





Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXXII, No. 4

APRIL 1964

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 2s. 6d. NET
Annual subscription 34s. 0d.
including postage

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Summary of the Monthly Statistics	s cide late and constitution to so
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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.	153–156
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.	157–159
Unfilled Vacancies	
There were 297,000 unfilled vacancies on 11th March, 47,000 more than on 5th February.	160
Overtime and Short-time	
In the week ended 15th February the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,971,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 26,000.	155
Rates of Wages	
The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st March (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 138.6 and 146.2, compared with 138.2 and 145.7 at 29th February.	168–177
Retail Prices	
The retail prices index at 17th 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.	178

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 MANUFACTURING 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 manufacturing industries in Great Britain. The results of the first part of the enquiry relating to metal manufacture, engineering (including marine engineering) and electrical goods, vehicles and the manufacture of metal goods were published in the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE (page 474). The results are now available for the remainder of the manufacturing industries. In these industries combined, out of a total of 3,918,000 workers in firms with 11 or more employees, 18 per cent, were administrative or clerical workers, 3 per cent, technical workers (including expression) 21 more employees, 18 per cent. were administrative or clerical workers, 3 per cent. technical workers (including apprentices), 21 per cent. skilled operatives (including apprentices), 31 per cent. were machinists or other semi-skilled workers, 3 per cent. were engaged on transport or related duties, while the remaining 24 per cent. were employed on other, mainly unskilled, work. There were 54,000 apprentices and 111,000 other workers, aged 21 years and 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 skilled operatives; other young workers being trained constituted 3 per cent. of all male and female employees and 12 per cent. of all male and female employees and skilled operatives. In general, the larger the firm, the higher the proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers, and the lower the proportion of skilled operatives. In making this kind of comparison variations in the degree of mechanisation and 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 because of the urgent need for more information about the occupations of employees. The enquiry was made under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, and covered all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing for which somewhat similar information is already collected. On this occasion a single form was issued to all industries covered, but for the next enquiry separate forms have been designed for the various industry Orders, to bring out the different occupations within these Orders.

Enquiry forms were sent to 3,300 establishments, a sample selected at random from all establishments in the manufacturing industries (other than the metals group of industries and shipbuilding and ship repairing) with 11 or more employees. For the textiles, leather, clothing and footwear, timber and furniture 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 100–249 employees and one in 40 of those with 11–99 employees. For the remaining groups the sample comprised all establishments with 500 or more employees, one in five of those with 250–499 employees, one in ten of those with 100–249 employees and one in 40 of those with 11–99. No enquiry forms were sent to establishments with under 11 employees. forms were sent to establishments with under 11 employees. Forms were received in time for inclusion in the summary tables 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 inducted nearly 45 per cent. industries covered.

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 same industry. The figures on 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 industries with 11 or more employees. The estimates of the numbers of employees published regularly in this GAZETTE are usually shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this article have been calculated to the nearest ten, not because this degree of accuracy, is claimed for the nearest ten, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only in order to provide all the information available about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories.

Information has been collected under three broad headings, Part A, administrative, 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, while technical, experimental and development staff cover those undertaking shorter-term applied research and development. The term "technical workers" used in this article comprises these two categories together with draughtsmen and tracers. Sales staff, e.g., representatives, are normally included in the item for office staff not elsewhere specified. Part B, with six occupational categories, covers skilled operatives, i.e., normally those who have served an apprenticeship or received other equivalent training. Because of the diversity of occupations in the industries covered it was decided on this occasion to ask for less detailed information than was obtained for the metals group of industries, where a number of occupations was common throughout the group.

Part C, with six categories, is for all other employees, including

Apprentices and others being trained are shown separately but are also included in the corresponding items for total male and female employees. Separate figures for male and female apprentices were not obtained. As, however, in most industries the great majority of apprentices are males, comparisons have been made in this article and in Tables 11–14, between the total number of apprentices and (1) the number of male technical workers and skilled operatives and (2) the total number of male employees.

Analysis by occupation and industry order

In Tables 1–10 on the following pages analyses are given by 17 occupational categories. Table 1 provides an analysis for the group of industries as a whole (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing) i.e., the Standard Industrial Classification Orders III—food, drink and tobacco manufacture, IV—chemicals and allied industries, X—textiles, XI—leather, leather goods and fur, XII—clothing and footwear, XIII—bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc., XIV—timber, furniture, etc., XV—paper printing and publishing and XVI—other manufacturing industries. Tables 2–10 give the corresponding analyses for each industry Order.

In the group as a whole (Table 1) there were 3,918,000 employees, of whom 836,000 were skilled operatives and 111,000 technical workers. Machinists and other semi-skilled workers on production or maintenance numbered 1,215,000, administrative and clerical workers 720,000 and other workers 1,035,000.

Among male workers 610,000 were skilled operatives i.e., over a quarter of all male employees. Technical workers numbered 93,000 or 4 per cent. of all male employees. Forty per cent. of the male employees in Part C were machinists and other semi-skilled male employees in Part C were machinists and other semi-skilled workers. Female workers formed 42 per cent. of total employees. Whereas in the metals group of industries (see the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE) women skilled operatives formed less than 2 per cent. of total skilled operatives, in the rest of manufacturing industry (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing) skilled women workers accounted for 27 per cent. of total skilled operatives. Women and girls constituted 39 per cent. of the total numbers of administrative technical and clerical workers and 49 per cent. of administrative, technical and clerical workers and 49 per cent. of the total numbers of the total employees in Part C. Part-time workers constituted 16 per cent. of all female employees. Over three-quarters of the part-time workers were machinists or were in other semi-skilled or unskilled occupations.

Of the 610,000 skilled male operatives, 422,000 were on production work and 188,000 on maintenance work. Fitters and mill-wrights formed the largest group of maintenance workers. There were also 22,000 electricians, 21,000 carpenters and joiners and 59,000 other skilled maintenance workers. Of the skilled female operatives 222,000 were on production work, only 4,000 being employed on maintenance duties.

Technical apprentices numbered 1,800 and craft apprentices 51,900, making a total of nearly 54,000. Of these 7,000 were apprentice maintenance fitters and millwrights, 2,600 were apprentice electricians, 2,000 were apprentice carpenters and joiners and 4,300 were serving apprenticeship in other maintenance crafts. Operative apprentices in Part B formed nearly 9 per cent. of male skilled operatives. All apprentices together formed 8 per cent. of the combined total of male technical workers and skilled operatives, 2·4 per cent. of all male workers and 1·4 per cent. of all employees.

Training other than apprenticeship was being given to 110,800.

Training, other than apprenticeship, was being given to 110,800 young men and women aged not more than 21, of whom about 41,500 were young men and 69,300 were young women. They formed 3 per cent. of all male and female employees and 12 per cent. of all technical workers and skilled operatives.

Analyses by industry Order are given in Tables 2–10. The FOOD DRINK AND TOBACCO industries (Table 2) had the highest number of part-time workers. The largest numbers of skilled maintenance workers were employed in the CHEMICALS AND ALLIED industries (Table 3). Here the 43,000 workers amounted to 23 per cent. of the total skilled maintenance workers in all of the industries now

* The total number of employees in each size-range in each industry was already known. The aggregated figures on the enquiry forms for each occupational category, in each size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Heading) were therefore multiplied by the ratio between (1) the total number of employees in the industry size-range and (2) the number of employees shown on the enquiry forms in the industry size-range. The following table shows, for each size-range, the number of employees entered on the enquiry forms and, after grossing-up, the corresponding numbers shown in the tables in this article.

Size of firm	Number of employees shown on enquiry forms completed by employers	Total numbers shown in the tables in this article (i.e., after grossing-up)	Numbers on enquiry forms as a percentage of numbers shown in tables
11–99	30,359 114,498 244,480 1,346,529	1,164,120 692,200 1,856,320 684,840 1,376,390	2·6 16·5 7·8 35·7 97·8
Total	1,735,866	3,917,550	44.3

covered. TEXTILES (Table 4) was the largest industry, with 744,000 employees and also the industry with the largest number of female workers. These amounted to 398,000, constituting 54 per cent. of all employees in the industry. As expected the CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR industries (Table 6) had the largest proportion of female employees, the 388,000 females working in the industries representing 75 per cent. of total employees. These industries also had the largest number and the highest proportion of young persons being trained (other than apprentices); there were 32,000, constituting 6 per cent. of all employees in the industries and nearly

one-third of all young persons being trained (excluding apprentices). The TIMBER AND FURNITURE industry (Table 8) had the highest proportion of apprentices—10,300, representing 4 per cent. of all employees in the industry, whereas the PAPER, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING industry (Table 9) had the largest number of apprentices, 20,300, but a slightly lower proportion of apprentices to total

Analysis by size-range of firm and by individual industries

Tables 11-14 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by

(Text continued overleaf)

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

	Females		Females		ales		Apprentices (incli	and others baded in cols.	eing trained 2–5)
Guina Pareims Counties and Counties under being trained	Males males a femal		Total males and females	Appropriess	Others aged 21 and under being trained				
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices -	Males	Females		
(1) (1) (2) (3) (3) (4) (5) (6)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL			ICAL	HOST A	STRATTY	NEW CIA-			
AND CLERICAL WORKERS TOTAL	505,270	300,300	25,370	830,940	1,790	7,550	8,800		
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	202,980	21,300 5,260	690	224,970 27,520	- ov	500	80		
Research and design staff (excluding draughtsmen)	22,150 58,730	8,840	380	67,950	} 1,130	3,640	1,000		
Oraughtsmen and tracers Office staff not specified above (including works office staff)	12,470 208,940	2,640 262,260	180 24,010	15,290 495,210		350 3,060	7,690		
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING			CEUDEN	CO REMO	OPERA	SKHLE			
PERSONS BEING TRAINED) TOTAL	609,520	208,550	18,060	836,130	52,000	16,030	21,65		
roduction workers	422,040	204,840	17,430	644,310	36,100	14,020	21,53		
lant and machinery maintenance workers: Maintenance fitters and millwrights Electricians Other skilled workers	86,000 21,910 36,020	70 	10 10 240	86,080 21,920 38,780	6,960 2,620 3,100	960 170 360			
duildings, etc., maintenance workers: Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers	20,570 22,980	1,120	40 330	20,610 24,430	1,980 1,240	270 250	9		
ART C.—OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL	1,153,550	916,090	180,840	2,250,480	YOUEMB	17,940	38,84		
tationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers toad transport drivers Aachinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or	23,940 92,540	430 1,020	20 70	24,390 93,630	proportion be	120 840	21		
maintenance	472,840	647,430	94,770	1,215,040	-	12,430	34,91		
tores and warehouse workers anteen staff ther employees, including labourers	113,140 3,050 448,040	33,760 30,320 203,130	4,620 10,560 70,800	151,520 43,930 721,970		1,260 60 3,230	1,02 8 2,80		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	2,268,340	1,424,940	224,270	3,917,550	53,790	41,520	69,29		

Table 2.-Food, drink and tobacco

Females Females and others being trained (technical in cols. 2-c)		Fema	ales		Apprentices (inclu	and others b	eing trained 2-5)
Lina 12 bage send O labers aged 21 and design trailing trailing trailing	Males	E-II dima	Part-time	Total males and females	Apprentices -	Others ag	
I-fime Purr-time Apprentice Make Females	13	Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices	Males	Females
(1) (1) (2) (2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS TOTAL	89,350	56,140	6,270	151,760	30	480	950
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	37,870 1,430 6,940 1,120 41,990	3,940 400 1,640 1,030 49,130	230 — 90 — 5,950	42,040 1,830 8,670 2,150 97,070	}	70 150 20 240	70 - 880
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED) TOTAL Production workers	77,130 43,280	7,500 7,460	1,380	86,010 52,120	3,390 1,620	1,390 1,180	1,010
Plant and machinery maintenance workers: Maintenance fitters and millwrights Electricians Other skilled workers	15,990 4,220 5,430	- 20 10		16,010 4,220 5,440	720 460 220	70 20 60	ent ben tred principality entitions seasot works
Buildings, etc., maintenance workers: Carpenters and joiners	3,800 4,410	- 10	=	3,800 4,420	150 220	40 20	carrier et
PART C.— OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL	250,560	164,020	59,520	474,100	EMELONS	1,890	1,760
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers	4,260 48,880	110 660	- ₇₀	4,370 49,610	produce Tool b	30 810	10
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	46,500 24,210 610 126,100	54,050 5,440 6,460 97,300	16,690 1,020 1,920 39,820	117,240 30,670 8,990 263,220	The second second	640 90 — 320	1,240 90 — 420
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	417,040	227,660	67,170	711,870	3,420	3,760	3,720

(89740)

broad occupational categories. In Tables 11 and 12 the figures for each industry Order are analysed according to size of firm. In Tables 13 and 14 analyses are given for individual industries (Minimum List Headings). In general the larger firms had a higher proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers and a lower proportion of skilled operatives to total male employees although there were slight variations in individual industries. In the group of industries as a whole, male technical workers formed 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 and 21 per cent. in firms with 500 or more employees. As mentioned earlier, however, it is essential, when making comparisons of this kind, to bear in mind differences in the degree of mechanisation and type of product.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing

An occupational analysis of employees in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industries is obtained quarterly from all establish-

Table 3.—Chemicals and allied industries

	melo Si	Fem	nales	T-4-1	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)		
Sun IC, began credit - Lan called Land Francisco Landar Paris Tolking Landar Paris Tolking Landar Paris Landar Lan	Males	Full-time	Part-time	Total males and females	Apprentices	Others ag under bei	
(I) (I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS TOTAL	111,340	57,210	3,910	172,460	610	2,000	1,330
Managers, superintendents, works foremen Research and design staff (excluding draughtsmen) Technical, experimental and development staff Draughtsmen and tracers Office staff not specified above (including works office staff)	31,280 9,690 27,830 3,100 39,440	1,460 1,550 3,340 390 50,470	70 30 50 - 3,760	32,810 11,270 31,220 3,490 93,670	- } 530 - 80	1,770 10 220	- 520 - 810
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED) TOTAL Production workers	67,260	2,570	140	69,970	5,630	370	20
Production workers Plant and machinery maintenance workers: Maintenance fitters and millwrights. Electricians Other skilled workers	24,630 20,520 5,670 10,280	2,540 — — 10	140	27,310 20,520 5,670 10,290	2,450 930 1,310	80 30 20	
Buildings, etc., maintenance workers: Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers	2,670 3,490	_ 20		2,670 3,510	250 150	- 20	do de la
PART C.— OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL	159,190	43,250	14,330	216,770	100-100	680	390
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers	4,270 10,080	10 40	=	4,280 10,120	=		
maintenance	59,470 14,720 610 70,040	14,920 3,160 5,190 19,930	3,340 1,240 1,800 7,950	77,730 19,120 7,600 97,920	=	280 90 10 300	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	337,790	103,030	18,380	459,200	6,240	3,050	1,740

Table 4.—Textiles

Constitution with a single property and the property of the pr	10 E	Fen	nales	Total	Apprentices (incl	and others buded in cols.	eing trained 2-5)
but the first training to the standard recording with the standard recording with the standard recording with the standard recording with the standard recording to the standa	Males	Full-time	Part-time	Total males and females	Apprentices	Others age under bei	
To the state of th	(2)	(2)		(0)		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS TOTAL	65,710	38,290	2,530	106,530	230	910	1,100
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	33,400 3,650 6,320	3,220 1,140 2,150		36,740 4,790 8,640	} - 190	220 400	30 150
Draughtsmen and tracers	1,090 21,250	150 31,630	2,240	1,240 55,120	- 40	10 280	920
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED) TOTAL	71,140	35,300	2,560	109,000	4,460	1,580	1,520
Production workers	39,030	34,210	2,380	75,620	2,320	1,020	1,500
Plant and machinery maintenance workers: Maintenance fitters and millwrights. Electricians	17,420 3,320 6,190	30 	=	17,450 3,320 7,360	1,310 380 260	450 30 50	= 20
Buildings, etc., maintenance workers: Carpenters and joiners	2,820 2,360	- ₃₀	- ₄₀	2,820 2,430	130 60	10 20	and the last
PART C.— OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL	208,570	275,980	43,510	528,060	TO BUS	3,710	8,680
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or	2,070 4,590	_ 30	=	2,100 4,590	Stago Bird a	_ 10	_ 20
maintenance	119,070 22,250 390 60,200	229,640 7,960 5,900 32,450	34,340 810 1,920 6,440	383,050 31,020 8,210 99,090		3,000 290 10 400	8,170 100 20 370
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	345,420	349,570	48,600	743,590	4,690	6,200	11,300

ments in the industry employing 11 or more employees (other than Admiralty establishments). The analysis is not in exactly the same form as that of the occupational enquiry referred to above, but such occupational details as are available for employees in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry in May 1963 are given in Table 15. Table 16 provides, mainly in percentage form, an analysis of male employees by size of firm.

Out of a total of 115,000 workers 15 per cent. were administrative, technical and clerical workers and 55 per cent. were skilled operatives; semi-skilled and other workers including labourers of the number of male skilled operatives, shipwrights (including loftsmen) and fitters formed the largest individual categories and these two together comprised over 27 per cent. of skilled male operatives. Other large groups were wood-workers, welders (electric) and platers. Of the women workers 80 per cent. were in the administrative, technical and clerical group.

Table 5.—Leather, leather goods and fur

DESCRIPTION CONTROL OF	002,08	Fem	nales	T-1-1	Apprentices (incl	and others buded in cols.	eing trained 2-5)		
Residence and sing an and general a below the same of	Males	Full-time Part-time			CHR. SERVICE STATE OF THE SERV	Total males and females	Apprentices	Others ag	ed 21 and ng trained
Both and additional above material states and south 1986,531	003,000	r un-time	Turtellic	SOUTH STATES	Apprentices	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL	one gas		DMINIULE SER	STATISTICS OF THE	DMIER	PERSON			
AND CLERICAL WORKERS TOTAL	5,170	3,660	500	9,330	1. 47,200	120	40		
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	3,370 80	310 10	=	3,680	1 -	30	en br—spain		
Technical, experimental and development staff	520 10	20	_	540 10	} -	90	Section 1		
Office staff not specified above (including works office staff).	1,190	3,320	500	5,010	=	=	40		
PART DE CHILL ED OPEN ATVICE CHICA LIBRAGE		1	1. 1. 10	1 38	The state of the s	personal buts			
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: Maintenance fitters and millwrights	550	envirit	Toganini lak	550	10	10			
Electricians	200	- not	akhon - no l	200	10	10			
Other skilled workers	430			430	il Track	90	ter batta zorone		
Buildings, etc., maintenance workers: Carpenters and joiners	160	-	1 -	160	Court dat 3	illul e ill	olom a s alid		
Other skilled workers	240	7000	OM	240	ME LATE	NAME T	9		
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	_	=	110 290	=	Ξ	=		
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	7,430	9,440	1,710	18,580		280	600		
Stores and warehouse workers	1,300	470 480	70 110	1,840 590	_	_ 20	=		
Other employees, including labourers	8,410	1,640	930	10,980	_	350	60		
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	33,300	19,900	3,890	57,090	220	1,100	820		

Table 6.—Clothing and footwear

Joine Fort-time Approaches Neurales		Females			Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)		
00 (0 (0) _ (0) _ (0)	Males	The second secon	Don't dinea	Total males and females	10 100	Others aged 21 and under being trained	
CO CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Apprentices (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS TOTAL	29,190	36,040	2,250	67,480	30	360	960
Managers, superintendents, works foremen Research and design staff (excluding draughtsmen) Technical, experimental and development staff Draughtsmen and tracers Office staff not specified above (including works office staff)	17,900 1,490 1,090 190 8,520	7,420 1,300 210 390 26,720	70 70 — 10 2,100	25,390 2,860 1,300 590 37,340	}	40 70 — 250	- 80 20 860
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED) Production workers	44,300 38,480	86,730 85,640	7,210 7,100	138,240 131,220	2,270 2,050	3,060 2,870	8,760 8,760
Plant and machinery maintenance workers: Maintenance fitters and millwrights. Electricians	2,980 570 1,290	- 10 - 930	- ₁₀₀	3,000 570 2,320	90 20 110	160 10 10	Commission of Co
Buildings, etc., maintenance workers: Carpenters and joiners	590 390		angenta il terr	590 540	EMELOYI	_ ₁₀	D TEAT
PART C.— OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL	57,300	233,070	22,290	312,660	-	2,820	16,390
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers Road transport drivers	420 1,870	60 40	=	480 1,910	The state of	ribelo ess	=
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	36,400 10,010 240 8,360	208,820 5,550 4,270 14,330	17,390 660 1,460 2,780	262,610 16,220 5,970 25,470	= 	2,390 300 — 130	15,880 230 — 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.

land groups were wond-workers, welders (electric) and si OF the wonder workers 80 per cent, were in the adminis-	many b	Fem	ales	ns 19 per u	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)		
, esembearand elercal group.	Males	Full-time	Part-time	Total males and females	Apprentices	Others aged 21 and under being trained	
		run-time	Tart-time		Apprentices	Males	Females
coods and thur	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL							
AND CLERICAL WORKERS TOTAL	40,710	18,530	1,760	61,000	310	870	680
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	17,100 1,180	660 100	50	17,810 1,280	_	50	-
Research and design staff (excluding draughtsmen)	3,680	210	10	3,900	120	270 150	20
Draughtsmen and tracers	2,280 16,470	180 17,380	1,660	2,500 35,510	- 190	400	660
	(2)				RU		
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	18,920	1,120	56,670	1,740	1,240	1,200
Plant and machinery maintenance workers: Maintenance fitters and millwrights Electricians Other skilled workers	10,130 2,090 2,750	= 370	_ 10	10,130 2,100 3,120	990 310 210	110 40 80	dansgens, sk Cesorell and loss — al. or Cesorell and
Buildings, etc., maintenance workers:	3,380	700,450		3,380	330	60	110000000
Carpenters and joiners	5,180	=	binaur	5,180	220	110	LE THAN
	000.01	1810]		DEVINED	DOMESS A	PERSON	
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	6,230 9,710	_ 40	=	6,270 9,710	how - man	20 10	om bo— usl mager — M
maintenance	59,660	10,970	1,850	72,480 13,720	-	680 100	260 70
Stores and warehouse workers	8,510 330 58,280	4,910 2,310 7,210	760 2,420	3,400 67,910	250.0 = 100.0 - 100.0 - 100.0	20 130	10 90
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	243,590	63,260	8,220	315,070	4,110	3,470	2,310

Table 8.—Timber, furniture, etc.

otwear	of the smil	Fen	nales		Apprentices (incl	and others be	eing trained 2-5)
	Males		alogodini dha sina	Total males and females		Others ag	
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices	Males	Females
analog and (1) Others aged 21 and	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS Tot	AL 32,970	15,130	1,820	49,920	220	190	360
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	17,490 850 1,580 1,320	80 20	= 50 = 01	18,190 930 1,600 1,400	} - 60 160	- 20 30	A T 10
Office staff not specified above (including works office staff).	11,730		1,770	27,800	tench school	140	350
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED) Total	AL 95,150	7,910	970	104,030	10,050	4,260	440
Production workers	83,370	7,130	800	91,300	8,540	4,030	340
Plant and machinery maintenance workers: Maintenance fitters and millwrights Electricians Other skilled workers	2,670 770 1,610	_	E CLUDIN	2,670 770 1,710	130 30 270	10 10 10	= 10
Buildings, etc., maintenance workers: Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers	3,830 2,900	680		3,830 3,750	950 130	160 40	- ₉₀
PART C.—OTHER EMPLOYEES Ton	AL 76,350	21,500	2,980	100,830	sanda <u>ow,</u> pos	2,080	600
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport dri Road transport drivers	7 700	30 250	=	2,430 7,950	=	50 10	_
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production maintenance	25,340 3,780 280 36,850	1,070 1,400	870 50 570 1,490	40,550 4,900 2,250 42,750	EMELON	1,440 20 — 560	- 470 - 130
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	204,470		5,770	254,780	10,270	6,530	1,400

Table 9.—Paper, printing and publishing

		Fem	nales	-	Apprentices (incl	and others buded in cols.	eing trained 2-5)
Ordered Appropries - Copies being Copies being	Males	Full-time	Part-time	Total males and females	Apprentices	Others ag under bei	ed 21 and ng trained
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
The state of the s	THA	1287/12 13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		Laser III			
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS TOTAL	89,210	51,070	4,270	144,550	160	1,960	2,690
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	28,850 2,260 5,380 1,530	2,440 410 640 220	- 60 - 90	31,350 2,670 6,020 1,840	} - 120 40	80 470 90	50 80 10
Draughtsmen and tracers Office staff not specified above (including works office staff)	51,190	47,360	4,120	102,670	DE - 13	1,320	2,550
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: Maintenance fitters and millwrights Electricians	8,620 3,120 3,710	= 60	計画	8,620 3,120 3,770	700 310 280	30 20 20	002 002 002 003 003 003 003 003 003 003
Buildings, etc., maintenance workers: Carpenters and joiners	2,010 3,200		40 120	2,050 3,520	100 460	30	TOBAC
PART C.— OTHER EMPLOYEES TOTAL	134,710	74,510	14,350	223,570	- 3	3,500	7,360
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers	3,080 7,130	60 10	_ 20	3,160 7,140	=	- 10	1 =
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	52,600 19,320 410 52,170	54,330 3,470 2,580 14,060	6,830 300 1,380 5,820	113,760 23,090 4,370 72,050	I Took	2,230 280 — 980	5,730 530 1,100
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	380,020	168,630	22,020	570,670	20,300	8,250	18,590

Table 10.—Other manufacturing industries

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6.00	1.100000000	14.9 1	Librories I		ésvolama 495	
		Fem	ales		Apprentices (incl	and others be uded in cols.	eing trained 2-5)
1200 04 5 1 1 1 1 1 0 04 600 4 8 1 1 2 W 00	Males	1.427 1.06-1	11.30	Total males and females	TOT-TOC	Others age	ed 21 and ag trained
\$ BELLEVIE 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Apprentices (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(0)		(0)
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS TOTAL	41,620	24,230	2,060	67,910	200	660	690
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	15,720 1,520 5,390	1,200 270 610	40 10 60	16,960 1,800 6,060	} - 70	10 400	70
Draughtsmen and tracers	1,830 17,160	21,950	1,910	2,070 41,020	130	40 210	620
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING				- No. 1	380	FURNIT	REGISTR
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: Maintenance fitters and millwrights	7,120 1,950 4,330	- 10 10	=	7,130 1,950 4,340	560 170 440	- 40 20	E PAPER, 1
Buildings, etc., maintenance workers: Carpenters and joiners	1,310 810	- 30		1,310 840	_ 70	solgranda de la constanta de l	TONE
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	1,100 2,290	90 20	- Tes	1,190 2,310		10	NI STATE
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	66,370 9,040 180 27,630	50,920 1,730 1,730 11,800	11,750 170 640 3,150	129,040 10,940 2,550 42,580	_	1,490 70 20 60	2,390 — — 180
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	175,920	92,510	18,470	286,900	2,240	2,920	3,30

Table 11.—Analysis by broad occupational category, industry Order and size of firm

MALES

Others aged 21 and	fatoT bos solan			Other	workers			Apprentices	*	1 646		s being ned*
Industry Order and size of firm	Total male employees	Admin- istrative, technical and clerical	Skilled opera- tives	Mach- inists and other semi- skilled	All remain- ing workers	Number†	Operative appren- tices as % of male skilled	All appren- tices as % of male technical; workers and	All appren- tices as % of total male	All appren- tices as % of total male and female	Number	% of total male em- ployees
	2005	As %	6 of total	male emp	ployees	- 35	operatives	skilled operatives	employees	employees	and done	projects
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MANUFACTURING IN- DUSTRIES (OTHER THAN THE METALS GROUP OF INDUS-	OCA-181	(3.4/5) (900 ₄)	380 380	EX.	IGLARI INVEST	1200	MOUL	VES (DAG	PERATI	(SONS E	78—28 (193)	PART
TRIES) TOTAL 500 or more employees	2,268,340 868,620	22.3	26.9	20.8	30.0	53,790	8·5 8·1	7·7 6·7	2.4	1.4	41,520 10,560	1.8
250—499 employees 11—249 employees	383,850 1,015,870	21·6 20·1	24·6 32·6	23·7 18·3	30·0 29·0	7,600 30,390	7.9 9.0	6·9 8·5	2·0 3·0	1.1	7,270 23,690	1.9
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO TOTAL	417,040	21.4	18.5	11.2	48.9	3,420	4.4	3.9	0.8	0.5	3,760	0.9
500 or more employees	179,710 73,330 164,000	24·7 19·9 18·5	15·1 18·2 22·3	12·8 12·7 8·6	47·4 49·1 50·5	1,520 600 1,300	5·5 4·5 3·5	4·6 4·0 3·3	0·8 0·8 0·8	0·5 0·5 0·5	1,050 740 1,970	0·6 1·0 1·2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES TOTAL	337,790	33.0	19.9	17.6	29.5	6,240	8.4	5.8	1.8	1.4	3,050	0.9
500 or more employees 250—499 employees	195,390 53,200 89,200	33·1 37·5 29·9	20·2 16·2 21·5	19·7 18·2 12·6	26·9 28·1 36·0	4,910 510 820	11·3 5·8 3·4	7·3 3·4 3·3	2·5 1·0 0·9	1·9 0·7 0·6	1,660 660 730	0·8 1·2 0·8
TEXTILES TOTAL	345,420	19.0	20.6	34.5	25.9	4,690	6.3	5.7	1.4	0.6	6,200	1.8
500 or more employees	115,510 75,900 154,010	19·7 17·8 19·1	20·6 18·9 21·4	32·8 37·0 34·5	26·9 26·2 25·0	1,960 1,160 1,570	7·8 7·8 4·5	6·8 7·1 4·3	1·7 1·5 1·0	0·9 0·7 0·4	1,690 1,300 3,210	1·5 1·7 2·1
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR TOTAL	33,300	15.5	31.8	22.3	30.4	220	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.4	1,100	3.3
500 or more employees	1,250 3,990 28,060	22·4 17·8 14·9	12·0 16·8 34·8	52·0 21·6 21·1	13·6 43·9 29·2	10 210	1·5 2·1	1·4 2·0	0·3 0·7	0·2 0·4	50 1,050	1·3 3·7
CLOTHING AND FOOT- WEAR TOTAL	130,790	22.3	33.9	27.8	16.0	2,300	5.1	4.9	1.8	0.4	6,240	4.8
500 or more employees	30,070 23,550 77,170	19·1 19·4 24·5	29·2 34·0 35·7	33·9 33·0 23·9	17·8 13·7 16·0	280 110 1,910	3·2 1·1 6·9	2·9 1·3 6·6	0·9 0·5 2·5	0·3 0·1 0·6	1,250 1,300 3,690	4·2 5·5 4·8
BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, CEMENT, ETC. TOTAL	243,590	16.7	24.7	24.5	34·1	4,110	6.3	6.1	1.7	1.3	3,470	1.4
500 or more employees	81,120 39,040 123,430	20·9 16·8 13·9	22·3 22·4 27·0	24·6 32·6 21·8	32·3 28·1 37·2	1,670 660 1,780	8·2 7·3 5·0	7·7 6·5 5·0	2·1 1·7 1·4	1·5 1·2 1·2	1,450 540 1,480	1·8 1·4 1·2
TIMBER, FURNITURE, TOTAL	204,470	16.1	46.5	12.4	24.9	10,270	10.6	10.4	5.0	4.0	6,530	3.2
500 or more employees	17,480 28,310 158,680	19·6 16·7 15·6	43·0 44·9 47·2	11·1 9·9 13·0	26·3 28·5 24·2	470 1,470 8,330	6·1 11·3 10·9	5·8 11·0 10·8	2·7 5·2 5·2	2·0 4·1 4·3	520 640 5,370	3·0 2·3 3·4
PAPER, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING TOTAL	380,020	23.5	41 · 1	13.8	21.6	20,300	12.9	12.3	5.3	3.6	8,250	2.2
500 or more employees	153,690 62,950 163,380	23·9 21·3 23·9	30·3 38·1 52·3	17·8 16·7 9·0	28·0 23·9 14·7	3,800 2,570 13,930	7·9 10·5 16·3	7·5 9·9 15·7	2·5 4·1 8·5	1·8 2·6 5·2	2,130 1,620 4,500	1·4 2·6 2·8
OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TOTAL	175,920	23.7	15.7	37.7	22.9	2,240	7.4	6.1	1.3	0.8	2,920	1.7
500 or more employees 250—499 employees 11—249 employees	94,400 23,580 57,940	24·8 19·9 23·3	12·7 16·8 20·2	38·1 39·7 36·2	24·3 23·6 20·3	1,190 510 540	9·2 12·4 3·8	6·8 10·3 3·9	1·3 2·2 0·9	0·9 1·2 0·5	810 420 1,690	0·9 1·8 2·9

^{*} Apprentices are also included in the numbers of skilled operatives or technical workers as appropriate. The others 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 figures in column (8) are the numbers of operative apprentices expressed as a percentage of all male skilled operatives including apprentices and others being trained.

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

FEMALES AND TOTALS

ese Others being	itesmak.		Females	· TENGEROW	Cidies	Total males and females						
trained	BA			Other v	workers	Bellist 1	EVENTED -		Other	workers	Others train	
Industry Order and size of firm	Total female employees	Admin- istrative, technical and clerical	Skilled opera- tives	Mach- inists and other semi- skilled	All remaining workers	Total male and female em- ployees	Adminis- trative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mach- inists and other semi- skilled	All remaining workers	Number	% of total male and female em- ployee
(E1) (C1) (D 45/2 (O1)	(2)	As % (3)	of total for	(5)	(6)	(7)	As % of (8)	total male a	nd female ((11)	(12)	(13)
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (OTHER THAN THE METALS GROUP OF INDUSTRIES)	1,649,210	19.7	13.7	45.0	21.5	3,917,550	21.2	21.3	31.0	26.4	110,810	2.8
500 or more employees	507,770 300,990 840,450	24·7 18·6 17·2	8·0 12·4 17·7	37·6 48·9 48·1	29·7 20·1 17·1	1,376,390 684,840 1,856,320	25·0 20·3 18·8	16·3 19·2 25·9	28·1 34·8 31·8	30·6 25·7 23·6	27,400 19,410 64,000	2·0 2·8 3·4
FOOD, DRINK AND TOTAL	294,830	21.2	3.0	24.0	51.8	711,870	21.3	12-1	16.5	50.1	7,480	1.1
500 or more employees	148,670 49,840 96,320	21·2 19·7 21·9	1·7 3·6 4·7	25·7 25·6 20·5	51·4 51·1 52·9	328,380 123,170 260,320	23·1 19·8 19·8	9·0 12·3 15·8	18·7 17·9 13·0	49·2 49·9 51·4	2,150 1,670 3,660	0·7 1·4 1·4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES TOTAL	121,410	50.3	2.2	15.0	32.4	459,200	37.6	15.2	16.9	30.3	4,790	1.0
500 or more employees	60,040 21,770 39,600	48·2 54·2 51·5	1·8 0·9 3·6	15·7 17·0 13·0	34·4 27·8 31·8	255,430 74,970 128,800	36·7 42·4 36·5	15·9 11·8 16·0	18·8 17·8 12·8	28·7 28·0 34·7	2,880 1,060 850	1. 1. 0.
TOTAL 500 or more employees	398,170 98,030	10.3	9.5	66.3	13.9	743,590 213,540	14.3	14.7	51.5	19.5	17,500	2.
250—499 employees	91,670 208,470	9.3	7·3 10·5	71·6 67·4	11.7	167,570 362,480	13.2	12.6	56·0 53·4	18.3	3,090 9,520	1. 2.
EATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR TOTAL	23,790	17.5	20.1	46.9	15.6	57,090	16.3	26.9	32.5	24.2	1,920	3.
500 or more employees	970 2,340 20,480	16·5 21·4 17·1	8·1 22·4	80·4 50·9 44·8	3·1 19·7 15·7	2,220 6,330 48,540	19·8 19·1 15·8	6·8 13·6 29·6	64·4 32·4 31·1	9·0 34·9 23·5	120 1,800	1:3:
CLOTHING AND FOOT- WEAR TOTAL	387,590	9.9	24.2	58 · 4	7.5	518,380	13.0	26.7	50.7	9.7	32,350	6.
500 or more employees 250—499 employees	68,400 60,190 259,000	11·4 10·3 9·4	18·7 25·0 25·5	62·8 57·3 57·4	7·0 7·3 7·7	98,470 83,740 336,170	13·8 12·8 12·8	21·9 27·5 27·8	54·0 50·5 49·7	10·3 9·2 9·6	5,860 6,480 20,010	6· 7· 6·
BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, CEMENT, ETC. TOTAL	71,480	28 · 4	28.6	17.9	25 · 1	315,070	19.4	25.6	23.0	32.1	5,780	1.
500 or more employees	29,860 13,980 27,640	27·5 23·7 31·7	24·1 39·9 27·7	19·1 11·9 19·8	29·3 24·5 20·8	110,980 53,020 151,070	22·7 18·6 17·2	22·7 27·0 27·1	23·1 27·2 21·5	31·5 27·2 34·2	3,080 810 1,890	1.
TIMBER, FURNITURE, TOTAL	50,310	33.7	17.7	30.2	18.4	254,780	19.6	40.8	15.9	23.7	7,930	3.
500 or more employees	5,680 7,610 37,020		8·5 12·4 20·2	30·1 27·6 30·8	17·4 23·8 17·5	23,160 35,920 195,700	25·6 20·9 18·7	34·5 38·0 42·1	15·8 13·7 16·3	24·1 27·5 22·9	700 930 6,300	3.
APER, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING TOTAL		P Property	24.4	32.1	14.5	570,670	25.3	35.5	19.9	19.2	26,840	4.
500 or more employees	53,980 34,290 102,380	27.7	12·7 16·7 33·1	25·3 43·5 31·8	25·5 12·1 9·6	207,670 97,240 265,760	27·2 23·5 24·5	25·7 30·6 44·9	19·7 26·1 17·8	27·3 19·7 12·7	6,340 4,220 16,280	3· 4· 6·
OTHER MANUFACTUR- ING INDUSTRIES TOTAL	110,980	23.7	2.4	56.5	17-4	286,900	23.7	10.6	45.0	20.8	6,220	2
500 or more employees	42,140 19,300 49,540	19.1	0·5 5·2 2·9	49·4 54·8 63·2	21·9 20·9 12·2	136,540 42,880 107,480	19.5	9·0 11·6 12·3	41·6 46·5 48·7	23·6 22·4 16·6	1,500 1,030 3,690	1 · 2 · 3 ·

^{*} The "others being trained" in column (12) are also included in the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical, skilled operatives or "other workers" as appropriate.

[†] Includes male and female apprentices.

[‡] Includes research and design staff, technical, experimental and development staff and draughtsmen and tracers.

MALES

gniod eradio		Admini-	Skilled	Other we	orkers		A	pprentices			Others train	being ed*
Minimum List Heading (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Total male employ- ees	As %	Siensie Siensie Siensie Siensie	Machinists and other semi- skilled male employ	MINTERSON SHAPE		Opera- tive apprentices as % of male skilled operatives	All apprentices as % of male technical‡ workers and skilled ops.	All apprentices as % of total male employees	All apprentices as % of total male and female employ-ees	Number	% of total male em- ploy- ees
(E1) (C1) (1)(11) (01) (n)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	76,330 17,060 37,980 17,480 12,410 40,150 25,950 14,810 18,560 75,330	29·7 10·8 31·9 17·7 24·4 22·0 20·2 24·7 30·2 24·6 23·5 18·9 31·7	13·1 30·9 14·7 27·9 17·2 14·5 16·9 13·2 13·4 13·1 11·6	16·1 9·6 19·6 13·3 7·8 22·6 13·6 9·0 10·5 19·1 5·7 6·6 14·5	41·2 48·7 33·8 41·2 50·6 40·9 49·3 53·1 45·6 42·9 57·7 63·0 34·8	120 1,560 100 170 40 150 270 140 20 90 580 110 70	3·1 6·6 4·0 1·5 1·3 8·3 3·8 4·1 1·0 3·2 5·9 2·7 2·2	2.6 6.6 3.6 1.6 1.0 6.3 3.6 3.3 0.6 2.7 5.0 2.5	0·4 2·0 0·6 0·4 0·2 1·2 0·7 0·5 0·1 0·5 0·8 0·3	0·3 1·3 0·2 0·2 0·1 0·9 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·3 0·6 0·2	90 1,750 70 520 160 30 90 120 80 170 260 350 70	0·3 2·3 3 0·4 1·4 0·9 0·2 0·5 0·5 0·9 0·3 1·0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	25,340 5,740 154,860 30,200 14,230 30,470	10·5 37·7 40·9 32·8 42·5 23·4 42·4	16·0 25·7 8·4 22·5 16·0 17·0 15·7	30·8 16·8 15·7 15·7 9·6 26·0 9·9	42·7 19·8 35·0 29·1 32·0 33·6 32·0	130 780 — 3,350 320 450 200	4·4 8·4 — 9·0 6·4 17·8 2·5	4·3 7·3 — 6·1 3·8 11·5 2·4	0·8 3·1 ———————————————————————————————————	0·8 2·7 — 1·8 0·5 2·0 0·5	140 60 40 1,330 520 —	0·9 0·2 0·7 0·9 1·7 —
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap an detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	26,390 27,490	26·2 33·0 25·8	16·5 18·9 18·7	22·5 29·5 21·5	34·8 18·7 34·0	290 710 10	6·7 13·3 0·7	4·8 7·9 0·5	1·1 2·6 0·1	0·8 2·2 0·1	170 290	0.6
Production of man-made fibres	32,220	22.8	18.4	30.0	28 · 8	500	7.9	5.7	1.6	1.2	150	0.5
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax an man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibre Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	37,330 87,420 87,420 8,310 4,170 33,540 3,280 20,580 7,800 8,770 45,780	18·0 18·4 16·0 12·0 27·6 16·8 28·4 18·2 28·5 41·6 17·2 24·8	15·1 23·1 21·2 17·1 17·0 32·2 41·2 28·4 19·5 14·6 13·0	36·3 29·2 37·2 37·7 28·8 34·1 19·2 27·7 36·8 11·5 44·4 32·7	30·6 29·2 25·5 33·2 26·6 16·9 11·3 25·7 15·3 32·3 25·4 24·6	220 340 1,360 240 50 630 50 500 90 — 410 300	3.7 3.5 7.0 16.9 7.0 5.6 3.7 8.4 5.3 	3·5 3·2 6·7 16·4 6·8 5·6 3·1 7·8 5·1 	0.6 0.9 1.6 2.9 1.2 1.9 1.5 2.4 1.2 0.9 1.8	0·2 0·4 0·7 1·5 0·6 0·7 1·4 0·6 1·2	250 560 1,480 100 50 1,470 60 470 400 280 730 200	0·7 1·4 1·7 1·2 1·2 4·4 1·8 2·3 5·1 3·2 1·6
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmonger Leather goods	7,480	14·1 21·3 12·6	28·1 28·2 56·2	28·5 9·9 13·1	29·3 40·6 18·1	20 200	0·3 9·5 —	0·3 9·0 —	0·1 2·7	0·1 0·9	470 580 50	2·2 7·8 1·1
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	29,820 17,200 5,260 10,880 4,200 7,980	30·0 20·0 18·8 32·5 39·4 24·5 35·5 16·8	27·9 43·8 42·4 30·2 22·5 36·0 20·8 30·5	28·2 12·5 26·9 7·2 5·2 27·9 22·3 45·5	13·9 23·7 11·9 30·0 32·8 11·7 21·4 7·3	230 870 130 20 700§ 100 100 150	13·4 6·7 1·6 1·3 27·8 6·6 6·0 1·0	12·9 6·5 1·7 1·1 25·2 6·5 5·4 0·9	3·7 2·9 0·8 0·4 6·4 2·4 1·3 3·0	0·8 0·7 0·2 	250 1,980 390 280 500 30 320 2,490	4·1 6·6 2·3 5·3 4·6 0·7 4·0 5·1
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	27,080 55,530 15,280	9·6 20·3 18·5 17·5	15·0 44·4 30·4 15·8 23·4	36·0 14·1 21·6 29·0 20·3	39·4 21·2 29·5 37·7 36·7	500 840 1,640 110 1,020	5·2 6·2 9·0 4·5	5·0 6·6 8·7 3·8	0·8 3·1 3·0 0·7	0·7 1·4 2·2 0·7	530 1,130 920 130 760	0·8 4·2 1·7 0·9
Timber	72,410 9,390 20,560 16,650	17·4 13·7 22·0 20·2 13·9 14·1	34·1 60·6 36·0 54·9 48·0 29·5	8·8 10·7 26·9 11·8 11·7 36·3	39·7 14·9 15·0 13·1 26·4 20·1	3,170 4,230 210 1,520 690 450	12·1 9·6 6·2 12·8 8·6 13·4	11.9 9.4 6.2 12.1 8.6 12.9	4·3 5·8 2·2 7·4 4·1 3·9	3·7 4·6 1·3 6·5 3·2 2·8	1,500 3,180 90 950 490 320	2·0 4·4 1·0 4·6 2·9 2·8
Paper and board	28,700	16·8 21·5 24·2 32·8 20·2	21·2 18·2 27·8 37·8 61·5	25·1 26·3 20·1 11·5 5·8	36·8 34·0 28·0 17·9 12·5	1,070 450 670 3,930 14,180	6·5 8·2 7·3 9·8 16·3	5·8 7·6 6·8 9·4 16·0	1·5 1·6 2·1 3·7 10·0	1·1 0·8 1·0 3·0 6·4	1,560 540 990 1,750 3,410	2·1 1·9 3·1 1·7 2·4
Rubber	7,390 11,790 4,260 38,190	23·4 24·4 24·6 20·8 42·0 22·3 24·3	10·7 11·1 5·0 25·8 8·7 17·8 36·0	40·9 22·4 41·1 28·4 36·1 45·8 22·0	25·0 42·1 29·2 25·0 13·1 14·1 17·8	790 140 40 350 10 680 230	8·6 10·9 10·8 10·2 2·7 8·4 2·9	6·0 7·4 6·8 9·6 1·7 7·6 3·1	0·9 1·2 0·5 3·0 0·2 1·8 1·2	0·7 0·9 0·3 1·1 0·1 1·0 0·7	1,110 120 130 50 — 820 690	1·3 1·0 1·8 0·4

^{*} Apprentices are also included in the numbers of skilled operatives or technical workers as appropriate. The "others 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 figures in column (8) are the numbers of operative apprentices expressed as a percentage of all male skilled operatives including apprentices and others being trained.

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

FEMALES AND TOTALS

The markets arrested by the he			Females			D CHARLE		Total	males an	d females		
employment or englished or library	SOLUTION OF	EC CON S	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Other	workers	Total	The C	HELXING	Other v	workers	Othersbein	gtrained*
Minimum List Heading (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Total female employ-	Administrative, technical and clerical	tives	Machin- ists and other semi- skilled	All remaining workers	male and female employ- ees	Administrative, technical and clerical	tives of total	male and	All remain- ing workers	Number	% of total male and female employ-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	loyees (10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	7,690 47,080 30,530 34,810 9,530 3,880 50,700 32,910 3,690 15,700 17,300 18,690 22,320	54·5 18·3 15·3 14·1 38·3 27·1 16·5 15·3 54·6 45·3 23·7 16·7	6·8 0·3 5·6 0·2 4·0 — 0·2 0·1 7·0	6·5 29·3 37·6 25·8 13·5 34·8 25·6 17·5 3·5 9·9 4·4 19·3 38·2	39·0 45·6 46·8 54·5 48·0 38·1 53·8 67·2 42·0 65·3 50·3 57·0 38·0	37,570 123,410 47,590 72,790 27,010 16,290 90,850 58,860 34,260 92,630 53,320 38,790	34·8 13·7 21·3 16·0 29·3 23·2 18·2 19·5 35·0 24·6 27·6 20·6 23·1	10·4 21·7 5·5 17·2 11·0 9·7 5·8 11·0 7·3 10·6 7·5 12·1	14·1 17·1 31·2 19·3 9·8 25·5 20·3 13·7 9·1 14·9 5·5 11·0 28·1	40·7 47·5 42·1 47·5 49·7 40·2 51·8 60·9 44·9 53·2 56·3 60·9 36·7	180 3,530 490 750 210 40 300 170 360 330 360 500 260	0·5 2·9 1·0 1·0 0·8 0·2 0·3 0·3 1·9 1·0 0·4 0·9
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	330 3,820 1,840 36,050 37,730 8,180 12,190 11,580 5,100 4,590	57·6 73·6 84·2 62·2 41·8 17·5 58·2 37·8 68·0 43·8		3·3 5·6 19·0 45·6 5·0 34·3 2·4 12·9	42·4 26·4 12·5 31·3 36·8 36·9 34·0 24·1 28·6 30·1	16,010 29,160 7,580 190,910 67,930 22,410 42,660 37,970 32,590 11,980	11·5 42·4 51·5 38·4 42·1 21·2 46·9 29·7 38·5 32·7	15·7 22·4 6·3 18·4 8·5 10·8 12·0 12·6 16·1 16·6	30·2 14·6 12·7 13·8 14·8 33·2 8·5	42·7 20·6 29·6 29·5 34·6 34·8 32·6 31·6 20·2 32·5	150 120 50 2,040 1,070 620 240 450 50	0.9 0.4 0.7 1.1 1.6 1.5 0.6 1.4 0.4
Production of man-made fibres	8,580	37.2	5.7	30.0	27.2	40,800	25.8	15.8	30.0	28.5	250	0.6
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles. Textile finishing Other textile industries	62,130 53,610 96,390 7,820 6,910 80,440 4,050 16,300 13,390 19,680 20,800 8,070	4·7 9·4 8·2 4·1 10·4 8·9 10·6 17·5 12·5 11·1 18·8 31·7	3·1 5·2 13·3 — 15·3 1·2 3·6 20·7 14·2 5·5 2·1	76·6 70·5 65·5 70·1 75·8 68·7 74·8 66·2 56·8 60·0 46·1 51·1	15·6 14·9 13·0 25·8 13·7 7·2 13·3 12·8 9·9 14·7 29·6 15·1	99,460 92,810 183,810 16,130 11,080 113,980 7,330 36,880 21,190 28,450 66,580 25,090	9·7 13·2 11·9 8·2 16·9 11·2 18·6 17·9 18·4 20·5 17·7 27·0	7·6 12·8 17·1 8·8 6·4 20·2 19·1 17·4 20·2 14·3 10·7 12·8	61·5 53·0 52·0 53·4 58·1 58·5 49·9 44·7 49·5 45·1 44·9 38·6	21·2 20·9 19·0 29·6 18·6 10·1 12·4 20·0 11·9 20·1 26·7 21·6	820 1,630 4,050 320 280 6,250 80 1,230 860 540 890 300	0·8 1·8 2·2 2·0 2·5 5·5 1·1 3·3 4·1 1·9 1·3 1·2
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	5,600 14,350 3,840	27·3 14·4 14·6	13·4 19·0 34·1	31·6 53·9 42·7	27·7 12·7 8·6	27,060 21,830 8,200	16·9 16·8 13·5	25·1 22·1 45·9	29·2 38·8 27·0	28·9 22·3 13·7	600 1,070 250	2·2 4·9 3·0
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	21,120 90,370 43,720 37,450 99,820 8,720 31,070 55,320	14·4 8·8 8·1 6·6 10·1 12·7 11·7	16·6 27·3 33·1 16·3 21·4 29·8 25·9 23·8	65·5 56·8 52·5 67·7 59·0 50·7 51·1 60·5	3·5 7·1 6·2 9·3 9·5 6·8 11·2 4·0	27,290 120,190 60,920 42,710 110,700 12,920 39,050 104,600	18·0 11·6 11·1 9·8 13·0 16·6 16·6 14·1	19·2 31·4 35·7 18·0 21·5 31·8 24·9 27·0	57·1 45·8 45·3 60·3 53·7 43·3 45·2 53·4	5·8 11·2 7·8 11·9 11·8 8·4 13·3 5·5	830 9,110 2,670 3,020 9,410 110 1,810 5,390	3·0 7·6 4·4 7·1 8·5 0·9 4·6 5·2
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	5,300 34,050 17,680 1,190 13,260	45·1 12·2 34·2 73·1 51·5	1·5 58·4 0·8 — 2·5	17·9 12·2 24·7 — 25·4	35·5 17·3 40·3 26·9 20·6	67,740 61,130 73,210 16,470 96,520	12·4 15·8 22·3 21·5 23·9	13·9 52·2 23·2 14·7 20·5	34·6 13·0 22·4 26·9 21·0	39·1 19·0 32·1 36·9 34·5	600 3,050 1,070 240 820	0·9 5·0 1·5 1·5
Timber	11,300 19,300 7,340 2,880 4,810 4,680	46·9 30·2 16·9 61·8 36·8 22·0	1·5 32·1 15·7 13·2 6·9 13·9	22·8 23·7 60·4 16·0 34·9 31·8	28·8 14·0 7·1 9·0 21·4 32·3	85,360 91,710 16,730 23,440 21,460 16,080	21·3 17·2 19·8 25·3 19·0 16·4	29·8 54·6 27·1 49·7 38·8 24·9	10·6 13·5 41·6 12·3 16·9 35·0	38·3 14·7 11·5 12·6 25·3 23·6	1,730 4,040 290 1,010 540 320	2·0 4·4 1·7 4·3 2·5 2·0
Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	20,350 31,160 32,850 25,370 80,920	25·8 11·1 21·6 74·5 25·5	2·7 13·3 14·1 7·3 43·6	39·9 58·1 52·2 2·3 21·3	31·6 17·6 12·0 15·9 9·7	93,300 59,860 65,130 130,290 222,090	18·8 16·1 22·9 40·9 22·1	17·2 15·6 20·9 31·9 55·0	28·3 42·8 36·3 9·7 11·4	35·7 25·5 19·9 17·5 11·5	2,550 2,020 3,210 2,830 16,230	2·7 3·4 4·9 2·2 7·3
Rubber	34,070 3,400 7,050 19,820 5,660 28,020 12,960	26·7 53·2 16·9 11·5 42·6 20·5 28·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 6 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	51·7 3·5 72·6 64·3 54·9 63·2 48·1	19·2 42·9 10·5 17·9 2·5 15·6 19·5	117,580 15,060 14,440 31,610 9,920 66,210 32,080	24·4 30·9 20·8 15·0 42·3 21·6 26·2	8·3 8·6 2·6 13·6 3·7 10·5 22·8	44·0 18·1 56·5 50·9 46·9 53·2 32·5	23·3 42·3 20·1 20·6 7·1 14·7 18·5	1,910 250 850 360 — 1,470 1,380	1·6 1·7 5·9 1·1 — 2·2 4·3

^{*} The "others being trained" in column (12) are also included in the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical, skilled operatives or "other workers" as appropriate.

[†] Includes male and female apprentices.

[‡] Includes research and design staff, technical, experimental and development staff and draughtsmen and tracers.

[§] 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 operatives has, however, been taken for uniformity, but since the apprentices figure includes males and females, the resulting percentage is exaggerated.

Table 15.—Shipbuilding and ship repairing (excluding Admiralty establishments)

				Total	Apprentices (incl	and others beaded in cols. 2	eing trained*
-	ATOT 6	Males	Females	males and females	Apprentices	Others bei	ing trained
		FAST LOGICA	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		Apprentices	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PART A _ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICAL		Charles in dela	25	3,01	Marie San		They bear
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS	TOTAL	13,460	3,700	17,160	10. ··	115	.;
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED)	TOTAL	63,690	210	63,900	11,550	170	20
Fitters. Riveters (hand, pneumatic and hydraulic) Turners Holders on Caulkers (hand and machine) Platers. Plumbers Welders (electric) Sheet iron, sheet metal workers; coppersmiths Drillers Riggers Shipwrights (inc. loftsmen) Burners Electricians Shipsmiths or blacksmiths Woodworkers (joiners and others) Painters Other skilled workers	0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0	8,350 1,670 1,300 510 1,820 5,360 3,870 6,820 2,340 1,000 1,220 8,590 1,530 5,160 1,120 7,790 3,170 2,070	210	8,350 1,670 1,300 510 1,820 5,360 3,870 6,820 2,340 1,000 1,220 8,590 1,530 5,160 1,120 7,790 3,170 2,280	2,210 140 240 10 290 940 760 1,090 470 100 80 1,800 1,110 180 1,470 300 210	20 10 10 10 10 10 40 10 60 10	20
PART C.—OTHER EMPLOYEES Semi-skilled and others, including labourers	TOTAL	33,310	700	34,010	-3 · lag 6	endan Walarre b	as and some
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	1213	110,460	4,610	115,070	11,550	170	20

Where no figure is available the sign. . has been used.

Table 16.—Shipbuilding and ship repairing (excluding Admiralty establishments): analysis by broad occupational category and

MALES

8) 058,7 5 5 4 4 50 4 1	0.00	12:8:01	\$41 018 \$150 003	0 1 0 41 1 0 10 0 01	8-90	Appre	ntices	da oban-nami	Others being	ng trained
Size of firm	Total male employees	Admini- strative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Other workers (including semi-skilled)	Number	Operative apprentices as % of male skilled operatives	Operative apprentices as % of total male employees	Operative apprentices as % of total male and female employees	Number of males	% of total males
(1)	(2)	(3) As	% of male emp (4)	oloyees (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
TOTAL 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	110,460 69,650 14,230 26,580	12·2 12·1 13·1 11·9	57·7 56·7 52·9 62·7	30·2 31·1 34·1 25·4	11,550 6,760 1,460 3,330	18·1 17·1 19·5 20·0	10·5 9·7 10·3 12·5	10·0 9·4 9·8 11·9	170 10 10 10 150	0·2 0·01 0·1 0·6

APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1963, 54,775 applications were made for permission to employ foreign workers in Great Britain, a decrease of 2,666 from the number made in 1962. The total number of applications allowed was 52,466 of which 43,868 related to permits issued for persons abroad and 8,598 to permissions granted to foreign visitors in this

The following table analyses by industrial or occupational groups the number of applications granted and refused in 1962 and 1963.

To describe and	1 6 9	1963		1962			
Industrial or occupational group	Appli- cations made	Num- ber granted	Num- ber refused	Applications made	Num- ber granted	Num- ber refused	
Resident domestic service in private households, hospitals, nursing homes, schools and other institu-	2.8	15.004		91 10 92 10 94 710	10.467	12.9	
concert, stage, film and variety artists, musicians and other entertainers and	16,117	15,894	223	19,714	19,467	247	
film technicians Industry and commerce	6,270 10,017	6,226 9,534	44 483	5,380 10,216	5,356 9,412	24 804	
Hotels and restaurants: Domestic workers Others	3,231 9,031	3,127 7,613	104 1,418	3,506 8,700	3,389 7,890	117 810	
Nurses Student employees:	2,461	2,431	30	2,599	2,558	41	
Industry and commerce Hotels and restaurants	7,123 525	7,116 525	_7	6,920 406	6,917 406	_3	
TOTALS	54,775	52,466	2,309	57,441	55,395	2,046	

The basic conditions which have to be satisfied before permission is given to an employer to engage a foreign worker (other than a 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 commonly accorded to British employees for similar work in the district

Over half the applications granted in 1963 were for work in resident domestic employment, nursing and in the hotel and catering industry. The number granted for industry and commerce included professors and teachers coming to universities and schools and Foreign student employees, who come for a limited period to widen their experience 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:

Natio	nality	9-10	1963	1962	Nationality	1963	1962
Austrian Belgian		2.00	1,681 344	1,934	Portuguese South African*	1,094	840
Danish			1,466	1,626	Spanish	9,287	10,781
Dutch	-		2,167	2,264	Swedish	1,395	1,347
Finnish		THOR	1,108	1,243	Swiss	4,498	4,778
French		2 :00	3,227	3,257	United States		nizalore.
German		2-32	7,861	9,199	citizens	3,233	2,146
Greek		2000	653	595	Yugoslav	531	556
Italian		a 150	6.637	8,932	Other nationalities.	4.567	4.264
Norwegian		2 1000	1,329	1,020	Stateless	167	225

Under the official arrangement agreed with the Italian Government for the bulk recruitment of workers (which operates outside the individual permit system referred to above) a total of 267 Italian men and women were recruited during 1963. The majority of these workers went to the hotel and catering industry.

Ministry of Labour Gazette April 1964

STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1963

Some preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1963 were given in the review of stoppages in the year which appeared in the January 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 6 and 7). More detailed statistics proceeding of this GAZETTE (pages 6 and 7). statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given

The statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. Information about stoppages of work is obtained from the Ministry's Industrial Relations Officers and Employment Exchange Managers. In addition, information is available from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned. Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those lasting less than one day are excluded from the statistics except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeds 100. The figures also exclude any loss of time, e.g., through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics.*

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Ministry as beginning in 1963, was 2,068, compared with 2,449 in the previous year. Thirteen other stoppages which began in 1962 continued into 1963, so that the total number of stoppages in 1963 was 2,081. The corresponding figure for 1962 was 2,465.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in 1963 is estimated at 593,000, compared with 4,423,000 in 1962. The total for 1963 included 3,000 workers who were involved in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Some workers were only *indirectly* involved, i.e., they were thrown out of work at establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes. The classification of the workers concerned into those directly and indirectly involved is necessarily approximate, but it is estimated that, of the total reported as involved in stoppages in 1963, about 457,000 were directly involved and 136,000 were indirectly involved. In 1962 about 4,299,000

* Information is available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicle industry. In these, it is estimated that approximately 100,000 working days were lost in 1963 at establishments not themselves involved in disputes.

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 involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers (mainly in the motor vehicles and coal mining industries) were involved in more than one stoppage during the year and therefore have been counted more than once in the year's total. Precise information regarding the extent to which individual workers became involved in two or more stoppages during any one year is not available, but it is estimated that the net number of individuals involved in stoppages in 1963 was 480.000, representing about 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 aggregate number of vorking days lost in 1963 is estimated at 1,755,000, including 24,000 days lost at the beginning of 1963 through stoppages which began towards 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 lost per worker involved, compared with two-and-a-half days in 1962. Working days lost in 1962 amounted to 5,798,000.

Analysis by industry

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 days lost through, *all* stoppages in progress in that year. The figures of workers include both those directly and those indirectly

involved.

This table also includes, in respect of each industry group, an indication of the number of working 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 totals of days lost include days lost at the establishments concerned by workers who were directly or indirectly involved, so that the estimates of days lost per 1,000 employees cannot be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness". Furthermore, the employee figures include administrative, clerical and technical workers (who are not normally involved in stoppages) and the proportion of these varies considerably as between different industry groups (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1964, page 15). For these reasons exact figures are not provided, but estimates are given of the ranges within which the different industry groups fall.

Industry group	Number of stoppages†	Number of workers‡ involved in 1963 in		st in 1963 through
configuration and described the state of the	beginning in 1963	all stoppages in progress	Aggregate days lost‡	Days lost per thousand employee
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	101	8	8	Under 10
Coal mining	987	152,200	326,000	500-1,000
All other mining and quarrying	6	400	8	Under 10
Coal mining All other mining and quarrying Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	1	200	1,000	10–20
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	6	1,200	2,000	Under 10
All other food industries	10	1,300	2,000	Under 10
Drink	7	2,400	4,000	20–50
Tobacco	Contract to the contract to th			
Chemicals, explosives, plastics, etc	15	4,400	14,000	20-50
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations		1,100	14,000	20-30
Chemicals, explosives, plastics, etc	6	400	5.000	20-50
ron (including castings) and steel (including tubes)	52	18,700	68,000	100-250
All other metal manufacture	16	5,500	38,000	250-500
Non-electrical engineering	130	38,700	96,000	50–100
Electrical machinery, apparatus and goods	81	34,800	127,000	100-250
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	66	15,300	103,000	250-500
Motor vehicles and cycles	129	148,300	315,000	500-1,000
Aircraft	33	13,200 7,100	61,000 12,000	100-250 50-100
Locomotives, carriages, trams, perambulators, etc.	50	9,600	35,000	50-100
Locomotives, carriages, trams, perambulators, etc. Metal goods not elsewhere specified Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	7	1,400	5,000	10-20
Woollen and worsted	7	700	1.000	Under 10
Hosiery and other knitted goods	13	2,500	6,000	20-50
All other textile industries	11	2,400	12,000	20-50
Clothing other than footwear Footwear Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	6	1,100	2,000	Under 10
Footwear	2 7	100	8	Under 10
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	7	600	4,000	50-100
Pottery	-	STATE OF THE STATE		
Glass	5 7	1,000	2,000	20-50
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified	5	200	1,000	10-20 Under 10
Furniture, bedding, upholstery	6	5,800	28.000	100-250
Paper and board, cartons, etc.	7	1,100	2,000	Under 10
Printing, publishing, etc	3	200	3,000	Under 10
Other manufacturing industries	21	4.700	21,000	50-100
Construction	168	70,800	356,000	100-250
Gas, electricity and water	-5	1,100	2,000	Under 10
Railways	5	700	2,000	Under 10
Road passenger transport	18	5,700	9,000	20-50
Road haulage contracting	26	3,600	9,000	20-50
Sea transport	80	27.800	46,000	Under 10 250–500
Other transport and communication	3	27,800	6,000	10-20
Distributive trades	26	2.300	25,000	Under 10
Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services	20	500	8	Under 10
Professional and scientific services	3	600	1.000	Under 10
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.)	13	600	3,000	Under 10
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.)	5	1,800	3,000	Under 10
Total	2,068†	592,500‡	1,755,000‡	50–100

[†] 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 taken together.

‡ 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 shown.

& Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

|| Some workers, largely in the coal mining and motor vehicle industries, were involved in more than one stoppage during the year and are counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 480,000. The net totals for the coal mining and motor vehicle industries were 119,000 and 86,000, respectively.

^{*} South African nationals were included in "other nationalities" in 1962 when they required labour permits for the first time.

Principal stoppages in 1963

The number of stoppages beginning in 1963 which caused a 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

espagos oi berdovai as avogta e	Date when	n stoppages	Number of workers	Number of	res which they only an engagon to woren out in
Industry and locality	Began	Ended	directly and indirectly involved	working days lost	Cause or object
STOPPAGE INVOLVING WORKERS IN MORE THAN ONE IN-		in there is	Esylovei of syst o		The statistics compiled by the Ministry of Lab.
DUSTRY:— Building trades workers employed in	19 Aug.	24 Aug.	60,000	300,000	Token one-week stoppage following breakdown in negotiations
construction and allied industries— Merseyside and other areas in England and Wales.		Typi aldel	s not assi		on claim for a wage increase of 1s. 6d. an hour and a 40-hour working week.
COAL MINING:— Doncaster	4 Mar.	15 Mar.	705	6.500	stanting enthogaies, from the press and, in the cattorpages, from the organisations concerned: San
Doncaster	6 Mar.	15 Mar.	1,730	6,500	A general resentment to disciplinary measures taken by the manager with particular reference to absenteeism. In support of a number of rippers who refused to work in another
Coventry	29 May	21 June	1,625	19,600	part of the pit. Dissatisfaction with wages paid to workers on a particular coa
Doncaster	17 June	21 June	1,725	4,600	face and, subsequently, a request for the removal of the deput manager. Objection by under-officials to the appointment of an overman
Doncaster area West Midlands area	18 June 28 Oct.	21 June 28 Oct.	14,150 6,130	39,000 6,100	from another pit. In sympathy with the workers involved in the above stoppage. Token stoppage to protest against a proposed agreement on th
METAL MANUFACTURE:—		STORY ST	oggota il	SHAN SALED	allocation of concessionary coal.
Rogerstone, Mon	12 July	16 Aug.	2,900	27,000	In support of a claim for higher wages and, subsequently, the suspension of ten workers who refused to carry out at
Port Talbot	23 Dec.	2 Feb. (1964)	11,060	310,000	instruction. A breakdown in the negotiations of claims by (a) members o seven craft unions for an increase in paid holiday entitlemen and (b) members of one of the seven craft unions for a sub stantial wage increase.
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.:—	22 Apr.	7 June	1,410	22.000	Claim that all all the ways to the
	22 Apr.	/ Julie	1,410	33,000	Claim that all skilled men should receive, as a general wag increase, the maximum payments obtainable under a meri rating scheme and, subsequently, objection to the employmen
Hayes, Middlesex	1 July	13 Aug.	495	10,400	of staff employees on maintenance work. Claim by shop stewards that the management should discus exclusively with them the question of the introduction of terms.
Near Warrington	11 July 23 Sept.	18 July 20 Dec.	1,500 120	9,000 7,400	breaks. Refusal to work with non-unionists. To support a claim for a wage increase of £1 a week and recognitions.
Stafford	23 Oct.	6 Dec.	3,500	5,000	nition of trade union. The rejection of a claim by toolroom workers for 1s, 6d, an hou increase in wage rates. Employers' counter offer of a wag increase linked to productivity rejected.
SHIPBUILDING:—		To the second of	frohsocon toloologi		the state of the s
Govan	21 Mar. 20 May	17 Apr. 28 June	2,480 215	41,600 6,500	Claim by electricians for an increased bonus rate. Claim for 3d. an hour increase in wages. Employers' proposa
Glasgow	11 Sept.	25 Sept.	615	6,000	that claim be dealt with after June rejected. Rejection of a claim by apprentice welders for bonus payment made to journeymen welders for certain work.
MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURING:—			His		stand , the confiction of the books that
Birmingham	28 Feb. 1 Mar.	1 Mar. 15 Mar.	5,040 570	9,500 6,500	Suspension of two workers for two days for disciplinary reasons Dismissal of two shop stewards for entering factory withou
Llanelly	8 Apr.	20 May	565	5,000	permission during a stoppage of work. Claim by toolmakers and maintenance workers for an increas
Oxford	18 Apr. 7 May	2 May 9 May	5,400 3,625	18,000 5,000	in wages. Dismissal of a worker for alleged bad workmanship. Claim by maintenance electricians for an increase in pay and
801-07 - 000,00 000,00			(IE)		subsequently, a series of intermittent stoppages by other worker in protest against the rate paid for "waiting-time" arisin out of the initial stoppage.
Llanelly Oxford	21 May 23 May	24 May 28 May	2,000 4,690	6,000 17,000	Dissatisfaction with piece-work prices in the press shop. Alleged delay in the negotiations on a claim, by skilled workers
Coventry	24 May	31 May	5,760	32,000	for a substantial increase in wages. Claim by maintenance workers and internal transport drivers fo increased wages.
Coventry	27 May 25 June	28 May 1 July	3,450 2,735	6,000 8,400	Delay in the introduction of a bonus scheme. Objection to employer's method of investigating the possibilit of employing additional sheet metal workers and, subsequently demand for the removal of an alleged provocative notice
Coventry	22 Aug.	23 Aug.	4,415	8,200	concerning the dispute. Dissatisfaction with the "waiting-time" payments made to a group of workers.
Paisley	26 Aug.	30 Aug.	1,975	7,000	Claim for an increase in wage rates and a revision of bonus system payments.
Outon	24 Sept. 8 Oct.	3 Oct.	2,425	7,400	Reduction in the differential wages payment made to nine copyrights.
Birmingham	9 Oct.	15 Oct.	1,150 7,565	8,000 23,000	Transfer of an extra man to certain work, allegedly in contraven tion of an agreement. Employment of members of one union on work claimed by
Oxford	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	7,500	7,500	members of other unions. Claim by mechanical maintenance men, employed in the tool
Peterborough	10 Dec.	13 Dec.	2,055	5,500	room, for a wage increase similar to that recently given to electrical maintenance workers. Rejection of a claim that Friday 27th December 1963 be treated
Oxford	17 Dec.	18 Dec.	8,735	30,000	as an extra paid holiday. Two-day token stoppage by mechanical maintenance workers to protest against the failure of negotiations, at national level, to
CYCLE MANUFACTURING:—					secure them an increase in lieu bonus.
Nottingham	15 Mar.	20 Mar.	2,350	5,000	Transfer of a worker to another department, allegedly involving loss of pay.
Nottingham	27 Nov.	28 Nov.	4,000	6,000	The discharge, on the grounds of redundancy, of full-time male workers before the discharge of part-time female workers.
AIRCRAFT:— Bristol	15 May	6 Aug.	1,030	32,000	Claim for higher wages.
Liverpool	9 Oct.	11 Oct.	1,830	5,500	Laying off of certain workers due to non-availability of work allegedly arising from a "go-slow", following the rejection o
Preston	25 Nov.	31 Jan. (1964)	165	7,800	a claim for increased wages. Claim by draughtsmen for a wage increase of 15s. a week and the introduction of a minimum wage rate for draughtsmen aged 26 years and over.

shoxents concerned, and days lost	Date when	stoppages	Number of workers directly and	Number of working	The following table ambiest the population care	
Industry and locality	Began	Ended	directly and indirectly involved	days lost	Cause or object	
TEXTILES:— Chapel-en-le-Frith	25 Feb.	1 Mar.	1,495	6,800	In protect against the extension of shift morbins to the war-house	
RUBBER:—	23 Feb.	I Iviai.	1,493	0,000	In protest against the extension of shift working to the warehouse.	
Brentford	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:—		Simple			BULGOOD DEVICE TO THE TOTAL OF	
London, Hull and Rochester	22 Oct.	22 Oct.	7,815	7,800	Token stoppage over non-representation of National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers on the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry.	
Glasgow	25 Nov.	13 Dec.	350	6,600	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 42-hour five-day week and payment of overtime for hours worked in excess of 42.	
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION:-		I TOWN			Disease concertations are a final fi	
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

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In the table below the stoppages beginning in 1963 are analysed according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time 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.

002,04 005,0 000,02 00 [†] 000,02 00 [†] 000,02 000,1 000,02 000,0	Number of stoppages beginning in 1963	Per cent. of total	Number of workers involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Total	2,068	100.0	590,500*	100 · 0	1,997,000*	100.0

Analysed by duration in working days

Not more than one day Over 1 and not more than	804	38.9	148,200	25 · 1	116,000	5.8
2 days Over 2 and not more than	475	23.0,	130,800	22 · 1	200,000	10.0
3 days	277	13.4	64,300	10.9	132,000	6.6
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	149	7.2	58,000	9.8	157,000	7.9
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	86	4.2	42,600	7.2	140,000	7.0
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	56	2.7	77,800	13.2	389,000	19.5
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	116	5.6	34,800	5.9	210,000	10.5
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	37	1.8	4,700	0.8	58,000	2.9
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	16	0.8	7,300	1.2	102,000	5.1
Over 24 and not more	36	1.7	20,100	3.4	448,000	22.5
Over 36 and not more				0.00000	and the state of	Spinor
than 60 days Over 60 days	9 7	0.4	1,700 200	0.3	31,000 13,000	1.5
TO CHARGE FOR WELL	AND RELIEF					

Analysed by aggregate number of working days lost

Under 250 days	1,343	64.9	76,400	12.9	103,000	5 -:
250 and under 500	235	11.4	60,200	10.2	83,000	4.
500 and under 1,000	202	9.8	68,900	11.7	139,000	6.
1,000 and under 5,000	241	11.7	183,400	31 - 1	496,000	24-
5,000 and under 25,000	38	1.8	94,100	15.9	332,000	16.
25,000 and under 50,000	7	0.3	36,500	6.2	235,000	11-
50,000 days and over	2	0.1	71,100	12.0	610,000	30 -

Analysed by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

Under 25 workers	532	25.7	9,000	1.5	29,000	1.5
25 and under 50	401	19.4	13,600	2.3	44,000	2.2
50 and under 100	325	15.7	22,300	3.8	71,000	3.6
100 and under 250	341	16.5	53,500	9.1	181,000	9.0
250 and under 500	228	11.0	80,200	13.6	208,000	10.4
500 and under 1,000	130	6.3	87,000	14.8	227,000	11.4
1,000 and under 2,500	82	4.0	118,300	20.0	348,000	17.4
2,500 and under 5,000	17	0.8	59,700	10.1	102,000	5.1
5,000 and under 10,000	9	0.4	61,600	10.4	138,000	6.9
10,000 workers and over	3	0.2	85,200	14.4	649,000	32.5

As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage, this figure will often be greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days the stoppage

It will be seen from the table in the preceding column that the great majority of stoppages were relatively small. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for over three-quarters of all stoppages but contributed only a tenth of the total days lost. On the other hand, about 42 per cent. of the total days lost were attributed to the nine largest stoppages.

Stoppages in earlier years

The following table gives figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years.

Following increases in 1944 and 1945 the number of stoppages

dropped appreciably over the next five years. From 1951 onwards the number of stoppages showed an upward trend until 1957 when the total of 2,859 was the highest ever recorded. This upward trend was reversed in 1958 and 1959, but the total rose again in 1960 to a level only slightly below that reached in 1957. The number of stoppages fell in each of the years 1961, 1962 and 1963. The 1963 total of 2,068 is the lowest since 1954.

During the last 20 years, the largest losses of working days occurred in 1957, 1959 and 1962, when 8,412,000, 5,270,000 and 5,798,000 working days were lost. High totals for particular industries contributed substantially to the relatively large annual totals in these years. In 1957 a widespread engineering stoppage caused the loss of 4,000,000 working days and a national ship-building stoppage a further 2,150,000. In 1959 some 3,500,000 days were lost through a single stoppage in the printing industry, while in 1962 about 3,785,000 days were lost through two national stoppages of engineering and shipbuilding workers and a stoppage in the railway industry. The number of days lost in 1963 was the in the railway industry. The number of days lost in 1963 was the third lowest total during the period covered by the table. The two lower figures were 1,389,000 days in 1950 and 1,694,000 days in

	Number of		Number of workers† involved in stoppages		Aggregate number working days lost year in stoppages	
Year	stoppages beginning in year	Beginning	g in year	In progress	Beginning	In progress
	mul in the	Directly	Indirectly	in year	in year	in year
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	2,194 2,293 2,205 1,721 1,759 1,426 1,339 1,719 1,714 1,746 1,989 2,419 2,648 2,859 2,629 2,629 2,093 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068	000's 716 447 405 489 324 313 269 336 303 1,329 402 59 404 1,275 456 673 4,297 455	000's 105 84 121 131 100 120 33 43 112 41 46 60 43 81 67 123 116 98 123 135	000's 826 532 529 623 426 434 303 379 416 1,374 450 671 508 1,359 524 646 819‡ 779 4,423 593	000's 3,687 2,827 2,138 2,389 1,935 1,805 1,375 1,687 1,769 2,157 2,441 3,741 2,036 8,398 3,461 5,257 3,001 2,998 5,757 1,731	000's 3,714 2,835 2,158 2,433 1,944 1,807 1,389 1,694 1,792 2,184 2,457 3,781 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755

^{*} The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sum of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown. † Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

[‡] This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.

Analysis by causes of stoppages

The following table analyses the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1963 as between the broad industry groups. Where several causes were involved (e.g., a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions) the classification has been based on what appears to be the principal cause. The tables also show the number of workers directly involved and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly and those

indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and days lost in 1964 in respect of stoppages which continued into that year.

The mining and quarrying group shows a rather different pattern of causes from other broad industry groups in so far as the causes classified as wage matters are nearly all "Other wage disputes" (which include disputes as to whether special allowances were applicable in particular circumstances), while there is also a concentration in "Other working arrangements, rules and discipline".

Principal cause	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Con- struction	Transport and com- munication	All other industries and services	All industries and service
energement of National Amaign- ofers on the National Joint Council	ge over con- dores and De	nggota hado't arak bahay	Num	ber of stop	pages beg	inning in	1963	and Rocheste	ioH , solno.
Wages:— Claims for increases Other wage disputes	21 437	134 29	33 5	68 28	10 8	45 23	23 23	50 20	383 573
All wage disputes Hours of labour Demarcation disputes Disputes concerning the employment	458 1 1	163 5 13	- 38 - 10	96 3 6	18 2 3	68 4 6	46 2 13	70 1 7	956 18 59
or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	19	70	11	21	10	55	11	37	234
personnel questions	11	10	1	5	-	2	7	7	43
and discipline	497 1 5	39 28 1	5 1	26 9 7	9 4	19 10 4	46 7 1	23 14 2	664 74 20
Total	993	329	66	173	46	168	133	161	2,068
Claims for increases Other wage disputes	4,900 58,600	34,900 8,000	3,400	33,500 10,400	500 2,200	59,200 1,800	8,300 2,400	17,200 2,100	161,90 85,80
d is the number of individuals	ders bryoke	Number	of workers	§ directly	involved in	stoppage.			ryd aistin
Il wage disputes ours of labour cemarcation disputes isputes concerning the employment	63,500 100	42,900 1,800 3,800	3,700 1,300	43,900 1,300 2,000	2,700 1,600 200	61,000 900 300	10,700 400 2,100	19,300	247,800 6,000 10,400
or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	3,400	22,800	2,400	7,800	700	4,600	3,300	4,500	49,500
ther disputes mainly concerning personnel questions ther working arrangements, rules	2,000	1,700	a lo sparau	6,000	10 - 19	200	1,400	700	12,000
and discipline rade union status†	56,000 700 2,800	9,300 7,600	2,700 200 —	10,700 6,500 2,200	1,300 1,200	2,000 600 500	10,500 9,200	3,900 1,400 100	96,500 27,300 5,600
Total	128,600	90,000	10,300	80,400	7,700	70,100	37,600	30,500	455,200
1945 rue number of stoppages re years. From 1951 onwards	Numbe	er of work	ing days§ le	ost by all	workers in	volved in s	stoppages l	beginning i	in 1963
Vages:— Claims for increases Other wage disputes	11,000 141,000	469,000 20,000	70,000 7,000	202,000 45,000	3,000 6,000	296,000 10,000	25,000 8,000	66,000 4,000	1,140,000
If wage disputes	152,000	489,000 5,000 11,000	76,000 9,000	247,000 1,000 29,000	8,000 8,000 1,000	305,000 6,000 3,000	33,000 2,000	70,000 2,000	1,380,000 20,000 58,000
or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	8,000	37,000	8,000	29,000	2,000	28,000	7,000	21,000	141,000
ther disputes mainly concerning personnel questionsther working arrangements, rules	9,000	4,000	and the state	14,000	OTE TO SE	l and l	4,000	1,000	32,000
and discipline	112,000 1,000 45,000	17,000 44,000 2,000	8,000	39,000 21,000 10,000	2,000 5,000	5,000 6,000 1,000	15,000 9,000	5,000 22,000	202,00 108,00 58,00
Total	326,000	607,000	102,000	389,000	25,000	356,000	72,000	121,000	1,997,00

Analysis by Regions and broad industry groups

The table on the next page provides a Regional analysis of the number of workers and of the aggregate number of working days lost in the broad industry groups. An important factor affecting the Regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each Region. In order to take account of this factor, reference should be made to the table "Estimated Number of Employees (constant and page 12). Number of Employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1963: Regional Analysis", on pages 54 and 55 of the February 1964 issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for Northern Ireland may be deduced from details for Great Britain and the United Kingdom contained on pages 52 and 53 of the same issue.

Care must be exercised, however, in comparing numbers of workers involved in stoppages in any particular industry group or Region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. The figures for employees include large numbers of clerical, technical and administrative staff who are not normally involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, and the proportion of these workers to total employees varies as between different industry groups (see page 15 of the January 1964 issue of this GAZETTE) and between Regions. Also, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages. involved in stoppages.

- * A stoppage of work affected two broad industry groups but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for All industries and services.
- † Trade union status includes the refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists
- ‡ In support of workers involved in stoppages of work at other establish
- § The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sum of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
- || Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the Midlands may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 35 SMALLBROOK, RINGWAY, BIRMINGHAM 5

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Region	Mining and quarrying	Metals and engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Con- struction	Transport and com- munication	All other industries and services	All industries and services
weet opposed to the town of		Numbe	er of worke	rs* involve	ed in 1963	in all stop	pages in p	progress	i hiodi al
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	200 300 24,800 52,900 6,900 1,000 26,900 39,800	5,100 3,900 1,900 24,000 8,300 9,700 15,200 16,700 20,400 2,100	100 200 — 200 800 3,500 8,500 200 1,900	3,600 46,700 6,300 80,100 2,300 7,200 † 17,300 4,000 1,000	100 1,900 700 2,000 1,200 † 600 1,700	6,100 5,400 3,300 4,100 3,000 38,400 2,200 4,500 800	14,400 8,300 2,700 3,000 500 2,600 300 2,000 3,200 1,800	6,500 1,200 2,000 5,700 1,000 4,300 2,100 3,400 1,500 3,300	36,000 65,700 16,600 143,600 68,900 71,600 26,300 76,900 74,300 12,500
United Kingdom	152,600	107,300	15,300	168,600	8,200	70,800	38,800	31,000	592,500
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern	† 56,000 131,000 10,000 1,000 50,000 77,000	30,000 11,000 3,000 69,000 17,000 36,000 31,000 69,000 92,000	1,000 † 1,000 1,000 4,000 7,000 86,000 1,000	9,000 101,000 38,000 172,000 8,000 18,000 1,000 23,000 16,000 2,000	ost in 1963 † † 4,000 4,000 10,000 2,000 † 1,000 4,000	31,000 29,000 18,000 27,000 16,000 193,000 16,000 7,000 18,000 2,000	18,000 16,000 3,000 9,000 1,000 5,000 2,000 8,000 8,000 3,000	48,000 4,000 4,000 17,000 3,000 8,000 9,000 11,000 8,000 9,000	137,000 162,000 66,000 353,000 179,000 283,000 69,000 255,000 220,000 28,000
Scotland	11,000	5,000	3,000						

* 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 shown

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

EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

British Railways Board

For a number of years the British Transport Commission collected details of rates of pay and earnings (but not hours worked) by occupation each March or April and published the results in their Annual Census of Staff. A summary of these results has appeared at intervals in this GAZETTE—see, for example, the issue for December 1962, page 462.

No similar Census was taken in the spring of 1963 but the British Railways Board have provided details for manual workers for the week ended 7th September 1963 similar to those collected by the Ministry in its half-yearly (April and October) enquiries into earnings and hours. It is planned to produce and publish similar figures at half-yearly intervals in future.

Set out below are separate details for railways, and ships and marine staff of British Railways, respectively, with workshop grades differentiated in each case. The amounts of average weekly earnings have been rounded to the nearest shilling.

		es staff ot n worksho		Works	hop wages staff			
Arectauri— per see Pons Aroso ASAI Vertian tro Alous	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked		
	34 5 52	s.		one his	s.	Cinc		
Railways Male adults Male juniors	236,180 11,869	316 177	46·5 43·3	80,174 5,398	313 140	44·7 41·2		
Female adults (a) full-time (b) part-time Female juniors	7,564 3,031 117	203 79 117	47·8 18·3 40·8	468 47 77	209 77 116	40·0 20·4 40·6		
Ships and marine Male adults Male juniors	3,106 319	378 182	64·5 50·8	995 144	302 119	44·6 40·3		
Female adults (a) full-time (b) part-time Female juniors	239 34 3	297 92 113	54·6 27·8 42·7	6	190	42.0		

London Transport Board

The half-yearly enquiries held each April and October by the Ministry of Labour into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover the London Transport Board.

The Board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the second payweek in October 1963. The Board have not been able to supply similar details of hours worked and for this reason alone the figures now available cannot be incorporated in the general results of the October 1963 enquiry as published in the February 1964

issue of this GAZETTE. Moreover, the Board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the regular enquiry.

The statistics compiled by the London Transport Board are as follows:—

	Number of workers			Ave	erage earnings			
e de la company		Fem	ales	belab	Fem	ales		
	Males	Full- time	Part- time	Males	Full- time	Part- time		
Road staff Rail staff Common services	37,180 14,863 1,722	5,774 1,515 116	215 58 133	s. d. 324 6 339 11 324 2	s. d. 260 7 238 5 183 5	s. d. 97 11 115 6 110 10		
Total	53,765	7,405	406	328 9	254 10	104 8		

It is hoped to publish similar details at six-monthly intervals in

The broad groups of manual workers under the three classifica-tions in the above table are as follows:—

Road staff: Drivers, conductors and other traffic staff. Engineering and stores staff and catering staff at garages and overhaul works. Building staff.

Railway staff: Train and station staff. Permanent way staff, signal staff, electrical engineering staff, catering staff and engineering and stores staff at maintenance depots and overhaul works.

Common services: Lost property, commercial advertising and ticket supply staff. Messengers, chauffeurs and establishment staff. Stores checking staff, catering staff and building staff.

CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT **ACT 1963**

The Contracts of Employment Act 1963 will come into force on Monday 6th July 1964.

This will affect employers and workpeople in two ways:

1. The Act lays down minimum periods of notice of termination of employment which both employers and employees are required

2. 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 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 Offices of the Ministry will be glad to try and answer any questions about the Act from those affected. The address of the nearest Regional Office can be obtained from any Employment Exchange.

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 pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey in respect of "index" households† for the three years ended in the previous June.

Accordingly a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962 with weights based on the average expenditure in respect of index households for the three years ended June 1961, repriced at January 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1964 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June 1963, repriced at January 1964 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 In order to express the index figures so computed in 1964 on January 1962 taken as 100—the reference base of the index—the index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index figures for January 1964. It is a necessary consequence of the use of changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after January 1963, with January 1962 taken as 100, cannot be calculated by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of January 1962 by any single set of weights.

The weights to be used in calculating the Index of Retail Prices from February 1964 to January 1965 are as follows:

Home People of the Sunday 1960 are as follows		
FOOD		
Bread Flour		21
Other cereals		5
Biscuits		8
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	101.40	11
Mutton and lamb		12
Pork		6
Ham (cooked)		3
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat pro	oducts,	
and poultry Fish, fresh, dried, canned		22
Butter Margarine		12
Margarine		4
Lard, other cooking fat		5
Eggs		12
Milk, fresh Milk, canned, dried, etc		26
Tea		10
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks		3
Sugar		8
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc		3
Potatoes		11
Other fresh vegetables and canned, dried, etc. ve	getable	es 14
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc		17
Ice cream		4
Other foods	in theo	9
Food for animals	ads on	1 21 2 200
Total, Food		314
		paiblist
ALCOHOLIC DRINK		
Beer, etc	0000	41
Spirits, wines, etc.		22
Total, Alcoholic drink	dsvie	63
the ambine has the anjetic lies.		10 20012
TOBACCO		
Cigarettes		66
Tobacco		8
Total, Tobacco		74
Total, Totales		·· /¬
HOUSING		
Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent	nt .	58
Rates and water charges		31
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc. Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.	- Chillian	11
on employers a daty to give their employees	esi cela	11
Total, Housing	Luciana.	107

* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail ices. Cmnd. 1657. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including

† Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £25 a week or more in 1958, £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 and £35 a week or more in 1963, and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

FUEL	AND	LIGHT
Coal		

Coal		 			26
Coke	1000		19.		2
Gas					12
Electricity		 	0.007	25 (7 31)	22
Oil and other fuel and light		 orie into	1000		4
Total, Fuel and light				marije ja <u>n</u>	60
Total, Tuel and light		•••	1 2 2 - 1	Break.	00

DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Furniture				200		1
Radio, television, etc						
Other household appliances				do b	In	1
Floor coverings				duce b	99.0391	
Soft furnishings					2000	
Chinaware, glassware, etc.			A Contract	00.1		
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.				17253	19. Ju	
					THE PERSONS	
Total. Durable househ	old s	goods				6

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Men's outer clothing			1.			13
Men's underclothing						6
Women's outer clothing	-					20
Women's underclothing					112200	6
						-
Children's outer clothing						9
Children's underclothing	33. 7.31	(1)	6			2
Hose					3000	7
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, et	tc.					9
Clothing materials						2
Men's footwear						6
Women's footwear						8
Children's footwear			15.015	1.		5
Total Clathing and fa	atuvaan					05
Total, Clothing and for	otwear					93

TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES

Purchase of motor vehicle			2223111	TO SHOW		28
Maintenance of motor ve	hicles			Man Links	25 3 10 200	9
Petrol and oil	P	2	HO SHE			. 19
Motor licences	91950	12 51113	AN SIG	TOUR !	E DOBE	4
Motor insurance		1200	SMI	200	010000	5
Cycles and other vehicles	in the s	taken	ELS AVES	16. Cees	limis n	3
Rail transport	Minb. I	oblyce	TO DVIN	Parant	2/20/	8
Bus, etc. transport	nie Bae	Linder	Stephen.	M Baba	POOK OR	24
m refrages (sedetat) be						
Total, Transport as	nd vehi	cles				100
Total, Transport a	nd vein	cics	100 713	10 V-10 St	38 83	100

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

BOOKS					- 1
Newspapers and periodicals					14
Writing paper and other stationers'	goods				4
Medicines and surgical, etc. goods				-	6
Toilet requisites				40.00	9
Soap and other detergents					7
Soda, polishes, etc					4
Other household goods					2
Travel and sports goods, leather good	ods, jev	vellery	, etc.		8
Photographic and optical goods					3
Toys					4
Total, Miscellaneous goods			277		63

SERVICES

Postage, etc							3
Telephone, telegrams,	etc.						3
Television and radio l	icences,	and se	t rental	S	September 10		10
Other entertainment	13000	ALC: U	.000	190	1		12
Domestic help							4
Hairdressing							8
Boot and shoe repairi							4
Laundering							4
Dry cleaning and mise	cellaneo	us serv	ices				8
Total Services						1997	56

TOTAL, ALL ITEMS.. ..

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NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL REPORT

The Growth of the Economy

A further Report has been issued by the National Economic Development Council and is published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "The Growth of the Economy", price 8s. 6d. (9s. including postage). The Council held its first meeting in March 1962 and presented its first Report "Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966" in February 1963. "Conditions Favourable to Faster Growth" followed in April 1963. Summaries of these Reports were given, respectively, in the March and May 1963 issues of this GAZETTE. The programme for growth over a period of years this GAZETTE. The programme for growth over a period of years ahead, a new departure in British economic policy, was drawn up after consultation with 17 industries. Industry has again been consulted, this time on a wider basis, and the present Report assesses the way in which the growth programme is working out. The main points are summarised below.

In relation to the overall 4 per cent. objective and the particular assessments in "Growth to 1966", the total effect of the changes which have come about through the working out in greater detail of forward programmes during the past year has been, in the Government sector, to increase the scale of current expenditure to the level suggested and, in the public sector, to raise investment expenditure, particularly on building and construction, somewhat above that level. In the private sector most of the industries have confirmed the views expressed last year about the likely effects of faster growth on the market for their products.

After two years of comparatively static output and a particularly severe winter, output increased rapidly during 1963. A number of industries (electronics, chemicals, electricity, iron and steel) should show major increases in 1964, and in total the 17 industries are expected to raise their output between 1963 and 1964 by more than the average annual increase implicit in the growth programme.

There is little change in the previous estimates of manpower requirements. Shortages of skilled manpower have already appeared and they can be expected to become more acute as the

In "Growth to 1966" it was estimated that of the increase in output of 4 per cent. per annum only 0.8 per cent. could come from increased employment. The balance of 3.2 per cent. would have to come from increased output per man. The following table reproduced from the Report shows the increase in output per man, estimates in "Growth to 1966" being given in brackets.

THE PERSON NAMED IN	Per cent. p	per annum (seasonally	y adjusted)
to decide the second	1961– 4th qtr. 1963	4th qtr. 1962— 4th qtr. 1963	1961–66
17 industries Rest of the economy	3·0 2·4	6·3 4·2	4·1 (4·0) 2·6 (2·6)
Economy as a whole	2.7	5.1	3.2 (3.2)

It can be seen that in the course of 1963 output per man increased faster than the trend rate but it had not by the fourth quarter made good the earlier shortfall.

The productivity objective represents a much faster rate of The productivity objective represents a much faster rate of increase than was experienced on average during the last ten years. Developments between 1957 and 1959 had a certain similarity with those from 1961 to 1963 and the Report discusses the question whether the slow growth of productivity in 1960 to 1962 is likely to be repeated in 1964 to 1966. There are grounds for believing that in 1964 there will be a good rise in productivity which could bring it close to the trend line implicit in the growth programme.

Consumers' expenditure

A rather lower rate of increase so far implies a somewhat higher rate for the remaining years to 1966. The proportion of total resources taken up by consumers' expenditure will, however, need to fall between 1963 and 1966, mainly because investment, which fell from 1961 to 1963, is now expected to expand rapidly.

The latest official estimates imply about the same average rate of increase in public consumption during 1961 to 1966 as was estimated in "Growth to 1966". This is consistent with the defence component increasing between 1961 and 1966 in terms of cost in line with the gross domestic product. Civil expenditure is expected to increase more rapidly.

Investment

The nationalised industries have been remodelling their development programmes in the light of the 4 per cent. growth programme. Electricity, gas and the Post Office have all raised their investment plans substantially. There has been a further increase in the road programme. In manufacturing industry, fixed investment in the fourth quarter of 1963 was probably more than 15 per cent. below the average level for 1961, but there is considerable evidence of an

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

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

Exports, imports and the balance of payments

Exports rose in volume between 1961 and 1963 on average 4 per cent. a year compared with the required rate of about 5 per cent. Imports have risen faster than was allowed for. The balance of payments improved after 1961 but became less favourable during 1963. Following upward revision of estimates for imports of fuel and of manufactures, 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 5·1 per cent. The surplus 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 stronger than it has been up to 1963.

Outline of the economy in 1966

The table reproduced below summarises the main components of our resources and their use. "Growth to 1966" estimates are in

	1961	1966	
A STATE OF THE STA	£ million a	t 1961 prices	Increase per cent. per annum
Resources available: Gross domestic product at market prices Imports of goods Net imports of services	26,835 4,013 26	32,650 5,050 50	4·0 (4·0) 4·7 (4·0)
Total	30,874	37,750	4.1 (4.0)
Use of resources: Consumers' expenditure Public consumption Fixed investment Stockbuilding Exports of goods	17,531 4,574 4,582 304 3,883	20,930 5,445 5,935 450 4,990	3·6 (3·5) 3·5 (3·5) 5·3 (5·2) 5·1 (5·0)
Total	30,874	37,750	4.1 (4.0)

Recent growth in demand (some 6 per cent. per annum) is likely to continue at a high rate during 1964. There is likely to be a large increase in fixed investment, both public and private, a high level of stockbuilding and a substantial growth of public consumption and consumer expenditure; exports should be helped by a continued expansion of world trade although they are likely to grow more slowly than imports. Thus a substantial increase in 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. 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 favourable on this occasion, but achievement of sustained economic expansion will involve the solution of difficult problems: the need expansion will involve the solution of difficult problems: the need for manufacturing investment to be stepped up to maintain growth after 1966; the importance of trying to secure a lower ratio of stocks to output; the need for additional savings to finance the high investment expected in the next few years; the task facing the construction industry; the need for more training of skilled workers and for manpower to be used as efficiently as possible; a more balanced demand for labour to make fuller use of the resources in the less prosperous regions which now contain an important part of the nation's remaining reserves of manpower; the need to expand the nation's remaining reserves of manpower; 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 being imported in substantial quantities; and the need to achieve a broad stability in the general level of costs and prices.

The next 12 to 18 months present a particular challenge. There are fears that the cycle of rapid expansion followed by years of stagnation which has prevented sustained growth in the past will be repeated. There are opportunities this time of avoiding the difficulties which have checked growth in the past, but this will not be easy. If it proves possible to break through the stop/go cycle, the confidence engendered, and its effect on investment and on willingness to accept measures to raise efficiency, should substantially improve the prospects for longer term growth prospects for longer term growth.

1,000

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN SOUTH EAST ENGLAND

The Government's conclusions on the recent "South East Study",* prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in consultation with other Departments, are set out in a Command Paper, published concurrently, entitled "South East England".†

The Command Paper outlines the findings concerning expected population growth and the broad strategy of the proposals contained in the comprehensive examination which the Study procontained in the comprehensive examination which the Study provides of the housing and land use problems of Greater London and the South East during the period up to 1981. It concludes that a radical change in the pattern of development is required to secure a better distribution of the inevitable growth and to reduce the dominance of London, and says that in the Government's view this can best be achieved if some of the population and employment increases which would otherwise take place in London and the congested metropolitan region are and the congested metropolitan region are brought about in alternative centres of growth. Accordingly, the need for new and expanded towns to accommodate 1-1½ million people in ways which would provide effective relief for the pressures on London is accepted, and the Paper goes on to discuss the pattern of development in terms of land allocations, long term building programmes, planned expansion schemes, the maintenance of the green belt and quality agricultural land, railway closure proposals, the benefit of improved communications envisaged in the construction of the Channel Tunnel, and the need for consultation with local planning authorities and others concerned before final decisions

On the problem of employment growth, which has been faster in the South East than in any other part of the country, the Command Paper notes that a great part of this growth has been in the service industries such as commerce, building, distribution, transport and other forms of employment closely tied to the populations they serve; there is tight control over expansions of manufacturing industry, particularly in London, and the South East has been an

* The South East Study 1961-1981. H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s. (15s. 10d. including postage).

† South East England. Cmnd. 2308. H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. (11d. including postage).

important source of industry for the development districts. There will certainly be jobs enough for the increased population of the South East and the problem is essentially one of distribution, enough 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 schemes will not be allowed to detract from the efforts to develop other parts of the country, and there will continue to be a rigorous of the reaction. other parts of the country, and there will continue to be a rigorous examination of individual firms' proposals for industrial expansion in the South East. It will be of particular importance, the Paper adds, to secure much more decentralisation of offices from London, and this should be an important source of employment for some of the expansion schemes. The Government has set up the Location of Offices Bureau to encourage and help firms to leave London, and on the basis of the recommendations made by Sir Gilbert Flemming it is pressing ahead with more decentralisation of Governmen

Commenting on the threat that the growth of office employment Commenting on the threat that the growth of office employment in London could exhaust the capacity of the suburban railway lines, the Command Paper points out that preliminary results of a fresh examination by British Railways of their services show that technically their present network could cater for many more commuters, though very considerable changes in the pattern of railway services would be involved. The Victoria line, now under construction, will be an important supplement to London Transport's services. British Railways and London Transport are developing proposals to increase their capacity and the Government will work with them and with the local authorities concerned to will work with them and with the local authorities concerned to 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 implications.

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 programmes published for Central Scotland and the North East (see page 481 of the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE) are now being implemented, and studies of other regions are being prepared. In this way the special needs of individual regions can be identified 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 Monmouthshire in 1963 has recently been presented to Parliament by the Minister for Welsh Affairs. It has been published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2284) and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. 6d. (9s. including postage).

In an introductory chapter the Report notes that the then Prime Minister announced on 5th April 1963 that the Minister for Welsh Affairs, Sir Keith Joseph, was to become responsible for a long-term survey of the future prospects for Wales on which the Government could base its plans for land use and public investment. The survey was to be carried out under the leadership of the Welsh Office of the Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs—to be known in future as the Welsh Office—acting in concert with the other Government Welsh Office—acting in concert with the other Government Departments concerned. The results of this survey will be coordinated by the Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development with those surveys being made for other areas of Great Britain, and it is the Government's intention that 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 occasions 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 House of Commons on 29th July when a new housing programme

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 was made: the benefits of the technical changes in the older industries 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 of The total number of employees rose to the highest ever level of 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 extractive industries continuing to decline. There was also a drop of 1·2 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. More women and girls entered employment and the latest figures available showed that together they formed 30 per cent. of the working 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 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 in the autumn of 1962 indicated that even in that difficult period about one-fifth of the people who came on to the registers returned to employment within two weeks. Many older people, too, find work reasonably quickly. The same survey showed that in the areas concerned about one-quarter of all the people at work were over 50 but that only about one-sixth of those becoming unemployed were over that age. On the other hand, only about a seventh of those restarting work were over 50 so that broadly speaking it were over that age. On the other hand, only about a seventh of those restarting work were over 50 so that, broadly speaking, it appears that someone over 50 is less likely to lose his job than his younger colleagues, but once unemployed he finds it difficult to restart. Nevertheless, there are good indications that many employers are well aware that elderly people have much to offer in

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 growing tendency for boys and girls to continue their education beyond the statutory school-leaving age and the proportion entering industry after the age of 16 was appreciably higher than a year earlier. Unemployment among young persons generally was higher than usual during the first nine months of the year but improved during the autumn, and by December 2,357 were unemployed, compared with 3,038 a year before. Out of 16,538 boys entering employment during the year 4,061 obtained apprenticeships. This was less than in 1962 but interest in the first year apprenticeship training schemes at the Cardiff Government Training Centre continued and the Ministry of Labour has made plans for 1964 to extend and improve training facilities there in plans for 1964 to extend and the winistry of Labour has header plans for 1964 to extend and improve training facilities there in larger and more modern premises and to set up a new centre at Llanelly. These two centres will provide a total of 430 places, 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 craft unions and the Steel Company of Wales which temporarily closed the plant

In a section on Industrial Development the Report notes that the main feature of the year was the notable improvement in the general economic climate which, in Wales, brought rising production and employment without extensive new capital investment.

Figures given in a chapter concerned with agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural industries show that the Principality's agricultural labour force continued to decline. Regular whole-time workers totalled 21,823, a reduction of 576 compared with 1962, while the total of seasonal or temporary workers fell from 7,777

The Report, which is illustrated, also contains sections on education; research; health, housing, planning and public services; social services; communications; cultural activities; and the army

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT

In the March issue of this GAZETTE it was announced, on page 104, that the Industrial Training Act had become law. A 15-page guide entitled "Industrial Training Act 1964: Scope and Objectives" has now been prepared.

In a foreword to the guide the Minister of Labour, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Godber, M.P., commends it to all those interested and in particular, to members of employers' organisations and trade unions. 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 operation of that machinery, however, requires that employers and trade unions show real readiness to re-examine existing arrangements and to accept the changes shown to be necessary. Industrial training boards for the engineering, construction, iron and steel and wool textile industries will be the first to be established and discussions are taking place with other industries. In the meantime the Minister strongly urges that industries do not wait for boards to be established before undertaking a re-appraisal of their existing

Copies of the guide have already been sent to a number of employers' and workers' organisations and to other interested bodies. Others who would like to have copies may obtain them free of charge from Regional Offices of the Ministry of Labour or through local Employment Exchanges.

TRADE UNION (AMALGAMATIONS, ETC.) **ACT 1964**

The Trade Union (Amalgamations, etc.) Bill received the Royal Assent on 25th March and became law as the Trade Union (Amalgamations, etc.) Act 1964. The new Act will be brought into force by Order on a date to be fixed by the Minister of Labour as soon as he has drafted, in consultation with the interests concerned, regulations laying down the detailed procedure to be followed under the Act

The Act will make it easier for unions to amalgamate, that is, to come together to form a new union, or to transfer their engagements to, and become absorbed by, another union which otherwise 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 of members which must vote in the ballot and the size of the majority required to approve the proposed transaction. The new Act retains the ballot but makes it possible for an amalgamation or transfer of engagements to be approved by a simple majority of those voting. Individual unions, if they want to, may choose to adopt stiffer requirements for themselves in their rules.

The Act safeguards the rights of individual members by requiring that each of them must receive a notice explaining the proposed merger before voting takes place. Individual members are also given the right of complaining to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies against alleged irregularities in the voting.

The Act will also simplify the procedure for changes of names of trade unions, providing for these to be made in accordance with 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 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, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 to serve on the appropriate authorities (see Appendix II to "Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963: A General Guide"). Copies of the Order, S.I. 1964 No. 533, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. (11d. including postage), and the guide may also be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.), or from any Employment Exchange.

One form of notice (OSR.7) is prescribed for use in the case of railway premises and certain office premises connected therewith, 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 perso in premises to which the Act applies are required by section 49(1) of the Act to give prior notice to the appropriate authority.

Copies of the prescribed form OSR.1 may be obtained free of charge from enforcing authorities or from any Employment Exchange. Separate arrangements are being made for the distribution 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

OUALCAST 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

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Employment in Great Britain in February

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between January and February 1964, and in comparable recent periods.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS
The table on the next page gives, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-

The employment figures for all dates after June 1963 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1964.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-January and mid-February 1964, together with figures for recent months, for mid-February 1963 and for June of each year from 1959. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the numbers in H.M. Forces and women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

The table on the next page gives, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-February and December 1963 and January and February 1964. The February and December 1963 and January and February 1964. The figures relate to all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the table on this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot be made.

account cannot be made.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning and at the end of the period; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period. Industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the table.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: FEBRUARY 1964

End-June End-June Mid-June 1960 1961 1962 Mid-June Mid-Dec.* Mid-Jan.* Mid-Feb.* Mid-Feb. 1963 999 826 862 670 goods 8.477 8,834 8.800 - 12 8,811 8.852 8 757 8.715 8.788 8.928 1,681 397 1,649 3,401 3,000 685 1,567 370 1,662 3,284 1,617 379 1,683 3,312 1,653 387 1,688 3,367 1,693 403 1,631 3,522 3,032 621 1,432 397 1,655 3,389 nal and scientific services 5,228 4.874 4.947 5.060 5.227 services (excluding catering 1,622 535 809 1,618 536 809 1,649 537 802 1,624 537 806 502 741 530 789 24,046 15,717 8,329 23,736 15,484 8,252 H.M. Forces and Women's Services. 427 410 17 432 414 18 423 406 17

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

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance card

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month) (Thousands) February 1963 December 1963* January 1964* February 1964* Industry Males Females Total Males Females Total Males Females Total Males Females Total 610.6 17.7 628 - 3 585 - 7 17.5 603 - 2 584-5 17.5 602.0 583 - 0 17.5 600 - 5 Food, drink and tobacco 453·5 33·4 86·7 17·8 39·7 21·3 12·1 40·3 31·2 16·4 22·6 77·9 36·8 17·3 354·3 8·3 61·9 33·1 35·9 10·9 4·1 60·0 51·4 4·6 18·3 19·9 22·3 23·6 792·1 40·2 147·9 48·7 74·1 31·1 16·8 97·4 78·2 20·8 40·7 96·9 58·8 40·5 785·9 40·2 147·8 453 · 4 32 · 1 88 · 7 17 · 2 39 · 4 20 · 6 12 · 9 31 · 9 31 · 0 16 · 2 22 · 4 77 · 8 37 · 9 17 · 3 450.7 335-2 42·2 144·5 50·8 75·7 31·9 16·1 95·9 76·7 20·7 40·9 97·0 56·7 39·9 32·1 88·5 17·1 39·0 20·6 12·1 39·6 30·7 16·2 22·6 77·2 37·8 17·2 32·2 89·2 17·5 40·0 20·9 14·1 40·1 31·5 16·2 22·6 79·2 38·8 17·3 Bread and flour confectionery . . 8·1 59·2 31·5 34·7 10·5 3·9 57·5 4·6 18·3 19·1 20·9 23·2 57·8 33·0 36·0 10·6 4·0 55·6 45·5 4·3 Biscuits ... Bacon curing, meat and fish products ... 50·6 75·9 31·8 18·2 100·1 82·9 20·8 40·9 99·1 61·1 40·9 48·1 73·5 31·2 15·8 97·0 75·9 20·7 41·3 96·0 58·3 40·1 Milk products Sugar
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
Fruit and vegetable products
Animal and poultry foods
Food industries not elsewhere specified
Brewing and malting
Other drink industries 4·5 18·7 18·8 20·5 22·9 18·3 19·1 19·9 22·6 Tobacco 371·5 15·9 27·1 6·4 171·1 33·5 18·7 -33·4 30·2 26·3 8·9 509·0 16·5 30·6 8·4 214·4 76·8 26·9 47·0 42·4 31·9 14·1 Chemicals and allied industries 369·9 16·0 26·7 6·3 170·3 34·4 17·6 33·6 29·4 26·6 9·0 139.7 511·2 16·4 31·2 8·6 215·6 75·0 28·4 47·0 43·5 31·7 13·8 139.9 368.9 507·7 16·5 30·6 8·4 214·1 76·5 26·7 47·0 42·2 31·7 14·0 369-4 509 . 8 139.6 368.9 16.0 26.5 6.3 169.8 34.3 17.5 33.5 29.3 26.7 9.0 369·4 16·0 26·5 6·3 169·9 34·4 17·7 33·4 29·2 26·9 9·1 Coke ovens and manufactured fuel ...
Mineral oil refining ... 0.5 4.1 2.2 44.5 41.5 9.7 13.6 13.3 5.4 509·8 16·5 30·8 8·4 215·0 77·3 26·8 47·2 42·1 31·7 14·0 0·5 4·1 2·1 44·3 42·2 9·2 13·5 12·9 5·0 0·5 4·1 2·1 44·7 42·9 9·2 13·6 12·7 5·1 5·0 Mineral oil refining
Lubricating oils and greases
Chemicals and dyes
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations
Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink ... Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. 518·7 257·1 45·2 105·1 45·0 66·3 592·3 281·9 53·7 119·0 55·8 81·9 74·0 24·5 8·4 14·2 11·2 15·7 603·0 289·1 53·3 120·4 57·5 82·7 530·1 265·2 44·5 107·0 46·2 67·2 74·0 24·5 8·3 14·2 11·2 15·8 604·1 289·7 52·8 121·2 57·4 83·0 607·4 291·1 53·3 122·0 57·4 83·6 73·6 24·8 8·5 13·9 10·8 15·6 529·0 264·6 44·9 106·2 46·3 67·0 533·0 266·6 44·9 107·7 46·1 67·7 74·4 24·5 8·4 14·3 11·3 15·9 Iron and steel (general)...
Steel tubes
Iron castings, etc.
Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals... 1,573 · 2 30 · 8 82 · 9 42 · 9 36 · 5 43 · 6 21 · 9 48 · 6 44 · 5 284 · 3 129 · 9 23 · 1 167 · 6 90 · 4 7 · 1 164 · 6 42 · 6 42 · 6 42 · 6 147 · 3 41 · 0 81 · 0 571 - 1 2,144 .: 1,567·3
32·1
79·9
41·8
35·8
43·4
22·4
46·1
42·5
284·2
126·5
22·7
168·2
89·8
7·0
163·2
42·2
42·9
150·7
42·7
83·2 596·3 4·4 14·2 12·6 6·1 7·6 3·1 16·2 47·8 47·8 47·8 8·2 55·9 22·4 30·7 129·4 28·0 68·5 1,565 · 4 32 · 2 79 · 9 41 · 8 35 · 2 43 · 5 22 · 4 45 · 8 42 · 5 283 · 4 126 · 1 22 · 6 168 · 5 89 · 7 6 · 9 162 · 7 42 · 1 151 · 1 42 · 4 83 · 5 2,160·7 36·6 94·1 54·4 41·3 51·0 25·4 52·8 346·5 142·2 28·8 216·2 137·5 15·0 218·8 64·3 73·8 280·5 70·1 151·9 4.5 14.2 12.9 6.3 7.4 3.0 7.2 17.7 62.0 16.7 6.2 46.3 47.6 7.5 56.4 22.5 29.3 116.1 25.2 36.5 94.1 54.4 41.9 51.0 25.5 53.1 59.6 347.3 142.7 28.9 216.0 137.6 15.2 219.1 64.6 73.6 280.1 7151.7 32·5 79·9 42·9 43·6 22·8 45·9 41·8 284·2 126·3 22·5 169·4 89·7 6·9 162·6 43·2 151·3 42·4 83·6 35·3 97·1 55·8 42·8 51·0 24·9 55·8 62·2 346·3 148·6 221·0 65·1 71·9 263·4 66·2 143·1 4·5 14·2 12·7 37·0 94·1 54·9 41·5 51·2 25·8 52·9 58·8 347·6 217·9 137·6 219·0 64·4 74·2 282·7 69·8 152·9 14·2 12·6 6·1 7·5 3·0 7·0 17·0 16·1 63·1 16·1 47·8 8·1 56·1 22·2 30·7 129·4 27·7 68·4 Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery ...
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery 17·0 63·4 16·1 48·5 47·9 8·1 56·4 22·3 31·0 131·4 27·4 69·3 Industrial plant and steelwork..

Ordnance and small arms

Other mechanical engineering..

Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments

Watches and clocks

Flectrical machinery Electrical machinery
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus
Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances ...
Other electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering ... 208·5 151·6 56·9 209·9 151·6 58·3 220 · 2 159 · 6 60 · 6 198·0 142·8 55·2 198·4 143·7 54·7 209 · 6 150 · 8 58 · 8 209 - 4 151·1 58·3 Vehicles

Motor vehicle manufacturing

Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing

Aircraft manufacturing and repairing

Locomotives and railway track equipment

Railway carriages and wagons, etc.

Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc. 866·9 437·9 30·2 271·1 59·2 62·1 6·4 117·1 60·9 7·8 38·3 4·1 3·8 2·2 751·7 402·4 19·7 223·9 48·1 53·7 3·9 868·6 463·2 27·5 262·3 52·1 57·5 6·0 752·7 404·0 19·7 224·1 47·9 53·1 3·9 751·2 380·6 21·6 231·5 54·9 58·6 4·0 115·7 57·3 8·6 39·6 752·9 401·4 19·8 224·4 48·9 54·4 4·0 870·0 462·3 27·6 262·7 53·0 58·2 6·2 869 · 8 465 · 2 27 · 3 262 · 6 51 · 9 56 · 8 6 · 0 60·8 7·8 38·4 4·0 3·8 2·1 4·3 3·5 2·4 361·1 16·8 5·4 27·5 32·2 14·9 16·0 248·3 555·2 24·3 11·5 43·9 43·6 35·0 28·2 368·7 546·3 24·7 11·3 44·3 42·6 34·3 28·4 360·7 367·4 16·4 5·8 27·2 33·4 15·1 16·1 253·4 368·0 16·4 5·9 27·3 33·5 15·1 16·0 253·8 557·3 24·3 11·5 44·2 43·7 35·2 28·1 370·3 368·5 16·5 5·7 27·5 33·5 15·2 16·2 253·9 189·8 7·9 6·0 16·9 10·2 20·2 12·3 116·3 558·3 24·4 11·7 44·4 43·7 35·4 28·5 370·2 185.2 10·4 19·4 12·4 Wire and wire manufactures 112.4 366·3 33·0 39·0 43·0 88·7 8·7 4·7 37·4 3·8 21·9 7·6 9·6 50·5 18·4 422.3 788 · 6 42 · 2 104 · 6 100 · 5 189 · 3 17 · 9 11 · 8 123 · 2 8 · 3 38 · 9 21 · 4 29 · 9 73 · 9 26 · 7 368 · 6 34 · 4 38 · 6 42 · 2 89 · 1 8 · 8 4 · 5 38 · 2 3 · 6 22 · 6 8 · 0 9 · 6 50 · 3 18 · 7 419·0 9·4 63·2 54·9 99·2 8·5 6·7 89·4 4·4 17·1 14·3 19·7 23·8 8·4 787 · 6 43 · 8 101 · 8 97 · 1 188 · 3 11 · 2 127 · 6 8 · 0 39 · 7 22 · 3 74 · 1 27 · 1 Textiles 368·6 34·6 38·8 42·1 89·1 8·8 4·5 38·3 3·6 22·5 8·0 9·5 50·0 18·8 784 · 4 44 · 0 101 · 9 96 · 6 187 · 3 17 · 2 11 · 1 126 · 9 8 · 0 39 · 6 22 · 1 28 · 9 73 · 6 27 · 2 786·3 44·2 102·4 97·4 187·0 17·0 11·1 127·6 7·9 39·6 22·2 29·1 73·7 27·1 Production of man-made fibres
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. 9·2 65·6 57·5 100·6 34·7 38·9 42·6 89·1 8·6 4·5 38·4 3·6 22·6 8·0 9·7 50·1 18·8 9·5 63·5 54·8 97·9 8·4 6·6 89·2 4·3 17·0 14·2 19·4 23·6 8·3 9·4 63·1 54·5 98·2 8·4 6·6 88·6 4·4 17·1 19·4 23·6 8·4 Woollen and worsted ... Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods 85·8 4·5 17·0 13·8 20·3 23·4 8·3 Carpets
Narrow fabrics
Made-up textiles
Textile finishing Leather, leather goods and fur ...
Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery
Leather goods ... 35·9 23·0 8·7 4·2 26·1 6·6 15·1 4·4 36·1 23·0 9·2 3:9 36·0 22·9 9·2 3·9 62·0 29·6 24·2 62·0 29·6 23·8 26·2 6·6 15·2 62·1 29·5 24·4 62·3 29·6 24·4 26·1 6·6 15·2 36·0 23·0 9·1 407·0 22·4 92·6 48·5 41·1 100·9 9·6 33·5 58·4 Clothing and footwear

Weatherproof outerwear

Men's and boys' tailored outerwear

Women's and girls' tailored outerwear

Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.

Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.

Hats, caps, millinery 148·1 7·5 34·0 20·4 7·2 13·4 4·5 8·7 52·4 555·1 29·9 126·6 68·9 48·3 114·3 14·1 42·2 110·8 146·1 7·4 33·2 19·8 7·2 13·7 4·3 8·6 51·9 397·2 22·7 87·9 47·6 39·7 97·2 9·1 33·2 59·8 543·3 30·1 121·1 67·4 46·9 110·9 13·4 41·8 111·7 145·7 7·2 33·2 19·7 7·2 13·6 4·3 8·6 51·9 540·5 29·6 120·5 67·4 46·9 109·9 13·3 41·5 111·4 145·6 7·2 33·2 19·8 7·2 13·6 4·3 8·5 51·8 395·7 22·7 87·5 47·9 39·9 95·9 9·0 32·9 59·9 541·3 29·9 120·7 67·7 47·1 109·5 13·3 41·4 111·7 394·8 22·4 87·3 47·7 39·7 96·3 9·0 32·9 59·5 Hats, caps, millinery
Other dress industries Footwear.. 77·8 6·9 34·6 19·7 1·6 15·0 257·9 66·4 30·0 57·7 15·5 88·3 267·3 66·0 29·4 59·2 15·7 97·0 266·4 65·8 29·3 59·0 15·6 96·7 343·2 72·6 63·4 78·5 17·1 111·6 77·8 6·8 36·1 18·7 1·6 14·6 335·7 73·2 66·1 76·4 17·1 102·9 345·1 72·9 64·0 78·9 17·3 112·0 266·4 65·7 29·2 59·1 15·7 96·7 76·9 6·7 34·1 19·6 1·6 14·9 343·3 72·4 63·3 78·7 17·3 111·6 76.8 6.8 34.1 19.5 1.5 14.9 Abrasives and other building materials 57.6 12.7 20.7 8.4 4.5 5.6 5.7 286·3 95·0 98·2 17·9 31·5 23·4 20·3 Timber, furniture, etc.
Timber
Furniture and upholstery
Bedding, etc.
Shop and office fitting
Wooden containers and baskets 226·6 79·9 77·7 9·1 26·4 18·3 15·2 56·0 12·1 19·8 8·3 4·4 5·9 5·5 282·6 92·0 97·5 17·4 30·8 24·2 20·7 229·4 82·3 77·9 9·7 26·8 18·0 14·7 229·2 82·3 77·6 9·7 27·0 17·9 14·7 286·1 94·8 97·9 17·8 31·6 23·5 20·5 287·0 95·0 98·6 18·1 31·3 23·6 20·4 57·1 12·7 20·6 8·2 4·5 5·5 5·6 228 · 8 82 · 0 77 · 3 9 · 7 27 · 0 18 · 0 14 · 8

Wooden containers and baskets

Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures...

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

	135,1713	136715	1 1 1 1 1 1		330 VI3	00111	171753	349 3.0			(2.10	usurius)
Industry	Fe	bruary 19	63	De	cember 19	963*	Ja	nuary 196	4*	Fe	bruary 196	54*
ALL AND	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc	407·9	214·7	622·6	411·2	217·1	628·3	409·8	213·9	623·7	410·0	214·1	624·1
	75·6	22·3	97·9	75·7	22·2	97·9	75·5	22·2	97·7	75·0	22·1	97·1
	32·8	33·2	66·0	34·3	34·0	68·3	34·1	33·2	67·3	34·3	33·3	67·6
	34·4	36·1	70·5	36·0	37·1	73·1	36·1	36·5	72·6	36·2	36·6	72·8
	107·2	30·5	137·7	107·3	30·7	138·0	106·4	30·3	136·7	107·0	30·5	137·5
	157·9	92·6	250·5	157·9	93·1	251·0	157·7	91·7	249·4	157·5	91·6	249·1
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	187·2	119·0	306·2	192·9	125·7	318·6	192·7	123·1	315·8	193·0	123·0	316·0
	87·4	36·8	124·2	90·0	38·4	128·4	90·2	38·4	128·6	90·4	38·6	129·0
	12·3	3·8	16·1	11·8	3·6	15·4	11·8	3·5	15·3	11·8	3·5	15·3
	7·7	7·4	15·1	7·7	7·7	15·4	7·6	7·7	15·3	7·7	7·7	15·4
	12·4	19·1	31·5	12·4	21·3	33·7	12·2	19·6	31·8	12·2	19·2	31·4
	5·5	6·5	12·0	5·2	6·2	11·4	5·1	6·1	11·2	5·1	6·0	11·1
	41·0	31·2	72·2	45·4	34·6	80·0	45·6	34·3	79·9	45·7	34·4	80·1
	20·9	14·2	35·1	20·4	13·9	34·3	20·2	13·5	33·7	20·1	13·6	33·7
Total, all manufacturing 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	5,889 · 5	2,776 · 7	8,666 · 2
Construction	1,210 · 5	79.8	1,290 · 3	1,472 · 4	80.0	1,552 · 4	1,464 · 4	80.0	1,544 · 4	1,473 · 4	80.0	1,553 · 4
Gas, electricity and water	349·0	47·8	396·8	353·6	49·4	403·0	353·8	49·3	403·1	353·4	49·4	402·8
	111·5	15·7	127·2	109·8	16·2	126·0	109·9	16·2	126·1	109·8	16·2	126·0
	199·9	29·2	229·1	205·4	30·3	235·7	205·6	30·2	235·8	205·4	30·3	235·7
	37·6	2·9	40·5	38·4	2·9	41·3	38·3	2·9	41·2	38·2	2·9	41·1
Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	222·3	45·3	267·6	220·0	44·1	264·1	218·6	43·8	262·4	218·2	43·5	261·7
	178·4	15·6	194·0	185·9	16·4	202·3	184·4	15·7	200·1	184·0	16·0	200·0
Distributive trades	1,378·3	1,514·5	2,892·8	1,389·2	1,635·9	3,025·1	1,374·6	1,542·9	2,917·5	1,368·5	1,528 · 4	2,896·9
	353·8	199·6	553·4	355·2	200·8	556·0	350·8	197·0	547·8	350·0	196 · 2	546·2
	795·2	1,245·1	2,040·3	800·3	1,365·2	2,165·5	790·3	1,276·1	2,066·4	785·3	1,262 · 3	2,047·6
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	133·0	36·6	169·6	131·0	36·2	167·2	130·6	36·1	166·7	130·2	36·3	166·5
	96·3	33·2	129·5	102·7	33·7	136·4	102·9	33·7	136·6	103·0	33·6	136·6
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	67·5	66·3	133·8	68.6	65·5	134·1	69·6	65·4	135·0	69·9	65·4	135·3
	31·0	19·1	50·1	31.4	20·0	51·4	31·1	20·1	51·2	31·6	20·7	52·3
	16·8	24·7	41·5	18.3	30·3	48·6	18·1	29·9	48·0	18·5	30·2	48·7
	186·8	344·1	530·9	179.7	330·7	510·4	177·5	325·3	502·8	177·3	323·5	500·8
	30·1	90·9	121·0	29.7	91·3	121·0	29·5	89·9	119·4	29·5	90·2	119·7
	11·9	34·4	46·3	11.3	33·9	45·2	11·4	33·2	44·6	11·5	33·4	44·9
	316·7	68·4	385·1	319.3	73·6	392·9	318·1	73·4	391·5	318·4	74·2	392·6
	12·1	3·9	16·0	11.6	4·2	15·8	11·5	4·1	15·6	11·6	4·3	15·9

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN FEBRUARY 1964

The following table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries† in the week ended 15th February 1964. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

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

4 103-6 100-4 100-2 98-4 100-3			d number o			Page 1	Estimated nu	imber of o	operatives or	n short-tim	deputing si
- 4-90 A-901 8-101 1-001 1-	Esti- mated total	2-501	Per-		overtime rked	102.4	1000 0		Total	Hou	s lost
Industry	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all operatives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week	Working part of week	Total on short- time	as per- centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	553 107	160·4 35·7	29·0 33·4	1,296 270	8·1 7·6	0.3	1.8	2.1	0.4	30	14.6
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	296 125	74·0 32·9	25·0 26·3	732 364	9·9 11·0	prosents and the control of the cont	0.000 til 1.516 T-50	dbridge of	÷	20 30 048 20 07 048	and othories avong Eric to south
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	458 218 97	134·9 37·2 42·5	29·5 17·1 43·8	1,237 368 370	9·2 9·9 8·7	0·2 0·2 —	1·4 1·0 0·2	1·6 1·2 0·2	0·3 0·6 0·2	20 17 2	11·9 14·5 10·9
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	1,460 889 571	614·0 426·4 187·6	42·1 48·0 32·9	4,867 3,446 1,421	7·9 8·1 7·6	0·4 0·1 0·3	1·6 0·4 1·2	2·0 0·5 1·5	0·1 0·1 0·3	29 6 23	15·0 12·6 15·6
Vehicles	622 369	249·7 160·0	40·1 43·4	1,852 1,230	7·4 7·7		5·6 3·4	5·6 3·4	0.9	70 24	12·4 7·1
ing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	20 148	4·9 65·2	24·5 44·1	30 507	6·1 7·8		1.8	1·8 0·2	9·0 0·1	44	24·2 8·5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	417	155.2	37.2	1,248	8.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	13	14.5
Textiles	650 177 158 107 59	137·7 18·7 47·8 15·3 24·5	21·2 10·6 30·3 14·3 41·5	1,102 130 423 85 217	8·0 7·0 8·9 5·5 8·8	0·6 0·3 0·2	4·3 0·4 0·6 2·1 1·0	4·9 0·7 0·6 2·3 1·0	0·8 0·4 0·4 2·1 1·7	61 17 5 24 9	12·4 25·1 8·0 10·3 9·5
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	11.5	26.1	85	7.4	_	0.1	0.1	0.2	1	14.0
Clothing and footwear	436 95	45·7 14·7	10·5 15·5	223 64	4·9 4·4	0.2	4·2 1·9	4·4 1·9	1·0 2·0	36 11	8·3 5·6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	260	82.0	31.5	782	9.5	1/4	1.2	1.2	0.5	11	8.7
Timber, furniture, etc Bedding, etc	207 13	74·8 2·1	36·1 16·2	570 16	7·6 7·9	0.1	2·1 1·0	2·2 1·0	1.1	26 12	11·6 12·1
Paper, printing and publishing Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc Other printing, publishing, etc	417 73 160	158·6 32·8 61·9	38·0 44·9 38·7	1,287 244 483	8·1 7·4 7·8	0.1	0·2 	0.3	0.1	3 =	11:1
Other manufacturing industries	231 97	72·9 32·0	31·6 33·0	635 273	8·7 8·5	0.1	0·8 0·4	0·9 0·4	0·4 0·4	7 2	7·9 5·6
Total, all manufacturing industries†	6,051	1,971 · 4	32.6	15,916	8.1	2.1	24.1	26.2	0.4	307	11.7

^{*} 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.

^{*} 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.

[†] Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing) and also for broad industrial groups within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups are likely to be less reliable. A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness, holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in Table II.

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

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

(Average 1962 = 100)								6.4		3-6		BUTTE			(A	verage 19	62 = 100
THE THE PARTY OF	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing						All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·2	98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·5	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·2	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·2	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·8	195 195	1		282 83		103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·8	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·8	103·8 103·7 102·5 103·2 102·5 101·1 100·0 100·0
Week ended: 1963 January 19 February 16 March 16 April 27 May 18 June 15 July 20*† August 17† September 14 October 19 November 16* December 14	98·5 97·8 98·0 99·7 100·0 100·0 94·6 82·5 101·3 101·9 102·0 102·3	98·4 97·7 97·7 98·7 98·9 98·7 94·0 80·8 100·0 101·1 101·8 102·2	99·9 99·3 99·2 101·3 101·8 87·5 88·0 102·9 103·1 102·8 103·3	100·4 99·3 99·3 101·2 100·7 100·3 91·7 79·4 100·6 101·3 101·7	95·4 94·7 95·3 97·3 97·7 100·7 92·0 101·8 102·0 100·9	98·2 97·5 98·3 100·0 100·4 100·5 96·4 82·7 102·1 102·5 103·1 103·3	196	Fe M An M Ju Ju An See Oo N	eek e muary ebruar arch pril 2 ay 18 ane 15 aly 20 ugust eptem ctober ovem ecember 2 arch pril 2 arch pril 2 ay 18 ane 15 aly 20 ugust eptem ctober ovem ecember 2 arch pril 2	y 19 ry 16 16 7 3 5 * 17 ber 1 r 19 ber 1	4	98·4 98·4 98·6 99·4 99·8 100·0 100·5 100·5 100·5	98·4 98·5 99·0 99·5 100·0 99·9 100·0 100·3	98.6 99.0 98.6 100.0 100.7 100.6 100.8 100.9 101.5 100.8	99·3 99·2 99·5 100·2 100·6 101·1 100·8 101·0 101·3 101·2 101·4	98·3 98·5 98·6 99·5 99·8 100·7 101·1 102·3 99·9 99·9	98·3 98·3 98·8 99·5 99·9 100·1 100·6 100·9 100·8 101·1 101·1
1964 January 18 February 15	100·6 101·1	101·1 101·8	102·6 102·9	100·4 100·8	95·4 94·7	101·7 102·2	196		nuary		100	100·0 100·3	100·2 100·6	100·6 100·7	100·8 101·1	98·3 98·3	100·4 100·7

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 ‡

			Spirital Company	State of the State			Service and the service of		A Party State of the last
Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Mon
January						101.2	98.5	100.6	January
February	105 - 6	104.2	99.2	105.5	103.9	102.8	97.8	101 - 1	Februar
March						102.3	98.0		March
April	106.9	103 - 4	101 - 5	106.0	106.3	102.4	99.7	100 - 100	April
May	106.5	103.0	102.4	105 - 3	105 - 1	102.7	100.0	100 May 1997	May
June	_	100			106-1	102.4	100-0	100	June
July	_				93.3	96.6	94.6	Marie San	July
August	103 - 1	98.5	100 - 1	102-3	101.0	83.4	82.5	_	August
September	_	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the Concession, Name of Street, or other pa			105.4	102.3	101-3	(D 200 () ()	Septem
October	104.5	100.9	105 - 2	107 - 1	104 - 8	101.9	101.9	to bodes	Octobe
November	106.4	101.6	106-1	106.7	104.5	101.3	102-0		Novem
December	-30	NOTIFIED OF			100000	100 - 7	102.3	S. Lauren	Decemb

1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 103.1 102.7 101.4 103.6 100.4 104.1 102.4 103.6 102.0

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 ±

* Figures for dates after June 1963 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1964. The figures from November 1963 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1964 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

† In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers and, from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962 and 1963 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962–3 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1962–3 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962–3 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962–3 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher, and the index for August 1963 approximately 14 points higher.

‡ Figures for 1956 are shown on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 41. Radiographer. 4th edition, December 1963. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.); No. 116. Civil Aviation. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). Ministry of Labour.

Economic Situation.—Economic Report 1963. Supplement to Economic Trends, No. 125. March 1964. H.M. Treasury. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.); Government Expenditure Below the Line, 1964—65. Cmnd. 2295. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.); Preliminary Estimates of National Icome and Balance of Payments, 1963. Cmnd. 2328.

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. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

Regional Planning.—The South East Study, 1961–1981. Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Price 15s. (15s. 11d.); South East England. Cmnd. 2308. Price 8d. (11d.).—See page 150.

Wales.—Wales and Monmouthshire. Report on Developments and overnment Action, 1963. Cmnd. 2284. Price 8s. 6d. (9s.).—See

Unemployment at 16th March 1964

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 16th March 1964 were:—

a Dot Par	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	301,311 7,592	12,289 276	92,786 1,904	9,012 216	415,398 9,988
Total	308,903	12,565	94,690	9,228	425,386
Change since 10th February	-25,539	-3,256	-7,726	-2,165	-38,686

At 16th March 49,691 married women were registered as

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 16th March was 412,903 consisting of 311,977 males and 100,926 females.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 16th March 1964 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in we	eks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	***	31,587 17,800	2,842 1,680	8,669 6,382	1,791 1,226	44,889 27,088
Up to 2	pless.	49,387	4,522	15,051	3,017	71,977
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5		14,634 11,023 10,063	1,118 798 659	5,694 4,415 4,261	857 556 510	22,303 16,792 15,493
Over 2, up to 5		35,720	2,575	14,370	1,923	54,588
Over 5, up to 8	01.0	24,393	1,350	10,984	1,067	37,794
Over 8	190	191,811	3,842	52,381	3,005	251,039
Total	1	301,311	12,289	92,786	9,012	415,398

The rate of unemployment at 16th March was 1.9 per cent. and at 10th February it was 2.0 per cent.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1964

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

		G	reat Britai	n		Const.	
		olly ployed*	Tempo	prarily pped†	Total	United Kingdom total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		TOOLSON .	
953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800	
)55	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500	
56	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100	
57	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200	
058	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900	
059	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200 360,400	512,100 392,800	
060	248,200	97,500	11,600 23,300	3,100 5,300	340,700	376,800	
	226,300 321,900	85,800 110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900	
162	393,900	126,700	46,300	6,400	573,300	612,300	
964:—	373,700	120,700	40,300	0,400	313,300	012,300	
13th Jan	363,543	114,487	20,120	2,592	500,742	540,353	
10th Feb	344,308	111,460	5,955	2,349	464,072	502,877	
16th Mar	313,600	101,798	7,868	2,120	425,386	461,891	

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment‡, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 16th March 1964.

	T Less	Whol	ly unemplo	yed*		30 1	Temp		Total unemployed				
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	49,505 25,177 16,693 26,246 23,591 49,052 34,710 59,189 17,148	1,629 827 439 748 731 1,794 2,001 3,342 778	12,139 6,438 5,447 7,617 6,211 15,428 9,592 23,762 6,152	929 637 532 563 802 1,132 1,257 2,185 975	64,202 33,079 23,111 35,174 31,335 67,406 47,560 88,478 25,053	296 205 126 1,723 524 682 810 3,036 190	12 6 1 66 10 11 37 127 6	78 89 52 336 293 475 167 384 30	6 15 2 16 72 22 37 40 6	392 315 181 2,141 899 1,190 1,051 3,587 232	51,442 26,215 17,259 28,783 24,856 51,539 37,558 65,694 18,122	13,152 7,179 6,033 8,532 7,378 17,057 11,053 26,371 7,163	64,594 33,394 23,292 37,315 32,234 68,596 48,611 92,065 25,285
Great Britain	301,311	12,289	92,786	9,012	415,398	7,592	276	1,904	216	9,988	321,468	103,918	425,386
Northern Ireland	25,190	1,061	9,251	533	36,035	103	R -	343	24	470	26,354	10,151	36,50
United Kingdom	326,501	13,350	102,037	9,545	451,433	7,695	276	2,247	240	10,458	347,822	114,069	461,89

Percentage rate of				SDOINGO PROPERTY	Dura		Wholly unemployed						
Region		employmen		No. of the last	Ma	ales	2 -	Females					"school-leavers"
Pot and the said Albana St.	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 10th February
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·4 1·6 2·0 1·2 1·7 2·7 4·2 4·7 2·6	0·6 0·8 1·3 0·7 1·0 1·5 2·6 3·4 2·4	1·1 1·3 1·8 1·0 1·5 2·3 3·7 4·2 2·6	11,620 5,830 3,177 4,687 4,643 8,790 4,362 8,186 2,614	7,530 3,158 1,863 3,455 3,334 6,303 3,716 6,907 2,029	4,711 2,114 1,297 2,329 1,945 4,285 2,783 4,998 1,281	27,273 14,902 10,795 16,523 14,400 31,468 25,850 42,440 12,002	4,018 1,487 1,036 1,610 1,518 2,715 1,532 3,213 939	2,808 1,317 906 1,545 1,258 2,597 1,483 3,398 981	1,841 941 687 1,027 804 2,095 1,139 2,767 750	4,401 3,330 3,350 3,998 3,433 9,153 6,695 16,569 4,457	64,035 32,993 23,038 35,046 31,195 67,223 47,006 87,541 24,826	- 8,064 - 2,081 - 2,790 - 5,214 - 2,505 5,251 - 4,331 - 5,515 - 2,575
Great Britain	2.2	1.3	1.9	53,909	38,295	25,743	195,653	18,068	16,293	12,051	55,386	412,903	- 38,326
Northern Ireland	8.5	5.6	7.4	3,031	5,	625	17,595	1,040	2,	466	6,278	-	Totalett.

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 159.
† The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.
‡ Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employees and unemployed).

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 16th March 1964 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment was given on pages 134–135 of the April 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

	r	Numbe egisters a	rs of per t 16th M	rsons on larch 196	4	Per-		I	Numbe egisters a	ers of per t 16th M		i4	Per-
To be a series and the series are series are series are series are series and the series are s	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*	Tages par resident for the control of the control o	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	employ
Princ	ipal To	owns (by	Regio	n)		Tax es	Development	District	s (by R	egion)–	-contin	ued	0000 E
London and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove	37,590 2,094 708	8,675 561 390	1,695 84 93	47,960 2,739 1,191	210 8 —	1·0 2·9 1·6	South Western—continued Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	217 673	174 230	25 29	416 932	2 16	5·4 6·9
Eastern and Southern Bedford	398 1,839 282 721 407 1,621 275	109 511 51 254 70 289 63	23 56 10 35 23 33 16	530 2,406 343 1,010 500 1,943 354	5 3 — 3 1	1·1 2·4 0·5 1·6 0·6 2·2 0·4	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston Widnes	506 498 20,352 85 459	549 6,101 66 345	53 1,678 7 38	1,100 28,131 158 842	23 233 233 2 9	3·3 4·5 2·4 3·9
†Portsmouth †Reading	2,228 427 395 2,996 960 274	643 136 93 371 152 92	156 42 25 102 32 33	3,027 605 513 3,469 1,144 399	4 3 - 1	2·1 0·8 0·5 2·5 2·1 0·6	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington	636	498	88	1,222	30	4.2
South Western †Bristol	2,564 655 587 1,402 506	578 119 235 626 172	125 20 64 56 85	3,267 794 886 2,084 763	4 7 7 7	1·3 1·7 1·5 2·3 1·2	Thornaby	4,322 1,339 307 1,227	1,304 253 94 288	526 81 49 185	6,152 1,673 450 1,700	45 8 14 26	3·5 5·4 3·5 4·4
Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent †Chesterfield Coventry †Derby Leicester †Mansfield Northampton	5,701 162 944 1,366 1,019 1,168 461 359	1,311 129 260 605 364 239 169 69	198 17 70 87 39 52 31 18	7,210 308 1,274 2,058 1,422 1,459 661 446	346 	1·1 1·0 1·6 1·1 1·2 0·7 1·1	Consett Darlington Durham Guisborough Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Loftus Prudhoe Saltburn Seaham	482 791 683 60 1,595 566 119 86 182 325	82 269 40 13 574 255 40 16 78 202	56 48 63 ———————————————————————————————————	620 1,108 786 73 2,275 921 159 107 260 568	174 21 1 	4·4 3·1 2·2 2·9 3·1 6·0 5·1 3·8 3·1 6·5 3·6
†Nottingham Oldbury Peterborough Smethwick †Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	3,734 91 326 222 2,040 514 325 692 369	602 36 212 18 609 145 62 424 65	159 32 6 90 41 22 51 8	4,495 127 570 246 2,739 700 409 1,167 442	630 13 3 23 125 18 73 19	1·8 0·4 1·1 0·6 1·8 1·1 0·9 1·0	Seaton Delaval Spennymoor Stanley and Lanchester Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Washington Station Tyneside Whitby Whitehaven and Cleator Moor	161 605 726 4,370 11,510 421 798	59 82 154 863 2,885 56 248	32 64 69 296 936 28	252 751 949 5,529 15,331 505	34 191 108 22	5·8 3·8 10·1 4·6
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire †Barnsley	1,013 1,925 349 1,397 1,452	267 253 46 313 220	45 57 5 115 104	1,325 2,235 400 1,825 1,776	71 20 11 17	1·8 1·3 1·3 2·2 2·8	Wingate	2,276 269	51 854 66	77 18	3,207 353	114 237	4·6 4·6 3·2 14·6
Halifax Huddersfield †Hull Leds Lincoln Rotherham Scunthorpe	423 477 3,249 2,666 593 625 339 2,349	70 178 595 420 124 104 482 633	9 10 146 117 50 102 82 91	502 665 3,990 3,203 767 831 903 3,073	13 24 21 40 — 42 1 46	1·0 0·7 2·5 1·2 1·5 1·5 1·8	Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders Cumnock Dumbarton Dundee and Broughty Ferry	1,315 888 443 1,205	869 359 311 614	107 136 59 196	2,291 1,383 813 2,015	3 1 2 67	6·7 4·8 5·6 8·0 2·9
Wakefield York	2,349 287 686	120 187	19 60	426 933	46	0·8 1·4	Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing.	1,252	1,141	253	2,665	61 57	5.4
North Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	171 506 515 1,906 1,105	80 116 307 753 158	5 20 15 53	256 642 837 2,712 1,326	5 26 16 41 33	1·0 2·0 1·5 5·0 1·6	Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonny- bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow Girvan	1,009 139	1,181 49	95 41	2,285 229	36 23	3·8 7·0
Burnley	471 215 300 7,148 1,284	162 40 235 869 174	63 26 7 30 269 56	659 262 565 8,286 1,514	20 29 	1.6 0.8 1.9 } 1.7	loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glasgow Highlands and Islands Kilsyth	22,459 1,988 4,864 140	5,706 1,081 1,208 103	1,557 364 716 24	29,722 3,433 6,788 267	127 8 665 1	4·9 7·7 7·9 3·0
†Oldham	975 871 498 736 828 410	251 403 62 751 299 310	21 39 10 51 51 13	1,247 1,313 570 1,538 1,178 733	21 9 14 7 119 5	1·3 1·6 1·1 2·6 1·5 1·2	Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew	1,471 143 4,672 1,315	1,180 49 3,196	214 9 368 109	2,865 201 8,236 2,367	20 112 3	5·7 6·6 5·4 3·2
Wigan	977	287	16	1,280	19	2.9	Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay	2,012 219	460 64	170 20	2,642 303	1,079	10·6 10·5
†Carlisle Scotland †Edinburgh	4,009	920	181	1,029 5,110	11	2.5	Sanquhar	86 247 337	80 174 142	15 26 50	181 447 529	3 43	7·0 6·7 8·7
Wales †Cardiff • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,891 613 1,554	470 129 417	169 95 104	3,530 837 2,075	68 31 28	2·3 1·2 3·3	Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera Anglesey	312 629	345 192	29 75	686 896		4·0 7·2
Develop	ment D	istricts	(by Reg	gion)			Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorreion, Kidwelly	947	277	97	1,321	11	4.3
South Western Bideford	240 507 67 911 61	78 169 41 102 19	15 25 10 23	333 701 118 1,036 80	12 3 - 1	4·0 4·7 6·2 10·8 14·5	Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Rhyl	716 595 342 964 438	402 118 203 313 123	57 20 52 41 23	1,175 733 597 1,318 584	13 - - 1	2·9 3·0 6·1 3·7 4·2
Helston	136 166 229	62 85 89	20 11 15	218 262 333	5 3	5·0 7·6 6·4	Total, all Development	1000000	38,926	9,951	161,358	3,953	4.6

[•] Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employee and unemployed) at mid-1962.

† Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 500 of the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: MARCH 1964

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 16th March 1964, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each watford, Herts.

	Sycient.	Great Britain					. Doriso		tonaded at the end of each period.			
Industry .	unem	olly ployed g casuals)	Tempo		SERVED OF	Total	o established		ited Kingdo (all classes)			
nar an kongrama kaslodovski sekasepi nara an kongrama kaslodovski sekasepi nara an kongrama	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
griculture, forestry, fishing	12,431 9,375 2,749	2,165 2,127 16	3,839 187 3,587	186 184 2	16,270 9,562 6,336	2,351 2,311 18	18,621 11,873 6,354	19,905 13,049 6,438	2,500 2,458 20	22,405 15,507 6,458		
ining and quarrying	7,464 6,664	208 155	14 5	3	7,478 6,669	211 155	7,689 6,824	7,682 6,674	213 155	7,895 6,829		
ood, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213-229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	9,129 1,897 4,823 1,994 415	6,417 646 4,602 977 192	45 2 41 2	280 3 193 84	9,174 1,899 4,864 1,996 415	6,697 649 4,795 1,061 192	15,871 2,548 9,659 3,057 607	9,998 2,070 5,373 2,081 474	7,605 716 5,256 1 084 549	17,603 2,786 10,629 3,165 1,023		
hemicals and allied industries		1,605 85 428	6 2 4	28 - 5	5,349 1,207 2,429	1,633 85 433	6,982 1,292 2,862	5,444 1,210 2,491	1,661 91 448	7,105 1,301 2,939		
Ietal manufacture	F F44	741 470	545 543	54 50	7,362 6,054	795 520	8,157 6,574	7,430 6,111	797 521	8,227 6,632		
ngineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering* (331–352) Radio and other electronic apparatus	15,813 11,210 1,359 730 2,514	5,441 2,294 1,074 560 1,513	195 177 3 13 2	63 34 — 22 7	16,008 11,387 1,362 743 2,516	5,504 2,328 1,074 582 1,520	21,512 13,715 2,436 1,325 4,036	16,748 11,831 1,496 768 2,653	5,848 2,448 1,151 621 1,628	22,596 14,279 2,647 1,389 4,281		
hipbuilding and marine engineering	13,116 12,099	270 208	56 51	9 9	13,172 12,150	279 217	13,451 12,367	13,872 12,728	296 232	14,168 12,960		
ehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	2,259 351 1,181	884 473 71 249 63	1,287 694 571 15 7	78 46 32 —	6,729 2,953 922 1,196 1,551	962 519 103 249 63	7,691 3,472 1,025 1,445 1,614	6,845 3,003 929 1,245 1,559	1,005 528 104 278 64	7,850 3,531 1,033 1,523 1,623		
[etal goods not elsewhere specified	8913	1,928	81	21 499	5,564	1,949	7,513	5,688	2,000	7,688 14,159		
Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,086 629 1,385 455 363	4,874 873 687 974 134 735	323 23 6 22 — 131	29 50 157 34 146	6,199 1,109 635 1,407 455 494	5,373 902 737 1,131 168 881	11,572 2,011 1,372 2,538 623 1,375	7,149 1,500 854 1,440 457 537	7,010 1,457 992 1,178 207 980	2,957 1,846 2,618 664 1,517		
Textile finishing	791 695	357 295	135	62	926 718	302	1,345 1,020	1,020 736	511 328	1,531 1,064		
othing and footwear	192	3,909 399	173 57	179 56	1,945 539	4,088 455	6,033 994	2,046 543	5,186 488	7,232 1,031		
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass	1,302	889 160 307 296	58 7 40 3	93 3 83 4	4,442 1,309 747 1,015	982 163 390 300	5,424 1,472 1,137 1,315	4,673 1,403 761 1,027	1,019 170 406 310	5,692 1,573 1,167 1,337		
imber, furniture, etc	1,433	594 118 199	312 12 256	27 1 12	4,029 1,445 1,576	621 119 211	4,650 1,564 1,787	4,221 1,518 1,644	657 126 232	4,878 1,644 1,876		
aper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481–483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	1,353	2,115 1,196 919	30 24 6	5 2 3	2,967 1,377 1,590	2,120 1,198 922	5,087 2,575 2,512	3,062 1,404 1,658	2,246 1,274 972	5,308 2,678 2,630		
Pher manufacturing industries	1,294	1,885 396 403	27 2 10	78 3 21	3,284 1,296 854	1,963 399 424	5,247 1,695 1,278	3,382 1,324 866	2,066 438 427	5,448 1,762 1,293		
otal, all manufacturing industries	. 83,781	31,847	3,161	1,421	86,942	33,268	120,210	91,294	37,724	129,018		
onstruction	. 61,220	545	222	1	61,442	546	61,988	70,399	607	71,000		
Appropriate the second property and the second second second	. 3,273	204	19	26	3,292 26,182	206	3,498 28,483	3,476 28,191	213	3,689		
Railways	. 25,951 4,426 2,678	2,275 286 774	231 5 10		4,431 2,688	286 774	4,717 3,462	4,530 2,980	289 790	4,819		
Road haulage contracting	3,645 6,893	104 117 40	17 117 58	=	3,662 7,010 2,506	104 117 40	3,766 7,127 2,546	3,827 7,402 3,213	106 123 41	3,93 7,52 3,25		
Postal services and telecommunications	3,820	575	130	175	3,829	577 18,262	4,406	4,118	20,014	4,72		
Laboration and Grance	. 31,272	18,087	11	5	5,693	930	6,623	5,839	1,008	6,84		
	. 5,398	6,077	19	36	5,417	6,113	11,530	5,662	6,765	12,42		
Entertainment, sport, betting* (881-883) Catering, hotels, etc.	. 31,621 6,821 13,638 4,077	21,894 2,326 11,328 777	145 45 40 12	254 48 81 1	31,766 6,866 13,678 4,089	22,148 2,374 11,409 778	53,914 9,240 25,087 4,867	33,539 7,262 14,344 4,324	23,951 2,444 12,086 830	57,49 9,70 26,43 5,15		
National government service	. 20,105 8,291 11,814	2,821 1,620 1,201	77 7 70	11 1 10	20,182 8,298 11,884	2,832 1,621 1,211	23,014 9,919 13,095	21,135 8,697 12,438	3,104 1,802 1,302	24,23 10,49 13,74		
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	. 1,479	149	_	200	1,479	149	1,628	1,551	157	1,70		
Aged 18 and over	23,923 22,300 1,623	14,601 13,729 872		Ξ	23,923 22,300 1,623	14,601 13,729 872	38,524 36,029 2,495	25,615 23,811 1,804	15,434 14,472 962	41,04 38,28 2,76		
GRAND TOTAL†	. 313,600	101,798	7,868	2,120	321,468	103,918	425,386	347,822	114,069	461,89		

[•] Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. † The totals include unemployed casual workers (7,047 males and 352 females in Great Britain and 7,699 males and 380 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 5th February 1964 and 11th March 1964, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

(assembly (assem		eks ended uary 1964		eks ended arch 1964	Total number of placings 5th Dec
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	1963 to 11th Ma 1964 (14 weeks
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	87,138 15,317 45,669 11,682	89,955 32,597 87,904 39,985	101,027 15,680 48,097 10,989	103,995 42,593 98,503 51,922	269,210 44,590 133,258 32,694
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 Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAZETTE (see next page) which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 11th March 1964 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th March 1964. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

100.7 100.1 444.8 100.0 17.180	EALT ST		ngs during fi ed 11th Marc			. Nu	mbers of va	cancies rem	aining unfill 1964	ed
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,232	494	811	73	2,610	1,398	1,967	358	359	4,082
Mining and quarrying	992 669	189 165	30 23	9 3	1,220 860	3,595 3,180	1,060 990	55 35	30 10	4,740 4,215
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	2,106	194	996	188	3,484	1,517	464	1,549	947	4,477
Metal manufacture	3,267	359	424	82	4,132	3,152	1,148	641	453	5,394
Engineering and electrical goods Engineering, including scientific instru-	10,319	1,426	5,119	808	17,672	14,982	5,092	8,563	3,357	31,994
ments, etc	7,577 2,742	1,021 405	1,962 3,157	324 484	10,884 6,788	10,185 4,797	3,905 1,187	3,208 5,355	1,477 1,880	18,775 13,219
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4,578	113	70	12	4,773	1,429	432	40	25	1,926
Vehicles	3,325	218	745	81	4,369	6,596	956	1,297	434	9,283
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,739	879	2,147	369	7,134	3,627	2,477	3,170	2,312	11,586
Textiles	2,252	498	1,806	568	5,124	1,457	1,560	4,765	4,935	12,717
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	606 555	99 105	540 306	108 107	1,353 1,073	341 327	329 446	1,437 1,124	959 1,188	3,066 3,085
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	821	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, furniture, etc	2,008	801	428	182	3,419	2,007	1,455	754	529	4,745
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	1,234 828 406	309 148 161	976 623 353	402 215 187	2,921 1,814 1,107	1,042 567 475	1,082 429 653	1,552 955 597	1,979 969 1,010	5,655 2,920 2,735
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	31,484	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	43,532
Insurance, banking and finance	431	129	563	284	1,407	1,147	585	983	1,304	4,019
Professional and scientific services	1,146	199	3,078	378	4,801	6,158	1,140	19,846	1,687	28,831
Miscellaneous services	8,071 609 3,974 410	1,699 115 203 297	13,624 477 8,759 1,025	1,364 60 345 353	24,758 1,261 13,281 2,085	8,293 446 2,793 287	4,133 268 638 359	22,186 834 11,083 1,594	6,023 226 1,070 1,148	40,635 1,774 15,584 3,388
Public administration	3,597 1,427 2,170	198 96 102	1,562 1,114 448	142 96 46	5,499 2,733 2,766	4,696 2,604 2,092	573 210 363	2,792 1,777 1,015	586 358 228	8,647 4,949 3,698
Grand total	101,027	15,680	48,097	10,989	175,793	103,995	42,593	98,503	51,922	297,013

Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland. Wales	26,632 12,497 5,669 12,333 8,638 15,578 6,105 8,390 5,185	3,718 1,825 847 1,857 1,372 2,200 1,126 1,962 773	15,569 5,162 2,524 4,946 3,566 7,467 2,423 4,371 2,069	1,831 1,322 754 1,047 1,076 1,539 969 1,723 728	47,750 20,806 9,794 20,183 14,652 26,784 10,623 16,446 8,755	31,367 18,850 7,011 18,354 7,928 8,643 2,815 4,157 4,870	11,677 5,726 2,467 9,704 5,268 3,617 1,307 1,437 1,390	32,997 14,250 6,491 14,011 7,742 12,124 2,384 5,508 2,996	11,768 6,552 2,919 13,155 6,075 5,213 2,164 2,493 1,583	87,809 45,378 18,888 55,224 27,013 29,597 8,670 13,595 10,839
Great Britain	101,027	15,680	48,097	10,989	175,793	103,995	42,593	98,503	51,922	297,013

Labour Turnover

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 15th February 1964, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different 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 discharged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

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

Industry	men	er of en its per 1 ployed ing of p	00 at	charg loss em	nber of es and o es per 1 ployed ing of p	other 00 at	Industry	men	er of en its per l ployed ing of p	100 at	losse em	aber of ces and of es per 1 ployed a ing of p	ther 00 at
Proposition of the normal lands of the lands	М.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	377 782. 478 V. 178. 178. 178. 188. 18	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Food, drink and tobacco	2.2	4.2	3.0	2.8	5.1	3.8	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3.2	5.1	3.8	3.0	4.4	3.5
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish	2·0 3·0 1·8	3·5 4·1 4·1	2·3 3·4 3·3	2·2 3·2 2·6	3·3 3·9 5·8	2·5 3·5 4·6	Tools and implements	3·8 2·8 2·7	4·2 5·6 4·0 3·3 5·2	2·9 4·7 3·3 2·8 4·1	2·4 2·7 2·4 2·4 3·0	3·9 6·4 3·1 3·4 4·3	2·9 4·6 2·7 2·6 3·7
products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate, etc. Fruit and vegetable products	3·0 1·8 1·4 1·8 2·5	4.7	4·1 2·7 1·3 3·6 3·8	3·8 1·8 7·3 2·4 3·4	3·5 5·7 5·3 9·0	2·4 6·9 4·0 6·7	Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Other metal industries	1·8 3·4 3·0	3·3 5·6	2·5 4·1	2·5 3·3	3·7 4·6	3·1 3·7
Animal and poultry foods Other food industries Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	3.0	7.4	1·9 5·0 1·3 3·0 0·9	1·5 2·1 1·9 3·5 1·3	4·1 4·9 3·2 4·9 2·1	2·0 3·4 2·2 4·0 1·7	Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen, etc	1·4 4·3 2·9	2.3	1·6 4·7 3·1	1·0 4·2 1·7	1·8 4·2 2·7	1·2 4·2 2·2
Chemicals and allied industries	1.7	3.7	2.2	1.6	3.1	2.0	Woollen and worsted	3·8 4·3 3·7 2·2	4·1 5·7 4·0 4·0 3·4	4·0 5·0 3·9 3·5 2·9	3·8 5·8 3·5 1·9 2·7	4·4 5·8 5·1 3·4 5·2	4·1 5·8 4·5 2·9 4·1
Coke ovens Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical preparations, etc. Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink	1·4 0·3 2·3 1·7 2·0 2·2 1·9	2·1 2·0 2·0 2·9 4·1 3·1 3·5	1·4 0·6 2·2 1·9 3·2 2·5 2·4	0·4 2·5 1·6 1·9 1·3 2·0	2·1 1·6 2·6 2·5 3·6 2·7 2·8	0·6 2·5 1·8 2·9 1·8 2·2	Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	1·9 2·8 5·5 2·3 2·8	2·8 3·0 5·1 3·2 2·6	2·3 2·9 5·2 2·6 2·7	1·7 2·3 3·9 2·0 2·5	2·9 2·7 4·8 3·3 3·2	2·2 2·5 4·5 2·4 2·7
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc	1.9	5.8	3 · 1	2.2	3.4	2.6	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.1	4·1 2·7	3.5
materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	2.2	2.6	2·2 4·1	1.4	2.5	1.6	Leather and fellmongery Leather goods	2·7 3·8 4·1	3·2 4·6 2·0	2·8 4·3 3·1	2·3 4·9 3·8	4.8	2·4 4·9 3·7
Metal manufacture	2-4	3.4	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.0	Clothing and footwear	2.3	3.7	3.3	2.5	3.5	3.2
Iron and steel (general)	1.9 3.0 3.2 1.9	2·1 3·0 3·6 4·7	1·9 3·0 3·3 2·5	1·4 2·1 2·6 2·3	1·8 1·7 3·1 3·8	1·4 2·1 2·6 2·6	Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring Women's and girls' tailoring Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3·0 1·8 3·8 3·0	5·0 3·1 4·1 3·8	4·6 2·8 4·0	3·6 1·9 3·5	3·8 2·9 3·7	3·8 2·6 3·6
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.9	4.3	3.1	2.2	3.6	2.4	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	2·9 1·1 1·8	3·7 2·4 3·7 3·7	3·6 2·0 3·4 2·9	3·1 1·6 3·3 2·2	4·1 2·2 4·0 3·0	4·0 2·0 3·9 2·6
Engineering and electrical goods	2.3	4.5	2.9	2.1	3.7	2.5	Footwear	2.0	3.7	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.0
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery, etc.	2.2	3·2 3·1 3·8 3·1 4·6	2·3 2·2 3·2 1·8 2·7	1·4 2·1 2·2 1·2 2·3	1·7 3·3 3·1 2·3 4·0	1·5 2·2 2·4 1·4 2·5	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks and fireclay goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building	2.5	PER BE	2·7 2·5 3·0 2·5 1·4	2·5 2·7 2·6 2·0 1·3	3·5 4·3 3·5 3·3 1·4	2·7 2·8 3·1 2·3 1·3
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork	3·5 2·5 2·1 2·3 2·8	4·0 2·7 3·7 3·8	3·5 2·6 2·5 2·5 2·8	2·0 2·3 3·7 2·0 2·7	4·0 3·0 3·8 3·2 2·6	2·2 2·4 3·8 2·2 2·7	materials Timber, furniture, etc	2.9	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	1·3 2·6 2·0	2·5 2·2 5·0 4·2	2·8 3·2 2·8 2·0	1.9	2·9 3·4 4·0	2·1 2·4 2·6 2·6	Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets		3·7 4·4 2·9 5·5 4·7	2·9 2·9 2·7 3·4 3·9	3·0 2·9 3·1 2·9 3·1	2·7 4·2 3·7 5·0 4·6	3·0 3·1 3·4 3·2 3·5
Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone		2·4 3·7 3·7	2.1	1.7	3·5 3·1 3·4	2.1	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures		4.1	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.0
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2.2	3.8	3.9	2.1	2.7	3.1	Paper, printing and publishing	1.7	3.3	2.3	1.6	3.2	2.2
Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	2.8	4.4 5.3	3.4	2.9	5.3	3.8	Paper and board	2.2	3·2 4·6 4·1	2·0 4·0 3·2	2·3 2·7 1·9	3·6 4·3 3·8	2·6 3·5 2·9
相告中国是一个进						2.1	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals		3.3	1.9	1.0	2.5	1.3
Marine engineering	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.1	Other printing, etc	2.9	4.2	3.4		4.5	3.4
Vehicles	1.5	3.5	1.8	1.4	3.1	1.6	Rubber		3.9	3.1		3.5	2.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.6	3.8	1.9	1.3	3·2 4·3	1·5 3·0	Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipmen Miscellaneous stationers' goods	t 2.2 2.4 2.6	2·0 3·0 3·5 3·8 5·7	2·7 2·6 3·1 3·3 4·7	1.3	3·2 2·8 6·0 5·2 5·4	2·8 2·0 4·8 4·7 4·4
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1.4	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.0		E SERVICE	TO SERVE	3.4	2.7
Railway carriages, etc	0.8		0.9	2.0	4.3	2.2	All the above industries	2.3	4.0	2.8	2.2	3.8	2.7

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

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

Owing to changes in Divisional organisation, Cumberland is now included in the North Western Division.

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

Division of National Coal		rd	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for							
being to galaxe	mberland		books during 4 weeks ended 22nd Feb. 1964		eeks ended Jan. 1964		eeks ended Feb. 1963				
Northumberland			29,400		Nil		1,500				
Durham			72,000	-	300	_	5,900				
Yorkshire	5		111,000	201220	200	1000	3,700				
North Western			39,500		Nil	-	3,100				
East Midlands			87,100	-	200	100000	2,900				
West Midlands South Western			38,000	-	200	-	1,900				
South Eastern			77,000	-	200	-	3,600				
South Eastern			5,100		Nil	-	200				
England and Wa	ales	E	459,100		1,100	11-20	22,800				
Scotland			54,100	-	100	-	4,800				
Great Britain		ð f.	513,200	-	1,200	_	27,600				

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of 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, compared 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-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances, in a five-day week.

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

36 88 88 8	February 1964	January 1964	February 1963
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	7·26	8·60	7·43
	10·32	10·20	9·24
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·58	6·60	5·83
	10·99	10·56	10·68

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 103·37 cwt. in February, compared with 100·63 cwt. in the previous month and 97·42 cwt. in February 1963. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 35·04 cwt. in February; for January 1964 and February 1963 it was 33·77 cwt. and 33·41 cwt., respectively.

Professional and Executive Register

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

At 11th March 1964 the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 23,417, consisting of 22,259 men and 1,158 women (of whom 12,822 and 521, respectively, were in employment). During the period 5th December 1963 to 11th March 1964 the number of vacancies filled was 1,786. The number of vacancies unfilled at 11th 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 approximately £15,800,000. During the 13 weeks ended 13th December 1963 the corresponding figure was £15,063,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 15th March 1963 it was £25,214,000.

Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the 13 weeks ended 28th March 1964 was £9,342,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 30th December 1963 was £8,847,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 30th March 1963 it was £11,033,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 27th May 1963 under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulational 1963 and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits in March 1963 (see the March 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, page 114)

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following table contains an analysis of the numbers registered The following table contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 10th February 1964. It contains estimates of the numbers receiving unemployment benefit, the numbers receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance, the numbers receiving national assistance only, and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is produced quarterly. An article explaining the basis of analysis and commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found on page 423 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, when figures were published in this form for the first time.

	+ 16			(Thou	usands)
0-2 1-2 0-2	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	149	22	28	8	208
benefit supplemented by national assistance	45	3	1		49
Total receiving unemployment benefit	194	25	29	9	257
only	90 50	12 11	3 22	5 14	110 97
Total	334	49	54	27	464

Note.—Figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 and the sum of the constituent items in consequence may differ slightly from the total as shown.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain the respective to the control of the factories and some other workplaces. of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st March 1964, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Double day shifts‡ Long spells	20,925 20,041 9,114 4,108 6,716 1,637 1,889 3,797	1,228 1,083 336 1,272 ———————————————————————————————————	3,060 1,982 1,455 ———————————————————————————————————	25,213 23,106 10,905 5,380 6,717 1,709 2,005 4,082
Total	68,227	4,195	6,695	79,117

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

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

‡ Includes 2,813 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories

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 17th March 1964 and the corresponding figures for 18th February 1964 and 19th March 1963. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to								
Region		Sickness		Industrial injury					
	17th Mar. 1964	18th Feb. 1964	19th Mar. 1963	17th Mar. 1964	18th Feb. 1964	19th Mar. 1963			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	94·7 82·3 53·8 39·7 60·9 93·3 63·5 97·8 174·5 76·6 124·1 84·1	97·2 84·3 54·1 39·7 60·8 98·4 74·1 99·1 72·1 75·2 123·8 79·4	106·4 95·6 65·7 51·2 73·3 97·5 70·9 106·6 197·7 96·9 152·5 81·8	3·4 3·4 2·5 1·6 2·6 5·0 5·5 9·0 8·5 9·3 8·8	3·3 3·6 2·5 1·7 2·6 5·0 5·5 9·1 7·9 9·1 8·6	3·3 3·3 2·3 1·6 2·5 4·6 5·4 8·8 8·0 7·8 8·6 7·9			
Total, Great Britain	1,045 · 4	1,059 · 2	1,196.0	69 · 4	68 · 3	64 · 1			

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 17th March 1964 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 16th April 1963 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 653,362, compared with 659,605 at 15th October 1962.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 16th 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.

Mindustrial Disease	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	44,706	6,709	51,415
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,647	767	6,414
Total	50,353	7,476	57,829

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 11th March 1964 was 7,691, including 6,216 men, 1,270 women and 205 young persons. In addition there were larger than the registered disabled persons in sheltered employment. sheltered employment.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the gisters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 157 to 159.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 24th February 1964.

silve year 1963 (a) according to the	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period Number of persons in attendance at courses	952	111	1,063
at end of period	1,658	182	1,840
Number of persons who completed courses during period	662	85	747
Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during the period	157	17	174

Up to 24th February 1964 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 156,800, including 4,468 blind persons.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in March 1964 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

		Liter.	February 1964	March 1964
Places under the Fact	1000	 	41	57
Aines and quarries*	 	 	21	21
eamen	 	 	27	21‡
Railway service	 	 	10	8

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for March 1964. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

ngures are provisional.							
Factories Act							
Textile and connected process	ses					 	3
Clay, pottery, cement, etc.						 	2
Metal extraction, refining and	convers	ion				 	3
Metal casting					••	 	1
Metal rolling, drawing, extrus	sion and	forging	3			 	3
Miscellaneous metal processe						 	2
Shipbuilding and repairing						 ••	2
Constructional engineering, b	oiler ma	king		Aller and a		 	1
Locomotive and railway equi						 	1
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft						 	2
Other machine and metal ma	nufactur	e and r	epair			 	1
Electrical engineering						 	3
Woodworking processes						 	5
Miscellaneous chemical manu		paint,	oil refi	ning, so	oap	 	
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent	fuel					 	1
Wearing apparel						 	
Paper and printing							3
Milling						 	
Food						 	2
Drink						 	-
Electricity generation						 	2
Rubber						 ••	
Other factory processes				•		 	K
Works and Places under s.s. 12	5 and 12	7 of F	actorie	s Act 1	961		
Building operations						 	10
Works of engineering constru	uction					 	9
Docks and warehouses						 	200

s								
ES ACT			and the same					57
			Railway	service				
			Brakes	men and	d goods	guard	s	-
		17	Engine	drivers	and me	otorme	n	-
		3	Fireme	n		30000		4
		-	Labou	rers				-
		-	Mecha	nics	10000			-
		1	Passen	ger guar	rds			-
	-	21	Permai	nent-wa	y men			3
UARRII	ES	21	Porters	s				_
			Shunte	ers				-
		19±	Other	grades				1
		2	Contra	ictors' s	ervants	*****		-
		21	TOT	TAL, RAI	LWAY S	ERVICE		8
		UARRIES		Railway Brakes Engine	Railway service Brakesmen and Engine drivers 3 Firemen Labourers Mechanics Passenger guar Permanent-wa Porters Shunters 19‡ 0 Other grades Contractors' s	Railway service Brakesmen and goods Engine drivers and me Firemen Labourers Mechanics Passenger guards Permanent-way men Porters Shunters 19‡ Other grades Contractors' servants	Railway service Brakesmen and goods guard: Engine drivers and motorme Firemen	Railway service Brakesmen and goods guards . Engine drivers and motormen Firemen . Labourers . Labourers . Mechanics . Passenger guards . Permanent-way men . Porters . Shunters . 19‡ Other grades . Contractors' servants .

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		II. Deaths
Lead poisoning Arsenical poisoning		Annabat Service Statement
Compressed air illness		Nil
Anthrax Epitheliomatous ulceration	1	Metal pressing a galaxy tauk
Chrome ulceration	2	THE TOWN COMMON CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE
TOTAL, CASES	5	windshings in the artistic between

Process

Fatal accidents

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

The tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the year 1963 (a) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. Provisional figures for each quarter of 1963 have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The tables below give the corrected totals for the year 1963. Other tables giving additional information will be published in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection with these statistics:—

(1) A notifiable accident is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. (See section 80 (1) of the Factories Act 1961.)

(2) An accident is *notifiable* in accordance with the above section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to sections 125–127 of the Factories Act 1961) as defined in sections 175 and 176. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.

(3) Subject to the conditions in (1) and (2) above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory. (4) In the tables, the *UNIT* is the *INJURED PERSON*, i.e., an accident killing one and injuring two persons is shown as three accidents.

(5) Accidents which are included in the tables are those of which notice was received during the year.

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

Division	1	riesti is rilere	sicle i	00.00	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern		you li	1	SORT I	53	17,761
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (Lee	ds)			18	10,233
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (She	ffield)			40	17,116
Midlands (Birmingham)		STATE OF BELLEVILLE	4		37	14,786
Midlands (Nottingham)					46	16,294
		AND RELIGIOUS	100	32/16/1	59	18,234
London (North)		1302 508	MARKE	10.00	54	15,699
London (South)		P.O. P.	11.00	10.3	51	14,343
South Western				200	34	9,818
Wales	1135	COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY		323,12	35	12,851
North Western (Liverpool)	000	Mark No.			59	20,537
North Western (Manchester)	9000	ALTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	100000		37	13,498
Scotland				AND REAL PROPERTY.	87	23,099
	High.	Strain Labor			07	23,099
	1252	Totals	length in	21333	610	204,269

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

Process Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	
Textile and connected processes	AND SACRED	THE CHAPTER	Electr
Cotton spinning processes	3	2,480	Electri
Cotton weaving processes	1	1,320	man
Weaving of narrow fabrics Wootlen spinning processes Worsted spinning processes	2	141 883	Electri
Worsted spinning processes	1	1,257	repa Radio
Woollen spinning processes Worsted spinning processes Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths Flax, hemp and jute processing	î	625	men
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	-	879	Radio
	1	564 682	Cable Electri
	_	281	repa
Other textile manufacturing processes Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	5	462	Other
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	3	1,332 175	
Laundries	MAN - MA	632	
Total	14	11,713	
Clay, minerals, etc.	oftensels acros	Miscellan	Wood
D 11. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	6	1,878	Saw m
Other clay products	3	1,070	Plywo
	1	597	Chip a
Stone and other minerals Lime, cement, etc.	3 11	592	Wood
		2,042	Coope
Total	24	6,179	Sprayi Engine
Metal processes		Rubbles	Joiner
Iron extraction and refining	7	795	Other
Iron conversion Aluminium extraction and refining	14	3,184	
Magnesium extraction and refining	ACCOUNT NAME OF THE PARTY OF	389 22	
Other metals, extraction and refining	2	826	
Metal rolling:— Iron and steel	15	4 120	
NI am Camana and to	15	4,120 898	Chemi
In and terne plate, etc. manufacture		294	Heavy
Metal forging	3	1,625 1,890	Fine a
Iron founding	1 15	1,890 7,276	Other Synthe
Steel founding	1	1,366	Oil ref
Die casting Non-ferrous metal casting	1	450	Explos
Metal plating	1	1,050 264	Plastic
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	September 1	243	Soap, Paint
Metal plating Galvanising, tinning, etc. Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	413	Coal g
Total	61	25,105	Coke of Gas ar
General engineering		Annual C	Patent
Locomotive building and renairing	3	1,429	
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	2	1,429 2,268	
Engine building and repairing	4	2,268 2,442 1,560	
Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture Non-power vehicle manufacture Vehicle repairing Shipbuilding and shippeaking Work in shipwards and days also	5	2,694	II/
Motor vehicle manufacture	6	5,218	Weari
Vehicle repairing	14	748	Tailori
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—	17	4,094	Other Hatma
Work in wet docks or harbours	27	4,986	Footw
Aircraft building and renairing	2 2 2 7	973	Footw
Machine tool manufacture	2	1,607 1,366	
Work in suppards and dry docks Work in wet docks or harbours Aircraft building and repairing Machine tool manufacture Miscellaneous machine making Cutlery and tool manufacture and repair Miscellaneous machine repairing	7	6,525	
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing	1	1,189	
engineering	4	3.877	
Industrial appliances manufacture	1	2,411 2,764	Paper
	4	2,764	
Other metal machining	2	1,932 2,784	Paper :
Other metal machining	10	3,354	Cardbo Bag m
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)		S. S. S. Sandalland	Bag ma
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise	1 20	2516	-
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise	1	2,516	Printing
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	2,516 264 57,001	Printing Engrav

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Electrical engineering	William A ha	gober Y
		Deisme A
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	2	2,254
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and	-	2,234
repair	_ 100	210
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instru- ment manufacture and repair	5	1,888
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	1	734
Cable manufacture	3	1,242
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		547
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	_	547 1,975
Total	11	8,850
199		
Wood and cork working processes	996 (BEES	
Saw milling	avel Jane	1 660
Plywood manufacture	5	1,669 146
Chip and other building board manufacture		121
Wooden box and packing case making	CHARLETTER LA	399
Coopering	- 2	230 1,108
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	metran D	31
Engineers pattern making	-	131
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	2	2,442 916
Total	9	7,193
Synthetic dyestuffs Oil refining Explosives. Plastic material and man-made fibre production Soap, etc. Paint and varnish Coal gas Coke oven operation Gas and coke oven works by-product separation Patent fuel manufacture Total .	1 5 2 1 10 3 2 2 2	232 835 465 804 327 456 2,368 768 291 158
terr ECE,D2 modUlfo, 028,T2 and 408 L doseM -	1000	2,501
THE COLUMN THE STREET STREET	wo loci or	
Vearing apparel		
Tailoring	1	835
Other clothing	_	697
Footwear manufacture		32 675
Footwear repair		48
Total	1	2,287
AND THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF TH		2,207
and and minding to 1		
Paper and printing trades		
	9	3,196
Paper staining and coating	100 - 100 B	552 1,201
Paper staining and coating	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Paper staining and coating Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture Bag making and stationery	- 三山中	
Paper staining and coating Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture Bag making and stationery Printing and bookbinding	-	683 2,291
Paper staining and coating Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture Bag making and stationery Printing and book binding	<u>-</u>	683

Food and allied t	rades						
Flour milling Coarse milling						1 1	461 624
Other milling		d his a				-6	117
Bread, flour confection Sugar confectionery	nery and	d biscuii	ts		-:-	1	2,836 1,769
Food preserving Milk processing	10000	1.000				4	2,586 1,212 341
Edible oils and fats	ALEMENT (N	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.			200	1	341
Sugar refining Slaughter houses						2	497 550
Other food processing Alcoholic drink		19.00	1000			2 4	3,134 2,771
Non-alcoholic drink		1990 8			001	100-070	446
		Total	1			22	17,344
BRICA II ADIRE					a	THE PARTY	
Miscellaneous					E 330	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Electrical stations Plant using atomic res	actors	2150185			0 300	16	2,928 162
Other use of radioacti		rials	1		100		12 533
Tobacco	TO MICH OF	HIN.			lassin.	ab dans s	572
Manufacture and repa	ified)	1000000		.0.797	10000		156
Manufacture and rep	pair of a	articles	mainly	of to	extile	20/11/19 11	316
materials (not other Rubber	rwise sp	ecined)	0000	0110	197.100	5	2,496
Linoleum	120.000			91.0	101.00	2	350 121
Manufacture of artic	les from	plastic	es (no	tothe	rwise	NOTE OF STREET	
specified) Glass	10.015	100			3	2 3	1,602 2,503
Fine instruments, jew high precision work	ellery, c	locks ar	nd wat	ches,	other	à 10 00g.	593
Upholstery, making	up of ca	arpets a	nd of	house	ehold		
Abrasives and synthe	tic indus	strial iev	wels				267 140
General assembly and Processes associated	packing	g (not ot	herwis	se spec	ified)	2 2	288 131
Match and firelighter	manufa	cture			::	-	45
Factory processes not	totherw	ise spec	ified			6	1,325
		Tota	1		151.11	39	14,540
Total, all factory pro-	cesses	101.00	ole 1			332	168,106
Construction pro		1			127		
Building operations							
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance			1.40		::	37 17	5,120 1,474
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and pub.	- by	 ing:—		::		17 8	1,474 368
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and public Construction	- by	ing:—				17 8 39	1,474 368 5,791
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and publiconstruction Maintenance Demolition	- by	ing:—				17 8	1,474 368
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and puble Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction	- by	ing:—			::	17 8 39 18 7	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and publ Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Maintenance	- by	ing:—			::	17 8 39 18 7	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dewelling houses:—	lic build	::			::	17 8 39 18 7 9 6	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance	lic build	::			::	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 —	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and publ Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance	lic build	::	Hen			17 8 39 18 7 9 6 —	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Develling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Other building operat	lic build	::	Hen			17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and publ Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operal	lic build	::	Hen			17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and publ Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Owelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat	lic build	::	Man Gara Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Ma			17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dewelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition	ille build	·······································	Man Gara Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Ma			17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Operations at:—	tions:—	Tota				17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5 3 1 17 5	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and publ Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft co Dams and reservoi	tions:—	Tota	d			17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Conservation Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Obversion Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft c Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts	tions:—	Tota	d			17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5 3 1 170	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft c Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewei	tions:— onstructionstructors (other and	Tota on tion, etc. r than tra aquedu than tu	unnellicts (ennellin	other		17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5 3 1 170 5 110 6 22	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and publ Construction Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft ct Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewer Docks, harbours au Waterworks and sever	benstructions constructions (other and wage wo	Tota on ion, etc. r than to aquedu than tu d navigurks (oth	unnellicts (connellinations	ng) tunne	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 3 17 5 3 1 1 170	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 327
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operation Other building operation Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft c Dams and reservoid Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewer Docks, harbours at Waterworks and sewer Work on steal and reservoid	ilic build tions:— onstruction struction and rs (other and inlan wage wo reinforce	Tota Tota on ion, etc. r than to aquedu than tu d navigarks (other	unnellicts (connellinations	ng) tunne	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 3 17 5 3 1 170 5 10 6 22 2 3 8	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 327 391
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft c Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewer Docks, harbours au Waterworks and sewer Work on steel and r Sea defence and ri Work on roads or	tions:— tionstructionstructers (other and inlan wage wo reinforce ver work	Tota on ion, etc. r than tu aquedu than tu d navigs rks (othed	unnellicts (connellinations	ng) tunne	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5 3 1 — 170 5 1 6 22 2 3 3 8 4 18	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 327 391 123 1,876
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and publ Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Other building operal Construction Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft co Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewer Docks, harbours at Waterworks and se Work on steel and Sea defence and riv	tions:— tionstructionstructers (other and inlan wage wo reinforce ver work	Tota on ion, etc. r than tra quedu than tu d navigs rks (othed concress	unnell in ations er thar ete str	ng) tunne	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 - 3 17 5 3 1 - 170 - 5 1 6 22 2 3 8 4	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 327 391 123 1,876 381
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft c Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewer Docks, harbours au Waterworks and sewer Work on steel and r Sea defence and ri Work on roads or	tions:— tionstructionstructers (other and inlan wage wo reinforce ver work	Tota on ion, etc. r than tu aquedu than tu d navigs rks (othed	unnell in ations er thar ete str	ng) tunne	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5 3 1 — 170 5 1 6 22 2 3 3 8 4 18	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 327 391 123 1,876
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft c Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewer Docks, harbours au Waterworks and sewer Work on steel and r Sea defence and ri Work on roads or	instructions:— constructions (other and inlan wage wo einforce ver work airfields	Tota on ion, etc. r than tr aquedu than tru d navigg rks (othed concres	unnell in ations er thar ete str	ng) tunne	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 - 3 17 5 3 1 - 170 - 170 - 5 1 6 22 2 3 8 4 4 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 327 391 123 1,876 381
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft c Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewed Docks, harbours at Waterworks and sew Work on steel and r Sea defence and riv Work on roads or Other works Total, all construction	bestructions:— constructions (other and inland airfields airfields in process	Tota on ion, etc., than tu aquedu than tu d navigs rks (othed concress Tota	unnell cts (in nellii ations er thar ete str	other itunne ucture	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5 3 1 — 170 5 1 6 22 2 3 8 4 4 18 3 7	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 3327 391 123 1,876 381 5,929
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and puble Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Observation Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Other building operation Maintenance Demolition Other building operation Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft or Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewer Docks, harbours an waterworks and see Work on steel and riverselow of the seed of the	bestructions:— constructions (other and inland airfields airfields in process	Tota on ion, etc., than tu aquedu than tu d navigs rks (othed concress Tota	unnell cts (in nellii ations er thar ete str	other itunne ucture	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5 3 1 — 170 5 1 6 22 2 3 8 4 4 18 3 7	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 3327 391 123 1,876 381 5,929
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Dwelling houses:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Other building operat Construction Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft c Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewer Docks, harbours au Waterworks and sew Work on steel and r Sea defence and ri Work on roads or Other works Total, all construction	tions:— tionstructionstructers (other and inlan wage woo reinforce wer work airfields n process	Tota on ion, etc. r than tu aquedu than tu d navigs rks (othed concress Tota	unnelli nnelli nnelli of F	tunne atunne acture	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5 3 1 170 5 10 6 22 2 3 8 4 4 18 3 7	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 327 391 123 1,876 381 5,929 28,348
Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and puble Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Maintenance Demolition Other building operation Maintenance Demolition Other building operations Maintenance Demolition Other building operations Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft co Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewer Docks, harbours at Waterworks and see Work on steel and riv Work on roads or Other works Total, all construction Processes under S Act 1961 Work at docks, whabuilding)	tions:— tionstructionstructors (other and inlan wage wo reinforce ver work airfields rescention	Tota on ion, etc. r than tu aquedu than tu d navigs rks (othed concress Tota	unnelli nnelli nnelli of F	tunne atunne acture	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 — 3 17 5 3 1 — 170 5 1 6 22 2 3 8 4 4 18 3 7	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 3327 391 123 1,876 381 5,929
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Industrial building:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and puble Construction Maintenance Demolition Blocks of flats:— Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Maintenance Demolition Other building operation Maintenance Demolition Other building operations Maintenance Demolition Other building operations Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Works of engineering co Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft co Dams and reservoi Bridges, viaducts tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewer Docks, harbours at Waterworks and see Work on steel and riv Work on roads or Other works Total, all construction Processes under S Act 1961 Work at docks, whabuilding)	benstructions.— constructions and constructions (other and inland airfields in process section ryes and louses	Tota on ion, etc. r than tu aquedu than tu d navigs rks (othed concress Tota	unnelli innelli ations er thar of F (other	tunne atunne acture	than	17 8 39 18 7 9 6 - 3 17 5 3 1 - 170 5 1 6 22 2 3 8 4 18 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1,474 368 5,791 1,423 246 1,419 177 26 3,788 1,411 148 637 306 85 22,419 465 292 441 1,240 393 327 391 123 1,876 381 5,929 28,348

Industrial Diseases in 1963

I. Cases		II. Deaths
Lead poisoning Mercurial poisoning	95	Chronic benzene poisoning
Carbon bisulphide poisoning Aniline poisoning Chronic benzene poisoning	10	Compressed air illness
Compressed air illness Anthrax	54	Anthrax
Epitheliomatous ulceration Chrome ulceration	124	Epitheliomatous ulceration
TOTAL, CASES	486	TOTAL, DEATHS

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Rise (+) or

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,357,000 in October, compared with 3,337,500 in the previous month and 3,238,200 in October 1962. These figures are quoted from a new series of estimates of wage and salary earners employed which replaces entirely the previously published series for all periods from June 1954. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in February 1964 is estimated at 24,226, compared with 28,649 in January and 40,482 in February 1963.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during January 1964 was 36,532, compared with 33,209 in the previous month and 50,866 in January 1963. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in January was 83,369.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 22nd February was 6,223,000, compared with 6,231,000 at 18th January and 5,951,000 at 16th February 1963. Persons wholly unemployed at 22nd February are estimated at 467,000 or 7·0 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 466,000 or 7·0 per cent. at 18th January and 545,000 or 8·4 per cent. at 16th February 1963.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of January 1964 the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 44,500 or $5\cdot7$ per cent. of the total number insured, compared with $11\cdot7$ per cent. at the end of December. The comparable figure at the end of January 1963 was $9\cdot2$ per cent.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of March was 130,181, of whom 27,964 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 133,975 and 26,966 at the beginning 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 unemployed at the end of February was 288,243, compared with 319,500 at the end of the previous month and 400,835 at the end of February 1963. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding 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 21st March was 58,572, compared with 60,526 at 22nd 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 persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,027,126, including 652,532 wholly unemployed, and at the end of September 1962 it was 1,172,587, including 742,818 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 benefit. 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 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 $119 \cdot 5$ (1953 - 54 = 100), compared with $119 \cdot 2$ in the previous month and $115 \cdot 9$ in October 1962. The number of persons registered at Government 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 at the end of October, compared with 92,068 at the end of the previous month and 84,567 at the end of October 1962.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of February who were wholly unemployed was 303 or 0·1 per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 1,049 or 0·5 per 1,000 at the end of the previous month and 2,174 or 1·3 per 1,000 at

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 56,896,000 in January, compared with 58,586,000 (revised figure) in December and 55,409,000 in January 1963. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in January was 12,504,000, compared with 12,666,000 (revised figure) in December and 12,286,000 in January 1963. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of January was about 4,565,000 or 6·4 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,846,000 or 5·3 per cent. at the middle of the previous month 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 relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Index base year*	base index		Index figure	fall (index (in i	-) of figure index ints)
105,1		given		1001200 32	Month before	Year before
European countries						25
Belgium	1953	Jan. 1964	{All items Food	118·11 119·4	+0·60 +1·2	+4·92 +7·0
Finland	1957	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	124 124	Nil Nil	+6 +7
Francet	1962‡	Jan. 1964	{All items Food	107·3 107·5	+0.4 +0.6	+4·8 +4·4
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	Feb. 1964	{All items Food	114·2 113·7	$^{+0\cdot 2}_{+0\cdot 1}$	+1·7 -0·4
Irish Republic	1953	Feb. 1964	{ All items Food	131·9 126·7	+0·7§ +0·6§	+4.2
Italy (large towns)	1938*	Dec. 1964	{ All items Food		+0·58 +0·80	+6·47 +6·23
Netherlands	1959–60	Jan. 1964	{ All items Food	109 113	+1 +3	+4 +5
Norway	1959	Dec. 1963	{ All items Food	111·9 111	+0·9 +2	+1.9 Nil
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Jan. 1964	{ All items Food	120·4 122·1	$-1.1 \\ -2.5$	+2·7 +5·9
Spain	1958	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	130·4 131·1	+1.6+0.6	+7·7 +6·4
Sweden	1949	Dec. 1963	{ All items Food	178 210	+1 +1	+6 +12
Switzerland	1939	Feb. 1964	{ All items Food	205·5 220·0	+0.3	+6·3 +3·2
Other countries Australia (6 capital cities)	1952–53	Dec. 1963	{ All items Food	125·0 124·5	-0·1§ -0·5§	+0·6 +0·2
Canada	1949	Jan. 1964	{ All items Food	134·2 131·4	Nil Nil	+2.2
India (all-India)	1949	Dec. 1963	{ All items Food	140 140	+2 Nil	+9 +9
Israel	1959	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	128·6 114·0	+2·5 -0·8	+6·0 +0·5
Japan	1960	Oct. 1963	{All items Food	122·6 126·4	-0·4 -1·4	+8·9 +10·7
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	Oct. 1963	{All items Food	107·2 105·1	Nil -0·5	+1.5+1.0
United States	1957–59	Jan. 1964	{All items Food	107·6 105·7	Nil +0·3	+1.6
	STATE OF THE PARTY OF		The state of the s	3021800 m	STEED STORY	(TOHER)

^{*} Index base is 100 except for Italy (1).

Ministry of Labour Gazette April 1964

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

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

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January 1963 and February 1964 are given in the following table.

had been published and an explanation for this was given in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 117).

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

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

Great Britain			Emplo	yees p	paid ed	ich we	ek*					1963 Av	verage =	= 100
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied trades Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Wehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	94·1 96·7 96·9 96·5 95·7 94·7 95·3 92·0 90·8 95·4	96·2 95·5 96·4 97·0 96·6 96·1 97·5 95·9 97·1 95·8 96·1 94·2 93·8 95·0 96·5 96·5	98·6 97·2 97·9 98·7 96·3 97·7 99·9 98·3 99·2 98·2 97·6 97·6 97·7 99·5 98·2 97·7	99·4 99·2 97·0 99·0 95·0 95·7 96·2 95·6 97·8 97·8 97·8 97·8 97·8 99·6	101·1 101·8 99·1 101·0 100·2 99·2 100·7 100·2 100·2 100·8 101·5 101·6 101·3 101·9	103·0 102·3 99·7 101·1 103·9 101·2 100·9 101·4 104·5 100·6 106·3 100·8 106·2 102·8 102·6	101 · 5 101 · 0 100 · 9 100 · 9 100 · 7 100 · 7 102 · 7 102 · 9 103 · 3 100 · 6 101 · 7 102 · 0 101 · 2 102 · 8	100·1 99·5 100·2 99·4 98·0 100·5 99·8 100·3 100·5 100·1 99·7 100·1 99·7 100·1 99·5 100·9	99·2 101·5 101·7 100·2 100·5 101·4 99·7 101·2 100·5 101·5 101·5 100·7 101·8 103·6 100·8 101·5 101·3	99·3 102·6 102·6 101·3 101·5 103·7 101·6 102·5 102·6 103·3 103·8 101·8 102·6 103·3	100 · 7 101 · 7 103 · 7 102 · 6 102 · 4 102 · 1 102 · 9 104 · 4 102 · 8 101 · 2 103 · 8 103 · 3 105 · 3 105 · 3 105 · 2 102 · 4 102 · 5	105·1 102·2 106·5 104·1 102·4 106·5 104·7 103·0 101·0 100·1 102·0 102·5 102·9 98·6 99·3 103·2	99 · 9 102 · 8 105 · 7 106 · 2 108 · 9 111 · 1 107 · 8 105 · 2 103 · 7 99 · 1 104 · 4 104 · 9 103 · 0 103 · 0 103 · 3	100 · 9 104 · 2 107 · 7 106 · 8 109 · 2 112 · 1 108 · 6 106 · 4 104 · 6 105 · 8 105 · 0 104 · 0 104 · 0 104 · 0 104 · 2
All manufacturing industries	95.4	96.4	98.5	97.2	100 · 7	101 · 7	101 · 5	99.8	100 · 7	101 · 8	102 · 8	103 · 4	105 · 0	105.9
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	95·4 90·7 99·3 96·9	92·9 97·9 95·2 98·3 96·6 96·2	95·1 98·4 101·6 98·2 97·3 98·9	100·1 98·2 100·3 98·6 97·8 100·8	100·2 101·1 104·9 101·1 101·3 102·1	100·7 99·1 104·6 101·0 102·5 104·6	102·0 98·8 106·6 102·7 102·0 101·5	101·7 101·1 101·7 99·9 101·1 99·8	108·4 100·8 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·0	104·3 101·2 100·5 100·4 101·2 100·1	99·8 105·3 98·0 101·0 100·7 101·3	100·2 102·6 95·8 99·0 101·2 99·3	98·3† 102·6 99·3 99·8 102·5 100·7	97·8‡ 102·6 101·5 101·3 103·5 102·4
All industries and services covered	95.1	96.3	98.7	98.0	101 · 4	102 · 1	102 · 1	100 · 3	100.9	101 · 5	101.9	101 · 8	103 · 4†	104.4
			Emp	oloyees	paid	month	ly*							
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco	99·3 98·0 98·3 97·8 97·7 97·7 97·7 92·4 100·9 98·6 100·9 98·6	96·6 112·2 100·5 98·0 100·0 99·7 91·9 103·4 99·7 91·9 103·8 99·9 94·7 101·8 100·6 98·9	105·6 98·1 104·9 100·6 99·3 98·8 100·4 101·1 101·7 104·7 109·9 100·0 103·0 103·1 104·3 104·2	97.6 96.4 97.1 98.8 94.9 95.7 99.2 96.1 97.4 96.7 98.8 97.4	97·1 96·3 98·3 99·7 95·6 97·8 98·9 96·4 98·9 96·7 98·4 97·5 99·5 101·1 97·4	102·5 102·8 98·7 100·1 103·2 101·1 100·3 101·9 99·9 100·4 98·8 110·2 100·0 100·0 100·4 101·2 97·5	98·7 98·3 99·9 99·1 95·5 97·4 100·4 96·2 99·9 99·3 99·7 97·7 97·8 98·8 97·7	96·7 97·2 99·1 98·2 95·2 96·8 100·6 99·3 98·0 97·9 97·9 97·9 97·6 98·9 96·5	97·8 97·4 98·3 98·1 97·6 96·4 99·4 97·8 98·5 96·1 96·8 101·9 97·1 96·6 96·6	97·1 97·6 99·3 99·3 99·1 99·1 96·8 99·8 100·4 96·9 97·1 98·0 97·5 97·3	98·4 98·2 99·6 100·9 100·5 99·5 100·0 99·3 97·1 98·0 98·9 100·1 101·4 100·5	113·8 106·2 106·8 109·2 128·4 120·9 105·7 110·7 106·1 128·0 103·6 107·4 109·6 105·1 103·2 118·8	103·1 102·3 101·0 104·1 106·7 102·1 101·8 101·4 101·2 110·4 101·2 110·4 100·9 99·0 102·5 100·5 105·5	101·0 118·0 104·7 103·6 111·6 104·1 101·8 102·9 102·0 111·9 102·2 101·7 100·0 103·6
All manufacturing industries	. 98.3	101 · 1	101 · 6	97.9	98.3	101 · 1	99·1	98.0	97.9	98.4	99.7	108 · 6	102 · 5	105 · 1
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	97·8 96·5 97·4 96·3	98·1 95·6 97·8 97·7 92·9	97·6 99·5 98·7 101·1 100·8	97·1 100·3 100·2 99·1 98·4	99·4 101·3 102·7 100·3 97·8	100·6 99·6 100·6 101·1 100·3	101·7 98·9 100·7 99·8 98·5	101·7 98·3 100·6 100·9 97·6	101·6 96·8 99·9 98·8 101·1	100·3 96·8 99·9 100·3 96·9	102·3 98·5 100·2 99·8 102·4	101·8 118·0 101·2 104·7 116·6	102·7 100·6 102·2 102·8 99·3	102·7 100·5 102·9 102·4 97·2
All industries and services covered	. 97.9	99.9	101 · 1	98.3	99.0	100.9	99.3	98.5	98.2	98.5	99.7	108 · 8	102.0	103.9
				All e	mploy	ees¶								
Chemicals and allied trades Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·4 97·0 94·5 96·7 96·7 95·9 95·1 95·4 91·8 91·8 96·0 95·8 94·5	96·8 97·2 96·7 96·4 97·7 96·9 97·5 95·4 96·6 94·9 93·9 96·1 97·1	99·8 97·4 98·7 99·0 96·5 97·8 99·9 98·6 99·9 98·7 97·8 3 100·0 99·0 98·8	99·1 98·2 97·0 97·3 98·8 95·1 96·3 96·0 97·7 97·6 97·7 97·9 99·3 96·7	100·4 99·9 99·0 100·8 100·0 99·1 100·4 99·3 100·0 100·4 100·3 101·6 101·3 101·3	102·9 102·6 99·5 100·9 103·8 101·2 101·0 101·2 104·0 100·5 106·7 100·7 100·7 100·6	101·0 100·2 100·8 100·7 102·1 99·9 100·7 102·3 102·6 101·6 103·0 100·5 101·4 100·8 101·1	99·5 98·8 100·0 99·2 97·8 100·2 100·2 100·5 99·8 99·5 100·1 99·6	98 · 9 100 · 2 101 · 2 99 · 8 100 · 4 101 · 0 99 · 7 100 · 8 100 · 3 101 · 0 100 · 4 101 · 2 103 · 4 100 · 2 100 · 5	98·9 100·6 102·2 101·0 101·3 103·2 101·3 101·6 102·2 102·6 103·2 100·6 101·5 100·9	100·3 100·6 103·3 102·3 102·3 101·9 102·6 103·7 102·5 101·0 103·3 102·6 104·7 102·7 102·3 102·3	106 · 6 103 · 6 106 · 7 104 · 9 103 · 6 107 · 6 104 · 8 104 · 0 101 · 7 103 · 1 102 · 1 103 · 1 103 · 6 99 · 7 99 · 9 105 · 9	100·5 102·6 105·1 105·8 108·7 110·3 107·2 104·6 103·5 100·2 103·9 102·6 102·6 102·6 103·5	100 · 9 109 · 1 107 · 3 106 · 1 109 · 2 111 · 3 107 · 9 105 · 9 104 · 3 101 · 6 105 · 5 104 · 6 104 · 1 103 · 3 103 · 8
The state of the s	C. C. St. Carlotte		-	THE PERSON NAMED IN	SECTION STATES	STATE OF THE PARTY		BURE BUY				1	The same of the same of	The second
Other industries and services Agriculture	. 94.7	92.9	95.1	100-1	100 - 2	100.7	102.0	101.7	108 - 4	104.3	99.8	100.2	98.3	97.8
Agriculture	94·7 95·6 91·2 98·8 96·8	97·9 95·3 98·1 96·7	95·1 98·4 101·5 98·3 97·6 99·2	100·1 98·1 100·3 99·0 97·9 100·4	100·2 101·0 104·6 101·5 101·2 101·4	100·7 99·2 104·2 100·9 102·4 104·0	102·0 99·0 105·9 102·2 101·9 101·1	101·7 101·1 101·4 100·1 101·1 99·5	108·4 100·8 99·8 100·3 101·2 100·2	104·3 101·2 100·2 100·3 101·1 99·6	105·1 98·0 100·8 100·6 101·4	102·6 97·7 99·6 101·4 101·8	98·3† 102·6 99·3 100·4 102·5 100·2 103·1	97.8; 102.6 101.3 101.7 103.4 101.4

^{*} The earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month.

[†] The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

† The 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) now replaces the index for the Paris area (base year 1956-57) previously published in this GAZETTE.

[§] The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter

[†] Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE.

[§] Except British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport.

Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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

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 31st March 1964 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:-

20 Pm	All indu	stries and	Manufacturing industries only				
Date	Weekly	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	
1964 Feb.	138 · 2	94.8	145.7	136.3	95.0	143.5	
1964Mar.	138.6	94.8	146.2	136.5	95.0	143.8	

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

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	EXT TO TOTAL	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY	ALL DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF	AND A COURT OF PERSONS ASSESSMENT	SA WATER SAID		NUMBER OF STREET	
Date Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3	1956 1957 1958 1959 Monthly 1960 1961 1962 1963	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8
1963 February March April May June July August September October November December	131·9 132·2 133·1 133·4 133·5 133·8 133·8 134·0 134·0 135·0 137·0	133·7 134·0 134·4 135·2 135·5 136·0 136·2 136·5 137·9 139·3	139·3 139·5 140·5 140·6 140·8 141·2 141·2 141·3 141·4 142·9 144·2	132·5 132·8 133·7 134·0 134·1 134·4 134·5 134·7 134·7 135·8	1963 February March April May June July August September October November December	129·7 129·9 130·3 130·6 130·8 131·1 131·2 131·2 131·3 131·3	131·6 132·1 132·6 132·9 133·5 133·9 134·1 134·0 135·6 137·9	136·6 136·9 137·4 137·7 138·0 138·2 138·3 138·5 138·4 139·6	130·3 130·6 131·0 131·3 131·6 131·9 131·9 132·0 132·0 132·6 135·7
1964 January February	137·3 137·5 137·9	139·6 139·7 140·1	144·5 144·8 145·2	138·0 138·2 138·6	1964 January February	135·3 135·5 135·7	138·4 138·5 138·9	142·6 142·8 143·0	136·2 136·3 136·5

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963 Monthly averages	117 120 127 132 138	118 119 126 129 135	119 123 128 132 138	112 115 118 124 131	117 119 125 127 130	112 116 121 124 128	118 121 122 126 131	118 123 124 132 135	115 120 126 131 138
1963 February March	138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 142 142	131 131 136 136 137 137 137 137 137	137 137 137 138 139 139 139 139 139 140 140	128 128 128 132 132 133 133 133 133 133 133	129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 130 135	127 127 127 127 128 128 128 129 129 129 129	127 127 127 131 131 133 133 133 133 133 133	134 134 134 135 135 135 135 135 135 141 141	133 133 139 139 139 140 140 140 140
1964 January February March	143 143 143	137 137 137	141 141 142	134 134 135	135 135 135	130 130	133 133	142 142	140 141

Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963 Monthly averages	118 122 126 134 138	118 122 126 133 137	112 115 120 128 135	120 122 125 133 138	112 115 120 125 132	115 121 125 129 135	117 121 128 132 138	119 123 129 134 140	118 120 125 132 137
1963 February March April May June July August September October November December	136 136 137 137 137 138 139 139 138 138	136 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	130 136 136 136 136 136 137 137 137	137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 142 142	130 130 132 132 132 134 134 134 134 134 134	134 134 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	138 138 138 138 138 139 139 139 139 139 139	136 138 139 140 140 140 143 143 143 144	133 133 135 137 137 137 137 137 139 141
1964 January February March	141 141 141	141 141 141	137 137 137	142 142 144	134 136 136	138 139 140	139 139 140	145 145 145	141 141 141

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

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

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

Normal Weekly Hours

IV.—All Industries and Services

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

						THE REAL PROPERTY.	(2000年) [2] (2000年) [2] (2000年)		
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1 95·0	100·0 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0	100·0 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1 95·0	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 Monthly averages	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9	100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1 95·0
March	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 94·9 94·9	95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 95·0 94·8 94·8	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 94·9	1963 February March	95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·1 95·1 95·1	94·8 94·8 94·8 94·8 94·8 94·8 94·7 94·7 94·7	94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 95·0 95·0
1964 January	94·9 94·8 94·8	94·9 94·9 94·9	94·8 94·8 94·7	94·9 94·8 94·8	1964 January February March	95·1 95·1 95·1	94·7 94·7 94·7	94·8 94·8 94·8	95·0 95·0 95·0

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

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

VII.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
256 257 258 258 259 260 260 261 262 263 263	104 · 8 110 · 1 114 · 2 117 · 3 122 · 3 129 · 8 135 · 7 140 · 6	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5 148·4	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 Monthly averages	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0	104-9 110-7 114-7 117-7 125-9 135-7 141-1 145-6	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6
March April May July September October November	138 · 8 139 · 0 140 · 0 140 · 3 140 · 4 140 · 7 140 · 8 141 · 0 142 · 3 144 · 4	140·6 141·0 141·4 142·2 142·5 142·8 143·0 143·4 143·7 145·3 146·7	146·5 146·7 147·8 147·9 148·1 148·5 148·6 148·7 148·8 150·7 152·1	139·4 139·7 140·6 140·9 141·1 141·4 141·5 141·7 141·8 143·1 145·1	1963 February March	136·2 136·5 136·9 137·3 137·4 137·7 137·8 138·0 138·3 141·8	138·9 139·3 139·9 140·2 140·8 141·3 141·6 141·5 143·2 145·6	143·9 144·2 144·7 145·0 145·3 145·6 145·7 146·0 145·9 147·2 149·8	137·1 137·4 137·8 138·2 138·4 138·7 138·8 139·0 139·6 142·9
964 January	144·7 145·0 145·4	147·0 147·2 147·6	152·5 152·8 153·3	145·4 145·7 146·2	1964 January February	142·3 142·5 142·7	146·1 146·4 146·7	150·4 150·6 150·8	143·4 143·5 143·8

The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months prior to February 1963 were given in previous issues of

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

The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous of the movement since June 1947 = 100) to give a measure on a broad basis of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figure should be multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for

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

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

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to October 1963 were given in an article on pages 42 to 49 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1963 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 41·3 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 26·9 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 45·1 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 33·8 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 40·2 per cent. for weekly earnings, 25·6 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 44·6 per cent. for hourly earnings and 32·2 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

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

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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 on 19th March agreement was reached for increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 3d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women, operative from 5th April. In the woollen and worsted industry (Yorkshire) it was agreed on 4th March to pay increases of 4 per cent. for pieceworkers and from 10s. to 14s. 4d. a week in basic time rates from 11th April. At its meeting on 3rd March the National Council for the Omnibus Industry agreed to increases of 14s. a week for drivers and skilled maintenance workers and 10s. 6d. for conductors and for semi and unskilled workers, to take immediate effect. On 16th March the National Joint Council for Pottery Manufacture agreed to increases in the plussage from $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $43\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., an increase of approximately 4½ per cent. to operate from 30th March. In the coal and coke distribution industry for England and Wales, excluding London, an increase of 4 per cent. was agreed from

In the tobacco manufacture industry a three-year agreement was reached for increases of 8s., 6s. 6d. and 9s. a week for men and 7s., 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. for women from April 1964, July 1965 and April 1966, respectively. There will also be a reduction from 42 to 40 in the normal weekly hours of work from April 1965.

Industries affected by wages regulation orders made during the month include toy manufacturing (increases of 3d. an hour for adult workers) and pin, hook and eye and snap fastener manufacture (increases of 9s. 6d., 10s. and 10s. 6d. a week for men and 10s. for

The cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month affected coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture and textile finishing.

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month have operative dates from 1st January 1964 to April 1966 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £412,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 950,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 46,000 workers by an average of 2 hours. (Increases for approximately 310,000 workers amounting to £155,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column).*

Changes coming into operation during March

Details have already been given of the settlements 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 10s. a week and women 8s. Other major changes during the month were in footwear manufacture (increases of 5s. a week for men and 7s. for women and a 5 per cent. percentage addition for pieceworkers), the building trade in Scotland (increases, in addition to the cost-of-living increase of ½d. referred to below, of 2d. an hour for craftsmen and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for labourers and women), shirt, collar and tie making (increases of 3½d. or 3d. an hour for adult female learners and 4d. for other adult workers) and road haulage contracting (British Road Services) (increases of 9s. 3d. to 14s. 3d. a week for men).

The industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases during the month include building (including road haulage workers), civil engineering construction, iron and steel manufacturing and national newspaper printing in London and Manchester.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during March show that 2,249,000 workers received increases of £497,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 209,000 had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 3 hour.* Of the total increase of £497,000 about £298,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £105,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, £92,000 from direct negotiation between employers' organisations and trade unions and the remainder from statutory wages regulation orders.

Analysis of changes during the period January-March

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

	Basic fu weekly of w	rates	Normal weekly hours of work			
Industry group	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours		
Assignations Consistent California	92.500	£ 000	92 500	92 700		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	83,500	26,000	83,500	83,700		
Mining and quarrying	15,500	6,700	24,000	47,000		
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries	74,500 52,000	31,600	24,000	47,000		
Metal manufacture	155,000	19,000 8,200				
Engineering and electrical goods	1,500	500	The same			
Shipbuilding and marine	1,300	300				
17-1-1-1-1	138,000	68,000	25,000	31,100		
Metal goods not elsewhere	130,000	00,000	25,000	31,100		
cassified	4,000	2,100	7,000	3,400		
Textiles	131,000	40,100	1,500	4,000		
Leather, leather goods and fur	131,000	40,100	1,500	4,000		
Clothing and footwear	146,500	88,100				
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	140,500	00,100		ELS TOP OF THE PARTY.		
etc.	68,500	30,700	12119			
Timber, furniture, etc	148,500	26,600	1,500	1,700		
Paper, printing and publishing	283,000	138,200	1,500	1,700		
Other manufacturing industries	4,000	800	THE PERSON NAMED IN			
Construction	1,315,500	166,800	207,500	138,300		
Gas, electricity and water	134,000	58,100	207,500	130,300		
Transport and communication	287,000	170,800	1,500	4,500		
Distributive trades	250,000	104,000	1,000	-,500		
Public administration and	200,000	207,000	3-18- 3 1000			
professional services	266,500	87,500	The Robert of the	AND PARTY OF		
Miscellaneous services	25,000	11,100	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	THE REAL PROPERTY.		
		,100	The state of			
Total	3,583,500	1,084,900	351,500	313,700		

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 had a net increase of approximately £854,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, about 45,000 workers had a net decrease of £3,000, and approximately 11,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 16,500 hours in their normal weekly hours of

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 qualifying period for the three additional 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 granted after five years' service instead of ten years. 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 1964/65, 1965/66 and 1966/67. Those workers with six months' service but less than 12 months will receive proportional increases.

In the china clay industry three additional days holiday will be granted from 1st May 1966 to those 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 of Work, 1st April 1963," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Limestone quarrying	Portland (10)	2 Mar.	Male workers	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: quarrymen—dayworkers (working individually) 6s. 0½d. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 6s. 1½d., pieceworkers' minimum 6s. 1½d.; other dayworkers and labourers 5s. 4d.
Freestone quarrying	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (8)	2 Mar.	Male workers	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, grade A districts 6s. 1½d. an hour, A1, 6s. 1d., A3, 6s., stone planing machinemen 6s. 1d., 6s. 0½d., 5s. 11½d., quarrymen and grindstone turners 6s. 0½d., 6s., 5s. 1d., carborundum sawyers 5s. 10½d., 5s. 10d., 5s. 9d., cranemen 5s. 9½d., 5s. 9d., 5s. 8d., labourers 4s. 10¾d., 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9½d.

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Freestone and sandstone quarrying	Yorkshire (8)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 2 Mar.	Male workers	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change for workers 21 and over: craftsmen, grade 1, 5s. 10d. an hour, 2, 5s. 8½d., 3, 5s. 7d., labourers 4s. 9¾d., ordinary machinemen (after 4 years' service) 5s. 10d., kerb machinemen (after 1 year's service) 5s. 9d.; young learners 1s. 5½d. at 15 rising to 5s. 1½d. at 20.
China clay	Cornwall and Devon (13)	19 Jan.	Male workers	New wages structure for a 42-hour week introduced as follows:— group 1 occupations 5s. an hour, 2, 5s. 2d., 3, 5s. 5d., 4, 5s. 7d., 5, 5s. 9d., 6, 5s. 9d. (plus 4d.). Payments made to shiftworkers remain unchanged.*
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	1 Mar.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 1·17d. a shift (10s. 6·99d. to 10s. 8·16d.) for men, by 0·88d. (7s. 11·24d. to 8s. 0·12d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (5s. 3·5d. to 5s. 4·08d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying	Midland area	1 Mar.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased † by 1.23d, a shift (10s. 6.91d, to 10s. 8.14d.) for men, by 0.92d, (7s. 11.19d, to 8s. 0.11d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.61d, (5s. 3.46d, to 5s. 4.07d.) for boys under 18.
Flour milling	Great Britain (16)	2 Mar.	Mill operatives	Increases of 10s. 6d. to 14s. a week, according to occupation, for men 20 and over, of 7s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; the percentage of the appropriate adult male rate paid to youths aged 16 increased by 2½ per cent. (50 to 52½ per cent.). Rates after change include: men 20 and over—first rollermen on shift work, class A mills 299s. a week, class B 287s., shift workers (minimum rates) 233s. 6d., 225s., general labourers on day work 215s. 6d., 210s.; women 18 and over packing small bags 153s. 6d., 150s., other women workers 18 and over 162s. 6d., 157s. 6d.
The Land of the state of the st	to the second for seco	edit de la companya d	Provender and compound workers employed by certain flour milling firms	Increases of 10s. 6d. to 14s. a week, according to occupation. Rates after change include: flaked maize rollermen, pellet and cube machinists and stone dressers on shift work, class A mills 288s. a week, class B 276s. 6d. (plus 5s. a week for chargehands), shift workers (minimum rates) 233s. 6d., 225s., general labourers on day work 215s. 6d., 210s.
ocent.3 cent.3 ocent.3 ocent.8	Great Britain (excluding London) (16)	2 Mar.	Transport workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. to 13s. a week, according to occupation and carrying capacity of vehicle. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically driven vehicles of up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity, class A mills 223s. 6d. a week, class B 220s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 8 tons 236s., 232s. 6d., over 8 and up to and including 16 tons 247s., 243s. 6d., over 16 tons 264s., 260s. 6d., statutory attendants and mates 217s. 6d., 212s., horse carmen (all classes)—pair horse 220s. 6d., single horse 214s. 6d.
Fish curing and fish marketing	Hull	First full pay week following 11 Nov. 1963	Workers employed in fish curing and processing (in- cluding quick freezing and fish cake) establishments, and fish markets	Increases of 7s. a week for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; separate classifications for women 20 and over combined, resulting in increases for previously unskilled of 6s., with proportional increases for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—skilled or process workers (filleters, sorters or packers and drivers of "C" licensed vehicles) 113s. a week at 17 rising to 213s. at 20 and over, unskilled 68s. at 15 rising to 187s. at 20 and over; female workers 61s. 6d. at 15 rising to 130s. at 20 and over.
Drug and fine chemical manufacture	Great Britain (40)	First full pay week on or after 27 Feb.	Shift and night workers	Increases in the shift differential of 5s. 6d. a week (16s. 6d. to 22s.) for workers on a three-shift system, of 3s. 6d. (11s. 6d. to 15s.) for men and women on a two-shift system, and of 10s. (30s. to 40s.) for workers on continuous night work.
Soap, candle and edible fat manufacture	Great Britain (43)	Pay day in week com- mencing 30 Mar.	All workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. or 9s. a week, according to classification of employer, for men 21 and over, of 8s. or 7s. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 76s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 207s. 6d. (class A employers) or 189s. (class B) at 21 and over; female workers 76s. 6d. at 15 rising to 146s. (A) or 136s. (B) at 20 and over.
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land§ (44) (45)	1 Mar.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased† by $1\cdot 17d$. a shift (10s. $6\cdot 99d$. to 10s. $8\cdot 16d$. for shift-rated workers) or by $0\cdot 15d$. an hour (1s. $3\cdot 87d$. to 1s. $4\cdot 02d$. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by $0\cdot 88d$. a shift (7s. $11\cdot 24d$. to 8s. $0\cdot 12d$.) or by $0\cdot 11d$. an hour ($11\cdot 91d$. to 1s. $0\cdot 02d$.) for those 18 and under 21, and by $0\cdot 58d$. a shift (5s. $3\cdot 5d$. to 5s. $4\cdot 08d$.) or by $0\cdot 07d$. an hour ($7\cdot 94d$. to $8\cdot 01d$.) for workers under 18.
Pig iron manufacture	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants. (44)	1 Mar.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.343d. a shift (10s. 6.522d. to 10s. 8.865d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.757d. (7s. 10.891d. to 8s. 0.648d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.171d. (5s. 3.261d. to 5s. 4.432d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
r men 21 met 91 end or versem 21 end reinsum ruten alter and opper same and opper same	West of Scotland¶ (44)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Mar.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (10s. 7d. to 10s. 9d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and steel manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.**	1 Mar.	Workers other than mainten- ance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 1·17d. a shift (10s. 6·99d. to 10s. 8·16d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·88d. (7s. 11·24d. to 8s. 0·12d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (5s. 3·5d. to 5s. 4·08d.) for those under 18.
	o change; confusion	29 Mar.	do.	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.24d. a shift (10s. 8.16d. to 10s. 8.4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.18d. (8s. 0.12d. to 8s. 0.3d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (5s. 4.08d. to 5s. 4.2d.) for those under 18.
	Staffordshire, Che- shire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and Glasgow†† (45)	2 Mar.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·17d. a shift (10s. 6·99d. to 10s. 8·16d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·88d. (7s. 11·24d. to 8s. 0·12d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (5s. 3·5d. to 5s. 4·08d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales‡‡ (45)	1 Mar.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (9s. 6d. to 9s. 8d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (7s. 1½d. to 7s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.) for youths under 18.
	West of Scotland§§ (45)	Pay period beginning 2 Mar.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·4d. a shift (11s, 3·8d. to 11s, 5·2d.) or by 0·175d. an hour (1s. 4·85d. to 1s. 5·025d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 1·05d. a shift (8s. 5·85d. to 8s. 6·9d.) or by 0·131d. an hour (1s. 0·637d. to 1s. 0·768d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·7d. a shift (5s. 7·9d. to 5s. 8·6d.) or by 0·087d. an hour (8·425d. to 8·512d.) for boys under 18.

* It has also been agreed that there will be further increases of 2d. an hour from 3rd January 1965 and 2nd January 1966, respectively, and normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40 for dayworkers and to 37½ for shiftworkers, with a compensatory increase of 3½d. an hour from 4th July 1965. If in the years ending January 1965 or January 1966 there is an abnormal rise in the cost-of-living figure, a cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour will be paid for each full point rise over 3 for the first 2 points and also for each subsequent 2 full points.

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

‡ It has also been agreed that from 6th April 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 44 to 42.

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

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

**Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

†† Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

†† Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

‡‡ Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board.

§§ Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

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Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Iron and steel manufacture (continued)	South Wales and Monmouthshire* (45)	1 Mar.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.08d. a shift (3s. 11.37d. to 4s. 0.45d.) for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18.
Tinplate manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	1 Mar.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d.) for men, by 1½d. (7s. 10½d. to 8s.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Mar.	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·17d. a shift (10s. 6·99d. to 10s. 8·16d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·88d. (7s. 11·24d. to 8s. 0·12d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (5s. 3·5d. to 5s. 4·08d.) for those under 18.
Tube manufacture	Newport	1 Mar.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (10s. 2.38d. to 10s. 3.54d.) for men, by 0.773d. (6s, 9.551d. to 6s. 10.324d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (5s. 0.03d. to 5s. 0.61d.) for boys.
Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	2 Mar.	Building trade operatives em- ployed in engineering estab- lishments and steel works	Increases in the existing "all in" rate of ½d. an hour (1s. 9d. a week) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 256s. 9d. a week, skilled bricklayers', masons', slaters', and plasterers' labourers and navvies 220s. 2d.
Bobbin manufacture	England and Wales (52)	16 Mar.	All workers	Increases of 8s. 1d. a week for higher skilled adult male workers, of 7s. 7d. for lesser skilled, of 7s. 3d. for labourers, of 6s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 224s. 5d. a week, lesser skilled 210s. 7d., labourers 200s.; women 18 and over 164s. 9d.‡
Shuttle manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (52)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 16 Jan.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases in minimum day work rate of 3\\$\frac{1}{8}d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices; for pieceworkers, basic price "plus percentage" increased by 14\\$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent., and the further percentage addition decreased by 18 per cent. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Lancashire 6s. 8d. an hour, Yorkshire 6s. 10d.; pieceworkers—basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 37 per cent., plus 104 per cent.).\\$
Bobbin and shuttle manufacture	Scotland (52)	15 Nov. 1963	All workers	Increases of 7s. a week for men 18 and over, of 5s. 6d. 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 163s. 3d.; women 121s.
ACCUPATION FOR	augusta Bactook 1	10 Jan.	Women	Increase of 1s. 6d. a week (121s, to 122s, 6d. a week).
Patent glazing	England and Wales	2 Mar.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—patent glaziers 6s. 3d. an hour, assistants 5s. 5½d., grade A districts 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d.¶
	Scotland	2 Mar.	do.	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (6s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6s. 3d.) for glaziers, and of 2d. (5s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for assistants. ¶ **
Wire and wire rope	Great Britain (64)	First full pay week in Mar.	Workers aged 15½ to 20	The rates previously paid at 21 and over now payable at 20 and over, and new percentage scale introduced from age 15½ to 19½.††
Jewellery	London and Home Counties (62)	30 Sept. 1963	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. or 7d. an hour, according to occupation. Minimum rates after change: diamond mounters, general mounters, ring makers and jobbers, higher grade 8s. 5d. an hour, lower grade 5s. 1d., polishers 5s. 1d.
Gold, silver and jewellery trades	Birmingham (62)	13 Sept. 1963	All workers	Minimum rates increased by 15s. 9d. to 21s. 4d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, by 9s. 6d., 10s. 3d. or 11s. 10d. for women 19 and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles; piecework rates arranged so as to yield to an average worker at least 20 per cent. (previously 25 per cent.) above the minimum day rate. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—class 1, skilled 212s. 7d. a week (casemakers 200s. 5d.), class 2, semi-skilled 182s., class 3, unskilled 162s. 9d.; women 19 and over—class 1, skilled 119s., class 2, semi-skilled 105s., class 3, unskilled 96s. 3d.‡‡
Needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture	Great Britain (69)	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Mar.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour (3s. 6d. a week) for men 21 and over, of ½d. (1s. 9d.) for younger male workers, of ½d. (2s. 4d.) for women 21 and over, and of ½d. (1s. 2d.) for younger female workers.
	THE STATE OF THE S	Beginning of first full pay period following 19 Mar.	All workers	Increases in cost-of-living bonus of 2d. an hour (7s. a week) for men 21 and over, of 1d. (3s. 6d.) for younger male workers, of 1\frac{1}{2}d. (4s. 8d.) for women 21 and over, and of \frac{3}{2}d. (2s. 4d.) for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for workers 21 and over: male timeworkers, skilled 217s. 5d. a week, semi-skilled 198s., unskilled 185s. 4d.; female timeworkers 143s. 7d.; pieceworkers—male 239s. 4d., female 155s. 8d.
Surgical dressings manufacture	Great Britain (80)	First pay day on or after 1 Mar.	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 76s. 3d. a week at 15 rising to 187s. 6d. at 21 and over, female workers 73s. 3d. at 15 rising to 134s. 6d. at 18 and over.
Wool textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	2 Mar.	Building trade operatives	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 6s. 1½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 4d.
	Leicester (86)	3 Feb.	Workers employed in the lamb's wool and worsted yarn spin- ning industry	Increases of 5s. 3\frac{3}{4}d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; cost-of-living bonus\frac{8}{5} increased by \frac{1}{4}d. in the shilling (4\frac{1}{4}d. to 4\frac{1}{2}d.) on basic wages; shift allowance for night shift workers increased from 3s. gross a shift to ordinary day time rates plus 25 per cent. for time workers and ordinary day shift piece rates plus 20 per cent. for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good time-keeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 21 and over—skilled 201s. 3d. a week, unskilled 191s. 6d.; skilled able-bodied women 18 and over 131s. 3d.
	eres balle in a same and a same	First pay day in Mar.	Workers employed in the lamb's wool and worsted yarn spinning industry	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. in the shilling (4\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 4\frac{3}{4}\)d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good time-keeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 21 and over—skilled 204s. 2d. a week, unskilled 194s. 3d.; skilled able-bodied women 18 and over 133s. 2d.

* Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned.

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

‡ It has also been agreed that from 15th March 1965 there will be a further increase of 3½ per cent.

§ It has also been agreed that from the first full pay week commencing on or after 7th October 1965 there will be a further increase of 4\ddots, an hour. Cost-of-living arrangement now related to new official index of retail prices (January 1962 = 100); for every one point rise or fall above the index figure of 104 the daywork rate to be increased or decreased by 1d. an hour. The amounts quoted above relate to the index figure of 104.

|| This increase was agreed in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ Under an agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Plumbing Trades Union, these workers are paid Building Trade rates but work to Engineering conditions.

** It has also been agreed that from 2nd November 1964 and 1st November 1965 there will be further increases of 21d, and 31d, an hour for glaziers, and of 1d, for

** It has also been agreed that from 2nd November 1964 and 1st November 1965 there will be further increases of 2½d. and 3½d. an hour for glaziers, and of 1d. for istants, respectively.

†† Cost-of-living additions now related to new official index of retail prices (16th January 1962 = 100), and previous rates quoted relate to the index figure of 103. ‡‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

§§ Cost-of-living bonus now related to new official index of retail prices (January 1962 = 100) and varies by a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the shilling for each rise or fall of $1\cdot7$ in the index; the amount quoted relates to the range $102\cdot6-104\cdot2$ on the scale.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Cotton spinning and weaving	Lancashire, Che- shire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (74)	First pay day after 30 June 1963	Mill engine tenters, enginemen/ firemen, etc.	Increase of 1.624d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: mill engine tenters 4s. 10.238d. an hour, enginemen/firemen 4s. 8.886d., assistant engineers 4s. 7.865d., boiler firemen 4s. 6.205d., ashwheelers, oilers and greasers 4s. 1.96d.
	Lancashire, Che- shire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (74)	Pay day in week com- mencing 3 Feb.	Skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, turners, welders, electricians and loom fitters	Increases of 14s. 2d. a week for craftsmen (255s. 11d. to 270s. 1d.), and of proportional amounts for apprentices.*
Pressed felt manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Mar.	All workers	Increases† of 1s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 1s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 189s. 2d. a week female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 139s. 2d., cutting and stitching 128s. 9d.
Hosiery manufacture	Hawick (92)	Second full and complete pay week in Mar.	All workers	Increases† of 6s. a week (65s. 6d. to 71s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 4s (46s. to 50s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices Minimum rates after change, inclusive of flat-rate bonus: journeymen 189s. 8d. a week, journeywomen 130s. 2d.
Leavers lace manufacture	Long Eaton, Not- tingham and Derby	First complete pay week following 31 Dec. 1963	Twist hands and auxiliary workers	Overall addition on the wages schedule dated December 1960 increased by 4 per cent. (61 to 65 per cent.), in conjunction with a reduction in norma weekly hours.‡
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	Lancashire, Che- shire and Derby- shire (97)	30 Dec. 1963 to 4 Jan. 1964§	Maintenance millwrights, fit- ters, turners, blacksmiths, etc.	Increases of 14s. a week of 42 hours (252s. to 266s.) for journeymen, and o proportional amounts for apprentices.§
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Working week for which wages are paid during period 9-14 Mar.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of ½d. an hour (6s. 1d. to 6s. 1½d.).
Fellmongering	England and Wales (104)	First pay day after 1 Nov. 1963	Workers employed in handling domestic skins	Increases of $2\frac{\pi}{4}d$. an hour for men, of $2\frac{1}{4}d$. for women, and of proportiona amounts for youths, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled 4s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$. a hour, semi-skilled 4s. 8d., unskilled 4s. 7d.; women 21 and over 3s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).
	United Kingdom	First pay day after 1 Nov. 1963	Workers employed in handling foreign skins	Increases of $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour for men, of $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. for women, and of proportiona amounts for youths, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled 4s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. a hour, semi-skilled (wet) 4s. 8d., (dry) 4s. 7d.; women 21 and over 3s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).
Rubber proofed garment making	Great Britain (108) (258)	2 Mar.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 12s. 4d. to 14s. 7d. a week, according to district and occupation, for male and of 12s. 6d. for female workers is specified occupations, of 12s. and 12s. 3d. for unspecified male and femal workers 21 and over except learners, respectively, and of varying amounts according to age and period of employment, for learners and juvenile workers and of 14s. 1d. or 14s. 5d. for female workers. Rates after change include male workers—measure cutters with not less than 3 years' employment afte 18 as measure cutters, general minimum time rates London district 209s. 3d a week, other districts 202s. 4d., piecework basis time rates 230s. 2d., 222s. 7d. cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen with not less than 3 years employment after 18 in these categories 201s. 5d., 194s. 6d., 221s. 7d. 213s. 11d., makers, machinists and passers with 3 years' employment, a districts 206s. 7d., 227s. 3d., warehousemen with 3 years' employment after 18, 187s. 7d., 206s. 4d., packers with 3 years' employment after 18, 184s. 8d 203s. 2d., porters 21 or over 176s. 9d., 194s. 5d., learners 21 or over afte 1 year's employment 206s. 7d., other unspecified workers 21 or over 172s. 2d 189s. 5d.; female workers—makers, machinists, passers and finishers wit 3 years' employment 137s. 9d., 158s. 5d., buttonhole machinists, butto machinists, bar tackers, markers, folders, eyeletters and studders 21 or over with 3 years' experience 137s. 9d., 158s. 5d., learners 21 or over after 1 year's employment 137s. 9d., other unspecified workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment 137s. 9d., 158s. 5d., learners 21 or over after 1 year's experience 137s. 9d., 158s. 5d., learners 21 or over after 1 year's experience 137s. 9d., 158s. 5d., learners 21 or over after 1 year's experience 137s. 9d., 158s. 5d., learners 21 or over after 1 year's experience 137s. 9d., 158s. 5d., learners 21 or over after 1 year's experience 137s. 9d., 158s. 5d., learners 21 or over after 1 year's experience 137s. 9d., 158s. 5d., learners 21 or
Shirt, collar, tie, etc., making	Great Britain (110)	2 Mar, or beginning of first pay period following that date	edito in abit at (pos	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 4c an hour for adult workers other than female learners, of 3½d. or 3d., according to period of employment, for female learners, and of 3½d. or 3d., according tage, for male workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change male workers—special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern taker with not less than 3 years' employment after 18, and tie cutters 22 or ove with not less than 5 years' experience 4s. 10½d. an hour, cutters and tie cutter 21 or over with not less than 4 years' experience 4s. 8½d., other workers 2s. 10 at under 16 rising to 4s. 4½d. at 21 or over; female workers—conveyor be machinists 3s. 4½d., other workers except learners 3s. 3d., learners 1s. 10½during first 6 months rising to 2s. 8¾d. during third year; piecework bast time rates—male workers 5s. or 5s. 2d., according to occupation, femal workers of any age 3s. 6½d.**
Footwear manufacture	United Kingdom (except East Lan- cashire and the Fylde Coast) (117)		Timeworkers including workers employed in industries an- cillary to footwear manufac- ture††	Increases in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over of 7s. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for
	o change and a con	nesser, sub s	Pieceworkers	Increases in percentage additions to piecework rates of 5 per cent. (making total addition of 157 per cent.) for male workers, and of 7 per cent. (169 per cent.) for female workers (154½ and 166½ per cent., respectively, in stiffene section and 176 and 190 per cent. in toe puff and heel design and manufacture section).‡‡

^{*} As from the pay day in the week commencing 9th March there was a revision of the wage scales for apprentices, consolidating the supplement to the percentage of the skilled rate into the basic percentage wage and increasing the percentages.

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

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

§ The 14s. increase covers two increases of 7s., the first of which dates from the working week for which wages were paid during the period 9th to 14th September 1963 and the second from the working week for which wages were paid during the period 30th December 1963 to 4th January 1964.

|| These rates will remain in operation until 31st October 1964.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 128 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

** These increases were agreed between the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

†† The industries concerned are cut sole, last, stiffener, toe puff and built heel manufacture, and heel design and manufacture.

‡‡ It has also been agreed that from March 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42½ to 41½, and pieceworkers' percentage addition will be increased by a further 5 per cent. in compensation. Cost-of-living arrangement is now subject to variation in March and September each year in accordance with movements of the official index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100) published in the January and July immediately preceding. Exceptionally, the amounts quoted above relate to the index figures in the range 103·5-104·4, but from September 1964 will relate to the range 104·5-105·4.

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

geodesing curying matchesing control of the consequence of the superportion has introduced from one-shift of the consequence of the superportion has introduced from one-shift of the consequence of the superportion has introduced from the control of the control	Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Pottery Cross de Circuit (23-12) Cross de Circ	producing (tanning, currying		pay week com- mencing on or after	Certain shift workers	Shift work premium for the night shift (i.e. the second shift of a day-and-night shift system and the third shift of a 3-shift system) increased from one-sixth to one-quarter of the appropriate basic time rate.
manufacture (132) py wook moreorieg you work moreorieg you work you work more work you you work you			10 334 3309	All workers	Plussage on earnings increased from 37½ to 43½ per cent.
Monumental masony Maste aphatu Proteins and Selection of			pay week com- mencing on or after		Flat advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for youths, and occupational differentials and shift-work allowances increased by varying amounts. Basic rate after change for able-bodied adult general labourers 5s, 1d, an hour; new occupational differential rates—2·4d, an hour (previously 2·3d.), 2·9d. (2·8d.), 3·2d. (3·1d.), 3·4d. (3·3d.), 4·2d. (4·0d.), 4·5d. (4·3d.), 5·0d. (—), 5·8d. (5·6d.), 7·2d. (6·9d.), 9·3d. (8·9d.), 11·2d. (10·7d.); new shift-work allowances—5·7d. (previously 5·5d.), 3·1d. (3·0d.).
manory Marsic asphalt manufacture Institute In			9 Mar.	Maintenance craftsmen	Increase of 3½d. an hour for skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21. Minimum rates after change fitters, turners, electricians, welders and blacksmiths 6s. 8½d. an hour, boiler-makers 6s. 9½d., riveters 6s. 7½d., holders-up 6s. 6½d., pipe fitters 6s. 6d., painters and bodybuilders at Beddington 6s. 8¾d., blacksmiths' hammermen 6s. 2½d., electricians' mates 6s.
manufacture Limestone matory Sawmilling Northern Ireland (139) Northern Ireland (139) Macchester and (139) Marchester and (139) Marchester and (139) Marchester and (139) London (139) Printing		England and Wales	2 Mar.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen—London and Merseyside 6s. 3d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 1½d.; labourers 5s. 6d., 5s. 4d.
Morthern Ireland 1 Jan. Woodcutting machinists and savyers Morthern Ireland 20 Jan. Woodcutting machinists and savyers Morthern Ireland 20 Jan. Workers employed in awaiting machinists and steam joinery shops Morthern Ireland 2 Mar. Workers employed in awaiting machinists and steam joinery shops Workers employed in awaiting machinists 1 Mar. Workers the relative shops		Great Britain	2 Mar.		Increase* of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. 5½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 4d.
Southern Ireland. (1939) Southern Ireland. (Portland	2 Mar.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 6s. 1½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 4d.
Manchester and district (138) Manchester and district (138) Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops and steam joinery shops and steam joinery shops and steam joinery shops and district (138) Printing London 1 Mar. Workers other than electricates where the process workers 1 Mar. Workers other than electricates workers 1 Mar. Morkers other than electricates workers 1 Mar. Morkers other than electricates workers 1 Mar. Morkers other than electricates 1 Mar. Mar. Morkers other than electricates 1 Mar. Morkers other than electricates 1 Mar. Morkers other than electricates	Sawmilling		1 Jan.		Increase of 3d. an hour (5s. 8½d. to 5s. 11½d.) for men, with proportional increases for apprentices.
district (138) London Londo			20 Jan.	Storemen and labourers	Increase of 3d. an hour (4s. 10\fmathbb{\fmathbb{1}}\d. to 5s. 1\fmathbb{\fmathbb{1}}\d.) for men, with proportional increases for younger workers.
manufacture Building England and Wales (165) Building England and Wales (166-167) Building operatives England and Wales (167) England and Wales (167) Building operatives England and Wales (167) England and Wales (167) Building operatives England and Wales (167) England and Wales (168-169) England an		district	2 Mar.		Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 1s. 10d. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 6s. 1½d. an hour, timber yard labourers 5s. 4d., slingers 5s. 6d., power-driven crane drivers 5s. 7d., fork lift truck drivers—carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. 5s. 5d., 30 cwt. and over 5s. 8d., female labourers 19 and over 4s. 6½d.; lorry drivers 240s. 2d. to 257s. 8d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 243s. 8d.
Pennaking and stunders manufacture Birinigham and clark the control of the contr	Printing	(156–157)	1 Mar.	engineers and process workers, employed in the production of national morn- ing, evening and Sunday	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (12s. to 14s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
stationers' manufacture Second Commercial content Commercial cont	Penmaking and	Rirmingham and	First nav	EPICTO DI SEL 10 DES	
work other than craft processes, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, women operatives on craft processes and girls; the working rules specifying scales of extra payment to workmen engaged on work involving discomfort, inconvenience or risk, continuous extra skill or responsibility or intermittent responsibility have been revised. Rates after and Liverpool district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5jd., grade A districts. 6s. 1jd., 5s. 4d.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months) probation) 5s. 2jd., on other than craft processes 4s. 6jd. England and Wales (167) Scotland 2 Mar. (168–169) Building and civil engineering of pay period in construction Building and civil engineering construction Building and civil engineering of pay period in construction Scotland 2 Mar. (248) Building and civil engineering of pay period in construction Scotland 2 Mar. (251) Building and civil engineering of pay period in construction Building and civil engineering of pay period in construction Scotland 2 Mar. (251) Building and civil engineering of pay period in construction Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil en	stationers' sundries	district	day in	All WOIKEIS	younger male workers, and of 1s. 4d. for female workers 18 and over and 1s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers—fully apprenticed tool makers 25 and over 212s. 10d. a week, 21 and under 25, 194s. 1d., semi-skilled workers 20 and over 188s. 9d., unskilled workers 20 and over 181s. 3d.; female workers 18 and over 133s. 7d., piecework prices to be such as to yield at least 139s. 1d. for female workers
Scotland (168–169) Building and civil engineering construction Scotland (248) Building and civil engineering construction Scotland (251) Scotland (251) Scotland (251) Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local amounts for apprentices and court construction operatives and construction operatives. Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 14d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d. an hour, according to district, falsourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. to describe the companies of pay period in week commencing 3 Feb. Scotland (248) Scotland (251) Scotland (251) Scotland (261) Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. to describe the construction operatives and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. to describe the construction of the construction operatives and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. to describe the construction operatives of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. to describe the construction operatives of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers are change include: craftsmen 6s. to describe the construction operatives of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers and hour, labourers are change include: craftsmen 6s. to describe the construction operatives of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers are change include: craftsmen 6s. to describe the construction of paymentices. The construction of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers are change include: craftsmen 6s. 2½d. an hour, according t	Building		2 Mar.	Building operatives	Increases* of ½d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives on work other than craft processes, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, women operatives on craft processes and girls; the working rules specifying scales of extra payment to workmen engaged on work involving discomfort, inconvenience or risk, continuous extra skill or responsibility or intermittent responsibility have been revised. Rates after change include: men—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d., grade A districts 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 5s. 2½d., on other than craft processes 4s. 6½d.
Rates after change: motor drivers, London 259s. to 278s, a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 districts 255s. 6d. to 273s., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 264s., 259s., tractor drivers, London only, 277s. Scotland (168–169) Building operatives	guado solto entera vast etimen no es	the Co. was too	Augusta da	Watchmen	Increase* of 3d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 33s. 3d. a shift (day or night), other districts 32s.
operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers; further increases* of \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 6\(\frac{1}{2} \) d., on other than craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 5s. 6\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. an hour, labourers 5s. 6\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. an hour, labourers 5s. 4d. Increases of \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. an hour, according to district, labourers 4s. 7\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. to 4s. 11d. Increases of \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. 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 Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include			2 Mar.	Road haulage workers	Increase* of 1s. 10d. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers, London 259s. to 278s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 districts 255s. 6d. to 273s., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 264s., 259s., tractor drivers, London only, 277s.
Building and civil engineering construction Northern Ireland. (172) Beginning of pay period in week commencing 3 Feb. England and Wales (248) England and Wales (248) Building and civil engineering of pay period in week commencing 3 Feb. England and Wales (248) Building and civil engineering operatives Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Increases of ½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 1½d. an hour, according to district, labourers 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 11d. Increases of ½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional authorities of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 2½d. an hour, according to district, labourers 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 11d. Increases of ½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional authorities of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 2½d. an hour, according to district, labourers 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 11d. Increases of ½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional authorities of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 1½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional authorities of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 1½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 1½d. an hour, according to district, labourers and hour, labourers and hour, labourers and labourers are for a hour, labourers and hour, labourers and hour,			2 Mar.	Building operatives	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers; further increases* of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., on other than craft operations 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.†
Building and civil engineering construction Northern Ireland (172) Scotland (251) Beginning of pay period in week commencing 3 Feb. Building and civil engineering of pay period in week commencing 3 Feb. England and Wales (248) Building and civil engineering operatives Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Increases * of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d., grade A districts 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d. Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d., grade A districts 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d. Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change		Isle of Man	30 Mar.	Building operatives	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 1½d. an hour labourers 5s. 4d.
England and Wales (248) Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities Increases of ½d. 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 Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d., grade A districts 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d. Scotland 2 Mar. Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local operatives employed by local amounts for apprentices and young male labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d., grade A districts 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d. Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d., grade A districts 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d. Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d., grade A districts 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d.	and civil engineering		of pay period in week com- mencing		Increases* of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. to
(251) operatives employed by local amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change				operatives employed by local	Increases of ½d. 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 Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d., grade A districts 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d.
			2 Mar.	operatives employed by local	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.†

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

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Civil engineering construction	Great Britain (170–171)	2 Mar.	Male workers other than watchmen	Increases* of ½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; plus rates revised, resulting in increases ranging from ½d. to 6d. at hour. Basic rates after change: craftsmen—London super grade and Liver pool grade 6s. 3d. an hour, class 1 districts 6s. 1½d.; navvies and labourers—London super grade 5s. 5½d., class 1 districts 5s. 4d. Revised plus rate include: men required to work in boots (conditions payment) 1d. an hou (unchanged), gangers 5d. and upwards, crane and derrick drivers 5d. to 1s. 1d., dumper drivers 2d. to 1s. 2d., excavator drivers 6d. to 1s. 10d. contractors' plant mechanics 1s. 1d., (highly skilled) 1s. 4d. and upwards contractors' plant mechanics' mates 4d., tractor drivers 5d. to 1s. 3d. scaffolders 8½d. plus height money, tunnel miners (skilled) 11d., tunne miners' labourers 6d., drivers of road vehicles of up to and including 15 cwt carrying capacity, rate adjusted between employer and employee as pre viously, over 15 cwt. up to and including 2 tons 4d., over 2 up to and including 6 tons 7d., over 6 tons 8d.†
bus suiton a	a week for adult tie	ANE Telephone	Watchmen	Increase of 3d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 33s. 3d. a shift (day or night), class 1 districts 32s.
Demolition	England and Wales (169)	2 Mar.	Male workers	Increases of ½d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amount for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London and Liverpool districts 5s. 5½d. an hour, grade A districts 5s. 4d.
	Scotland (169)	2 Mar.	Male workers	Increases of 2d. an hour (5s. 4½d. to 5s. 6½d.) for workers 18 and over, and opproportional amounts for younger workers.‡
Mastic asphalt laying	Great Britain (175)	2 Mar.	Male workers	Increases* of ½d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for appretices. Rates after change include: chargehands, London area and Merseysides. 10d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 8½d., spreaders 6s. 4d., 6s. 2½d., mixerme 5s. 10d., 5s. 9d., potmen 5s. 9d., 5s. 8d., classified labourers 5s. 6d., 5s. 4¾
Glazing	England and Wales	2 Mar.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increases in standard rates of wages of ½d. an hour for glaziers and wall liner and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include glaziers and wall liners, London and South Eastern area (within 30 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 6s. 3d. an hour, Hants., Dorset and Is of Wight, Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, Yorkshire and West of England and South Wales 6s. 1½d.
Painting	Scotland	2 Mar.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (6s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6s. 3d.) for craftsmen, and of proportion amounts for apprentices.§
Refractory setting and repair	Great Britain	2 Mar.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of ½d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentice and young male labourers. Basic rates after change include: London (with 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hou labourers 5s. 5½d., grade A districts 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d.
Road roller hire service	Great Britain	2 Mar.	Road roller drivers employed by firms engaged on hire service, except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements	Shoten. It has true house or or the page New York of the Section 200
Terrazzo and mosaic laying	England and Wales	2 Mar.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	Increases of ½d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amoun for apprentices. Rates after change include: layers, London and Merse districts 6s. 4d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 2½d., polishers—dry 6s. 2d., 6s. 0½d wet and hand 6s. 1d., 5s. 11½d.
Tile fixing	London	2 Mar.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (6s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6s. 5d.) for craftsmen, and of proportion amounts for apprentices.
Gas supply	Great Britain	2 Mar.	Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: new construction, London 6s. 9d. an hour, Provincial zone A 6s. 7½d., Provincial zone B 6s. 6½d., repair wor 6s. 11d., 6s. 9½d., 6s. 8½d.; chimney work, according to height, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 2d., 6s. 7½d. to 7s. 0½d., 6s. 6½d. to 6s. 11½d.
Road passenger transport (company-owned undertakings)	Great Britain (189)	Beginning of first full pay period following 3 Mar.	Operating and maintenance staff	Increases of 14s. a week for drivers and skilled maintenance workers, and 10s. 6d. for conductors and semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages ar running sheds. Basic rates after change: drivers—group I undertaking commencing rate 227s. 3d. a week, maximum rate (after 12 months) 231s. 3c group II 225s. 3d., 229s. 3d.; conductors—I 219s. 9d., 223s. 9d., II 217s. 9c 221s. 9d.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages and running sheds (cday work)—grade 1 workers 219s. 6d., 2, 214s., 3 and cleaners 209s.; skilled maintenance workers 262s. 5d.
Road passenger transport	England (South Western district)	First full pay period following 11 Mar.	Coach drivers operating private hire, contract or excursions and tour work	Increases in the basic rates for a minimum guaranteed week of 10s. a week for a 5-day week, of 11s. for a 5\frac{1}{2}-day week, and of 12s. for a 6-day week. Rat after change: 5-day week 206s., 5\frac{1}{2}-day week 225s. 9d., 6-day week 247s. 6d
Road haulage contracting (British Road Services)	Great Britain (190–191)	23 Mar.	Operating and other wages grades	General increases of 9s. 3d. to 14s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over, and opproportional amounts for younger workers. Standard rates after change for adult male workers include: drivers of motor vehicles (other than heavy haulage)—of up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity, London 209s. 3d. week, Provinces 203s. 3d., over 5 and up to 10 tons 217s. 6d., 211s. 6d., over 1 and up to 15 tons 224s., 219s., over 15 and up to 18 tons 232s. 3d., 227s. 3d. over 18 tons 243s., 238s.; general haulage workers and parcels services (other than drivers)—bank, warehouse and yard foremen 232s. 3d., 227s. 3d., checke loaders and assistant yard foremen 212s. 3d., 208s. 3d., porters, labourer warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 200s. 6d.
	contain arthurses of the contains of over of the for	Control of the contro	Carte of the control	warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 200s. 6c 197s. 6d.; furniture warehousing and removal workers—porters 198s packers (overseas removal) 201s. 6d., 199s., packers 200s. 6d., 198s packers (overseas removal) 208s. 9d., 206s. 3d., drivers-in-charge, packers-in-charge 219s. 3d., 214s. 3d., depot foremen, general foremen (overseas removal) 203s. 3d., 227s. 3d.; miscellaneous grades—gatemen, hoistmen, timekeeper yardmen 204s. 9d., 200s. 9d., bill posters, fuel issuers, vehicle washers 200s. 6d. 197s. 6d.; heavy haulage workers—drivers of motor vehicles carryir indivisible loads, of carrying capacity of over 6 tons and up to and includin 10 tons 224s. 3d., 220s. 3d., over 10 and up to 16 tons 234s., 230s., abnorm indivisible loads, over 16 and up to 20 tons 248s. 3d., 244s. 3d., over 20 are up to 25 tons 254s. 3d., 250s. 3d., over 25 and up to 45 tons 260s. 3d. 256s. 3d., over 45 and up to 65 tons 290s. 6d., 286s. 6d., over 65 ton 304s. 3d., 300s. 3d., senior foremen 295s. 6d., 291s. 6d., foremen 281s. 9d. 277s. 9d., junior foremen 268s. 9d., 264s. 9d., steersmen, 16-wheele hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 234s., 230s., 24-wheele hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 248s. 3d., 244s. 3d. up to 200 tons 260s. 3d., 256s. 3d., multi-wheeled trailers for loads in exce of 200 tons 268s. 6d., 264s. 6d., heavy brakesmen and steersmen 224s. 3d. 221s. 3d., leading hands 228s. 3d., 225s. 3d., general hands 215s. 9d. 212s. 9d., labourers 203s. 9d., 200s. 9d., mates on indivisible loads whether and process of the process of 200s. 9d., over 20 tons 208s. 9d., 205s. 9d.
Civil air transport	United Kingdom (199)	9 Feb.	Surface transport and goods handling grades	Warehousemen with one year's service in the grade, having proved their abili to handle all types of handling equipment used in the warehouse and havin passed a test in warehouse procedure, qualify for an additional 1½d. an hou on completion of a further year's service in the grade and if capable at willing to undertake lead duties as and when required, qualify for a furth 1d. an hour.

[†] It has also been agreed that from 2nd November 1964 and 1st November 1965 there will be further increases of 2½d. and 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 1d. for labourers, respectively.

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

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

‡ It has also been agreed that from 2nd November 1964 and 1st November 1965 there will be further increases of 1d. an hour.

§ It has also been agreed that from 2nd November 1964 and 1st November 1965 there will be further increases of 2½d. and 3½d. an hour, respectively.

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Wholesale distribution (Co-operative Wholesale Society)	England and Wales	2 Dec. 1963	Clerical, sales and distributive staff employed at main centres and depots	Increases of varying amounts, according to grade and age. Minimum rates after change include: clerical and sales staff—males, London (grade 6) 117s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 236s. 6d. at 25, Provinces 95s. 6d. to 215s. 6d., females, London 106s. at 15 rising to 185s. at 23, Provinces 85s. to 164s.; warehouse workers (grade 5), cleaners, doorkeepers, watchmen, lift attendants and general hands, dining room and canteen staffs—males, London 113s. 6d. at 15 rising to 217s. at 21, Provinces 91s. 6d. to 196s., females, London 100s. to 170s., Provinces 79s. to 150s.
	Scotland	2 Dec. 1963*	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to age, for male and 3s. to 6s. 6d. for female clerical workers, and of 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. for male and 3s. to 6s. 6d. for female distributive workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—clerical 79s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 212s. 6d. at 24, distributive 80s. to 199s. at 21; female workers—clerical 74s. 6d. to 162s. at 24, distributive 74s. 6d. to 149s. at 21.
Slaughtering	England and Wales (204)	Beginning of first full pay period following 14 Mar.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 14s. a week for adult time workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; piecework and head rates increased by 3½ per cent. Minimum time rates after change: foreman slaughtermen (where employed and appointed by the employer) 236s. 6d. a week, slaughtermen 216s. 6d., gutmen 211s. 6d., other grades from 201s. 6d.
Wholesale newspaper distribution	London (205)	1 Mar.	Male workers	Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (12s. to 14s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 263s. a week, night staff 272s.
	Provinces in England and Wales (205)	First full week in Mar.	Adult workers	Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of 4s. a week (16s. to 20s.) for qualified male workers, and of 2s. 6d. (10s. to 12s. 6d.) for qualified female workers. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: qualified male workers—grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 251s. a week, day staff 241s. 6d., grade 2 towns 242s. 6d., 233s.; qualified female workers—grade 1, 148s. 6d., grade 2, 144s. 6d.
Retail distribution (Co-operative Societies)	Great Britain (215)	Pay day in week com- mencing 2 Mar.	Branch managers, manageresses (other than pharmacy), distributive and ancillary workers	Increases of 10s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. to 8s., according to age, for younger male workers, of 8s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 4s. 6d. to 7s. for younger female workers. Rates after change include: general distributive workers—shop assistants (except hairdressers and cafe workers), male workers, Metropolitan area 95s. a week at 15 rising to 224s. 6d. at 21, Provincial A area 89s. 6d. to 212s. 6d., Provincial B area 85s. to 204s., female workers 83s. 6d. to 164s., 78s. to 155s., 73s. 6d. to 150s. 6d.; workers 21 and over—warehousemen, Metropolitan 224s. 6d., A 212s. 6d., B 204s.; male packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants and cellarmen 219s., 207s., 198s. 6d., female packers, cleaners, lift attendants and warehouse workers 159s., 150s., 145s. 6d.; milk workers—foremen (supervising 6 to 8 workers), Metropolitan 235s., A 223s., B 215s. 6d., rotary roundsmen, head sterilisers and head pasteurisers 231s. 6d., 219s. 6d., 213s., roundsmen and roundswomen 221s. 6d., 209s. 6d., 203s., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and all other male workers 218s. 6d., 208s. 6d., 202s. (inside workers in the Metropolitan area 222s. 6d.), assistant female roundsworkers 180s., 171s., 166s. 6d., all other female workers 161s., 152s., 147s. 6d.; transport workers—general transport: one-horse carters and all other workers, Metropolitan 220s., A 208s., B 201s. 6d.; drivers of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles of up to and including 1 ton carrying capacity 222s. 6d., 210s., 203s. 6d., over 1 and up to and including 2 tons 225s. 6d., 213s., 206s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons 228s., 216s., 209s. 6d. (Metropolitan 3 to 4 tons 230s. 6d., 4 to 5 tons 231s. 6d.); bakery roundsworkers (male or female) 221s. 6d., 209s. 6d., 203s., assistant female roundsworkers 180s., 171s., 166s. 6d.
Coal and coke distribution	England and Wales (except London Region) (222-223)	First pay day in week mencing 23 Mar.	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 15s. 6d. a week (previously 14s. 6d.) to be paid to workers loading and/or delivering in sacks or bags for the time so spent.
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	23 Mar.	Certain craft grades, semi- skilled and general grades	Minimum hourly differential payments increased by 1d. an hour (1d. to 2d. or 4d. to 5d., according to occupation).
Broadcasting (television)	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 17 Jan.‡	Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Indepen- dent Television Companies	Increases† of 8s. 6d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
Laundering	Northern Ireland (237) (259)	12 Mar.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 19 and over, of 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for younger female workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 2d. an hour (2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. $8\frac{3}{2}$ d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 10d. at 21 and over, female workers, during first 6 months of employment 1s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 7d. at 20 and over, after the first 6 months 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.§
National government service	United Kingdom	1 Jan.	Messenger and paper keeper grades employed in depart- ments other than the Post Office	Increases in National scales of pay of amounts ranging from 6s. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and period of employment. Maximum National rates after change: messengers 215s. 6d. a week, senior messengers 245s.; paper keepers 242s., senior paper keepers 269s. 6d., chief paper keepers 294s. 6d.
Local authorities' services	Scotland (251)	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 30 Mar.	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—group 1 authorities 6s. 4d. an hour, group 2, 6s. 3d.
Health services	Great Britain (226–227)	Beginning of first pay week in Nov. 1963**	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 10d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. For adult resident workers, deductions for board and lodging increased by 2s. 4d. a week for men and 1s. 9d. for women. Weekly rates after change outside the London zone: groups 1 to 10 inclusive, men 21 and over—205s. 8d., 210s. 8d., 213s. 8d., 217s. 8d., 221s. 8d., 225s. 8d., 229s. 8d., 233s. 8d., 237s. 8d., 241s. 8d.; women 18 and over—154s. 10d., 159s. 10d., 162s. 10d., 166s. 10d., 170s. 10d., 174s. 10d., 178s. 10d., 182s. 10d., 186s. 10d., 190s. 10d. In the London zone these rates are higher by 8s. a week in each case.**
PRO MENTE STREET IN THE LAND STREET OF SECURITY STREET STREET OF SECURITY STREET	Great Britain	2 Mar.	Building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in hos- pitals, etc.	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool, craftsmen 6s. 3d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5½d., grade A districts and Scotland 6s. 1½d., 5s. 4d.

- *These increases were agreed in January 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown.
- † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
- ‡ These increases were agreed in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.
- § These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 180 of this GAZETTE.
- || These increases were authorised in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.
- This forms part of a three-year agreement which includes further increases of 3½ per cent. from 1st January 1965 and 1st January 1966.
- ** These increases, which were agreed in November 1963, were authorised in March 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that from November 1964 and November 1965 there will be further increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 10d. for women; in addition, from April 1964 a service supplement of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 3d. for women will be paid to those full-time employees with at least 5 years' continuous service within the purview of the Council, whilst 3 additional days' annual leave will be granted after 5 years' continuous service and an additional week after 12 years' continuous service.

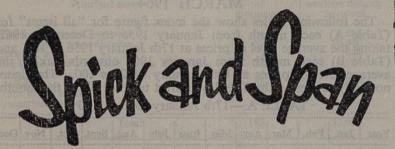
Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during March—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Health services (continued)	Great Britain	1 Nov. 1963*	Engineering craftsmen employed in hospitals, etc.	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour; London differential increased by $\frac{7}{8}$ d. an hour. Rate after change: London 6s. $5\frac{7}{8}$ d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. $2\frac{7}{8}$ d.*

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING MARCH

Gold, silver and jewellery trades	Birmingham (62)	13 Sept. 1963	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42.†
Leavers lace manufacture	Long Eaton, Not- tingham and Derby	First complete pay week following 31 Dec. 1963	Twisthands and auxiliary workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½.†
Fellmongering	England and Wales (104)	First pay day after 1 Nov. 1963	Workers employed in handling domestic skins	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to $42\frac{1}{2}$.†
	United Kingdom	do.	Workers employed in handling foreign skins	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42½.†
Civil engineering construction	Great Britain (170–171)	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 ² / ₁ to 42).†
Road roller hire service	Great Britain	2 Mar.	Road roller drivers employed by firms engaged on hire service, except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements	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}{3} to 42).\frac{1}{3}
Road passenger transport	England (South Western district)	11 Mar.	Certain coach drivers operating private hire, contract or excursions and tour work	Normal weekly hours reduced from 52½ to 50 for a 5-day week and from 63 to 60 for a 6-day week.†
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	23 Mar.	Make-up artistes, hairdressers and wardrobe staffs whose normal weekly salaries exceed £19 18s. 6d.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 49 to 42½.

* These increases were agreed in February 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that from November 1964 and November 1965 there will be further increases of 2½d. an hour; in addition, from 6th April 1964 a service supplement of 7s. a week will be paid to those full-time employees with at least 5 years' continuous hospital authority service, whilst 3 additional days' annual leave will be granted after 5 years' service and an additional week after 12 years' service. † See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".



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INDEX FOR 17th MARCH 1964

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 105.2

At 17th March the official retail prices index was $105 \cdot 2$ (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with $104 \cdot 8$ at 18th February and with $103 \cdot 7$ at 12th 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 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 majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 14th January 1964 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 148 of this GAZETTE which month are first calculated with prices at 14th January 1964 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 148 of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1960–63, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1964. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 14th January 1964 on the base 16th January 1962 = 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 17th March 1964 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100. INDEX FIGURE FOR

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	17th Marc 1964		
		6th Janua 1962 = 10	
I. Food:			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes		107	
Meat and bacon		108	
Fish		103	
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat		112	
Milk, cheese and eggs	00,000	100	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc		104	
Sugar, preserves and confectionery		119	
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned		104	
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned		89	
Other food		108	
Total—Food		105.8	
II. Alcoholic drink		103 · 5	
III. Tobacco		100.0	
IV. Housing		111.3	

Other fuel and light		•	•••		109
Total—Fuel and					110.0
VI. Durable household go	ods:				
Furniture, floor cove Radio, television					106
appliances					96
Pottery, glassware a	nd ha	rdware			102
Total—Durable h	ouseh	old goo	ds		101.4
VII. Clothing and footwear	10. 7				
Men's outer clothin	g	-		4.0	106
Men's underclothing	g				105
Women's outer clot	hing				104
Women's undercloth	ning				105
Children's clothing					102
Other clothing, inclu	iding l	hose, ha	berdasl	hery,	
hats and materials	s	PATE NAME OF THE PATE OF THE P	1000	11/10/10/10	103

V. Fuel and light:

Footwear

			-
V	I. Transport and vehicles: Motoring and cycling Fares		97 110
	Total—Transport and vehicles	 	101.4
1	 K. Miscellaneous goods: Books, newspapers and periodical Medicines, toilet requisites, soap 		109
	materials, matches, etc	 	102
	Stationery, travel and sports go photographic and optical goods		103

Total—Clothing and footwear ...

Total—Miscellaneous goods 104.0 X. Services: Postage and telephones 103 103 109 Total—Services 106.2

105.2

ALL ITEMS

Following are the indices for 17th March on the basis 16th anuary 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group.

(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed mutton	98.8
and lamb)	30.0
(2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and	
import prices (viz., bacon, cooked nam, butter, cheese and	1110
chilled beef)	114.8
(3) Other items	107.2

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Increases in the average prices of many items in the food group, particularly beef, mutton and lamb, poultry, and green vegetables, were partially offset by reductions in the average prices of bacon and tomatoes. The group index figure rose from 105 · 4 in February to 105.8 in March.

The principal change in this group was a fall in the average level of 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 cars. Higher minimum fares were introduced on London Transport services. The index for the group was 101·4, compared with 100.7 in February.

Miscellaneous goods

Mainly as a result of higher prices for some newspapers and periodicals and some toilet requisites, the index for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole rose to $104 \cdot 0$, compared with $103 \cdot 2$

Services

The principal change was a rise in the average level of charges for 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 105·2 in February to 106·2 in March.

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO MARCH 1964

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

	Month		1199	1962	1963	1964
January	1		100.8	100.0	102.7	104.7
February				100 · 1	103.6	104.8
March				100.5	103.7	105.2
A 11			00.02	101.9	104.0	
V				102.2	103.9	Marie Contract
		white	1:0	102.9	103.9	enn -
une				102.5	103.3	832 M
uly						1 1 1 2 3 - 11 1 1
August				101.6	103.0	1 3 3 3 3
September				101.5	103.3	on the section
October				101.4	103.7	orbitation against
November	10 300	1		101.8	104.0	The same
December			16.10	102.3	104.2	3 3 4 1 1

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

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The revision of the Index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in The revision of the index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in conformity with the recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices." An article summarising this report 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 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MARCH

Ministry of Labour Gazette April 1964

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 is estimated at 59,600. This total includes 20,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 39,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 32,900 were directly involved and 6,700 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 170,000 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:—

	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month		
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost
Coal mining	1 9	83 16	84 25	10,200 7,800	17,000 29,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	-	6	6	1,800	16,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	6 4	13 21	19 25	22,000 3,000	72,000 10,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	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 of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	36	5,800
—other wage disputes	58	10,400
Hours of work	3	400
Employment of particular classes or persons	30	5,700
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	56	8,100
Trade union status	6	2,600
Sympathetic action	- 18	N
Total	189	32,900

Duration of stoppages

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

期級認	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved				
Not more than 1 day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	71 50 23 24 27	10,300 11,300 2,700 7,900 3,300	8,000 19,000 10,000 53,000 70,000				
Total	195	35,500	160,000				

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1964 AND 1963

The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first three months of 1964 and 1963:—

	Janua	ry to Marc	ch 1964	January to March 1963			
Industry group	No. of stop- pages		ages in gress	No. of stop- pages			
	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working days lost	
Agriculture, for-							
estry, fishing	250	72,500	93,000	248	34,100	73,000	
Coal mining	250	12,300	93,000	240	34,100	73,000	
and quarrying	1	400	2,000	1	+	+	
Food, drink and	Salting.		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	ALC: UNION	DESCRIPTION	Dining TO	
tobacco	3	500	2,000	6	1,300	2,000	
Chemicals, etc	4	500	1,000	4	1,100	3,000	
Metal mfre	22	15,100	270,000	12	700	3,000	
Engineering	65	20,700	70,000	41	13,100	29,000	
Shipbuilding and	16	4,300	20,000	11	3,500	16,000	
marine eng Motor vehicles and	10	4,300	20,000	10	3,500	10,000	
cycles	48	40,100	154,000	27	20,200	34,000	
Aircraft	7	1,200	5,000	4	1,900	5,000	
Other vehicles	4	2,200	5,000	3	4,200	1,000	
Other metal goods	13	2,300	6,000	9	1,400	6,000	
Textiles	111	1,400	5,000	8	2,900	9,000	
Clothing and foot-	087	ALTO SERVICE	OT BURNE	man Comment	The street	on corner.	
wear	3	1,300	1,000	3	600	1,000	
Bricks, pottery,	Secretary of	37 232500		433,53	100	CILL OF	
glass, etc	4	1,200	3,000	3	100	syolasi	
Timber, furniture,	1000	200	1 000	2	200	100000	
etc	4	200	1,000	3 2	200	arenal .	
Paper and printing	3	700	1,000	2	200		
Remaining manu-	9	2,800	7,000	1	200	1	
facturing inds	56	6,600	25,000	48	3,600	18,000	
Construction Gas, electricity and	30	0,000	25,000	10	3,000	10,000	
water	9	2,000	5,000	1	200	1	
Port and inland		2,000	0,000				
water transport	28	26,100	31,000	12	2,800	4,000	
All other transport	19	12,100	16,000	11	2,000	4,000	
Distributive trades	9	300	1,000	5	200	1,000	
Administrative,	1				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	
professional, etc.	100	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	80 000	1			
services	6	600	4,000	2	300	1 4 60	
Misc. services	1	†	1	1	100	1,000	
m . 1	5024	215 200	729 000	466	94,900	211,000	
Total	593‡	215,200	728,000	400	94,900	211,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH

Industry, occupations§ and locality	Approx numb workers	er of	Date stop		Cause or object	Remarks	
	Directly Indirectly		Began Ended		ton sign tol cam entit sign des des	setsb (RR) RR lazgos i bus esset sont rounieiro	
ENGINEERING:— Patternmakers employed at various engineering firms in Coventry	240	ines <u>uu</u> n in Vina	25 Feb.	15 Apr.	Claim by patternmakers that their conditions of employment should be comparable with toolmakers employed in Coventry	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
MARINE ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in marine engineering—Sunderland (one firm)	990	1 2 <u>1</u> 10	11 Mar.	20 Apr.	Dismissal of a shop steward for countermanding the instructions of management concerning the usage of a milling machine over which a dispute had arisen	Work resumed on agreed terms pending further negotiations.	
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Assembly and other workers employed in motor car body manufacture—Birmingham (one firm)	2,220	6,200	26 Feb.	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 terms pending further negotiations.	
Storekeepers, internal transport drivers and other workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Solihull (one firm)	300	4,000	12 Feb.	6 Mar.¶	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 fall-back bonus and raise the level of possible maxi- mum bonus earnings.	
CYCLE MANUFACTURE:— Toolmakers, millwrights and other workers—Nottingham (one firm)	415**	2,055**	14 Jan.	Apr.— May	The issue of redundancy notices to a number of tool- makers. Workers claim that redundancy should be resolved by the introduction of short-time working rather than by dismissals	Issue of redundancy notices accepted; agreement reached that resumption by workers directly involved should be phased over the period 9th April—7th May.	

*The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. 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 shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

† One stoppage of work involved workers in more than one industry group but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

| At the commencement of the stoppage approximately 720 workers were directly involved and 2,100 indirectly involved but these numbers increased steadily.

| Work was resumed on 14th February but following a breakdown in negotiations the stoppage recommenced on the afternoon of 26th February.

**At the commencement of the stoppage some 300 workers were directly involved and this number rose to 415 on 10th February but subsequently fell to approximately 300. Workers first became indirectly involved on 11th February when 550 other workers were rendered idle; the number of indirects had risen to 2,055 by 21st February but by the first week in April these workers had been re-employed.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During March the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 3007 and 3008* which are summarised below.

Award No. 3007 (9th March).—Parties: Staff Side and Official Award No. 3007 (9th March).—Parties: Stait Side and Official Side of the London County Council Interim Panel for Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Staffs. Claim:
(a) To determine a claim by the Staff Side that the salary scale of school meals organisers employed by the London County Council should be £1,295 by £50 (2) to £1,395 by £55 to £1,450 by £50 to £1,550; and (b) to settle the effective date of an award if made. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 3008 (11th March).—Parties: National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the British Legion Poppy Factory Ltd. Claim: To determine a claim for the present minimum rate of remuneration of 4s. 3½d. an hour to be increased to 4s. 6½d. an hour. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from 1st October 1963 the present minimum rate of remuneration of 4s. 3½d. an hour shall be increased to 4s. 5½d. an hour.

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 (25th March).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Claim: 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. 8d. an hour. Award: 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. 6d. an hour.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

During March notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following 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).— Proposal R.B. (59), dated 6th March, for fixing revised general mum 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

Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal Q.(95), dated 17th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and

Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.D.O.(43), dated 24th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.B.(62), dated 24th March, for fixing revised general minimum 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 minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and general 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 Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders

During March the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:—

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. 408, dated 16th March and operative from 6th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (Scotland) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 420, dated 17th March and operative from 6th April. This Order provides for a reduction from 48 to 45 hours per week without loss of pay.

The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 430, dated 18th March and operative from 6th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

During March notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.S. (N.63), dated 20th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Further information regarding the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Dundonald 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* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Laundry Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 32), dated 3rd March and operative from 12th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief etc.) (Holidays) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/364; 8d. (11d.)), made on 10th March; The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacture) (Amendment) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/408; 5d. (8d.)), made on 16th March; The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (Scotland) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/420; 5d. (8d.)), made on 17th March; The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/430; 8d. (11d.)), made on 18th March. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See this page.

this page.

The Notice of Industrial Diseases Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/369; 5d. (8d.)), made on 10th March by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 18th March, prescribes the form of written notice required by section 82(3) and (4) of the Factories Act 1961 to be sent to the Factory Inspector 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. Copies of the prescribed form, Form 41, may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 5d. (8d.).

Notification of Employment of Persons Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/533; 8d. (11d.)), made on 13th April by the Minister of Labour under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.—See page 151.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964/504; 2s. 3d. (2s. 7d.)), made on 31st March by the 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

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the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1961. These Regulations, operative from 13th April, consolidate the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations 1948 with subsequent amending Regulations: they have been made solely for

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 Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See previous page.

The National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. and O. 1964/I; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 3rd January by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1959. These Regulations, operative from 6th January, amend the provisions of the National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1960 relating to the preservation of pension rights for employees contracted out of the graduated part of the National Insurance Scheme: most of the amendments are designed to simplify the procedure when an employee leaves his contracted-out employment.

The Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. and O. 1964/16; 5d. (8d.)), made on 12th February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories 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.

The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. 1964/37; 3d. (6d.)), made on 10th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1964. This Order appoints 30th March as 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.

NOTICE

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

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^{*}Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 181 or through any bookseller.

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