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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-January 1964 was 106-109 24,042,000. This was 192,000 less than in December 1963. The main decreases were in the distributive trades, food, drink and tobacco, agriculture and construction.

Unemployment

There were 456,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 10th February 110-112 and 8,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 464,000 (2.0 per cent. of all employees). Between 13th January and 10th February unemployment fell by 37,000. There were decreases in all the main groups of industries and services. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 259,000—57 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 20,000; the normal monthly seasonal change is an increase of about 2,000.

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 250,000 unfilled vacancies on 5th February, 22,000 more than on 8th January. 113

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 18th January the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,897,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 24,000. 108

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 29th February (January 118-125 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 138.2 and 145.7, compared with 138.0 (as revised) and 145.4 at 31st January.

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 18th February (January 1962 = 100) was 104.8, compared with 104.7 126 at 14th January. The index for the food group was 105.4, the same as the previous month.

Stoppages of Work

About 74,800 workers were involved in February in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: 127 they lost about 169,000 working days.

RETAIL PRICES IN 1963

During 1963 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, rose by nearly 2 per cent., compared with rises of rather more than 2½ per cent. in 1962, about 4½ per cent. in 1961, and just over 2 per cent. in 1960. The average index for the 12 months ended in January 1964 was 2 per cent. higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

The following table shows the percentage changes between mid-January 1963 and mid-January 1964 in the index for each of the ten component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

| Expenditure group | Change in group index between January 1963 and January 1964 | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| | Per cent. | Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1963 and January 1964 |
| Food | +1.5 | +0.5 |
| Alcoholic drink | +2.3 | +0.2 |
| Tobacco | — | — |
| Housing | +5.1 | +0.5 |
| Fuel and light | +3.4 | +0.2 |
| Durable household goods | +1.4 | +0.1 |
| Clothing and footwear | +0.8 | +0.1 |
| Transport and vehicles | +1.0 | +0.1 |
| Miscellaneous goods | +1.9 | +0.1 |
| Services | +2.5 | +0.1 |
| All items | +1.9 | +1.9 |

Food prices in mid-January 1964, taken as a whole, were 1½ per cent. higher than in mid-January 1963. During the same period the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by about 2 per cent. The largest increases in groups other than food were in the housing and fuel and light groups, the indices for which rose by slightly more than 5 per cent. and nearly 3½ per cent., respectively. Three other groups, services, alcoholic drink and miscellaneous goods, also showed appreciable increases; there were smaller increases in durable household goods, transport and vehicles, and clothing and footwear; while the average level of prices of cigarettes and tobacco remained unchanged.

Taking the average level of prices at mid-January 1962 as 100, the "all-items" index, which stood at 102.7 at mid-January 1963, rose to 104.7 at mid-January 1964. The index showed a sharp rise in February, little change in March, and a smaller rise in April. The rise in February was due mainly to higher prices for fresh vegetables and eggs, and the rise in April to increases in local rates and other housing costs. There was little overall change in May and June. The fall in the index in July reflected lower prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, and that in August lower prices of these items and of sugar. The index rose in each of the following months. The rise was due mainly, in September to increases in the average prices of eggs and some other food items, and in October to increases in the average prices of sugar, potatoes and milk. Seasonal increases in the average prices of household coal and coke were the main reason for the rise in November, and higher prices for some food items for that in December. The rise of nearly one-half of 1 per cent. in the index in January 1964 was larger than in the preceding months and was due to higher prices for many items, particularly fresh vegetables, partially offset by reductions in prices for eggs.

Details for individual groups

Group I.—Food. Milk was the only item of food subject to price control in 1963. The index for the food group as a whole rose steeply in February to its highest level of the year, remaining almost unchanged through the spring and early summer months. A small reduction in June was followed by larger ones in July and August, but there were small increases in the remaining months and in January 1964 the index, although 1 per cent. below the February 1963 level, was 1½ per cent. higher than in January 1963.

There was a fall of nearly 4 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations, viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb. The average level of prices of items affected by import prices, viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef, rose by more than 8 per cent.; while prices of other items of food rose by 2½ per cent. on average.

In the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes there was an increase of 4 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices. The average price of bread rose

substantially, mainly in June and December; there was a similar movement in the average price of flour, and increases, though less marked, for the other items.

The average level of prices of beef and mutton and lamb rose, mainly in the spring and summer months, particularly May and June, and, despite some reductions in the earlier and later months of the year, was higher in January 1964 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of pork, bacon and ham rose in nearly every month from May onwards and showed an increase over the year. The increase in the case of bacon was a marked one, due mainly to sharp rises in August and September. There was some reduction in the average price of other meat items (sausages, pies, canned meat, etc.), but at mid-January 1964 the average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, was rather more than 3½ per cent. higher than a year earlier.

There was a reduction in June in the average level of prices of fish, but a number of small increases in the other months raised the index in January 1964 to rather less than 3½ per cent. above the January 1963 level.

The price of butter rose in most months of the year, the largest rise occurring in June, and was higher in January 1964 than a year earlier. Margarine and lard showed smaller increases over the year. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices rose by about 6 per cent. during the year.

The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk were lowered on 2nd June but raised on 29th September. There was some rise over the year in the average price of cheese. The average level of egg prices showed several large rises and falls during the year; as a result of a substantial fall in January 1964 it was markedly lower in that month than in January 1963. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, fell by rather less than 6½ per cent. over the year.

Average prices of tea fell, and average prices of cocoa and coffee rose, slightly, over the year. There was almost no change in the average level of prices in the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., taken together.

The average price of sugar varied from month to month but was higher in January 1964 than a year earlier. There were also rises over the year in average levels of prices of chocolate and sugar confectionery and of jam, marmalade and syrup. For the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery, taken together, the rise over the year was nearly 4½ per cent.

The index for potatoes rose in February but fell sharply in July, and despite some rises from September onwards was lower in mid-January 1964 than in mid-January 1963. Increases in the average price of tomatoes in February and in the months April to June were only partially offset by falls in July and August, and following a further rise in January 1964 the average price was very markedly higher in that month than in January 1963. The average level of prices of other vegetables rose from February to April but fell from April to August and was markedly lower in mid-January 1964 than a year earlier. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices fell by about 1½ per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, rose slightly in most months, although there were falls in September and October, and it was nearly 2½ per cent. higher in January 1964 than a year earlier.

A rise of 3 per cent. over the year in the index for the "other food" sub-group was due mainly to an increase in the price of ice cream in December.

Group II.—Alcoholic drink. The average price of beer rose in several months, particularly in May, and, as a result, the average level of prices for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by rather less than 2½ per cent. between mid-January 1963 and mid-January 1964.

Group III.—Tobacco. There was no appreciable change in the average level of prices of cigarettes and tobacco during the year.

Group IV.—Housing. The average level of rents of privately-owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished rose throughout the year. As a result of changes in rateable values and in local rates and water charges, there was an increase in the average amount of rates payable on dwellings in England and Wales as from 1st April. There were also rises over the year in the average levels of costs of repairs and maintenance. The average level of housing costs, taken together, rose by slightly over 5 per cent. during the year.

Group V.—Fuel and light. The index for the fuel and light group showed little change until May, when there were seasonal reductions in the average prices of household coal and coke. There was a rise in each subsequent month, particularly in November when there were seasonal increases in prices of household coal and coke. At mid-January 1964 the index for the fuel and light group as a whole was nearly 3½ per cent. higher than at mid-January 1963. The index for the coal and coke sub-group rose by about 2 per cent. during the year. The average levels of charges for gas and electricity, particularly electricity, rose during the year. There was also a slight increase in the average price of paraffin. As a result of these changes, the average level of prices and charges for the "other fuel and light" sub-group rose by about 4½ per cent. between mid-January 1963 and mid-January 1964.

Group VI.—Durable household goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, viz., (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly 1½ per cent. over the year between January 1963 and January 1964. The reduction in purchase tax on television sets, radio sets, etc., on 1st January 1963 was reflected in the index figure for that month.

In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group, the average level of prices rose by rather more than 2 per cent. There was a slight rise only in the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group and a rise of less than 1 per cent. in the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group.

Group VII.—Clothing and footwear. Increases in clothing prices over the year were mostly small and the index for the clothing and footwear group as a whole was less than 1 per cent. higher in mid-January 1964 than in mid-January 1963. The largest increase in a sub-group, that for men's outer clothing, was only just over 1 per cent.

Group VIII.—Transport and vehicles. This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling, and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose by 1 per cent. during the year.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars rose in the spring months but fell from July to October and was lower in January 1964 than a year earlier. Petrol prices fell slightly over the year. There were, however, increases in motor insurance premiums and in the average level of charges for the repair and maintenance of cars. As a result of these and some other smaller changes the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling showed a slight fall over the year. Increases in London bus, rail and underground fares took effect from 23rd June, and in later months there were increases in road and rail, particularly road, fares in provincial areas. The index for the fares sub-group was 4 per cent. higher in January 1964 than in January 1963.

Group IX.—Miscellaneous goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, viz., (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.; and (3) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. The index for the group as a whole rose by nearly 2 per cent. during the year between mid-January 1963 and mid-January 1964. Reductions in prices of cosmetics, some other toilet requisites and gramophone records, following the reduction in the rate of purchase tax on 1st January, were reflected in the index figure at mid-January 1963, before the period under review.

There was a rise of rather less than 4 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of books, newspapers and periodicals, taken together. As a result of small changes in most months the index for the sub-group medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc., rose by slightly over 1 per cent. The index for the stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc., sub-group rose by nearly 1½ per cent. between mid-January 1963 and mid-January 1964.

Group X.—Services. This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc. charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month except July 1963 and January 1964 and was about 2½ per cent. higher in mid-January 1964 than a year earlier.

Increases in parcel postage rates operative from 29th April and rises in the average levels of charges for telephones and other services caused the index for the postage, telephone, etc. charges sub-group to rise by nearly 3 per cent. over the year. Rises in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and dance halls were only partially offset by a fall in the average level of charges for renting television sets, and the index for the entertainment sub-group rose by nearly 1½ per cent. The average level of charges for services such as shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning and hairdressing rose in every month except January 1964 and was rather more than 3 per cent. higher in mid-January 1964 than in mid-January 1963.

Analysis of changes in section indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 92 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. The following table analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1963 and mid-January 1964, and also gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in nearly four-fifths of the 92 index sections, covering over 70 per cent. of the total weight. Of these 23 showed rises of 4 per cent. or more and together accounted for nearly all the rise in the "all-items" figure.

| Percentage change in section index between January 1963 and January 1964 | Number of sections | Aggregate weight of sections in 1963 | Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Per cent. | | | |
| + 20 or more | 1 | 4 | + 0.2 |
| + 10 but less than 20 | 1 | 11 | + 0.2 |
| + 5 but less than 10 | 10 | 162 | + 1.0 |
| + 4 but less than 5 | 11 | 101 | + 0.5 |
| + 3 but less than 4 | 9 | 106 | + 0.4 |
| + 2 but less than 3 | 12 | 101 | + 0.2 |
| + 1 but less than 2 | 12 | 95 | + 0.1 |
| + less than 1 | 17 | 133 | + 0.1 |
| All increases | 73 | 713 | + 2.7 |
| No change | 8 | 120 | — |
| All decreases | 11 | 167 | - 0.7 |
| — less than 1 | 3 | 35 | — |
| - 1 but less than 2 | 3 | 56 | - 0.1 |
| - 2 but less than 3 | 1 | 23 | — |
| - 3 but less than 4 | — | — | — |
| - 4 but less than 5 | — | — | — |
| - 5 but less than 10 | 2 | 23 | - 0.1 |
| - 10 or more | 2 | 30 | - 0.5 |

In the following table the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1963 and mid-January 1964 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

| Effect on "all-items" index of change in section index ("all-items" points) | Number of sections | Aggregate weight of sections in 1963 | Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points) |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| + 0.2 but less than 0.3 | 2 | 60 | + 0.5 |
| + 0.1 but less than 0.2 | 6 | 145 | + 0.9 |
| + 0.05 but less than 0.1 | 5 | 79 | + 0.4 |
| + less than 0.05 | 60 | 429 | + 0.9 |
| All increases | 73 | 713 | + 2.7 |
| No change | 8 | 120 | — |
| All decreases | 11 | 167 | - 0.7 |
| - less than 0.05 | 6 | 91 | — |
| - 0.05 but less than 0.1 | 2 | 33 | - 0.1 |
| - 0.1 but less than 0.2 | 2 | 28 | - 0.3 |
| - 0.2 but less than 0.3 | 1 | 15 | - 0.3 |

"All-items" and group indices from January 1963 to January 1964

The table on the next page shows, for each month from January 1963 to January 1964, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the ten main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100. An index is also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined. In addition, indices are given for three sub-divisions of the food group, (1) items the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations, viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish, and home-killed mutton and lamb, (2) items the prices of which have been affected considerably by changes in import prices since 1956, viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef, and (3) other items.

Retail Prices in 1963—continued

| Group | 1963 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1964 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 15th Jan. | 12th Feb. | 12th Mar. | 9th April | 14th May | 18th June | 16th July | 13th Aug. | 17th Sept. | 15th Oct. | 12th Nov. | 10th Dec. | 14th Jan. |
| Food (see sub-division below) | 103.8 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 106.4 | 105.8 | 103.7 | 102.3 | 103.0 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 105.4 |
| Alcoholic drink | 100.9 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 103.2 |
| Tobacco | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Housing | 105.5 | 105.7 | 106.1 | 107.7 | 108.0 | 108.8 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 110.9 |
| Fuel and light | 106.5 | 106.6 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 103.2 | 103.9 | 104.2 | 104.5 | 104.8 | 104.9 | 105.5 | 109.7 | 110.1 |
| Durable household goods | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 101.2 |
| Clothing and footwear | 103.2 | 103.3 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 103.9 | 103.9 | 104.0 |
| Transport and vehicles | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 100.9 | 100.6 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 101.0 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 101.6 | 101.8 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.9 |
| Services | 102.4 | 102.5 | 103.4 | 103.5 | 104.0 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 104.3 | 104.6 | 104.9 | 105.2 | 105.3 | 105.0 |
| All items | 102.7 | 103.6 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 103.9 | 103.9 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 104.2 | 104.7 |
| All groups other than food | 102.2 | 102.3 | 102.5 | 102.9 | 102.8 | 103.0 | 103.2 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 103.5 | 104.0 | 104.1 | 104.3 |
| Food: Items prices of which fluctuate seasonally | 103.6 | 112.6 | 114.7 | 116.3 | 114.1 | 112.2 | 101.8 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 98.6 | 99.6 |
| Items prices of which are affected by import prices | 105.2 | 106.3 | 104.3 | 101.7 | 103.3 | 105.4 | 106.0 | 108.7 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 113.3 | 113.5 | 113.9 |
| Other items | 103.7 | 104.0 | 103.5 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 103.2 | 104.1 | 103.9 | 104.2 | 105.6 | 105.3 | 105.6 | 106.3 |

EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES, OCTOBER 1963

Since 1959 the Ministry of Labour has carried out an annual enquiry into the earnings of salaried employees. The latest, which relates to October 1963, indicates that average earnings of male administrative, technical and clerical employees in the production industries (excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing) were £114 8s. for the month in the case of those paid monthly, £16 12s. 9d. for the last pay-week in the case of those paid weekly and, combining the two on a weekly basis, £22 2s. 2d. Female employees earned £49 11s. 8d. (monthly-paid), £8 8s. 11d. (weekly-paid) and, combining the two, £9 2s. 9d. Compared with October 1962 there has been an increase of 4.8 per cent. for all males and 4.0 per cent. for all females.

The enquiry was carried out under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and about 19,000 forms were sent to employers in Great Britain. Firms with less than 25 employees (including operatives and other manual workers) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Enquiry forms were sent to a 50 per cent. sample of the firms with between 25 and 99 employees* and to all firms with 100 or more employees.

The forms asked employers to report the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff they employed in the last pay-week of October 1963 (monthly-paid and weekly-paid figures separately), and total salaries paid during the month to those paid monthly and for the last pay-week in the month to those paid weekly. Separate figures were requested for males and females. The number of part-time males was known to be negligible in the industries covered but a break-down was required of full-time and part-time female employees. The latter were defined as those whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The amounts of salaries to be entered on the forms included overtime payments, bonuses and non-contractual gifts, commissions, etc., before deductions were made for income tax, employees' insurance contributions, employees' contributions to pension funds, etc. Where bonuses or commissions were paid at longer intervals than monthly or weekly, e.g., annually or half-yearly, employers were asked to include in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, or if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid.

All administrative, technical and clerical employees were to be included in the return, regardless of age or salary level, e.g., directors (except those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers and office employees. Working proprietors and staff serving overseas were to be excluded.

Of the 19,000 enquiry forms issued to firms in Great Britain about 17,300 were returned suitable for tabulation. Many of the returns were supplied on an "enterprise" rather than on an "establishment" basis. For example, a large firm in the cotton industry with numerous mills might complete only two returns, one headed "For all cotton spinning establishments" and the other "For all cotton weaving establishments". For this reason it is not possible to compile precise statistics by size range of establishment.

The Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland conducted a similar enquiry of firms in Northern Ireland and provided summarised information for amalgamation with the Great Britain figures, thus enabling tables for the United Kingdom as a whole to be compiled. Sampling methods were not used by the Ministry of Commerce. The Schedule to the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 precluded information being obtained about the remuneration of directors in Northern Ireland, so that the figures in the tables which follow do not contain any element for these. This omission, however, can have no appreciable effect on the United Kingdom figures.

The total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the enquiry was 2,010,600, i.e., about 85½ per cent. of all salaried employees in the industries and services concerned. This total included 1,696,200 employed in manufacturing industries.

* Firms in this size range account for less than 8 per cent. of the aggregate figures in the tables on the opposite page.

Tables I and II on the opposite page summarise the results of the enquiry and compare the figures with those for 1959, the first year of the enquiry, and for 1962. The average level of salary earnings rose between October 1959 and October 1963 by 22.4 per cent. for all males covered by the enquiry, and by 20.2 per cent. for all females. When considering information for separate industry groups, it has to be remembered that because of the variations as between industries in the proportion of adults and young persons and of highly qualified staff and routine office workers, the differences in the average earnings in the tables cannot be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in ordinary rates of salary prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of employees working under similar conditions. The fact that over the whole field covered the average salary for males was more than double that for females does not mean that males and females with similar qualifications and responsibilities received such widely different salaries. This difference in average salary level is, no doubt, due in large measure to the following factors:—

(a) in general, females were employed on different classes of work from males;

(b) the proportion of young employees in junior positions was greater amongst females than amongst males.

Table III distinguishes between full-time and part-time female employees. Comparison of the figures of average earnings in Table III with those in Table II shows the extent to which the latter are reduced by the inclusion of part-time female employees along with full-time on a 1:1 basis. In October 1963 part-time female employees formed only 3 per cent. of all monthly-paid females, 8.1 per cent. of weekly-paid females and 6.9 per cent. of all females included in the enquiry. The comparable figure for part-time women manual workers was 20.4 per cent. in the October 1963 enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers.

Individual firms have different practices in allocating administrative, technical and clerical employees to weekly and monthly pay-rolls. In some firms, small ones particularly, all staff, including directors and managers, are paid weekly, but in many large companies administrative, technical and clerical employees are transferred to the monthly pay-roll as soon as they reach a certain—and often quite modest—salary ceiling. These different practices may vary in importance as between industry groups and may affect the average earnings of (for example) monthly-paid or weekly-paid males.

The movement towards payment of more staff on a monthly basis, noted in the article on the previous enquiry in the March 1963 issue of this GAZETTE (page 98), has continued. In October 1963 56 per cent. (770,260) of males and 23 per cent. (146,622) of females were monthly-paid, as compared with 46 per cent. and 16 per cent., respectively, in October 1959. For this reason percentage changes in average earnings as between October 1959, October 1962 and October 1963 have been calculated for monthly-paid and weekly-paid men, and women, combined and these are shown in Tables I and II.

There were marked variations as between industry groups in the proportions of employees who were weekly-paid. The percentage of weekly-paid males ranged from 19 in chemicals and allied industries to 73½ in shipbuilding and marine engineering and of weekly-paid females from 47 in gas, electricity and water to 95 in shipbuilding and marine engineering.

In all industries combined the average earnings of weekly-paid males were 63 per cent. of those of monthly-paid. In the separate industry groups the corresponding figures ranged from 52 per cent. of the equivalent monthly-paid amount in chemicals and allied industries to 65½ per cent. in metal manufacture.

In all the industries covered weekly-paid females received on average nearly 74 per cent. of the equivalent earnings of the monthly-paid. In the industry groups the corresponding figures varied between 58½ per cent. in clothing and footwear and 86½ per cent. in gas, electricity and water.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY GROUP: OCTOBER 1963

Table I

| Industry group | Number of employees covered* | | | Average earnings* | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Monthly-paid | Weekly-paid | Total | Monthly-paid | | Weekly-paid | | All males | |
| | | | | Month of October 1963 | Equivalent amount per week† | Last pay-week in October 1963 | Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis | October 1963 compared with October 1962 % increase | October 1963 compared with October 1959 % increase |
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Manufacturing industries | 617,931 | 523,743 | 1,141,674 | 116 11 11 | 26 18 2 | 16 16 8 | 22 5 9 | 4.7 | 21.7 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 65,619 | 24,699 | 90,318 | 109 14 8 | 25 6 6 | 16 5 8 | 22 17 0 | 5.0 | 21.8 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 85,192 | 19,687 | 104,879 | 119 2 5 | 27 9 9 | 14 6 5 | 25 0 4 | 6.6 | 22.0 |
| Metal manufacture | 46,461 | 39,520 | 85,981 | 108 2 0 | 24 18 11 | 16 6 1 | 20 19 6 | 3.1 | 18.1 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 187,986 | 192,988 | 380,974 | 114 16 11 | 26 10 1 | 16 16 4 | 21 11 11 | 4.6 | 21.7 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 5,812 | 16,057 | 21,869 | 128 8 2 | 29 12 8 | 16 18 0 | 20 5 8 | 2.8 | 16.2 |
| Vehicles | 54,644 | 90,879 | 145,523 | 124 4 6 | 28 13 4 | 17 17 9 | 21 18 9 | 5.2 | 23.7 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 25,944 | 22,239 | 48,183 | 117 8 3 | 27 1 11 | 16 16 0 | 22 6 10 | 3.8 | 19.8 |
| Textiles | 38,260 | 28,967 | 67,227 | 119 10 0 | 27 11 6 | 16 4 1 | 22 13 6 | 3.7 | 20.7 |
| Clothing and footwear | 10,258 | 13,760 | 24,018 | 125 10 4 | 28 19 4 | 17 16 10 | 22 11 10 | 4.3 | 24.5 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 22,959 | 14,453 | 37,412 | 110 10 1 | 25 10 0 | 15 6 3 | 21 11 4 | 4.4 | 20.4 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 10,258 | 10,617 | 20,875 | 114 13 5 | 26 9 3 | 16 14 0 | 21 9 11 | 2.4 | 22.0 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 40,779 | 36,196 | 76,975 | 128 1 2 | 29 11 0 | 17 12 7 | 23 18 11 | 4.2 | 23.4 |
| Other manufacturing industries‡ | 23,759 | 13,681 | 37,440 | 114 3 7 | 26 7 0 | 16 2 7 | 22 12 4 | 5.2 | 22.7 |
| Other industries and services | 27,161 | 14,302 | 41,463 | 109 10 6 | 25 5 6 | 13 13 11 | 21 5 8 | 6.4 | 27.6 |
| Mining and quarrying | 54,378 | 44,778 | 99,156 | 110 18 10 | 25 12 1 | 16 6 2 | 21 8 1 | 4.7 | 23.8 |
| Construction | 70,790 | 22,002 | 92,792 | 99 15 2 | 23 0 5 | 14 11 7 | 21 0 5 | 5.9 | 27.6 |
| Gas, electricity and water | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries covered by enquiry | 770,260 | 604,825 | 1,375,085 | 114 8 0 | 26 8 0 | 16 12 9 | 22 2 2 | 4.8 | 22.4 |

Table II

| Industry group | Number of employees covered* | | | Average earnings* | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Monthly-paid | Weekly-paid | Total | Monthly-paid | | Weekly-paid | | All females | |
| | | | | Month of October 1963 | Equivalent amount per week† | Last pay-week in October 1963 | Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis | October 1963 compared with October 1962 % increase | October 1963 compared with October 1959 % increase |
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Manufacturing industries | 118,412 | 436,153 | 554,565 | 49 4 0 | 11 7 1 | 8 6 11 | 8 19 9 | 4.0 | 19.8 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 19,726 | 38,097 | 57,823 | 47 8 4 | 10 18 10 | 7 19 3 | 8 19 7 | 4.6 | 21.2 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 26,254 | 29,155 | 55,409 | 49 0 2 | 11 6 2 | 8 8 6 | 9 15 10 | 3.9 | 21.8 |
| Metal manufacture | 8,370 | 22,257 | 30,627 | 45 5 5 | 10 8 11 | 8 7 2 | 8 18 7 | 4.7 | 17.9 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 22,279 | 142,236 | 164,515 | 49 11 8 | 11 8 10 | 8 7 8 | 8 15 11 | 3.7 | 19.4 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 301 | 5,530 | 5,831 | 51 5 10 | 11 16 9 | 7 13 2 | 7 17 5 | 2.8 | 10.7 |
| Vehicles | 4,063 | 43,658 | 47,721 | 51 3 0 | 11 16 1 | 8 9 9 | 8 15 5 | 1.8 | 17.7 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 4,651 | 24,195 | 28,846 | 49 9 5 | 11 8 4 | 8 4 0 | 8 14 4 | 4.0 | 20.1 |
| Textiles | 10,216 | 32,686 | 42,902 | 45 14 6 | 10 11 0 | 7 16 11 | 8 9 10 | 4.1 | 19.5 |
| Clothing and footwear | 2,463 | 22,983 | 25,446 | 63 7 0 | 14 12 5 | 8 10 9 | 9 2 6 | 4.8 | 19.4 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 4,057 | 13,027 | 17,084 | 48 0 10 | 11 1 9 | 8 1 4 | 8 15 8 | 4.3 | 22.3 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 1,775 | 9,332 | 11,107 | 45 16 6 | 10 11 6 | 8 4 7 | 8 12 1 | 3.7 | 20.8 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 9,067 | 36,618 | 45,685 | 57 5 1 | 13 4 3 | 9 2 2 | 9 16 6 | 4.4 | 21.2 |
| Other manufacturing industries‡ | 5,190 | 16,379 | 21,569 | 47 18 0 | 11 1 1 | 8 2 0 | 8 18 3 | 3.9 | 17.6 |
| Other industries and services | 1,966 | 10,966 | 12,932 | 61 0 1 | 14 1 7 | 10 3 3 | 10 15 2 | 4.6 | 25.9 |
| Mining and quarrying | 7,096 | 24,596 | 31,692 | 46 11 5 | 10 14 11 | 8 3 0 | 8 14 7 | 4.2 | 20.7 |
| Construction | 19,148 | 17,180 | 36,328 | 51 17 11 | 11 19 6 | 10 6 11 | 11 4 1 | 4.0 | 21.8 |
| Gas, electricity and water | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries covered by enquiry | 146,622 | 488,895 | 635,517 | 49 11 8 | 11 8 10 | 8 8 11 | 9 2 9 | 4.0 | 20.2 |

Table III

Average Earnings of Full-time and Part-time Females separately

| Industry group | Number of employees covered* | | | | Average earnings* | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| | Monthly-paid | | Weekly-paid | | Monthly-paid | | | Weekly-paid | | |
| | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time Month of October 1963 | Equivalent amount per week† | Part-time Month of October 1963 | Equivalent amount per week† | Full-time Last pay-week in October 1963 | Part-time Last pay-week in October 1963 |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Manufacturing industries | 18,506 | 1,220 | 33,422 | 4,675 | 49 1 5 | 11 6 6 | 22 6 7 | 5 3 0 | 8 7 6 | 5 0 2 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 25,882 | 372 | 26,718 | 2,437 | 49 5 11 | 11 7 6 | 29 3 5 | 6 14 8 | 8 14 1 | 5 7 8 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 8,243 | 127 | 20,884 | 1,373 | 45 10 11 | 10 10 2 | 27 8 2 | 6 6 5 | 8 11 1 | 5 8 1 |
| Metal manufacture | 21,618 | 661 | 130,941 | 11,295 | 50 4 1 | 11 11 8 | 29 5 9 | 6 15 3 | 8 12 10 | 5 8 0 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 291 | 10 | 4,968 | 562 | 52 8 11 | 12 2 1 | § | § | § | § |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 4,007 | 56 | 41,300 | 2,268 | 51 8 9 | 11 17 5 | § | § | § | § |
| Vehicles | 4,419 | 232 | 21,992 | 2,203 | 50 4 6 | 11 11 10 | 35 2 3 | 8 2 0 | 8 9 4 | 5 10 3 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 10,009 | 207 | 30,554 | 2,132 | 46 0 11 | 10 12 6 | 30 6 6 | 6 19 11 | 8 0 8 | 5 2 11 |
| Textiles | 2,390 | 73 | 21,205 | 1,778 | 64 6 2 | 14 16 10 | § | § | § | § |
| Clothing and footwear | 3,960 | 97 | 12,150 | 877 | 48 11 0 | 11 4 1 | § | § | § | |

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL REPORT

The Construction Industry

A Report, prepared in the light of consultations which took account of the many varied aspects of the construction industry, was presented to the National Economic Development Council at its meeting on 5th February. Entitled "The Construction Industry" it has now been published and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 3d. including postage).

Some of the main points of the Report are summarised below.

Introduction

Construction is a term covering a wide range of activities in civil engineering and building and including both new work and repairs and maintenance.

A failure of the industry to meet the growing demands could be a serious brake on economic expansion. It is because of the vital importance of the construction industry at this time that it has been selected for detailed study.

Demand and capacity

The table below shows a breakdown for the United Kingdom, of the industry's output for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963, together with an estimate of demand for 1964 and 1966.

| — | Output | | Demand | | [Percentage change] | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 (prov.) | 1964 | 1966 | 1961 to 1963 | 1961 to 1964 | 1961 to 1966 |
| | £ million at 1961 prices | | | | | | | |
| Housing .. | 732 | 750 | 761 | 867 | 894 | +4 | +18 | +22 |
| New non-housing work: | | | | | | | | |
| Public sector .. | 576 | 610 | 615 | 790 | 880 | +7 | +37 | +53 |
| Private sector .. | 694 | 674 | 632 | 688 | 869 | -9 | -1 | +25 |
| Total new non-housing work .. | 1,270 | 1,284 | 1,247 | 1,478 | 1,749 | -3 | +16 | +38 |
| Total new work .. | 2,002 | 2,034 | 2,008 | 2,345 | 2,643 | Nil | +17 | +32 |
| Repairs and maintenance .. | 843 | 821 | 827 | 869 | 885 | -2 | +3 | +5 |
| Total G.B. ... | 2,845 | 2,855 | 2,835 | 3,214 | 3,528 | -1 | +13 | +24 |
| Total U.K. (incl. allowance for N. Ireland) .. | 2,919 | 2,941 | 2,927 | 3,307 | 3,628 | +1 | +13 | +24 |

In this Report an allowance has been made for 370,000 dwellings to be built in the United Kingdom in 1966. This is above that assumed in the earlier Report "Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966" (see page 96 of the March 1963 issue of this GAZETTE) where a figure of 360,000 dwellings was taken for the purpose of making an investment forecast. There are strong social arguments for increasing the number of new houses built each year to a figure well above that reached in recent years. There are, however, serious objections to attempting to raise the level much above 360,000 in 1966 unless the output and productivity of the industry rise substantially in the present year.

The following table shows the output, manpower and productivity of the industry in the years 1961 to 1963, and presents a forecast for 1964 and 1966. The changes in output and manpower from 1961 to 1963 were negligible and productivity was constant.

| — | Output | | Manpower | | Productivity index (1961 = 100) | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 (prov.) | 1964 | 1966 | 1961 to 1963 | 1961 to 1964 | 1961 to 1966 |
| | Percentage change | | | | | | | |
| Gross output (demand 1964 & 1966): | | | | | | | | |
| £m. at 1961 prices | 2,919 | 2,941 | 2,927 | 3,307 | 3,628 | +1 | +13 | +24 |
| Manpower: average of year in 000's .. | 1,653 | 1,686 | 1,660 | 1,750 | 1,785 | +1 | +6 | +8 |
| Productivity index (1961 = 100) .. | 100 | 99 | 100 | 107 | 115 | Nil | +7 | +15 |

If the estimated demand for 1964 is to be met, output must increase by 13 per cent. over the level of 1963. However, the required increase from the level of the third quarter of 1963, when output had recovered from the bad weather, to that of the third quarter of 1964 is one of about 9 per cent. If this very considerable increase is to be achieved, the industry will need to recruit in this period at least 2 per cent. more labour consisting mainly of operatives with a high proportion of skilled men. Even if the additional labour can be obtained and there is a drive for improvement in all sectors, the industry will still be operating at full stretch and there will probably be overloading in some regions and in some types of work.

Looking ahead to 1966 the demands on the industry are expected to be 24 per cent. above 1961 or about 10 per cent. above the estimate for 1964. If output in 1964 fails to reach the required level it is improbable that the 1966 demand will be met.

Manpower

At present the total construction labour force in the United Kingdom is about 1.7 million, including apprentices, self-employed, clerical, technical and managerial grades, as well as operatives. Of

the total, about one million are operatives with varying degrees of skill. Whenever the industry is busy there is a persistent shortage of the major craft trades, except in the North and in Scotland.

These periodical shortages of skilled men are likely to continue and future requirements will certainly be greater than at present. The supply of apprentices is well below the present rate of wastage. The industry could, therefore, absorb many more adult trainees than could be trained under present plans. Both sides of the industry should welcome and support adult training arrangements. It is also important that the content of training should be urgently reviewed. The intensive training of adult males in six months, followed by a further 60 weeks' training with a firm, raises the question of the appropriateness of the present length of normal apprenticeship.

The key position of skilled manpower makes the establishment of an industrial training board for the construction industry a matter of urgency.

Technical change

If output and improvements in productivity are to increase more rapidly than in the past, changes which have been gradually taking place over a number of years must be accelerated.

Improvement in the organisation of demand.—In the public sector programmes are now being made and announced for longer periods. It is desirable that this policy should be extended to five-year periods and expanded to cover the whole field as far as this is possible.

In many instances the unit of local government which places orders for construction work is too small to give large or repetitive orders. One means of overcoming this is by the formation of consortia, a development now being actively encouraged. The National Building Agency, recently set up by the Ministry of Public Building and Works, will help to extend the advantages of industrialised techniques to clients who might otherwise be unable to employ them.

Development of appropriate methods of management.—The construction process, from the conception of a project by the client to the final stages of building, is very complex and involves a number of professions and industries. There is scope for improvement in management at almost every stage of this process, in the co-ordination of the activities of the members of the construction team and in the administrative framework within which they work.

Development of new techniques.—In recent years there has been a marked increase in the rate of development of new techniques and new materials for the construction industry. These changes will be accelerated by the establishment of the Directorate General of Research and Development in the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

One of the most important developments is the trend towards the industrialisation of building with which standardisation is closely connected. The major contribution to productivity in the next few years, however, must come from improvements in traditional methods of construction.

Research and information.—The Report describes recent developments in the field of research and states that it is important not only that new research should be encouraged but also that there should be adequate machinery for the wider dissemination of existing knowledge.

The balance of the load on construction

The broad conclusion of the examination of demand and capacity is that there is uncertainty whether the construction industry will be able to meet the demands likely to be placed upon it. In considering the question of any reduction in demand, it has to be borne in mind that the present high level is helping to create conditions under which all sections of the industry are accepting change more readily than ever before.

A typical cycle for any reasonably large building project is at least two years: one year is required at the pre-contracting stage for the client to determine his exact requirements, and the other for actual construction. It is most detrimental to productivity if the process is interrupted once design work has started.

A long-term view, say for five years ahead, should be taken of the likely capacity of the construction industry, taking into account changes in capacity which might be deliberately encouraged (e.g., by training adult labour). Demands placed upon the industry should not exceed this expected capacity.

The appropriate conditions for, and possibilities of, short-term regulation should be examined. If measures have to be used it is important that they should cause the least possible harm. One important requirement is for greatly improved statistical information giving the necessary detail about future developments, so that the nature of the expected shortages and the points at which action may be required can be defined.

Conclusion

The most hopeful feature of the construction industry is that those involved in its operation have come to recognise its problems and to realise that changes must be made. Looked at in the light of its ability to meet the level of demand forecast for the years to 1966, it is clear that drastic changes will have to be made and that steps already taken by Government, by public authorities and by the industry, to improve the organisation of demand and to introduce new techniques, must be pressed forward. It is also clear that there is no certainty, in present conditions, that the industry will be able to meet the demands upon it; and the possibility cannot be ruled out that by falling short it may hold back the expansion of the economy as a whole.

EARNINGS AND HOURS OF MEN MANUAL WORKERS BY REGION

Last month's issue of this GAZETTE contained particulars of earnings of manual workers and of weekly hours worked by them in October 1963 in a wide range of industries in the United Kingdom. The present article supplements this information with a regional analysis. It gives figures of average weekly and hourly earnings and average hours worked in respect of men in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and each administrative Region of England in October 1963. Comparable data for April 1963 were published in the September 1963 issue of this GAZETTE (page 351).

The figures are analysed by industry group. Average weekly earnings of men in each individual industry appear in Table B.10

of the March 1964 issue (No. 8) of the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production" (see page 97).

In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

| Industry group | London and South Eastern | Eastern and Southern | South Western | Midlands | Yorkshire and Lincolnshire | North Western | Northern | Scotland | Wales | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-------|------------------|----------------|
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-------|------------------|----------------|

TABLE 1.—Average Weekly Earnings—Men (21 years and over)—October 1963

| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Food, drink and tobacco .. | 343 0 | 323 11 | 313 0 | 327 10 | 304 10 | 318 6 | 307 6 | 297 10 | 288 7 | 275 1 | 318 2 |
| Chemicals and allied industries .. | 347 0 | 379 8 | 350 6 | 328 1 | 328 7 | 360 0 | 346 4 | 324 6 | 354 4 | 308 11 | 348 2 |
| Metal manufacture .. | 366 7 | 348 2 | 349 0 | 359 6 | 351 5 | 357 1 | 335 10 | 327 4 | 404 6 | 263 5 | 358 7 |
| Engineering and electrical goods .. | 349 3 | 345 0 | 319 7 | 347 6 | 318 9 | 327 5 | 326 8 | 344 10 | 344 10 | 301 2* | 337 9 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering .. | 359 1 | 315 6 | 318 4 | 336 3 | 333 6 | 338 8 | 326 4 | 308 9 | 320 5 | 320 5 | 323 6 |
| Vehicles .. | 411 3 | 412 3 | 370 6 | 418 10 | 324 8 | 342 1 | 333 3 | 345 9 | 345 8 | 327 5 | 396 8 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified .. | 345 11 | 351 11 | 319 3 | 339 1 | 339 11 | 321 11 | 332 5 | 328 0 | 346 5 | 297 8 | 338 5 |
| Textiles .. | 339 1 | 323 9 | 312 5 | 354 7 | 301 4 | 288 4 | 328 0 | 282 1 | 354 8 | 252 1 | 307 2 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur .. | 312 10 | 311 3 | 306 11 | 295 2 | 311 6 | 296 4 | 302 4 | 295 11 | 331 3 | 263 6 | 306 7 |
| Clothing and footwear .. | 317 1 | 293 9 | 323 4 | 296 9 | 284 7 | 286 9 | 312 10 | 288 3 | 272 0 | 254 2 | 297 1 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. .. | 366 4 | 364 11 | 323 2 | 334 3 | 333 11 | 330 9 | 321 2 | 309 9 | 323 2 | 285 11 | 344 2 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. .. | 365 7 | 341 7 | 291 10 | 308 8 | 309 10 | 316 7 | 323 9 | 292 7 | 291 10 | 258 10 | 330 4 |
| Paper, printing and publishing .. | 419 10 | 425 9 | 340 1 | 347 1 | 343 11 | 392 5 | 342 11 | 341 7 | 345 4 | 306 1 | 390 0 |
| Other manufacturing industries .. | 352 11 | 351 8 | 355 6 | 360 5 | 315 8 | 341 11 | 332 9 | 311 7 | 336 10 | 270 7 | 346 5 |
| All manufacturing industries .. | 364 11 | 364 3 | 331 9 | 357 5 | 323 11 | 330 9 | 330 6 | 318 5 | 364 2 | 283 1 | 345 9 |
| Mining and quarrying (except coal) .. | 367 4 | 353 0 | 319 11 | 356 4 | 347 1 | 346 7 | 308 11 | 296 7 | 310 5 | 231 9 | 328 0 |
| Construction .. | 352 5 | 323 7 | 303 5 | 341 1 | 321 9 | 325 0 | 320 0 | 317 6 | 317 10 | 254 0 | 332 7 |
| Gas, electricity and water .. | 336 6 | 341 0 | 312 5 | 334 10 | 316 0 | 319 7 | 303 2 | 301 3 | 328 2 | 265 7 | 325 6 |
| Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services) .. | 371 1 | 327 10 | 316 2 | 342 9 | 322 7 | 321 10 | 298 4 | 301 9 | 318 4 | 256 5 | 332 2 |
| Certain miscellaneous services† .. | 301 11 | 286 7 | 265 8 | 292 1 | 275 1 | 276 6 | 259 7 | 261 10 | 270 3 | 267 10 | 284 11 |
| Public administration‡ .. | 274 9 | 261 9 | 257 9 | 264 2 | 252 0 | 257 8 | 249 6 | 238 3 | 244 8 | 202 4 | 257 8 |
| All the above, including manufacturing industries .. | 354 0 | 343 4 | 314 9 | 348 7 | 319 2 | 324 8 | 318 9 | 309 10 | 338 7 | 268 4 | 334 11 |

TABLE 2.—Average Hours Worked—Men (21 years and over)—October 1963

| | 48.0 | 48.3 | 48.7 | 48.3 | 49.0 | 48.6 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 46.6 | 46.7 | 48.2 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Food, drink and tobacco .. | 48.0 | 48.3 | 48.7 | 48.3 | 49.0 | 48.6 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 46.6 | 46.7 | 48.2 |
| Chemicals and allied industries .. | 48.2 | 47.8 | 50.0 | 47.4 | 47.2 | 46.8 | 44.7 | 45.6 | 45.4 | 45.3 | 46.7 |
| Metal manufacture .. | 49.2 | 47.3 | 46.8 | 47.1 | 46.3 | 47.0 | 46.6 | 46.3 | 44.7 | 45.5 | 46.5 |
| Engineering and electrical goods .. | 46.9 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 46.4 | 46.7 | 46.9 | 46.0 | 46.6 | 46.8 | 46.8 | 46.7 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering .. | 49.4 | 46.4 | 45.2 | 45.7 | 47.4 | 46.8 | 46.2 | 45.7 | 43.6 | 46.8* | 46.4 |
| Vehicles .. | 46.6 | 46.6 | 45.0 | 44.4 | 44.2 | 46.1 | 45.8 | 44.8 | 45.5 | 45.4 | 45.4 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified .. | 47.2 | 47.3 | 48.8 | 46.4 | 47.8 | 48.1 | 48.6 | 48.1 | 48.6 | 47.4 | 47.2 |
| Textiles .. | 48.6 | 46.9 | 46.8 | 46.7 | 48.5 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 47.1 | 43.8 | 45.8 | 47.0 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur .. | 46.3 | 48.3 | 47.6 | 46.4 | 47.8 | 47.6 | 48.4 | 46.7 | 50.9 | 46.0 | 47.2 |
| Clothing and footwear .. | 42.4 | 43.2 | 44.4 | 43.7 | 45.4 | 44.3 | 45.1 | 43.9 | 42.0 | 43.6 | 43.7 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. .. | 51.0 | 50.5 | 48.8 | 48.4 | 49.4 | 48.5 | 49.7 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 51.1 | 49.4 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. .. | 47.9 | 47.4 | 46.6 | 46.4 | 47.9 | 47.0 | 47.2 | 45.6 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 47.2 |
| Paper, printing and publishing .. | 46.6 | 46.4 | 45.2 | 44.8 | 46.0 | 47.8 | 45.1 | 46.3 | 46.3 | 43.4 | 46.4 |
| Other manufacturing industries .. | 47.7 | 49.3 | 48.0 | 46.0 | 48.7 | 49.1 | 47.1 | 46.6 | 47.8 | 45.4 | 47.8 |
| All manufacturing industries .. | 47.3 | 47.2 | 46.7 | 46.3 | 47.2 | 47.1 | 46.4 | 46.5 | 45.6 | 46.3 | 46.8 |
| Mining and quarrying (except coal) .. | 55.0 | 57.6 | 51.0 | 53.9 | 51.3 | 53.4 | 47.8 | 48.7 | 49.2 | 50.3 | 51.4 |
| Construction .. | 51.0 | 49.9 | 48.9 | 50.1 | 49.3 | 49.2 | 48.7 | 47.9 | 49.1 | 46.3 | 49.8 |
| Gas, electricity and water .. | 48.3 | 50.4 | 48.5 | 49.9 | 49.0 | 49.9 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 49.8 | 45.5 | 49.2 |
| Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services) .. | 51.0 | 53.3 | 51.7 | 52.6 | 52.2 | 51.1 | 50.4 | 49.6 | 51.7 | 46.4 | 50.5 |
| Certain miscellaneous services† .. | 46.9 | 46.7 | 45.7 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 44.8 | 45.5 | 43.7 | 46.0 |
| Public administration‡ .. | 45.4 | 44.7 | 45.3 | 44.6 | 44.7 | 45.1 | 44.5 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 44.8 | 44.8 |
| All the above, including manufacturing industries .. | 48.2 | 48.2 | 47.6 | 47.1 | 47.8 | 47.7 | 47.0 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 46.2 | 47.6 |

TABLE 3.—Average Hourly Earnings—Men (21 years and over)—October 1963

| | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|------|
| Food, drink and tobacco .. | 85.8 | 80.5 | 77.1 | 81.4 | 74.7 | 78.6 | 77.0 | 74.5 | 74.3 | 70.7 | 79.2 |
| Chemicals and allied industries .. | 86.4 | 95.3 | 84.1 | 83.1 | 83.5 | 92.3 | 93.0 | 85.4 | 93.7 | 81.8 | 89.5 |
| Metal manufacture .. | 89.4 | 88.3 | 89.5 | 91.6 | 91.1 | 91.2 | 86.5 | 84.8 | 108.6 | 69.5</ | |

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING 1963

In December 1963 the total working population of Great Britain was about 20,000 higher than in December 1962; the number in civil employment was 103,000 higher, the number of registered wholly unemployed persons was 73,000 lower and the number in the Forces was 10,000 lower.

During the abnormally severe weather in the early months of the year unemployment reached a very high level, particularly among construction workers, and there was a corresponding drop in employment. There was subsequently a fairly rapid recovery with a firm downward trend in unemployment, rising trends in employment and in unfilled vacancies, a high level of overtime working and an exceptionally low level of short-time working.

Between mid-1962 and mid-1963, with a sharp reduction of immigration following the introduction of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act and the lower pressure of demand for labour, there was a relatively low increase (82,000) in the total working population. There was a reduction in that period of 15,000 in H.M. Forces and an increase of nearly 100,000 in the civilian labour force. Girls under 18 years of age accounted for the whole of the increase among females, and boys for almost half of the increase among males. The large influx of over 600,000 school-leavers was thus offset to a large extent by adults withdrawing from or remaining outside the working population. The main increases were in London and South Eastern, Eastern and Southern, South Western and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Regions; there were slight decreases in the working population in North Western and Northern Regions and in Scotland.

Employment

The total number in civil employment in Great Britain (including employers, persons working on their own account and those persons temporarily off work who still remained on the employers' pay rolls) fell by 25,000 during the first half of the year and then rose by 128,000 to about 24,200,000 (15,750,000 males and 8,450,000 females) at mid-December 1963. There were overall increases of 32,000 males and 71,000 females during the year. Young persons leaving school were absorbed into employment fairly readily.

The service industries again accounted for much of the increase—79,000 of the total. There were increases of 48,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, 29,000 in national and local government, and 29,000 in the distributive trades, and a decrease of 36,000 in transport and communication.

The estimated total number in employment in the manufacturing industries fell by 112,000 (62,000 males and 50,000 females) in the first half of the year, but by mid-December 1963 had risen to over 8,800,000 (over 6 million males and 2,800,000 females), an increase of 7,000 over the previous December.

Over the year the main decreases were in shipbuilding and marine engineering (15,000) and the manufacture of clothing and footwear (14,000). Employment in these industries remained virtually unchanged in the second half of the year, when there were increases in employment in most other manufacturing industries including 38,000 in engineering and electrical goods, 12,000 in metal manufacture, 16,000 in other metal-using industries, 12,000 in textiles and 34,000 in miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

There was a further decline during the year in employment in mining (27,000) and in agriculture, forestry and fishing (15,000), continuing long-term trends. Employment in construction

increased by 59,000 during the year despite the temporary drop of over 200,000 during January and February.

Table 1 shows the distribution of the total working population and the numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups and by sectors within the manufacturing group at the middle of December 1962 and June and December 1963.

Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries

During the first quarter of 1963 overtime working in manufacturing industries was at a lower level than in 1962, probably as a result of disturbances caused by the severe weather. By the middle of the year a more normal level had been reached and towards the end of the year there was a marked rise. Although part of the rise might reflect reductions in normal hours of work, the volume of overtime working was then very high with over 2 million operatives (one-third of the total) each working on average eight hours overtime each week.

Except during the first quarter of the year, there was much less short-time working in these industries in 1963 than in 1962. In December the number of operatives on short-time was only 24,000 (less than one half of 1 per cent. of the total) each losing on average ten hours per week.

Unfilled vacancies

The total number of unfilled vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices was low at the end of 1962 and, after allowing for normal seasonal variations, changed little during the first six months of 1963; it then began to rise fairly rapidly at a rate of over 10,000 per month during the remainder of the year. The total fell from 157,000 in December 1962 to a low point of 141,000 in February and had risen to 213,000 in December 1963. The overall increase of 56,000 during the year included 26,000 for men, 20,000 for women and 11,000 for young persons under 18 years of age. With the change in school-leaving arrangements, the increase in the number of vacancies for young persons notified towards the end of the year was less than usual. About half the overall increase of 56,000 were vacancies in manufacturing industries, including 10,000 in engineering and electrical goods manufacture and smaller increases in all the other manufacturing industries. There were increases of 8,000 in construction, 9,000 in distributive trades and 8,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services and a small reduction in mining. The increases were concentrated in London and South Eastern (24,000), Eastern and Southern (9,000) and Midlands (9,000) Regions, but there were increases in all Regions.

Placings in employment

Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices placed 1,831,000 persons in employment during 1963, i.e., 85,000 more than in 1962. The numbers of placings of women (483,000) and of young persons (447,000) were slightly lower than in 1962 but those of men (902,000) were 96,000 higher. The increase occurred mainly in the second half of the year and was mainly in the more prosperous Regions; there were, however, small increases in Northern and South Western Regions and in Wales but in Scotland the number of placings was the same as in 1962. The increases were mainly in manufacturing industries (33,000), construction (31,000), transport and communication (8,000) and financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services (8,000), with small reductions in mining, clothing and footwear, and food, drink and tobacco manufacture.

Table 1 Civil Employment and the Working Population in Great Britain

| | Mid-December 1962 | | | Mid-June 1963 | | | Mid-December 1963 | | | Change December 1962 to December 1963 | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 473 | 355 | 828 | 473 | 347 | 820 | 472 | 357 | 829 | - 1 | + 2 | + 1 |
| Chemicals and allied industries .. . | 375 | 140 | 515 | 373 | 140 | 513 | 372 | 140 | 512 | - 3 | - | + 3 |
| Metal manufacture | 521 | 74 | 595 | 519 | 73 | 592 | 530 | 74 | 604 | + 9 | - | + 9 |
| Engineering and electrical goods .. . | 1,607 | 575 | 2,182 | 1,582 | 569 | 2,151 | 1,593 | 596 | 2,189 | - 14 | + 21 | + 7 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering .. | 214 | 12 | 226 | 201 | 11 | 212 | 199 | 12 | 211 | - 15 | - | - 15 |
| Vehicles | 757 | 116 | 873 | 756 | 117 | 873 | 759 | 118 | 877 | + 2 | + 2 | + 4 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified .. | 373 | 188 | 561 | 372 | 185 | 557 | 379 | 190 | 569 | + 6 | + 2 | + 8 |
| Textiles | 374 | 427 | 801 | 369 | 416 | 785 | 376 | 421 | 797 | + 2 | - 6 | - 4 |
| Clothing and footwear | 162 | 415 | 577 | 158 | 405 | 563 | 159 | 404 | 563 | - 3 | - 11 | - 14 |
| Other manufactures | 1,164 | 505 | 1,669 | 1,155 | 494 | 1,649 | 1,176 | 507 | 1,683 | + 12 | + 2 | + 14 |
| All manufacturing industries | 6,020 | 2,807 | 8,827 | 5,958 | 2,757 | 8,715 | 6,015 | 2,819 | 8,834 | - 5 | + 12 | + 7 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing .. . | 777 | 100 | 877 | 795 | 111 | 906 | 762 | 100 | 862 | - 15 | - | - 15 |
| Mining and quarrying | 674 | 23 | 697 | 661 | 23 | 684 | 647 | 23 | 670 | - 27 | - | - 27 |
| Construction | 1,553 | 81 | 1,634 | 1,600 | 81 | 1,681 | 1,612 | 81 | 1,693 | + 59 | - | + 59 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 347 | 47 | 394 | 349 | 48 | 397 | 354 | 49 | 403 | + 7 | + 2 | + 9 |
| Transport and communication | 1,402 | 265 | 1,667 | 1,388 | 261 | 1,649 | 1,373 | 258 | 1,631 | - 29 | + 7 | + 36 |
| Distributive trades | 1,756 | 1,737 | 3,493 | 1,750 | 1,651 | 3,401 | 1,765 | 1,757 | 3,522 | + 9 | + 20 | + 29 |
| Financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services | 2,265 | 2,962 | 5,227 | 2,299 | 3,035 | 5,334 | 2,276 | 2,999 | 5,275 | + 11 | + 37 | + 48 |
| National government service | 355 | 174 | 529 | 362 | 175 | 537 | 359 | 176 | 535 | + 4 | + 2 | + 6 |
| Local government service | 583 | 203 | 786 | 597 | 205 | 802 | 601 | 208 | 809 | + 18 | + 5 | + 23 |
| Total in civil employment | 15,732 | 8,399 | 24,131 | 15,759 | 8,347 | 24,106 | 15,764 | 8,470 | 24,234 | + 32 | + 71 | + 103 |
| H.M. Forces | 415 | 18 | 433 | 410 | 17 | 427 | 406 | 17 | 423 | - 9 | - 1 | - 10 |
| TOTAL WORKING POPULATION* | 16,546 | 8,542 | 25,088 | 16,515 | 8,479 | 24,994 | 16,510 | 8,599 | 25,109 | - 36 | + 57 | + 21 |

* The total working population is the combined total of the estimated number in civil employment, the wholly unemployed and the Forces.

Unemployment

The trend in unemployment, which had been rising since the middle of 1961, turned by the spring of 1963 and remained firmly downwards for the remainder of the year.

The total number registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices rose sharply from 566,000 (2.5 per cent.) in December 1962 to over 878,000 (3.9 per cent.) in February 1963 during the abnormally severe weather when 218,000 temporarily stopped workers were registered. The total fell rapidly to below 450,000 (2.0 per cent.) by July, increased to 502,000 in August with the influx of young persons leaving school, and then declined to 460,000 (2.0 per cent.) in December, i.e., 106,000 less than a year previously. The monthly figures are given in Table 2. Because of the exceptionally high numbers in the early months of the year, the average of the 12 monthly counts in 1963 (573,000, including 440,000 males) was 110,000, including 95,000 males, above the 1962 average. In December 1963 the total included 33,000 fewer temporarily stopped workers and 73,000 fewer wholly unemployed than in December 1962.

Table 2—Numbers of Registered Unemployed Persons in Great Britain, 1963

| Period | Wholly unemployed | | | | | | Temporarily stopped | Total registered unemployed |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Excluding school-leavers | | | School-leavers (under 18) | | | | |
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | | |
| December '62 | 396.4 | 123.3 | 519.7 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 41.8 | 566.2 |
| January 1963 | 472.9 | 132.5 | 605.4 | 14.1 | 9.6 | 23.7 | 186.1 | 815.1 |
| February | 509.3 | 137.8 | 647.1 | 8.6 | 5.0 | 13.6 | 217.7 | 878.4 |
| March | 490.9 | 136.8 | 627.7 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 66.1 | 702.1 |
| April | 420.5 | 132.3 | 552.9 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 17.5 | 34.2 | 604.6 |
| May | 377.9 | 128.0 | 505.9 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 12.4 | 35.3 | 553.6 |
| June | 341.1 | 112.8 | 453.9 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 19.0 | 479.7 |
| July | 320.5 | 103.1 | 423.6 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 449.2 |
| August | 326.5 | 104.0 | 430.5 | 35.4 | 25.6 | 61.0 | 10.5 | 502.0 |
| September | 324.3 | 105.6 | 429.9 | 23.1 | 15.0 | 38.1 | 17.6 | 485.6 |
| October | 333.1 | 114.7 | 447.8 | 8.6 | 5.3 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 474.4 |
| November | 339.9 | 116.2 | 456.1 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 7.0 | 11.2 | 474.4 |
| December | 336.8 | 110.2 | 447.0 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 8.4 | 459.8 |
| Average 1963 | 382.8 | 119.5 | 502.3 | 11.1 | 7.2 | 18.3 | 52.7 | 573.2 |

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest hundred and so some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

The number registered as temporarily stopped in February included over 140,000 workers in the construction industry. During the second half of the year there was a relatively low average of only 12,000 workers temporarily stopped. The number in December (8,400) was the lowest December figure for over ten years.

The number of young persons who left school at the end of the Christmas 1962, Easter and Summer 1963 terms was about 50,000 less than in the previous year. The numbers of "school-leavers" (defined for this purpose as persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment) on the unemployment registers at the monthly counts were higher in 1963 than in 1962 until October. There were 61,000 on the registers in August. By December the number had fallen to 4,500, including 3,000 boys, and was slightly less than in December 1962.

Excluding unemployed school-leavers, the number registered as wholly unemployed was 73,000 lower in December 1963 than in December 1962. Despite the sharp increase in unemployment during the winter, the May figure was 14,000 below the December 1962 figure; this decrease was only 5,000 less than the normal seasonal decrease. Between May and December 1963 there was a further decrease of 59,000; after allowing for normal seasonal movements there was on average a drop of over 10,000 a month. Table 3 in the next column, giving the movements in the numbers after allowing for normal seasonal changes, indicates the development of a downward trend during the year.

The main changes between December 1962 and December 1963 in the analysis of the wholly unemployed according to the industry in which they were previously employed were decreases of 30,500 in manufacturing industries and 24,500 in construction. Of the 451,000 registered as wholly unemployed in December 1963, 123,000

(27 per cent.) had been employed previously in manufacturing industries, 68,000 (15 per cent.) in construction, 61,000 (13 per cent.) in miscellaneous services and 51,000 (11 per cent.) in distributive trades; the corresponding percentages were 29, 18, 12 and 10 in December 1962. In December 1963 about 258,000 (57 per cent.) had been unemployed for more than eight weeks, compared with 278,000 (53 per cent.) in December 1962.

Table 3—Movements in Numbers Wholly Unemployed, excluding School-leavers, after allowing for Normal Seasonal Movements

| Movements between successive months | Movements in periods of 3 months | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|--|
| | Change | | Average monthly change | | |
| (1) Period | (2) Actual | (3) After allowing for normal seasonal movements | (4) Period | (5) Actual | (6) After allowing for normal seasonal movements |
| Dec. 1962/Jan. 1963 | +86 | +45 | Nov. 1962/Dec. 1962 | +50 | +36 |
| Jan./Feb. | +42 | +40 | Dec. 1962/Jan. 1963 | +36 | +28 |
| Feb./Mar. | -19 | Nil | Jan./Apr. | -18 | -6 |
| Mar./Apr. | -75 | -55 | Feb./May | -47 | -27 |
| Apr./May | -47 | -24 | Mar./June | -58 | -33 |
| May/June | -52 | -19 | Apr./July | -43 | -19 |
| June/July | -30 | -15 | May/Aug. | -25 | -12 |
| July/Aug. | +7 | -3 | June/Sept. | -8 | -10 |
| Aug./Sep. | -1 | -12 | July/Oct. | +8 | +8 |
| Sep./Oct. | +18 | -9 | Aug./Nov. | +9 | -10 |
| Oct./Nov. | +8 | -11 | Sep./Dec. | +6 | -9 |
| Nov./Dec. | -9 | -8 | Oct./Jan. 1964 | +8 | -12 |

Note.—The changes (col. 3 and 6) not attributed to normal seasonal influences include short-term irregular movements as well as movements in the underlying trend, but the irregular movements in col. 6 are likely to be smaller than those in col. 3.

The drop in unemployment, compared with December 1962, was spread over all parts of the country. After allowing for normal seasonal movements, a downward trend had developed before the middle of the year in each Region but this was checked temporarily later in the year in Northern and South Western Regions. By December 1963 the unemployment percentage rates had fallen to 4.4 per cent. in Northern Region, 4.2 per cent. in Scotland, 2.9 per cent. in Wales and 2.5 per cent. in North Western Region, and were under 1.5 per cent. in the London and South Eastern, Eastern and Southern and Midlands Regions. Table 4 gives an analysis of unemployment by Regions in December 1963, compared with December 1962.

Table 4—Unemployment in Great Britain in December 1963 by Region

| Region | Wholly unemployed (thousands) | | | | | | Total unemployed as a percentage of total employees | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|------------|
| | 9th December 1963 | | | Change from December 1962 | | | Dec. 1962 | Dec. 1963 |
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | | |
| London & S.E. | 53.8 | 14.1 | 67.9 | -11.3 | - 3.5 | -14.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Eastern & Southern .. | 25.7 | 7.5 | 33.3 | - 6.5 | - 2.1 | - 8.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| South Western .. | 18.8 | 7.0 | 25.9 | - 1.9 | - 0.2 | - 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Midlands .. | 32.7 | 10.0 | 42.7 | -11.5 | - 2.7 | -14.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Yorks & Lincs .. | 26.2 | 7.7 | 33.9 | - 5.6 | - 0.9 | - 6.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| North Western .. | 54.7 | 18.4 | 73.1 | - 7.0 | - 3.1 | -10.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Northern .. | 43.1 | 13.9 | 57.0 | - 4.2 | + 0.6 | - 3.5 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| Scotland .. | 64.1 | 25.1 | 89.2 | - 5.9 | Nil | - 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Wales .. | 20.7 | 7.8 | 28.5 | - 5.7 | - 1.4 | - 7.1 | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| Great Britain | 339.8 | 111.6 | 451.5 | -59.6 | -13.4 | -72.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 |

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest hundred and so some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

No. 8—March 1964

The March issue of this quarterly publication is now available and can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 15s. (15s. 8d. including postage).

Prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with other Government Departments, principally the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office, its purpose is to provide, in a comprehensive and convenient form, up-to-date factual information on rates of wages, earnings (including salary earnings), hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects.

The issue includes results of the October 1963 enquiry, conducted by the Ministry of Labour, into the weekly and hourly earnings and hours of work of manual workers in the manufacturing industries and a number of other industries and services in the United

Kingdom; the data include regional figures of average weekly earnings of men manual workers which are analysed in greater industrial detail than in the summary table on page 95 of this GAZETTE, and additionally show movement in earnings since 1960 in the form of indices. Information about holidays with pay is supplemented in this issue by brief details of improved holiday entitlements in individual industries and services in recent months.

The section on company profits, dividends, assets, etc., prepared by the Board of Trade, gives detailed analyses of the accounts of quoted companies for 1963 received by the end of that year together with summary tables for 1960 and 1962.

A full Technical Appendix is provided; this will be required for reference when using the further editions of this bulletin to be published in 1964.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN: REVISED FIGURES FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1962 TO SEPTEMBER 1963

Monthly estimates of the total working population and the numbers employed are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see pages 106 to 109 of this issue). Figures for dates after June 1962 were provisional until the results of the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards became available. In the light of the information derived from this count, some revision has been made to the figures for every month from July 1962 to November 1963. Revised figures for October and November 1963 have already been published on pages 56 to 58 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1964. Revised figures for the period July 1962 to September 1963 are given in the tables below and they should be

used instead of the figures for the same months published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE. The figures for the latter part of the period (i.e., from July 1963) may be subject to further revision when information derived from the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1964 becomes available.

Table I below gives the analysis of the total working population, including employers and workers on their own account, in the months in question. Table II on the next and following pages gives the numbers employed (i.e., excluding employers and workers on their own account) in each of the manufacturing industries.

TABLE I
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN
July 1962-February 1963 (Mid-month)

| Industry or Service | (Thousands) | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | July 1962 | August 1962 | September 1962 | October 1962 | November 1962 | December 1962 | January 1963 | February 1963 |
| Agriculture and fishing | 925 | 929 | 934 | 917 | 898 | 877 | 867 | 864 |
| Mining and quarrying | 710 | 707 | 706 | 703 | 699 | 697 | 696 | 695 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 843 | 847 | 842 | 844 | 838 | 828 | 807 | 804 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 519 | 520 | 520 | 519 | 518 | 515 | 513 | 513 |
| Metal manufacture | 596 | 595 | 598 | 598 | 597 | 595 | 595 | 593 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 2,176 | 2,179 | 2,188 | 2,189 | 2,186 | 2,174 | 2,170 | 2,170 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 236 | 236 | 233 | 227 | 228 | 226 | 221 | 221 |
| Vehicles | 880 | 881 | 877 | 875 | 873 | 873 | 874 | 874 |
| Metal goods | 559 | 561 | 562 | 563 | 561 | 561 | 559 | 558 |
| Textiles | 804 | 803 | 803 | 803 | 802 | 801 | 800 | 798 |
| Clothing and footwear | 578 | 577 | 581 | 581 | 580 | 577 | 578 | 575 |
| Other manufactures | 1,661 | 1,669 | 1,675 | 1,677 | 1,675 | 1,669 | 1,658 | 1,651 |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8,852 | 8,867 | 8,883 | 8,876 | 8,860 | 8,827 | 8,783 | 8,757 |
| Construction | 1,658 | 1,657 | 1,657 | 1,665 | 1,657 | 1,634 | 1,495 | 1,432 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 387 | 388 | 389 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 397 |
| Transport and communication | 1,692 | 1,691 | 1,689 | 1,679 | 1,671 | 1,667 | 1,657 | 1,655 |
| Distributive trades | 3,393 | 3,409 | 3,395 | 3,405 | 3,447 | 3,493 | 3,401 | 3,389 |
| Financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services | 5,251 | 5,258 | 5,241 | 5,230 | 5,225 | 5,227 | 5,232 | 5,228 |
| National government service | 522 | 522 | 523 | 526 | 527 | 529 | 530 | 530 |
| Local government service | 774 | 776 | 779 | 784 | 786 | 786 | 787 | 789 |
| Total in civil employment | 24,164 | 24,204 | 24,196 | 24,177 | 24,163 | 24,131 | 23,842 | 23,736 |
| Males | 15,820 | 15,815 | 15,815 | 15,792 | 15,765 | 15,732 | 15,566 | 15,484 |
| Females | 8,366 | 8,384 | 8,381 | 8,385 | 8,398 | 8,399 | 8,276 | 8,252 |
| Wholly unemployed | 380 | 445 | 439 | 467 | 505 | 524 | 629 | 660 |
| Males | 285 | 328 | 325 | 346 | 399 | 399 | 487 | 518 |
| Females | 95 | 117 | 114 | 121 | 127 | 125 | 142 | 142 |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services | 441 | 438 | 436 | 438 | 435 | 433 | 432 | 432 |
| Males | 424 | 421 | 419 | 420 | 417 | 415 | 414 | 414 |
| Females | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Total working population | 24,985 | 25,087 | 25,071 | 25,082 | 25,103 | 25,088 | 24,903 | 24,828 |
| Males | 16,507 | 16,569 | 16,559 | 16,588 | 16,560 | 16,546 | 16,467 | 16,416 |
| Females | 8,478 | 8,518 | 8,512 | 8,524 | 8,543 | 8,542 | 8,436 | 8,412 |

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN—continued
March-September 1963 (Mid-month)

| Industry or Service | (Thousands) | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | March 1963 | April 1963 | May 1963 | June 1963 | July 1963* | August 1963* | September 1963* |
| Agriculture and fishing | 859 | 872 | 885 | 906 | 914 | 915 | 917 |
| Mining and quarrying | 693 | 690 | 687 | 686 | 680 | 678 | 677 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 804 | 805 | 810 | 820 | 837 | 844 | 841 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 513 | 513 | 513 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 515 |
| Metal manufacture | 592 | 592 | 592 | 592 | 593 | 593 | 596 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 2,163 | 2,159 | 2,156 | 2,151 | 2,149 | 2,153 | 2,163 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 217 | 212 | 213 | 212 | 213 | 211 | 211 |
| Vehicles | 875 | 874 | 874 | 873 | 871 | 870 | 875 |
| Metal goods | 557 | 557 | 557 | 557 | 557 | 557 | 561 |
| Textiles | 794 | 792 | 790 | 785 | 785 | 785 | 789 |
| Clothing and footwear | 572 | 573 | 570 | 563 | 559 | 559 | 562 |
| Other manufactures | 1,647 | 1,649 | 1,652 | 1,649 | 1,652 | 1,659 | 1,669 |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8,734 | 8,726 | 8,727 | 8,715 | 8,730 | 8,748 | 8,782 |
| Construction | 1,550 | 1,615 | 1,664 | 1,681 | 1,686 | 1,688 | 1,695 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 397 | 397 | 397 | 397 | 397 | 399 | 400 |
| Transport and communication | 1,653 | 1,651 | 1,649 | 1,649 | 1,652 | 1,653 | 1,652 |
| Distributive trades | 3,380 | 3,386 | 3,391 | 3,401 | 3,419 | 3,432 | 3,436 |
| Financial, professional and scientific services | 5,239 | 5,271 | 5,299 | 5,300 | 5,296 | 5,290 | 5,295 |
| Catering, hotels, etc. | 674 | 674 | 674 | 685 | 699 | 703 | 674 |
| Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.) | 533 | 536 | 537 | 537 | 537 | 534 | 534 |
| National government service | 791 | 795 | 799 | 802 | 802 | 806 | 808 |
| Total in civil employment | 23,939 | 23,939 | 24,035 | 24,106 | 24,167 | 24,207 | 24,226 |
| Males | 15,588 | 15,665 | 15,728 | 15,759 | 15,785 | 15,805 | 15,793 |
| Females | 8,241 | 8,274 | 8,307 | 8,347 | 8,382 | 8,402 | 8,433 |
| Wholly unemployed | 636 | 571 | 518 | 461 | 436 | 492 | 468 |
| Males | 496 | 431 | 386 | 346 | 328 | 362 | 347 |
| Females | 140 | 140 | 132 | 115 | 108 | 130 | 121 |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services | 431 | 429 | 428 | 427 | 425 | 424 | 424 |
| Males | 413 | 411 | 410 | 410 | 408 | 407 | 407 |
| Females | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Total working population | 24,896 | 24,939 | 24,981 | 24,994 | 25,028 | 25,123 | 25,118 |
| Males | 16,497 | 16,507 | 16,524 | 16,515 | 16,521 | 16,574 | 16,547 |
| Females | 8,399 | 8,432 | 8,457 | 8,479 | 8,507 | 8,549 | 8,571 |

* 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.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN TABLE II(a) July-November 1962 (Mid-month)

| Industry | July 1962 | | August 1962 | | September 1962 | | October 1962 | | November 1962 | |
|---|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 470.1 | 358.1 | 471.3 | 360.9 | 463.8 | 363.5 | 463.0 | 366.0 | 461.8 | 361.4 |
| Grain milling | 33.6 | 8.8 | 33.9 | 8.8 | 33.6 | 8.8 | 33.5 | 8.7 | 33.3 | 8.5 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 89.2 | 60.6 | 89.5 | 60.7 | 88.3 | 60.8 | 87.6 | 60.8 | 87.1 | 61.0 |
| Biscuits | 19.1 | 38.2 | 19.1 | 39.0 | 18.9 | 39.0 | 18.9 | 41.1 | 18.6 | 38.3 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 40.3 | 37.0 | 40.9 | 37.2 | 39.9 | 37.0 | 39.8 | 37.5 | 40.2 | 38.0 |
| Milk products | 25.2 | 12.7 | 24.7 | 12.6 | 23.5 | 11.9 | 22.1 | 11.1 | 21.5 | 10.9 |
| Sugar | 12.6 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 4.1 | 12.6 | 4.1 | 14.4 | 4.4 | 14.4 | 4.5 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 40.5 | 59.2 | 40.7 | 60.8 | 40.8 | 62.6 | 41.0 | 63.5 | 40.9 | 60.8 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 33.6 | 50.2 | 33.2 | 49.3 | 31.3 | 49.6 | 31.6 | 50.7 | 31.4 | 51.6 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 15.7 | 4.3 | 15.9 | 4.4 | 16.1 | 4.4 | 16.3 | 4.4 | 16.4 | 4.3 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 22.8 | 18.0 | 23.1 | 18.6 | 22.8 | 19.0 | 23.0 | 18.9 | 23.0 | 18.4 |
| Brewing and malting | 80.2 | 20.2 | 80.5 | 20.2 | 80.0 | 20.1 | 79.2 | 20.0 | 79.3 | 20.1 |
| Other drink industries | 39.7 | 22.7 | 39.4 | 22.6 | 38.6 | 22.6 | 38.2 | 22.1 | 38.3 | 22.2 |
| Tobacco | 17.6 | 22.1 | 17.7 | 22.6 | 17.4 | 22.7 | 17.4 | 22.8 | 17.4 | 22.8 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 374.8 | 142.0 | 375.5 | 142.4 | 375.5 | 142.6 | 374.6 | 142.5 | 373.8 | 141.7 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 16.6 | 0.5 | 16.6 | 0.5 | 16.6 | 0.5 | 16.4 | 0.5 | 16.3 | 0.5 |
| Mineral oil refining | 27.4 | 4.1 | 27.4 | 4.1 | 27.5 | 4.1 | 27.4 | 4.1 | 27.3 | 4.1 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 6.9 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 2.2 |
| Chemicals and dyes | 170.7 | 44.4 | 171.0 | 44.6 | 171.3 | 44.7 | 171.4 | 44.5 | 171.3 | 44.4 |
| Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations | 32.6 | 41.7 | 32.9 | 42.2 | 33.1 | 42.4 | 33.1 | 42.5 | 33.2 | 42.3 |
| Explosives and fireworks | 19.7 | 10.3 | 19.8 | 10.2 | 19.6 | 10.3 | 19.4 | 10.1 | 19.3 | 10.1 |
| Paint and printing ink | 34.3 | 14.0 | 34.5 | 14.0 | 34.3 | 14.0 | 33.9 | 13.9 | 33.8 | 13.8 |
| Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. | 30.0 | 14.1 | 30.0 | 14.0 | 30.0 | 14.0 | 30.3 | 14.3 | 30.1 | 13.9 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials | 27.9 | 5.7 | 27.8 | 5.6 | 27.6 | 5.6 | 27.2 | 5.5 | 27.0 | 5.5 |
| Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. | 8.7 | 4.9 | 8.7 | 4.9 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 4.9 | 8.9 | 4.9 |
| Metal manufacture | 521.3 | 73.3 | 521.0 | 73.4 | 523.8 | 73.7 | 522.7 | 74.1 | 521.6 | 74.0 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 257.2 | 24.6 | 257.3 | 24.7 | 259.1 | 24.8 | 258.2 | 24.8 | 257.6 | 24.8 |
| Steel tubes | 46.7 | 8.9 | 46.6 | 8.9 | 46.7 | 8.9 | 46.7 | 8.9 | 46.5 | 8.8 |
| Iron castings, etc. | 106.5 | 14.0 | 106.1 | 13.9 | 106.3 | 13.8 | 105.8 | 13.9 | 105.5 | 13.9 |
| Light metals | 43.6 | 10.6 | 43.9 | 10.7 | 44.3 | 10.8 | 44.6 | 10.9 | 44.8 | 11.0 |
| Copper, brass and other base metals | 67.3 | 15.2 | 67.1 | 15.2 | 67.4 | 15.4 | 67.4 | 15.6 | 67.2 | 15.5 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 1,580.7 | 569.7 | 1,582.1 | 571.0 | 1,587.6 | 574.1 | 1,585.5 | 577.4 | 1,583.5 | 576.9 |
| Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) | 31.6 | 4.8 | 31.6 | 4.8 | 31.6 | 4.7 | 30.9 | 4.6 | 30.7 | 4.6 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 82.2 | 14.3 | 82.6 | 14.3 | 83.2 | 14.3 | 83.2 | 14.4 | 83.2 | 14.4 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 43.5 | 13.5 | 43.8 | 13.5 | 43.7 | 13.5 | 43.4 | 13.4 | 43.0 | 13.3 |
| Industrial engines | 35.2 | 6.2 | 35.2 | 6.2 | 35.5 | 6.2 | 35.4 | 6.3 | 35.8 | 6.3 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 45.7 | 7.9 | 45.5 | 7.9 | 45.5 | 7.8 | 45.1 | 7.7 | 44.8 | 7.5 |
| Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery | 22.7 | 3.3 | 22.5 | 3.3 | 22.6 | 3.2 | 22.4 | 3.2 | 22.3 | 3.2 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 50.4 | 8.5 | 50.2 | 8.4 | 50.2 | 8.4 | 49.9 | 8.3 | 49.8 | 8.3 |
| Office machinery | 44.0 | 18.8 | 44.1 | 18.9 | 44.4 | 18.9 | 44.4 | 18.6 | 44.6 | 18.6 |
| Other machinery | 285.4 | 62.0 | 285.8 | 62.2 | 287.2 | 62.3 | 286.7 | 62.4 | 285.6 | 62.4 |
| Industrial plant and steelwork | 137.4 | 17.7 | 137 | | | | | | | |

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued

TABLE II(a)—continued
July–November 1962 (Mid-month)

| Industry | (Thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | July 1962 | | August 1962 | | September 1962 | | October 1962 | | November 1962 | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 403.6 | 217.6 | 405.3 | 219.6 | 406.6 | 220.7 | 407.8 | 220.0 | 407.8 | 219.3 |
| Paper and board | 73.7 | 21.5 | 74.1 | 21.8 | 74.5 | 21.9 | 75.0 | 22.1 | 75.3 | 22.1 |
| Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. | 32.3 | 36.4 | 32.5 | 36.5 | 32.5 | 36.7 | 32.5 | 35.9 | 32.5 | 35.0 |
| Other manufactures of paper and board | 33.6 | 36.7 | 34.0 | 37.1 | 34.1 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 34.3 | 37.4 | 35.0 |
| Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. | 107.2 | 29.8 | 107.3 | 30.1 | 107.5 | 30.3 | 107.8 | 30.1 | 107.4 | 30.6 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc. | 156.8 | 93.2 | 157.4 | 94.1 | 158.0 | 94.5 | 158.2 | 94.5 | 158.3 | 94.2 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 184.4 | 120.2 | 185.3 | 120.8 | 186.2 | 121.6 | 187.6 | 123.1 | 188.0 | 122.9 |
| Rubber | 86.4 | 37.3 | 86.6 | 37.1 | 87.1 | 37.3 | 87.4 | 37.5 | 87.4 | 37.3 |
| Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. | 12.9 | 4.0 | 12.9 | 4.0 | 12.8 | 4.0 | 12.8 | 4.0 | 12.7 | 4.0 |
| Brushes and brooms | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Toys, games and sports equipment | 12.2 | 19.9 | 12.4 | 20.1 | 12.5 | 20.6 | 12.5 | 20.8 | 12.5 | 20.9 |
| Miscellaneous stationers' goods | 5.4 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 6.8 |
| Plastics moulding and fabricating | 38.9 | 30.2 | 39.1 | 30.7 | 39.6 | 30.7 | 40.2 | 31.5 | 40.5 | 31.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 21.0 | 14.6 | 21.1 | 14.5 | 21.1 | 14.5 | 21.3 | 14.6 | 21.3 | 14.6 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 5,918.8 | 2,798.8 | 5,926.6 | 2,805.9 | 5,929.6 | 2,818.8 | 5,918.2 | 2,823.9 | 5,910.2 | 2,815.5 |

TABLE II(b)
December 1962–April 1963 (Mid-month)

| Industry | (Thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | December 1962 | | January 1963 | | February 1963 | | March 1963 | | April 1963 | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 461.2 | 351.8 | 455.7 | 336.5 | 453.5 | 335.5 | 454.1 | 334.5 | 455.4 | 334.4 |
| Grain milling | 33.2 | 8.5 | 33.2 | 8.8 | 33.4 | 8.8 | 33.3 | 8.7 | 32.8 | 8.6 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 87.1 | 60.7 | 86.7 | 57.0 | 86.7 | 57.8 | 87.1 | 57.8 | 87.0 | 58.8 |
| Biscuits | 18.2 | 35.2 | 18.0 | 33.1 | 17.8 | 33.0 | 17.9 | 33.5 | 17.9 | 33.1 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 40.3 | 37.8 | 39.9 | 36.4 | 39.7 | 36.0 | 39.6 | 35.6 | 39.8 | 34.7 |
| Milk products | 21.4 | 10.6 | 21.1 | 10.4 | 21.3 | 10.6 | 21.8 | 11.0 | 22.9 | 11.7 |
| Sugar | 14.4 | 4.5 | 13.4 | 4.3 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 12.4 | 4.0 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 40.7 | 58.4 | 40.4 | 56.3 | 40.3 | 55.6 | 40.2 | 54.7 | 39.9 | 54.0 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 31.2 | 48.6 | 31.0 | 45.4 | 31.2 | 45.5 | 31.2 | 44.7 | 31.0 | 43.2 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 16.4 | 4.3 | 16.3 | 4.4 | 16.4 | 4.3 | 16.3 | 4.5 | 16.1 | 4.5 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 23.0 | 18.4 | 22.8 | 18.2 | 22.8 | 18.3 | 22.4 | 18.6 | 22.5 | 18.6 |
| Brewing and malting | 79.8 | 20.0 | 78.3 | 19.2 | 77.9 | 19.1 | 77.6 | 19.1 | 78.1 | 19.3 |
| Other drink industries | 38.1 | 22.0 | 37.3 | 20.6 | 36.8 | 19.9 | 37.2 | 19.4 | 37.7 | 20.7 |
| Tobacco | 17.4 | 22.8 | 17.3 | 22.5 | 17.3 | 22.6 | 17.3 | 22.9 | 17.3 | 23.2 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 373.1 | 140.2 | 371.6 | 139.2 | 371.5 | 139.7 | 371.8 | 139.8 | 371.1 | 140.0 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 15.9 | 0.5 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 15.9 | 0.5 |
| Mineral oil refining | 27.2 | 4.1 | 27.2 | 4.1 | 27.1 | 4.1 | 27.1 | 4.1 | 27.0 | 4.1 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Chemicals and dyes | 171.1 | 44.3 | 170.9 | 44.3 | 171.4 | 44.5 | 171.4 | 44.5 | 171.1 | 44.5 |
| Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations | 33.2 | 41.6 | 33.3 | 41.2 | 33.5 | 41.5 | 33.7 | 41.7 | 33.7 | 41.8 |
| Explosives and fireworks | 19.2 | 10.0 | 18.8 | 9.9 | 18.7 | 9.7 | 18.7 | 9.8 | 18.8 | 9.8 |
| Paint and printing ink | 34.0 | 13.8 | 33.5 | 13.6 | 33.4 | 13.6 | 33.3 | 13.6 | 33.4 | 13.6 |
| Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. | 30.1 | 13.5 | 30.1 | 13.2 | 30.2 | 13.3 | 30.3 | 13.4 | 30.2 | 13.5 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials | 26.8 | 5.4 | 26.5 | 5.4 | 26.3 | 5.4 | 26.1 | 5.2 | 26.0 | 5.2 |
| Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. | 9.0 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 8.9 | 4.9 |
| Metal manufacture | 520.5 | 73.8 | 519.9 | 73.7 | 518.7 | 73.6 | 518.1 | 73.2 | 518.1 | 72.9 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 257.1 | 24.8 | 257.0 | 24.8 | 257.1 | 24.8 | 257.3 | 24.6 | 257.8 | 24.5 |
| Steel tubes | 46.0 | 8.7 | 45.7 | 8.6 | 45.2 | 8.5 | 44.8 | 8.5 | 44.8 | 8.5 |
| Iron castings, etc. | 105.4 | 13.9 | 105.3 | 13.9 | 105.1 | 13.9 | 104.5 | 13.8 | 104.2 | 13.6 |
| Light metals | 44.9 | 10.9 | 45.0 | 10.9 | 45.0 | 10.8 | 45.1 | 10.8 | 45.2 | 10.8 |
| Copper, brass and other base metals | 67.1 | 15.5 | 66.9 | 15.5 | 66.3 | 15.6 | 66.4 | 15.5 | 66.1 | 15.5 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 1,580.9 | 574.9 | 1,577.2 | 571.2 | 1,573.2 | 571.1 | 1,567.1 | 570.3 | 1,562.9 | 570.1 |
| Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) | 30.7 | 4.6 | 30.8 | 4.5 | 30.8 | 4.5 | 30.9 | 4.5 | 31.3 | 4.5 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 83.3 | 14.4 | 83.2 | 14.3 | 82.9 | 14.2 | 82.3 | 14.1 | 81.8 | 14.2 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 43.0 | 13.2 | 43.0 | 13.1 | 42.9 | 12.9 | 42.7 | 12.9 | 42.4 | 12.7 |
| Industrial engines | 36.0 | 6.2 | 36.0 | 6.2 | 36.5 | 6.3 | 36.7 | 6.3 | 36.6 | 6.3 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 44.4 | 7.5 | 44.1 | 7.4 | 43.6 | 7.4 | 43.4 | 7.3 | 43.4 | 7.4 |
| Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery | 22.1 | 3.2 | 21.9 | 3.0 | 21.9 | 3.0 | 22.0 | 3.1 | 22.0 | 3.1 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 49.3 | 7.3 | 49.0 | 7.3 | 48.6 | 7.2 | 48.1 | 7.2 | 47.5 | 7.0 |
| Office machinery | 45.5 | 18.7 | 45.5 | 18.5 | 44.5 | 17.7 | 43.9 | 17.4 | 43.4 | 17.2 |
| Other machinery | 285.0 | 62.3 | 284.4 | 62.2 | 284.3 | 62.0 | 284.2 | 62.0 | 283.5 | 61.8 |
| Industrial plant and steelwork | 133.2 | 17.0 | 131.5 | 16.9 | 129.9 | 16.7 | 128.8 | 16.6 | 127.2 | 16.3 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 23.2 | 6.1 | 23.2 | 6.2 | 23.1 | 6.2 | 22.9 | 6.2 | 23.5 | 6.4 |
| Other mechanical engineering | 168.8 | 47.0 | 168.3 | 46.6 | 167.6 | 46.3 | 166.9 | 46.2 | 166.3 | 45.9 |
| Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments | 89.8 | 47.4 | 90.2 | 47.3 | 90.4 | 47.6 | 90.4 | 47.4 | 90.4 | 47.6 |
| Watches and clocks | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.9 |
| Electrical machinery | 165.9 | 57.2 | 165.3 | 56.6 | 164.6 | 56.4 | 164.2 | 56.0 | 163.5 | 55.7 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 42.2 | 21.8 | 42.2 | 22.1 | 42.6 | 22.5 | 42.6 | 22.4 | 42.6 | 22.2 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus | 41.9 | 28.5 | 42.3 | 29.0 | 42.6 | 29.3 | 42.6 | 29.4 | 42.3 | 30.2 |
| Radio and other electronic apparatus | 147.9 | 118.1 | 147.3 | 115.9 | 147.3 | 116.1 | 146.4 | 115.9 | 146.7 | 116.0 |
| Domestic electric appliances | 40.9 | 25.8 | 41.2 | 25.3 | 41.0 | 25.2 | 40.1 | 24.9 | 40.3 | 24.7 |
| Other electrical goods | 80.5 | 61.1 | 80.6 | 61.3 | 81.0 | 62.1 | 80.9 | 62.8 | 81.1 | 63.0 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 213.5 | 11.9 | 213.1 | 11.8 | 208.5 | 11.7 | 204.2 | 11.6 | 198.9 | 11.6 |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing | 154.8 | 8.1 | 155.5 | 8.1 | 151.6 | 8.0 | 147.9 | 8.0 | 143.2 | 7.9 |
| Marine engineering | 58.7 | 3.8 | 57.6 | 3.7 | 56.9 | 3.7 | 56.3 | 3.6 | 55.7 | 3.7 |
| Vehicles | 750.5 | 115.5 | 751.0 | 115.2 | 751.2 | 115.7 | 752.3 | 115.8 | 751.2 | 116.0 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 376.3 | 56.3 | 378.6 | 56.7 | 380.6 | 57.3 | 383.0 | 57.9 | 386.6 | 58.8 |
| Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing | 21.5 | 8.6 | 21.5 | 8.5 | 21.6 | 8.6 | 21.5 | 8.5 | 21.2 | 8.4 |
| Aircraft manufacturing and repairing | 234.9 | 40.7 | 233.1 | 39.9 | 231.5 | 39.6 | 230.4 | 39.1 | 227.3 | 38.6 |
| Locomotives and railway track equipment | 55.2 | 4.2 | 55.0 | 4.3 | 54.9 | 4.3 | 54.6 | 4.3 | 53.9 | 4.3 |
| Railway carriages and wagons, etc. | 58.6 | 3.3 | 58.8 | 3.4 | 58.6 | 3.5 | 58.8 | 3.6 | 58.2 | 3.5 |
| Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc. | 4.0 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 361.7 | 188.1 | 362.1 | 185.6 | 361.1 | 185.2 | 360.7 | 184.9 | 360.7 | 185.3 |
| Tools and implements | 16.7 | 7.9 | 16.8 | 7.9 | 16.8 | 7.9 | 16.6 | 7.9 | 16.4 | 7.8 |
| Cutlery | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Boils, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. | 27.5 | 17.1 | 27.5 | 16.9 | 27.5 | 16.8 | 27.5 | 16.9 | 27.6 | 16.6 |
| Wire and wire manufactures | 32.2 | 10.5 | 32.2 | 10.4 | 32.2 | 10.4 | 32.1 | 10.2 | 32.3 | 10.0 |
| Cans and metal boxes | 15.1 | 20.0 | 14.9 | 19.6 | 14.9 | 19.4 | 15.0 | 19.4 | 15.1 | 20.1 |
| Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining | 16.2 | 12.7 | 16.1 | 12.5 | 16.0 | 12.4 | 16.0 | 12.4 | 16.0 | 12.3 |
| Other metal industries | 248.6 | 114.0 | 249.1 | 112.5 | 248.3 | 112.4 | 248.0 | 112.2 | 247.7 | 112.6 |

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued

TABLE II(b)—continued
December 1962–April 1963 (Mid-month)

| Industry | (Thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | December 1962 | | January 1963 | | February 1963 | | March 1963 | | April 1963 | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Textiles | 366.6 | 425.2 | 366.4 | 424.1 | 366.3 | 422.3 | 365.0 | 420.3 | 364.6 | 418.4 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 33.0 | 9.2 | 33.0 | 9.2 | 33.0 | 9.2 | 33.0 | 9.2 | 33.0 | 9.1 |
| Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. | 39.1 | 66.1 | 39.1 | 65.9 | 39.0 | 65.6 | 38.4 | 65.1 | 38.1 | 64.1 |
| Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. | 43.3 | 58.2 | 43.1 | 57.9 | 43.0 | 57.5 | 42.8 | 57.0 | 42.5 | 56.4 |
| Woolen and worsted | 88.5 | 100.6 | 88.5 | 100.5 | 88.7 | 100.6 | 88.9 | 100.7 | 89.0 | 100.0 |
| Wool | 8.7 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued

TABLE II(c)—continued
May–September 1963 (Mid-month)

| Industry | May 1963 | | June 1963 | | July 1963* | | August 1963* | | September 1963* | |
|---|----------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 1,560.1 | 570.0 | 1,555.7 | 569.4 | 1,553.4 | 569.4 | 1,555.3 | 572.1 | 1,558.1 | 579.4 |
| Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) | 31.3 | 4.4 | 31.5 | 4.4 | 31.6 | 4.3 | 31.8 | 4.4 | 31.9 | 4.4 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 81.6 | 14.1 | 81.4 | 14.1 | 80.9 | 14.2 | 81.0 | 14.2 | 80.6 | 14.1 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 41.8 | 12.6 | 41.6 | 12.5 | 41.5 | 12.3 | 41.3 | 12.3 | 41.4 | 12.4 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 36.6 | 6.3 | 36.6 | 6.3 | 36.5 | 6.2 | 36.1 | 6.3 | 35.4 | 6.1 |
| Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery | 43.2 | 7.3 | 43.2 | 7.3 | 43.1 | 7.3 | 43.1 | 7.3 | 43.1 | 7.4 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 22.0 | 3.0 | 21.9 | 3.0 | 22.0 | 3.1 | 22.0 | 3.1 | 22.2 | 3.1 |
| Office machinery | 47.3 | 7.0 | 47.0 | 6.9 | 46.8 | 6.9 | 46.7 | 6.9 | 46.5 | 6.9 |
| Other machinery | 43.6 | 17.4 | 43.5 | 17.3 | 42.8 | 17.0 | 43.0 | 17.0 | 42.9 | 17.0 |
| Industrial plant and steelwork | 282.7 | 61.7 | 282.1 | 61.6 | 281.9 | 61.4 | 282.8 | 61.5 | 283.4 | 62.2 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 126.8 | 16.1 | 126.3 | 16.0 | 126.0 | 15.9 | 126.4 | 16.0 | 126.8 | 16.0 |
| Other mechanical engineering | 23.2 | 6.3 | 23.0 | 6.2 | 22.9 | 6.2 | 22.8 | 6.2 | 22.8 | 6.2 |
| Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments | 166.2 | 45.9 | 165.0 | 45.8 | 165.2 | 45.8 | 165.2 | 45.7 | 166.2 | 46.2 |
| Watches and clocks | 90.3 | 47.6 | 90.2 | 47.4 | 89.9 | 47.3 | 89.9 | 47.3 | 90.0 | 47.6 |
| Electrical machinery | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 8.0 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 163.5 | 55.3 | 163.0 | 55.0 | 162.5 | 54.8 | 162.5 | 54.9 | 162.7 | 55.3 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus | 42.5 | 22.1 | 42.1 | 22.1 | 41.9 | 21.9 | 41.9 | 21.8 | 41.9 | 22.0 |
| Radio and other electronic apparatus | 42.4 | 30.3 | 42.3 | 30.0 | 42.2 | 29.9 | 42.3 | 30.3 | 42.5 | 30.4 |
| Domestic electric appliances | 146.9 | 116.7 | 147.0 | 117.3 | 147.5 | 118.4 | 147.9 | 119.8 | 148.6 | 123.2 |
| Other electrical goods | 40.4 | 24.8 | 40.4 | 24.8 | 40.6 | 25.0 | 40.4 | 25.5 | 40.4 | 26.0 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 80.8 | 63.2 | 80.6 | 63.5 | 80.6 | 63.6 | 81.2 | 63.7 | 81.8 | 64.9 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 200.8 | 11.4 | 199.8 | 11.4 | 200.2 | 11.3 | 200.6 | 11.2 | 198.5 | 11.3 |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing | 145.0 | 7.8 | 144.6 | 7.8 | 144.9 | 7.7 | 145.7 | 7.6 | 143.5 | 7.7 |
| Marine engineering | 55.8 | 3.6 | 55.2 | 3.6 | 55.3 | 3.6 | 54.9 | 3.6 | 55.0 | 3.6 |
| Vehicles | 750.9 | 115.9 | 750.3 | 115.6 | 748.3 | 115.3 | 747.4 | 115.4 | 751.5 | 116.2 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 388.9 | 58.9 | 390.7 | 59.0 | 390.7 | 59.0 | 391.8 | 59.2 | 395.2 | 59.8 |
| Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing | 21.1 | 8.4 | 20.8 | 8.2 | 20.7 | 8.2 | 20.8 | 8.2 | 20.9 | 8.2 |
| Aircraft manufacturing and repairing | 225.7 | 38.2 | 224.4 | 38.0 | 223.8 | 38.0 | 224.9 | 37.9 | 224.3 | 38.0 |
| Locomotives and railway track equipment | 53.1 | 4.4 | 52.5 | 4.4 | 52.0 | 4.2 | 51.5 | 4.2 | 51.0 | 4.2 |
| Railway carriages and wagons, etc. | 58.1 | 3.6 | 58.0 | 3.6 | 57.1 | 3.6 | 56.5 | 3.6 | 56.1 | 3.7 |
| Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc. | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 2.3 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 360.9 | 185.6 | 360.6 | 185.2 | 360.9 | 185.0 | 361.4 | 184.3 | 363.4 | 186.4 |
| Tools and implements | 11.4 | 7.8 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 11.3 | 7.8 |
| Cutlery | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. | 27.6 | 16.7 | 27.6 | 16.6 | 27.6 | 16.4 | 27.4 | 16.5 | 27.5 | 16.5 |
| Wire and wire manufactures | 32.4 | 10.0 | 32.5 | 10.0 | 32.6 | 10.0 | 32.7 | 10.1 | 32.7 | 10.1 |
| Cans and metal boxes | 15.1 | 20.2 | 15.1 | 20.3 | 15.3 | 20.5 | 15.3 | 20.5 | 15.3 | 20.9 |
| Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining | 15.9 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 12.3 | 16.1 | 12.3 | 16.3 | 12.4 |
| Other metal industries | 248.0 | 112.8 | 247.7 | 112.4 | 247.9 | 112.2 | 248.1 | 111.5 | 249.5 | 112.9 |
| Textiles | 363.5 | 417.3 | 362.5 | 413.9 | 363.4 | 413.1 | 364.0 | 412.8 | 364.9 | 415.6 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 32.9 | 9.2 | 32.9 | 9.2 | 33.3 | 9.3 | 33.4 | 9.3 | 33.6 | 9.3 |
| Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. | 37.9 | 63.6 | 37.6 | 62.9 | 37.5 | 62.4 | 37.6 | 62.6 | 37.6 | 62.8 |
| Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. | 42.2 | 56.0 | 42.0 | 55.6 | 42.0 | 55.3 | 42.1 | 55.1 | 42.0 | 55.0 |
| Woolen and worsted | 88.9 | 99.9 | 88.7 | 99.2 | 88.7 | 98.7 | 88.8 | 98.5 | 89.2 | 99.3 |
| Jute | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| Rope, twine and net | 4.7 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 6.8 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 37.2 | 86.0 | 37.1 | 85.7 | 37.2 | 85.8 | 37.3 | 86.0 | 37.7 | 87.7 |
| Lace | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Carpets | 22.0 | 16.8 | 22.0 | 16.7 | 22.0 | 16.7 | 22.2 | 16.7 | 22.3 | 16.7 |
| Narrow fabrics | 7.7 | 14.0 | 7.7 | 14.0 | 7.8 | 14.1 | 7.8 | 14.2 | 7.8 | 14.1 |
| Made-up textiles | 9.6 | 19.9 | 9.7 | 19.6 | 10.0 | 19.5 | 10.0 | 19.5 | 9.8 | 19.5 |
| Textile finishing | 49.6 | 23.2 | 49.4 | 23.0 | 49.4 | 23.2 | 49.5 | 23.2 | 49.6 | 23.3 |
| Other textile industries | 18.2 | 8.4 | 18.2 | 8.3 | 18.4 | 8.3 | 18.3 | 8.2 | 18.4 | 8.3 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 35.5 | 26.4 | 35.5 | 26.1 | 35.6 | 25.9 | 35.5 | 25.9 | 35.6 | 26.1 |
| Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery | 22.4 | 6.4 | 22.4 | 6.4 | 22.6 | 6.5 | 22.7 | 6.5 | 22.7 | 6.6 |
| Leather goods | 8.7 | 15.5 | 8.8 | 15.2 | 8.7 | 15.0 | 8.6 | 15.0 | 8.7 | 15.1 |
| Fur | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Clothing and footwear | 146.5 | 403.2 | 145.2 | 397.6 | 145.3 | 393.8 | 145.2 | 394.2 | 145.3 | 396.8 |
| Weatherproof outerwear | 7.5 | 22.5 | 7.4 | 22.1 | 7.5 | 22.3 | 7.4 | 22.3 | 7.4 | 22.6 |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 33.7 | 91.6 | 33.5 | 90.2 | 33.4 | 88.7 | 33.1 | 88.5 | 33.2 | 88.4 |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 19.9 | 48.4 | 19.5 | 47.8 | 19.6 | 47.5 | 19.8 | 47.3 | 19.8 | 47.7 |
| Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. | 7.2 | 40.4 | 7.1 | 39.8 | 7.2 | 39.5 | 7.3 | 39.8 | 7.2 | 40.0 |
| Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. | 13.8 | 100.2 | 13.5 | 98.3 | 13.4 | 96.5 | 13.3 | 96.4 | 13.4 | 97.3 |
| Hats, caps, millinery | 4.4 | 9.3 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 4.5 | 9.2 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 4.4 | 9.2 |
| Other dress industries | 8.7 | 33.2 | 8.6 | 32.9 | 8.5 | 32.7 | 8.5 | 32.8 | 8.6 | 33.1 |
| Footwear | 51.3 | 57.6 | 51.2 | 57.3 | 51.2 | 57.5 | 51.4 | 57.9 | 51.3 | 58.5 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 260.1 | 77.2 | 260.4 | 76.6 | 262.0 | 76.7 | 263.3 | 76.6 | 264.1 | 76.8 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 65.7 | 6.8 | 65.6 | 6.9 | 65.8 | 6.9 | 66.2 | 6.9 | 65.9 | 6.9 |
| Pottery | 29.2 | 35.3 | 29.3 | 34.8 | 29.0 | 34.7 | 28.9 | 34.4 | 28.9 | 34.5 |
| Glass | 57.3 | 19.0 | 57.3 | 18.8 | 57.5 | 18.9 | 57.7 | 19.0 | 58.1 | 19.1 |
| Cement | 15.7 | 1.6 | 15.8 | 1.6 | 15.8 | 1.6 | 15.9 | 1.6 | 15.8 | 1.6 |
| Abrasives and other building materials | 92.2 | 14.5 | 92.8 | 14.5 | 93.9 | 14.6 | 94.6 | 14.7 | 95.4 | 14.7 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 225.6 | 55.7 | 225.3 | 55.5 | 225.6 | 55.6 | 227.4 | 55.8 | 228.8 | 56.6 |
| Timber | 80.5 | 12.2 | 81.0 | 12.2 | 81.5 | 12.2 | 82.3 | 12.4 | 82.2 | 12.5 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 76.1 | 19.8 | 75.6 | 19.8 | 75.3 | 19.7 | 75.9 | 19.7 | 77.1 | 20.1 |
| Bedding, etc. | 9.0 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 8.4 |
| Shop and office fitting | 26.8 | 4.6 | 26.7 | 4.6 | 26.5 | 4.6 | 26.5 | 4.5 | 27.0 | 4.5 |
| Wooden containers and baskets | 18.0 | 5.7 | 17.8 | 5.5 | 17.9 | 5.6 | 18.1 | 5.6 | 18.1 | 5.6 |
| Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures | 15.2 | 5.4 | 15.1 | 5.3 | 15.0 | 5.3 | 15.0 | 5.3 | 14.8 | 5.5 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 408.3 | 213.1 | 407.7 | 212.9 | 408.7 | 213.9 | 409.6 | 215.5 | 410.4 | 217.4 |
| Paper and board | 75.2 | 22.5 | 75.0 | 22.2 | 74.9 | 22.0 | 75.0 | 22.2 | 75.2 | 22.3 |
| Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. | 32.9 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 33.4 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 34.2 |
| Other manufactures of paper and board | 34.7 | 35.5 | 34.9 | 35.6 | 34.9 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 36.7 |
| Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. | 108.6 | 30.4 | 108.3 | 30.2 | 108.7 | 30.3 | 108.6 | 30.5 | 108.7 | 30.7 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc. | 156.9 | 91.8 | 156.3 | 91.5 | 156.6 | 91.9 | 157.1 | 92.7 | 157.3 | 93.5 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 187.6 | 120.1 | 186.8 | 120.0 | 186.6 | 119.7 | 187.0 | 120.0 | 188.8 | 122.5 |
| Rubber | 87.2 | 36.7 | 87.2 | 36.6 | 87.3 | 36.6 | 87.5 | 36.6 | 88.4 | 37.4 |
| Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. | 11.9 | 3.5 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 11.6 | 3.5 | 11.6 | 3.5 |
| Brushes and brooms | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| Toys, games and sports equipment | 12.4 | 20.1 | 12.3 | 20.2 | 12.3 | 20.1 | 12.3 | 20.1 | 12.4 | 20.9 |
| Miscellaneous stationers' goods | 5.3 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 6.1 |
| Plastics moulding and fabricating | 42.4 | 32.0 | 42.2 | 31.9 | 42.2 | 32.0 | 42.2 | 32.1 | 43.1 | 33.0 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 20.6 | 13.9 | 20.4 | 13.9 | 20.3 | 13.7 | 20.3 | 13.8 | 20.4 | 14.0 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 5,846.9 | 2,746.2 | 5,840.6 | 2,740.9 | 5,849.2 | 2,747.3 | 5,857.5 | 2,756.8 | 5,865.7 | 2,782.3 |

* 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.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Wales may be obtained quickly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 109 ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

The third Report of the Advisory Council on the Employment of Prisoners, entitled "The Organisation of Work for Prisoners", has recently been published and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage). The Report recommends that an efficient industrial organisation on modern lines should be created for prisons, and that an expert with wide experience of management should be appointed to be responsible for the necessary development; also that a pilot scheme for large scale production should be introduced at an existing central or regional prison in England and Wales, and at a similar prison in Scotland. It suggests that more orders for prison industries should be obtained from other Government departments, and, when efficiency has been raised sufficiently, prison industries should compete in the open market. The possibility of paying prisoners enough to allow compulsory savings should also be considered.

Rationalisation of prison industries

The most suitable work for prisoners, the Council states in the Report, is unskilled or semi-skilled repetitive work. Prison industries should establish a reputation for producing articles of good quality at the right time and at the right price. Industrial efficiency is the key to the whole problem of providing suitable work for prisoners. The main source of orders, apart from the Prison Service itself, should be other Government departments.

The Government should approach both sides of industry, explaining the proposed development of prison industries and inviting co-operation generally, and especially as regard ways in which prison industries might enter the open market.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT 1964

The Industrial Training Bill which was presented to Parliament on 13th November 1963 received the Royal Assent on 12th March and became law as the Industrial Training Act 1964.

The Act embodies with few changes the proposals put forward in the Command Paper (Cmnd. 1892) which was published in December 1962 and reproduced on page 457 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. It is designed to secure an improvement in both the quantity and quality of training, and to distribute the cost of training more equitably amongst employers.

The Act gives the Minister of Labour power to set up industrial training boards for individual industries. The responsibility for securing the provision of sufficient training, of an adequate standard, to meet the needs of their industries will lie with the industrial training boards. The boards will be required to raise a levy on employers in their industry and they will be able to pay grants to those firms which provide training of an approved standard.

The Act provides for a Central Training Council to be set up. It will advise the Minister on the exercise of his powers under the Act and on industrial training matters generally.

PLANS FOR MODERNISATION OF WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND

The first steps in a programme to modernise the production and marketing of the output of workshops for the blind were taken recently when the board of a new company, set up for this purpose by the Minister of Labour (see page 357 of the September 1963 issue of this GAZETTE), held its inaugural meeting in London.

This new company, the Sheltered Employment Advisory Services Ltd., has been set up by the Minister of Labour in accordance with the recommendations of a Working Party which examined the future of these workshops, and reported a little over a year ago. It will provide an advisory service for the 67 workshops in the country, in which about 3,500 blind persons are employed, on all aspects of their activities, and is expected subsequently to develop a central marketing organisation to sell their products and buy raw materials for them.

The chairman of the company, as already announced by the Minister, is Mr. William E. Luke; Mr. Richard Isdell-Carpenter, O.B.E., has been appointed managing director, and the board includes four leading industrialists and three representatives of local government.

At the meeting the chairman pointed out that modernisation of the workshops is becoming more and more essential. The new company, he added, would help them to look for and introduce new trades, and where the present trades had to be retained for the time being, the company would advise on improving the methods and processes now in use.

A few workshops have already successfully turned over from the traditional trades such as basket and mat making, which are becoming increasingly uneconomic, to more modern types of industry including light engineering, plastic injection moulding and soap making. The new company will help them to investigate these types of work, and where appropriate, to plan the introduction of new ones. One of the main aims of the company will be to reduce the running costs.

To fulfil the second important aspect of its work—the development of marketing of workshop products—the company will investigate all possible channels for the sale of workshop goods: the central marketing and sales organisation, which it expects to set up in due course, would be financed by a commission on sales.

The company will also consider the possibility of sub-contracting and sponsorship arrangements between workshops for the blind and ordinary industry, and will give advice and guidance on them to the workshops.

Modernisation and mechanisation in the workshops will involve considerable increased capital expenditure. One of the first tasks of the new company will be to carry out a review, in consultation with the Ministry, of the likely need for capital development in the workshops over the next ten years.

DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment on 1st October 1963 in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial employees. Comparable figures for 1st October 1962 were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1963 (page 97).

| | Total number of employees | Number of disabled persons employed | Percentage of disabled persons |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Non-industrial | 674,792 | 23,157 | 3.4 |
| Industrial | 352,138 | 12,939½ | 3.7 |

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, all employers with 20 or more workers are required to employ a quota of registered disabled persons, at present

3 per cent. of total staff, and Government Departments, although not bound by them, have accepted the obligations of these Acts.

In addition, 403 or 95.0 per cent. of a total of 424 passenger electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for registered disabled persons under the Acts.

This information, which was compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, is directly related to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, and the totals, therefore, differ slightly from those in the published figures of staff employed in Government Departments. The latter returns include home-based staff employed abroad and reserved and agency services in Northern Ireland; they also reckon part-time staff on a somewhat different basis.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the Use of Power Presses

The Minister of Labour has used his powers under the Factories Act 1961 to reappoint the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the Use of Power Presses. The function of the Committee, which has been appointed for three years, is to advise the Minister on matters affecting safety in the use of power presses.

The Committee was reappointed after consultation with the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and the Engineering Employers' Federation. It will replace and continue the work of the existing Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the Use of Power Presses which was set up by the Chief Inspector of Factories in 1946.

Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1963

Provisional figures of the numbers of persons killed and injured by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1963 were issued in February by the Ministry of Power, together with comparative figures for 1962. The word "injured" in these statistics refers only to serious injuries and excludes injuries in accidents reported under the terms of section 116 of the Mines and Quarries Act 1954 only because of the nature of the occurrence causing the injury and not because the injury itself was serious.

During 1963 a total of 295 persons were killed at mines and quarries, compared with 288 in 1962. In addition, a total of 1,501 persons were injured in 1963, compared with 1,673 in 1962.

Coal mines

At mines producing coal the number of persons killed in accidents in 1963 was 254, a decrease of three compared with the figure for 1962. The number of fatalities caused by accidents underground decreased from 233 in 1962 to 221 in 1963, while those at the surface increased from 24 to 33. Of the fatalities in 1963 caused by accidents underground, 116 resulted from falls of ground, 71 occurred in connection with haulage and transport, three were caused by explosions of firedamp or coal dust and 31 resulted from accidents from other causes including shaft accidents.

The number of persons injured at mines producing coal was 1,402 in 1963, compared with 1,557 in 1962. The numbers injured in underground accidents included in these totals were 1,244 in 1963 and 1,392 in 1962. In 1963 there were 505 persons injured by falls of ground, 416 in haulage and transport accidents, five by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, and 318 in accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents. At the surface the number of persons injured from all causes decreased from 165 in 1962 to 158 in 1963.

Other stratified mines

At mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay, one underground fatality occurred in 1963, caused by a fall of ground; in 1962 there was also one death. Six persons were injured in underground accidents in 1963, compared with 11 in 1962. Four of the accidents causing injury in 1963 resulted from falls of ground, one was in haulage and transport and one was classified in the miscellaneous group. There were no accidents caused by explosions of firedamp. At the surface there were no casualties in 1963, which was also the case in 1962.

Miscellaneous mines

In underground accidents at mines other than coal mines and mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay, four persons were injured in 1963 by falls of ground, one was killed and five were injured in haulage and transport accidents and two were killed and five injured in accidents in the miscellaneous group; there were no casualties caused by explosions of firedamp. The totals of four killed and 15 injured were decreases of two and nine, respectively, on 1962 figures. At the surface there was one person killed and one injured.

Quarries

The number of persons killed at quarries in 1963 was 36, an increase of 12 compared with 1962. There were 16 fatalities caused by haulage and transport accidents, six by falls of ground and 14 arising from other causes. The number of persons injured was 78 in 1963 and 81 in 1962. The total for 1963 included 23 injured in haulage and transport accidents, 18 in accidents resulting from falls of ground, two in blasting operations and 35 from other causes.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1964

The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1964, which received Royal Assent on 27th February, gives effect to the proposals for increased allowances for the children of widows; for an extension from 18 to 19 in the age limits for payment of family allowances and children's allowances; and for a relaxation of the earnings rules for widowed mothers and widow and retirement pensioners. These proposals were announced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 15th January. The Minister has now made the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1964 (Commencement) Order 1964, the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1964 and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Widow's Benefit) Regulations 1964, bringing the improvements into operation.

Copies of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1964, Ch. 10; the Order, S.I. 1964 No. 296 (C4); and the Regulations, S.I. 1964 Nos. 297 and 298 may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. including postage), 3d. (6d.), 8d. (11d.), and 3d. (6d.), respectively.

The main improvements, which will all operate from 30th March 1964, are given below.

Widows—dependency benefit for children

The benefit for a child, which is paid to a widow who is receiving national insurance widow's allowance or a widowed mother's allowance, or a widow's pension under the Industrial Injuries scheme, will be increased to bring the amount, including family allowances, up to 37s. 6d. a week for each child.

Child's special allowance

The allowance will be increased to bring the amount, including family allowances, up to 37s. 6d. for each child.

Age limit for children

The age limit for children who are receiving full-time education at school, college or university and for certain apprentices will be raised from the 18th to the 19th birthday for family allowances and for all benefits for children under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes. The age limit is also raised to the 19th birthday for a son or daughter who resides with a widow and who qualifies her for widowed mother's personal allowance or for a widow's pension under the Industrial Injuries scheme.

Relaxations in the earnings rules

The amount which a widowed mother can earn without any reduction of her allowance will be raised from £6 to £7 a week. The amount which a widow or retirement pensioner can earn without any reduction of pension will be raised from £4 5s. to £5 a week.

National Assistance grants

The increase in the allowance for children of widowed mothers and the increase in child's special allowance will, in most cases, be disregarded in calculating national assistance grants.

Improved Allowances for War Widows with Children

The proposal to increase the allowances for the children of war widows, announced by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 16th December 1963, will also come into force on 30th March and the Royal Warrants and other instruments giving effect to these increases have now been laid before Parliament.

The allowance for children of war widows will be increased from 34s. to 41s. 6d. a week in the case of the widows of other ranks, and from £96 10s. to £116 a year in the case of the widows of officers.

A small consequential adjustment will be made in the rate of the allowance paid under the war pensions scheme for the orphan children of other ranks while they are under the age of 15, so as to bring this also up to 41s. 6d.

The relevant Warrants and Instruments, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, are:—Royal Warrant, 1914 War, Army, Cmnd. 2293, price 5d. (8d. including postage); Royal Warrant, Service since 3rd September 1939, Army, Cmnd. 2294, price 5d. (8d.); Order in Council of 26th February 1964, 1914 War, Navy, price 5d. (8d.); Order in Council of 26th February 1964, Service since 3rd September 1939, Navy, price 5d. (8d.); Order by Her Majesty, 1914 War, Air Force, Cmnd. 2291, price 5d. (8d.); Order by Her Majesty, Service since 3rd September 1939, Cmnd. 2292, price 5d. (8d.); The Personal Injuries (Civilians) (Amendment) Scheme 1964, S.I. 1964 No. 283, price 3d. (6d.).

New Index and Digest of Commissioners' Decisions

A ready means for lawyers, trade union officials and others to find any reported decision of the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Commissioner is provided by a new Index and Digest published in two loose-leaf volumes. Entitled "Index and Digest of Decisions given by the Commissioner under the National Insurance Act 1946 (as amended), the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946 (as amended) and the Family Allowances Act 1945 (as amended)", the publication is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 147s. (150s. 6d. including postage).

The work covers all decisions reported up to July 1962, and a

supplement bringing it up to date will be issued as early as possible. Amendments will then be published at three-monthly intervals and will be obtainable by annual subscription.

The Commissioner is the final judicial authority deciding appeals on claims for benefit under the National Insurance, Industrial Injuries and Family Allowances Acts. He is appointed by the Crown and is independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

The subjects covered in the publication, which has been edited by a barrister formerly on the staff of the Ministry, include industrial accidents and prescribed diseases as well as unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, maternity benefit, widows' benefits, retirement pensions and family allowances.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

158th Session of the Governing Body

The 158th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 13th to 17th February 1964 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Calderon Puig (Government Member, Mexico). The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director, British Employers' Confederation and Mr. H. Collison, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, attended as members representing, respectively, employers and workers.

The following paragraphs indicate the main subjects discussed:

South Africa

The Governing Body considered the report of its Committee on Questions concerning South Africa, appointed at the 157th Session, and adopted the following five recommendations made by the Committee:—(1) The attention of the International Labour Conference should be drawn to the desirability of taking a prompt decision on any objections to the credentials of the South African delegates at the 48th Session of the Conference next June; (2) A proposed International Labour Office programme for the elimination of apartheid in labour matters should be transmitted to the Conference; (3) A proposed declaration condemning apartheid should be transmitted to the Conference; (4) and (5) Two proposed amendments to the International Labour Organisation's Constitution should be included in the Agenda of this year's Session of the Conference. One amendment is designed to empower the Conference to expel or suspend from membership any Member which has been expelled or suspended from membership by the United Nations and a second to empower the Conference to suspend from participation in its proceedings any Member found by the United Nations to be following a declared policy of racial discrimination such as apartheid.

Budget for 1965

The Director-General presented to the Financial and Administrative Committee of the Governing Body budget proposals providing for a net expenditure of 20,917,717 U.S. dollars. The estimates finally adopted by the Governing Body provide for a net expenditure of 18,684,347 U.S. dollars. This represents an increase of 14 per cent. over the net expenditure budget for 1964.

The social consequences of colonialism

The Governing Body had before it a proposal that it should set up a permanent committee to study and develop a programme of methods and means of accelerating the liquidation of the social consequences of colonialism in the newly independent countries. The Governing Body rejected the suggestion that a working party should be appointed to look into the matter and rejected the proposal itself.

The external survey of the organisation and structure of the Office

The Governing Body considered the report of its Working Party on the external survey of the organisation and structure of the Office. The Governing Body accepted the recommendation of the Working Party to approve the measures taken or proposed by the Director-General with regard to the consultants' recommendations on the planning and control of the International Labour Office's use of resources, personnel administration, the registry, various service and support activities, purchasing, library and documentation services, mechanisation of data processing, financial procedures, management services and the field organisation. The Governing Body postponed the discussion on the top structure of the Office.

Proposed extension of the International Labour Office building in Geneva

The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to continue his negotiations with the Swiss authorities for the construction and financing of an extension of the building and of premises for the International Institute for Labour Studies along the general lines of the architect's proposals. It is expected that the Director-General will submit specific recommendations on the project to the Building Sub-Committee in June.

Other matters

The Governing Body asked the Director-General to request the Government of Japan to consent to the referring of a case involving Japan to the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association. The reports of the Committees of the Governing Body, apart from those of the Financial and Administrative Committee, were deferred to the 159th Session of the Governing Body which will be held in June and July 1964.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in January

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between December 1963 and January 1964, and in comparable recent periods.

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-December 1963 and mid-January 1964, together with figures for recent months, for mid-January 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 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.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964

| Industry or Service | (Thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | End-June 1959 | End-June 1960 | End-June 1961 | Mid-June 1962 | Mid-Jan. 1963 | Mid-June 1963 | Mid-Nov. 1963* | Mid-Dec. 1963* | Mid-Jan. 1964* | Change Dec. 1963-Jan. 1964 |
| Agriculture and fishing | 999 | 983 | 948 | 920 | 867 | 906 | 880 | 862 | 848 | - 14 |
| Mining and quarrying | 826 | 761 | 731 | 712 | 696 | 684 | 672 | 670 | 669 | - 1 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 818 | 821 | 832 | 828 | 807 | 820 | 838 | 829 | 807 | - 22 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 520 | 531 | 532 | 518 | 513 | 513 | 513 | 512 | 510 | - 2 |
| Metal manufacture | 576 | 619 | 631 | 596 | 595 | 600 | 604 | 605 | 605 | - 1 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 1,938 | 2,058 | 2,147 | 2,182 | 2,174 | 2,151 | 2,189 | 2,186 | 2,186 | - 3 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 264 | 252 | 241 | 236 | 226 | 212 | 211 | 211 | 211 | - 1 |
| Vehicles | 869 | 919 | 898 | 883 | 873 | 873 | 877 | 877 | 876 | - 1 |
| Metal goods | 519 | 556 | 569 | 560 | 559 | 557 | 567 | 569 | 566 | - 3 |
| Textiles | 851 | 845 | 842 | 806 | 800 | 785 | 796 | 797 | 794 | - 3 |
| Clothing and footwear | 565 | 582 | 585 | 581 | 578 | 563 | 563 | 563 | 560 | - 3 |
| Other manufactures | 1,557 | 1,628 | 1,651 | 1,662 | 1,658 | 1,649 | 1,684 | 1,683 | 1,673 | - 10 |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8,477 | 8,811 | 8,928 | 8,852 | 8,783 | 8,715 | 8,829 | 8,834 | 8,788 | - 46 |
| Construction | 1,523 | 1,567 | 1,617 | 1,653 | 1,495 | 1,681 | 1,705 | 1,693 | 1,682 | - 11 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 374 | 370 | 379 | 387 | 395 | 397 | 403 | 403 | 403 | - 1 |
| Transport and communication | 1,672 | 1,662 | 1,683 | 1,688 | 1,657 | 1,649 | 1,640 | 1,631 | 1,624 | - 7 |
| Distributive trades | 3,209 | 3,284 | 3,312 | 3,367 | 3,401 | 3,401 | 3,481 | 3,522 | 3,414 | - 108 |
| Financial, professional and scientific services | | | | | | 3,000 | 3,017 | 3,032 | 3,037 | + 5 |
| Catering, hotels, etc. | | | | | | 685 | 624 | 621 | 614 | - 7 |
| Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.) | 4,874 | 4,947 | 5,060 | 5,227 | 5,232 | | | | | - 4 |
| National government service | 505 | 502 | 511 | 520 | 529 | 537 | 534 | 535 | 536 | + 1 |
| Local government service | 738 | 741 | 756 | 772 | 787 | 802 | 812 | 809 | 809 | - 1 |
| Total in civil employment | 23,197 | 23,628 | 23,925 | 24,098 | 23,842 | 24,106 | 24,221 | 24,234 | 24,042 | - 192 |
| Males | 15,308 | 15,526 | 15,682 | 15,769 | 15,566 | 15,759 | 15,780 | 15,764 | 15,710 | - 54 |
| Females | 7,889 | 8,102 | 8,243 | 8,329 | 8,276 | 8,347 | 8,441 | 8,470 | 8,332 | - 138 |
| Wholly unemployed | 379 | 290 | 251 | 372 | 629 | 461 | 463 | 452 | 478 | + 26 |
| Males | 275 | 210 | 184 | 278 | 487 | 346 | 344 | 340 | 364 | + 24 |
| Females | 104 | 80 | 67 | 94 | 142 | 115 | 119 | 112 | 114 | + 2 |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services | 565 | 518 | 474 | 442 | 432 | 427 | 425 | 423 | 423 | - 1 |
| Males | 550 | 503 | 459 | 425 | 414 | 410 | 408 | 406 | 407 | - 1 |
| Females | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | - 1 |
| Total working population | 24,145 | 24,436 | 24,650 | 24,912 | 24,903 | 24,994 | 25,109 | 25,109 | 24,943 | - 166 |
| Males | 16,137 | 16,239 | 16,325 | 16,472 | 16,467 | 16,515 | 16,532 | 16,510 | 16,481 | - 29 |
| Females | 8,008 | 8,197 | 8,325 | 8,440 | 8,436 | 8,479 | 8,577 | 8,599 | 8,462 | - 137 |

* 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.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month)

(Thousands)

| Industry | January 1963 | | | November 1963* | | | December 1963* | | | January 1964* | | |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Mining, etc. | 611.3 | 17.7 | 629.0 | 586.9 | 17.5 | 604.4 | 585.7 | 17.5 | 603.2 | 584.5 | 17.5 | 602.0 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 455.7 | 336.5 | 792.2 | 459.9 | 363.5 | 823.4 | 459.6 | 354.3 | 813.9 | 453.4 | 338.7 | 792.1 |
| Grain milling | 33.2 | 8.8 | 42.0 | 32.3 | 8.4 | 40.7 | 32.2 | 8.3 | 40.5 | 32.1 | 8.1 | 40.2 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 86.7 | 57.0 | 143.7 | 89.4 | 62.1 | 151.5 | 89.2 | 61.9 | 151.1 | 88.7 | 59.2 | 147.9 |
| Biscuits | 18.0 | 33.1 | 51.1 | 17.7 | 37.0 | 54.7 | 17.5 | 33.1 | 50.6 | 17.2 | 31.5 | 48.7 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 39.9 | 36.4 | 76.3 | 40.0 | 36.8 | 76.8 | 40.0 | 35.9 | 75.9 | 39.4 | 34.7 | 74.1 |
| Milk products | 21.1 | 10.4 | 31.5 | 21.0 | 11.0 | 32.0 | 20.9 | 10.9 | 31.8 | 20.6 | 10.5 | 31.1 |
| Sugar | 13.4 | 4.3 | 17.7 | 14.1 | 4.2 | 18.3 | 14.1 | 4.1 | 18.2 | 12.9 | 3.9 | 16.8 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 40.4 | 56.3 | 96.7 | 40.5 | 62.2 | 102.7 | 40.1 | 60.0 | 100.1 | 39.9 | 57.5 | 97.4 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 31.0 | 45.4 | 76.4 | 31.8 | 53.1 | 84.9 | 31.5 | 51.4 | 82.9 | 31.0 | 47.2 | 78.2 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 16.3 | 4.4 | 20.7 | 16.2 | 4.5 | 20.7 | 16.2 | 4.6 | 20.8 | 16.2 | 4.6 | 20.8 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 22.8 | 18.1 | 40.9 | 22.5 | 18.4 | 40.9 | 22.6 | 18.3 | 40.9 | 22.4 | 18.3 | 40.7 |
| Brewing and malting | 78.3 | 19.2 | 97.5 | 78.9 | 19.7 | 98.6 | 79.2 | 19.9 | 99.1 | 77.8 | 19.1 | 96.9 |
| Other drink industries | 37.3 | 20.6 | 57.9 | 38.2 | 22.5 | 60.7 | 38.8 | 22.3 | 61.1 | 37.9 | 20.9 | 58.8 |
| Tobacco | 17.3 | 22.5 | 39.8 | 17.3 | 23.6 | 40.9 | 17.3 | 23.6 | 40.9 | 17.3 | 23.2 | 40.5 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 371.6 | 139.2 | 510.8 | 370.4 | 141.1 | 511.5 | 369.9 | 139.9 | 509.8 | 368.9 | 138.8 | 507.7 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 15.9 | 0.5 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 16.4 | 16.0 | 0.5 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 0.5 | 16.5 |
| Mineral oil refining | 30.8 | 4.5 | 35.3 | 32.0 | 4.4 | 36.4 | 32.1 | 4.4 | 36.5 | 32.2 | 4.4 | 36.6 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 27.2 | 4.1 | 31.3 | 26.8 | 4.1 | 30.9 | 26.7 | 4.1 | 30.8 | 26.5 | 4.1 | 30.6 |
| Chemicals and dyes | 170.9 | 44.3 | 215.2 | 170.6 | 44.9 | 215.5 | 170.3 | 44.7 | 215.0 | 169.8 | 44.3 | 214.1 |
| Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations | 33.3 | 41.2 | 74.5 | 34.5 | 43.4 | 77.9 | 34.4 | 42.9 | 77.3 | 34.3 | 42.2 | 76.5 |
| Explosives and fireworks | 18.8 | 9.9 | 28.7 | 17.7 | 9.3 | 27.0 | 17.6 | 9.2 | 26.8 | 17.5 | 9.2 | 26.7 |
| Paint and printing ink | 33.5 | 13.6 | 47.1 | 33.6 | 13.7 | 47.3 | 33.6 | 13.6 | 47.2 | 33.5 | 13.5 | 47.0 |
| Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. | 30.1 | 13.2 | 43.3 | 29.6 | 13.0 | 42.6 | 29.4 | 12.7 | 42.1 | 29.3 | 12.9 | 42.2 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials | 26.5 | 5.4 | 31.9 | 26.4 | 5.1 | 31.5 | 26.6 | 5.1 | 31.7 | 26.7 | 5.0 | 31.7 |
| Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. | 8.9 | 4.8 | 13.7 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 14.0 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 14.0 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 14.0 |
| Metal manufacture | 519.9 | 73.7 | 593.6 | 525.8 | 73.6 | 599.4 | 529.0 | 74.0 | 603.0 | 530.1 | 74.0 | 604.1 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 257.0 | 24.8 | 281.8 | 263.1 | 24.5 | 287.6 | 264.6 | 24.5 | 289.1 | 245.2 | 24.5 | 289.7 |
| Steel tubes | 45.7 | 8.6 | 54.3 | 44.6 | 8.3 | 52.9 | 44.9 | 8.4 | 53.3 | 44.5 | 8.3 | 52.8 |
| Iron castings, etc. | 105.3 | 13.9 | 119.2 | 105.5 | 14.1 | 119.6 | 106.2 | 14.2 | 120.4 | 107.0 | 14.2 | 121.2 |
| Light metals | 45.0 | 10.9 | 55.9 | 45.9 | 11.1 | 57.0 | 46.3 | 11.2 | 57.5 | 46.2 | 11.2 | 57.4 |
| Copper, brass and other base metals | 66.9 | 15.5 | 82.4 | 66.7 | 15.6 | 82.3 | 67.0 | 15.7 | 82.7 | 67.2 | 15.8 | 83.0 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 1,577.2 | 571.2 | 2,148.4 | 1,562.2 | 591.7 | 2,153.9 | 1,567.3 | 596.3 | 2,163.6 | 1,565.4 | 595.3 | 2,160.7 |
| Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) | 30.8 | 4.5 | 35.3 | 32.0 | 4.4 | 36.4 | 32.1 | 4.4 | 36.5 | 32.2 | 4.4 | 36.6 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 83.2 | 14.3 | 97.5 | 79.9 | 14.2 | 94.1 | 79.9 | 14.2 | 94.1 | 79.9 | 14.2 | 94.1 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 43.0 | 13.1 | 56.1 | 41.7 | 12.5 | 54.2 | 41.8 | 12.6 | 54.4 | 41.8 | 12.6 | 54.4 |
| Industrial engines | 36.0 | 6.2 | 42.2 | 35.6 | 6.1 | 41.7 | 35.8 | 6.1 | 41.9 | 35.2 | 6.1 | 41.3 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 44.1 | 7.4 | 51.5 | 43.4 | 7.5 | 50.9 | 43.4 | 7.6 | 51.0 | 43.5 | 7.5 | 51.0 |
| Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery | 21.9 | 3.0 | 24.9 | 22.3 | 3.1 | 25.4 | 22.4 | 3.1 | 25.5 | 22.4 | 3.0 | 25.4 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 49.0 | 7.3 | 56.3 | 46.0 | 6.9 | 52.9 | 46.1 | 7.0 | 53.1 | 45.8 | 7.0 | 52.8 |
| Office machinery | 45.5 | 18.5 | 64.0 | 42.4 | 17.7 | 60.1 | 42.5 | 17.1 | 59.6 | 42.5 | 17.0 | 59.5 |
| Other machinery | 284.4 | 62.2 | 346.6 | 283.5 | 62.9 | 346.4 | 284.2 | 63.1 | 347.3 | 283.4 | 63.1 | 346.5 |
| Industrial plant and steelwork | 131.5 | 16.9 | 148.4 | 126.7 | 15.9 | 142.6 | 126.5 | 16.2 | 142.7 | 126. | | |

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Mid-month)

(Thousands)

| Industry | January 1963 | | | November 1963* | | | December 1963* | | | January 1964* | | |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Paper, printing and publishing .. . | 407.9 | 215.2 | 623.1 | 411.2 | 218.0 | 629.2 | 411.2 | 217.1 | 628.3 | 409.8 | 213.9 | 623.7 |
| Paper and board .. . | 75.6 | 22.1 | 97.7 | 75.1 | 22.2 | 97.3 | 75.7 | 22.2 | 97.9 | 75.5 | 22.2 | 97.7 |
| Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. .. . | 32.8 | 33.3 | 66.1 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 68.3 | 34.3 | 34.0 | 68.3 | 34.1 | 33.2 | 67.3 |
| Other manufactures of paper and board .. . | 34.4 | 36.5 | 70.9 | 35.9 | 37.3 | 73.2 | 36.0 | 37.1 | 73.1 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 72.6 |
| Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. .. . | 107.0 | 30.4 | 137.4 | 108.0 | 30.8 | 138.8 | 107.3 | 30.7 | 138.0 | 106.4 | 30.3 | 136.7 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc. .. . | 158.1 | 92.9 | 251.0 | 158.0 | 93.6 | 251.6 | 157.9 | 93.1 | 251.0 | 157.7 | 91.7 | 249.4 |
| Other manufacturing industries .. . | 187.1 | 119.5 | 306.6 | 191.8 | 126.1 | 317.9 | 192.9 | 125.7 | 318.6 | 192.7 | 123.1 | 315.8 |
| Rubber .. . | 87.2 | 37.0 | 124.2 | 89.5 | 38.3 | 127.8 | 90.0 | 38.4 | 128.4 | 90.2 | 38.4 | 128.6 |
| Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. .. . | 12.4 | 3.9 | 16.3 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 15.3 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 15.4 | 11.8 | 3.5 | 15.3 |
| Brushes and brooms .. . | 7.6 | 7.4 | 15.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 15.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 15.4 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 15.3 |
| Toys, games and sports equipment .. . | 12.2 | 19.4 | 31.6 | 12.4 | 21.8 | 34.2 | 12.4 | 21.3 | 33.7 | 12.2 | 19.6 | 31.8 |
| Miscellaneous stationers' goods .. . | 5.6 | 6.6 | 12.2 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 11.3 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 11.4 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 11.2 |
| Plastics moulding and fabricating .. . | 41.1 | 30.9 | 72.0 | 44.9 | 34.3 | 79.2 | 45.4 | 34.6 | 80.0 | 45.6 | 34.3 | 79.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .. . | 21.0 | 14.3 | 35.3 | 20.5 | 14.1 | 34.6 | 20.4 | 13.9 | 34.3 | 20.2 | 13.5 | 33.7 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries .. . | 5,886.1 | 2,762.9 | 8,649.0 | 5,885.4 | 2,809.9 | 8,695.3 | 5,896.8 | 2,803.6 | 8,700.4 | 5,883.7 | 2,770.6 | 8,654.3 |
| Construction .. . | 1,274.0 | 79.8 | 1,353.8 | 1,484.4 | 80.0 | 1,564.4 | 1,472.4 | 80.0 | 1,552.4 | 1,461.4 | 80.0 | 1,541.4 |
| Gas, electricity and water .. . | 347.2 | 47.6 | 394.8 | 353.3 | 49.5 | 402.8 | 353.6 | 49.4 | 403.0 | 353.8 | 49.3 | 403.1 |
| Gas .. . | 109.9 | 15.6 | 125.5 | 109.5 | 16.2 | 125.7 | 109.8 | 16.2 | 126.0 | 109.9 | 16.2 | 126.1 |
| Electricity .. . | 199.8 | 29.1 | 228.9 | 205.3 | 30.4 | 235.7 | 205.4 | 30.3 | 235.7 | 205.6 | 30.2 | 235.8 |
| Water supply .. . | 37.5 | 2.9 | 40.4 | 38.5 | 2.9 | 41.4 | 38.4 | 2.9 | 41.3 | 38.3 | 2.9 | 41.2 |
| Transport and communication .. . | 221.0 | 45.4 | 266.4 | 220.7 | 44.4 | 265.1 | 220.0 | 44.1 | 264.1 | 218.6 | 43.8 | 262.4 |
| Road passenger transport .. . | 178.5 | 15.7 | 194.2 | 188.0 | 17.2 | 205.2 | 185.9 | 16.4 | 202.3 | 184.4 | 15.7 | 200.1 |
| Road haulage contracting .. . | 42.5 | 29.7 | 72.2 | 32.7 | 27.2 | 59.9 | 34.1 | 27.7 | 61.8 | 34.2 | 28.1 | 62.3 |
| Distributive trades .. . | 1,378.2 | 1,525.7 | 2,903.9 | 1,386.0 | 1,598.4 | 2,984.4 | 1,389.2 | 1,635.9 | 3,025.1 | 1,374.6 | 1,542.9 | 2,917.5 |
| Wholesale distribution .. . | 353.2 | 200.6 | 553.8 | 356.8 | 204.1 | 560.9 | 355.2 | 200.8 | 556.0 | 350.8 | 197.0 | 547.8 |
| Retail distribution .. . | 796.1 | 1,255.3 | 2,051.4 | 797.9 | 1,324.0 | 2,121.9 | 800.3 | 1,365.2 | 2,165.5 | 790.3 | 1,276.1 | 2,066.4 |
| Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies .. . | 133.0 | 36.7 | 169.7 | 129.7 | 36.5 | 166.2 | 131.0 | 36.2 | 167.2 | 130.6 | 36.1 | 166.7 |
| Dealing in other industrial materials, etc. .. . | 95.9 | 33.1 | 129.0 | 101.6 | 33.8 | 135.4 | 102.7 | 33.7 | 136.4 | 102.9 | 33.7 | 136.6 |
| Miscellaneous services .. . | 67.3 | 66.3 | 133.6 | 68.9 | 65.1 | 134.0 | 68.6 | 65.5 | 134.1 | 69.6 | 65.4 | 135.0 |
| Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. .. . | 30.7 | 19.0 | 49.7 | 30.9 | 20.2 | 51.1 | 31.4 | 20.0 | 51.4 | 31.1 | 20.1 | 51.2 |
| Sport and other recreations .. . | 16.9 | 26.3 | 43.2 | 18.5 | 30.8 | 49.3 | 18.3 | 30.3 | 48.6 | 18.1 | 29.9 | 48.0 |
| Betting .. . | 189.2 | 347.3 | 536.5 | 180.7 | 331.9 | 512.6 | 179.7 | 330.7 | 510.4 | 177.5 | 325.3 | 502.8 |
| Catering, hotels, etc. .. . | 29.9 | 91.0 | 120.9 | 29.8 | 91.6 | 121.4 | 29.7 | 91.3 | 121.0 | 29.5 | 89.9 | 119.4 |
| Laundries .. . | 11.9 | 34.3 | 46.2 | 11.3 | 34.3 | 45.6 | 11.3 | 33.9 | 45.2 | 11.4 | 33.2 | 44.6 |
| Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. .. . | 316.7 | 68.4 | 385.1 | 320.6 | 73.5 | 394.1 | 319.3 | 73.6 | 392.9 | 318.1 | 73.4 | 391.5 |
| Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. .. . | 12.3 | 4.0 | 16.3 | 11.6 | 4.1 | 15.7 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 15.8 | 11.5 | 4.1 | 15.6 |
| Repair of boots and shoes .. . | | | | | | | | | | | | |

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JANUARY 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 18th January 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.

| Industry | Estimated total number of operatives (000's) | Estimated number of operatives, excluding maintenance workers, on overtime | | | | Estimated number of operatives on short-time | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Number (000's) | Percentage of all operatives (per cent.) | Hours of overtime worked | | Stood off for whole week (000's) | Working part of week (000's) | Total on short-time (000's) | Total as percentage of all operatives (per cent.) | Hours lost | |
| | | | | Number (000's) | Average per operative on overtime | | | | | Number (000's) | Average per operative on short-time |
| Food, drink and tobacco .. . | 557 | 158.0 | 28.4 | 1,273 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 30 | 13.8 |
| Bread and flour confectionery .. . | 107 | 33.6 | 31.4 | 253 | 7.5 | — | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4 | 13.6 |
| Chemicals and allied industries .. . | 295 | 71.8 | 24.3 | 704 | 9.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chemicals and dyes .. . | 125 | 31.8 | 25.4 | 346 | 10.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Metal manufacture .. . | 455 | 130.2 | 28.6 | 1,178 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 16 | 9.0 |
| Iron and steel (general) .. . | 217 | 34.3 | 15.8 | 335 | 9.8 | — | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 12 | 9.6 |
| Iron castings, etc. .. . | 96 | 40.4 | 42.1 | 349 | 8.7 | — | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4 | 9.2 |
| Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) .. . | 1,455 | 594.2 | 40.8 | 4,631 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 15 | 11.1 |
| Non-electrical engineering .. . | 886 | 404.9 | 45.7 | 3,225 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 13 | 11.7 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. .. . | 569 | 189.3 | 33.3 | 1,406 | 7.4 | — | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | 2 | 8.3 |
| Vehicles .. . | 621 | 234.5 | 37.8 | 1,786 | 7.6 | — | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 21 | 7.1 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing .. . | 367 | 146.0 | 39.8 | 1,123 | 7.7 | — | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 15 | 6.8 |
| Aircraft manufacturing and repairing .. . | 148 | 65.1 | 44.0 | 496 | 7.6 | — | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 5 | 8.3 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified .. . | 416 | 147.8 | 35.5 | 1,185 | 8.0 | — | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 5 | 13.6 |
| Textiles .. . | 648 | 132.6 | 20.5 | 1,044 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 63 | 13.0 |
| Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. .. . | 176 | 17.6 | 10.0 | 419 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 25 | 18.6 |
| Woolens and worsted .. . | 158 | 47.0 | 29.7 | 410 | 8.7 | — | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 5 | 11.7 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods .. . | 106 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 79 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 19 | 10.9 |
| Textile finishing .. . | 59 | 23.9 | 40.5 | 202 | 8.5 | — | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 9 | 8.5 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur .. . | 44 | 11.4 | 25.9 | 85 | 7.4 | — | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1 | 5.8 |
| Clothing and footwear .. . | 436 | 37.9 | 8.7 | 184 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 47 | 8.8 |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear .. . | 97 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 49 | 4.4 | — | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 8 | 8.5 |
| Footwear .. . | 95 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 57 | 4.4 | — | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 11 | 7.1 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. .. . | 260 | 80.6 | 31.0 | 755 | 9.4 | — | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 15 | 10.0 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. .. . | 207 | 69.3 | 33.5 | 531 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 22 | 11.2 |
| Paper, printing and publishing .. . | 417 | 155.2 | 37.2 | 1,290 | 8.3 | — | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 4 | 8.2 |
| Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. .. . | 72 | 30.0 | 41.7 | 227 | 7.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other printing, publishing, etc. .. . | 160 | 61.5 | 38.4 | 483 | 7.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other manufacturing industries .. . | 231 | 73.9 | 32.0 | 640 | 8.7 | — | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 8 | 5.4 |
| Rubber .. . | 96 | 34.8 | 36.3 | 292 | 8.4 | — | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3 | 3.5 |
| Total all manufacturing industries† .. . | 6,042 | 1,897.4 | 31.4 | 15,286 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 22.8 | 24.4 | 0.4 | 247 | 10.1 |

* 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 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

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 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 I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

(Average 1962 = 100)

| Year | Month | All manufacturing industries | Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods | Vehicles | Textiles, leather, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco | Other manufacturing | All manufacturing industries | Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods | Vehicles | Textiles, leather, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco | Other manufacturing |
|------|-------|------------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1956 | .. | 104.6 | 98.6 | 106.9 | 119.0 | 100.1 | 103.6 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 104.3 | 102.8 | 103.8 |
| 1957 | .. | 103.9 | 98.6 | 104.6 | 117.7 | 99.5 | 103.1 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 102.7 | 103.7 |
| 1958 | .. | 100.4 | 96.5 | 101.6 | 108.3 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 102.5 | 102.4 | 103.2 | 103.0 | 102.5 | 102.5 |
| 1959 | .. | 100.9 | 96.3 | 104.9 | 108.6 | 99.1 | 100.5 | 103.3 | 102.8 | 104.9 | 104.5 | 102.0 | 103.2 |
| 1960 | .. | 103.9 | 99.4 | 107.9 | 110.1 | 100.1 | 104.9 | 102.4 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 104.8 | 101.7 | 102.5 |
| 1961 | .. | 102.9 | 101.9 | 102.9 | 104.7 | 100.1 | 103.7 | 101.1 | 101.3 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 100.4 | 101.1 |
| 1962 | .. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1963 | .. | 98.2 | 97.5 | 99.2 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.8 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 100.2 | 100.5 | 99.8 | |

Unemployment at 10th February 1964

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 10th February 1964 were:—

| | Men 18 years and over | Boys under 18 years | Women 18 years and over | Girls under 18 years | Total |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Wholly unemployed* | 328,686 | 15,622 | 100,263 | 11,197 | 455,768 |
| Temporarily stopped† | 5,756 | 199 | 2,153 | 196 | 8,304 |
| Total | 334,442 | 15,821 | 102,416 | 11,393 | 464,072 |
| Change since 13th January | -30,233 | -3,167 | -1,353 | -1,917 | -36,670 |

At 10th February 53,775 married women were registered as unemployed.

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 10th February was 451,229 consisting of 341,341 males and 109,888 females.

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 March, June, September and December 1963, and in January and February 1964.

| | Great Britain | | | | | United Kingdom total |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | Wholly unemployed* | | Temporarily stopped† | | Total | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | | |
| 1953 | 204,300 | 115,600 | 13,900 | 8,200 | 342,000 | 380,000 |
| 1954 | 176,500 | 95,100 | 7,900 | 5,300 | 284,800 | 317,800 |
| 1955 | 176,400 | 75,700 | 9,300 | 9,800 | 232,200 | 264,500 |
| 1956 | 151,000 | 78,600 | 17,800 | 9,600 | 257,000 | 287,100 |
| 1957 | 204,300 | 90,200 | 12,300 | 5,700 | 312,500 | 347,200 |
| 1958 | 293,800 | 116,300 | 27,600 | 19,700 | 457,400 | 500,900 |
| 1959 | 322,600 | 121,900 | 21,200 | 9,500 | 475,200 | 512,100 |
| 1960 | 248,200 | 97,500 | 11,600 | 3,100 | 360,400 | 392,800 |
| 1961 | 226,500 | 85,800 | 23,300 | 5,300 | 340,700 | 376,800 |
| 1962 | 321,900 | 110,000 | 23,000 | 8,300 | 463,200 | 499,900 |
| 1963 | 393,900 | 126,700 | 46,300 | 6,400 | 573,300 | 612,300 |
| 1964— | | | | | | |
| 11th Mar. | 496,339 | 139,746 | 54,816 | 11,239 | 702,140 | 747,324 |
| 10th June | 345,666 | 115,036 | 14,226 | 4,785 | 479,713 | 516,135 |
| 9th Sept. | 347,440 | 120,568 | 11,787 | 5,821 | 485,616 | 520,297 |
| 9th Dec. | 339,833 | 111,622 | 6,324 | 2,037 | 459,816 | 495,412 |
| 1964— | | | | | | |
| 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 |

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 10th February 1964 according to duration of unemployment.

| Duration in weeks | Men 18 years and over | Boys under 18 years | Women 18 years and over | Girls under 18 years | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| One or less | 35,080 | 3,629 | 10,835 | 2,386 | 51,930 |
| Over 1, up to 2 | 21,091 | 2,390 | 7,739 | 1,622 | 32,842 |
| Up to 2 | 56,171 | 6,019 | 18,574 | 4,008 | 84,772 |
| Over 2, up to 3 | 15,284 | 1,398 | 6,281 | 1,079 | 24,042 |
| Over 3, up to 4 | 13,892 | 1,124 | 5,934 | 806 | 21,756 |
| Over 4, up to 5 | 12,529 | 937 | 5,477 | 713 | 19,656 |
| Over 2, up to 5 | 41,705 | 3,459 | 17,692 | 2,598 | 65,454 |
| Over 5, up to 8 | 33,051 | 1,725 | 10,678 | 1,277 | 46,731 |
| Over 8 | 197,759 | 4,419 | 53,319 | 3,314 | 258,811 |
| Total | 328,686 | 15,622 | 100,263 | 11,197 | 455,768 |

The rate of unemployment at 10th February was 2.0 per cent. and at 13th January it was 2.2 per cent.

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 10th February 1964.

| Region | Wholly unemployed* | | | | | Temporarily stopped† | | | | | Total unemployed | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | 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 | 55,163 | 2,060 | 14,012 | 1,161 | 72,396 | 204 | 6 | 80 | — | 290 | 57,433 | 15,253 | 72,686 |
| Eastern and Southern | 26,552 | 1,048 | 6,799 | 861 | 35,260 | 314 | 14 | 158 | 12 | 498 | 27,928 | 7,830 | 35,758 |
| South Western | 18,483 | 555 | 6,213 | 697 | 25,948 | 139 | 2 | 82 | 6 | 229 | 19,179 | 6,998 | 26,177 |
| Midlands | 30,150 | 1,017 | 8,609 | 686 | 40,462 | 1,163 | 9 | 376 | 17 | 1,565 | 32,339 | 9,688 | 42,027 |
| Yorkshire and Lincolnshire | 25,464 | 891 | 6,740 | 869 | 33,964 | 394 | 28 | 267 | 50 | 739 | 26,777 | 7,926 | 34,703 |
| North Western | 52,496 | 2,208 | 16,839 | 1,289 | 72,832 | 848 | 16 | 591 | 19 | 1,474 | 55,568 | 18,738 | 74,306 |
| Northern | 38,122 | 2,421 | 10,102 | 1,559 | 52,204 | 430 | 26 | 212 | 44 | 712 | 40,999 | 11,917 | 52,916 |
| Scotland | 63,307 | 4,483 | 24,309 | 2,876 | 94,975 | 1,536 | 80 | 336 | 40 | 1,992 | 69,406 | 27,561 | 96,967 |
| Wales | 18,949 | 939 | 6,640 | 1,199 | 27,727 | 728 | 18 | 51 | 8 | 805 | 20,634 | 7,898 | 28,532 |
| Great Britain | 328,686 | 15,622 | 100,263 | 11,197 | 455,768 | 5,756 | 199 | 2,153 | 196 | 8,304 | 304,263 | 113,809 | 464,072 |
| Northern Ireland | 26,709 | 1,244 | 9,416 | 633 | 38,002 | 288 | 2 | 494 | 19 | 803 | 28,243 | 10,562 | 38,805 |
| United Kingdom | 355,395 | 16,866 | 109,679 | 11,830 | 493,770 | 6,044 | 201 | 2,647 | 215 | 9,107 | 378,506 | 124,371 | 502,877 |

| Region | Percentage rate of unemployment‡ | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed* | | | | | | | | | | Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" † | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|--------|--|---------------------------|--------|
| | | Males | | | | | Females | | | | | Total | Change since 13th January | |
| | | 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 | | | | | |
| London and South Eastern | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 13,801 | 8,916 | 6,688 | 27,818 | 4,927 | 3,579 | 1,878 | 4,789 | 72,099 | — | 2,896 |
| Eastern and Southern | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 5,644 | 4,134 | 3,092 | 14,730 | 1,978 | 1,676 | 969 | 3,077 | 35,074 | — | 772 |
| South Western | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4,171 | 2,153 | 1,830 | 10,884 | 1,295 | 1,213 | 827 | 3,575 | 25,828 | — | 1,254 |
| Midlands | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 5,720 | 4,275 | 2,740 | 18,432 | 2,087 | 1,746 | 936 | 4,526 | 40,260 | — | 3,322 |
| Yorkshire and Lincolnshire | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 5,129 | 3,760 | 2,686 | 14,780 | 1,808 | 1,539 | 829 | 3,433 | 33,700 | — | 1,616 |
| North Western | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 9,879 | 7,121 | 5,884 | 31,820 | 3,654 | 3,224 | 1,961 | 9,289 | 72,474 | — | 2,698 |
| Northern | 4.6 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 5,268 | 4,301 | 3,643 | 27,331 | 1,711 | 1,891 | 1,162 | 6,897 | 51,337 | — | 3,241 |
| Scotland | 5.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 9,502 | 8,218 | 6,587 | 43,483 | 3,976 | 4,178 | 2,574 | 16,457 | 93,056 | — | 2,503 |
| Wales | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3,076 | 2,286 | 1,626 | 12,900 | 1,146 | 1,244 | 819 | 4,630 | 27,401 | — | 1,645 |
| Great Britain | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 62,190 | 45,164 | 34,776 | 202,178 | 22,582 | 20,290 | 11,955 | 56,633 | 451,229 | — | 19,947 |
| Northern Ireland | 9.1 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 3,230 | 7,003 | 17,720 | 1,249 | 2,607 | 6,193 | — | — | — | — | — |

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 112.

† 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 (employed 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 10th February 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.

| | Numbers of persons on registers at 10th February 1964 | | | | | Percentage rate of unemployment* |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Men 18 and over | Women 18 and over | Boys and girls under 18 | Total | Temporarily stopped (inc. in total) | |

| Principal Towns (by Region) | | | | | | Development Districts (by Region)—continued | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-----|---|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-----|
| London and South Eastern | 41,770 | 10,128 | 2,169 | 54,067 | 214 | 1.1 | 259 | 203 | 38 | 500 | 2 | 6.5 |
| Greater London | 2,303 | 642 | 90 | 3,035 | 5 | 3.2 | 669 | 322 | 45 | 1,036 | 19 | 7.7 |
| Brighton and Hove | 808 | 391 | 129 | 1,328 | — | 1.8 | 441 | 73 | 21 | 535 | 52 | 6.0 |
| Chatham | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eastern and Southern | 415 | 114 | 42 | 571 | 7 | 1.2 | 515 | 547 | 71 | 1,133 | 30 | 3.4 |
| Bedford | 2,117 | 626 | 114 | 2,857 | 21 | 2.8 | 20,789 | 6,332 | 1,850 | 28,971 | 146 | 4.6 |
| Bournemouth | 291 | 56 | 13 | 360 | — | 0.6 | 112 | 68 | 9 | 189 | 10 | 2.9 |
| Cambridge | 701 | 249 | 51 | 1,001 | — | 1.6 | 508 | 359 | 53 | 920 | 6 | 4.2 |
| Ipswich | 483 | 66 | 32 | 581 | — | 0.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Luton | 1,823 | 323 | 59 | 2,205 | 36 | 2.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Norwich | 323 | 82 | 31 | 436 | — | 0.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oxford | 2,459 | 621 | 219 | 3,299 | — | 2.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Portsmouth | 449 | 135 | 42 | 626 | 5 | 0.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Reading | 499 | 97 | 38 | 634 | 1 | 0.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Slough | 2,368 | 453 | 111 | 2,932 | — | 2.1 | 685 | 435 | 105 | 1,225 | 11 | 4.3 |
| Southampton | 1,182 | 215 | 38 | 1,435 | 8 | 2.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Southend-on-Sea | 376 | 125 | 38 | 539 | 2 | 0.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Watford | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| South Western | 2,805 | 680 | 138 | 3,623 | 8 | 1.4 | 4,668 | 1,476 | 671 | 6,815 | 65 | 3.9 |
| Bristol | 667 | 166 | 30 | 863 | — | 1.9 | 1,462 | 267 | 92 | 1,821 | 12 | 5.9 |
| Exeter | 574 | 307 | 82 | 963 | 6 | 1.7 | 350 | 80 | 60 | 490 | 3 | 3.8 |
| Gloucester | 1,410 | 658 | 75 | 2,143 | 11 | 2.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Plymouth | 519 | 159 | 57 | 735 | — | 1.2 | 1,331 | 311 | 232 | 1,874 | 36 | 4.9 |
| Swindon | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,331 | 311 | 232 | 1,874 | 36 | 4.9 |
| Midlands | 6,662 | 1,596 | 263 | 8,521 | 210 | 1.3 | 852 | 300 | 57 | 1,209 | 2 | 2.4 |
| Birmingham | 185 | 135 | 15 | 335 | — | 1.0 | 700 | 39 | 59 | 798 | 6 | 2.9 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 1,032 | 290 | 90 | 1,412 | 1 | 1.8 | 76 | 9 | — | 85 | — | 3.6 |
| Cherterfield | 1,612 | 623 | 98 | 2,333 | 283 | 1.2 | 1,681 | 579 | 110 | 2,370 | 71 | 6.3 |

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: FEBRUARY 1964

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 10th February 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

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

| Industry | Great Britain | | | | | | | United Kingdom (all classes) | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Wholly unemployed (including casuals) | | Temporarily stopped | | Total | | | Males | Females | Total |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 14,254 | 2,557 | 1,349 | 236 | 15,603 | 2,793 | 18,396 | 19,998 | 2,959 | 22,957 |
| Agriculture and horticulture | 10,988 | 2,511 | 263 | 234 | 11,251 | 2,745 | 13,996 | 15,327 | 2,909 | 18,236 |
| Fishing | 2,932 | 12 | 1,084 | 2 | 4,016 | 14 | 4,030 | 4,299 | 16 | 4,315 |
| Mining and quarrying | 7,880 | 209 | 9 | 2 | 7,889 | 211 | 8,100 | 8,103 | 213 | 8,316 |
| Coal mining | 6,943 | 160 | 3 | 2 | 6,946 | 162 | 7,108 | 6,948 | 162 | 7,110 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 10,286 | 6,833 | 81 | 107 | 10,367 | 6,940 | 17,307 | 11,145 | 7,791 | 18,936 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 2,077 | 716 | 5 | 3 | 2,082 | 719 | 2,801 | 2,263 | 787 | 3,050 |
| Other food industries* (211, 213-229) | 5,453 | 4,852 | 76 | 93 | 5,529 | 4,945 | 10,474 | 6,005 | 5,321 | 11,326 |
| Drink industries* (231, 239) | 2,328 | 1,074 | — | 11 | 2,328 | 1,085 | 3,413 | 2,418 | 1,116 | 3,534 |
| Tobacco | 428 | 191 | — | — | 428 | 191 | 619 | 459 | 567 | 1,026 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 5,582 | 1,737 | 6 | 4 | 5,588 | 1,741 | 7,329 | 5,689 | 1,767 | 7,456 |
| Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261-263) | 1,232 | 85 | 1 | — | 1,233 | 85 | 1,318 | 1,235 | 86 | 1,321 |
| Chemicals and dyes | 2,489 | 448 | 4 | 2 | 2,493 | 450 | 2,943 | 2,557 | 467 | 3,024 |
| Metal manufacture | 7,525 | 795 | 1,198 | 43 | 8,723 | 838 | 9,561 | 8,806 | 841 | 9,647 |
| Iron and steel* (311-313) | 6,138 | 522 | 1,188 | 41 | 7,326 | 563 | 7,889 | 7,393 | 564 | 7,957 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 17,087 | 5,651 | 231 | 200 | 17,318 | 5,851 | 23,169 | 18,017 | 6,203 | 24,220 |
| Mechanical engineering* (331-352) | 12,029 | 2,414 | 163 | 47 | 12,192 | 2,461 | 14,653 | 12,603 | 2,597 | 15,200 |
| Radio and other electronic apparatus | 1,503 | 1,129 | 2 | 1 | 1,505 | 1,130 | 2,635 | 1,636 | 1,200 | 2,836 |
| Domestic electric appliances | 790 | 524 | 21 | 150 | 811 | 674 | 1,485 | 837 | 711 | 1,548 |
| Other electrical industries* (361-363, 369) | 2,765 | 1,584 | 45 | 2 | 2,810 | 1,586 | 4,396 | 2,941 | 1,695 | 4,636 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 13,737 | 291 | 107 | 7 | 13,844 | 298 | 14,142 | 14,878 | 320 | 15,198 |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing | 12,687 | 217 | 104 | 6 | 12,791 | 223 | 13,014 | 13,664 | 240 | 13,904 |
| Vehicles | 5,533 | 825 | 563 | 78 | 6,096 | 903 | 6,999 | 6,210 | 935 | 7,145 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 2,082 | 423 | 490 | 77 | 2,572 | 500 | 3,072 | 2,625 | 507 | 3,132 |
| Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg. | 394 | 79 | 35 | — | 429 | 79 | 508 | 435 | 79 | 514 |
| Aircraft manufacturing and repairing | 1,342 | 253 | 35 | 1 | 1,377 | 254 | 1,631 | 1,424 | 275 | 1,699 |
| Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385) | 1,625 | 55 | 3 | — | 1,628 | 55 | 1,683 | 1,634 | 56 | 1,690 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 6,082 | 2,153 | 182 | 25 | 6,264 | 2,178 | 8,442 | 6,393 | 2,235 | 8,628 |
| Textiles | 6,403 | 4,971 | 333 | 586 | 6,736 | 5,557 | 12,293 | 7,689 | 7,329 | 15,018 |
| Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres | 1,210 | 905 | 8 | 80 | 1,218 | 985 | 2,203 | 1,578 | 1,457 | 3,035 |
| Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres | 691 | 741 | 24 | 79 | 715 | 820 | 1,535 | 914 | 1,141 | 2,055 |
| Woolen and worsted | 1,457 | 994 | 39 | 133 | 1,496 | 1,127 | 2,623 | 1,827 | 1,183 | 2,710 |
| Jute | 500 | 162 | 6 | 6 | 500 | 168 | 668 | 504 | 170 | 674 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 396 | 654 | 60 | 139 | 456 | 793 | 1,249 | 519 | 919 | 1,438 |
| Textile finishing | 870 | 366 | 194 | 72 | 1,064 | 438 | 1,502 | 1,181 | 545 | 1,726 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 754 | 323 | 34 | 17 | 788 | 340 | 1,128 | 818 | 366 | 1,184 |
| Clothing and footwear | 1,998 | 4,260 | 217 | 254 | 2,215 | 4,514 | 6,729 | 2,372 | 5,655 | 8,027 |
| Footwear | 515 | 439 | 86 | 74 | 601 | 513 | 1,114 | 607 | 551 | 1,158 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 4,792 | 967 | 106 | 111 | 4,898 | 1,078 | 5,976 | 5,153 | 1,110 | 6,263 |
| Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods | 1,403 | 154 | 15 | 3 | 1,418 | 157 | 1,575 | 1,519 | 164 | 1,683 |
| Pottery | 818 | 341 | 73 | 103 | 891 | 444 | 1,335 | 901 | 456 | 1,357 |
| Glass | 1,065 | 347 | — | 1 | 1,065 | 348 | 1,413 | 1,079 | 355 | 1,434 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 4,171 | 662 | 256 | 54 | 4,427 | 716 | 5,143 | 4,647 | 759 | 5,406 |
| Timber | 1,540 | 146 | 3 | 2 | 1,543 | 148 | 1,691 | 1,615 | 153 | 1,768 |
| Furniture and upholstery | 1,491 | 218 | 189 | 21 | 1,680 | 239 | 1,919 | 1,784 | 267 | 2,051 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 3,183 | 2,312 | 42 | 44 | 3,225 | 2,356 | 5,581 | 3,351 | 2,494 | 5,845 |
| Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483) | 1,404 | 1,301 | 28 | 14 | 1,432 | 1,315 | 2,747 | 1,466 | 1,403 | 2,869 |
| Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489) | 1,779 | 1,011 | 14 | 30 | 1,793 | 1,041 | 2,834 | 1,885 | 1,091 | 2,976 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 3,575 | 1,984 | 75 | 33 | 3,650 | 2,017 | 5,667 | 3,746 | 2,113 | 5,859 |
| Rubber | 1,426 | 447 | 18 | 3 | 1,444 | 450 | 1,894 | 1,471 | 488 | 1,959 |
| Plastics moulding and fabricating | 945 | 427 | 20 | 13 | 965 | 440 | 1,405 | 974 | 443 | 1,417 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 90,708 | 33,764 | 3,431 | 1,563 | 94,139 | 35,327 | 129,466 | 98,914 | 39,918 | 138,832 |
| Construction | 68,706 | 587 | 319 | 2 | 69,025 | 589 | 69,614 | 78,348 | 653 | 79,001 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 3,412 | 215 | 17 | 2 | 3,429 | 217 | 3,646 | 3,599 | 224 | 3,823 |
| Transport and communication | 28,079 | 2,533 | 311 | 30 | 28,390 | 2,563 | 30,953 | 30,440 | 2,639 | 33,079 |
| Railways | 4,726 | 331 | 7 | — | 4,733 | 331 | 5,064 | 4,839 | 333 | 5,172 |
| Road passenger transport | 2,849 | 788 | 16 | 5 | 2,865 | 793 | 3,658 | 3,172 | 806 | 3,978 |
| Road haulage contracting | 4,048 | 119 | 37 | — | 4,085 | 119 | 4,204 | 4,211 | 121 | 4,332 |
| Sea transport | 7,570 | 131 | 135 | 2 | 7,705 | 133 | 7,838 | 8,159 | 135 | 8,294 |
| Port and inland water transport | 2,574 | 42 | 83 | — | 2,657 | 42 | 2,699 | 3,334 | 44 | 3,378 |
| Postal services and telecommunications | 4,157 | 696 | 8 | 7 | 4,165 | 703 | 4,868 | 4,495 | 748 | 5,243 |
| Distributive trades | 34,309 | 20,199 | 158 | 181 | 34,467 | 20,380 | 54,847 | 36,762 | 22,237 | 58,999 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 5,869 | 984 | 11 | 5 | 5,880 | 989 | 6,869 | 6,025 | 1,067 | 7,092 |
| Professional and scientific services | 5,700 | 6,432 | 20 | 25 | 5,720 | 6,457 | 12,177 | 5,979 | 7,137 | 13,116 |
| Miscellaneous services | 35,032 | 24,725 | 265 | 289 | 35,297 | 25,014 | 60,311 | 37,118 | 26,843 | 63,961 |
| Entertainment, sport, betting* (881-883) | 7,673 | 2,434 | 127 | 49 | 7,800 | 2,483 | 10,283 | 8,188 | 2,552 | 10,740 |
| Catering, hotels, etc. | 15,188 | 13,123 | 65 | 109 | 15,253 | 13,232 | 28,485 | 15,914 | 13,928 | 29,842 |
| Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. | 4,431 | 809 | 21 | 1 | 4,452 | 810 | 5,262 | 4,712 | 864 | 5,576 |
| Public administration | 21,288 | 3,064 | 65 | 14 | 21,353 | 3,078 | 24,431 | 22,348 | 3,363 | 25,711 |
| National government service | 8,736 | 1,773 | 11 | 2 | 8,747 | 1,775 | 10,522 | 9,195 | 1,957 | 11,152 |
| Local government service | 12,552 | 1,291 | 54 | 12 | 12,606 | 1,303 | 13,909 | 13,153 | 1,406 | 14,559 |
| Ex-service personnel not classified by industry | 1,546 | 152 | — | — | 1,546 | 152 | 1,698 | 1,611 | 158 | 1,769 |
| Other persons not classified by industry | 27,525 | 16,039 | — | — | 27,525 | 16,039 | 43,564 | 29,261 | 16,960 | 46,221 |
| Aged 18 and over | 24,558 | 14,467 | — | — | 24,558 | 14,467 | 39,025 | 26,075 | 15,266 | 41,341 |
| Aged under 18 | 2,967 | 1,572 | — | — | 2,967 | 1,572 | 4,539 | 3,186 | 1,694 | 4,880 |
| GRAND TOTAL† | 344,308 | 111,460 | 5,955 | 2,349 | 350,263 | 113,809 | 464,072 | 378,506 | 124,371 | 502,877 |

* 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 (7,413 males and 373 females in Great Britain and 8,009 males and 399 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 8th January 1964 and 5th February 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.

| | Five weeks ended 8th January 1964 | | Four weeks ended 5th February 1964 | | Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1963 to 5th Feb. 1964 (9 weeks) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | Placings | Unfilled vacancies | Placings | Unfilled vacancies | |
| Men aged 18 and over | 81,045 | 83,266 | 87,138 | 89,955 | 168,183 |
| Boys under 18 | 13,593 | 28,127 | 15,317 | 32,597 | 28,910 |
| Women aged 18 and over | 39,492 | 82,783 | 45,669 | 87,904 | 85,161 |
| Girls under 18 | 10,023 | 34,643 | 11,682 | 39,985 | 21,705 |
| Total | 144,153 | 228,819 | 159,806 | 250,441 | 303,959 |

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

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

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 5th February 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 5th February 1964. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

| Industry group | Placings during four weeks ended 5th February 1964 | | | | | Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th February 1964 | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|--|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| | 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 | 770 | 433 | 581 | 51 | 1,835 | 1,116 | 1,597 | 287 | 265 | 3,265 |
| Mining and quarrying | 732 | 178 | 47 | 21 | 978 | 2,860 | 767 | 38 | 19 | 3,684 |
| Coal mining | 546 | 157 | 36 | 10 | 749 | 2,506 | 718 | 25 | 6 | 3,255 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 1,957 | 538 | 2,512 | 533 | 5,540 | 1,417 | 585 | 2,619 | 1,342 | 5,963 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 1,699 | 201 | 910 | 190 | 3,000 | 1,225 | 364 | 1,148 | 597 | 3,334 |
| Metal manufacture | 3,007 | 392 | 381 | 104 | 3,884 | 2,441 | 855 | 565 | 368 | 4,229 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 8,211 | 1,462 | 4,545 | 795 | 15,013 | 12,742 | 3,622 | 8,202 | 2,624 | 27,190 |
| Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc. | 5,951 | 1,052 | 1,694 | 370 | 9,067 | 8,659 | 2,749 | 2,776 | 1,152 | 15,336 |
| Electrical goods and machinery | 2,260 | 410 | 2,851 | 425 | 5,946 | 4,083 | 873 | 5,426 | 1,472 | 11,854 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 4,497 | 171 | 62 | 29 | 4,759 | 1,087 | 353 | 27 | 28 | 1,495 |
| Vehicles | 2,434 | 221 | 683 | 98 | | | | | | |

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January

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

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

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 the National Coal Board | Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 25th Jan. 1964 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| | | 5 weeks ended 28th Dec. 1963 | 4 weeks ended 26th Jan. 1963 |
| Northumberland | 29,400 | — 100 | — 1,600 |
| Durham | 72,300 | — 200 | — 5,800 |
| Yorkshire | 111,200 | — 100 | — 3,500 |
| North Western | 39,500 | — 100 | — 2,600 |
| East Midlands | 87,300 | — 200 | — 1,700 |
| West Midlands | 38,200 | — 100 | — 3,300 |
| South Western | 77,200 | — 200 | — 3,200 |
| South Eastern | 5,100 | Nil | — 200 |
| England and Wales | 460,200 | — 1,000 | — 21,900 |
| Scotland | 54,200 | — 200 | — 5,100 |
| Great Britain | 514,400 | — 1,200 | — 27,000 |

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 January about 2,700 persons were recruited to, and about 3,500 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 800, compared with a net decrease of 1,500 during the five weeks of the previous month.

For absence, separate figures are compiled in respect of voluntary absence for which no satisfactory reason is given, and 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)

| | January 1964 | December 1963 | January 1963 |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Coal-face workers: | | | |
| Voluntary | 8.60 | 6.72 | 9.17 |
| Involuntary | 10.20 | 8.86 | 9.58 |
| All workers: | | | |
| Voluntary | 6.60 | 5.23 | 7.30 |
| Involuntary | 10.56 | 9.08 | 10.75 |

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 100.63 cwt. in January, compared with 99.86 cwt. in the previous month and 93.72 cwt. in January 1963. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 33.77 cwt. in January; for December 1963 and January 1963 it was 33.73 cwt. and 31.81 cwt., respectively.

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 10th February 1964 was 59,499, of whom 51,830 were males and 7,669 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the table below.

| | Males | | Total |
|--|--------|---------|--------|
| | Males | Females | |
| Suitable for ordinary employment | 46,243 | 6,909 | 53,152 |
| Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* | 5,587 | 760 | 6,347 |
| Total | 51,830 | 7,669 | 59,499 |

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 5th February 1964 was 6,396, including 5,190 men, 994 women and 212 young persons. In addition there were 145 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 110 to 112.

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 18th February 1964 and the corresponding figures for 21st January 1964 and 19th February 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 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.

| Region | Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Sickness | | | Industrial injury | | |
| | 18th Feb. 1964 | 21st Jan. 1964 | 19th Feb. 1963 | 18th Feb. 1964 | 21st Jan. 1964 | 19th Feb. 1963 |
| London and S. Eastern: | | | | | | |
| London and Middlesex | 97.2 | 103.9 | 138.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Remainder | 84.3 | 90.2 | 116.0 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Eastern | 54.1 | 56.4 | 67.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Southern | 39.7 | 42.8 | 53.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| South Western | 60.8 | 62.5 | 72.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Midland | 98.4 | 95.4 | 104.9 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| North Midland | 74.1 | 70.3 | 72.0 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| East and West Ridings | 99.9 | 101.5 | 110.0 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 8.7 |
| North Western | 172.1 | 182.2 | 194.4 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| Northern | 75.2 | 77.1 | 81.5 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| Scotland | 123.8 | 130.2 | 148.0 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| Wales | 79.4 | 79.0 | 85.5 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| Total, Great Britain | 1,059.2 | 1,091.6 | 1,244.2 | 68.3 | 65.3 | 66.5 |

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 injury.

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 18th February 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.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of 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 29th February 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 |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| Extended hours† | 21,200 | 1,264 | 3,255 | 25,719 |
| Double day shifts‡ | 20,525 | 1,122 | 2,028 | 23,675 |
| Long spells | 8,662 | 297 | 1,382 | 10,341 |
| Night shifts | 4,263 | 1,102 | — | 5,365 |
| Part-time work§ | 6,747 | — | 1 | 6,748 |
| Saturday afternoon work | 1,500 | 31 | 46 | 1,577 |
| Sunday work | 1,969 | 112 | 18 | 2,099 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,726 | 129 | 139 | 3,994 |
| Total | 68,592 | 4,057 | 6,869 | 79,518 |

* 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 2,916 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in February 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.

| | January 1964 | February 1964 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Places under the Factories Act | 62 | 41 |
| Mines and quarries* | 25 | 21 |
| Seamen | 10 | 5† |
| Railway service | 11 | 10 |

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for February 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.

| Factories Act | | |
|---|-------|----|
| Textile and connected processes .. .. | .. .. | 2 |
| Clay, pottery, cement, etc. .. .. | .. .. | 1 |
| Metal extraction, refining and conversion .. .. | .. .. | 1 |
| Metal casting .. .. | .. .. | 1 |
| Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forging .. .. | .. .. | 1 |
| Miscellaneous metal processes .. .. | .. .. | 1 |
| Shipbuilding and repairing .. .. | .. .. | 3 |
| Constructional engineering, boiler making .. .. | .. .. | 1 |
| Locomotive and railway equipment .. .. | .. .. | — |
| Non-rail vehicles and aircraft .. .. | .. .. | 1 |
| Other machine and metal manufacture and repair .. .. | .. .. | 3 |
| Electrical engineering .. .. | .. .. | 2 |
| Woodworking processes .. .. | .. .. | 1 |
| Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil refining, soap .. .. | .. .. | 2 |
| Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel .. .. | .. .. | — |
| Wearing apparel .. .. | .. .. | 1 |
| Paper and printing .. .. | .. .. | — |
| Milling .. .. | .. .. | 1 |
| Food .. .. | .. .. | 2 |
| Drink .. .. | .. .. | — |
| Electricity generation .. .. | .. .. | — |
| Rubber .. .. | .. .. | — |
| Other factory processes .. .. | .. .. | — |
| Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961 | | |
| Building operations .. .. | .. .. | 10 |
| Works of engineering construction .. .. | .. .. | 4 |
| Docks and warehouses .. .. | .. .. | 4 |
| TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. .. | .. .. | 41 |

| Mines and quarries* | | Railway service | |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----|
| Coal mines: | | Brakemen and goods guards | — |
| Underground | 17 | Engine drivers and motormen | 2 |
| Surface | 1 | Firemen | 1 |
| Other stratified mines | — | Labourers | — |
| Miscellaneous mines | — | Mechanics | 2 |
| Quarries | 3 | Passenger guards | — |
| TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES | 21 | Permanent-way men | 2 |
| Seamen | | Porters | — |
| Trading vessels | 5† | Shunters | — |
| Fishing vessels | — | Other grades | 2 |
| TOTAL, SEAMEN | 5 | Contractors' servants | 1 |
| | | TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE | 10 |

Industrial Diseases

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

| I. Cases | | II. Deaths | |
|----------------------------------|----|------------|--|
| Lead poisoning | 14 | | |
| Aniline poisoning | 1 | | |
| Compressed air illness | 3 | | |
| Anthrax | 1 | Nil | |
| Epitheliomatous ulceration | 12 | | |
| Chromic ulceration | 10 | | |
| TOTAL, CASES | 41 | | |

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 27th January 1964.

| | Men | Women | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of persons admitted to courses during period | 989 | 105 | 1,094 |
| Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period | 1,525 | 173 | 1,698 |
| Number of persons who completed courses during period | 811 | 89 | 900 |
| Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during the period | 169 | 17 | 186 |

Up to 27th January 1964, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 155,737, including 4,438 blind persons.

* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st February 1964 and the 4 weeks ended 29th February 1964. † Includes 3 deaths in a tug sunk as a result of a collision.

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Retail Prices Overseas

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

| Country | Index base year* | Month for which index figure given | Items covered† | Index figure | Rise (+) or fall (-) of index figure (in index points) compared with | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|----------------|
| | | | | | Month before | Year before |
| European countries | | | | | | |
| Austria .. | 1958 | Nov. 1963 | { All items Food | 115.3 113.9 | +1.4 +1.7 | +4.6 +5.1 |
| Belgium .. | 1953 | Dec. 1963 | { All items Food | 117.51 118.2 | +0.94 +1.4 | +4.59 +6.4 |
| Finland .. | 1957 | Oct. 1963 | { All items Food | 124 124 | +2 +1 | +7 +8 |
| Germany (Federal Republic) | 1958 | Jan. 1964 | { All items Food | 114.0 113.6 | +0.8 +1.4 | +2.9 +2.6 |
| Italy (large towns) | 1938* | Nov. 1963 | { All items Food | 82.78 88.73 | +0.02 -0.24 | +6.78 +6.52 |
| Netherlands .. | 1959-60 | Dec. 1963 | { All items Food | 108 110 | +1 +1 | +5 +6 |
| Norway .. | 1959 | Nov. 1963 | { All items Food | 111.0 109 | +0.6 +2 | +1.3 -1 |
| Spain .. | 1958 | Oct. 1963 | { All items Food | 128.8 130.5 | +0.4 +0.3 | +9.3 +8.7 |
| Sweden .. | 1949 | Nov. 1963 | { All items Food | 177 209 | +1 +2 | +5 +12 |
| Switzerland .. | 1939 | Jan. 1964 | { All items Food | 205.2 220.8 | +0.2 -0.3 | +7.2 +5.8 |
| Other countries | | | | | | |
| Canada .. | 1949 | Dec. 1963 | { All items Food | 134.2 131.4 | +0.2 +0.6 | +2.3 +3.6 |
| Ceylon (Colombo) | 1952 | Nov. 1963 | { All items Food | 109.8 104.07 | +0.6 +0.62 | +2.6 +2.54 |
| Israel .. | 1959 | Oct. 1963 | { All items Food | 126.1 114.8 | -0.2 -1.3 | +4.7 +1.6 |
| Japan .. | 1960 | Sept. 1963 | { All items Food | 123.0 127.8 | +2.0 +2.7 | +10.2 +13.5 |
| New Zealand .. | 1955* | Dec. 1963 | { All items Food | 1245 1158 | +12½ +24½ | +27 +40 |
| Rhodesia, Northern | 1962 | Dec. 1963 | { All items Food | 103.0 99.5 | -0.1 -0.2 | +1.8 +0.1 |
| Rhodesia, Southern | 1962 | Dec. 1963 | { All items Food | 102.0 100.4 | Nil -0.4 | +0.9 -0.9 |
| South Africa (9 urban areas) | 1958 | Sept. 1963 | { All items Food | 107.2 105.6 | +0.1 +0.1 | +1.5 +1.9 |
| United States .. | 1957-59 | Dec. 1963 | { All items Food | 107.6 105.4 | +0.2 +0.3 | +1.8 +1.9 |

* Index base is 100 except for Italy (1) and New Zealand (1000).
† 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 index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

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 3,156,200 in April 1963, compared with 3,157,500 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,069,500 in April 1962. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in January 1964 is estimated at 28,649, compared with 29,555 in December 1963 and 46,178 in January 1963.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during December was 33,209, compared with 27,966 in the previous month and 44,742 in December 1962. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in December was 93,685.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 18th January 1964 was 6,231,000, compared with 6,428,000 at 14th December and 5,956,000 at 19th January 1963. Persons wholly unemployed at 18th January 1964 are estimated at 466,000 or 7.0 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 346,000 or 5.1 per cent. at 14th December and 541,000 or 8.3 per cent. at 19th January 1963.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of February was 133,975, of whom 26,966 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 123,413 and 25,059 at the beginning of the previous month and 193,694 (revised figure) and 23,456 at the beginning of February 1963.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of January 1964 was 319,500, compared with 236,074 at the end of the previous month and 392,834 at the end of January 1963. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 17,997, 16,255 and 17,213.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 22nd February was 60,526, compared with 61,580 at 25th January and 65,511 at 23rd February 1963.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of July was 1,057,076, of whom 671,449 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 1,046,268, including 665,242 wholly unemployed, and at the end of July 1962 it was 1,168,151, including 744,071 wholly unemployed.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in September as 119.2 (1953-54 = 100), compared with 119.1 in the previous month and 115.8 in September 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 18,168 in September, compared with 19,984 in August and 26,597 in September 1962.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of January 1964 who were wholly unemployed was 1,049 or 0.5 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 778 or 0.5 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 4,896 or 3.0 per thousand at the end of January 1963.

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 58,638,000 in December, compared with 58,264,000 (revised figure) in November and 57,044,000 in December 1962. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in December was 12,670,000, compared with 12,763,000 (revised figure) in November and 12,459,000 in December 1962. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December was about 3,846,000 or 5.3 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,936,000 or 5.4 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,817,000 or 5.3 per cent. at the middle of December 1962.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

An index of average earnings (wages and salaries) based on the level at January 1963 has been published in this GAZETTE each month since April 1963. Page 142 of the April 1963 issue carried a full account of the introduction by the Ministry of Labour in November 1962 of the monthly enquiry into the earnings of weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees from which the information enabling the index to be compiled is obtained.

The enquiry covers about 8,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches of the transport industry. In addition, a monthly index of earnings of regular farm workers has been compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland and included in the series each month.

January 1963 was the earliest month for which fully representative figures were available, the first two months of the enquiry having been treated as experimental. In consequence, the index numbers published have been based on the level of average earnings in January

1963 representing 100. The use of January 1963 as a base date for the index has proved undesirable in some respects. The abnormally bad weather conditions prevailing during that month caused earnings in some industries to be unusually high and in others correspondingly low. The earnings of outdoor workers, such as those in agriculture and construction, were lower than normal, whilst those of workers in industries such as gas and water supply, where heavy overtime was needed, were exceptionally high.

In the light of these considerations, it has been decided that a more meaningful index could be obtained at this stage by taking the average of the 12 monthly indices for 1963 to represent 100 and revising the series on that basis with a link at January 1964. This has been done and the revised figures are shown in the table below.

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

Employees paid each week*

1963 Average = 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 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 96.0 | 96.2 | 98.6 | 99.4 | 101.1 | 103.0 | 101.5 | 100.1 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 100.7 | 105.1 | 99.9 |
| Chemicals and allied trades | 96.1 | 95.5 | 97.2 | 99.2 | 101.8 | 102.3 | 101.0 | 99.5 | 101.5 | 102.0 | 101.7 | 102.2 | 102.8 |
| Metal manufacture | 94.1 | 96.4 | 97.9 | 97.0 | 99.1 | 99.7 | 100.9 | 100.2 | 101.7 | 102.6 | 103.7 | 106.7 | 105.7 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 96.7 | 97.0 | 98.7 | 97.0 | 101.0 | 101.1 | 101.0 | 99.4 | 100.2 | 101.3 | 102.6 | 104.1 | 106.2 |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing | 96.9 | 96.6 | 96.3 | 99.0 | 100.2 | 103.9 | 102.4 | 98.0 | 100.5 | 101.5 | 102.4 | 102.4 | 108.9 |
| Marine engineering | 96.5 | 96.1 | 97.7 | 95.0 | 99.2 | 101.2 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 101.4 | 103.7 | 102.1 | 106.5 | 111.1 |
| Vehicles | 95.7 | 97.5 | 99.9 | 95.7 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 100.7 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 101.6 | 102.9 | 104.7 | 107.8 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 94.7 | 95.9 | 98.3 | 96.2 | 99.7 | 100.9 | 102.7 | 100.3 | 101.2 | 102.5 | 104.4 | 103.0 | 105.2 |
| Textiles | 96.3 | 97.1 | 99.2 | 95.6 | 100.2 | 101.4 | 102.9 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 101.0 | 103.7 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 95.1 | 95.8 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 100.8 | 104.5 | 102.2 | 100.9 | 101.5 | 101.8 | 101.2 | 100.1 | 99.1 |
| Clothing and footwear | 95.3 | 96.1 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 100.2 | 100.6 | 103.3 | 100.1 | 100.7 | 102.6 | 103.8 | 102.0 | 104.4 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 92.0 | 94.2 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 100.8 | 106.3 | 100.6 | 99.7 | 101.8 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 102.5 | 104.3 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 90.8 | 93.8 | 97.7 | 97.8 | 101.5 | 100.8 | 101.7 | 100.1 | 103.6 | 103.8 | 105.3 | 102.9 | 104.3 |
| Paper and paper products | 95.4 | 95.0 | 99.5 | 97.7 | 101.6 | 106.2 | 102.0 | 99.1 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 103.2 | 98.6 | 103.0 |
| Printing and publishing | 95.3 | 96.5 | 98.2 | 99.6 | 101.3 | 102.8 | 101.2 | 99.5 | 101.2 | 102.4 | 99.3 | 103.0 | 103.0 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 94.0 | 95.0 | 97.7 | 96.6 | 101.9 | 102.6 | 102.8 | 100.9 | 101.3 | 101.6 | 102.5 | 103.2 | 103.3 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 97.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 95.4 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 101.1 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 101.1 | 100.8 | 101.2 | 105.3 | 102.6 | 102.6 |
| Construction | 90.7 | 95.2 | 101.6 | 100.3 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 106.6 | 101.7 | 98.1 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 95.8 | 99.3 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 99.3 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 101.1 | 101.0 | 102.7 | 99.9 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 101.0 | 99.0 | 99.8 |
| Transport and communication‡ | 96.9 | 96.6 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 101.3 | 102.5 | 102.0 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 101.2 | 100.7 | 101.2 | 102.5 |
| Miscellaneous services§ | 95.4 | 96.2 | 98.9 | 100.8 | 102.1 | 104.6 | 101.5 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 101.3 | 99.3 | 100.7 |
| 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 | 103.3 |

Employees paid monthly*

| 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 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Manufacturing industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 98.2 | 96.6 | 105.6 | 97.6 | 97.1 | 102.5 | 98.7 | 96.7 | 97.8 | 97.1 | 98.4 | 113.8 | 103.1 |
| Chemicals and allied trades | 99.3 | 112.2 | 98.1 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 102.8 | 98.3 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 106.2 | 102.3 |
| Metal manufacture | 97.4 | 100.5 | 104.9 | 97.1 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 99.9 | 99.1 | 98.3 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 106.8 | 101.0 |
| Engineering and electrical goods | 98.0 | 98.0 | 100.6 | 98.8 | 99.7 | 100.1 | 99.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 99.2 | 100.6 | 109.2 | 104.1 |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing | 93.8 | 98.0 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 95.6 | 103.2 | 95.5 | 95.2 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 100.5 | 128.4 | 106.7 |
| Marine engineering | 98.3 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 95.7 | 97.8 | 101.1 | 97.4 | 96.8 | 96.4 | 97.1 | 99.6 | 120.9 | 102.1 |
| Vehicles | 97.8 | 99.5 | 100.4 | 99.1 | 98.0 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.6 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 100.1 | 105.7 | 101.8 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 97.7 | 103.4 | 101.1 | 96.7 | 96.4 | 101.9 | 99.9 | 99.3 | 97.8 | 96.8 | 98.5 | 110.7 | 101.4 |
| Textiles | 97.7 | 99.7 | 101.7 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 106.1 | 101.2 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 92.4 | 91.9 | 104.7 | 96.1 | 96.7 | 100.4 | 96.2 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 100.4 | 99.3 | 128.0 | 110.4 |
| Clothing and footwear | 100.9 | 103.8 | 109.9 | 97.8 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 99.9 | 96.9 | 96.1 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 103.6 | 96.9 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 98.6 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 110.2 | 99.3 | 97.9 | 96.8 | 97.1 | 98.0 | 107.4 | 99.0 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 100.9 | 94.7 | 103.0 | 96.7 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 97.0 | 101.9 | 98.0 | 98.9 | 109.6 | 102.5 |
| Paper and paper products | 99.1 | 101.8 | 103.1 | 98.8 | 101.6 | 100.4 | 97.8 | 96.6 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 100.1 | 105.1 | 100.9 |
| Printing and publishing | 98.9 | 100.6 | 104.3 | 97.4 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 96.7 | 97.5 | 101.4 | 103.2 | 100.5 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 97.4 | 98.9 | 104.2 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 96.5 | 96.6 | 97.3 | 100.5 | 118.8 | 105.5 |
| 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 |
| Other industries and services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 97.8 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 97.1 | 99.4 | 100.6 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 101.6 | 100.3 | 102.3 | 101.8 | 102.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 96.5 | 95.6 | 99.5 | 100.3 | 101.3 | 99.6 | | | | | | | |

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 29th FEBRUARY 1964
(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 29th February 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:—

| Date | All industries and services | | | Manufacturing industries only | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Weekly rates | Normal weekly hours | Hourly rates | Weekly rates | Normal weekly hours | Hourly rates |
| 1964 Jan. | 138.0 | 94.9 | 145.4 | 136.2 | 95.0 | 143.4 |
| 1964 Feb. | 138.2 | 94.8 | 145.7 | 136.3 | 95.0 | 143.5 |

Note.—The January figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Index of weekly rates of wages

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 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

| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1956 | 104.8 | 104.2 | 105.5 | 104.7 |
| 1957 | 110.0 | 109.7 | 111.3 | 110.0 |
| 1958 | 113.8 | 114.0 | 115.8 | 114.0 |
| 1959 | 116.8 | 117.0 | 119.0 | 117.0 |
| 1960 | 119.7 | 120.8 | 123.2 | 120.0 |
| 1961 | 124.6 | 125.3 | 130.3 | 125.0 |
| 1962 | 129.1 | 130.3 | 135.6 | 129.6 |
| 1963 | 133.6 | 135.7 | 141.0 | 134.3 |
| 1963 January .. | 131.6 | 133.6 | 139.0 | 132.3 |
| February .. | 131.9 | 133.7 | 139.3 | 132.5 |
| March .. | 132.2 | 134.0 | 139.5 | 132.8 |
| April .. | 133.1 | 134.4 | 140.5 | 133.7 |
| May .. | 133.4 | 135.2 | 140.6 | 134.0 |
| June .. | 133.5 | 135.5 | 140.8 | 134.1 |
| July .. | 133.8 | 135.8 | 141.2 | 134.5 |
| August .. | 133.8 | 136.0 | 141.2 | 134.5 |
| September .. | 134.0 | 136.2 | 141.3 | 134.7 |
| October .. | 134.0 | 136.5 | 141.4 | 134.7 |
| November .. | 135.0 | 137.9 | 142.9 | 135.8 |
| December .. | 137.0 | 139.3 | 144.2 | 137.7 |
| 1964 January .. | 137.3 | 139.6 | 144.5 | 138.0 |
| February .. | 137.5 | 139.7 | 144.8 | 138.2 |

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1956 | 104.9 | 103.9 | 104.9 | 104.7 |
| 1957 | 110.1 | 109.6 | 110.6 | 110.0 |
| 1958 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 114.5 | 113.7 |
| 1959 | 116.5 | 116.4 | 117.3 | 116.5 |
| 1960 | 119.1 | 120.2 | 122.7 | 119.4 |
| 1961 | 123.9 | 124.3 | 129.5 | 124.2 |
| 1962 | 127.4 | 129.0 | 134.1 | 128.0 |
| 1963 | 131.0 | 133.6 | 138.2 | 131.8 |
| 1963 January .. | 129.6 | 131.6 | 136.5 | 130.3 |
| February .. | 129.7 | 131.6 | 136.6 | 130.3 |
| March .. | 129.9 | 132.1 | 136.9 | 130.6 |
| April .. | 130.3 | 132.6 | 137.4 | 131.0 |
| May .. | 130.6 | 132.9 | 137.7 | 131.3 |
| June .. | 130.8 | 133.5 | 138.0 | 131.6 |
| July .. | 131.0 | 133.9 | 138.2 | 131.9 |
| August .. | 131.1 | 133.9 | 138.3 | 132.0 |
| September .. | 131.2 | 134.1 | 138.5 | 132.0 |
| October .. | 131.2 | 134.0 | 138.4 | 132.0 |
| November .. | 131.5 | 135.6 | 139.6 | 132.6 |
| December .. | 134.8 | 137.9 | 142.1 | 135.7 |
| 1964 January .. | 135.3 | 138.4 | 142.6 | 136.2 |
| February .. | 135.4 | 138.5 | 142.8 | 136.3 |

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 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 112 | 117 | 112 | 118 | 118 | 115 |
| 1960 | 120 | 119 | 123 | 115 | 119 | 116 | 121 | 123 | 120 |
| 1961 | 127 | 126 | 128 | 118 | 125 | 121 | 122 | 124 | 126 |
| 1962 | 132 | 129 | 132 | 124 | 127 | 124 | 126 | 132 | 131 |
| 1963 | 138 | 135 | 138 | 131 | 130 | 128 | 131 | 135 | 138 |
| 1963 January .. | 138 | 130 | 137 | 128 | 129 | 126 | 127 | 134 | 132 |
| February .. | 138 | 131 | 137 | 128 | 129 | 127 | 127 | 134 | 133 |
| March .. | 138 | 131 | 137 | 128 | 129 | 127 | 127 | 134 | 133 |
| April .. | 138 | 136 | 137 | 128 | 129 | 127 | 127 | 134 | 139 |
| May .. | 138 | 136 | 138 | 132 | 129 | 127 | 131 | 135 | 139 |
| June .. | 138 | 136 | 139 | 132 | 129 | 128 | 131 | 135 | 139 |
| July .. | 138 | 137 | 139 | 133 | 129 | 128 | 133 | 135 | 140 |
| August .. | 138 | 137 | 139 | 133 | 129 | 128 | 133 | 135 | 140 |
| September .. | 138 | 137 | 139 | 133 | 129 | 128 | 133 | 135 | 140 |
| October .. | 138 | 137 | 139 | 133 | 129 | 128 | 133 | 135 | 140 |
| November .. | 142 | 137 | 140 | 133 | 130 | 129 | 133 | 141 | 140 |
| December .. | 142 | 137 | 140 | 133 | 135 | 129 | 133 | 141 | 140 |
| 1964 January .. | 143 | 137 | 141 | 134 | 135 | 130 | 133 | 142 | 140 |
| February .. | 143 | 137 | 141 | 134 | 135 | 130 | 133 | 142 | 140 |

| Date | Timber, furniture, etc. | Paper, printing and publishing | Other manufacturing industries | Construction | Gas, electricity and water | Transport and communication | Distributive trades | Professional services and public administration | Miscellaneous services |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1959 | 118 | 118 | 112 | 120 | 112 | 115 | 117 | 119 | 118 |
| 1960 | 122 | 122 | 115 | 122 | 115 | 121 | 121 | 123 | 120 |
| 1961 | 126 | 126 | 120 | 125 | 120 | 125 | 128 | 129 | 125 |
| 1962 | 134 | 133 | 128 | 133 | 125 | 129 | 132 | 134 | 132 |
| 1963 | 138 | 137 | 135 | 138 | 132 | 135 | 138 | 140 | 137 |
| 1963 January .. | 136 | 136 | 130 | 135 | 127 | 134 | 138 | 136 | 133 |
| February .. | 136 | 136 | 130 | 137 | 130 | 134 | 138 | 136 | 133 |
| March .. | 136 | 137 | 136 | 137 | 130 | 134 | 138 | 136 | 133 |
| April .. | 137 | 137 | 136 | 137 | 132 | 135 | 138 | 139 | 135 |
| May .. | 137 | 137 | 136 | 137 | 132 | 135 | 138 | 140 | 137 |
| June .. | 137 | 137 | 136 | 137 | 132 | 135 | 138 | 140 | 137 |
| July .. | 137 | 137 | 136 | 137 | 132 | 135 | 138 | 140 | 137 |
| August .. | 139 | 137 | 136 | 137 | 134 | 135 | 139 | 140 | 137 |
| September .. | 139 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 134 | 135 | 139 | 143 | 137 |
| October .. | 138 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 134 | 135 | 139 | 143 | 139 |
| November .. | 138 | 137 | 137 | 142 | 134 | 135 | 139 | 144 | 141 |
| December .. | 139 | 137 | 137 | 142 | 134 | 138 | 139 | 144 | 141 |
| 1964 January .. | 141 | 141 | 137 | 142 | 134 | 138 | 139 | 145 | 141 |
| February .. | 141 | 141 | 137 | 142 | 136 | 139 | 139 | 145 | 141 |

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

Index of normal weekly hours

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-time and absences for other reasons.

Normal Weekly Hours

IV.—All Industries and Services

| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1956 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1957 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 |
| 1958 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.8 | 99.7 |
| 1959 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 99.6 |
| 1960 | 97.9 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 98.0 |
| 1961 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 95.9 |
| 1962 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| 1963 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| 1963 January .. | 95.1 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| February .. | 95.1 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| March .. | 95.1 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| April .. | 95.1 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| May .. | 95.1 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| June .. | 95.1 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| July .. | 95.1 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| August .. | 95.1 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| September .. | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| October .. | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| November .. | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.8 | 94.9 |
| December .. | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.8 | 94.8 |
| 1964 January .. | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.8 | 94.9 |
| February .. | 94.8 | 94.9 | 94.8 | 94.8 |

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1956 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1957 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1958 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 |
| 1959 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.6 |
| 1960 | 97.1 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 97.3 |
| 1961 | 95.6 | 95.2 | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| 1962 | 95.2 | 94.9 | 95.0 | 95.1 |
| 1963 | 95.1 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.0 |
| 1963 January .. | 95.2 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.1 |
| February .. | 95.2 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.1 |
| March .. | 95.2 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.1 |
| April .. | 95.2 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.1 |
| May .. | 95.2 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.1 |
| June .. | 95.2 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.1 |
| July .. | 95.2 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.1 |
| August .. | 95.2 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 95.1 |
| September .. | 95.1 | 94.7 | 94.9 | 95.0 |
| October .. | 95.1 | 94.7 | 94.9 | 95.0 |
| November .. | 95.1 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 95.0 |
| December .. | 95.1 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 95.0 |
| 1964 January .. | 95.1 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 95.0 |
| February .. | 95.1 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 95.0 |

Index of hourly rates of wages

The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures

for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1958).

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1956 | 104.8 | 104.2 | 105.5 | 104.7 |
| 1957 | 110.1 | 109.8 | 111.4 | 110.1 |
| 1958 | 114.2 | 114.4 | 116.0 | 114.3 |
| 1959 | 117.3 | 117.7 | 119.2 | 117.4 |
| 1960 | 122.3 | 122.8 | 125.6 | 122.5 |
| 1961 | 129.8 | 130.7 | 135.9 | 130.3 |
| 1962 | 135.7 | 137.0 | 142.5 | 136.2 |
| 1963 | 140.6 | 142.8 | 148.4 | 141.3 |
| 1963 January .. | 138.4 | 140.6 | 146.2 | 139.1 |
| February .. | 138.8 | 140.6 | 146.5 | 139.4 |
| March .. | 139.0 | 141.0 | 146.7 | 139.7 |
| April .. | 140.0 | 14 | | |

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements during February

Under an agreement between the Shipping Federation and the National Union of Seamen, Merchant Navy ratings received increases of from 20s. to 75s. a month from 24th February. On 13th February the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry agreed to increases of 14s. a week for drivers and 10s. 6d. for conductors and semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed by municipal undertakings, to take immediate effect. The National Joint Committee for the Retail Multiple Grocery and Provision Trade reached agreement on 26th February for increases of 12s. a week for managers, and for other workers 10s. a week for men and 9s. for women to take effect from 6th April.

Agreement was reached between the Scottish National Building Trades Federation and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives for increases of 2d., 2½d. and 3½d. an hour for craftsmen and 1½d., 1d. and 1d. for labourers to take effect from 2nd March 1964, 2nd November 1964 and 1st November 1965, respectively. A three-year agreement was concluded between the Thermal Insulation Contractors Association and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. This gives increases of 5d. an hour to engineers and 6d. to labourers from 10th February 1964, with further increases of 4d. and 3d. an hour for engineers and 4d. and 2d. for labourers from 1st February 1965 and 7th February 1966, respectively.

Under a wages regulation order for the rubber proofed garment making industry men receive increases of from 12s. 4d. to 14s. 7d. a week and women from 12s. to 12s. 6d. from 2nd March.

Several cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments were notified during the month, including those affecting the building and civil engineering industries in both Great Britain and Northern Ireland and also the coke, iron and steel and furniture manufacturing industries.

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month have operative dates from 2nd September 1963 to April 1966 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £420,000 to the basic full-time weekly wage of 2,025,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 82,000 workers by an average of 2 hours. (Increases for approximately 170,000 workers amounting to £100,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column).*

Changes coming into operation during February

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting the Merchant Navy, the road passenger transport industry, the retail multiple grocery and provision trade and the thermal insulation industry.

Two major changes during February were the results of three-year agreements made at the beginning of 1963; in the electricity supply industry rates were increased by 2½d. an hour and in the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industry craftsmen received increases of 3d. an hour and adult mates 2½d.

Other industries affected by changes during February as the result of settlements and statutory wages regulation orders made at earlier dates included textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (increases of 8s. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women), aerated waters manufacture (increases of 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women and a reduction in the normal weekly hours of work from 45 to 43), boot and shoe repairing (increases of 4s. 6d. to 10s. a week for male workers and 4s. to 10s. for female workers) and narrow fabrics manufacture (increases of 2½d. an hour for men and 2d. for women).

The industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases during the month included pig iron manufacture, iron and steel

manufacture, tinplate manufacture and galvanising. In the glass processing industry, however, the six-monthly method of adjustment resulted in a decrease of ½d. an hour for men.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during February show that 607,000 workers received increases of £219,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, 2,000 had their basic rates reduced by £200 under cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments and 31,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of slightly over 1½ hours.* Of the total increase of £219,000, about £175,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £26,000 from direct negotiations between employers' organisations and trade unions, £16,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of changes during the period January-February

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.

| Industry group | Basic full-time weekly rates of wages | | Normal weekly hours of work | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | Approximate number of workers affected by net increases† | Estimated net amount of increase* | Approximate number of workers affected by reductions | Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing .. | 83,500 | 26,000 | 83,500 | 83,700 |
| Mining and quarrying .. | 10,500 | 3,000 | — | — |
| Food, drink and tobacco .. | 60,500 | 23,400 | 24,000 | 47,000 |
| Chemicals and allied industries .. | 27,500 | 8,000 | — | — |
| Metal manufacture .. | 149,000 | 4,500 | — | — |
| Engineering and electrical goods .. | — | — | — | — |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering .. | — | — | — | — |
| Vehicles .. | 138,000 | 68,000 | 25,000 | 31,100 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified .. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 7,000 | 3,400 |
| Textiles .. | 115,500 | 33,900 | — | — |
| Leather, leather goods and fur .. | — | — | — | — |
| Clothing and footwear .. | 112,000 | 36,100 | — | — |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. .. | — | — | — | — |
| Timber, furniture, etc. .. | 146,500 | 26,000 | 1,500 | 1,700 |
| Paper, printing and publishing .. | 267,500 | 136,700 | — | — |
| Other manufacturing industries .. | 3,000 | 700 | — | — |
| Construction .. | 33,000 | 20,200 | — | — |
| Gas, electricity and water .. | 134,000 | 58,100 | — | — |
| Transport and communication .. | 162,000 | 94,600 | — | — |
| Distributive trades .. | 9,000 | 3,300 | — | — |
| Public administration and professional services .. | 52,000 | 23,100 | — | — |
| Miscellaneous services .. | 19,500 | 9,000 | — | — |
| Total .. | 1,524,500 | 575,600 | 141,000 | 166,900 |

Included in the above table are about 134,000 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 2,387,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £570,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, about 45,000 workers had a net decrease of £3,000, and approximately 7,700 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 9,700 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay

A list of changes made during recent months is given on page 125.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING FEBRUARY

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 | West Cumberland (10) | 24 Feb. | Male workers .. | Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 0.143d. an hour (1s. 6.428d. to 1s. 6.571d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.072d. (9.214d. to 9.286d.) for boys under 18. |
| Ball clay | North and South Devon and Dorset (12-13) | 3 Feb. | Male workers .. | Increase of 2½d. an hour for labourers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers; shiftwork differential increased by 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) for 2-shift workers, and by 1½d. (3½d. to 5d.) for 3-shift workers. Minimum basic rate after change for able-bodied day work labourers 21 and over 4s. 9½d. an hour. |
| Iron-ore mining | Cumberland (14) | 4 Nov. 1963 | Male workers .. | Increases of 7s. a week or 1s. 2d. a shift for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum shift rates after change (exclusive of cost-of-living net addition to wages) include: underground—miners' bargain price 24s. 2½d., miners' minimum or "make-up" 21s. 5d., shiftmen (1st class or leading) 27s. 10d., leading labourers 26s. 11d., other workers 26s. 8d.; surface—labourers 25s. 11d. |
| | | 24 Feb. | Male workers .. | Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 1d. a shift (10s. 8d. to 10s. 9d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (5s. 4d. to 5s. 4½d.) for boys under 18. |

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

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

| Industry | District (see also note at beginning of table) | Date from which change took effect | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Ironstone mining and quarrying | North Lincolnshire | 2 Feb. | Male workers .. | Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 0.47d. a shift (10s. 6.52d. to 10s. 6.99d.) for men, by 0.35d. (7s. 10.89d. to 7s. 11.24d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.24d. (5s. 3.26d. to 5s. 3.5d.) for boys under 18. |
| Iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying | Midland area .. | 2 Feb. | Male workers .. | Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.49d. a shift (10s. 6.42d. to 10s. 6.91d.) for men, by 0.37d. (7s. 10.82d. to 7s. 11.19d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.25d. (5s. 3.21d. to 5s. 3.46d.) for boys under 18. |
| Provender milling | Northern Ireland (except Belfast) | 3 Feb. | All workers .. | Increases of 10s. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change for adult male labourers, mixer-men and stowers—Derry 206s. 6d. a week, Newry 203s. 6d., country 200s. 6d. |
| Milk processing | Northern Ireland .. | First full pay week following 29 Jan. | Transport workers .. | Increase of 9s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: drivers of vehicles of 2 and under 8 tons carrying capacity, Belfast area 213s. a week, Provincial areas 208s., 8 tons and over and articulated vehicles 220s. 6d., 215s. 6d. |
| | | First full pay week following 14 Feb. | Dairy workers .. | Increases of 13s. a week for men 21 and over, of 9s. 3d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: specialised workers—pasteurisers, boiler-men and platform milk examiners 221s. a week, checkers (liquid distributive) 216s. (manufacturing) 211s., firemen, recorders (intake) and spray drying room operatives (except powder collectors and labourers) 211s.; general workers—males 90s. at 16 rising to 203s. 6d. at 21 and over, females 83s. at 16 rising to 141s. 6d. at 20 and over. |
| Brewing | Sussex (30) | First pay day in Jan. | All workers .. | Increase of 7s. 6d. a week for able-bodied men 21 and over and for women 18 and over. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied men 21 and over 214s. 6d. a week, transport workers when employed as drivers 226s. 6d., women 18 and over in bottling stores 148s.† |
| Pot still malt distilling | Scotland (33) | First full pay period in Oct. 1963 | Adult male workers .. | Increase in basic wage of 2½d. an hour; shift differentials increased by 1d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men on day shifts 4s. 10½d. an hour, on three shifts or alternate day and night shifts 5s. 2½d., on constant night shifts 5s. 3½d. |
| Aerated waters manufacture | England and Wales (34) (256) | 17 Feb. | Workers other than driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates | Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. a week for men 21 or over, of 6s. for women 19 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger male and female workers; increases in piecework basic time rates of 4½d. an hour (4s. 5½d. to 4s. 10d.) for male workers, and of 4d. (3s. 1½d. to 3s. 5½d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 64s. a week at under 16 rising to 173s. 6d. at 21 or over; female workers 63s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 123s. at 19 or over.‡ |
| | | | Driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates | Increases of 8s. a week for all workers except delivery workers under 21 on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and mates under 21, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for these workers. Minimum remuneration after change: male or female driver-salesmen (of any age) on mechanically propelled or horse-drawn vehicles 183s. 6d. a week; delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of 1 ton or less 106s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 183s. 6d. at 21 or over, delivery workers (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity or one-horse-drawn vehicles 183s. 6d., over 2 and up to 5 tons or two-horse-drawn vehicles 189s. 6d., over 5 and up to 8 tons 195s. 6d., over 8 and up to 12 tons 199s. 6d., over 12 tons 205s. 6d., mates 64s. at under 16 rising to 173s. 6d. at 21 or over.‡ |
| Heavy chemicals manufacture | Great Britain (certain firms) (39) | 9 Dec. 1963 | Certain workers employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. | Increases in shift allowance of 1d. an hour (6d. to 7d.) for workers 18 and over, and of ½d. (4d. to 4½d.) for those under 18. |
| Seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture | Great Britain and Belfast (42) | 3 Feb. | All workers | Increases of 10s. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change include: adult male general labourers, grade 1 mills 209s. 6d. a week, grade 2, 206s. 6d. |
| Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture | Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (44) (45) | 2 Feb. | All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries | Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.47d. a shift (10s. 6.52d. to 10s. 6.99d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.05d. an hour (1s. 3.82d. to 1s. 3.87d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.35d. a shift (7s. 10.89d. to 7s. 11.24d.) or by 0.05d. an hour (11.86d. to 11.91d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0.24d. a shift (5s. 3.26d. to 5s. 3.5d.) or by 0.03d. an hour (7.91d. to 7.94d.) for workers under 18. |
| Pig iron manufacture | Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.¶ (44) | 3 Nov. 1963 | Workers employed at blast-furnaces (merchant plants) | Increases of 1s. 4d. a shift or 2d. an hour (7s. a week of 5½ shifts or 42 hours) for workers 21 and over, of 1s. a shift or 1½d. an hour for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and of 8d. a shift or 1d. an hour for those under 18. |
| | West of Scotland¶ (44) | Pay period commencing nearest 1 Feb. | Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blast-furnaces | Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 6d. to 10s. 7d. 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.** (45) | 4 Nov. 1963 | Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges | Increases of 8.33d. a shift for men and women 21 and over, of 6.247d. for workers 18 and under 21, and of 4.165d. for those under 18. |
| | | 2 Feb. | do. | Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 0.47d. a shift (10s. 6.52d. to 10s. 6.99d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.35d. (7s. 10.89d. to 7s. 11.24d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.24d. (5s. 3.26d. to 5s. 3.5d.) for those under 18. |
| | Staffs., Ches., Tees-side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow†† (45) | 3 Feb. | Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills .. | Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.47d. a shift (10s. 6.52d. to 10s. 6.99d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.35d. (7s. 10.89d. to 7s. 11.24d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.24d. (5s. 3.26d. to 5s. 3.5d.) for those under 18. |
| | West of Scotland‡‡ (45) | Pay period beginning 27 Jan. | Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills | Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.4d. a shift (11s. 2.4d. to 11s. 3.8d.) or by 0.175d. an hour (1s. 4.675d. to 1s. 4.85d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 1.05d. a shift (8s. 4.8d. to 8s. 5.85d.) or by 0.131d. an hour (1s. 0.506d. to 1s. 0.637d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. a shift (5s. 7.2d. to 5s. 7.9d.) or by 0.088d. an hour (8.337d. to 8.425d.) for boys under 18. |
| | South Wales and Monmouthshire§§ (45) | 2 Feb. | Workers employed at steel rolling mills | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 0.43d. a shift (3s. 10.94d. to 3s. 11.37d.) for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18. |

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† It has also been agreed that from 1st July 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41.
‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 86 of the February issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
§ Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.
¶ Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.
‡‡ Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.
§§ Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.
†† Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.
‡‡ Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.
§§ Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned.

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

| Industry | District (see also note at beginning of table) | Date from which change took effect | Classes of workers | Particulars of change (Decreases in italics) |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Tinplate manufacture | South Wales and Monmouthshire (45) | 3 Nov. 1963* | Workers other than apprentices | Increases of 7s. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers. |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 3 Feb. | Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing | Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.47d. a shift (10s. 6.52d. to 10s. 6.99d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.35d. (7s. 10.89d. to 7s. 11.24d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.24d. (5s. 3.26d. to 5s. 3.5d.) for those under 18. |
| Tube manufacture | Newport | 2 Feb. | Male workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (10s. 1.22d. to 10s. 2.38d.) for men, by 0.773d. (6s. 8.778d. to 6s. 9.551d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (4s. 11.45d. to 5s. 0.03d.) for boys. |
| Cutlery and silverware trade | Sheffield | Commencement of first full pay period beginning on or after 20 Jan. | All workers | Increases of 2½d. an hour in the minimum rate and of 1½d. in the datal rate for men 21 and over, of 2d. or 2½d., according to occupation, in the minimum rate and of 1d. in the datal rate for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls, with appropriate adjustments to piecework prices. Minimum datal rates after change include: men 21 and over—class A, skilled 5s. 5½d. an hour, class B, semi-skilled 4s. 9½d., class C, unskilled 4s. 8½d.; women 21 and over employed on production 3s. 1d., on warehouse work 2s. 11½d. |
| Lock, latch and key making | England | First full pay week in Feb. | All workers | Base rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers revised and cost-of-living addition now based on the official index of retail prices (Jan. 1962=100). Minimum time rates after change, including the cost-of-living addition (given in brackets and also paid to pieceworkers) related to the index figure of 104: men—group P.T.1, 245s. 10d. (9s. 4d.) a week, 2, 232s. 10d. (9s.), group A 236s. 6d. (9s.), 224s. 11d. (8s. 8d.), group B 218s. 8d. (8s. 4d.), 209s. 6d. (8s.), labourers 190s. 1d. (7s. 4d.); youths 164s. (6s. 4d.) at 19, 176s. 5d. (6s. 8d.) at 20, 200s. 6d. (7s. 8d.) at 20½, younger male and female workers 60s. 4d. (2s. 4d.) at 15 rising to 145s. (5s. 8d.) at 18‡ |
| Flax preparing and spinning | Northern Ireland .. (76-77) | 18 Nov. 1963 | All workers | Increases of 15s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. 6d. for women 18 and over, of 6s. for younger male workers, and of 4s. 6d. for younger female workers. Basic time rates after change include: men 21 and over—grade 9 occupations 152s. 1d. a week, 8, 156s. 6d., 7, 160s. 11d., 6, 165s. 4d., 5, 169s. 8d., 4, 174s. 2d., 3, 178s. 6d., 2, 183s., 1, 187s. 4d.; women 18 and over—grade 10, 94s. 2d., 9, 97s. 1d., 8, 100s., 7, 102s. 11d., 6, 105s. 10d., 5, 108s. 9d., 4, 111s. 8d., 2, 117s. 9d., 1, 120s. 2d. Negotiated minimum rates in excess of points evaluation—men 21 and over, grade 9 (except preparing room cleaners and hoist men) 156s. 6d. a week, preparing room cleaners, hoist men and yarn storemen 160s. 11d., general labourers 165s. 4d.; women 18 and over, grades 10 and 9, 100s., ring spinners 116s. 4d.‡ |
| Linen weaving | Northern Ireland .. (77) | 16 Dec. 1963 | Cloth passers and winding masters | Increases of 17s. 6d. and 20s. a week for cloth passers and winding masters, respectively. Minimum time rates after change: cloth passers (in factories containing 150 looms or over) 213s. a week, winding masters 238s. 6d. |
| Wool textile | West of England .. (84-85) | First pay week commencing on or after 10 Feb. | All workers | Increase of 5 per cent. in minimum gross earnings of timeworkers and gross group average minimum earnings of pieceworkers; basic rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers' appropriate time rates increased by same amounts (not percentage); night work allowance increased by ¼d. an hour (6d. to 6½d.). Minimum gross earnings after change: men 19 and over—head overlookers and head loom tuners 257s. 9d. a week, senior overlookers 241s. 9d., loom tuners 231s. 3d. or 241s. 9d., according to experience, overlookers 231s. 3d., assistant overlookers and assistant loom tuners 195s. 11d., class A 195s. 11d., B 188s. 10d., C 181s. 9d., key personnel class 1, 257s. 9d., 2, 241s. 9d., 3, 231s. 3d., 4, 195s. 11d., maintenance workers class 1A 257s. 9d., 1B 241s. 9d., 1C semi-skilled 231s. 3d., mates working under the direction of one of the above maintenance workers on skilled work 195s. 11d., others working under the direction of a maintenance foreman but not on skilled work class B 188s. 10d., class C 181s. 9d.; women 18 and over—class A 125s. 7d., B 119s. 11d., key personnel class 1, 162s. 9d., 2, 152s. 1d., 3, 144s. 9d., 4, 133s. 3d.; pieceworkers' gross group average minimum earnings—workers except two-loom weavers, men class A 211s. 7d., B 203s. 9d., C 195s. 10d., women class A 135s. 6d., B 130s. 3d., two-loom weavers, men class 1, 211s. 7d., 2, 203s. 9d., 3, 195s. 10d., women class 1, 159s. 1d., 2, 151s. 3d., 3, 143s. 4d., 4, 135s. 6d. |
| Jute carpet manufacture | Dundee | First pay day in Sept. 1963 | All workers | Cost-of-living bonus and shorter working week allowance previously paid consolidated into basic rates (consolidated wages). New cost-of-living bonus introduced related to a datum figure of 104 based on the new index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100), and the cash value for each point movement in the index is 2s. 9d. a week for men and 1s. 10d. for women. When the index of retail prices is below 108, the consolidated wage, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108, is to be multiplied by the index of retail prices and divided by 108. Consolidated wages after change: male workers 19 and over 186s. 11d. a week, female workers 19 and over 125s. 8d. The consolidated wages quoted are subject to the following cost-of-living bonus adjustment based on the index of retail prices figure of 104 for June 1963:—consolidated wage, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108, multiplied by 104 and divided by 108. |
| | | First pay day in Oct. 1963 | All workers | Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108, increased† by 18s. (188s. to 186s. 11d.) |
| | | First pay day in Jan. | All workers | Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108, increased† by 18s. (188s. to 186s. 11d.) |
| Narrow fabrics manufacture | Great Britain .. (94) | Pay day in week commencing 10 Feb. | Timeworkers | Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for adult male workers, of 2d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; adult rate for men now payable at 20 (previously 21). Rates after change include: men 20 and over—grade I occupations 4s. 3d. an hour, II 4s. 6½d., III 4s. 8½d.; women 18 and over—grade I 3s. 0½d., IA 3s. 1½d., II 3s. 4½d., III 3s. 6½d. |
| | | | Pieceworkers | Increases in minimum group average rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers. Piecework rates to be the same for all ages and arranged so that the average wage for all adult workers in a class is not less than—males grade I 4s. 10d. an hour, II 5s. 0½d., III 5s. 4½d.; females grade I 3s. 5½d., IA 3s. 6½d., II 3s. 9½d., III 4s. 0½d. |
| Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing | Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97) | Working week in respect of which wages are paid during period 3-8 Feb. | All workers (except boilerfiremen) | Increases in basic time rates of 8s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; special timeworkers' payments of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women consolidated into basic rates. Increases in basic piece rates of 6s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers' agreed additions increased by 2s. a week (27s. to 29s.) for men and by 1s. 6d. (18s. 4d. to 19s. 10d.) for women. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments (66s. 3d. a week for men and 47s. 6d. for women) and pieceworkers' agreed additions, include: timeworkers—men 21 and over 183s. 3d. a week, women 18 and over 129s.; pieceworkers—men 200s. 3d., women 139s. 10d. |

* These increases were agreed in February 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† 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 18th November 1964 there will be a further increase of 5 per cent.

|| This is a correction to the entry published on page 465 of the November 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

| Industry | District (see also note at beginning of table) | Date from which change took effect | Classes of workers | Particulars of change (Decreases in italics) |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (continued) | Yorkshire (97) | Pay week commencing between 23-25 Dec. 1963 | Skilled mechanics in certain dye works | Increase of 3d. an hour or 10s. 7½d. a week (262s. 1d. to 272s. 8½d.). |
| | Scotland | Working week in respect of which wages are paid during period 3-8 Feb. | All workers | Increases in basic time rates of 8s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; special timeworkers' payments of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women consolidated into basic rates. Increases in basic piece rates of 6s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers' agreed additions increased by 2s. a week (27s. to 29s.) for men and by 1s. 6d. (18s. 4d. to 19s. 10d.) for women. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments (66s. 3d. a week for men and 47s. 6d. for women) and pieceworkers' agreed additions, include: timeworkers—men 21 and over 183s. 3d. a week, women 18 and over 129s.; pieceworkers—men 200s. 3d., women 139s. 10d. |
| Textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing | Northern Ireland .. (98) | 16 Dec. 1963 | All workers | Increases in minimum time rates of 13s. 3½d. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled (including engine drivers) 185s. 1½d. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 178s. 6½d., general workers or labourers 172s.; women 18 and over 113s. 5d. |
| | Northern Ireland .. (98) | 25 Nov. 1963 | Millwrights | Increase of 25s. 4d. a week (212s. 8d. to 238s.). |
| Linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture | Northern Ireland .. (96) (259) | 11 Feb. | Male workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, of 1d., 1½d. or 2½d., according to period of employment, for workers operating Swiss embroidery machines, of 2½d. for other workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other young workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change include: workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years—measurers and samplers area A 4s. 8½d. an hour, area B 4s. 5½d., lappers 4s. 7½d., 4s. 4½d., warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks 4s. 4½d., 4s. 2½d., apprentices to lapping, measuring and samplings 1s. 6½d. or 1s. 5½d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 3s. 6d. or 3s. 4d. during fifth year; Swiss embroidery machine operators areas A and B 2s. during first 6 months, 2s. 9½d. during second 6 months, 4s. 2½d. thereafter; other workers 21 and over with not less than 2 years' employment in the trade within the preceding 5 years, area A 4s. 2½d., area B 4s. 0½d.; piecework basis time rates—Swiss embroidery machine operators, on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers, areas A and B 4s. 6½d., on single machines having 4 tiers or on any coupled machines 4s. 8½d., other workers area A 4s. 2½d., area B 4s. 0½d.* |
| | | | Female workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines, of 1d., 1½d. or 1¼d., according to age at commencement or period of employment, for workers on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand-smoothing, of 1½d. for other workers (other than learners), and of ¾d., 1d., 1½d. or 1¼d., according to age or period of employment for learners; increase in piecework basis time rates of 1½d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 8½d.); percentage additions to general minimum piece rates increased by 5 per cent. (to 17½ or 20 per cent. according to operation). General minimum time rates after change include: workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines 2s. 8½d. an hour, workers engaged on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding or hand-smoothing 2s. 6½d. (after 6 months' employment), other workers 18 or over (except learners) 2s. 6½d.* |
| Silk dyeing, printing and finishing | Macclesfield .. | Working week in respect of which wages are paid during period 3-8 Feb. | All workers (except boilerfiremen) | Increases in basic time rates of 8s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; special timeworkers' payments of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women consolidated into basic rates. Increases in basic piece rates of 6s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers' agreed additions increased by 2s. a week (27s. to 29s.) for men and by 1s. 6d. (18s. 4d. to 19s. 10d.) for women. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments (66s. 3d. a week for men and 47s. 6d. for women) and pieceworkers' agreed additions, include: timeworkers—men 21 and over 183s. 3d. a week, women 18 and over 129s.; pieceworkers—men 200s. 3d., women 139s. 10d. |
| Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring | Great Britain (106) (257) | 7 Feb. | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 4d. an hour for male and female workers (amounts ranging from 2d. to 4d. for learners and late entrants).†‡ |
| Wholesale mantle and costume making | Great Britain (109) (258) | 26 Feb. | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 4d. an hour for male and female workers (amounts ranging from 2d. to 4d. for learners and late entrants).‡§ |
| Corset manufacture | Great Britain (116) (256) | 10 Feb. | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for adult male and female workers, of 1½d. to 2½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour for male and female workers.¶ |
| Umbrella manufacture | Midland and Northern | 6 Jan. | All workers | Increases in minimum rates of 14s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 11s. 4½d. for female workers 19 and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 87s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 203s. at 21 and over, female workers 87s. 6d. at 15 rising to 138s. 3d. at 19 and over. |
| Glass processing | Great Britain (130) | 5 Feb. | Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass | Decreases¶ of ¼d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over: group 1, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 6s. 8d. an hour, Provincial area 6s. 6d.; group 2, bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers (being required to mix) 6s. 3d. for all ages, 6s. 1d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 6s., 5s. 10d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 5s. 11d., 5s. 9d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 5s. 10d., 5s. 8d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 5s. 7d., 5s. 5d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 5s. 6d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 5s. 4d. |
| Sawmilling | Widnes | 6 Jan. | Sawmill labourers and timber yard workers | Increase of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change: sawmill labourers 5s. an hour, timber yard workers 5s. 2d. |
| Exhibition stand construction, erection, etc. | Great Britain .. | 3 Feb. | Craftsmen and labourers .. | Increase¶ of ¼d. an hour. Standard rates after change: craftsmen 7s. 7½d. an hour, labourers 7s. |

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 86 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took statutory effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 86 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 18th November or the beginning of the first pay period following that date, and were published on page 508 of the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took statutory effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 128 of this GAZETTE.

¶ The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 1st January 1964, or the beginning of the first full pay period following that date, and were published on page 79 of the February 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

| Industry | District (see also note at beginning of table) | Date from which change took effect | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering | Great Britain (171) | 24 Feb. | Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices | Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2½d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross) 6s. 7½d. an hour, all other districts 6s. 6½d., mates—20 and over 5s. 8d., 5s. 7d., 18 and under 20, 5s. 5d., 5s. 4d. |
| Thermal insulation | England and Wales | 10 Feb. | Thermal insulation engineers and other workers employed on land contracts | Increases of 5d. an hour for engineers, of 6d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: thermal insulation engineers 6s. an hour, apprentices 2s. 3d. in first year rising to 5s. 3d. in fifth year, labourers 5s. 1d.* |
| Electricity supply | Great Britain (178-179) | 1 Feb. | Manual workers, including building and civil engineering workers | Increase of 2½d. an hour. Hourly rates after change for men 21 and over with less than 2 years' service: Provinces—Group A 5s. 1d., B 5s. 3d., C 5s. 4d., D 5s. 4½d., E 5s. 6½d., F 5s. 9½d., G 6s. 1½d., H 6s. 6½d.; building trade workers—craftsmen 6s. 1½d., qualified whole-time benders and fixers of bars for reinforced concrete work and qualified whole-time tubular scaffolders 5s. 9½d., craftsmen's mates 5s. 4d., labourers 5s. 1d. London rates are higher by 4d. an hour. |
| | Northern Ireland | Commencement of first full pay period following 1 Feb. | Manual workers | Increase of 2½d. an hour. Hourly rates after change for men 21 and over with less than 2 years' service include: installation inspectors 6s. 6½d., craftsmen 6s. 1½d., labourers 5s. 1d. |
| Road passenger transport (Municipal Undertakings) | Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan area) and Belfast (188) | First full pay period following 13 Feb. | Workers other than craftsmen and apprentices | Increases of 14s. a week for drivers, of 10s. 6d. for conductors and maintenance workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Basic rates after change: drivers, commencing rate 22s. 3d. a week rising to a maximum of 23s. 9d. after 1 year, conductors 22s. 6d. to 22s. 4d.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages (on day work)—grade A1, 22s. 6d., grade 1, 22s. 6d., grade 2, 21s. 3d., grade 3, cleaners and labourers 21s. |
| | | First full pay period following 26 Feb. | Craftsmen and apprentices | Increases of 4d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum hourly rates after change for craftsmen: special group undertakings 6s. 6d. or 6s. 7d., group 1, 6s. 5d. |
| Road passenger transport (London Transport Board) | London and the adjacent country zones (186-187) | 25 Dec. 1963† | Semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff employed in garages and depots | Increases of 12s. a week for semi-skilled, and of 11s. for unskilled workers. Basic weekly rates after change: semi-skilled workers—central road services 21s. 6d., country buses and coaches 21s. 6d.; unskilled workers—general hands (advent fixers) 20s. 6d., 20s. 6d., general hands 20s., 19s. |
| Merchant Navy | United Kingdom (196-197) | 24 Feb. | Deck and engineroom ratings | Increases ranging from 20s. to 75s., according to age and occupation, for ratings on monthly rates of pay, and of 4s. 8d. to 14s. for those on weekly rates. Monthly consolidated basic rates with free food in addition (quoting in brackets, where appropriate, the weekly consolidated basic rates for men finding own food) after change include: able seamen or efficient deck hands £41 10s. a month (215s. 10d. a week), boatswains £47 5s. to £55 17s. 6d., according to tonnage of vessel (233s. 11d.), boatswains' mates £43 2s. 6d. or £45 12s. 6d., carpenters £50 10s. to £59 12s. 6d. (233s. 11d.), assistant carpenters, also joiners £47 5s. to £52, cleaners and wipers, trimmers of less than 4 months' sea service £38 15s. (192s. 6d.), of 4 months' sea service and over £41 10s. (214s. 1d.), deck hands (uncertificated) at 18 years of age £31 5s. (165s. 1d.), at 19 £35 (194s. 4d.), at 20 and over £38 15s. (201s. 10d.), donkeymen £45 12s. 6d. (233s. 11d.), engineer assistants £47 5s., engineroom hands with less than 4 months' service as such £40 10s. (21s. 10d.), with 4 months' service as such £42 (215s. 10d.), firemen (215s. 10d.), firemen, leading (where carried) £42 15s., firemen of 4 months' sea service and over as firemen or trimmers £42, firemen for first 4 months' sea service as firemen £40 10s., firemen stewards £41 10s., greasers £42 15s. (219s. 11d.), junior ordinary seamen and engineroom ratings £26 15s. (165s. 1d.), senior ordinary seamen and engineroom ratings £31 5s. (165s. 1d.), boys, deck and engineroom up to 6 months' sea service £17 (102s. 1d.), over 6 months' sea service £18 2s. 6d. (102s. 1d.)† |
| Catering (British Transport Hotels Ltd.) | Great Britain | 23 Dec. 1963§ | Engineering and artisan staff | Increase of approximately 6 per cent. Rates after change include: skilled male workers 26s. a week, mates 20s. 6d., stokers 20s. 6d., coal trimmers 20s., labourers 19s., upholstresses 16s. 6d. London rates are 6s. a week higher in each case. |
| | | 23 Dec. 1963† | Restaurant car travelling and depot staff | Increase of approximately 6 per cent. Rates after change, when food on duty is provided, include: travelling staff—griddle chefs 26s. a week, conductors, class 1, 22s. 6d., class 2, 20s. 7d., leading attendants 18s. 6d., attendants 17s. 6d., cooks and chefs 1 (Pullman) 25s., chefs 2 (Pullman) 22s., assistant cooks 20s. 6d., kitchen porters 16s. 6d.; depot staff—senior larder cooks 27s. 6d., larder cooks 25s. 6d., cooks 23s. 6d., commis cooks 20s., assistant cooks 18s. 6d., head cellarman 21s. 6d., leading cellarman 20s., cellarman 18s. 6d., head storemen 20s. 6d., leading storemen 19s. 6d., stores checkers 19s. 6d., storemen 17s. 6d., kitchen porters, platemens, pantry men or crockery attendants 17s., linen maids 13s. 6d. London rates are 6s. a week higher in each case; for depot staff when food on duty is not provided, the rates are increased by 16s. a week. |
| Laundry | Great Britain | Pay day in week commencing 23 Dec. 1963 | Workers employed by Co-operative Laundries | Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men and women 21 and over, and of 5s. for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—London 20s. a week, Provinces 19s., women 21 and over 14s. 9d., 14s. 9d. |
| Boot and shoe repairing | Great Britain (239) (256) | 3 Feb. | All workers | Increases of 10s. a week in general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for male or female foremen and managers and for other specified male or female workers under 21, of 8s. or 9s., according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for other male workers 21 or over, of 5s. 6d., 8s. or 9s. for other female workers 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for male or female learners and apprentices, of 5s. to 6s. for other male workers under 21, and of 4s. to 5s. for other female workers under 21; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 68 to 72 per cent. General minimum time rates after change include: male or female foremen and managers 20s. 6d. a week, sewing or stitching machine operators 21 or over 19s. or 20s. 6d., according to type of machine (during probationary period not exceeding 4 months 18s.), press cutters responsible for cutting and costing 20s. 6d., not responsible for cutting and costing 18s.; other workers 21 or over—makers of bespoke (including surgical) footwear 21s., repairers engaged in sewing down caps, re-wetting, welt repairs or any other hand stitching operation, clickers, clickers and closers 19s. 6d., closers (i.e., fitting and machining) in the making of uppers for bespoke (including surgical) footwear and not employed in clicking—male workers 19s. 6d., female workers 13s.; workers employed in altering footwear or on benching or finishing operations (hand or machine) in repairing leather footwear 18s., other male workers 18s., other female workers 13s.¶ |

* It has also been agreed that from 1st February 1965 and 7th February 1966 there will be further increases of 4d. and 3d. an hour for engineers, and of 4d. and 2d. for labourers, respectively.

† These increases were agreed in January 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ It has also been agreed that from 1st April 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 44 to 42.

§ This increase was agreed in February 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 86 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

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

| Industry | District (see also note at beginning of table) | Date from which change took effect | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Local authorities' services | England and Wales (248-249) | 2 Sept. 1963* | Engineering craftsmen and apprentices | Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, with appropriate percentage increases for apprentices. Rates after change for skilled craftsmen: London 6s. 7½d. an hour, Zone A 6s. 3d., Zone B 6s. 2d.† |
| | England and Wales | 2 Sept. 1963‡ | Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers, mates and apprentices | Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2d. for mates, with appropriate percentage increases for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen—London 6s. 7½d. an hour, Zone A 6s. 3d., Zone B 6s. 2d., mates 5s. 6½d., 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2½d.†† |

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING FEBRUARY

| Industry | District (see also note at beginning of table) | Date from which change took effect | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Aerated waters manufacture | England and Wales (34) (256) | 17 Feb. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.§ |
| Lock, latch and key making | England (65) | First full pay week in Feb. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41½, without loss of pay.¶ |

* These increases were agreed in January 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that from 7th September 1964 and 6th September 1965 there will be further increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.

† From 6th April 1964 a service supplement of 2d. an hour will be paid to those full-time employees with at least 5 years' continuous local authority service and not already in receipt of some form of service pay.

‡ These increases were agreed in February 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that from 7th September 1964 and 6th September 1965 there will be further increases of 2½d. and 2d. an hour for craftsmen and mates, respectively.

§ These changes took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 86 of the February issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

¶ This constitutes the first stage of 4 half-hour reductions (42 to 40 hours a week) over the next 3 years. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

CHANGES IN HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

Appendix III of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1963" gives brief particulars of the holidays-with-pay arrangements as at that date in the majority of industries and services in Great Britain. There have since been improvements in a number of these, and brief particulars are given in the following table. In some cases workers become entitled to additional holidays after a specified number of years' continuous service with the same

employer, e.g., three days after ten years and one week after 25 years, whilst in others there is a progressive increase so that at some date in the near future the basic period becomes three weeks instead of two weeks. In nearly all cases the additional days are to be taken during the winter months or outside the normal holiday period or at times convenient to the employer.

| Industry | Particulars of additional holidays (over and above the normal period of 2 weeks, usually after 1 year's service) | Industry | Particulars of additional holidays (over and above the normal period of 2 weeks, usually after 1 year's service) |
|---|--|--|--|
| Roadstone quarrying | 1 extra day in 1964, 2 in 1965 and 1966, 3 in 1967, 4 in 1968 and 1969 and 5 in 1970. | Tin box manufacture | 1 extra day in 1963, 2 in 1964 and 3 in 1965. |
| Baking industry:— England and Wales (multiple bakers) Scotland (national agreement) | 3 extra days after 10 years' service and 1 week after 25 (1963). 3 extra days after 10 years' service and 1 week after 25 (1964). | Lock, latch and key making | 1 extra day in 1963/64, 2 in 1964/65, 3 in 1965/66, 4 in 1966/67 and 5 in 1967/68. |
| Biscuit manufacture | 3 extra days after 10 years' continuous service and 5 after 20 (1963). | Rayon yarn production | 4 extra days (in some companies) (previously 3) and 1 week in 1965 (in some companies) (1964). |
| Beet sugar manufacture | 3 extra days after 5 years' service, 4 after 10 and 5 after 15 (1963). | Surgical dressings manufacture | 1 extra day in 1963/64, 2 in 1964/65, 3 in 1965/66, 4 in 1966/67 and 5 in 1967/68. |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture | 3 extra days after 10 years' continuous service and 1 week after 15 (1964). | Carpet manufacture | 1 extra day in 1964/65, 2 in 1965/66, 3 in 1966/67, 4 in 1967/68 and 5 in 1968/69. |
| Brewing industry:— Yorkshire and North Midlands | 3 extra days after 10 years' service (previously 15) and 1 week after 15 (previously 25) (1964). | General stoneware manufacture | 2 extra days (1963). |
| South Lancashire and East Cheshire | 3 extra days after 10 years' service and 1 week after 13 (1964). | Pottery manufacture | 2 extra days (1963). |
| Birmingham and Wolverhampton | 1 extra day after 2 years' service, 2 after 4, 3 after 6 (previously 15), 4 after 8 and 5 after 10 (previously 20) (1964). | Glass container manufacture | 1 extra day or shift in 1964, 2 in 1965, 3 in 1966, 4 in 1967 and 1 week in 1968. |
| Derby, Kimberley, Mansfield and Nottingham districts | 3 extra days after 10 years' service (previously 15) and 1 week after 15 (previously 20) (1964). | Cement manufacture | 3 extra days in 1964/65 (previously 2), 4 in 1965/66 and 1 week in 1966/67. |
| Hampshire and Isle of Wight | 3 extra days after 10 years' service and 1 week after 15 (1964). | Rubber manufacture | 2 extra days in 1964, 3 in 1965, 4 in 1966 and 1 week in 1967. |
| Grain distilling (The Distillers Co. Ltd., Scotland) | 3 extra days after 3 years' service and 1 week after 8 (1963). | Match manufacture | 2 extra days in 1964/65 and 3 in 1965/66. |
| Heavy chemicals, plastics and fertilisers manufacture | 1 extra day in 1963/64, 2 in 1964/65, 3 in 1965/66, 4 in 1966/67 and 5 in 1967/68. | Road Passenger Transport:— Municipal undertakings—Great Britain and Belfast Company-owned omnibus undertakings—Great Britain | 3 extra days after 5 years' service (previously 10) (1964). 3 extra days after 5 years' service (1964). |
| Drug and fine chemical manufacture | 1 extra day in 1964/65, 2 in 1965/66, 3 in 1966/67, 4 in 1967/68 and 5 in 1968/69. | Wholesale grocery and provision trade (Scotland) | 3 extra days after 10 years' continuous service and 1 week after 20 (1964). |
| Paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture | 1 extra day in 1964/65, 2 in 1965/66, 3 in 1966/67, 4 in 1967/68 and 5 in 1968/69. | Hide and skin markets trade | 3 extra days after 10 years' continuous service and 1 week after 25 (1964). |
| Soap, candle and edible fat manufacture | 1 extra week after 10 years' continuous service (1964). | Retail meat trade (England and Wales) | 3 extra days after 10 years' continuous service and 1 week after 25 (1963). |
| Seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture | 1 extra week after 20 years' continuous service (1964). | Health services | 3 extra days after 5 years' continuous service (previously 10) and 1 week after 12 (1964). |
| Ophthalmic optical industry | 3 extra days after 10 years' continuous service and 1 week after 25 (1964). | United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (industrial employees) | 1 extra day after 10 years' continuous service, 2 after 12 and 3 after 15 (1963). |
| | | Local authorities' services (England and Wales) | 3 extra days after 5 years' continuous service (previously 10) and 1 week after 12 (1964). |
| | | County Council roadmen (England and Wales) | 3 extra days after 5 years' continuous service (previously 10) and 1 week after 12 (1964). |

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 18th FEBRUARY 1964

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 104.8

At 18th February the official retail prices index was 104.8 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 104.7 at 14th January and with 103.6 at 12th February 1963.

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 weights 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 18th FEBRUARY 1964

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 18th February 1964 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

| GROUP AND SUB-GROUP | INDEX FIGURE FOR 18th FEBRUARY 1964 (16th January 1962 = 100) |
|---|---|
| I. Food: | |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 107 |
| Meat and bacon | 107 |
| Fish | 103 |
| Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat | 112 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 100 |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. | 104 |
| Sugar, preserves and confectionery | 119 |
| Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned | 103 |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 88 |
| Other food | 108 |
| Total—Food | 105.4 |
| II. Alcoholic drink | 103.5 |
| III. Tobacco | 100.0 |
| IV. Housing | 111.1 |
| V. Fuel and light: | |
| Coal and coke | 112 |
| Other fuel and light | 109 |
| Total—Fuel and light | 110.2 |
| VI. Durable household goods: | |
| Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings | 106 |
| Radio, television and other household appliances | 96 |
| Pottery, glassware and hardware | 102 |
| Total—Durable household goods | 101.3 |
| VII. Clothing and footwear: | |
| Men's outer clothing | 106 |
| Men's underclothing | 105 |
| Women's outer clothing | 104 |
| Women's underclothing | 105 |
| Children's clothing | 102 |
| Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials | 102 |
| Footwear | 106 |
| Total—Clothing and footwear | 104.2 |
| VIII. Transport and vehicles: | |
| Motoring and cycling | 96 |
| Fares | 109 |
| Total—Transport and vehicles | 100.7 |
| IX. Miscellaneous goods: | |
| Books, newspapers and periodicals | 107 |
| Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc. | 101 |
| Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. | 103 |
| Total—Miscellaneous goods | 103.2 |
| X. Services: | |
| Postage and telephones | 103 |
| Entertainment | 103 |
| Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning | 107 |
| Total—Services | 105.2 |
| ALL ITEMS | 104.8 |

Following are the indices for 18th February on the basis 16th January 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 and lamb) | 98.0 |
| (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) | 115.4 |
| (3) Other items | 106.7 |

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food

Increases in the average prices of many items in the food group, particularly beef, mutton and lamb, apples and bananas, were offset by a marked reduction in the average price of eggs and smaller reductions in the average prices of tomatoes and brussels sprouts. The index for the food group as a whole was unchanged at 105.4.

Miscellaneous goods

The principal changes in this group were increases in the prices of some toilet requisites. The index for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to 103.2, compared with 102.9 in January.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO FEBRUARY 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 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| January | 100.0 | 102.7 | 104.7 |
| February | 100.1 | 103.6 | 104.8 |
| March | 100.5 | 103.7 | |
| April | 101.9 | 104.0 | |
| May | 102.2 | 103.9 | |
| June | 102.9 | 103.9 | |
| July | 102.5 | 103.3 | |
| August | 101.6 | 103.0 | |
| September | 101.5 | 103.3 | |
| October | 101.4 | 103.7 | |
| November | 101.8 | 104.0 | |
| December | 102.3 | 104.2 | |

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

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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 (Cmd. 1657) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 116.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FEBRUARY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 197. In addition, 16 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during February at the establishments where these 213 stoppages occurred is estimated at 74,800. This total includes 16,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 58,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 44,300 were directly involved and 14,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 169,000 working days lost during February includes 49,000 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 February due to industrial disputes:—

| Industry group | Number of stoppages | | | Stoppages in progress in month | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Started before beginning of month | Started in month | Total | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Coal mining | — | 86 | 86 | 9,700 | 17,000 |
| Metal manufacture | 1 | 9 | 10 | 12,800 | 13,000 |
| Engineering | 4 | 27 | 31 | 11,300 | 33,000 |
| Motor vehicles and cycles | 2 | 22 | 24 | 21,600 | 66,000 |
| Construction | 1 | 13 | 14 | 1,600 | 8,000 |
| Port and inland water transport | 2 | 7 | 9 | 3,900 | 12,000 |
| All remaining industries and services | 6 | 34 | 40 | 13,800 | 20,000 |
| Total, February 1964 | 16 | 197† | 213† | 74,800 | 169,000 |
| Total, January 1964 | 10 | 192 | 202 | 102,600 | 381,000 |
| Total, February 1963 | 19 | 143 | 162 | 33,200 | 56,000 |

Causes of stoppages

The following table classifies stoppages beginning in February according to the principal cause of each stoppage:—

| Principal cause | Number of stoppages | Number of workers directly involved |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Wages—claims for increases | 42 | 16,900 |
| —other wage disputes | 57 | 7,700 |
| Hours of work | — | — |
| Employment of particular classes or persons | 33 | 9,700 |
| Other working arrangements, rules and discipline | 56 | 8,300 |
| Trade union status | 8 | 1,600 |
| Sympathetic action | 1 | 100 |
| Total | 197 | 44,300 |

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

| Industry, occupations§ and locality | Approximate number of workers involved | | Date when stoppage | | Cause or object | Remarks |
|---|--|------------|--------------------|----------|---|--|
| | Directly | Indirectly | Began | Ended | | |
| ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery—Kilmarnock (one firm) | 1,750 | — | 11 Feb. | 14 Feb. | Claim by toolmakers, inspectors and skilled maintenance workers for an increase in wages. Employer's offer rejected by the workers | Work resumed pending further negotiations under procedure. |
| CYCLE MANUFACTURE:— Toolmakers, millwrights and other workers—Nottingham (one firm) | 415\|\| | 2,055\|\| | 14 Jan. | — | The issue of redundancy notices to a number of toolmakers. Workers claim that redundancy should be resolved by the introduction of short-time working rather than by dismissals | No settlement reported. |
| MOTOR VEHICLES:— 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. |
| Assembly and other workers employed in motor car body manufacture — Birmingham (one firm) | 2,580** | 5,800** | 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. |
| DOCKS:— Dock workers—Hull | 3,335 | — | 3 Feb. | 8 Feb.†† | Dispute concerning the wage rate and manning scale for discharge of packaged timber | Work resumed. |

* 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.

† 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.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ 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 300 workers were directly involved. This number rose to 415 on 10th February and on this day 550 other workers were rendered idle. The numbers of workers indirectly involved had risen to 2,055 by 21st February.

†† 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 approximately 720 workers were directly involved and 1,100 indirectly involved but by 28th February the numbers had risen to 1,200 and 4,800 respectively.

††† Work was resumed at 8 a.m. on 5th and 6th February but labour was withdrawn again during the afternoon of each day.

Duration of stoppages

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

| Duration of stoppage | Number of | | |
|----------------------|------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Stoppages | Workers directly involved | Working days lost by all workers involved |
| Not more than 1 day | 81 | 18,300 | 19,000 |
| 2 days | 47 | 7,100 | 13,000 |
| 3 days | 25 | 5,200 | 16,000 |
| 4-6 days | 20 | 10,200 | 30,000 |
| Over 6 days | 14 | 4,200 | 324,000 |
| Total | 188 | 45,000 | 402,000 |

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TWO 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 two months of 1964 and 1963:—

| Industry group | January and February 1964 | | | January and February 1963 | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | No. of stoppages beginning in period | Stoppages in progress | | No. of stoppages beginning in period | Stoppages in progress | |
| | | Workers involved | Working days lost | | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coal mining | 165 | 62,200 | 77,000 | 163 | 19,100 | 33,000 |
| All other mining and quarrying | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 3 | 500 | 2,000 | 5 | 1,300 | 1,000 |
| Chemicals, etc. | 4 | 500 | 1,000 | 3 | 1,100 | 3,000 |
| Metal mfr. | 15 | 14,200 | 268,000 | 9 | 500 | 3,000 |
| Engineering | 46 | 12,800 | 39,000 | 24 | 9,700 | 21,000 |
| Shipbuilding and marine eng. | 9 | 2,200 | 4,000 | 5 | 500 | 3,000 |
| Motor vehicles and cycles | 33 | 27,100 | 76,000 | 13 | 12,200 | 14,000 |
| Aircraft | 6 | 1,200 | 5,000 | 4 | 1,900 | 5,000 |
| Other vehicles | 1 | 1,700 | 3,000 | 2 | 200 | † |
| Other metal goods | 9 | 1,900 | 5,000 | 6 | 800 | 3,000 |
| Textiles | 10 | 1,100 | 4,000 | 4 | 2,200 | 6,000 |
| Clothing and footwear | 2 | 200 | ‡ | 2 | 600 | 1,000 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. | — | 100 | ‡ | 2 | ‡ | ‡ |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 2 | 200 | ‡ | 1 | ‡ | ‡ |
| Paper and printing | 2 | 300 | ‡ | 1 | 200 | ‡ |
| Remaining manufacturing inds. | 5 | 2,000 | 5,000 | — | — | — |
| Construction | 33 | 4,200 | 15,000 | 28 | 2,300 | 8,000 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 2 | 300 | 1,000 | 1 | 200 | ‡ |
| Port and inland water transport | 20 | 22,200 | 29,000 | 8 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| All other transport | 14 | 9,700 | 12,000 | 9 | 1,600 | 3,000 |
| Distributive trades | 6 | 200 | 1,000 | 3 | 100 | ‡ |
| Administrative, professional, etc. services | 3 | 100 | 2,000 | — | — | — |
| Misc. services | 1 | ‡ | ‡ | — | ‡ | 1,000 |
| Total | 389† | 164,800 | 549,000 | 293 | 55,700 | 109,000 |

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 3002 to 3006*. Awards Nos. 3002, 3004 and 3005 are summarised below. Awards Nos. 3003 and 3006 were referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

Award No. 3002 (3rd February).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Pharmaceutical Whitley Council. Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to all grades of Pharmacists employed in the hospital service. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from 1st December 1963 the salaries of all grades of Pharmacists employed in the hospital service shall be increased by 5 per cent.

Award No. 3004 (3rd February).—Parties: Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and W. Devis and Sons Limited. Claim: (a) To interpret National Arbitration Tribunal Award No. 1404 of 22nd February 1950 in respect of Humpers, Humper/Drivers and Cutters employed at Watford and West Ham; (b) To determine head rates payable to slaughtermen at West Ham Abattoir; (c) To determine if additional payment is applicable for changed conditions of working on sheep and lambs at Watford Abattoir. Award: The Court awarded:— that the rates payable to Humpers, Humper/Drivers and Cutters employed at Watford and at West Ham shall be increased by 14s. a week with effect from 1st December 1963; that the claim by the Union that the present rates paid to slaughtermen at the West Ham Abattoir should be increased was not established except as to the head rates for pigs and that with effect from 3rd February 1964 the head rates for pigs shall not be less than the minimum rates laid down by the Joint Industrial Council. The Court found that the claim by the Employers that the rates at present paid by them should be reduced was not established and that the claim by the Union that additional payment is applicable for changed conditions of working on sheep and lambs at Watford Abattoir was not established.

Award No. 3005 (12th February).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Professional and Technical Council "B". Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to Works Assistants within the purview of the Council. Award: The Court awarded that the salary scales of the staff concerned shall be as follows: (a) with effect from 1st January 1963: age 21 £520 by £25(4) to £620 by £30 to £650 at age 26 and then by £25 to £675 by £30(3) to £765; and (b) with effect from 1st January 1964: age 21 £540 by £25(4) to £640 by £30 to £670 at age 26 and then by £25 to £695 by £30(3) to £785.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Linon and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L.(63), dated 4th February, for revising the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.(93), dated 7th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S.(55), dated 11th February, for reducing from 48 to 45 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.(98), dated 14th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.(71), dated 14th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

* 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 130 or through any bookseller.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(F)"—decisions on family allowances; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. A new Index and Digest of Commissioners' Decisions, which will be kept up to date by amendments published at quarterly intervals, is also available (see page 105). Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 130.

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H.(77), dated 18th February, for revising the statutory minimum remuneration for workers employed on road haulage in connection with A or B licensed vehicles.

Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council.—Proposal L.R.(33), dated 25th February, for revising the provisions relating to apprentice and trainee cooks.

Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal C.T.(71), dated 28th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and 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 February the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:

The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) Order 1964: S.I.1964 No.143, dated 3rd February, and operative from 26th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 123.

The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) Order 1964: S.I.1964 No.192, dated 11th February, and operative from 2nd March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.68), dated 28th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male 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 February no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself.

The following is a recent decision of general interest.

Decision No. R(U) 5/64 (16th December 1963)

Seasonal worker—(i) whether a seasonal worker; (ii) meaning of "current off-season"

A fisherman's employment fell into two clearly defined periods of the year. Between those periods he was unemployed, except for odd days, for two spells of about a month each. It was contended for him and other fishermen whose pattern of employment was similar that they were not seasonal workers and that their unemployment at those times was unavoidable because the boats had to be serviced and there was delay in getting that done because of poor facilities locally. Held by a Tribunal of Commissioners that the claimant was a seasonal worker, having regard to the relevant provisions of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations and to the accepted method of applying them. His "year", determined by reference to regulation 2(2)(c), began in April. His "current off-season" was the aggregate of the two periods of the year during which he was normally not employed, and not just the period in which the current claim for benefit was made.

Decision of the Tribunal

1. Our decision is that the claimant is a seasonal worker whose relevant current off-season was the aggregate of the periods from 28th September to 23rd October 1962 and from 12th March to 7th April 1963, all days included, but that in respect of each day in that off-season he complied with the additional conditions contained in the regulation referred to in paragraph 6 below, and was therefore not disentitled by the said regulation to unemployment benefit.

2. The claimant is one of about 150 fishermen whose boats are based on a port in Yorkshire. In the latter part of 1962 a comparatively small number of these fishermen were held to be seasonal workers. They appealed to the local tribunal. In one case the local tribunal allowed the appeal, and the insurance officer appealed to the Commissioner, who in Decision C.U.15/63 (not reported) affirmed the local tribunal's decision. Accordingly that claimant and three others, whose cases were similar, were paid benefit. Meanwhile a number of others had appealed to the local tribunal unsuccessfully, and the further appeals of 11 of these came before the Commissioner. They were all members of and represented by the same Association. In view of the importance of certain issues raised by the insurance officer in these appeals, four of them, namely this appeal and those on Commissioner's files C.U.448/63 (Decision R(U) 6/64), C.U.444/63 and C.U.445/63 were heard orally by a Tribunal consisting of the Commissioner and two deputy Commissioners. The arguments of the representative of the claimant's Association on his behalf were directed in form to this appeal, but they were intended to apply equally to the other three appeals and indeed all the 11 appeals, and they will be or have been taken into consideration in deciding all of them.

3. The claimant is a share fisherman and the master of a vessel, the "Wayside Flower". His work falls into two clearly defined parts of the year, a summer season during which he fishes for crab and a winter line fishing season. These two parts of the year are separated by two gaps during which the claimant does not work except on odd days.

4. The only contention put before us by the claimant's representative at the hearing was that neither the claimant nor any other member of this fishing fleet was a seasonal worker. It was contended that it was absurd that 11 of the fishermen should be held to be seasonal workers, when the Commissioner had decided in Decision C.U.15/63 that another was not, and it had been held or admitted that the remainder were not seasonal workers, or it had not even been suggested that they were. We were told that none of them had been held to be seasonal workers before 1962. It was further stressed that the two gaps between the two parts of the year occurred because the law required the boats to be inspected, maintained and repaired; and that the facilities at the port were inadequate, so that there was a considerable waiting time before the work was completed, especially as some of the boats were old; the various claimants were therefore unemployed against their will and through no fault of theirs. The representative relied strongly on the words "compulsion of law, or... any other circumstances... of an exceptional character" in regulation 2(1)(a)(iii) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations 1950 [S.I.1950 No.1220] ("the Regulations"). He submitted that those words applied in the present case. He contended that the insurance officer's calculations were all theoretical and produced a ridiculous result. He emphasised the hardship which he said would result and the damage which would be done to the in-shore fishing industry generally, if these fishermen were held to be seasonal workers. The claimant in his evidence made it clear that he resented being described as a seasonal worker, which he said in his district was regarded as equivalent to (in his words) a "lazy-bones". Accordingly it was contended that the claimant was not a seasonal worker and therefore was not debarred by the regulations from receiving unemployment benefit for 4th October 1962, the first day claimed for, or any subsequent days.

5. The insurance officer submitted that: (a) applying the recognised tests, the claimant was a seasonal worker, and the reason given in paragraph 9 of Decision C.U.15/63 for holding that a similar fisherman was not a seasonal worker was erroneous; (b) the claimant's current off-season consisted, broadly speaking, of the aggregate of the two gaps between the two "seasons", taking an average over three years, and that the opinion to the contrary expressed in Decision C.U.15/63 was erroneous; but (c) nevertheless the claimant satisfied the additional conditions in the regulations and was therefore not disentitled by them to receive benefit for any days during his off-season to which otherwise he was entitled.

6. The Regulations, as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466], provide as follows: "..... Additional condition with respect to the receipt of unemployment benefit 2—(1) It shall be an additional condition with respect to the receipt of unemployment benefit by a seasonal worker in respect of any day during his off-season that—(a) he has been registered for employment at an employment exchange throughout the period of two years immediately preceding that day, or, if he became a seasonal worker after the commencement of that period, from the day on which he became a seasonal worker until that day, other than (in either case) during any of the following periods, namely:— (i) (ii) (iii) any temporary period throughout which he was not available for employment by reason only of domestic necessity or compulsion of law, or by reason of any other circumstances which in the opinion of the determining authority are of an exceptional character; and (b) he proves either (i) that in his current off-season he has had a substantial amount of employment before that day; or (ii) that (having regard to all the circumstances of his case, including the nature and extent of his employment (if any) in any past off-seasons and the industrial or other relevant conditions normally obtaining in the district or districts in which he is available for employment) he can or could reasonably expect to obtain, after

that day in his current off-season, employment which, together with his employment (if any) before that day in that off-season, constitutes a substantial amount of employment. (2) In this regulation, the expression (a) "seasonal worker" means an insured person whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of a year in an occupation or occupations of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years; or any other insured person who normally restricts his employment to the same, or substantially the same, part or parts only of the year; and for the purpose of this definition the following provisions shall apply:—(i) the expression "part or parts only of a year" shall include any period of time (or, if more than one period, the aggregate of those periods whether in the same or different occupations) whatever the duration of that period; but where any period or periods of a year during which a person is normally not employed is not, or if more than one period (whatever the duration of any such period) do not amount in the aggregate to, more than seven weeks, that person shall not be treated as a seasonal worker; (ii) in construing the expression "normal employment", regard shall be paid to factors inherent in the nature or conditions of the occupation or occupations in which that person is engaged, and not to factors abnormal to that occupation or occupations notwithstanding that those factors persist for a prolonged period; (b) "off-season" means, in relation to a seasonal worker, that period of the year (or, if more than one period, the aggregate of those periods) during which he is normally not employed, and for this purpose the expression "period" shall not include any period of less than seven consecutive days; (c) "year" (where used in this paragraph) means the period of 12 months commencing with the first day in the calendar year on which the person concerned begins a period of normal employment; (d) "a substantial amount of employment" means employment which is equal in duration to not less than one-fourth (or such other fractional part as the determining authority may, in the circumstances of any particular case, consider reasonable) of the current off-season."

7. Having fully considered all the arguments put forward by and on behalf of the claimant, we are unable to accept his representative's approach to this matter as being correct. As appears from numerous decisions of the Commissioner, the answer to the question whether a person is a seasonal worker is provided, not by considering the conditions in an industry generally, but by an examination of the individual claimant's own record of employment. The definition of a seasonal worker in regulation 2(2)(a) contains the word "normal", and to the great advantage of claimants the Commissioner has accepted the view that, where employment is for a part or parts only of a year, that should generally not be regarded as normal until three years have elapsed. Since individual records of employment over such a long period vary considerably, and the line has to be drawn somewhere, it must necessarily follow that one claimant may be held to be a seasonal worker when another, whose present occupation is very similar, is held not to be. Our duty is to decide on the claimant's record of employment and all the circumstances whether he is a seasonal worker. If he is, then we must say so, irrespective of what has been held or admitted in other cases, though of course we recognise how unfortunate it is that there should be apparent inequalities, one of which has resulted from Decision C.U.15/63, in which, as we shall later indicate, in our opinion the decision that the claimant was not a seasonal worker was erroneous. The fact that the gaps between the claimant's summer and winter periods of employment happened against his wish and through no fault of his cannot prevent him from being held a seasonal worker. Under the definition in regulation 2(2)(a), even though a person does not (voluntarily) restrict his employment, he may still become a seasonal worker against his will if in fact the "availability or extent" of his occupation "varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years". (See for example Decision R(U) 28/56.) The words on which the claimant's representative relied so strongly in regulation 2(1)(a)(iii) are part of a provision which gives a claimant an excuse for not having registered for employment. It has throughout been admitted that the claimant did register for employment, and he therefore has no need of excuses for not doing so, and the words relied on accordingly have no relevance to the present case. With regard to hardship and detriment to the fishing industry, our duty is to decide the case by applying the regulation to the facts, and we have no discretion to take into consideration such other matters. With reference to the claimant's objection to the application of the phrase seasonal worker to himself, a large number of cases come before the statutory authorities of persons who unquestionably are seasonal workers but at the same time are deserving, anxious to work, unfortunate and certainly not lazy. No doubt there are some seasonal workers, as there are others, who are lazy, but in our opinion there is no justification for using the phrase seasonal worker as a term of reproach.

8. In our judgment the approach to this matter of the insurance officer now concerned with the case is correct in all respects.

9. The accepted method of deciding whether a person is a seasonal worker as defined has been described in a number of decisions, notably Decisions R(U) 3/51, R(U) 29/51, R(U) 14/53 and R(U) 7/59; and it has been applied in countless other cases. In this case the insurance officer now concerned with it has produced a most helpful chart (on C.I.O. form No. 29A) which displays vividly the pattern of the claimant's employment during recent years. After a continuous summer period of employment from April to September 1961, there was a gap during part of September and part of October, followed by an intermittent but fairly substantial period of employment down to the middle of March 1962, followed by a gap during part of March and part of April, followed in turn by a continuous period of employment down to 3rd October 1962. The pattern of the two preceding years is very similar. Prima facie therefore the availability or extent of the claimant's occupation varied at approximately the same times in successive years. The definition of off-season in regulation 2(2)(b) makes it clear that in a

case like this, where there are normally two gaps between two periods of employment each year, the off-season is the aggregate of the two gaps. By averaging the periods of employment in the preceding three years (Decision R(U) 29/51) the claimant is found to have had an (aggregate) off-season of 45 days excluding Sundays (consisting of the two periods in paragraph 1 above), which is just more than seven weeks (regulation 2(2)(a)(i)). And the evidence shows that in none of the preceding three years did he during his aggregate off-season have as much as 12 days employment, which, being not less than one-fourth of 45 days, would have been accepted as a substantial amount of employment and would have negated any presumption that he was a seasonal worker (Decision R(U) 7/59). We can see no grounds for saying that the gaps in the employment or the reasons for them were factors abnormal to the employment (regulation 2(2)(a)(ii)), nor that the three years is an inappropriate period or one fourth an inappropriate fraction to take. Accordingly, if the matter be approached in the accepted way, in our judgment the claimant had become a seasonal worker by 28th September 1962, if not before.

10. In Decision C.U.15/63 however the Commissioner on similar materials held that nevertheless the claimant was not a seasonal worker because there was not one month in the whole period of [in that case five years, and not merely] three in which the claimant had been totally without work (paragraph 9 of the decision). It appears from the context that this meant that there had not been one calendar month. In our judgment this approach to the matter is completely novel and is inconsistent with that adopted in many Commissioner's decisions and with the terms of the regulations themselves. The normal employment for "part or parts only of a year" in the definition of a seasonal worker in regulation 2(2)(a) can be of any duration, long or short, (see regulation 2(2)(a)(i), subject only to the limitation that, if the remaining parts (that is to say the periods of normal non-employment) do not amount to more than seven weeks, the person is not treated as a seasonal worker. The periods of normal employment may be spread over the year in any manner, but provided that they recur at approximately the same time or times in successive years the person is a seasonal worker. This could happen without there being a single calendar month or a period of a month throughout which the claimant was unemployed. The test applied was therefore inconsistent with the terms of the regulation itself. Further, in paragraph 10 of Decision C.U. 15/63 the Commissioner in effect rejected the averaging process, which has been consistently used since Decision R(U) 29/51. In our judgment, whether or not month meant calendar month, Decision C.U. 15/63 proceeded on grounds completely different from those adopted in countless similar cases, and the decision was erroneous and cannot be supported.

11. It remains to consider whether the claimant satisfied the additional conditions in regulation 2(1). Admittedly he satisfied that in regulation 2(1)(a). In respect of regulation 2(1)(b) however the question referred to in paragraph 5(b) above arises.

12. Regulation 2(1)(b)(i) and (ii) each contain references to the current off-season, and it is mentioned also in regulation 2(2)(d). In Decision C.U. 15/63 the opinion was expressed that, where an off-season contains more than one part, "current off-season" means that part of the off-season which contains the day for which unemployment benefit is claimed. This view is in accordance with Decision C.U.8/54 (not reported). And incidental references to the current off-season can be found in decisions suggesting the same view (see e.g., paragraph 11 of Decision R(U) 36/56). If this view is correct, it would mean that in the present case, in respect of a claim for unemployment benefit for any day in the period from 28th September to 23rd October 1962, the question would be whether the claimant satisfied the conditions in regulation 2(1)(b) in respect of this period; "a substantial amount" of employment would mean employment of not less than one fourth (regulation 2(2)(d)) of the days from 28th September to 23rd October. Similarly, on a claim for any day in the period between 12th March and 7th April 1963, that second period would have to be considered separately from the first.

13. The insurance officer points out, however, that there are very many decisions which imply that, in cases where the off-season is made up of more periods than one, the current off-season is the whole of the aggregate off-season (as defined) which contains the day for which benefit is claimed, and there are many more decisions which show that in practice the calculation is always made on this basis (see e.g. Decisions R(U) 10/55, R(U) 26/55, R(U) 19/60 and R(U) 19/62). She submits that this view is correct.

14. In our judgment the insurance officer's contention on this point also is correct. We think that it was necessary to insert the word "current" in regulation 2(1)(b)(i) and (ii) to distinguish the off-season referred to from the past off-seasons referred to in the same paragraph. We do not think that this interpretation can be affected by any supposed difficulty in estimating the claimant's reasonable expectation of obtaining employment later in the "year" (as defined in regulation 2(2)(c)) a problem which has to be solved in many cases where the whole off-season is continuous but very long. The claimant's "year", as defined, was the period of 12 months starting in April 1962, the first date in the calendar year when he began a period of normal employment. Accordingly his relevant current off-season was as stated in paragraph 1 above.

15. It remains to consider whether the claimant satisfied regulation 2(1)(b) during that current aggregate off-season looked at as a whole. The insurance officer now concerned with the case submits that he did so, and she draws attention to the following facts established by the evidence. He needed to obtain only 12 days of employment. Owing to slight irregularities in the dates, he started with, so to speak, a credit of five days' employment consisting of normal employment which happened to fall in his off-season. He had had odd days of employment during the previous off-seasons. By 1st April 1963 he had had 12 days of employment and so had complied with regulation 2(1)(b)(i). The insurance officer submits

that he could throughout reasonably expect the amount required by regulation 2(1)(b)(ii). In our judgment this submission in favour of the claimant can be accepted. Accordingly the Seasonal Workers Regulations put no obstacle in the way of the claimant receiving unemployment benefit during any part of the relevant current off-season.

16. The result is that the claimant's appeal fails in so far as he seeks a finding that he has not become a seasonal worker, but it succeeds in that the insurance officer has established that the regulations do not prevent him from receiving the benefit during the periods concerned.

17. The claimant's appeal is dismissed in part and allowed in part.

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