 th January $1956=100$

## Year $\mid$ Jan. $\mid$ Feb. $\mid$ Mar. $\mid$ Apr. $\mid$ May $\mid$ June $\mid$ July $\mid$ Aug. $\mid$ Sept. $\mid$ Oct. $\mid$ Noor. $\mid$ Dec.



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

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES
$\qquad$ The revision of the Index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in
conformity with the recommendations made " by the Cost of Livin Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of
the Index of Retail Prices." An article summarising this repo the Index of Retail Prices." An articie summarising this repor
appeared on pages 87 and 88 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmnd. 1657) may be obtained
from H.M. Stationery Office, price is. 6d. (1s.9d. including postage).

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MARCH The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in
the United Kingdom, beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 189 . In addition, 31 stoppages which
began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during
March at the establishments where these 220 stoppages occurred March at the establishments where these 220 stoppages occurred
is estimated at 59 This total includes 20 Ton workers involved
in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the
39,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 39,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in March,
32,90 were directly involved and 6,70 indirectly involved (i.e.,
. thrown wute of work invo the establishmentsiderectly invervolved (i.e.,
occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The aggregate of 170,00 working days lost during March
includes 85,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.
The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of
stoppages of work in March due to industrial disputes:-

| Industry group | Number of stoppages |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { Seforin } \\ \text { bof mont } \\ \text { of mont } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { month } \end{gathered}$ | Total | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Workers } \\ \text { involved }}}$ | stark $\begin{aligned} & \text { Working } \\ & \text { days lost }\end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{1}$ | 83 16 | ${ }_{25}^{84}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,200 \\ & { }^{2} 800 \end{aligned}$ | 29,000 |
|  | - | 6 | 6 | 1,800 | 16,000 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | ${ }_{21}^{13}$ | ${ }_{25}^{19}$ | 22,000 | 72,000 10,000 |
|  | 11 | 50 | 61 | 14,900 | 27,000 |
| Total, March 1964 | 31 | 189 | 220 | 59,600 | 170,000 |
| Total, February 1964 | 18 | 212 | 230 | 81,500 | 177,000 |
| Total, March 1963 .. | 29 | 173 | 202 | 48,600 | 101,000 |
| Causes of stoppages |  |  |  |  |  |
| The following table classifies stoppages beginning in March according to the principal cause of each stoppage:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal cause |  |  | Number stoppage |  |  |
| Wages-claims for increases Hours of work Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and discipline <br> Sympathetic status <br> mpathetic action |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,800 \\ 10,400 \\ 400 \\ 5,700 \\ 8,100 \\ 2,600 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 189 |  | 32,900 | Duration of stoppages

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST THREE
MONTHS OF 1964 AND 1963 MONTHS OF 1964 AND 1963 The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of
all stoppages of work trough industrial disputes in the United
Kingoom in the first three mont all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United
Kingdom in the first three months of 1964 and 1963 :-

|  | January to March | 1964 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |


| PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry, occupationss and | $\begin{gathered} \text { Approximate } \\ \text { number of } \\ \text { workers involved } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Date when } \\ \text { stoppasc }}}$ |  | Cause or object | Remarks |
|  | Directly | Indirectly | Began | Ended |  |  |
| ENGINEERING:- Patternmakers employed at various e Coventry | 240 | - | 25 Feb. | 15 Apr. | Claim by patternmakers that their conditions of employment should be comp makers employed in Coventry | Work resumed negotiations. |
| MARINE ENGINEERING:- <br> Workers employed in marine engineering-Sunderland (one | 990 | - | 11 Mar . | 20 Apr. | Dismissal of a shop steward for countermanding the instructions of management concerning the usage of a had arisen | Work resumed on arsedterms <br> negotiations. <br> pen |
| Motor vericles:- Assembly and other workers employed in motor car body manufacture-Birmingham (one firm) | 2,220\|1 | 6,2000\|1 | 26 Peb. | 4 Mar . | Disagreement over the mobility of labour following the transfer of a number of workers from the press shop to the body-building shop | Work resumed on agreed negotiations. |
| Storekeepers, internal transport drivers and other workers manufacture-Solihull (one firm) | 300 | 4,000 | 12 Feb . | 6 Mar.t | Dissatisfaction with the existing incentive bonus scheme for day workers | Work resumed pending further negotiations which resulted in agreement being reached to increase the minimum the level of possible mum bonus earnings. |
|  | 415** | 2,055** | 14 Jan. | ${ }_{\text {Apr.- }}^{\text {May }}$ | The issue of redundancy notices to a number of toolmakers. Workers claim that redundancy should be resolved by the introduction of short-time working rather than by dismissals |  |






ndustrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896 Industrial Court Awards
$\qquad$ Award No. 3007 (9th March)-Parties: Staff Side and Official Side of the London County Council Interim Panel fo
Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Staffs. Claim Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Staffs. Claim
(a) To determine a clim by the Staff Side that the salary scale o
school meals organisers employed by
 a 1,500 and by $£ 55$ to $£ 1,555$; and ( $b$ ) to settle the effective date of an
award if made. Award: The Court found that the claim had not Award N 3008
Award No. 3008 (11th March).-Parties: National Union of
General and Muncipal Workers and the British Legion. Poppy
Factory Ltd Clain: Factory Ltd. Claim: To determine a claim for the present minimum
rate of remuneration of 4s. 3d. an hour to be increased to 4s. $6 \frac{1}{2}$.
an hour an hour. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from
Ist October 1963 the present minimum rate of remuneration of


Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration
During March one award was issued by a single arbitrator
appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919 .

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal
During March the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one
award, No. $448^{*}$, which is summarised below. Award No. 448 (25th March).- Parties: Civil Service Union and
Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Claim. That with effect trom Commissioners or Customs and Excise. Claim: That with effect from
Ist July 1962 the night allowance paid to Coast Preventive Men
employed by the Board of Custom and Exise for all
between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. employed by the Board of Customs and Excise for all attendance
between the hours of 8 p.m.and 6 am. shall be increased to 1 I. 8 .
an hour.
A wourd: The Court awarded that with effect from 1st July 1962 the night allowance paid to Coast Preventive Men employed by
the Board of Customs and Excise for all attendance between the
hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. shall be increased to 1s. 6 d . an hour.

Wages Councils Act 1959
Notices of Proposals
During March notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposas, to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following
Wages Councils: proposals to the
Wages Councils:-
Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal B.(75),
dated 3rd March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and
piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales). Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).-
Proposal R.B. (59), dated
mithe March, for fining revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal S.(58),
dated 10th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates
and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal B.P. (54), dated 13th March, for fixing revised general minimum
time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.
Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain).Proposal Q.(95), dated 17 th March, for fixing revised general
minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and
female female workers.
Retail Drapery
Retail Drapery, Ouffiting and Footwear Trades Wages Counci
(Great Britain).-Proposal R.D.O.(43), dated 24th March for (Great Britain).-Proposal R.D.O.(43), dated 24 th March, for
fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female
workers Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal
H.B.(62), dated 24th March, for fixing revised general minimum H.B. (62), dated 24th March, for fixing revised general minimimum
time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal
R. 138 ), dated 31st March for fixing revised general minimun R.(138), dated 31 st March, for fixing revised general minimum and
pieceeork basis time rates for male and female workers and general
minimum piece rates for female minimum piece rates for female workers.
Further information regarding any of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerrned
Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1.


Wages Regulation Order
During March the Minister of Labour made the following
Wages Regulation Orders*: Wages Regulation Orders*:-
The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief etc.) The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief etc.)
(Holidays) Order 1964. S.I 1964 No. 364, dated 10th March and
operative from 23rd March. This Order revises the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration. The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) (Amendment) Order
1964: S.I. 1964 No 40 , dated 116 th March and operative from th Apri. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time
rates for male and female workers
 This Order provides for a reduction from operative from 48 to 45 hours per wheek
without loss of pay.
The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener)
Order 1a64: S.I. 194 No. 40,
fated 18 th March and operative fom rat April. This order prescribes revised general minimum

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945
Notices of Proposals
During March notice of intention to submit wages regulation
proposas.s to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was
issued by the following Wages Council: The Shirtmaling Wages Council (Northerr Ireland).-Proposal
N.IS. (N.63), dated 20th March, for fxing revised statusal
 Further information regarding the above proposal may be
btained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Dundonald obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Dun
House (Room 413), Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast 4.

## Wages Regulation Orders

During March the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance
made the following Wages Regulation Order* ${ }^{\text {giving effect to the }}$
proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:-
 operative from 12th March. This order prescribes revised statutor
minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.-
See page 176. See page 176 .

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS
Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-
mentioned Statutory Instruments,* retrin to matters, with whicthe Ministry of Latbour is concerned, eitither do directly or wiin whirectly
have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The lis have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list
also includes certrinin regulations, etc., pubbished in the series of
Statutury Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland additional to thise Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireeland, addititional to those
contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETT, contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the $G$, The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief etc.)
(Holidalys) Order 1964 (S.I. $1964 / 364$; 8 . ( (11..)), , made on 10 th
March.

 Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) Oraer
8d (110.).), , made on 18th Marct These Orders were mate be by the
Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959. See Minister
this page.
The Notice of Industrial Diseases Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/369;
5d. (8d.).)., madeo. 1 tot March by the Minister of Labour under the
Factories Act 1961. This Order Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 18 th Marcch,
prescribes the form of written notice required by section $82(3)$ and ( () of the Facturies Act 1961 to be bent tot the by factoction Inspector
for the District and to the appointed Factory Doctor of ever for the District and to the appointed Factory Doctor, of every
case of certain industrial diseases occurring in a factory and in
other premises and places to which the provisions of the Act apply. other premises and places to which the provisions of the Act apply
Copies of the prescribe form, Form 41, may bbe obtained from
H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 5 d . (8d.). Notifcation of Employment of Persons Order 1964 (S.I. .1964/533
8d. (111.)), made on 13th April by the Minister of Labour 8d. (1d.)), mace on 13 th April by the Minister of Labour under
the Offces. Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 - See page 151 .
The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regutations The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations
1964 (S.I. 1964504; 2. S. (2s. .d.), made on 3st March by the
Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and
National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial
Injuries) Acts 1946 and 1953 , the National Insurance Act 1957 and

F F the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1961. These
Reguations, operative from 13th Appil, Consolidate the National
Insurance (Industrial Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations 1948 with
subsequent amending Regulations: they have been made solely for
the purpose of consolidation. the purpose of consolidation.
The Laundry Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern
Ireland) 1964 (S.R. \& O. of Northern Ireland 1964/32; 5d. (8d.)), made on 3rd March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wag
1945.
See previous page.
 lent Pension Benefits) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland)
1964 (S.R. and O . 196411; 1. 1. (1s. 3d.)), made on 3rd January by
the Ministry of Labour and the Minis. and of L Labour and (sational. Made on 3rd January by
with the Mininstry of Finance under the Nation in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance under the National Insurance Act
NNorthern Ireland) 1959 . These Regulations operative from
6th January, amend the provisions of the National Insurance
 (Non-participation-Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits)
Regulations (NOrthern rrenand) 1960 relating to the preservation
of pension rights for employees contracted out of the graduated part of pension rights for employees contracted out of the eraduated part
of the National Insurance Sheme. most of the amendments are
designed to simplify the procedure when an employec leaves his designed to simplify the pro.
contracted-out employment.
The Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order (Northern
Ireland I 1964. (S.R and O. 196416; 5 d (8.).), , made on 12th
February by February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under
the Fartories Acts Northern Ireland) 1938 to 1959 . This Order, operative from 11th May 1964 , revokes previous Orders and
provides for the periodical painting and washing of inside walls
and ceilings of factories. and ceilings of factories.
 (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland 1964 (S.R. \& O. $1964 / 37$
3d (Cod)), made on 10th March by the Ministry of Labour and
National Insurance under the Family Allowances and National National Insurance under the Family Allowances and National
Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1964. This Order appoints Insurance Act Northern Ireland) 194 . This Order appoints
3oth March an the date for the coming into force of sections 1,2
and 4 of, and schedules 1,2 and 4 to, the said Act.

> The list of Official Publications Received
will be found on page 156.

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[^0]:    $\dagger$ A stoppage of work by building trades workers affected more than one industry group but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries

[^1]:     $\ddagger$ This
    (89740)

[^2]:    Note.-Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

    * Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards.
    t Amended figure.

[^3]:    The satisisicis relate to waze-arners only and the monetary amounts represest the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The
    stimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-ime or of overtime. Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.

[^4]:    
    
    
    
    

[^5]:    

