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Summary of the Monthly Statistics **Employment** The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-March was 24,061,000. This was 15,000 more than in February. Changes included increases in financial, professional and scientific services, catering and hotels, construction and agriculture. The largest decrease was in 204-208 There were 405,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 13th April and 7,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 412,000 (1·8 per cent. of all employees). Between 16th March and 13th April unemployment fell by 14,000. There were decreases in most industries and services and an increase in the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed following the end of school term. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 235,000—58 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 19,000; the normal monthly seasonal decrease is about 20,000. **Unfilled Vacancies** There were 307,000 unfilled vacancies on 8th April, 10,000 more than on 11th March. 214 Overtime and Short-time In the week ended 21st March the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,029,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 23,000. Rates of Wages The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th April (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively,  $139 \cdot 1$  and  $146 \cdot 7$ , compared with  $138 \cdot 6$  and  $146 \cdot 2$  at 31st March. 220-227 **Retail Prices** The retail prices index at 14th April (January 1962 = 100) was  $106 \cdot 1$ , compared with  $105 \cdot 2$  at 17th March. The index for the food group was  $107 \cdot 4$ , compared with  $105 \cdot 8$  the previous month. 229 Stoppages of Work About 93,000 workers were involved in April in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: 230

## **Factory Accidents**

they lost about 271,000 working days.

There were 155 fatal and 61,800 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in 218-219 the first quarter of 1964.

### OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING, CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE AND IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE, JANUARY 1964

In January 1963 the Ministry of Labour instituted a new series of enquiries into the earnings and hours of adult male manual workers, analysed by occupation. The enquiries are carried out twice each year under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The results of the June 1963 enquiry, relating to engineering industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical manufacture, were published in the November 1963 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 426 to 434).

This article summarises the results of the third enquiry carried out in January 1964 which, in addition to the industries previously included, covered iron and steel manufacture. It is necessary to extend these enquiries and the Ministry will include the construction industries in the fourth enquiry to be held in June 1964. Other industries may be added after consultation with representative organisations of the industries concerned.

#### Coverage of industries included

Enquiry forms were sent in January 1964 to about 2,700 employers in Great Britain with 25 or more employees engaged in the following industries: mechanical engineering (Minimum List Headings 331 to 349 of the Standard Industrial Classification); electrical engineering (M.L.Hs. 361 and 363 to 369); marine engineering (M.L.H. 370.2); vehicle manufacture (M.L.Hs. 381 to 385); certain other metal goods industries (M.L.Hs. 391, 393 and 399); shipbuilding and ship repairing (M.L.H. 370.1); chemical manufacture (M.L.Hs. 271, 272 and 276); and for the first time to employers engaged in iron—and steel manufacture (M.L.Hs. 311 and 312). Enquiry forms were sent to all firms with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees.

Of the 2,700 enquiry forms sent out, over 2,500 were returned suitable for tabulation, analysed as follows:—

-			Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of men covered by returns
			for tabulation	tabulated
Engineering:	SELECTION OF THE PERSON OF THE	2000	TO STREET WHEN THE PARTY OF THE	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
Firms with 500 or more employ	ees		690	739,854
Firms with 100-499 employees			1,024	147,638
Firms with 25–99 employees			321	12,146
Shipbuilding:				
Firms with 500 or more employ	ees		52	55,964
Firms with 100-499 employees			41	7,095
Firms with 25–99 employees			9	377
Chemical manufacture:				
Firms with 500 or more employ	ees		61	38,520
Firms with 100-499 employees			125	14,900
Firms with 25-99 employees			28	942
Iron and steel manufacture:				
Firms with 500 or more employ	PPS		104	148,317
Firms with 100-499 employees			73	17,182
Firms with 25–99 employees	The state of		10	721
2 min - 1 min - 2 mprojecs	2787 88	350 500	1	121

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 1,156,000 adult male manual workers in the engineering industries, 74,000 in shipbuilding, 78,000 in chemical manufacture and 190,000 in iron and steel manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 15th January 1964 (8th January for iron and steel). The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries, e.g., it did not include transport workers, storemen, warehousemen or canteen workers.

Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Occupations in respect of which information was sought varied between industry and industry in order to make the results as significant as possible. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results except that in shipbuilding information about individual occupations was collected for payment-by-result workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was, however, obtained in summary form (see Table 1(c)). Employers were asked to state against each occupational heading the number of men at work in the specified pay-week; the number of hours worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; and total earnings. Employers in engineering, shipbuilding and iron and steel manufacture gave information about the amount of overtime

premium included in total earnings; employers in chemical manufacture gave information about the amount of overtime earnings. Information concerning the number of men who worked overtime was supplied by employers in shipbuilding.

#### Changes in earnings: June 1963-January 1964

For the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries it is possible to study the changes in average earnings between the June 1963 and January 1964 enquiries. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group since each enquiry related only to a specified pay-week in the month concerned and the enquiries did not relate to matched samples.

The following table relates to all establishments in all the engineering industries covered. Separate figures are given for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, details for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. In the January 1964 enquiry timeworkers numbered 595,283 in all, made up of 280,532 skilled men, 235,942 semi-skilled and 78,809 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 561,307 of whom 271,205 were skilled, 268,384 were semi-skilled and 21,718 were labourers.

All Establishments: All Engineering Industries Covered

	January	Change June 1963— January 1964			
1963	1964	Absolute	%		
	remium:				
	s. d.				
			+ 6.5		
			+ 4.7		
			+ 6.3		
338 3	357 9	+19 6	+ 5.8		
277 4	100 (	105 0			
			+ 6.7 + 9.0		
			+ 9·0 + 7·3		
			+ 7.8		
			+ 6.6		
			+ 7.0		
			+ 6.5		
			+ 6.7		
g overtime p d. 88·8 78·4 62·1 81·0 98·5 90·7 67·5 93·5 93·5 84·9 63·3 87·0	remium: d. 93·4 81·9 65·6 85·2 102·8 98·1 70·9 99·3 98·0 90·5 66·7 92·0	d. + 4.6 + 3.5 + 3.5 + 4.2 + 4.3 + 7.4 + 5.8 + 4.5 + 5.6 + 3.4 + 5.6	+ 5·2 + 4·5 + 5·6 + 5·2 + 4·4 + 8·2 + 5·0 + 6·2 + 4·8 + 6·6 + 5·7		
	s. d. 366 0 330 3 6 368 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8	366 0 389 10 330 3 345 8 263 6 280 0 338 3 357 9 377 4 402 6 350 0 381 7 277 0 297 3 360 5 388 5 371 8 396 1 340 11 364 10 266 6 283 9 349 2 372 8  g overtime premium: d. 88.8 93.4 78.4 81.9 62-1 65-6 81.0 85-2 98.5 102-8 90.7 98.1 67-5 70-9 93.5 98.0 99.3 99.3 93.5 98.0 84.9 90.5	g overtime premium:     s. d. s. d. +23 10     366 0 389 10 +23 10     330 3 345 8 +15 5     263 6 280 0 +16 6     338 3 357 9 +19 6  377 4 402 6 +25 2     350 0 381 7 +31 7     277 0 297 3 +20 3     371 8 396 1 +24 5     340 11 364 10 +23 11     266 6 283 9 +17 3     349 2 372 8 +23 6  g overtime premium:     d. d.     88 8 93 4 + 4 6     78 4 81 9 +17 3     349 10 85 2 +4 2  98 5 102 8 +4 3     90 5 6 4 3 5     89 5 99 3 5 8     93 5 99 3 5 8     93 5 99 3 5 8     93 5 99 3 5 8     84 9 90 5 5 5 6     63 3 66 7 4 3 4		

During the period under review a settlement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions provided for increases of 10s. 6d. per week of 42 hours for all skilled men, 10s. for all intermediate grades and 9s. 6d. for unskilled men. There were similar increases in a number of allied industries. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for each of the 12 categories of workers shown separately in the above table, the increases ranging from 15s. 5d. for semi-skilled timeworkers to 31s. 7d. for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for all the 12 categories of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 3·4d. to 7·4d., and the percentage increases varying between 4·4 and 8·2.

Hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns received averaged 46·0 per week in June 1963 as against 45·0 in January 1963. This upwards movement has continued, though at a slower rate, and for the January 1964 enquiry the corresponding figure was 46·3.

The first table on the next page gives similar information for all establishments in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry. In the January 1964 enquiry timeworkers numbered 17,941 in all, comprising 8,458 skilled men, 3,682 semi-skilled and 5,801 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 55,983 of whom 38,033 were skilled, 11,166 were semi-skilled and 6,784 were labourers.

All Establishments: Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing

Named values of	June	January	Change Ju Januar	
egi revo de la	1963	1964	Absolute	%
Average weekly earnings including	g overtime	oremium:	1000000	91.0 7000
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled	339 9	339 5	-04	- 0.1
Semi-skilled	278 1	278 9	+ 0 8	+ 0.2
Labourers	249 5	266 3	+16 10	+ 6.7
All timeworkers	294 9	303 4	+87	+ 2.9
Payment-by-result workers				
Skilled	350 8	367 5	+16 9	+ 4.8
Semi-skilled	274 9	293 7	+18 10	+ 6.9
Labourers	294 8	314 2	+19 6	+ 6.6
All payment-by-result workers	329 5	346 3	+16 10	+ 5.1
All skilled workers	348 10	362 4	+13 6	+ 3.9
All semi-skilled workers	275 8	289 11	+14 3	+ 5.2
A 11 1ah ayrmana	274 9	292 1	+17 4	+ 6.3
All workers covered	321 4	335 10	+14 6	+ 4.5
Average basels and the state of				
Average hourly earnings excludin Timeworkers				
Skilled	d.	d.	d.	
	75.3	78.9	+ 3.6	+ 4.8
Semi-skilled	62.3	64.5	+ 2.2	+ 3.5
Labourers	56.3	59.1	+ 2.8	+ 5.0
All timeworkers	64.8	69.5	+ 4.7	+ 7.3
Payment-by-result workers	98 3 9 / 2	16 3 TH SEP	7 7 7 7 7	
Skilled	88.6	92.1	+ 3.5	+ 4.0
Semi-skilled	67.5	69.6	+ 2.1	+ 3.1
	64.4	68.9	+ 4.5	+ 7.0
Labourers	01 2	84.8	+ 3.5	+ 4.3
All payment-by-result workers	81.3			
All payment-by-result workers	85.9	89.7	+ 3.8	+ 4.4
All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers		89·7 68·3	+ 3.8 + 2.3	+ 4.4
All payment-by-result workers	85.9			

During the period under review there was a general increase of 8s. per week of 42 hours in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry (other than Admiralty dockyards). Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for 11 of the 12 categories of workers shown separately in the above table, the increases ranging from 8d. for semi-skilled timeworkers to 19s. 6d. for payment-by-result labourers. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for all the 12 categories of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 2·1d. to 4·7d., and the percentage increases varying between 3·1 and 7·3.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in shipbuilding covered by the returns received were 46·3 in January 1964 or slightly above the corresponding figure of 46·1 for June 1963.

Information for all establishments in chemical manufacture is given in the table below. In the January 1964 enquiry timeworkers numbered 45,823 in all, consisting of 35,260 general workers and 10,563 craftsmen: payment-by-result workers totalled 31,917 of whom 24,727 were general workers and 7,190 craftsmen.

All Establishments: Chemical Manufacture

Sen con -			June	January	Change Ju Januar	ine 1963— ry 1964
			1963	1964	Absolute	%
Average weekly earni	ngs inc	ludin	g overtime	premiim:		L. Bellin
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen		:::	s. d. 324 4 370 7	s. d. 339 0 376 1	s. d. +14 8 + 5 6	+ 4·5 + 1·5
All timeworkers Payment-by-result wo	rkers		334 4	347 6	+13 2	+ 3.9
General workers Craftsmen			358 8 393 11	355 6 399 9	- 3 2 + 5 10	- 0·9 + 1·5
All payment-by-rest All general workers	ult wor	kers	366 1 337 10	365 5 345 9	$\begin{vmatrix} -0 & 8 \\ +7 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$	-0.2 + 2.3
All craftsmen			379 7	385 8	+ 6 1	+ 1.6
All workers covered		••	346 9	354 11	+ 8 2	+ 2.4
Average hourly earning	ngs exc	ludin			1	Denta
Timeworkers			d.	d.	d.	
General workers Craftsmen			78.0	79.6	+ 1.6	+ 2.1
All timeworkers	5.5		89·2 80·5	90.3	+ 1.1 + 1.4	+ 1.2
Payment-by-result wo	rkers		00.3	01.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.1
General workers	IRCIS		90.7	92.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.4
Craftsmen			100.5	102.7	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
All payment-by-rest	ult wor	kers	92.9	94.5	+ 1.6	+ 1.7
All general workers			83.1	84.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.8
All craftsmen			93.7	95.4	+ 1.7	+ 1.8
All workers covered			85.2	87.1	+ 1.9	+ 2.2

Increases in minimum wage rates of the order of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. an hour for most adult male workers in the chemical industries covered by the enquiry came into effect either just before or during the period under review. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for seven of the nine categories of workers shewn separately in the above table, the increases ranging from 5s. 6d. for craftsmen on timework to 14s. 8d. for general workers on timework. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for all the nine categories of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 1·1d. to 2·2d., and the percentage increases varying between 1·2 and 2·2.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were  $47\cdot0$  in both June 1963 and January 1964 though there were slight compensions.

sating differences between the two dates for particular classes of labour.

Index of Earnings: All Establishments Covered

anticipus (molturo)		ige weekly	earnings ne premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
Summary	indu (Jan	eering stries uary =100)	Ship- building (June 1963=100)	indu (Jar	neering stries nuary = 100)	Ship- building (June 1963=100)			
3 63   3-97 ]	June 1963	January 1964	January 1964	June 1963	January 1964	January 1964			
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	103·3 104·3 103·8 103·8	110·0 109·2 110·3 109·8	99·9 100·2 106·7 102·9	101·0 101·6 101·6 101·3	106·3 106·1 107·4 106·5	104·8 103·5 105·0 107·3			
Skilled	104·2 105·6 104·2	111·1 115·1 111·8	104·8 106·9 106·6	101·9 102·1 102·4	106·3 110·5 107·6	104·0 103·1 107·0			
result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled	104·8 103·7	113·0 110·6	105·1 103·9	102·0 101·5	108·3 106·4	104·3 104·4			
workers All labourers All workers covered	105·0 103·9 104·3	112·4 110·6 111·3	105·2 106·3 104·5	101·9 101·8 101·6	108·6 107·2 107·5	103·5 105·9 105·1			
Summary	3.2	1 00 7 100	Chemicals (June 1963=100) January 1964	(N)	- h	Chemicals (June 1963=100) January 1964			
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	200 E		104·5 101·5 103·9	ON THE REAL PROPERTY.	=	102·1 101·2 101·7			
General workers Craftsmen	=	=	99·1 101·5	=	=	101·4 102·2			
All payment-by- result workers All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	10000000000000000000000000000000000000		99·8 102·3 101·6 102·4		=	101·7 101·8 101·8 102·2			

#### Definitions

Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings-by-occupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. These covered weekly earnings and hours worked, overtime premium, timeworkers and payment-by-result workers and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. It should be pointed out in this connection that the figures of average weekly earnings, excluding overtime premium, relate to actual hours worked and not to normal weekly hours of work.

The definitions already given referred to the engineering industries but they also apply to shipbuilding, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture with the following additional points:—

- 1. In shipbuilding (a) weekly hours include overtime and/or Sunday hours, and Sunday allowances over and above normal payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium; (b) contract and lieu workers are included under "payment-by-result".
- 2. In chemical manufacture (a) craftsmen's labourers are included among general labourers; (b) overtime premium has been calculated by the Ministry from the information supplied by employers.
- 3. In iron and steel manufacture (a) lieu workers are included under "payment-by-result"; (b) service workers include all adult male manual workers other than process and maintenance workers, excluding labourers.



	A	verag	e weekly	Average	FREAT	Averag	e hourly
And the state of t	ove	rtime	excluding overtime premium	including	Average hours of overtime worked	including overtime premium	overtin
(a) A	ALL EN	IGIN	EERING ]	Industr	ies Covi	ERED*	
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	389 345 280	10 8	s. d. 366 11 323 2 260 7	47·1 47·3 47·7	6·3 6·9 7·4	d. 99·2 87·6 70·5	d. 93·4 81·9 65·6
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	402 381 297	7	388 1 368 7 279 11	45·3 45·1 47·4	4·6 4·7 6·8	106·6 101·6 75·3	102·8 98·1 70·9
(b) SUMMARY I			ular En			USTRY C	ROUPS
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled	312	10	347 7 289 6	47·5 48·2	6·5 7·5	93.8	87·9 72·1
Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	385 372 285	11	249 6 370 5 356 6 268 2	47·6 45·7 46·2 47·4	7·3 4·9 5·5 6·7	67·7 101·3 96·7 72·3	62·9 97·2 92·6 68·0
1000			ectrical e	6-187	10 PER 1		
Timeworkers†	276		355 5	46.8.		06.7	01.2
Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled	312	6	355 5 292 9 250 8	47.6 47.1 45.0	5·8 6·6 6·9	96·7 78·7 68·3	91·2 73·9 63·8
Semi-skilled Labourers	347	1 3	333 2 289 8	45·2 46·7	4·9 7·0	92.1 78.7	88·4 74·5
9-100	(iii) M	Ioto	r vehicle	manufa	cturing	All Parties	
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	452 405 326	10	427 11 381 8 306 1	46·5 46·0 47·6	6·5 6·3 7·4	116·8 105·9 82·3	110·3 99·6 77·2
P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	451 437 322	4 9 8	442 8 430 4 308 10	44·1 43·0 47·3	3·1 3·0 6·0	122·7 122·3 81·8	120·3 120·2 78·3
(iv)	Aircra	ıft n	anufacti	uring and	d repairi	ng	la di
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	413 334 289		394 5 314 1 269 7	46·2 48·0 48·7	5·4 7·2 7·8	107·4 83·7 71·4	102·5 78·6 66·5
P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	421 350 290		404 10 335 9 270 8	45·6 45·8 47·6	5·0 5·2 7·2	110·9 91·9 73·4	106·6 88·0 68·3
(c)	SHIPBU	ILDI	NG AND	SHIP R	EPAIRING	G*	
	339 278 266	5 9 3	311 3 256 8 240 1	47·4 47·8 48·7	6·3 6·8 7·6	86·0 70·0 65·6	78·9 64·5 59·1
P-B-R workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled	367 293 314	7	345 1 270 6 281 3	45·0 46·6 49·0	5·3 6·9 9·6	98·0 75·6 76·9	92·1 69·6 68·9
-tarcayac a	(d) C	CHEM	IICAL M	ANUFAC	TURE*	12/12	Trans.
	339	0 1	322 4 352 11	48·6 46·9	7·8 6·5	83·6 96·2	79·6 90·3
P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen	355	6 9	346 6 384 5	45·2 44·9	4·7 4·6	94·4 106·9	92·0 102·7
na stole o	e) Iron	AN	D STEEL	Manui	FACTURE	*	1520
Timeworkers Process workers Maintenance workers (skilled Maintenance		8	332 3 367 0	47·0 48·6	5·7 7·5	90·0 98·5	84·8 90·6
workers (semi-skilled)§ Service workers§ Labourers		11 4 7	316 1 313 0 271 0	48·0 47·4 47·6	7·6 6·1 7·1	85·3 84·5 74·6	79·0 79·2 68·4
P-B-R workers† Process workers§ Maintenance workers (skilled		9	383 8 396 10	45·3 45·8	4·3 5·3	105·7 110·4	101·7 104·0
Maintenance workers	. 380	1	358 5	46.2	5.1	98.7	93.1

<sup>\*</sup> Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—
All engineering industries covered: 331–349; 361; 363–369; 370·2; 381–385; 391; 393; 399.
Mechanical engineering: 331–349.
Electrical engineering: 361; 363–369.
Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381–382.
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370·1.
Chemical manufacture: 271–272; 276.
Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.
† Includes lieu workers.
‡ Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
§ Excludes labourers.

TABLE 2(a).—RE	GIONAL ANA	ALYSIS—ALL
ENGINEÈRING		

			ge weekly nings	Average hours	Average		e hourly nings
4.74		overtime	excluding overtime premium	including	hours of overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium
11211		Londo	n and So	outh Eas	tern		
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	::	8. d. 389 6 367 6 290 3	s. <b>d.</b> 366 3 344 4 270 4	46·8 46·0 47·6	6·1 6·5 7·3	d. 99·9 95·8 73·1	d. 94·0 89·7 68·1
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	:	414 3 350 10 303 5	400 3 335 11 288 9	45·7 45·5 46·4	4·4 4·9 5·9	108·7 92·6 78·5	105·0 88·7 74·7
-		East	tern and	Souther	n	processor and	
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled		409 1 378 10 316 7 402 5	383 7 353 5 294 7 385 11	48·0 47·7 48·1 46·2	7·2 7·0 7·9	102·3 95·4 78·9	95·9 89·0 73·5
Semi-skilled Labourers		419 10 309 3	408 11 294 4	44·7 47·3	4·1 6·6	112·8 78·5	109.8
			South W	estern			CONTRACTOR
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	::	382 1 324 11 267 10	359 7 304 7 249 9	47·4 47·8 47·6	6·0 7·0 7·1	96·8 81·5 67·5	91·1 76·4 63·0
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		383 1 364 5 266 3	364 9 350 3 255 9	46·1 45·2 46·2	5·3 4·7 5·5	99·7 96·8 69·2	94·9 93·0 66·5
off the rest is		na and	Midla	nds			
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	nuv viin	410 7 339 0 280 9	389 11 317 0 262 1	46·6 47·6 47·5	6·0 7·2 7·4	105·6 85·4 70·9	100·3 79·9 66·2
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		439 10 428 3 320 4	428 5 417 8 304 7	44·3 44·0 46·8	3·8 4·0 6·6	119·2 116·7 82·1	116·1 113·8 78·1
PRESTRUCTION		Yorksh	hire and	Lincolns	hire		-20174
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers		359 11 310 3 261 9	335 9 288 8 243 7	47·9 48·0 47·6	7·1 7·5 7·3	90·1 77·5 66·0	84·0 72·1 61·4
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		370 7 345 5 272 6	355 3 330 9 257 1	45·9 46·4 46·7	5·3 5·6 6·5	96·8 89·4 70·0	92·8 85·6 66·0
100 mm m		1	North W	estern			
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers		369 0 318 5 259 2	347 7 298 6 242 0	47·3 47·4 47·3	6·4 6·9 7·0	93·6 80·6 65·8	88·2 75·6 61·4
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		370 1 329 2 280 7	355 9 314 10 264 4	45·5 45·9 47·2	4·8 5·3 6·5	97·6 86·0 71·4	93·8 82·2 67·2
			Northe	ern		201-11-1800 27-12-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-	CORP. CAL.
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers	:::	366 6 313 1 272 10	342 0 284 4 248 10	47·7 49·4 48·8	6·8 8·5 8·8	92·1 76·1 67·1	86·0 69·1 61·2
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		393 7 340 11 297 2	374 2 322 0 270 10	46·0 46·8 49·4	5·2 6·2 8·7	102·6 87·5 72·2	97·5 82·6 65·8
			Scotla	nd	100 PM	10-27 (12-3) 10-27 (12-3)	
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		362 5 326 7 276 8	337 8 307 11 255 4	46·9 46·8 48·1	6·1 5·6 7·3	92·7 83·8 69·0	86·4 79·0 63·7
P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		384 1 344 8 296 8	366 5 328 6 276 11	45·9 45·7 48·4	4·9 5·0 7·0	100·4 90·5 73·5	95·8 86·2 68·6
THE RESERVED TO			Wale	's			Toronto.
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers		377 11 341 11 279 9	353 1 313 7 263 6	47·0 51·2 46·9	5·8 9·4 6·7	96·6 80·2 71·5	90·2 73·5 67·4
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		375 2 353 5 318 4	361 5 338 10 293 0	43·9 44·2 48·4	3·8 4·6 8·9	102·5 96·0 78·9	98·7 92·0 72·6
	_			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN

<sup>\*†</sup> See footnotes under previous column.

## TABLE 2(b). — REGIONAL ANALYSIS — TABLE 2(c).— REGIONAL ANALYSIS—

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964

SHIPBUI	LDING	G AND	SHIP	REPA	IRINC		CHE		L MA				
actions of separate same services of separat	including	e weekly nings gexcluding	including	hours of overtime	including overtime	ge hourly nings	Applications of the Markett Sec.	including overtime	e weekly ings	including	hours of overtime	including overtime	overtim
2-08   3-38	1	n premium	Access of		premium	premium	The second secon		premium  n and So	1000 0	The second secon	premium	premiur
Timeworkers Skilled	s. d. 362 4 262 4 352 1 433 8 330 0 394 2	s. d. 309 11 245 10 282 6 377 9 294 1 338 8	51·5 45·4 55·3 51·0 49·6 54·2	10·4 4·4 14·3 10·0 8·4 11·4	d. 84·5 69·3 76·3 102·1 79·8 87·3	d. 72·3 65·0 61·2 88·9 71·1 75·0	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen	s. d. 344 4 380 0 390 6 380 9	s. d. 321 4 357 10 380 0 359 7	48·5 47·7 48·1 47·5	8·4 7·1 8·6 6·0	d. 85·1 95·6 97·4 96·1	d. 79·5 90·0 94·8 90·8
1 25 1 28 1 1 1 28 1 1 1 28 1 1 1 1	Eas	stern and	Souther	n§	Suran Sura Suran Sura Suran Suran Suran Suran Suran Suran Suran Suran Sura Suran Suran Suran Suran Suran Sura Suran Sura Sura Sura Suran S	Service v	3 18 1150	Easi	tern and	Souther	n		
Timeworkers Skilled	333 4 269 6 272 3 405 5 347 4	318 8 250 2 244 6 375 3 314 2	45·4 48·4 50·8 49·1 51·1	4·4 6·6 10·6 8·4 10·3	88·1 66·8 64·3 99·2 81·6	84·2 62·0 57·7 91·8 73·8	Timeworkers† General workers	326 8 397 8 344 9 368 8	312 4 367 8 308 11 354 5	47·8 48·6 49·2 42·9	7·4 8·0 9·3 1·1	81·9 98·3 84·1 103·1	78·4 90·8 75·3 99·1
Labourers		South We	astorns	105	tribulina transcom	Service	86.2 82.9 0 84.2 79.6	3	South We	estern	350	Subs. Continue Continue Continue	medille mores inne service
Timeworkers Skilled	318 1 283 4 280 1 363 9 313 8	302 11 262 9 257 3 337 0 284 2	45·2 48·3 47·9 44·0	3·8 6·6 6·9	84·5 70·4 70·2	80·5 65·2 64·5	Timeworkers† General workers	376 1 404 2 399 6 434 1	370 0 389 9 372 8 401 4	53·1 47·9 51·5 48·8	12·0 6·2 10·1 9·4	84·9 101·2 93·0 106·7	83·6 97·6 86·8 98·7
Labourers	1315	204 2	47.8	9.6	78.8	71.4	The state of the s		Midlar	ıds§			
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers. P-B-R workers‡	352 11 261 6 275 6	326 3 248 9 250 6	47.8 44.2 48.0	6·3 4·2 7·5	88·5 71·0 68·9	81·9 67·6 62·7	Timeworkers† General workers	342 2 357 0 334 11	327 5 333 7 327 5	48·0 46·2 44·4	7·9 5·9 3·1	85·5 92·7 90·4	81·9 86·6 88·5
Skilled	374 5 268 3 279 10	362 7 258 9 268 1	44·3 44·6 46·8	4·5 5·4 6·5	101·3 72·3 71·7	98·1 69·7 68·7	A PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO	Yorksi	hire and	Lincolns	hire	1900	Truckers
Timeworkers Skilled	329 10 326 1 245 3 374 5 294 7 329 8	North W 313 7 292 3 226 9 350 3 268 6 299 2	44·1 50·8 45·9 45·3 46·0 48·8	5·0 9·1 5·8 6·0 7·2 10·0	89·8 77·0 64·1 99·1 76·9 81·0	85·4 69·0 59·3 92·7 70·1 73·5	Timeworkers† General workers	318 5 357 3 368 8 387 1	299 6 333 7 354 4 374 3	49·7 47·8 45·0 44·7	8·9 7·3 6·2 4·8	76·9 89·6 98·3 104·0	72·3 83·7 94·5 100·5
Files I construct the second		North	ern	NAME	E IN	ALE IN	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen P-B-R workers	349 1 371 11	331 11 348 4	49·6 46·3	8·1 6·1	84·5 96·4	80·3 90·3
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers.	268 5 272 5 250 4 355 5 282 6 253 8	259 2 246 3 229 7 339 3 260 11 238 2	40·4 48·4 48·9 43·3 45·9 44·7	2·5 8·2 6·6 3·7 6·5 5·1	79·7 67·6 61·6 98·5 73·8 68·2	76·9 61·1 56·5 94·0 68·2 64·0	General workers	348 2 405 2	338 11   386 5	45·6 45·3	4.6 5.4	91.6	89.2
anakaning property	Park I	Scotla	and and	ENTONE RES	erana loss	Action of the control	General workers Craftsmen	307 1 380 6 356 1 400 10	296 1 361 6 353 2 390 7	47·1 46·3 43·6 43·9	5·3 6·2 2·7 3·5	78·2 98·6 97·9 109·6	75·4 93·7 97·2 106·8
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	334 9 256 6 254 0	303 11 238 0 229 4	48·4 45·7 48·8	6·4 5·1 7·0	83·1 67·4 62·3	75·4 62·5 56·3	47.1 60. 94	11 945	Scotla	nd	CONT. NA	Dr. Belli	del costa costa del fosmo
P-B-R workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	349 9 272 9 237 9	331 5 255 7 221 9	44·3 45·4 44·4	4·2 4·9 5·0	94·7 72·0 64·3	89·7 67·5 60·0	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen	327 1 373 3 342 11 375 2	313 8 353 3 339 7 348 8	48·0 45·6 43·1 46·4	7·4 5·1 3·4 4·8	81·8 98·3 95·5 97·0	78·4 93·0 94·5 90·2
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled	440 3	Wale 346 9	58·1	18.0	90.9	71.6	The sale lives	1 20	Wale	s§	control of		A TOTAL
Labourers P-B-R workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	240 0 278 8 —	233 7 265 9	39·3 38·2 	2·5 2·0 —	73·4 87·6	71·4 83·5	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen	369 9 404 0	356 0 383 4	47·2 46·6	5·9 5·5 —	93·9 104·0	90·5 98·7

<sup>\*† ‡</sup> See footnotes under Table 1.

<sup>§</sup> Where no figure is given it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

#### TABLE 2(d).—REGIONAL ANALYSIS—IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE\*

		e weekly nings	Average hours	Average	Average	hourly ings		Average earn		Average hours	Average	Average earn	
The state of the s	overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually	hours of overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	gettelen gettelen	overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including	hours of overtime worked	including overtime premium	overtime
esmistratic peninsures 1	B/School	Midla	nds				(amenaton dance)	12/19	North	ern			
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	Timenalana	s. d.	s. d.	Water Street		d.	d.
Process workers‡	344 9	330 7	45.8	4.6	90.3	86.6	Timeworkers Process workers‡	353 2	326 5	48.9	8.6	86.6	80.1
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	400 0	362 9	50.5	9.7	95·1	86.3	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	375 6	342 5	50.2	8.6	89.8	81.9
workers (semi-skilled)‡	347 5	320 1	49.2	9.7	84.8	78 · 1	workers (semi-skilled)‡	341 7	289 0	52.3	12.2	78.3	66.3
Service workers‡	335 4	309 8	50.5	9.2	79.7	73.6	Service workers‡	307 7	291 0	46.2	4.1	79.9	75.6
LabourersP-B-R workers†	279 8	261 10	47.1	6.3	71.2	66.7	Labourers P-B-R workers†	294 3	266 0	48.6	7.4	72.6	65.6
Process workers‡	389 6	372 9	45.5	4.9	102.6	98.2	Process workers:	366 5	353 2	45.0	3.2	97.6	94.1
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	420 1	388 7	46.8	6.7	107.7	99.6	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	389 8	364 7	46.3	5.4	101.0	94.5
workers (semi-skilled)‡	363 0	333 7	47.3	7.0	92.1	84.6	workers (semi-skilled)‡	349 10	324 0	47.2	6.1	88.9	82.3
Service workers‡ Labourers	362 9 308 1	341 0 290 5	47·0 48·0	6.7	92·6 77·0	87·0 72·6	Service workers‡ Labourers	315 3 328 8	301 6 302 5	45.5	3.6	83·1 82·6	79·5 76·0
- 16 iro ( e-15 ) )	Yorksh	hire and	Lincolns	hire	. confront	10(2007)	P-02-96-1-0-03 1		Scotla	and§		30.8	
Timeworkers		-05-14	002	100	and the same	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	Timeworkers						
Process workers‡ Maintenance	369 6	348 1	48.0	8.2	92.4	87.0	Process workers‡ Maintenance	274 5	250 0	48.2	7.0	68.3	62.2
workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	385 10	364 4	46.4	6.0	99.9	94.3	workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	299 3	278 2	46.3	4.7	77.5	72.0
(semi-skilled)‡	350 8	329 8	47.7	7.3	88.2	82.9	(semi-skilled)‡			-	-	-	-
Service workers‡ Labourers	336 9 278 6	318 5 260 5	48.0	6.0	84.2	79.6	Service workers‡ Labourers	261 2 232 5	247 3 217 1	45.4	3.2	69.0	65.4
P-B-R workers†					1097303	393111111111111111111111111111111111111	P-B-R workers†				1000	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	00 1
Process workers‡ Maintenance	405 2	389 3	45.8	5.3	106.2	102.0	Process workers‡ Maintenance	353 8	334 6	45.6	5.0	93.1	88 · 1
workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	417 10	388 1	46.7	7.0	107.3	99.6	workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	391 11	357 7	47.4	7.4	99.3	90.6
(semi-skilled)‡	360 11	334 8	47.5	7.3	91.2	84.6	(semi-skilled)‡	335 9	299 6	48.9	8.7	82.5	73.6
Service workers‡ Labourers	355 5 313 11	334 8 294 4	46·9 46·0	6·7 7·1	90.9	85·6 76·7	Service workers‡ Labourers	344 5 308 7	324 4 280 1	46.8	5·9 7·5	88·3 78·0	83.2
Language		North W	estern§				Tana and the same of the same		Wal	es			
Timeworkers Process workers‡	319 1	310 2	43.9	1.5	87.2	84.7	Timeworkers Process workers‡	360 5	338 5	46.4	4.1	93.2	87.6
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	-	_	12	-	-	THE PARTY	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	438 0	394 4	49.9	7.1	105.3	94.8
workers (semi-skilled)‡					1	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	workers	215 0	291 0	46.2	5.8	82.0	75.5
Service workers‡			_	_			(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡	315 8 345 9	321 6	45.7	5.3	90.9	84.5
Labourers P-B-R workers†	318 10	301 1	46.2	4.8	82.9	78.2	Labourers P-B-R workers†	310 6	274 9	48.5	9.6	76.7	67.9
Process workerst	424 1	407 5	44.4	3.5	114.7	110.2	Process workers‡	455 0	447 4	43.8	1.5	124.6	122.5
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	481 4	470 3	44.0	2.9	131.2	128 · 1	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	440 10	424 4	43.9	2.8	120-4	115.9
workers (semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡	375 3 356 5 287 3	364 4 346 8 277 8	44·3 44·5 44·4	3·0 3·2 3·3	101·8 96·0 77·7	98·8 93·4 75·1	workers (semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	418 7 400 8 322 3	399 5 387 3 308 11	45·4 44·8 45·0	3·5 3·0 3·6	110·6 107·4 85·9	105·6 103·8 82·3

\*† See footnotes under Table 1.

‡ Excludes labourers.

§ Where no figure is given it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

### NUMBERS OF ADULT MALE MANUAL WORKERS COVERED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE THIRD PAY-WEEK IN JANUARY 1964 TABLE 3.—GREAT BRITAIN—ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED

		Tir	neworkers	(including	lieu worl	kers)	Payment-by-result workers							
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years		ge weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		ge hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average hours	Average hours of		e hourly nings
	and over) covered by the survey	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked including	overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	by the	including	excluding overtime premium	worked	overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premiun
1 2 12 14 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8-1# 00-8# //		10 PM		(a)	All en	gineering	industri	es cover	ed	211			
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	45,957	s. d.	s. d.	47·1	6.0	d. 94·2	d. 89·2	69,797	s. d.	s. d.	45.5	4.8	d.	d.
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	32,881	373 9	353 7	46.4	5.6	96.7	91.5	72,452	397 6	383 2	45.3	4.5	105.3	101.5
rate	8,141 35,847	306 6 423 1	291 4 403 3	45·6 46·1	5·1 5·3	80·6 110·1	76·6 105·0	61,309 9,621	363 6 408 7	352 4 395 5	44·3 45·4	4·0 4·1	98·5 107·9	95·5 104·4
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	18,278	421 10	385 10	49.8	9.2	101.6	92.9	4,133	413 9	384 3	49.2	8.5	100.9	93.7
tricians	12,123	419 8	382 1	49.3	9.4	102 · 1	93.0	2,964	421 4	391 2	49.3	8.3	102.5	95.1
classes	13,769 3,513 7,577	406 9 401 0 373 5	374 4 382 2 353 11	48·4 46·1 46·7	8·1 5·1 5·6	100·8 104·4 96·0	92·7 99·5 91·0	2,722 2,697 14,989	398 4 380 2 416 9	372 11 369 4 405 2	48·3 44·8 44·4	7·1 3·6 4·1	98·9 101·7 112·5	92·6 98·8 109·4
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	1,593 4,245 104,749	332 2 341 5 384 8	317 9 320 8 363 3	45·1 47·1 47·0	4·7 6·1 6·1	88·4 87·1 98·3	84·6 81·8 92·8	5,228 9,533 77,069	380 0 384 5 413 11	371 10 368 11 400 3	43·7 44·9 45·1	2·9 4·4 4·4	104·4 102·8 110·2	102·2 98·6 106·5
All other adult semi-skilled grades	227,801 78,809	347 1 280 0	324 3 260 7	47·4 47·7	7·0 7·4	87·9 70·5	82·1 65·6	207,075 21,718	386 11 297 3	373 4 279 11	45·3 47·4	4·9 6·8	102·5 75·3	98·9 70·9

|| Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—
All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370·2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

Table 3.—Great Britain—All Industries Covered—(continued)

		1111	neworkers	(merading	, neu work	LCIS				rayment	-by-result	WOLKELS		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime		including overtime	e hourly lings excluding overtime premium	by the	including	e weekly ings  excluding overtime	Average hours actually worked including overtime	overtime	Averag earr including overtime premium	excludi
	Survey	promium	*********	sign la	omo(63)	preman	premium	survey	premium	premium			premain	premi
the course of th	0.25237		P AT	11535	(b	) Shipbi	iilding a	nd ship i	repairing	*†	otto	eracit cost	han bear	li soni triligo i tasto
aters elders cher boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc.) ipwrights iners umbers ectricians tters urners	for	timewor d semi-ski	kers in sh	ipbuildingers and la	g. Figure	not obtair s for skil on time wo	led	3,847 5,250 4,803 5,474 4,213 2,126 2,570 4,168 593	s. d. 382 5 404 11 393 8 341 7 335 1 341 0 384 1 366 10 362 8	s. d. 365 6 387 2 365 9 323 1 315 5 318 1 347 1 339 3 335 3	43·6 42·8 45·2 44·6 46·0 45·5 48·8 46·0 46·6	3·6 3·7 5·8 4·8 5·0 5·8 9·3 6·8 6·1	d. 105·2 113·5 104·5 91·9 87·4 89·9 94·5 95·7 93·4	d. 100 - 5 108 - 6 97 - 1 86 - 6 82 - 3 83 - 6 88 - 5 88 - 6 88 - 6
						(c) Cho	emical n	nanufacti	ure*					
eneral workers engaged in		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
production Day workers Continuous 3-shift workers Non-continuous 3-shift workers 2-shift workers Others including night workers	17,413 12,260 2,293 2,403 891	299 8 382 11 365 9 374 4 337 5	279 9 371 3 344 8 352 2 312 0	48·3 47·2 51·5 55·9 49·6	7·7 6·3 11·1 12·9 8·8	74·5 97·4 85·2 80·3 81·6	69·5 94·4 80·3 75·6	7,503 12,633 3,210 958 423	325 5 361 5 390 9 407 6	310 10 357 11 373 9 379 4 308 4	46·4 43·3 48·0 50·7 45·8	5·8 2·9 7·4 9·3 5·6	84·1 100·1 97·7 96·4 85·5	93 · 89 · 80 · 80 · 80 · 80 · 80 · 80 · 80
raftsmen Fitters Other engineering craftsmen Electricians Building craftsmen	5,024 2,637 1,468 1,434	376 4 381 5 394 1 347 3	351 11 359 7 370 3 328 7	47·2 46·4 47·7 46·1	7·0 6·0 6·6 5·3	95·6 98·6 99·2 90·4	89·5 93·0 93·1 85·5	3,332 2,087 956 815	407 2 388 8 415 4 379 7	391 11 373 1 401 9 362 9	45·2 44·7 45·1 43·9	5·0 4·4 4·4 3·9	108·1 104·4 110·5 103·8	104· 100· 106· 99·
	5-5005 5-6005					(d) Iron	and ste	el manuj	facture*‡	DOMENTO DOMENT				
	1 100													
ocess workers excluding labourers	2 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	s. d.	s. d.	EDA FRE 1- ON SPATE	1.00	d.	d.	7-CA	s. d.	s. d.	CONTROL OF	Laber of the second	d.	d.
labourers Blast furnaces and sintering plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces) Steel melting furnaces and ancillary processes (exc.	1,301	s. d.	s. d.	43.6	2.8	d.	d. 90·1	6,440	s. d.	s. d.	41.8	1.3	d.	TO BE OF
labourers Blast furnaces and sintering plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces) Steel melting furnaces and ancillary processes (exc. melting for mfr. of steel castings) Rolling mills and ancillary processes (exc. wrought iron, sheet and tinplate	1,301		0 300	43.6	2.8			6,440		E SEE I	41.8	1.3		104
labourers Blast furnaces and sintering plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces) Steel melting furnaces and ancillary processes (exc. melting for mfr. of steel castings) Rolling mills and ancillary processes (exc. wrought iron, sheet and tinplate rolling but inc. bright steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot con- tinuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling,		337 0	326 11			92.8	90·1		368 10	364 7			105·9	d. 104· 111· 102·
labourers Blast furnaces and sintering plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces) Steel melting furnaces and ancillary processes (exc. melting for mfr. of steel castings) Rolling mills and ancillary processes (exc. wrought iron, sheet and tinplate rolling but inc. bright steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finishing processes)	837	337 0 367 3	326 11 350 4	45.7	6.3	92.8	90·1	15,169	368 10 412 1	364 7 403 11	43.4	2.3	105.9	104· 111· 102·
labourers Blast furnaces and sintering plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces) Steel melting furnaces and ancillary processes (exc. melting for mfr. of steel castings) Rolling mills and ancillary processes (exc. wrought iron, sheet and tinplate rolling but inc. bright steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot con- tinuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finish- ing processes) Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges) Steel foundries and ancillary processes (inc.	3,511 1,409 —	337 0 367 3 376 11 338 3 — 387 0	326 11 350 4 346 1 321 11 — 374 1	45·7 48·3 48·9 — 45·6	6·3 6·2 —	92·8 96·4 93·7 83·1	90·1 92·0 86·0 79·0 —	15,169 29,501 8,936 2,119 2,755	368 10 412 1 407 1 444 10 435 7 380 2	364 7 403 11 390 5 429 11 434 8 355 5	43·4 45·9 45·4 42·4 48·4	2·3 4·4 4·0 0·2 8·6	105·9 113·9 106·3 117·7 123·3 94·2	104· 111· 102· 113· 123· 88·
labourers Blast furnaces and sintering plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces) Steel melting furnaces and ancillary processes (exc. melting for mfr. of steel castings) Rolling mills and ancillary processes (exc. wrought iron, sheet and tinplate rolling but inc. bright steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finishing processes) Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges) Steel foundries and ancillary processes (inc. steel melting for mfr. of steel castings) Steel tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture caintenance workers excluding labourers	3,511 1,409 — 566 1,192 2,932	337 0 367 3 376 11 338 3 - 387 0 370 8 322 2	326 11 350 4 346 1 321 11 — 374 1 343 3 307 9	45·7 48·3 48·9 — 45·6 48·8 46·2	4·4 6·3 6·2 — 7·0 9·7 4·7	92·8 96·4 93·7 83·1 — 101·8 91·1 83·7	90·1 92·0 86·0 79·0 — 98·4 84·4 80·0	29,501 8,936 2,119 2,755 7,839 12,734	368 10 412 1 407 1 444 10 435 7 380 2 376 10 357 10	364 7 403 11 390 5 429 11 434 8 355 5 358 1 334 4	43·4 45·9 45·4 42·4 48·4 45·8 47·0	2·3  4·4  4·0  0·2  8·6  5·5  6·8	105·9 113·9 106·3 117·7 123·3 94·2 98·7 91·4	104- 111- 102- 113- 123- 88- 93- 85
labourers Blast furnaces and sintering plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces) Steel melting furnaces and ancillary processes (exc. melting for mfr. of steel castings) Rolling mills and ancillary processes (exc. wrought iron, sheet and tinplate rolling but inc. bright steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finishing processes) Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges) Steel foundries and ancillary processes (inc. steel melting for mfr. of steel castings) Steel tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture Laintenance workers ex-	3,511 1,409 - 566 1,192 2,932 2,161 1,007 1,115 447	337 0 367 3 376 11 338 3  387 0 370 8	326 11 350 4 346 1 321 11 — 374 1 343 3	45·7 48·3 48·9 — 45·6 48·8	4·4 6·3 6·2 — 7·0	92·8 96·4 93·7 83·1 — 101·8	90·1 92·0 86·0 79·0 — 98·4	15,169 29,501 8,936 2,119 2,755 7,839	368 10 412 1 407 1 444 10 435 7 380 2 376 10	364 7 403 11 390 5 429 11 434 8 355 5 358 1	43·4 45·9 45·4 42·4 48·4	2·3 4·4 4·0 0·2 8·6 5·5	105·9 113·9 106·3 117·7 123·3 94·2 98·7	104- 111- 102- 113 123 88

\* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—

Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370·1; Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276; Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.
† Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
‡ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

#### TABLE 4.—SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRY GROUPS

		Tin	neworkers	(including	g lieu wor	kers)				Paymen	t-by-resul	t workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average hours	Average		e hourly
Classes of workers	and over) covered by the survey	overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked including	overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the	overtime	excluding overtime premium	overtime		overtime	excluding overtime premium
making prepared and and and and and and and and and an			Alaton Wil	THE STATE OF	20.0	(a) M	(echanica	al engine	ering*	AND STATE OF	TOTAL S		-	94-W-
								1						
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-ance)	22,583	s. d.	s. d.	47.0	5.9	d. 89·0	d. 84·1	26,211	s. d.	s. d.	45.9	5.0	d. 98·5	d.
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	22,505	310	1323	470		05 0	04.1	20,211	370 3	301 1	43.9	3.0	96.3	94.3
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	19,677	361 7	340 0	46.8	6.0	92.7	87.2	36,244	383 3	368 4	45.5	4.7	101 · 1	97.2
rate	5,183 12,157	310 4 410 1	292 6 387 3	46·2 46·9	5.8	80·6 105·0	75·9 99·2	26,956 3,388	344 8 396 10	331 2 381 9	45·2 45·8	4·6 4·7	91·4 103·9	87·8 100·0
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	6,305	404 9	369 5 379 6	50.3	9.4	96.6	88·2 89·7	1,902	391 7 405 2	364 6 376 5	48.6	7.7	96.7	90.0
Other skilled maintenance classes	4,267 1,713	358 9 367 0	333 7 350 10	47·3 45·8	6.8	91·0 96·1	84·6 91·9	1,222	385 8 366 6	360 4	47·9 44·6	6.9	96·7 98·5	90.3
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	2,869	369 5 320 0	351 3 308 10	47.3	5.8	93.7	89.1	4,718 3,197	389 1 371 3	356 2 373 1 364 3	46.4	5.9	100.5	96.4
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	3,211 37,239	346 3 371 3	323 8 347 0	47·6 47·7	6.5	87·4 93·4	81·7 87·3	6,390 21,670	389 8 400 5	373 10 384 5	44·9 45·9	2·3 4·4 5·1	104·0 104·7	100·9 99·8 100·5
grades Labourers	67,674 29,635	312 7 268 6	289 3 249 6	48·3 47·6	7·7 7·3	77·6 67·7	71·8 62·9	59,227 8,969	384 6 285 3	368 0 268 2	46·6 47·4	5·9 6·7	99·0 72·3	94·8 68·0
J. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.						.6			8.0			-		
	10000 10000					(b) E	lectrical	engineer	ring*†					
Fitters (skilled—other than	100	s. d.	s. d.	BEN -	1-08°	d.	d.	G-88	s. d.	s. d.	E08.5.	Jangan B	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	6,594	373 2	353 3	46.9	5.8	95.4	90.3	9,831	377 2	365 6	44.6	3.8	101.5	98.3
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	1 12 1		9 ESF	710 de la	1-68	3.80		4-65	1 1 0250	8734 SE	1887	-energy	E 25 (45 (45 (45 (45 (45 (45 (45 (45 (45 (4	
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	3,835	364 1 294 11	345 8 283 3	45.9	4.8	95.1	90.3	9,345	390 1 336 6	377 10 327 2	44.8	3.9	104.5	101.3
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	6,971	411 2	394 0 375 10	45.3	4·4 8·6	109.0	91.5	1,774	417 10	404 8 399 3	45.3	9.4	110.8	107.3
Skilled maintenance electricians Other skilled maintenance	3,651	378 9	343 11	48.1	8.0	94.5	85.8	537	430 11	397 7	50.0	9.4	103.4	95.4
classes	2,954 205 1,357	392 8 369 6 359 11	360 3 359 10 341 1	48·6 45·3 46·2	7·8 3·3 5·1	96·9 97·8 93·4	88·9 95·2 88·5	340 407 1,350	407 11 430 7 378 11	377 1 417 8 365 2	49·3 45·0 44·7	8·6 3·9 4·1	99·3 114·8 101·6	91·8 111·4 97·9
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	182	359 4	337 2	47.7	6.6	90.3	84.7	642	391 1 410 1	380 9 390 10	44·0 45·3	3.5	106·6 108·7	103.8
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	22,871	363 2 312 5	345 1	46.5	5.5	93.7	89.0	12,320	383 0	369 6 334 7	44.9	4.3	102.4	98.8
Labourers	13,294	268 6	250 8	47.1	6.9	68.3	63.8	2,655	306 3	289 8	46.7	5·2 7·0	92.1	74.5
	4/13-1					(c) Mot	or vehicl	a manut	acturing	*+				
The last section		A SUM DIA		and the second		(0) 1/101	or venuer	·	ucturing			Parago -	State (disc.	Cong in
Fitters (skilled—other than	25(\$4.)	s. d.	s. d.		G TOS	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	THE REAL PROPERTY.		d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	5,174	448 3	423 3	48.0	7.1	112-1	105.9	8,580	444 9	435 11	44.0	3.4	121.3	118.9
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,109	426 0	407 1	46.2	5.3	110.6	105.7	10,478	431 10	422 9	44.6	3.5	116.1	113.7
(b) rated below fitters' rate	872 8,176	299 8 475 5	291 8 457 8	43·8 45·3	3.4	82·1 125·9	79·9 121·2	15,146 1,377	422 1 415 3	415 9 409 10	44·0 43·0	2.5	115·1 115·9	113·4 114·4
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	3,808	482 9	443 1	49·1	9.2	118.1	108.4	443	450 5	425 2	49.4	8.3	109.4	103.2
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes	2,567 3,517	474 1 489 10	434 2 447 0	47·2 48·7	10·4 9·6	120.5	110.3	474 379	456 9 410 2	430 5 390 7	49.6	7·4 6·3	110.4	104.0
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	871 987	501 1 436 8	470 7 410 8	47·1 45·5	7·0 5·6	127·8 115·1	120·0 108·2	151 4,391	402 1 471 3	395 9 466 4	43.5	2.1	111·1 135·7	109·3 134·3
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	112	482 4	432 2	47.6	7.9	121.6	108.9	294 276	368 4 381 10	361 8 380 7	44·2 42·0	2.6	99·9 109·2	98·1 108·8
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	19,644 82,182 13,520	432 6	411 10	45.8	5.7	106.1	99·8 77·2	20,661 58,288	465 4	456 8 434 2 308 10	44·3 43·1 47·3	3.0	126.0	123.7
Labourers	13,520	326 2	306 1	47.6	7.4	82.3	77.2	3,512	322 8	308 10	47.3	6.0	81.8	78.3

<sup>\*</sup> Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:— Mechanical engineering: 331-349.

### Table 4.—Summary for Particular Industry Groups—continued

		Tim	neworkers	(including	lieu work	cers)				Payment	t-by-result	workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years	eari	e weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years	earr	e weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly nings
	and over) covered by the survey	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked including	overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	by the	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked	overtime	including overtime premium	overtim
			Engine	Ayang to	(d).	Aircraft	manufac	cturing a	nd repai	ring*†				
Elater (dilled about the		s. d.	s. d.			d,	d.	Parents.	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-	6 600	200 11	275.44	45.0	4	100 1	07.7	15.510	415	100 10	45.0		****	101.0
ance)	6,689	392 11	375 11	46.2	5.1	102.1	97.7	17,510	417 4	400 10	45.9	5.4	109.2	104.9
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,152	415 5	399 7	44.8	4.3	111.2	106.9	8,774	420 3	406 6	44.3	3.9	113.8	110.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate	495	335 10	323 0	44.9	4.0	89.7	86.3	4,032	351 1	339 1	44.0	4.2	95.7	92.5
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,714	426 0	412 10	44.6	3.9	114.7	111.2	1,526	421 9	411 2	45.1	3.6	112.3	109.5
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,201	421 10	393 11	48.3	7.5	104.8	97.9	401	452 2	421 0	49.4	8.5	109.8	102.2
tricians	760	458 2	422 10	50.4	9.5	109.0	100.6	257	432 6	404 2	48.3	7.5	107.5	100-4
Classes	1,212 266 509	412 1 424 3 392 3	386 10 411 0 376 8	48·0 45·8 45·1	7·4 4·8 4·2	103·1 111·1 104·3	96·8 107·6 100·2	447 276 2,416	442 11 427 6 430 5	417 9 408 5 417 7	49·1 48·1 44·6	6·5 6·4 4·2	108·2 106·6 115·8	102·1 101·8 112·4
skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers			_		五	-			-		-	=		
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	10,166	418 1 334 4	398 9 313 8	46.4	7.4	83.4	103·2 78·3	6,987	424 5	405 3 334 7	46.4	5.6	90.6	105·4 86·5
grades Labourers	12,374 5,635	289 4	269 7	48.7	7.8	71.4	66.5	985	350 4 290 9	270 8	47.6	7.2	73.4	68.3
			36.11			(e)	Marine	engineer	ring*†	100				
		s. d.	s. d.	lo.2. been	Lorentzes A.	d.	d.	1	s. d.	s. d.	1	1	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-		3. u.	S. U.				u.		J. U.	J. U.			d.	d.
ance)	1,827	342 11	322 3	47 · 1	6.1	87.3	82.0	4,895	373 3	351 6	46.2	5.7	97.0	91.3
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	456	307 4	295 8	45.3	4.1	81.5	78.4	2,942	385 4	362 4	46.6	5.9	99.3	93.3
rate	158	378 6	359 7	45.4	4.6	100.1	95.1	1,311	342 7 388 0	324 2 366 6	45·9 46·7	5.1	89.5	84·7 94·2
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	245	359 3	330 9	48.5	7.9	89.0	81.9	220	393 9	359 9	50.0	9.3	94.4	86.3
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	142	360 8	325 3	48.8	8.6	88.7	80.0	164	406 11	368 8	50.2	10.4	97.3	88.2
Other skilled maintenance classes	-	-	2000	-	0-101	0.01	-		240	222 44	12.0	-	-	and the second
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	100	300 0	296 10	42.6	1.2	84.6	83.7	402 388	340 7 349 3	333 11 336 0	43.2	2.4	94.6	92·7 91·8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	413	300 7	293 0	43.5	1.8	83.0	80.9	308 1,410	347 6 388 6	335 9 365 0	44.6	4.0	93.5	90.3
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	2,452	300 7 384 8	359 11	46.7	6.6	98.8	92.4	3,367	366 1	345 5	46.1	6.1	95.3	89.9
grades Labourers	4,658 2,916	303 1 259 9	276 3 238 9	48.3	7.8	75·3 65·4	68.6	3 741 1,983	307 9 286 3	286 5 258 1	48.0	7.5	77·0 68·8	71.6

<sup>\*</sup> Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:— Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.

Marine engineering: 370.2.

For Table 5—Regional Analysis—see next page

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<sup>†</sup> Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

<sup>†</sup> Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

#### TABLE 5.—REGIONAL ANALYSIS—ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED\*

. Enforce		Tim	eworkers	(including	lieu worl	cers)				Paymen	t-by-result	t workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the	including overtime	excluding overtime	overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	including overtime	excluding	by the	including overtime	e weekly nings excluding	overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	including overtime	overtim
Contrate languages	survey	premium	premium		abase of	premium	premium	survey	premium	premium			premium	premiur
		7*988				(a) Lo	ondon an	d South	Eastern					
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.		-	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		CONTRACT	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	10,028	364 3	345 6	46.6	5.7	93.7	88.9	9,352	416 2	399 10	46.2	5.2	108 · 1	103 · 8
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	Sale-	30,000-		King !	E-201	10110	48.0	and.	V.,696.		100	crude h	78 540 310 124	(a) 2 (a)
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	7,447 1,487	380 2 320 1	359 6 300 6	46·5 45·0	5·7 6·5	98·0 85·4	92·7 80·2	7,608 6,061	398 0 342 1	384 11	45.4	4.4	105·1 92·1	101·7 89·1
rate	7,143	425 5	407 4	45.3	4.8	112.8	108.0	831	429 5	419 2	44.5	3.3	115.7	112.9
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	3,580 2,127	430 11	393 0 402 2	49.5	9.2	104.4	95·2 96·2	516 358	448 9	420 4 391 8	49.5	8.7	108.8	101·9 97·4
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,051	400 8 461 3	365 6	47·0 47·1	7·6 7·2	102·4 117·6	93·4 108·9	402	413 4	392 0	47.2	6.4	105.0	99.6
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—	2,820	367 10	351 5	45.8	4.8	96.5	92.2	120 3,266	428 2 428 11	413 2 418 3	45.5	4·5 3·2	112·9 117·5	109·0 114·5
skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	239 470 21,114	402 1 385 2 379 10	372 11 360 3 357 4	47·3 47·3 46·7	6·3 5·8 6·0	102·1 97·8 97·6	94·6 91·4 91·8	202 751 10,113	404 3 416 1 416 7	392 5 399 6 404 6	44·7 44·1 46·0	3·6 4·3 3·9	108·5 113·3 108·6	105·3 108·8 105·5
All other adult semi-skilled grades	52,123	368 10	345 7	46.1	6.5	96.1	90.0	20,314	353 5	337 4	45.7	5.2	92.7	88.5
Labourers	12,727	290 3	270 4	47.6	7.3	73.1	68 · 1	1,275	303 5	288 9	46.4	5.9	78.5	74.7
						(b)	Eastern	and Sou	thern†					
PROTECTION OF THE PROTECTION	46-2	353	£ 870	108.1	0.00	10.0	115	1-76	is the	1000	ADE !	12705-F-102	Let a . Co.	South S
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	1,000	s. d.	s. d.		bringspe	d,	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	7,650	397 7	374 8	48 · 1	6.8	99·2	93.5	8,359	401 2	383 4	46.7	5.8	103 · 2	98.6
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	1.84	0 000	A SECTION		179	134	9-3		N 492	0 0127		Statistics in Charles	LE TOUR	and other to
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	5,819	390 7	368 10	47.4	6.4	99.0	93.4	5,713	398 8	381 11	46.4	5.4	103 · 2	98.9
rate	1,354 3,914	297 9 430 7	287 4 407 0	45·1 47·0	4·0 6·2	79·2 110·0	76·4 104·0	5,190 447	338 3 432 3	326 7 415 7	43·9 47·9	4·3 5·7	92·5 108·4	89·3 104·2
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	2,417 1,537	457 1 452 4	419 8	50.6	9.5	109.0	100·1 97·5	327 206	445 8 469 9	410 11	49.7	8.8	107·6 113·5	99·2 105·8
tricians	2,073	456 9	423 0	49.3	8.6	111-1	102.9	219	428 6	401 8	49.5	7.6	103.9	97.4
Patternmakers	503 1,195	485 10 391 2	449 7 365 0	50·4 48·9	9·2 6·8	115·7 95·9	107·1 89·5	131 1,405	371 7 418 8	364 1 406 6	44.5	3·3 4·7	100·3 112·0	98·2 108·7
skilled)	354	299 4 400 3	284 6 376 0	44·4 47·6	5·3 7·1	80·9 101·0	76·9 94·9	637 188	436 11 404 1 394 1	427 2 392 0 379 6	44·3 45·8	3.6	118·3 105·9	115.6
all other adult skilled grades all other adult semi-skilled grades	16,497	381 7	355 8	47.8	7.1	95.9	89.4	6,887	434 0	423 3	45.6	4.9	103·7 116·2	99.8
abourers	8,774	316 7	294 7	48.1	7.9	78.9	73.5	1,678	309 3	294 4	47.3	6.6	78.5	74.7
1750), 15.500 2012—2120(10	nts Septi													
Paris Carrier Spirit Spirit	General Contractor						(c) Sout	h Weste	rn†					
	2578	s. d.	s. d.	18-6		d.	d.	2 2 300	s. d.	s. d.	369	336	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-	2010			45.5				2.072			4= -	4.0		
ance)	3,810	354 7	336 8	45.7	4.6	93.1	88.4	3,872	376 3	360 5	45.7	4.8	98.8	94.7
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	2,158	370 8	347 10	45.6	5.0	97.6	91.6	3,948	391 9	369 10	46.0	5.3	102.3	96.5
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	665	312 8	293 1	46.8	6.2	80.2	75.2	3,919	333 7	316 0	45.6	5.1	87.7	83 · 1
Coolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	2,373	415 6	399 11 380 6	46.3	5·0 8·2	107·7 100·0	103·7 92·3	280	395 0	382 6	45.0	4.2	105.4	102.0
Skilled maintenance electricians	523	441 5	403 7	51.1	9.6	103.7	94.8	THE SERVICE SERVICE		ALES	THE !		NE DESI	Ma.
Other skilled maintenance classes	449 293	374 9 411 9	349 11 394 2	48·2 47·8	7·0 6·6	93·3 103·3	87·1 98·9	=	_		=	三	=	=
heet metal workers (skilled)  Ioulders (loose pattern—	313	389 4	371 11 321 8	45·1 50·2	4·0 8·5	103.6	98·9 76·9	332	385 1 373 10	369 0 360 6	46.8	5.4	98.8	94.6
skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers ll other adult skilled grades	173 6,471	342 2 361 3 381 5	321 8 341 9 355 9	47·8 48·7	6·3 7·0	90·8 93·9	85·9 87·6	358 - 2,406	3/3 10	360 6 	47.9	6·2 5·9	93.6	90.3
Il other adult semi-skilled	WINESON OF	Contract Con	Children W.	The state of the s	7.1	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot	The state of the s		CHAIN THE PARTY OF			1000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	

<sup>\*</sup> Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

Table 5.—Regional Analysis—All Engineering Industries Covered\*—continued

		Tim	eworkers	(including	lieu work	ters)				Payment	-by-result	workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years	earn	e weekly lings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly lings
united anti-	and over) covered by the survey	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked	overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium		including	overtime	worked	overtime worked	including overtime premium	overtime
	IN STA						(d) M	idlands						
Cittage (abilled ather then		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		made to	d.	d.
Eitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	8,472	390 0	373 1	46·1	5.2	101.6	97.2	15,588	425 11	415 5	44.3	3.7	115.4	112.6
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	6,584	401 5	380 8	46.7	5.7	103 · 1	97.8	22,576	429 6	417 9	44.5	3.8	115.8	112·7 110·8
rate	1,506 12,537	308 10 441 2	295 2 423 3	46·3 45·7	4.5	80·0 115·8	76.5	22,000 2,873	407 3 428 5	399 0 414 9	43·2 45·0	3.1	113.1	110.6
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	5,116	432 0	396 1 399 11	50.3	9.8	103.0	94.4	958 644	424 5 450 1	395 5 417 8	49·0 50·4	8 · 1	103.9	96·8 99·5
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,836 773	418 4 407 9	384 9 396 3 365 2	49.5	8.9	101·4 110·8	93.3	678 413	419 4 404 4 472 2	389 5 390 10 464 0	48·4 45·4 43·1	7·9 4·6 3·3	103·9 106·8 131·5	96·5 103·2 129·2
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	1,045 313	379 11 325 6	316 1	45·4 42·7 47·9	3·7 6·4	91·5 89·0	96·6 88·9 84·0	1,087 1,364	383 5 382 3	378 11 366 7	41·6 45·6	1.6	110·7 100·7	109·4 96·6
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	31,295 50,610	355 6 401 9 339 11	335 5 384 3 317 8	46.1	5.3	104.6	100 · 1	28,141	458 4 435 3	447 10	43.8	3.5	125.5	122.7
grades Labourers	21,815	280 9	262 1	47.5	7.4	70.9	66.2	5,692	320 4	304 7	46.8	6.6	82 · 1	78.1
100 61 61 60 60 61 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60					1			d Lincol				south to	1	1 4
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-	2.190	s. d.	s. d.	47.9	6.9	d. 85·2	d.	5,337	s. d.	s. d.	45.7	4.8	d.	d.
ance)	3,189	340 0	318 9	41.9	0.9	83.2	19.9	3,337	303 10	330 2	45 /	service.	33 0	1
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	3,597	350 9	330 3	46.4	5.9	90.7	85.4	8,685	387 8	371 3	46.3	5.7	100 · 4	96.2
rate	1,058 2,384	305 4 386 1	287 11 358 0	46.5	5·9 7·2	78·7 96·3	74·2 89·3	8,618 1,041	345 0	333 0	45.4	4.4	91.8	97.3
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	789	387 5 409 9	351 7 372 7	50.6	9.1	92·8 97·2	84.2	648	389 3 393 2	358 11 363 11	49.7	9.1	94.0	90.6
Other skilled maintenance classes	988 420	371 10 358 5	338 4 344 5	49·8 46·4	8·7 5·1	89·6 92·6	81·6 89·0	263 449	356 1 357 4 343 10	328 6 348 8 327 3	48·1 44·9 48·0	7·5 3·3 8·2	88·8 95·4 85·9	81·9 93·1 81·7
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	289	355 8 288 9 316 4	332 4 281 0 299 7	48·4 42·6 46·4	8·2 3·2 5·9	88·2 81·4 81·8	82·4 79·2 77·5	706 1,084	353 0 364 7	347 8 353 5	42.9	2.1	98.6	97.1
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	7,361	316 4 360 5 310 8	337 1	48.1	7.0	89.9	84.1	6,745	359 5 345 8	344 8 329 8	45.4	4.8	95.0	91.1
grades Labourers	7,428	261 9	243 7	47.6	7.3	66.0	61.4	3,081	272 6	257 1	46.7	6.5	70.0	66.0
							(0.37	JEW 4						
Ta HEATH SE							(f) Nor	th Weste	ern	1	Signal ansists			
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-		s, d.	s. d.	000	13.18	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		190000	d.	d.
ance)	5,363	369 7	349 9	47.9	6.6	92.6	87.6	16,085	367 7	353 8	45.6	4.9	96.8	93 · 1
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,605	336 5	321 4	45.2	4.4	89 · 4	85.4	12,729	362 1	348 7	45.2	4.6	96.1	92.6
(b) rated below fitters' rate Foolroom fitters and turners	758 3,035	307 4 396 1	295 6 374 9	45·4 47·0	4·6 6·2	81·3 101·1	78·2 95·7	9,841 2,809	329 11 385 5	316 11 375 7	45·3 45·2	4·8 3·4	87·5 102·3	84·0 99·7
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-		396 7	364 5	49.0	8.5	97.2	89.3	831	394 6 398 0	368 0	48.4	7·8 7·8	97·8 98·3	91.3
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes	1 142 1,787 460	378 11 376 3	374 1 352 1 357 9	49·1 47·3 46·2	8·4 6·6 5·0	96·0 97·7	91·4 89·2 92·9	708 613 770	370 11	372 4 349 8 367 7	47.5	6.4	93.7	88 · 3
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	839	376 3 363 1 334 5	357 9 347 7 324 10		5.6	93.4	89·4 89·0	2,105	374 9	363 10 357 2	44.6	3.7	100.9	97.9
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	9,833	363 0 362 4	339 9 341 3	47.9	6.7	91·6 91·0 91·5	85·2 86·2	1,557 9,873	360 6	345 4	45.1	4·7 5·4	96·0 98·5	91.9
grades Labourers	27,908	318 8 259 2	298 7 242 0	47·4 47·3	6.9	80·6 65·8	75·5 61·4	30,001 4,509		314 2 264 4		5·4 6·5	85·5 71·4	81.

<sup>\*</sup> Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370·2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. (89918)

<sup>†</sup> Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

#### Table 5.—Regional Analysis—All Engineering Industries Covered\*—continued

			neworkers							Payment	t-by-result			
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over)	ear	ge weekly nings	recorded	Average hours of overtime	ear	ge hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years and over)	ear	ge weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of	ear	ge hourly nings
and	covered by the survey	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	including	worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	by the	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked including overtime		overtime	excluding overtime premium
							(g) No	orthern						
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d,	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	1,651	368 7	341 1	49.5	8.3	89 · 4	82.8	3,435	408 4	386 7	46.5	5.7	105.5	99.8
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	764	359 6	340 2	46.7	5.6	92.3	87.3	3,013	376 9	359 10	46.3	4.6	97.7	93.3
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	243 456 487	307 6 392 11 380 11	286 5 369 9 348 7	47·9 47·4 49·0	6·6 5·9 8·4	77·1 99·5 93·3	71·8 93·6 85·4	2,943 665 451	339 10 431 6 409 1	327 4 409 0 376 3	44·5 47·0	3.8	91·6 110·1	88·2 104·4
Skilled maintenance electricians Other skilled maintenance	249	409 4	366 9	51.3	10.1	95.8	85.9	344	409 1 419 2	376 3 383 9	50·0 50·5	9·2 9·7	98·2 99·7	90·3 91·2
classes	217 137 200	375 9 362 4 384 6	346 3 351 5 344 1	49·3 43·9 50·3	8·0 2·8 8·6	91·4 99·0 91·7	84·2 96·0 82·1	199 300 413	407 6 406 9 395 2	377 5 392 6 374 10	52·5 45·3 45·8	8·4 4·1 5·5	93·1 107·8 103·5	86·2 104·1 98·2
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	156 180	287 2 366 5	278 7 348 11	46·0 46·9	3.9	74·9 93·7	72.7 89.2	469 2,210	381 1 395 4	371 7 378 8	44·3 45·4	3·1 4·3	103·3 104·4	100·7 100·0
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	3,177 5,707 3,495	360 1 313 4 272 10	337 10 284 2 248 10	46·7 49·5 48·8	6·3 8·6 8·8	92·6 76·0 67·1	86·9 69·0 61·2	4,890 8,019 2,505	384 0 341 4 297 2	365 7 320 0 270 10	45·0 47·6 49·4	5·0 7·1 8·7	102·4 86·1 72·2	97·5 80·7 65·8
2 8   1 25   8 9	वन्त्रक व	1 30L 3	8 900	400,0				6.19	1 242	K - Galani	CIE, IN			(100 to 100 to 1
							(h) Sco	otland						
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	3,431	343 4	319 8	47.7	6.9	86.3	80.3	4,721	373 11	355 0	45.8	5.3	98.0	93·1
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,494	337 0	319 1	45.2	4.4	89.4	84.6	6,193	382 11	366 6	45.6	4.4	100.7	96.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate	577 2,726	293 10 401 0	278 1 380 0	45·0 46·4	4.8	78·4 103·8	74·1 98·3	1,809	362 6 387 7	346 7 372 2	45·9 45·9	5.0	94·8 101·4	90·6 97·4
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,857	402 8	364 10	49.6	9.0	97-4	88.2	259	422 4	391 6	49 · 8	8-7	101 · 7	94.2
tricians	2,044 912 435	345 4 396 9 312 1	311 *8 365 1 305 3	48.3	7·5 7·9 1·9	88·5 98·6	79·9 90·8	187	425 4	394 7 378 8	49.6	8·2 6·2	102 · 8	95.4
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	421	312 1 378 8 323 5	350 9 297 8	43·0 47·4 48·7	6.5	87·1 96·0 79·8	85·2 88·9 73·4	369 1,339 513	363 2 371 7 363 10	346 7 355 6 349 8	45·8 45·0 44·6	4·7 4·2 3·5	95·1 99·0 98·0	90·7 94·7
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	859 5,960	320 9 363 8	296 10 340 8	47·2 46·6	6.1	81·6 93·7	75·5 87·8	1,763 5,413	408 0 388 11	386 8 372 3	45·7 46·4	5.5	107·2 100·5	101·6 96·2
grades Labourers	19,516 7,224	327 7 276 8	308 10 255 4	46·8 48·1	5·6 7·3	83.9	79·1 63·7	15,241 2,107	342 7 296 8	326 4 276 11	45·7 48·4	5·0 7·0	90·0 73·5	85·7 68·6
							(i) W	Vales†						
							(,),,,	ures						
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)  Turners and machinemen	749	322 5	312 7	44.5	3.0	86.9	84.3	926	356 1	344 9	44.0	3.9	97.2	94.1
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	165	323 8	309 4	44.1	3.4	88.1	84.2	1.226	366 11	354 7	12.2	2.0	104.4	100.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate  Toolroom fitters and turners	408 970	278 3 423 3	270 11 398 9	42·2 46·2	2.5	79·0 109·9	77·0 103·5	1,236 568 139	366 11 328 8 459 0	354 7 317 6 431 8	42·2 43·8 48·4	3·2 4·3 8·0	90·0 113·8	87·0 107·1
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	572	404 8	366 11	49.4	8.6	98.4	89.2	-	-		88 T	-	_	-
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes	294 345	434 6 372 8	397 3 339 6	49·5 47·0	8·1 7·6	105·4 95·2	96·4 86·8		- Total		1017			
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	107	350 6	336 8	44.4	2.9	94.8	91.0	=	_		= /		10 <u>10</u> 10	
skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	2,139	370 2	344 8	47:6	<del>-</del> <del>6</del> ·1	93.4	- 87·0	517 1,801	325 6 397 3	324 8 379 3	40·4 45·6	0·4 4·8	96·6 104·6	96·3 99·8
grades	6,585 2,277	345 10 279 9	316 2 263 6	51·7 46·9	9·8 6·7	80·2 71·5	73·3 67·4	7,982 367	355 3 318 4	340 4 293 0	44·2 48·4	4·6 8·9	96·4 78 <b>·9</b>	92·4 72·6

<sup>\*</sup> Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

### INDEX OF AVERAGE SALARIES

Information about the earnings of male and female administrative, technical and clerical employees in the production industries has been collected by the Ministry of Labour under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and by the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland under the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 in October each year since 1959. The results of the latest enquiry, showing the average earnings of these employees in the production industries in the United Kingdom in October 1963, have already been published in the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE on pages 92 and 93.

Since 1955 certain non-manufacturing industries and services\* in Great Britain have voluntarily co-operated with the Ministry of Labour in carrying out an enquiry into the earnings of their administrative, technical and clerical employees in October each year. All their returns in respect of October 1963 have now been

Combining the information obtained from the two enquiries shows that the average weekly earnings in October 1963 of all male administrative, technical and clerical (salaried) employees covered

by the enquiries were £22 5s. 1d., an increase of 5·3 per cent. compared with October 1962. The average earnings of all female salaried employees rose by 5.5 per cent. during the same period to £11 19s. 4d.

Tables I and II below show in detail, in money terms and in index form, the results obtained from the enquiries. Some of the nonmanufacturing industries which supply information voluntarily have distinguished their figures of clerical and analogous employees from those relating to the rest of their salaried employees. This has enabled separate figures for this category of employee to be shown in Table II. Separate figures for clerical and analogous employees in manufacturing and the other production industries which are included in Table I are not available.

These tables are in continuance of those published in the June 1963 issue of this GAZETTE on page 240. A full account of the enquiries into salary earnings was given in the July 1962 issue of this GAZETTE on pages 264–265. The reservations concerning the tables which were published on that occasion apply equally to those below.

Table I.—Numbers of salaried employees† covered by returns, their average earnings and indices of average earnings

				kon		Males	ner a pull thou		Females	in the circle proper
	Octo	ber		anne la lancada rozo	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earning monthly-paid and weekly-pai combined on weekly basis	Index of	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
district in	Mirita	i i i i i i		(Line)	ware D. Dispute	£ s. d.	Manufacturi	ng industries	£ s. d.	COMPANDE DE PONTO
1959 1960		bran	0.0	diis.	1,059,241 1,073,361	18 6 2 19 7 0	100·0 105·7	527,877 541,702	7 10 0 7 16 7	100·0 104·4
1961	Bush 101		100	10.00	1,105,154 1,117,136	20 7 1 21 5 7 22 5 9	111·2 116·2	550,570 551,426	8 5 4 8 12 11	110·2 115·3
1963					1,141,674	22 5 9	121.7	554,565	8 19 9	119.8
						The Society of the state of the	Other product	ion industries‡	na monalida un	nite out nonare
1959	5 50 1	es e	93301	0.3	218,568	16 17 3	100.0	74,702	8 5 10 8 19 3	100·0 108·1
1960		·			219,824 225,425	18 7 0 19 2 9	108·8 113·5	76,496 77,941	9 6 7	112.5
1962 1963		boll	1 39	DEADER I	227,487 233,411	19 2 9 20 2 2 21 4 7	119·3 125·9	79,302 80,952	9 14 10 10 3 4	117·5 122·6
1903	a sissium		2150	izszie	LYOURISTY OFFI	Milita office state	Public administration and	d certain other servi	ces§	To 1945 the 17 Ck
1959	t the villa				796,579	17 19 3	100.0	812,303	11 3 7	100.0
1960 1961		HOR	2.18	bled	810,178 834,269	18 19 4 19 17 3	105·6 110·6	834,023 871,837	11 15 4 12 6 5 13 2 11	105·3 110·2
1962	and the state of t			N. September 1	855,188 891,595	21 4 4 22 9 9	118·1 125·2	898,664 926,976	13 2 11 13 18 1	117·6 124·4
903	ghides			1500	051,555	Tesan in Spitch	All industries and	Best Comment	operation Ton	D SELECT ASSESSED UNITED TO
959	100.000			Name	2,074,388	18 0 6	100.0	1,414,882	9 13 1	100.0
960					2,103,363 2,164,848	19 2 0 20 0 9	106·0 111·2	1,452,221 1,500,348	10 3 0 10 13 6	105·1 110·6
961 962 963		9/10/	1	11.1	2,199,811 2,266,680	21 2 8 22 5 1	117·2 123·5	1,529,392 1,562,493	11 6 11 11 19 4	117·5 123·9

Table II.—Numbers of clerical and analogous employees and all salaried employees† covered by returns from certain industries and services\*, their average earnings and indices of average earnings in 1955-63

nocially is abi	ed income	Clerica	l and analogo	ous employee	s only	THE ST			All salaried	employees†	-temperature	nuivi ale
	17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Males	Contract Land	a didan	Females	DOME A	epodiliw epo	Males		ERROLENGER	Females	
Oct.	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	314,726 321,321 311,726 306,888 300,136 298,490 300,680 300,865	£ s. d. 10 4 5 11 1 10 11 13 4 11 16 4 12 7 2 13 2 3 13 10 11 14 2 5	82·7 89·7 94·4 95·6 100·0 106·1 109·6 114·3	294,858 305,422 310,751 314,734 320,675 333,316 357,913 369,734	£ s. d. 7 0 11 7 14 1 8 6 3 8 9 7 9 5 8 9 16 10 10 7 2 10 14 11	75·9 83·0 89·5 91·3 100·0 106·0 111·6 115·8	862,021 872,691 888,356 897,712 912,649 927,604 953,266 975,012	£ s. d. 14 0 8 15 7 6 16 4 10 16 13 10 17 15 8 18 18 2 19 15 0 21 1 1	78·9 86·4 91·3 93·8 100·0 106·3 111·1 118·4	769,518 795,323 807,764 826,420 853,836 876,077 915,031 942,605	£ s. d. 8 8 8 9 7 6 10 0 3 10 2 2 11 1 7 11 13 9 12 4 6 13 0 8	76·1 84·6 90·4 91·2 100·0 105·5 110·3 117·6
1963	246,176	14 0 10	116.7	366,410	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,323	22 6 5	125.5	972,413	13 15 7	124.4

<sup>\*</sup> The non-manufacturing industries and services covered are national and local government, education (teachers), the National Health Service, banking, insurance and the nationalised industries (coal, gas, electricity, British Railways, British Transport Docks, air transport and, from 1963, London Transport and British Waterways).

<sup>†</sup> Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

<sup>†</sup> The term "salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades.

<sup>‡</sup> Mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water. These figures relate to the United Kingdom as do those for manufacturing industries.

<sup>§</sup> The industries listed in footnote \* except coal, gas and electricity.

<sup>||</sup> Comparable figures for the other industries included in Table I are not available. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have not been supplied for British Transport Docks, British Waterways, London Transport or insurance. These industries are not therefore included in the figures in columns (2) to (7). British Railways are not included after 1962 and therefore the indices for clerical and analogous employees only have been "linked" between 1962 and 1963.

### GOVERNMENT VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF ADULTS

Training at all levels below the professional is primarily the responsibility of the industries and trades concerned. With the coming into force of the Industrial Training Act and the setting up of industrial training boards the Government will be playing a bigger part than before in the field of industrial training but industry will still retain the major responsibility for its own training. Improvements in the quality of training and increases in the numbers trained should result from the Act. This will, however, take time and meanwhile the economic well-being of the country demands an early increase in the numbers of skilled men, particularly in the engineering and construction industries, to meet persistent shortages. The training facilities in Government Training Centres are therefore being more than doubled as a contribution towards this. These and other facilities under the Government Vocational Training Scheme also continue to be available to assist the resettlement in suitable employment of, for example, disabled persons, ex-regular servicemen and women in need of training for civilian employment, and unemployed persons with special difficulties of resettlement. They will, in addition, be available for the re-training of persons whose skills become redundant or out-dated because of technological changes in production and the structure of industry. production and the structure of industry.

Government vocational training began in 1917 when instructional factories were set up to train disabled ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War. Between 1924 and 1938 these centres were extensively used to enable younger unemployed men from areas of heavy unemployment to equip themselves for available work.

In the crisis preceding the outbreak of the Second World War, the emphasis was switched to the training of men and women for the munitions industries, particularly engineering, and at the outbreak of war all training not of direct value to the war effort was disto war all training not of direct value to the war effort was discontinued. The number of centres was increased from 16 in 1938 to 38 by the end of 1941, and at times double and three-shift working was introduced. Between August 1939 and July 1945, 420,000 persons, of whom 150,000 were women, passed through the Government training courses, including shorter refresher courses and courses for coalminers and service tradesmen.

Meanwhile, in July 1941 the Interim Scheme for the Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons was inaugurated. Co-operation between the Ministry of Labour and the recognised residential training centres run by voluntary organisations dates from the early days of this scheme which was placed on a more permanent footing after the passing of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 (as subsequently extended by the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1958).

In 1945 the 17 Government Training Centres then existing turned to assisting the 17 Government Training Centres then existing turned to assisting the resettlement of men and women whose careers had been interrupted by war service, and to training labour for reconstruction. A number of additional centres were provided specifically for building training and at the beginning of 1947 some 80 centres were in operation. Towards the end of that year, however, as a result of the cuts in capital expenditure, training in the building trades was curtailed and limited to disabled persons. The number of Government Training Contrast was result reduced and number of Government Training Centres was rapidly reduced and by the middle of 1962 only 13 centres were in operation.

The Employment and Training Act 1948 put Government training for able-bodied persons (the disabled were already provided for by the 1944 Act) on a permanent basis. Under the powers conferred by the Act the Ministry provides training courses for persons who are above the compulsory school age with the object of enabling them to obtain or retain employment suitable to their age and capacity and helping to make good shortages of labour in industries of importance to national prosperity.

#### Those eligible for training

Government vocational training courses are available to the

(1) Unemployed persons over 18 years of age who are without a

(2) Employed persons over 18 years of age who are unskilled or, f skilled, whose prospects of continued employment in their existing trade are poor.

(3) Disabled persons over school-leaving age who are substantially handicapped by injury, disease or congenital deformity in getting or keeping suitable work and who need training to undertake work of a kind suited to their age, experience and general qualifications.

(4) Ex-regular members of the Services who have a character assessment of at least "good" and are either unskilled or have a skill which needs brushing-up or converting to civilian use.

#### Training courses available

#### Government Training Centres

Most of the training is provided at Government Training Centres. There are at present 19 centres but this number is being increased to 30. They are situated in the main industrial areas. They offer courses in about 40 different trades. Most courses are available to all categories of persons eligible for training. At the end of a course the trainee has a good grounding in the practical skills of his trade, with the necessary related theoretical knowledge. Most courses last six months and for some trades there is a further period of training with the employer when the trainer is a further period of training with the employer when the trainee is paid at the skilled craftsman's rate, or an agreed percentage of it, and the Ministry pays the employer a small training fee.

Government Training Centres generally are established in modern factory-type buildings with typical workshop floor layout. Hours, timekeeping and other routines follow industrial practice.

The numbers in the classes vary from eight to 16 and are determined by consideration of the degree of danger inherent in the trade, the practical and technical content of the course and the types and complexity of machines and equipment used. There are, for example, eight trainees in a woodworking machinists' class, 12 in a radio television and electronics servicing class and 16 in an agricultural machinery fitters' class. The instructors are selected from workers. machinery fitters' class. The instructors are selected from workers skilled in their own craft who have considerable industrial experience, preferably of a supervisory grade, and the ability to impart their knowledge. They are required to pass theoretical and practical trade tests and are given a special course of training in the techniques of teaching at the Ministry's Instructor Training Colleges at Letchworth and Hillington, Glasgow.

The syllabus of training in each course includes a progressive range of exercises, with lectures on the theoretical principles involved, informal talks on the shop floor on day-to-day problems arising during training, and educational instruction related to each trade in basic arithmetic and the reading of engineers' drawings. The progressive exercises serve as tests and at the right time the trainee is moved away from basic training exercises on to selected production work, enabling him to acquire experience of, for example, different materials, cutting tools, jigs and fixtures. This also provides knowledge of job breakdown and production processes and helps the trainee to learn to meet the production times required

#### Courses at Technical or Commercial Colleges

Training may be arranged at technical or commercial colleges in a variety of subjects e.g., shorthand and typing and commercial subjects not available at Government Training Centres. Courses usually last six months. Disabled persons, ex-regular members of the Services and unemployed persons with special resettlement problems are eligible for training in these establishments.

#### Training in Employers' Establishments

Training may be arranged, if necessary, on an individual basis with an employer subject to his being prepared to retain the trainee in his employment at the end of the training period. This training is available to disabled persons, ex-regular members of the Services and unemployed persons with special resettlement problem

#### Training in Residential Training Centres for the Disabled

There are four residential training centres for the disabled where training in a variety of trades is provided for those more severely handicapped or prevented by disability from attending Government Training Centres or from staying in lodgings or hostels. The centres are run by voluntary organisations with assistance from the Ministry of Labour and are staffed and equipped to look after people needing special care. The courses are usually six months long and may be extended to meet individual circumstances.

Special Courses available for ex-regular Members of the Services

Training courses available at the Government Training Centres can be specially adapted to meet the individual needs of ex-regular servicemen who may have some skill such as a service trade or a civilian trade learned before joining-up. Such courses take the form of a full-time or refresher course or a shortened conversion

#### Professional Training for the Disabled

Under different arrangements from those for industrial training, grants may be made to disabled persons suitable to undertake courses of professional study or training which offer them a reasonable prospect of a career.

#### Consultation with industry

Consultation with industry

The courses of training regularly provided at Government Training Centres and elsewhere have been arranged in consultation with representatives of employers and workers in the trade or industry concerned. The discussions cover such matters as the standards of suitability and method of selecting recruits, the technical content of the course, the distribution of classes and procedure for placing trainees in employment with or without continued training. These arrangements are kept under constant review and in particular the training syllabuses and schedules of equipment are modified, where necessary, to incorporate changes in industrial techniques and practices.

#### Selection and allocation

Applications for training are usually made through the Local Offices of the Ministry, Industrial Rehabilitation Units or Service resettlement interviews. Eligibility and suitability for training are determined by the Regional Office covering the trainee's home area with, in many trades, the assistance of selection panels which the trade organisations concerned are usually represented At all stages careful consideration is given to the applicant's prospects of obtaining subsequent employment in the trade proposed. Successful applicants are allocated to courses by the Regional Office covering the area in which the training establishment is situated. The various courses available at the Government Training Centres and the number of places provided in each trade are continually reviewed and adjusted as necessary to meet changes in the pattern of demand for training and in the prospects of employment in the industries concerned.

#### Allowances and conditions during training

Except for a few cases where the training employer pays wages, all trainees receive good maintenance allowances at rates varying according to individual circumstances. Daily travelling expenses are paid for able-bodied persons where the daily journey is over two miles each way and for disabled persons irrespective of distance. Trainees unable to travel daily from home are accommodated free of charge in the residential training centres and in hostels attached to two of the largest Government Training Centres (Letchworth and Slough) or are paid a lodging allowance and live in lodgings found by the Ministry or themselves. Medical supervision and first aid are available at all Government Training Centres. Good cheap mid-day meals are provided and most centres arrange social and recreational activities. Trainees undergoing a course lasting more than three months receive paid holiday leave for periods varying with the duration of the course, and free travel home is provided for these living and activities to significant these living training. for those living away during training.

#### Placing in employment

Placing action is begun some weeks before each trainee is due to complete his course. Employers are encouraged to visit Government Training Centres to earmark likely candidates for vacancies; the training can then be biased to suit the employer's particular needs. If a vacancy has not been found by the time the particular needs. It a vacancy has not been found by the time the course is finished placing action is continued by the Local Office nearest the trainee's home, under the supervision of the Regional Office which accepted him for training. The result of these arrangements has been that something over 90 per cent. of those trained are subsequently employed in their training trade either immediately at the end of their course or within a short time

#### **Government Training Centres**

Government Training Centres

Government Training Centres already established or to be opened in the near future are as follows:—Billingham: Billingham Services Industrial Estate, Marsh House Avenue, Billingham-on-Tees, Durham; Birmingham: 255 Holyhead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham; Blackburn: Philips Road, Blackburn, Lancs.; Bristol: Gill Avenue, Fishponds, Bristol; Cardiff: 14/15 Buildings, Curran Road, Cardiff; Dumbarton: Castlegreen Road, Dumbarton; Dunfermline: Muircockhall, Townhill, Dunfermline; Durham (Tursdale): Tursdale Colliery, Co. Durham; Felling-on-Tyne: Green Lane, Felling, Gateshead 10, Co. Durham; Glasgow: (i) Industrial Estate, Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Hillington, Glasgow S.W.2: (ii) Industrial Trading Estate, Oueenslie, Glasgow E.2: (i) Industrial Estate, Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Hillington, Glasgow S.W.2; (ii) Industrial Trading Estate, Queenslie, Glasgow E.2; Gloucester: Bristol Road, Gloucester; Hull: Chamberlain Road, Hull; Irvine: Ayr Road, Irvine, Ayrshire; Leeds: Dewsbury Road, Leeds 11; Leicester: Humberstone Lane, Leicester; Letchworth: Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth, Herts.; Liverpool: Stopgate Lane,

Aintree, Liverpool 9; Llanelly: North Dock, Llanelly; London; (i) Stafford Road, Waddon, Croydon, Surrey; (ii) Bilton Way, Enfield, Middlesex; (iii) Walmgate Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex; (iv) Empson Street, Poplar, London E.3; Motherwell: Java Works, Motherwell, Lanarks.; Nottingham: Wilsthorpe Road, Long Eaton, Notts.; Port Glasgow: Industrial Trading Estate, Port Glasgow; Sheffield: Richmond Park Road, Sheffield 13; Slough: 119-122 Buckingham Avenue, Slough, Bucks.; Southampton: West Bay Road, Southampton; Wigan: Swan Lane, Hindley Green, Hindley Wigan. Lanes. Hindley Green, Hindley, Wigan, Lancs.

#### Training courses available

Courses at present available at Government Training Centres are as follows:—

Bricklaving Carpentry Heating and ventilating fitting House painting and decorating Slating and tiling

#### Civil engineering

Contractors' plant maintenance Electrical contracting Street masonry and paving

Engineering Draughtsmanship Fitting—general jig and tool Instrument bench and machine work Centre lathe turning Capstan setting operating Milling setting operating Precision grinding Welding—electric arc oxy-acetylene

#### Miscellaneous

Agricultural machinery repairing Boot and shoe repairing Canteen cooking Furniture—cabinet making Scientific (bench) glass blowing Hairdressing (men's) Instrument maintenance Motor repairing Radio, T.V. and electronic servicing Screen process printing Storekeeping Tailoring (retail bespoke) Typewriter repairing body building Watch and clock repairing Woodcutting machining Blind persons: Capstan operating Repetition assembly work

### STATUTORY REGULATION OF WAGES, HOLIDAYS AND HOURS OF WORK DURING 1963

#### Wages Councils Act 1959

#### Wages Councils

Wages Councils have been set up in a number of industries or sections of industries where there is no adequate voluntary negotiating machinery of the normal kind for regulating wages and conditions of employment. Whilst the main duty of the Councils is to lay down statutory minimum rates of pay, they are also designed to familiarise workers and employers with the techniques of negotiation and so to lead to the setting up of voluntary negotiating machinery which will in due course make statutory regulation

Wages Councils consist of three independent members, together with equal numbers of employers' and workers' representatives. At the end of 1963 there were 57 Wages Councils covering three-and-a-half million workers.\*

On 1st October 1963 the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preor ist October 1965 the Sugar Connectionery and Foot Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain), covering rather more than 150,000 workers, and the Baking Wages Council (Scotland), covering about 15,000 workers, were abolished following reports from Commissions of Inquiry on the effectiveness of voluntary negotiating machinery in the trades concerned. This step brought up to ten the number of Councils which have since the war been superscaded by voluntary prescripting machinery. The hat can and superseded by voluntary negotiating machinery. The hat, cap and millinery trade was originally covered by separate Councils for England and Wales and for Scotland. In March 1963 the two Councils were succeeded by one Council for Great Britain, which is now engaged in preparing a unified wages regulation system for the whole of the industry

In March 1963 the Minister appointed a Commission of Inquiry to advise him whether workers employed in the hotel and catering services of the nationalised railways should be excluded from the coverage of the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council. The Commission met on several occasions and its report is expected shortly.

#### Wages regulation orders

During 1963, 43 new wages regulation orders came into effect, most of them involving increased basic rates of pay. Four, however, were concerned mainly with changing overtime conditions and five dealt only with the basis on which holiday pay is calculated. One of these new orders introduced for the first time the principle of overtime payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards and stewards seem of the payments to also stewards and stewards are stewards and stewards and stewards and stewards are stewards and stewards and stewards are stewards and stewards are stewards and stewards and stewards are stewards and stewards and stewards are stewards and stewards are stewards and stewards are stewards and stewards and stewards are stew overtime payments to club stewards and stewardesses who are now entitled to minimum overtime rates for hours worked in excess of

Wages Councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the

\* Minimum wages for agricultural workers are laid down by Agricultural Wages Boards appointed under the Agricultural Wages Act 1948, administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949, administered by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the normal minima. During 1963, 85 new permits were issued, 236 existing permits were renewed and 109 permits were cancelled.

The enforcement of wages regulation orders is in the hands of Wages Inspectors of whom 142 (including 27 women) were, at the end of the year, engaged for the whole of their time on visiting employers' premises. The inspectors' programme of work is arranged on the basis that all complaints are investigated and that arranged on the basis that all complaints are investigated and that in addition routine visits are paid each year to 7½ per cent. of the establishments covered by Wages Councils. Inspectors' visits during 1963 disclosed some increase in the proportion of employers found to be paying less than the statutory minimum and in the proportion of workers underpaid. This increase was more pronounced in some parts of the country than in others. Details of inspection and enforcement are as follows:—

		1962	1963
Establishments on Wages Councils list		508,749	504,368
Complaints received		9,368	9,718
Inspections		47,331	49,326
Establishments which paid arrears	of		
remuneration (including holiday	re-	0.000	0.400
muneration)		8,306	9,133
Workers whose wages were examined		271,158	277,757
Workers to whom arrears were paid		14,088	15,151
Amount of arrears paid		£131,092	£149,095

Ten employers were prosecuted in the Criminal Courts for infringement of wages regulation orders at 16 establishments. Convictions were obtained in all these cases, fines totalling £580 were imposed and arrears of wages totalling £3,382 were ordered to be paid to the workers concerned. Proceedings were taken against one employer in the Civil Courts, as a result of which £260 was recovered on behalf of the worker concerned.

### Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954

This Act, which came into operation on 1st January 1958, is This Act, which came into operation on 1st January 1958, is intended to control night baking. Detailed restrictions are imposed by the Act on most bakeries, but exemption from them can be granted by the Minister to bakers covered by an approved voluntary collective agreement regulating night work. Five exemption orders have been made by the Minister under these arrangements and of 11,430 bakeries affected by the Act at 1st October 1963, 2,630 had been exempted under these orders. Wages Inspectors visited 1,121 bakeries (including 183 exempted establishments) during 1963, and investigated four complaints. They reported failure to comply and investigated four complaints. They reported failure to comply with the Act at 28 day bakeries and 52 night bakeries, but none of these cases was sufficiently serious to justify court proceedings.

#### YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT

Each year information is published in this GAZETTE about the numbers of young people in Great Britain under 18 years of age entering employment and this article provides the latest data—for those who started work during 1963.

The figures are obtained from the records of National Insurance The figures are obtained from the records of National Insurance cards issued. For the payment of contributions, each person starting work requires an insurance card, and in the case of young persons under 18 years of age, cards are issued by Youth Employment Offices most of which are operated by Local Authorities. Records are kept of the numbers of young persons to whom National Insurance cards are issued and who have completed full-time education and have entered, or are about to enter, employment. Age at the time of entry into employment, the industry and type of occupation entered are recorded. Occupations are broadly subdivided into the following classifications: (a) apprenticeship to a skilled occupation (i.e., apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement) including pre-apprenticeship training in employment; (b) articled clerks and others in employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, nursing, etc.); (c) clerical employment other than (b); (d) employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered by (a), (b) or (c); and

The principal limitation of these figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons, who have already obtained insurance cards for holiday or spare-time work whilst still at school, are included in the figures when they finally complete full-time education and enter employment, although Youth Employment Offices include particulars of all such cases known to them. Boys and girls aged 16 and 17 are more affected by this than those aged 15, but it is unlikely that the proportions entering different industries or different types of employment are significantly affected. It is also is unlikely that the proportions entering different industries or different types of employment are significantly affected. It is also important to bear in mind that the figures relate only to the first jobs entered by young persons after completing full-time education, and do not take account of subsequent changes in employment. Thus they do not, for example, measure the total intake into apprenticeship training, entry to which may in some cases follow a period of other employment, nor do they take account of wastage during probation. They do not measure the total numbers leaving school, since those who proceed to universities and other institutions of higher education and those who had no immediate intention of starting paid employment are excluded. Equally, the figures do not show the total numbers entering employment for the first time, since they exclude those entering after their 18th birthday.

During 1963, 584,000 young persons (304,000 boys and 280,000

since they exclude those entering after their 18th birthday.

During 1963, 584,000 young persons (304,000 boys and 280,000 girls) entered employment. This was an overall decrease of 73,000 (11·1 per cent.) in comparison with 1962—32,000 fewer boys (a fall of 9·5 per cent.) and 41,000 fewer girls (minus 12.7 per cent.). The comparable figures for 1962 were given on page 192 of the May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. The lower total figures in 1963 reflect the lower birth rate in 1948, compared with 1947, and the much smaller numbers of school-leavers at the end of the year, due to the abolition, under the Education Act 1962, of Christmas school-leaving dates for 15-year-olds in England and Wales and in some parts of Scotland. Table 1 shows the numbers of boys and girls entering employment by their age at entry:—

Table 1.—Analysis by Age of Entry

	Age at e	ntry into emp	oloyment	
oda pi ben reiminim yestu -eng santa kus escarett aid To alienet i seedan ei midt	15	16	17	Total
Boys	212,618 199,193	71,311 61,450	20,027 19,779	303,956 280,422
Total	411,811	132,761	39,806	584,378

An analysis showing the numbers entering the five different types of employment already described is given in Table 2.

Table 2.—Analysis by Type of Employment entered and Age of Entry

	edo de artito	A	ige at	entry in	to emp	loymer	ıt	
Class of employment entered	ST B	28 21	Boys	tive )	plants Dants	Gir	ls	500
	15	16	17	Total	15	16	17	Total
Apprenticeship or learner- ship to skilled occupa- tion (including pre- apprenticeship training in employment)	67.2	29.3	5.2	101 · 7	00's)     12·0	2.5	0.8	15.4
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	0·4 10·3	2·2 16·8	1.8	4·3 34·0	0·5 52·6	2·0 42·2	1·6 12·8	4·0 107·6
induction training, not covered by items above Other employment	32·3 102·5	8·2 14·9	2.3	42·8 121·2	26·5 107·6	3·9 10·8	1.5	31·9 121·6
Total	212.6	71.3	20.0	304.0	199 · 2	61.4	19.8	280 · 4

The number of boys becoming apprentices or learners to skilled occupations in 1963 was 101,700 out of a total of 304,000 boys entering all forms of employment; in 1962 the comparable figures were 121,500 entering apprenticeships out of the 336,000 boys starting work. There was thus a fall of nearly 20,000 in the number of boys commencing apprenticeship during 1963, and the proportion they formed of boys entering all types of employment declined by 2·7 per cent. in comparison with 1962.

Despite the decrease in the total number of boys and girls entering employment in 1963, there were as many boys entering employment leading to professional qualifications as in 1962 (4,300), while the number of girls in this category (4,000) increased by 500 over the previous year. Nearly 4,000 more boys started clerical work in 1963, and although the figure for girls showed a reduction of nearly 6,000, compared with 1962 (113,500), the proportion which it formed of the total number of girls entering employment rose from 35·3 per cent. in 1962 to 38·4 per cent. in 1963. For entry into other employment in which planned training beyond induction courses was provided, the totals for boys and girls showed small reductions on the previous year. the previous year.

#### **Industrial Analysis**

Industrial Analysis

Each year the numbers of boys and girls entering different industries are classified according to the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for any industry only show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. No account is taken of transfers between industries of young people under 18. The figures for each industrial group include all entrants into that group, regardless of individual occupations. For example, the statistics for manufacturing industries include not only those starting work in factories, but also those commencing clerical, technical, sales, etc. jobs in those industries.

The distribution of boys and girls entering employment in eight broad industrial groups is expressed in Table 3 in the form of percentages of the total numbers of young persons entering all industries and services. Corresponding percentages for 1962 are shown in brackets. The percentage of boys and of girls entering manufacturing industry each fell by 2 per cent. in 1963, but there were increases over 1962 of 2 per cent., both for girls and for boys, in the numbers entering public administration, utilities, professional services, entertainments, commerce and finance.

services, entertainments, commerce and finance.

Table 3.—Industrial Analysis

Industry group	ente (con	rcentage ring each nparable are given	industr figures f	y group for 1962
	I	Boys	-	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Manufacturing industries Construction Transport and communication Distributive trades Public administration, utilities, professional	7 2 34 14 4 18	(7) (3) (36) (14) (4) (18)	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ \hline 34 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 33 \end{array} $	(1) (—) (36) (1) (2) (34)
services, entertainments, commerce and finance	12 9	(10)	17 11	(15) (11)
Total number of entrants (000's)	304	(336)	280	(321)

An analysis by occupational category of the numbers of boys and girls entering employment in 1963 in each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification is given in Table 4 on the next page. Just over one-third of both boys and girls entered manufacturing industries, the total showing a reduction of about 37,000 in comparison with 1962 (boys minus 17,000, girls minus 20,000). The main changes were for boys; decreases in engineering and electrical goods (minus 6,000), and in timber, furniture, etc. (minus 1,900), and for girls reductions of 8,600 in clothing and footwear and 3,000 in textiles

The distributive trades broadly maintained their share of new entrants, but the total numbers declined by just over 22,000 compared with 1962 (boys minus 5,000, girls minus 17,000).

pared with 1962 (boys minus 5,000, girls minus 17,000).

About 64 per cent. of all boys entering the construction industry and 56 per cent. of those starting work in engineering and electrical goods, shipbuilding and marine engineering and vehicle industries, were apprentices. The combined entry of boys into apprenticeship in these industries represented about a half of total apprenticeship entry. As in previous years, a high proportion (two-thirds) of all girls who became apprentices entered hairdressing.

Out of a total of 8,300 taking employment leading to professional qualifications, nearly 5,300 boys and girls entered professional and scientific services; the next largest entry was nearly 800 in public administration. Clerical work attracted over 141,000 young people, of whom 22,100 girls entered the distributive trades and 18,200 insurance, banking and finance, while for boys the highest entry was to insurance, banking and finance with 6,200.

#### Regional Analysis

The numbers of boys and girls entering employment during 1963 in each of the administrative Regions of England and in Scotland and Wales at each of the three age points, are shown in Table 5.

Scotland again had the highest percentage of boys and girls starting work at age 15 (80 per cent. for boys and 82 per cent. for girls), Northern Region had 77 per cent. and 75 per cent., respectively,

#### TABLE 4.—INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF YOUNG PERSONS **ENTERING EMPLOYMENT**

Industry group	Apprent to sk occup	illed	Emplo leadin recogn profess qualific	ng to nised sional	Ente cleri emplo	ical	Emplo with pl training from ind trainin covere previous	anned , apart duction g, not ed in	Ente oth employ	er	To	TAL
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying	1,593 1,810	79 6	19 23	8 5	118 306	378 419	1,754 4,525	214 10	16,777 588	2,084 41	20,261 7,252	2,763 481
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods. Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	1,029 1,020 2,778 14,989 2,623 4,308 3,592 1,059 132 568 758 2,007 2,918 611	145 79 15 87 18 21 28 195 19 400 17 33 196 20	40 104 91 114 10 11 45 40 2 4 26 8 46 27	22 33 10 25 - 4 1 18 1 4 1 4 1 4 9 4	672 494 772 2,104 277 517 729 644 51 239 454 378 1,138 326	3,010 2,903 1,877 9,048 320 2,091 2,455 2,551 184 1,895 1,059 915 3,152 1,325	535 506 1,355 4,901 118 838 2,433 1,275 250 1,432 543 1,463 1,128 494	373 267 66 1,008 4 95 207 3,801 282 11,915 400 196 1,733 284	4,929 1,039 1,724 6,257 802 1,533 4,482 3,437 795 1,678 2,448 4,495 2,634 1,735	6,334 1,798 460 5,182 48 473 2,422 7,282 571 9,317 613 609 4,086 2,203	7,205 3,163 6,720 28,365 3,830 7,207 11,281 6,455 1,230 3,921 4,229 8,351 7,864 3,193	9,884 5,080 2,428 15,350 390 2,684 5,113 13,847 1,057 23,531 2,090 1,757 9,176 3,836
Total, all manufacturing industries	38,392	1,273	568	136	8,795	32,785	17,271	20,631	37,988	41,398	103,014	96,223
Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Catering, hotels, etc.* Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations* Hairdressing and manicure* Public administration	26,827 2,792 3,259 6,954 236 1,474 12,988 1,225 9,056 1,528 5,383	42 10 50 1,358 28 1,096 11,235 161 71 10,642 184	333 40 109 121 535 1,983 129 21 16 9 468	7 13 101 66 3,275 95 13 3 33 306	1,760 640 2,997 4,423 6,189 2,675 1,932 90 703 74 4,124	3,186 1,210 4,255 22,129 18,176 9,982 8,335 708 2,709 338 6,760	3,085 172 1,526 6,920 174 813 4,165 743 2,228 114 2,351	35 34 736 6,072 105 2,016 1,604 384 34 343 425	10,045 170 2,880 37,942 371 631 11,072 1,991 4,751 196 2,741	115 45 437 61,450 192 2,076 13,254 4,027 382 593 460	42,050 3,814 10,771 56,360 7,505 7,576 30,286 4,070 16,754 1,921 15,067	3,378 1,306 5,491 91,110 18,567 18,445 34,523 5,293 3,199 11,949 8,135
GRAND TOTAL	101,708	15,361	4,328	4,012	33,959	107,615	42,756	31,882	121,205	121,552	303,956	280,422

<sup>\*</sup> Included in " Miscellaneous services "

while the lowest proportions were, for boys, 60 per cent. in London and South Eastern Region and 64 per cent. in South Western Region and, for girls, 61 per cent. in London and South Eastern Region and 68 per cent. in South Western Region.

Nationally, boys entering employment during 1963 formed 2·1 per cent. of the total numbers of employees while girls represented 3·4 per cent. (see final column of Table 5). In 1962 the comparable figures were 2·3 per cent. and 4 per cent., respectively. The pattern of regional percentages in 1963 was similar to that of the previous year.

The pattern of regional percentages in 1963 was similar to that of the previous year.

Table 6 on the next page analyses the numbers of boys and girls taking up employment by Regions and by the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification, with separate figures for boys entering as apprentices. Table 7 on page 201 shows the distribution of boys and girls entering employment during 1963 both by Region and by employment category. In examining these tables it should be remembered that regional variations in the character of industry significantly affect the numbers entering different categories of employment. As in 1962, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region and North Western Region had the highest proportions (40 per cent.) of boys becoming apprentices. Northern Region and Scotland followed with 39 and 38 per cent., respectively. The national proportion was one-third and the lowest percentages were recorded in London and South Eastern Region and in Wales, each with 25 per cent.

per cent.

Mention has already been made that the only employment Mention has already been made that the only employment category to increase in numbers in 1963, compared with 1962, was for employment leading to recognised professional qualifications, and in this sector London and South Eastern Region with 1·7 per cent. and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region and Wales with 1·5 per cent. had the highest proportions for boys, while for girls the highest were in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region with 2·5 per cent. and Northern Region with 2·3 per cent.

Boys entering clerical work formed 11·2 per cent. of the entrants in Great Britain and regional percentages varied between 19·1 per cent. in London and South Eastern Region and 6·5 per cent. in Wales. The national percentage for girls entering clerical work was 38·4 per cent.; London and South Eastern Region again recorded the highest proportion (54·1 per cent.) and Wales the lowest, with 25·4 per cent.

Table 5.—Regional Analysis of Boys and Girls entering Employment in 1963 by Age of Entry

579 307 E		ge at entry employme		To	otal
278 0 1/207 1/30 277 1/270 64 282 926 26 238 183 16	15	16	17	Number	Percentage of total employees†
15 400 400		100	Boys	eol les	inidad.
London & South Eastern Eastern & Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire & Lincolnshire North Western Scotland Wales Total, Great Britain	34,844 24,950 12,530 34,832 22,293 29,009 16,214 25,975 11,971 212,618	18,459 9,772 5,284 10,231 6,286 9,230 3,682 4,959 3,408 71,311	5,146 2,568 1,848 2,991 1,631 1,977 1,055 1,652 1,159 20,027	58,449 37,290 19,662 48,054 30,210 40,216 20,951 32,586 16,538 303,956	1·6 2·3 2·3 2·1 2·1 2·1 2·4 2·3 2·4
88,455   868,855   675		S Edward	Girls	suriedad.	a pildur
London & South Eastern Eastern & Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire & Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	32,084 23,771 11,883 32,590 20,414 26,885 15,561 25,426 10,579	15,442 8,032 3,944 8,688 6,255 8,149 3,970 4,350 2,620	4,999 2,902 1,698 2,535 1,788 1,997 1,120 1,323 1,417	52,525 34,705 17,525 43,813 28,457 37,031 20,651 31,099 14,616	2·4 3·9 3·9 3·5 3·8 3·3 4·9 4·0 4·9
Total, Great Britain	199,193	61,450	19,779	280,422	3.4

† The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated umbers of male employees and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated umbers of female employees, aged 15 and over, in each Region at June 1963.

Ministry of Labour-H.M. Factory Inspectorate Factory Form 281 (Revised)

## The Prevention of Accidents to Young Workers

Young workers in industry often have accidents because they are inexperienced and unfamiliar with the dangers of machinery and plant. This pamphlet describes some of the dangers, and suggests special measures which should be taken to help young people to avoid them. Price 6d. (9d. including postage).

Obtainable from

### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 233 or through any bookseller

## TABLE 6.—REGIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT

THE TOTAL OF THE PARTY OF THE P	Charles in	animatica case to be	and the second	Region	Hall Sales	(2) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4				
Industry group	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Lincoln- shire	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
several book period and and apply	China Konta	THE REAL PROPERTY.	BC	YS—App	renticeship	to skille	d occupati	on	O Standi	on the control of the
Agriculture, foresty, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering. Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration	148 30 126 103 89 2,518 302 546 494 24 40 76 69 314 865 86 3,230 588 984 661 26 265 1,872 821	294 1 93 89 95 1,853 527 825 288 24 12 56 52 212 487 56 3,065 367 425 735 15 298 1,683 869	142 61 55 20 34 780 418 460 93 16 7 31 117 174 34 1,996 189 167 399 3 63 936 755	278 394 111 97 687 2,769 18 814 952 160 12 51 165 223 366 181 3,996 453 280 569 28 229 1,829 731	181 267 147 107 593 1,959 278 426 298 9 115 88 247 268 49 3,568 283 320 756 18 75 1,616 422	184 130 200 252 268 2,464 241 867 710 192 20 123 150 393 333 114 4,516 409 471 1,248 56 144 1,868 578	116 417 85 210 384 921 508 128 128 21 5 45 57 159 99 38 2,160 185 212 611 22 76 1,065 499	226 230 176 80 348 1,401 516 229 282 270 26 65 112 300 274 36 3,265 144 266 1,758 67 288 1,518 467	24 280 36 62 280 324 34 161 219 54 1 6 34 42 52 17 1,031 174 134 217 1 36 601 241	1,593 1,810 1,029 1,020 2,778 14,989 2,623 4,308 3,592 1,059 132 568 758 2,007 2,918 611 26,827 2,792 3,259 6,954 236 1,474 12,988 5,383
GRAND TOTAL	14,277	12,421	6,981	15,393	12,149	15,931	8,151	12,344	4,061	101,708
edivisor Borg and Otto Wieller	Approve	Mary Co	HOUR ST	Total—B	OYS (incli	uding app	rentices)	contlons n Region	lowest pr n Easter	weilering
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,717 104 792 579 284 7,070 434 1,077 2,232 238 268 657 425 2,055 2,638 712 6,772 908 3,499 10,692 3,224 2,016 6,842 3,214	3,262 31 649 307 232 4,057 697 1,279 926 182 81 470 305 1,060 1,185 402 5,471 527 1,343 6,180 1,071 1,215 4,052 2,306 37,290	2,244 144 535 83 71 1,485 505 642 260 160 64 210 141 404 489 142 3,165 252 695 3,410 345 443 2,184 1,589	2,883 1,712 849 317 1,688 5,492 37 2,053 3,621 1,214 1,88 853 1,197 1,105 827 584 6,944 594 954 7,197 625 1,123 4,171 1,826	2,173 1,453 840 306 1,563 2,770 95 430 1,044 1,313 91 312 580 760 534 185 4,562 336 853 4,928 459 647 2,690 1,286	1,754 331 1,076 808 478 3,415 443 1,004 1,502 1,737 248 854 585 1,241 995 608 5,951 537 1,570 8,572 805 810 3,373 1,519 40,216	1,791 1,281 536 488 825 1,304 670 166 286 230 255 210 286 446 244 183 2,902 249 525 4,157 243 387 2,155 1,332	2,953 696 1,478 165 744 2,067 901 304 568 1,175 172 186 428 967 698 167 4,099 184 851 8,184 549 697 3,141 1,212	1,484 1,500 450 110 835 705 48 252 842 206 63 169 282 313 254 210 2,184 227 481 3,040 184 238 1,678 783	20,261 7,252 7,205 3,163 6,720 28,365 3,830 7,207 11,281 6,455 1,230 3,921 4,229 8,351 7,864 3,193 42,050 3,814 10,771 56,360 7,505 7,576 30,286 15,067
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		10000		ativa Joka	Total—C	GIRLS	nosem is	bush will		Tarris at
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Wehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Fextiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Fimber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Fransport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services	310 36 1,042 1,170 140 3,336 24 336 565 309 127 2,700 229 406 2,043 685 783 393 1,986 15,087 7,137 3,742 7,876	469 18 1,018 639 116 2,392 58 522 302 315 66 2,287 119 286 1,339 509 399 174 1,044 11,109 3,172 2,471 4,750 1,131	405 63 889 80 5 894 40 267 79 283 50 1,038 78 117 516 171 274 96 232 6,353 883 1,299 2,867	400 88 1,287 728 767 2,933 10 904 2,341 3,704 285 4,022 975 228 1,102 627 481 204 477 12,198 1,765 2,555 4,509	378 54 1,676 564 700 1,243 9 162 739 2,341 145 2,308 172 170 818 252 262 113 376 8,960 1,253 2,031 3,059	235 34 1,422 1,064 175 2,056 58 288 421 2,632 155 4,478 297 225 1,186 694 342 130 607 12,414 1,926 2,113 3,325	167 98 778 378 146 931 90 28 153 682 57 2,779 74 148 466 294 220 78 239 7,922 642 1,280 2,336	249   39   39   1,351   357   173   864   91   91   166   3,244   115   2,364   82   138   1,451   154   499   71   3,74   11,527   1,276   2,110   3,670	150 51 421 100 206 701 10 86 347 337 57 1,555 64 39 255 450 118 47 156 5,540 513 844 2,131	2,763 481 9,884 5,080 2,428 15,350 390 2,684 5,113 13,847 1,057 23,531 2,090 1,757 9,176 3,836 3,378 1,306 5,491 91,110 18,567 18,445 34,523

## TABLE 7.—ANALYSIS OF BOYS AND GIRLS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT ENTERED AND BY REGION

	1000	astlasino M	Paymarts			and the state of							
berganskien Askelske A. Merek.  "M. T. H. T. J. M. T. J. M. J.		Apprento sk occup	illed	Emplo leadir recog profes qualific	ng to nised sional	cler	ering rical rical ryment	with p training from in	g, not ed in	otl	ering ner yment	old Hill Back Tollow	OTAL OT
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales		14,277 12,421 6,981 15,393 12,149 15,931 8,151 12,344 4,061	4,000 2,126 928 2,269 1,349 2,162 746 1,291 490	982 539 281 629 466 543 299 349 240	505 373 269 539 701 541 465 390 229	11,146 4,336 1,661 4,241 3,045 4,267 1,614 2,571 1,078	28,397 14,254 5,840 15,673 9,989 14,024 5,923 9,802 3,713	12,943 5,191 2,230 9,395 4,356 3,422 1,964 1,532 1,723	5,375 3,067 1,863 5,821 3,081 4,941 2,804 3,963 967	19,101 14,803 8,509 18,396 10,194 16,053 8,923 15,790 9,436	14,248 14,885 8,625 19,511 13,337 15,363 10,713 15,653 9,217	58,449 37,290 19,662 48,054 30,210 40,216 20,951 32,586 16,538	52,525 34,705 17,525 43,813 28,457 37,031 20,651 31,099 14,616
Total, Great Britain .		101,708	15,361	4,328	4,012	33,959	107,615	42,756	31,882	121,205	121,552	303,956	280,422

#### **EDUCATION IN 1963**

The last annual Report of the Ministry of Education (now a part of the Department of Education and Science) has recently been published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2316). Entitled "Education in 1963" it is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. 6d. (9s. including postage).

The Report describes the year under review as "a year for education", a year of "much closer scrutiny of the state education service", in which "much more thought was given by many people both to the objectives of the service and the means to their fulfilment"

An introductory survey begins by the counting of heads. The year opened with 700,000 more on the registers of maintained primary and secondary schools than a decade earlier. To this increase both the higher birth rate and the desire of parents to keep their children longer at school had contributed. There were fewer oversize classes than a year earlier, but the improvement was wholly in the senior classes. The birth rate has risen every year since 1955 and is expected to set a new 60-year record early in the 1970's. Even before then the trend to staying on beyond the compulsory age will be stretching the resources of the secondary schools.

#### Schools and teachers

The Report states that new schools were coming into use in England and Wales at the rate of more than one a day and the level of building work done was at the highest post-war level, but despite what has been done, the school requirements of a growing, better housed, and more mobile population, and the scope for modernisation that might ideally be undertaken, will all continue to press heavily on the resources available.

In January 1963 it was announced that further steps would be initiated at once to build up the number of students in training colleges to reach 80,000 in 1970–71—nearly a trebling of numbers in 12 years. Authorised starts of teacher training projects were approved for the next three years: but new methods of intensive use as well as new buildings would be needed. Training colleges met this challenge with determination and by the end of the year about 126 colleges had plans for increasing numbers. The further massive increase in teacher supply that is needed underlines the urgent need to recruit from all sources. As well, therefore, as expanding the training colleges, more married women teachers must be persuaded to return to the classrooms and a larger proportion of graduates induced to choose teaching as a career.

#### New ideas

More than in any previous year educational theory was being tested by research: the Ministry's research fund was increased from £20,000 in 1962–63 to £70,000 in 1963–64 and by the end of 1963 some 40 projects, to be widely spread over the education service, had been accepted for support. A greater concern with the inter-penetration of education and society was evident in those projects selected during the year, showing a concern for the influence of social class on learning ability, the links between morality and socio-economic background, and the development of scientific concepts in young children.

There is a growing readiness among authorities to modify their pattern of secondary school organisation and an increasing preference for developments which blur the edges between different forms of these schools was shown.

Further attention was given to the particular educational needs of children who are handicapped or delicate. The generally debilitated now account for a much smaller proportion than formerly of places at schools for the delicate; many of those now filling the places face a combination of handicaps, for which new or adjusted treatment is required.

#### Further education

There were more than three-quarters of a million day students in grant-aided further education establishments, including 260,000 under-eighteens on day release and 160,000 on full-time and sandwich courses. Over a half a million day-time students were on courses leading to recognised qualifications. There were also nearly two million evening-only students, of whom about a third of a

million were seeking recognised qualifications. Courses were further developed at all levels.

The youth service was in better heart than at the time of the Albemarle report in 1960. There were greater opportunities for the more purposeful young people who enjoyed learning new skills and testing their powers in challenging situations. There was evidence too that responsible bodies for adult education were developing wider relationships with industry.

#### Higher cos

In England and Wales the combined capital outlay of Ministry and local education authorities doubled from 1954-55 to 1961-62 and current expenditure did the same.

Large as the growth in numbers has been—12 per cent, more in maintained schools in 1962–63 than in 1952–53 and 50 percent, more students in further education—the growth in expenditure has been faster. Making allowance for the increase in prices during the period, there is no doubt that a very real improvement has occurred in that part of the education service lying within the responsibility of the Ministry, in the average level of physical resources and in the quality of the teaching provision itself.

# DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

The 23rd issue (April 1964) of the "Digest of Scottish Statistics", prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage). It includes 52 tables arranged in seven sections relating to industrial activity, transport and communication, labour, population and vital statistics, social services, finance and miscellaneous data.

The labour section, contributed almost entirely by the Ministry of Labour, includes statistics of total manpower, insured employees (analysed by industry), unemployment, vacancies notified, industrial stoppages and average earnings of adult male manual workers. Unemployment in Scotland, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, increased in 1963. The average of the monthly figures of registered unemployed was 104,800 in 1963, compared with 83,100 in 1962. Except in the last two months of the year, numbers unemployed in each month were higher in 1963 than in 1962. The mild winter brought about an improvement, and the number of unemployed in February of this year (97,000) was about 29 per cent. less than in February 1963.

The industrial activity section includes the quarterly Index of Industrial Production in Scotland. This shows that industrial activity in Scotland in 1963 as a whole was about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, above that of 1962. There was a progressive improvement through the year. In the first quarter the increase on the corresponding quarter of 1962 was only 1 per cent., in the second it was  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. and in the third  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., while in the fourth it was 6 per cent. All but two of the 17 industrial groups covered contributed to this 6 per cent. rise, the exceptions being shipbuilding and marine engineering (down by 18 per cent.) and mining and quarrying (down by 5 per cent.).

About three-quarters of the total net increase in the last quarter came from a rise of nearly 12 per cent. in the activity of the construction industry (especially in house building), the growing production at the new British Motor Corporation and Rootes Group motor vehicle plants and the recovery in the iron and steel sectors of metal manufacture from the low level of 1962. Compared with the last quarter of 1962 the output of the whole vehicles group was up by 37 per cent. and total metal manufacture by 22 per cent. Other contributions to the overall 6 per cent. increase in the fourth quarter came from food, drink and tobacco (up by nearly 5 per cent.), chemicals and allied industries (8 per cent.), engineering and electrical goods (1½ per cent.), textiles, leather and clothing together (nearly 4 per cent.) and gas, electricity and water (nearly 7 per cent.).

Merchant shipbuilding orders obtained by Scottish yards in 1963 totalled 417,000 tons, more than twice the previous year's level and the highest total for any year since 1957.

### ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The 86th Meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council was held on 22nd April. The Minister of Labour, the Right Hon. Joseph Godber, M.P., took the Chair.

#### Selection and training of supervisors

The Council discussed the report of a Committee which had been reconvened to review progress in the selection and training of supervisors since the issue of its last report in 1962. The report notes that there has been "a significant resurgence of interest and activity in training particularly in training within the firm" but that less progress has been made in the use of external courses and that there continues to be a lack of interest in supervisory training in a number of smaller and medium size firms. Recommendations are made for future action, emphasis being placed on the responsibility of management. The Council agreed that the report should be of management. The Coupublished at an early date.

#### Guaranteed earnings

The Council continued its discussions on arrangements for guaranteed earnings. Among the suggestions made in discussion were that agreements should take into account the individuality of different industries and the desirability of extending and improving arrangements by negotiation. The matter is to be further considered by the Council

The Council considered what more might be done to stagger holidays in the light of the Secretary of State for Industry's statement that August Bank Holiday would be moved to the last Monday in August in 1965 and 1966. The Council welcomed this decision and hoped that Examining Bodies would press on with the bringing forward of school examinations. On staggering industrial holidays, the Council considered that the best course would be to approach the problem on an industrial and district basis and to concentrate on those sections of industry where the possibilities of progress were greatest rather than to act over the whole front. Among suggestions made was that rota systems of holidays in industry should be extended.

#### CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL

The Minister of Labour has announced the appointment of the Central Training Council, under the chairmanship of Sir John Hunter, C.B.E., J.P., Chairman of Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson Ltd. The first meeting of the Council will be held on Thursday, 4th June 1964.

The Council has been established under the provisions of section II(1) of the Industrial Training Act 1964, to advise the Minister "on the exercise of his functions under the Act and on any other matter relating to industrial or commercial training which he may refer to it ". The Council will report to the Minister on its activities from time to time, and whenever directed by the

The following is a list of members all of whom have been

appointed for three-year terms:—
Mr. A. W. Allen, General Secretary, Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.

Sir William Alexander, L.H.D., Ed.B., M.A., B.Sc., Secretary, Association of Education Committees.

Mr. James Anderson, Chairman and Managing Director, Messrs. Anderson Boyes and Co.

Dr. Eunice Belbin, Director, Research Unit into Problems of Industrial Training, University College, London.

Mr. T. D. Black, Principal Youth Employment Officer, Edinburgh.

Mr. R. G. Bellamy, O.B.E., T.D., M.Eng., M.I.Mech.E.,
Education and Training Officer, The Electricity Council.

Sir William Carron, K.S.G., M.A., F.R.S.A., President, Amalgamated Engineering Union

mated Engineering Union.

Mr. J. Cooper, J.P., General Secretary, National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

Mr. Frank Cousins, General Secretary, Transport and General

Mr. S. W. G. Ford, President, National Union of Mineworkers. Mr. F. Garner, M.I.Mech.E., Deputy Chairman, Joseph Lucas

Mr. T. Henderson, M.A., B.Sc.(Econ.), Director of Education,

Mr. C. Henniker-Heaton, F.I.L., Director, British Spinners nd Doublers Association.
Mr. W. F. Houghton, M.A., Chief Education Officer, London

County Council.
Mr. J. A. Hunt, M.B.E., F.B.I.M., Director and General Manager,

Hymatic Engineering Company.
Sir Willis Jackson, F.R.S., D.Sc., D.Phil., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.,
F.Inst.P., Professor of Electrical Engineering, Imperial College of

Science and Technology.

Mr. A. L. G. Lindley, C.G.A., M.I.Mech.E., Chairman, General Electric Co. Ltd.; Chairman, Engineering Training Board.

Major-General C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., T.D., Director General,

City and Guilds of London Institute.

Mr. J. Longden, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.P.E., M.I.E.I., A.M.I.Ag.E.,

President, Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions;

Head of Engineering Department, Mid-Warwickshire College of

Mr. N. Longley, C.B.E., Chairman and Managing Director,

Messrs. James Longley and Co. Ltd.; Chairman, Construction

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Training Board.
Mr. R. C. S. Low, Assistant General Manager (Technical),
British Railways Workshops.
Mr. G. H. Lowthian, C.B.E., General Secretary, Amalgamated
Union of Building Trade Workers.
Mr. W. D. Pugh, J.P., A.Met.(Sheffield), F.I.M., F.B.I.M.,
Managing Director, English Steel Corporation Ltd.
Alderman Mrs. Dorothy M. Rees, J.P., Member, Welsh Joint

Education Committee.

Mr. W. D. Seymour, Industrial Consultant.

Mr. R. B. Southall, C.B.E., J.P., LL.D., M.I.Chem.E., Managing
Director, B.P. Refinery, Llandarcy.

Mr. Hugh A. Warren, M.Sc.(Eng.), M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.,
F.R.S.A., Principal, South East London Technical College.

Prof. Lady Williams, C.B.E., Professor of Social Economics,
University of London

### SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

Forms Order 1964

On 23rd April the Minister of Labour made the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Forms Order 1964 which prescribes the forms which will be necessary for the operation of certain provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Copies of the Order, S.I. 1964 No. 605, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 3d. including postage).

Article 2(a) of the Order specifies the form in which applications for a fire certificate under section 29 of the Act should be made in respect of railway premises or offices and shops award or recognise.

for a fire certificate under section 29 of the Act should be made in respect of railway premises or offices and shops owned or occupied by the railways and situated in the immediate vicinity of the permanent way. This form (OSR.8) is shown in Part I of Schedule 1. Article 2(b) specifies the fire certificate application form to be used for other classes of premises (OSR.3, shown in Part II of Schedule 1). Article 3 specifies the form in which applications for exemption should be made under section 46 (Form OSR.5, shown in Schedule 2)

Article 4 specifies the form in which an applicant for exemption under section 46 is required to certify that a notice has been posted in the premises concerned, to inform persons employed there about the application and about their right to make representations to the appropriate authority about it (Schedule 3).

Article 5 specifies the form in which accidents are to be reported to the appropriate authorities under section 48(1) of the Act

to the appropriate authorities under section 48(1) of the Act (Form OSR.2, shown in Schedule 4).

The requirements of the Act involving the use of these forms came into operation on 1st May (except for the reporting of accidents, which is not required until 1st August).

The forms take account of comments made by local authority

associations, organisations of local authority inspectors and of fire officers, and the British Railways Board.

Form OSR.3 may be obtained free of charge from fire authorities

(normally county and county borough councils in England and Wales and joint fire boards in Scotland).

Wales and joint fire boards in Scotland).

Form OSR.5 may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. each (9d. including postage) or 10s. for 25 (10s. 6d.) or through any bookseller, and form OSR.2 will be available from the same sources from July 1964.

Form OSR.8 is to be distributed through the British Railways

#### Safety in Paper Mills

The First Report of the Joint Standing Committee for Paper Mills has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d. including postage).

The Committee was appointed on 13th February 1961 by the Minister of Labour under section 26 of the Factories Act 1959 in succession to an earlier Joint Standing Committee which was appointed in 1949 to advise H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on the prevention of accidents in paper mills

The Report refers to the review by the original Committee of the existing rules for the prevention of accidents in paper mills.

The Raport refers to the review by the original Committee of the existing rules for the prevention of accidents in paper mills adopted in 1937, and the agreement and publication of a new set of rules

The Committee has made changes in the 1952 rules for the guarding of machinery to clear up difficulties of interpretation and to improve standards of safety, and a memorandum was agreed and adopted to ensure safe conditions for workmen during shutdown of machinery for maintenance purposes. At an early stage attention was focussed on accidents involving young persons and a recommendation was made for a scheme for their safety training

Great importance is attached to the provision of safety arrangements built-in to machinery by manufacturers, and the co-operation which this necessitates between manufacturer and user in order to profit by the latter's experience of what is required. The Report refers to some of the new hazards which have arisen in the course of modernisation and introduction of new plant and, in a paragraph dealing with the future work of the Committee, emphasises the need for further work in connection with drum reelers and reeling and slipping machinery in order to reach the satisfactory standard of

The Report expresses particular appreciation of the co-operation received from all sections of the industry and of the support given in implementation of the Committee's findings and

### NATIONAL INSURANCE National Insurance Funds, 1962-63

The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the year ended 31st March 1963, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, have been presented to Parliament and published as a House of Commons Paper\*.

The Accounts were presented under the National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1963, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts 1946 to 1963, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act 1951, the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act 1956, the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954, the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948 and the Friendly Societies Act 1955. They relate to the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners)

#### National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund

The National Insurance Act 1963 provided for increases in rates of benefit and flat-rate contributions and for an increase in the upper limit of the range of weekly earnings on which graduated contributions are charged. Under the National Insurance Act 1963 (Commencement) Order 1963 the increases in unemployment and sickness benefits came into effect from 7th March 1963, the increase in maternity benefit from 11th March 1963 and the increases in other henefits and in contributions in May and Lyne 1963. other benefits and in contributions in May and June 1963.

At 31st March 1963 the balance in the National Insurance Fund was £264,764,674, compared with £277,475,165 a year earlier. In comparison with the year 1961–62 receipts increased by £45,873,904 and payments by £71,730,087. Total receipts in the year 1962–63 amounted to £1,194,731,255 which included flat-rate contributions from employers and insured persons of £769,158,916, contributions from the Exchequer of £188,640,000 and graduated contributions of £181,728,675. Total income from investments amounted to £54,271,051 of which the sum of £43,608,109 accrued in the first of £181,728,675. Total income from investments amounted to £54,271,051 of which the sum of £43,608,109 accrued in the first £54,271,051 of which the sum of £43,608,109 accrued in the first instance to the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. Other items of income totalled £932,613 of which £932,281 consisted of payments under reciprocal arrangements comprising £2,074 transferred from the Government of the Irish Republic, £899,200 transferred from the Manx National Insurance Fund and £31,007 representing repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries.

Total payments from the National Insurance Fund amounted to £1,149,679,752, comprising £64,453,426 in respect of unemployment benefit, £161,480,201 sickness benefit, £25,500,000 maternity benefit, £84,000,000 widow's benefit, £450,000 guardian's allowance, £20,000 child's special allowance, £806,942,119 flat-rate retirement pension, £130,000 graduated retirement benefit and £6,704,006

\* For full title, price, etc., see Official Publications Received on page 233.

death grant. (The division of total payments among the benefits other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death grant has been estimated.) Administration expenses amounted to £47,646,197, representing the whole cost of administration of the National Insurance Scheme. Other items of expenditure totalled £10,115,797, including £8,356,000 in respect of financial adjustments made by the National Insurance Joint Authority between the Insurance Fund and the Northern Ireland National Insurance Fund under armagements for co-ordinating the insurance systems of the two countries. and the Northern Ireland National Insurance Fund under arrangements for co-ordinating the insurance systems of the two countries; and, under reciprocal arrangements, £1,250,500 transferred to the Manx National Insurance Fund, £2,715 transferred to the Government of the Irish Republic and £56,046 representing benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries; and £426,917 paid to the Ministry of Labour towards the cost of authorised courses of training and travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employment and Training Act 1948 and Training Act 1948.

The National Insurance (Reserve) Fund had a balance of £1,167,983,468 at 1st April 1962 and during the year received £111,074 from the sale of property and a net amount from investments, etc., of £43,608,109. After the transfer to the Insurance Fund of the amount received from investments the balance at 31st March 1963 was £1,168,094,542.

#### **Industrial Injuries Fund**

The receipts of the Industrial Injuries Fund during 1962–63 totalled £82,893,892 which included contributions amounting to £58,156,042 from employers and insured persons, £11,600,000 from the Exchequer and £13,130,817 from investments. Total payments were £66,451,391 of which £59,086,263 represented benefit payments consisting of £20,021,362 in respect of injury benefit, £33,366,476 disablement benefit, £4,200,000 death benefit, £250,000 for allowances under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act 1951, £753,425 for allowances and death benefits under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954, and £495,000 for allowances under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954, and £495,000 for allowances under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act 1956. Other payments included £7,329,626 for administration expenses and £30,000 to the Ministry of Labour towards the cost of industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons. The balance of the Fund at 31st March 1963 was £304,535,748, compared with £288,093,247 a year earlier. with £288,093,247 a year earlier.

#### National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund

This Fund was set up to carry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societies and kindred bodies had pension rights, and to meet certain liabilities of Funds wholly transferred. Income from investments during 1962–63 was £6,618, and pensions paid out amounted to £10,986. The balance of the Fund at 31st March 1963 was £186,712, compared with £10,050 at 1st April 1963. with £191,050 at 1st April 1962.

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## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

#### AND OTHER STATISTICS

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## Employment in Great Britain in March

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between February and

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between February and The table on the next page gives for those industries for which March 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-February and mid-March 1964, together with figures for recent months, for mid-March 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

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

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

#### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: MARCH 1964

Industry or Service	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-Mar. 1963	Mid-June 1963	Mid-Jan.* 1964	Mid-Feb.* 1964	Mid-Mar.* 1964	Change FebMar. 1964
Agriculture and fishing	999 826	983 761	948 731	920 712	859 693	906 684	848 669	846 668	851 665	+ 5 - 3
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	520 576 1,938 264 869 519 851 565	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	804 513 592 2,163 217 875 557 794 572 1,647	820 513 592 2,151 212 873 557 785 563 1,649	807 510 605 2,186 211 876 566 794 560 1,673	801 511 608 2,194 210 877 568 795 561 1,674	796 514 612 2,197 209 877 571 794 561 1,672	- 5 + 3 + 4 + 3 - 1  + 3 - 1 
Total in manufacturing industries	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,734	8,715	8,788	8,800	8,802	+ 2
Construction	374 1,672 3,209	1,567 370 1,662 3,284	1,617 379 1,683 3,312 5,060	1,653 387 1,688 3,367 5,227	1,550 397 1,653 3,380 5,239	1,681 397 1,649 3,401 3,000 685	1,685 403 1,624 3,414 3,037 614	1,694 403 1,620 3,394 3,044 612	1,700 402 1,617 3,384 3,053 620	+ 6 - 1 - 3 - 10 + 9 + 8
Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	505	502 741	511 756	520 772	533 791	1,649 537 802	1,618 536 809	1,624 537 806	1,622 538 808	- 2 + 1 + 2
Total in civil employment  Males	15,308	23,628 15,526 8,102	23,925 15,682 8,243	24,098 15,769 8,329	23,829 15,588 8,241	24,106 15,759 8,347	24,045 15,713 8,332	24,046 15,717 8,329	24,061 15,731 8,330	+ 15 + 14 + 1
Wholly unemployed	379 275 104	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	636 496 140	461 346 115	478 364 114	456 344 112	415 314 102	- 41 - 30 - 10
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	4.5	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	431 413 18	427 410 17	423 407 16	424 408 16	424 408 16	
Total working population	24,145 16,137 8,008	24,436 16,239 8,197	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,912 16,472 8,440	24,896 16,497 8,399	24,994 16,515 8,479	24,946 16,484 8,462	24,926 16,469 8,457	24,900 16,453 8,448	- 26 - 16 - 9

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

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

- Change of the second of the second			(Mid-	month)							(Tho	usands)
Industry		March 196	3	J:	anuary 19	64*	Fel	oruary 190	64*	N	Iarch 1964	1.
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal mining	608·4 454·1 33·3 87·1 17·9	334·5 8·7 57·8 33·5	788 · 6 42 · 0 144 · 9 51 · 4	584·5 453·4 32·1 88·7 17·2	338·7 8·1 59·2 31·5	792·1 40·2 147·9 48·7	583·0 450·7 32·1 88·5 17·1	335·2 8·1 59·3 31·0	785·9 40·2 147·8 48·1	580·1 449·5 32·0 88·8 17·0	331·9 8·1 60·0 31·0	597·6 781·4 40·1 148·8 48·0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	39·6 21·8 12·2 40·2 31·2 16·3 22·4 77·6 37·2 17·3	35·6 11·0 4·0 54·7 44·7 4·5 18·6 19·1 19·4 22·9	75·2 32·8 16·2 94·9 75·9 20·8 41·0 96·7 56·6 40·2	39·4 20·6 12·9 39·9 31·0 16·2 22·4 77·8 37·9 17·3	34·7 10·5 3·9 57·5 47·2 4·6 18·3 19·1 20·9 23·2	74·1 31·1 16·8 97·4 78·2 20·8 40·7 96·9 58·8 40·5	39·0 20·6 12·1 39·6 30·7 16·2 22·6 77·2 37·8 17·2	34·5 10·6 3·7 57·4 45·2 4·5 18·7 18·8 20·5 22·9	73·5 31·2 15·8 97·0 75·9 20·7 41·3 96·0 58·3 40·1	38·3 21·1 12·2 39·4 30·0 16·1 22·6 77·2 37·8 17·0	33.9 10.8 3.7 56.8 41.3 4.6 19.1 19.0 20.8 22.8	72·2 31·9 15·9 96·2 71·3 20·7 41·7 96·2 58·6 39·8
Chemicals and allied industries  Coke ovens and manufactured fuel  Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	371·8 15·9 27·1 6·4 171·4 33·7 18·7 33·3 30·3 26·1 8·9	139·8 0·5 4·1 2·1 44·5 41·7 9·8 13·6 13·4 5·2 4·9	511·6 16·4 31·2 8·5 215·9 75·4 28·5 46·9 43·7 31·3 13·8	368·9 16·0 26·5 6·3 169·8 34·3 17·5 33·5 29·3 26·7 9·0	138·8 0·5 4·1 2·1 44·3 42·2 9·2 13·5 12·9 5·0	507·7 16·5 30·6 8·4 214·1 76·5 26·7 47·0 42·2 31·7 14·0	369·4 16·0 26·5 6·3 169·9 34·4 17·7 33·4 29·2 26·9 9·1	139·6 0·5 4·1 2·1 44·5 42·4 9·2 13·6 13·2 5·0 5·0	509·0 16·5 30·6 8·4 214·4 76·8 26·9 47·0 42·4 31·9 14·1	370·7 16·2 26·4 6·3 169·6 34·4 19·0 33·4 29·2 27·1 9·1	140·8 0·5 4·1 2·1 44·3 42·5 10·1 13·7 13·5 5·0 5·0	511·5 16·7 30·5 8·4 213·9 76·9 29·1 47·1 42·7 32·1 14·1
Metal manufacture	518·1 257·3 44·8 104·5 45·1 66·4	73·2 24·6 8·5 13·8 10·8 15·5	591·3 281·9 53·3 118·3 55·9 81·9	530·1 265·2 44·5 107·0 46·2 67·2	74·0 24·5 8·3 14·2 11·2 15·8	604·1 289·7 52·8 121·2 57·4 83·0	533·0 266·6 44·9 107·7 46·1 67·7	74·4 24·5 8·4 14·3 11·3 15·9	607·4 291·1 53·3 122·0 57·4 83·6	535·8 268·2 45·2 108·0 46·1 68·3	74·8 24·7 8·5 14·3 11·2 16·1	610·6 292·9 53·7 122·3 57·3 84·4
Engineering and electrical goods	1,567·1 30·9 82·3 42·7 36·7 43·4 22·0 48·1 143·9 284·2 128·8 22·9 90·4 7·1 164·2 42·6 42·6	570·3 4·5 14·1 12·9 6·3 7·3 3·1 7·2 17·4 62·0 16·6 6·2 46·2 47·4 7·7 56·0 22·4 115·9	2,137·4 35·4 96·4 55·6 43·0 50·7 25·1 55·3 346·2 145·4 29·1 213·1 137·8 220·2 65·0 72·0 262·3	1,565·4 32·2 79·9 41·8 35·2 43·5 22·4 45·8 42·5 283·4 126·1 22·6 168·5 89·7 6·9 162·7 43·1 151·1	595·3 4·4 14·2 12·6 6·1 7·0 7·0 63·1 16·1 6·2 47·7 47·8 8·1 56·1 22·2 30·7	2,160·7 36·6 94·1 54·4 41·3 51·0 25·4 52·8 59·5 346·5 142·2 28·8 216·2 137·5 15·0 218·8 64·3 73·8 280·5 70·1	1,568·3 32·5 79·9 42·2 35·4 43·6 622·8 45·9 41·8 284·2 126·3 22·5 169·4 89·7 6·9 162·6 42·1 43·2 151·3	600·0 4·5 14·2 12·7 6·1 7·6 3·0 7·0 16·1 6·1 48·5 47·9 8·1 56·4 22·3 31·0 131·4 27·4	2,168·3 37·0 94·1 54·9 41·5 51·2 25·8 52·9 58·8 347·6 142·4 28·6 217·9 137·6 15·0 219·0 64·4 74·2 282·7 69·8	1,568·7 32·7 79·8 42·2 35·5 43·6 23·0 46·0 41·6 285·0 125·8 21·0 170·2 89·6 6-9 162·5 42·4 43·2 151·7	602·2 4·5 14·2 12·8 6·1 7·7 3·1 7·0 16·9 63·5 16·1 5·3 49·0 48·0 48·0 156·9 22·5 31·0 133·1	2,170 · 9 37 · 2 94 · 0 55 · 0 41 · 6 51 · 3 26 · 1 53 · 0 58 · 5 348 · 5 141 · 9 219 · 2 137 · 6 15 · 0 219 · 4 64 · 9 74 · 2 284 · 8
Other electrical goods	40·1 80·9 204·2 147·9 56·3	24·9 62·8 11·6 8·0 3·6	65.0 143.7 215.8 155.9 59.9	42·4 83·5 198·4 143·7 54·7	27·7 68·4 11·5 7·9 3·6	151·9 209·9 151·6 58·3	42·4 83·6 198·0 143·3 54·7	69·3 11·4 7·8 3·6	209·4 151·1 58·3	42·2 83·8 196·9 142·4 54·5	27·5 68·9 11·5 7·9 3·6	69·7 152·7 208·4 150·3 58·1
Vehicles	752·3 383·0 21·5 230·4 54·6 58·8 4·0	115·8 57·9 8·5 39·1 4·3 3·6 2·4	868·1 440·9 30·0 269·5 58·9 62·4 6·4	751·7 402·4 19·7 223·9 48·1 53·7 3·9	116·9 60·8 7·8 38·4 4·0 3·8 2·1	868·6 463·2 27·5 262·3 52·1 57·5 6·0	752·7 404·0 19·7 224·1 47·9 53·1 3·9	117·1 61·2 7·6 38·5 4·0 3·7 2·1	869·8 465·2 27·3 262·6 51·9 56·8 6·0	752·4 405·1 19·2 224·5 47·6 52·2 3·8	117·8 61·6 7·5 38·7 4·1 3·7 2·2	870·2 466·7 26·7 263·2 51·7 55·9 6·0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	360·7 16·6 5·5 27·5 32·1 15·0 16·0 248·0	184·9 7·9 5·9 16·9 10·2 19·4 12·4 112·2	545·6 24·5 11·4 44·4 42·3 34·4 28·4 360·2	367·4 16·4 5·8 27·2 33·4 15·1 16·1 253·4	187·8 7·9 5·7 16·7 10·2 19·9 12·1 115·3	555·2 24·3 11·5 43·9 43·6 35·0 28·2 368·7	368·0 16·4 5·9 27·3 33·5 15·1 16·0 253·8	189·3 7·9 5·6 16·9 10·2 20·1 12·1 116·5	557·3 24·3 11·5 44·2 43·7 35·2 28·1 370·3	369·3 16·4 5·9 27·5 33·5 15·2 16·0 254·8	190·6 7·9 5·6 17·0 10·2 20·4 12·0 117·5	559·9 24·3 11·5 44·5 43·7 35·6 28·0 372·3
Production of man-made fibres Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	365·0 33·0 38·4 42·8 88·9 8·6 4·7 37·3 3·8 21·8 7·6 9·5 50·4 18·2	420·3 9·2 65·1 57·0 100·4 9·1 7·1 85·4 4·4 17·0 13·8 20·1 23·5 8·2	785·3 42·2 103·5 99·8 189·3 17·7 11·8 122·7 38·8 21·4 29·6 73·9 26·4	368.6 34.6 38.8 42.1 89.1 8.8 4.5 38.3 3.6 22.5 8.0 9.5 50.0 18.8	415·8 9·4 63·1 54·5 98·2 8·4 6·6 88·6 4·4 17·1 14·1 19·4 23·6 8·4	784·4 44·0 101·9 96·6 187·3 17·2 11·1 126·9 8·0 39·6 22·1 28·9 73·6 27·2	369·6 34·7 38·9 42·6 89·1 8·6 4·5 38·4 3·6 22·6 8·0 9·7 50·1 18·8	416·7 9·5 63·5 54·8 97·9 8·4 6·6 89·2 4·3 17·0 14·2 19·4 23·6 8·3	786·3 44·2 102·4 97·4 187·0 11·1 127·6 22·2 29·1 73·7 27·1	369·7 35·0 38·9 42·6 88·7 4·5 38·4 3·6 22·7 8·0 9·6 50·1 18·9	415·2 9·5 63·4 54·8 97·0 8·4 6·5 88·7 17·0 14·3 19·3 23·5 8·4	784·9 44·5 102·3 97·4 185·7 17·1 11·0 127·1 8·0 39·7 22·3 28·9 73·6 27·3
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	35·6 22·6 8·7 4·3	26·2 6·5 15·3 4·4	61·8 29·1 24·0 8·7	36·0 22·9 9·2 3·9	26·1 6·6 15·2 4·3	62·1 29·5 24·4 8·2	36·0 23·0 9·1 3·9	26·0 6·6 15·1 4·3	62·0 29·6 24·2 8·2	35·9 22·9 9·1 3·9	26·2 6·6 15·3 4·3	62·1 29·5 24·4 8·2
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear.	148·0 7·6 33·9 20·4 7·2 13·9 4·5 8·7 51·8	403·9 22·4 91·8 48·5 40·7 100·0 9·5 33·3 57·7	551·9 30·0 125·7 68·9 47·9 113·9 14·0 42·0 109·5	145·7 7·2 33·2 19·7 7·2 13·6 4·3 8·6 51·9	394·8 22·4 87·3 47·7 39·7 96·3 9·0 32·9 59·5	540·5 29·6 120·5 67·4 46·9 109·9 13·3 41·5	145·6 7·2 33·2 19·8 7·2 13·6 4·3 8·5 51·8	395·7 22·7 87·5 47·9 39·9 95·9 9·0 32·9 59·9	541·3 29·9 120·7 67·7 47·1 109·5 13·3 41·4 111·7	145·2 7·1 33·1 19·8 7·2 13·6 4·3 8·5 51·6	395·3 22·9 87·3 47·8 39·6 95·5 9·1 33·1 60·0	540·5 30·0 120·4 67·6 46·8 109·1 13·4 41·6 111·6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building materials	258·3 65·9 29·6 57·5 15·4 89·9	77·4 6·8 35·8 18·8 1·6 14·4	335·7 72·7 65·4 76·3 17·0 104·3	266·4 65·8 29·3 59·0 15·6 96·7	76·8 6·8 34·1 19·5 1·5 14·9	343·2 72·6 63·4 78·5 17·1 111·6	266·4 65·7 29·2 59·1 15·7 96·7	76·9 6·7 34·1 19·6 1·6 14·9	343·3 72·4 63·3 78·7 17·3 111·6		6·7 33·9 19·5 1·6	78·5 17·2
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	18.2	5.8	279·9 91·3 96·2 17·1 30·8 24·0 20·5	17.9	4.5	286·3 95·0 98·2 17·9 31·5 23·4 20·3	18.0	57·3 12·8 20·6 8·1 4·6 5·5 5·7	23.5	77·3 9·6 27·0 17·8	12·7 20·7 8·0 4·5	31.5

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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-continued (Mid-month)

Industry	1	March 196	3	Ja	nuary 196	4*	Fe	bruary 19	64*	1	March 196	4*
Total Makes Females Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	407·7 75·6 32·9 34·3 107·6 157·3	213·6 22·3 32·7 35·9 30·6 92·1	621·3 97·9 65·6 70·2 138·2 249·4	409·8 75·5 34·1 36·1 106·4 157·7	213·9 22·2 33·2 36·5 30·3 91·7	623·7 97·7 67·3 72·6 136·7 249·4	410·0 75·0 34·3 36·2 107·0 157·5	214·1 22·1 33·3 36·6 30·5 91·6	624·1 97·1 67·6 72·8 137·5 249·1	409·3 74·6 34·2 36·1 106·9 157·5	213·0 21·9 33·2 36·0 30·6 91·3	622·3 96·5 67·4 72·1 137·5 248·8
Other manufacturing industries  Rubber  Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.  Brushes and brooms  Toys, games and sports equipment  Miscellaneous stationers' goods  Plastics moulding and fabricating  Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	187·0 87·1 12·2 7·7 12·4 5·3 41·5 20·8	118·6 36·7 3·7 7·3 19·0 6·3 31·5 14·1	305·6 123·8 15·9 15·0 31·4 11·6 73·0 34·9	192·7 90·2 11·8 7·6 12·2 5·1 45·6 20·2	123·1 38·4 3·5 7·7 19·6 6·1 34·3 13·5	315·8 128·6 15·3 15·3 31·8 11·2 79·9 33·7	193·0 90·4 11·8 7·7 12·2 5·1 45·7 20·1	123·0 38·6 3·5 7·7 19·2 6·0 34·4 13·6	316·0 129·0 15·3 15·4 31·4 11·1 80·1 33·7	193·8 91·0 11·9 7·7 12·0 5·0 46·4 19·8	122.9 38.6 3.5 7.7 18.5 5.9 35.0 13.7	316·7 129·6 15·4 15·4 30·5 10·9 81·4 33·5
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,854 · 6	2,745 · 3	8,599 · 9	5,883 · 7	2,770 · 6	8,654.3	5,889 · 5	2,776 · 7	8,666 · 2	5,892 · 7	2,775 · 7	8,668 · 4
Construction	1,328 · 9	79.8	1,408 · 7	1,464 · 4	80.0	1,544 · 4	1,473 - 4	80.0	1,553 · 4	1,479 - 4	80.0	1,559 - 4
Gas, electricity and water	349·6 111·6 200·2 37·8	48·0 15·8 29·3 2·9	397·6 127·4 229·5 40·7	353·8 109·9 205·6 38·3	49·3 16·2 30·2 2·9	403·1 126·1 235·8 41·2	353·4 109·8 205·4 38·2	49·4 16·2 30·3 2·9	402·8 126·0 235·7 41·1	352·3 109·2 205·0 38·1	49·5 16·3 30·3 2·9	401 · 8 125 · 5 235 · 3 41 · 0
Transport and communication Road passenger transport	222·8 178·8	45·2 15·7	268·0 194·5	218·6 184·4	43·8 15·7	262·4 200·1	218·2 184·0	43·5 16·0	261·7 200·0	217·8 184·2	43·7 16·1	261·5 200·3
Distributive trades	1,374·1 352·2 795·1	1,509·5 196·8 1,242·9	2,883·6 549·0 2,038·0	1,374·6 350·8 790·3	1,542·9 197·0 1,276·1	2,917·5 547·8 2,066·4	1,368·5 350·0 785·3	1,528·4 196·2 1,262·3	2,896·9 546·2 2,047·6	1,363·7 348·1 783·4	1,523·1 195·3 1,258·2	2,886 · 8 543 · 4 2,041 · 6
agricultural supplies	130·8 96·0	36·6 33·2	167·4 129·2	130·6 102·9	36·1 33·7	166·7 136·6	130·2 103·0	36.3	166·5 136·6	129·1 103·1	36.3	165·4 136·4
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	68·0 31·6 18·1 186·1 30·1 12·1 317·7 11·9	65·7 19·7 24·2 343·0 91·1 34·7 68·7 3·8	133·7 51·3 42·3 529·1 121·2 46·8 386·4 15·7	69·6 31·1 18·1 177·5 29·5 11·4 318·1 11·5	65·4 20·1 29·9 325·3 89·9 33·2 73·4 4·1	135·0 51·2 48·0 502·8 119·4 44·6 391·5 15·6	69·9 31·6 18·5 177·3 29·5 11·5 318·4	65·4 20·7 30·2 323·5 90·2 33·4 74·2 4·3	135·3 52·3 48·7 500·8 119·7 44·9 392·6 15·9	70·1 32·1 18·7 180·3 29·4 11·5 318·3 11·4	65·3 20·9 30·1 328·6 89·7 34·0 73·8 4·2	135.4 53.0 48.8 508.9 119.1 45.5 392.1

#### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 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 21st March 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

2-072 STEEL WOOT WOOD SETTING			ed number on ntenance we			1	Estimated n	umber of	operatives of	n short-tin	ne .
	Esti- mated total		Per-		f overtime rked			19 De lotte	Total	Hou	rs lost
1	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives  (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week	Working part of week	Total on short- time	as per- centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	550 108	171·7 38·9	31·2 36·0	1,380 301	8.0	0.5	2.3	2.8	0.5	41	14.3
Chemicals and allied industries	297 125	75·8 33·0	25·5 26·4	756 369	10·0 11·2	-	0.1	0.1	_	_1	14.5
Metal manufacture	460 220 97	140·4 38·6 43·4	30·5 17·5 44·7	1,299 383 389	9·2 9·9 9·0		1·5 1·3 0·1	1·5 1·3 0·1	0·3 0·6 0·1	14 11 2	8·7 8·9 13·2
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)  Non-electrical engineering  Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,461 888 573	621·5 434·4 187·1	42·5 48·9 32·7	4,960 3,598 1,362	8·0 8·3 7·3	0·1 0·1	1·4 0·7 0·7	1·5 0·8 0·7	0·1 0·1 0·1	14 8 6	9·2 9·6 8·7
Vehicles	<b>622</b> 370	262·4 167·6	42·2 45·3	2,056 1,321	7·8 7·9	0·6 0·2	3·0 1·8	3·6 2·0	0·6 0·5	52 23	14·6 11·7
ing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	20 149	5·5 67·2	27·5 45·1	34 529	6·1 7·9	0.4	0.9	1.3	6·5 0·1	27 2	20·2 10·0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	419	158.7	37.9	1,299	8.2	-	0.5	0.5	0.1	4	7.4
Textiles	649 177 156 106 59	132·6 17·6 45·4 14·2 23·1	20·4 9·9 29·1 13·4 39·2	1,074 126 412 78 203	8·1 7·1 9·1 5·5 8·8	0·9 0·2 — 0·6	5·1 0·3 0·7 2·6 1·1	6·0 0·5 0·7 3·2 1·1	0·9 0·3 0·5 3·0 1·9	85 9 8 48 13	14·2 20·6 11·4 15·0 11·4
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	12.1	27.5	89	7.3	-				COOK DON	SOURCE STATE
Clothing and footwear	436 95	51·0 15·5	11·7 16·3	243 67	4·8 4·3	0.1	3.3	3.4	0·8 2·1	27 14	8·1 6·9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	260	80.7	31.0	755	9.4		0.6	0.6	0.2	5	7.9
Timber, furniture, etc	207	78.6	38.0	591	7.5	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.7	19	12.7
Paper, printing and publishing	416 73 159	165·4 38·5 65·3	39·8 52·7 41·1	1,410 322 520	8·5 8·4 8·0		0.3	0.3	0.1		8.5
Other manufacturing industries	232 97	77·9 36·4	33·6 37·5	687 308	8·8 8·5	0.1	0·7 0·5	0·8 0·5	0·3 0·5	10 2	12·2 3·6
Total, all manufacturing industries†	6,053	2,028 · 8	33.5	16,599	8.2	2.4	20.2	22.6	0.4	274	12.1

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

#### WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed published in this GAZETTE (see pages 204 to 206 of this issue) include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by employers. Estimates, based on the returns for March 1964, are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' work per week. Further information about the compilation of these figures and analyses for the period 1950–61 were given on pages 458–459 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

Estimated Numbers of Women in Part-time Employment in Manufacturing Industries in Great Britain at mid-March 1964

Industry	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Rood, drink and tobacco	79.5	24.0
Bread and flour confectionery	18·3 10·9	30.5
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	9·3 17·4	27.4
Fruit and vegetable products	8.4	30.6
Bread and flour contectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere specified*. Brewing and malting	8·4 3·6 2·0 2·3	18.8
Brewing and malting Other drink industries*  Tobacco	2.3	10.5
Tobacco	3.5	15.4
Chemicals and allied industries	20.3	14.4
Chemicals and dyes	6.0	13.5
Paint and printing ink	2.3	16.8
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and	2.4	17.8
Printed printed by the state of	11 B. B. Levil 24	and of the last of
Metal manufacture	10.3	13.8
Iron castings, etc	2.1	14.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.1	13.0
Engineering and electrical goods	89.6	14.9
Metal-working machine tools	2.1	14.8
Metal-working machine tools Other machinery* Industrial plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified* Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments,	2.1	13.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere	6.6	13.5
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments,		
		12.5
Electrical machinery	4.1	18.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	4.3	13.9
Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances	3.0	10.9
Other electrical goods*	14.0	20.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.1	9.6
Vehicles	11.6	9.8
Vehicles	6·0 3·1	9.7
	September 1	old Specialogs
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	35·1 4·0	18.4
Cans and metal boxes	5.6	27·5 17·1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	20.1	17.1
Textiles	54.9	13.2
	10.4	16.4
made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	5·9 15·5	10.8
	10.5	11.8
Narrow fabrics	10·5 2·3 2·2	16.1
Textile finishing	2.5	10.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.4	13.0
Leather goods and fur	3.4	13.7
Clothing and footwear	34.0	8.6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	7.7	8.8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	3.3	6.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	8.3	8.7
Dress industries not elsewhere specified* Footwear	4.3	13.0
	6.5	8.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	0.3	Charles Charles
Timber, furniture, etc	7.4	13.0
	24.5	11.5
Paper, printing and publishing	24.5	10.0
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing	4.6	13.9
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	equinence	DIOL FOLD
specified*	5.2	14.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engrav-		
ing, etc	8.4	9.2
Other manufacturing industries	23.4	19.0
Rubber	7.8	20.2
Plastics moulding and fabricating	7.5	21.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	401.6	14.5

<sup>\*</sup> The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the table on pages 52 and 53 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

#### (89918)

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

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in 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

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 culated 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

Table I.—1	ndex of	Total	Weekl			ted 52 = 100)	Table II.—Ind	lex of A	lverage	Hours		ed per 1 verage 19	
-	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	To processor to pr	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing
1956	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·2	98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·5	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·2	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·2	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·8	1956	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·8	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·8	103·8 103·7 102·5 103·2 102·5 101·1 100·0 100·0
Week ended: 1963 February 16 March 16 April 27 May 18 June 15 July 20*† August 17† September 14 October 19 November 16* December 14	97.8 98.0 99.7 100.0 100.0 94.6 82.5 101.3 101.9 102.0 102.3	97·7 97·7 98·7 98·9 98·7 94·0 80·8 100·0 101·1 101·8 102·2	99·3 99·2 101·3 101·8 101·6 87·5 88·0 102·9 103·1 102·8 103·3	99·3 99·3 101·2 100·7 100·3 91·7 79·4 100·6 101·3 101·7	94·7 95·3 97·3 97·7 99·7 100·7 92·0 101·8 102·0 100·9	97.5 98.3 100.0 100.4 100.5 96.4 82.7 102.1 102.5 103.1	Week ended: 1963 February 16 March 16 April 27 May 18 June 15 July 20* August 17 September 14 October 19 November 16* December 14	98·4 98·6 99·4 99·8 100·0 100·5 100·5 100·6 100·5	98·4 98·5 99·0 99·5 99·5 100·0 99·9 100·3 100·6 100·7	99·0 98·6 100·0 100·7 100·8 100·9 101·5 100·8 100·9	99·2 99·5 100·2 100·5 100·6 101·1 100·8 101·0 101·3 101·2 101·4	98·5 98·6 99·5 99·8 100·7 101·1 102·3 99·9 99·9 99·3	98·3 98·8 99·5 99·9 100·1 100·6 100·9 100·8 101·1 101·1
1964 January 18 February 15 March 21	100·6 101·1 101·4	101·1 101·8 102·1	102·6 102·9 103·3	100·4 100·8 100·7	95·4 94·7 94·7	101·7 102·2 102·6	1964 January 18 February 15 March 21	100·0 100·3 100·7	100·2 100·6 100·8	100·6 100·7 101·8	100·8 101·1 101·1	98·3 98·3 98·8	100·4 100·7 101·1

	total bare bareast policy of the care care care care care care care car	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing
1956		103 · 7	103 · 7	104-1	104.3	102.8	103 · 8
		103 · 6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103 - 7
1958		102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102 - 5
		103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103 - 2
1960		102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
10.00		101.0	101 - 3	100.6	101 - 1	100 - 4	101-1
4010		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1903		99.8	99.6	100 · 2	100.5	99.8	100 - 0
1000	Week ended:	00.4	00.4	00.0	200	mink lade	29670
1963	February 16	98.4	98.4	99.0	99.2	98.5	98.3
	March 16	98.6	98.5	98.6	99.5	98.6	98.8
	April 27	99.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	99.5	99.5
	May 18	99.8	99.5	100.7	100.5	99.8	99.9
	June 15	100.0	99.5	100.6	100.6	100.7	100 - 1
	July 20*	100.3	100.0	100.8	101 - 1	101.1	100 - 6
	August 17 September 14	100.7	100.0	100.9	100·8 101·0	102.3	100.9
	October 19	100.5	100.0	100.8	101.0	99.9	100 - 8
	November 16*	100.6	100.3	100.8	101.3	99.9	101 - 0
	December 14	100.3	100.6	100.4	101.4	99.9	101 - 1
	December 14	100.7	100.7	100.0	101.4	99.9	101.1
	January 18	100.0	100-2	100.6	100.8	98.3	100 - 4
	February 15	100 · 3	100.6	100.7	101 - 1	98.3	100.7
	March 21	100.7	100.8	101.8	101.1	98.8	101-1

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 ‡

	Market Black Control		ALLOW DAY DO					1300000000
Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January						101.2	98.5	100-
February	105-6	104-2	99.2	105.5	103.9	102.8	97.8	101 -
March	_	-	_	_		102.3	98.0	101.4
April	106.9	103 - 4	101.5	106.0	106.3	102-4	99.7	
May	106.5	103.0	102 - 4	105.3	105 - 1	102.7	100.0	-
June	_	_	-		106.1	102.4	100.0	-
July	_	_			93.3	96.6	94.6	-
August	103 - 1	98.5	100 - 1	102.3	101.0	83.4	82.5	-
September	-	-	_	-	105.4	102.3	101.3	-
October	104.5	100.9	105.2	107 - 1	104.8	101.9	101.9	-
November	106.4	101.6	106.1	106.7	104.5	101.3	102.0	-
December			-		-	100.7	102.3	-

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from I										
Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	19		

Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January	2-30				- 100	99.4	98-4	100.0
February	103 - 1	102.7	101 - 4	103.6	100 - 4	100.2	98.4	100.3
March	- 30	5 -				100-2	98.6	100.7
April	103 - 5	102.6	103 - 1	102 - 1	101 - 5	100.4	99.4	
May	103.7	102.0	103 - 1	102-1	100.6	100-2	99.8	10000
June	_	-		_	101 - 4	100 - 2	100-0	
July	-	_	-	_	101.6	100-3	100-5	
August	104 - 1.	102 · 4	103.6	102.0	100.9	100.5	100.7	
September	-		-	-	100.8	99.8	100 - 5	66 P. M. S.
October	103 - 3	102 - 1	104.0	101.9	100.6	99.5	100.6	
November	103 - 4	102.4	103 - 8	101.8	100.5	99.3	100-5	
December	-					99.4	100 - 7	ATTENDED.

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

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

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

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK

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## Unemployment at 13th April 1964

#### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964

1 1994 — Pre-	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	286,791 4,609	18,368 119	88,409 1,658	11,529 115	405,097 6,501
Total	291,400	18,487	90,067	11,644	411,598
Change since 16th March	-17,503	+5,922	-4,623	+2,416	-13,788

#### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 13th April 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 Over 1, up to 2	31,526 21,152	4,493 4,049	9,985 8,148	2,795 2,321	48,799 35,670
Up to 2	52,678	8,542	18,133	5,116	84,469
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	8,923 11,410 9,741	3,242 1,337 673	3,194 4,241 3,936	1,776 791 447	17,135 17,779 14,797
Over 2, up to 5	30,074	5,252	11,371	3,014	49,711
Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8	8,772 8,377 6,670	488 391 366	3,553 3,483 2,750	337 315 241	13,150 12,566 10,027
Over 5, up to 8	23,819	1,245	9,786	893	35,743
Over 8, up to 9 Over 9, up to 13 Over 13, up to 26 Over 26, up to 39 Over 39, up to 52 Over 52	6,530 21,750 47,649 26,175 15,031 63,085	312 908 1,115 471 218 305	2,770 9,147 15,325 8,045 3,683 10,149	225 673 926 343 144 195	9,837 32,478 65,015 35,034 19,076 73,734
Over 8	180,220	3,329	49,119	2,506	235,174
Total	286,791	18,368	88,409	11,529	405,097

The rate of unemployment at 13th April was 1.8 per cent. and at 16th March is was 1.9 per cent.

At 13th April 49,495 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 13th April was 394,224 consisting of 297,961 males and 96,263 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 each month of 1964.

10 1-01		G	reat Britai	n		Subsective
第二十二		olly ployed*		orarily oped†	Total	United Kingdom total
3 2	Males	Females	Males	Females		1077 ESSOE
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	137,400	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
1050	293,800 322,600	116,300 121,900	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1000	248,200	97.500	21,200	9,500 3,100	475,200 360,400	512,100
1061	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	392,800 376,800
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:	3,500	120,700	40,500	0,400	373,300	012,500
13th Jan	363,543	114,487	20,120	2,592	500,742	540,353
10th Feb	344,308	111,460	5,955	2,349	464,072	502,877
16th Mar	313,600	101,798	7,868	2,120	425,386	461,891
13th Apr	305,159	99,938	4,728	1,773	411,598	448,364

#### REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment<sup>‡</sup>, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 13th April 1964.

	Wholly unemployed*					Temporarily stopped†				Total unemployed			
18	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	47,623 23,448 15,493 25,056 21,959 47,631 32,651 56,251 16,679	2,345 1,214 573 1,551 1,383 3,306 3,135 3,566 1,295	11,614 5,922 4,888 7,336 5,971 14,934 9,150 22,668 5,926	1,292 941 623 999 1,114 1,643 1,674 2,025 1,218	62,874 31,525 21,577 34,942 30,427 67,514 46,610 84,510 25,118	269 180 106 713 554 930 254 1,462 141	5 5 1 11 8 9 19 56 5	86 89 54 333 181 494 142 249 30	3 7 26 42 6 11 17 3	363 281 161 1,083 785 1,439 426 1,784	50,242 24,847 16,173 27,331 23,904 51,876 36,059 61,335 18,120	12,995 6,959 5,565 8,694 7,308 17,077 10,977 24,959 7,177	63,237 31,806 21,738 36,025 31,212 68,953 47,036 86,294 25,297
Great Britain	286,791	18,368	88,409	11,529	405,097	4,609	119	1,658	115	6,501	309,887	101,711	411,598
Northern Ireland	25,577	1,081	9,062	499	36,219	149	2	375	21	547	26,809	9,957	36,766
United Kingdom	312,368	19,449	97,471	12,028	441,316	4,758	121	2,033	136	7,048	336,696	111,668	448,364

1-20 800 - 312 0		centage rat		Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*						Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers"			
Region	08	1001		Males			Females				taking the same of		
Tourist and and activities ar	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 16th March
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·4 1·5 1·9 1·2 1·6 2·7 4·1 4·4 2·6	0.6 0.8 1.2 0.7 1.0 1.5 2.6 3.2 2.4	1·1 1·2 1·7 1·0 1·4 2·3 3·6 4·0 2·6	13,446 5,481 3,304 5,720 5,019 10,594 5,479 8,599 3,578	6,419 2,798 1,778 3,437 2,991 5,920 3,497 6,559 1,927	4,727 2,087 1,184 2,158 2,079 4,215 2,513 4,764 1,337	25,376 14,296 9,800 15,292 13,253 30,208 24,297 39,895 11,132	4,839 1,907 1,399 2,209 1,995 3,882 2,015 3,480 1,523	2,250 1,137 818 1,385 1,144 2,350 1,512 2,940 849	1,570 823 529 992 783 1,714 1,083 2,533 652	4,247 2,996 2,765 3,749 3,163 8,631 6,214 15,740 4,120	61,887 30,819 21,176 33,690 29,326 65,608 44,546 83,019 24,153	- 2,148 - 2,174 - 1,862 - 1,356 - 1,869 - 1,615 - 2,460 - 4,522 - 673
Great Britain	2.1	1.2	1.8	61,220	35,326	25,064	183,549	23,249	14,385	10,679	51,625	394,224	- 18,679
Northern Ireland	8.6	5.5	7:5	3,840	5	,611	17,207	1,272	2	,191	6,098	-	Gunnillako

\* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 211.

† 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 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment

	97251-1	Numbe registers	rs of per at 13th A	sons on April 196	4	Per-		1 8	Number registers a	rs of per at 13th A		4	Per-
8 of 10) the number of done 120 April was 200 leastes, see	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*	100 Sept 1	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un- employment*
Prin	cipal To	owns (by	Region	1)			Development 1	District	ts (by R	egion)-	-contin	ued	and the same
ondon and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	36,380 1,958 605	8,428 506 390	2,438 83 174	47,246 2,547 1,169	271 2 2	1·0 2·7 1·6	South Western—continued Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	209	142 164	14	365 704	11	4.6
astern and Southern Bedford	343	101	39	483	MUM	1.0	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington	466	46	14	526	128	5.8
Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Oxford	1,696 264 655 386 1,571 273	469 56 229 65 269 60	61 13 43 40 108 43 252	2,226 333 927 491 1,948 376	5 - 9 1	2·2 0·5 1·5 0·6 2·1 0·4	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston Widnes	445 20,648 78 484	533 6,025 65 325	113 2,481 14 58	1,091 29,154 157 867	12 474 2 3	3·4 4·2 2·3 4·6
Portsmouth Reading Slough Southampton Southend-on-Sea Watford	2,102 405 433 2,286 958 276	566 116 65 357 138 92	252 44 32 148 37 38	2,920 565 530 2,791 1,133 406	- 3 - -	2·1 0·8 0·5 2·0 2·1 0·6	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work- ington	618	449	126	1,193	14	4.
outh Western	2,532	583	137	3,252	2	1.2	Thornaby Bishop Auckland, Crook	4,136	1,262	807	6,205	46	3.0
Exeter Gloucester	638 494 1,303	149 201 592	19 58 122	806 753 2,017	7 4	1·8 1·4 2·1	Blyth Birtley	1,315	84	109 78	1,679	3	3.
Swindon	5,133 162	1,305 130 267	92 420 26 100	6,858 318	136	1·0 1·0	and Houghton-le-Spring Consett Darlington Durham Guisborough Hartlepools	1,132 290 753 647 64 1,499	275 77 240 39 13 577	231 64 80 90 — 137	1,638 431 1,073 776 77 2,213	15 5 8 1	4· 2· 2· 2· 3· 5·
Chesterfield	881 1,227 980	267 581 361	116 124	1,248 1,924 1,465	78	1·6 1·1 1·2	Haswell and Horden Loftus	527 103	215 29 8	120	862 132	34 15 9	4.
Leicester	1,142 452 356	194 153 71 612	55 39 33	1,391 644 460	118	0·7 1·1 0·7	Prudhoe	78 166 329	76 197	8 53 37	94 242 579	1 5	6.
Nottingham Oldbury Peterborough Smethwick	3,103 71 326 228 1,958	612 37 202 22 521	197 60 16 104	3,912 108 588 266 2,583	82 4 5 9 82	1·6 0·4 1·1 0·6 1·7	Seaton Delaval	154 562 672	64 69 133	37 85 90	255 716 895	1 1 4	8· 5· 4·
Walsall	525 311 611 366	149 38 386 69	63 16 73 11	737 365 1,070 446	21 44 4	1·1 0·7 1·0 1·0	ington Station	4,041 10,683 297	879 2,785 52	495 1,485 43	5,415 14,953 392	29 72 10	5· 3· 7·
orkshire and Lincolnshire Barnsley	971	253	65	1,289	50	1.7	Moor Wingate Scotland	786 347	243 50	123	1,152	23	4.
Bradford	1,764 303 1,392 1,243 389	241 62 303 222 91	87 10 205 139 18	2,092 375 1,900 1,604 498	62 5 70 —	1·2 1·2 2·2 2·5 1·0	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	1,954 75	838 56	85 5	2,877 136	18 40	2:5:
Huddersfield	418 3,015 2,320	170 548 407	322 322 153	610 3,885 2,880	21 21 37	0·6 2·4 1·0	and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and	1,336	838 358	124 158	2,298	10	6
Lincoln Rotherham	569 576	151 112	48 137	768 825	7 43 17	1.5	Cumnock	429 1,156	361 557	92 209	882 1,922	4 2 1	6
Scunthorpe Sheffield	317 2,327 291	432 644 111	120 139 26	869 3,110 428	85 20	1·8 1·1 0·8	Dundee and Broughty Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland,	1,925	491	264	2,680	-	2
York	665	174	117	956		1.5	Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonny-	1,195	1,069	178	2,442	38	5
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	164 493 497 1,709 1,036	90 110 294 569 175	10 14 31 59 73 20	264 617 822 2,337 1,284	8 12 4 24 46	1·1 2·0 1·5 4·3 1·6	bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow Girvan	988 116	1,159 50	93 35	2,240 201	112 22	3.6
Burnley Bury	450 167 328	161 38 213	20 6 53	631 211 594	13 17 3	1·5 0·7 2·0	Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glasgow	21,750	5,328	1,649	3,503	101	8
Manchester	6,882 1,192 922	903 177 282	591 84 33	8,376 1,453 1,237	95 1 21	} 1.7	Highlands and Islands Kilsyth Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes,	4,390 138	966 104	572 16	5,928 258	526 1	6 3
Oldham	818 436	386 64	102 19	1,306 519	4 24	1.5	Leven and Methil Lesmahagow	1,405	1,193	164 7	2,762 183 7,507	23 	5 6 5
St. Helens	685 877 373	730 286 306	125 143 63	1,540 1,306 742	137 3	2·6 1·6 1·2	North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew	4,240 1,310	3,118 926	239 102	7,597 2,338	6	3.
Wigan	945	275	33	1,253	14	2.9	Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay	1,258 175	450 40	132 10	1,840 225	414	7 7
Carlisle	631	311	63	1,005	-	2.4	Sanquhar	108 215 329	80 169 132	14 20 55	202 404 516	3 41	8.
Edinburgh	3,566	820	455	4,841	13	2.0	Wales Ammanford, Garnant,				Trains		
Cardiff Newport Swansea	2,768 569 1,554	478 137 442	236 140 130	3,482 846 2,126	69 9 22	2·3 1·3 3·3	Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera	306 643	322 186	63 68	691 897	and Soul	4:7:
Develop	ment D	istricts	(by Re	gion)		15 24 15 16 25 16 26 26	Portmadoc and Pwllheli Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly,	973	238	93	1,304	20	4
outh Western Bideford	232	73	11	316	22	4.0	Pontardulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil	684 586	448 93	101 63	1,233 742	2	3 3
Bideford Camborne and Redruth Camelford	454 54	139	27 10	620 97	4	4·1 5·1	Milford Haven and Pem- broke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and	345	197	59	601	edeth@	6.
Falmouth	589 53 129	69 15 49	$\frac{39}{20}$	697 68 198	1 1	7·4 10·3 4·5	Tonyrefail Rhyl	844 421	284 97	100	1,228	1	3.
Ilfracombe Liskeard and Looe	158 216	72 72	8 15	238 303	6 5	6.1	Total, all Development Districts	106,669	37,168	12,164	156,001	2,426	4

<sup>\*</sup> Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid 1963.
† Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 500 of the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: APRIL 1964

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 13th April 1964, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each Watford, Herts.

	Great Britain						ment Ex	United Kingdom			
Industry Industry	unem	olly ployed g casuals)		orarily oped		Total	of at que the issue the issue		ited Kingdo (all classes)	m salama	
figures exclude severely disabled person to potter employment other than under spec-	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
griculture, forestry, fishing	11,224 8,562 2,384	1,780 1,742 13	1,650 116 1,534	126 125 1	12,874 8,678 3,918	1,906 1,867 14	14,780 10,545 3,932	16,411 12,019 4,063	2,017 1,976 16	18,428 13,995 4,079	
ining and quarrying	7,390 6,585	198 144	103 98	1 1	7,493 6,683	199 145	7,692 6,828	7,674 6,686	201 145	7,875 6,831	
ood, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213-229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	8,589 1,831 4,424 1,932 402	6,193 674 4,426 919 174	24 1 21 2	134 3 128 3	8,613 1,832 4,445 1,934 402	6,327 677 4,554 922 174	14,940 2,509 8,999 2,856 576	9,389 1,965 4,944 2,019 461	7,241 737 5,014 945 545	16,630 2,702 9,958 2,964 1,006	
hemicals and allied industries	5,328 1,218 2,413	1,603 80 417	-6 -5	21 - 8	5,334 1,218 2,418	1,624 80 425	6,958 1,298 2,843	5,437 1,228 2,483	1,646 81 437	7,083 1,309 2,920	
letal manufacture	6,620 5,381	709 477	294 286	52 51	6,914 5,667	761 528	7,675 6,195	6,983 5,725	764 529	7,747 6,254	
ngineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering* (331–352) Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical industries* (361–363, 369)	15,514 10,858 1,367 705 2,584	5,400 2,246 1,082 544 1,528	216 186 — 11 19	12 5 - 5 2	15,730 11,044 1,367 716 2,603	5,412 2,251 1,082 549 1,530	21,142 13,295 2,449 1,265 4,133	16,456 11,489 1,503 733 2,731	5,753 2,372 1,158 590 1,633	22,209 13,861 2,661 1,323 4,364	
hipbuilding and marine engineering	11,979 10,989	262 201	<b>366</b> 346	1 1	12,345 11,335	263 202	12,608 11,537	13,008 11,878	280 219	13,288 12,097	
ehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing  Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg.  Aircraft manufacturing and repairing  Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	1,140	796 432 70 212 58	301 283 15 3	69 67 — 2 —	5,441 2,408 302 1,143 1,517	865 499 70 214 58	6,306 2,907 372 1,357 1,575	5,536 2,455 306 1,179 1,524	898 508 70 236 59	6,434 2,963 376 1,415 1,583	
letal goods not elsewhere specified	5,585	1,989	132 325	36 430	5,503 5,910	2,025 5,126	7,528	5,651	2,071 6,822	7,722 13,654	
Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	585 1,314 441 362	793 620 979 132 687 342	30 6 70 1 85 126	48 26 127 1 133 60	1,087 591 1,384 442 447 862	841 646 1,106 133 820 402	1,928 1,237 2,490 575 1,267 1,264	1,448 822 1,416 448 474 968	1,348 1,041 1,162 136 918 491	2,796 1,863 2,578 584 1,392 1,459	
eather, leather goods and fur	715	307	21	2	736	309	1,045	762	332	1,094	
othing and footwear	ATIC	3,832 381	276 68	259 61	2,109 544	4,091 442	6,200 986	2,230 558	5,228 478	7,458	
icks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass	1,287	817 147 281 286	46 11 21 7	50 1 48	4,333 1,298 685 1,010	867 148 329 286	5,200 1,446 1,014 1,296	4,579 1,399 699 1,020	908 153 345 299	5,48° 1,55° 1,044 1,31°	
mber, furniture, etc	1,414	629 111 211	229 4 204	18 - 15	4,036 1,418 1,564	647 111 226	4,683 1,529 1,790	4,216 1,487 1,628	678 118 244	4,894 1,605 1,872	
aper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483)	1,303	2,068 1,168 900	34 24 10	19 9 10	2,937 1,327 1,610	2,087 1,177 910	5,024 2,504 2,520	3,023 1,356 1,667	2,210 1,244 966	5,233 2,600 2,633	
ther manufacturing industries	1,241	1,783 378 414	8 3 2	27 1 6	3,129 1,244 809	1,810 379 420	4,939 1,623 1,229	3,227 1,279 815	1,899 408 424	5,120 1,687 1,239	
otal, all manufacturing industries	80,792	31,084	2,278	1,130	83,070	32,214	115,284	87,329	36,730	124,059	
onstruction	S DESIGNATION	550	126	1	57,562	551	58,113	67,149	609	67,758	
as, electricity and water	24,538	212 2,199	226	1 15	3,214	213	3,427 26,978	3,394	2,306	3,619	
Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	2,498	266 778 97	12 5	4	4,322 2,510 3,411	266 782 97	4,588 3,292 3,508	4,411 2,783 3,585	270 803 103	4,681 3,586 3,688	
Sea transport	6,320 2,374	114 40	100 81	4	6,420 2,455	118 40	6,538 2,495	6,791 3,185	122	6,91	
Postal services and telecommunications	20 202	570 17,323	7 99	171	3,645	575 17,494	4,220	3,946	615 19,147	4,56 51,85	
stributive trades	E 950	922	11	4	5,861	926	6,787	5,999	1,000	6,99	
ofessional and scientific services	E 410	5,984	25	76	5,443	6,060	11,503	5,695	6,714	12,40	
iscellaneous services Entertainment, sport, betting* (881-883) Catering, hotels, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	6,308	19,817 2,343 9,695 731	136 51 43 5	231 26 92 3	29,306 6,359 12,116 3,964	20,048 2,369 9,787 734	49,354 8,728 21,903 4,698	30,963 6,682 12,764 4,204	21,736 2,430 10,399 781	52,69 9,11 23,16 4,98	
Iblic administration  National government service  Local government service	. 8,145	2,801 1,610 1,191	63 3 60	17 3 14	19,480 8,148 11,332	2,818 1,613 1,205	22,298 9,761 12,537	20,503 8,582 11,921	3,081 1,798 1,283	23,58 10,38 13,20	
x-service personnel not classified by industry		132	-	-	1,418	132	1,550	1,506	138	1,64	
ther persons not classified by industry	21 712	16,936 13,261 3,675	Ξ	Ξ	28,911 21,713 7,198	16,936 13,261 3,675	45,847 34,974 10,873	30,610 23,217 7,393	17,764 13,991 3,773	48,37 37,20 11,16	
				The second second	NAME OF STREET		The state of the s	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	ST 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	25/10/25	

<sup>•</sup> 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 (5,705 males and 254 females in Great Britain and 6,403 males and 278 females in the United Kingdom).

## Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, March 1964

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered at Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in a revised form giving greater detail. The purpose of this revision was to present an occupational analysis as close as was feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office, and to provide information about a greater number of individual occupations than had previously been done.

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g., the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of unfilled vacancies exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies.

### Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, March 1964\*

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men	E80.2	2 1 6	Men—continued	Shall be list	Other sleet
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.  Regular farm, market garden workers Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.  Forestry workers Fishermen	6,080 3,104 1,094 89 1,793	1,678 763 879 34 2	Paper and printing workers	524 118 406	
Miners and quarrymen Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen	1,058 926 132	2,682 2,451 231	Building materials workers Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers	163 105 58	371 189 182
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	267	357	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	398 87	662
Glass workers	120	153	Plastics workers	139 172	348 170
Pottery workers	106	77	Construction workers	3,556	4,365
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Moulders and coremakers Smiths, forgemen Other workers	1,052 445 237 370	1,376 869 211 296	Bricklayers	814 142 241 237 2,122	2,471 187 46 784 877
Electronic equipment manufacture and main-	3,217	3,929	Painters and decorators	5,674	2,276
tenance workers	761 1,855 601	1,534 1,506 889	Painters Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	5,036	1,807
Engineering and allied trades workers	18,109 1,159	23,203	Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc	2,125	649
Platers Riveters and caulkers Shipwrights Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding	582 470 414	507 43 336	Transport and communication workers Railway workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	19,784 225 15,215	13,207 1,474 3,611
workers Sheet metal workers Welders Coppersmiths Toolmakers Press tool makers	661 626 1,616 141 123 78	66 1,088 1,114 55 227 237	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	414 3,085 173 283 389	6,860 28 78 474 682
Mould makers Precision fitters Maintenance fitters, erectors Fitters (not precision), mechanics	21 1,690 1,132 2,076	31 2,497 1,156 2,927	Warehousemen, packers, etc	4,032 3,263 769	1,391 995 396
Turners Machine-tool setters, setter operators Machine-tool operators Electro platers Plumbers, pipe fitters Miscellaneous engineering workers	413 890 1,302 81 1,400 2,114	1,136 4,416 2,106 128 1,245 1,685	Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers Other clerical workers	27,542 24,740 2,542 260	3,814 2,938 787 89
Watch makers and repairers Instrument makers and repairers	101 145	54 388	Shop assistants	5,788	3,425
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers	23 318 93 440	29 466 675 530	Service, sport and recreation workers Police, etc	14,438 625	5,795 998
Woodworkers	2,250 1,556 157 292 58 187	5,605 4,349 434 470 108 244	Kitchen staff Bar staff Waiters, etc. Others Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics	2,074 1,348 1,113 1,137 474 127 155	1,090 312 562 600 166 120 176
Leather workers Tanners, felimongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers	757 116 641	265 103 162	Attendants	2,609 1,919 2,136 721	641 676 38 416
Textile workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Other textile workers	905 173 98 634	636 95 153 388	Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen Nurses	17,330 419 770 193	12,047 338 1,066 2,917
Clothing, etc. workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Other clothing workers	1,023 153 395 179	780 80 368 154	Nurses Other administrative, professional and technical workers Labourers	15,948	7,726
Upholstery workers, etc	296 1,092 1,015	154 178 493 475	Labourers General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers	160,001 67,875 52,307 12,969 26,850	14,320 2,698 389 2,197 9,036
Workers in drink manufacture	53 24	14 4	Grand total	297,391	103,995

<sup>\*</sup> Wholly unemployed figures relate to 16th March and unfilled vacancy figures to 11th March. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 9 (June 1964) issue of Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production obtainable quarterly from H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s. (15s. 8d. including postage).

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Women	Mario 16 sa		Women—continued	ons vales	
Farm workers, etc	431	258	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	320 52	977 299
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	132	123	Plastics workers	54 214	279 399
Glass workers	43	78	Painters and decorators	131	78
Pottery workers	108	416	Transport and communication workers	1,858	1,451
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	98	108	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	227 218	453 424
Electrical and electronic workers	111	323	Communications workers	1,105	363
Engineering and allied trades workers Welders	2,605 42	6,722 102	Warehouse workers, packers, etc	2,869 179 2,690	2,446 192 2,254
Machine-tool operators	673	2,238	Packers, bottlers	2,090	2,234
	1,271	2,841 1,541	Clerical workers	17,127	12,299
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	shee balooks	1,541	Clerks	10,850	3,501
Woodworkers	70	153	Book-keepers, cashiers	2,142	1,877
uniquenes summents has accorded to the	is the similar	The Labour From	Shorthand-typists	1,620 1,535	3,804 2,110
Leather workers	277	832	Typists	980	1,007
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	104	302	Onice machine operators		2,00,
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	173	530	Shop assistants	11,695	7,342
Textile workers	2,339	3,352	Service, sport and recreation workers	19,939	21,077
Textile spinners	305	450	Service, sport and recreation workers  Hotels and catering:	19,939	21,077
Textile weavers	408	537	Kitchen staff	3,534	4,325
37	107	260 584	Bar staff	2,415	3,178
Textile examiners, menders, etc	260	370	Waitresses, etc	2,492	2,714
Other workers	846	1,151	Others	2,531 805	2,942
			Laundry and dry cleaning workers	1.004	1.524
Clothing, etc., workers	2,829	9,981	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	5,405	4,855
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	158	301	Attendants	629	805
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	928	3,261	Entertainment workers	801	12
Light clothing machinists	675 468	3,843	Other workers	323	215
Hat makers	62	1,099	200 390 12 100 12	0.005	minim (mix)
Other clothing workers	249	751	Administrative, professional, technical workers	2,985	16,693
Upholstery workers, etc	289	568	Laboratory assistants	174	126 135
	No. 1 PRINCE	P STATE OF	Nurses	1,222	15,173
Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,160	1,248	Other administrative, professional and technical	skirted industries	Mempicals and
Workers in food manufacture	1,048	1,207	workers	1,363	1,259
Workers in drink manufacture	17 95	39	The contract of the state of	2000	detail parcial
WOIREIS IN tobacco manufacture	95	39	Other workers	25,030	11.765
Description of the second seco	000	750	Factory hands	16,049	4,546
Paper and printing workers	989 523	752 539	Charwomen, cleaners	4,826	5,682
Printing workers	466	213	Miscellaneous unskilled workers	4,155	1,537
Building materials workers	61	29	Grand total	93,207	98,503

NORTHUMBERLAND



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## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 11th March 1964 and 8th April 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.

		eks ended arch 1964		eks ended oril 1964	Total numbe of placing 5th Dec
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	1963 to 8th Apr 1964 (18 week
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	101,027 15,680 48,097 10,989	103,995 42,593 98,503 51,922	72,550 25,966 33,431 26,066	108,306 42,107 104,101 52,948	341,760 70,550 166,689 58,760
Total	175,793	297,013	158,013	307,462	637,765

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 8th April 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 8th April 1964. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

Industry group	COLUMN TO SERVICE SERV		ngs during f ided 8th Apr		to late	N		vacancies rem at 8th April 1		lled
industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	982	818	825	94	2,719	1,495	2,107	352	369	4,323
Mining and quarrying	499 300	639 590	17 12	18 3	1,173 905	3,689 3,248	1,109 -1,038	53 32	23 12	4,874 4,330
Food, drink and tobacco	2,512	801	1,860	1,220	6,393	1,878	751	3,165	1,773	7,567
Chemicals and allied industries	1,470	180	586	515	2,751	1,544	519	1,528	1,021	4,612
Metal manufacture	2,354	644	347	195	3,540	2,889	1,138	637	488	5,152
Engineering and electrical goods	7,039	3,127	3,059	1,805	15,030	15,584	4,725	8,960	3,513	32,782
Engineering, including scientific instru- ments, etc  Electrical goods and machinery	5,149 1,890	2,244 883	1,224 1,835	737 1,068	9,354 5,676	10,620 4,964	3,581 1,144	3,558 5,402	1,593 1,920	19,352 13,430
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,856	259	57	32	3,204	1,392	388	43	29	1,852
Vehicles	2,813	625	480	230	4,148	6,558	907	1,370	486	9,321
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,438	1,484	1,319	706	5,947	3,726	2,415	3,220	2,301	11,662
Textiles	1,536	726	1,173	1,754	5,189	1,543	1,401	4,905	4,832	12,681
(spinning and weaving)	482 309	158 145	313 217	230 295	1,183 966	411 277	297 406	1,571 1,103	1,037 1,077	3,316 2,863
Leather, leather goods and fur	174	189	113	169	645	193	303	519	550	1,565
Clothing and footwear	362	598	1,294	4,069	6,323	789	1,108	8,983	6,685	17,565
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,614	489	329	198	2,630	1,711	799	929	654	4,093
Timber, furniture, etc	1,304	1,460	335	242	3,341	1,833	1,339	775	574	4,521
Paper, printing and publishing	889 594 295	580 251 329	601 346 255	1,164 485 679	3,234 1,676 1,558	1,087 575 512	981 360 621	1,617 1,055 562	2,022 1,022 1,000	5,707 3,012 2,695
Other manufacturing industries	1,341	421	907	463	3,132	1,542	685	2,154	1,087	5,468
Total, all manufacturing industries	28,702	11,583	12,460	12,762	65,507	42,269	17,459	38,805	26,015	124,548
Construction	19,184	3,739	249	229	23,401	16,269	3,587	509	563	20,928
Gas, electricity and water	741	61	77	47	926	937	250	168	93	1,448
Transport and communication	4,783	469	815	277	6,344	13,236	1,184	1,686	572	16,678
Distributive trades	6,238	5,075	5,101	8,884	25,298	8,021	9,762	13,202	14,921	45,906
nsurance, banking and finance	240	128	354	547	1,269	1,248	715	998	1,393	4,354
Professional and scientific services	731	206	1,860	641	3,438	6,326	1,282	20,107	1,866	29,581
Miscellaneous services	7,119 789 3,856 296	2,978 140 416 286	10,514 297 7,227 759	2,386 91 455 521	22,997 1,317 11,954 1,862	9,402 521 3,406 289	4,003 267 679 335	25,457 942 13,491 1,641	6,529 248 1,225 1,214	45,391 1,978 18,801 3,479
Public administration	3,331 967 2,364	270 108 162	1,159 812 347	181 106 75	4,941 1,993 2,948	5,414 2,893 2,521	649 215 434	2,764 1,733 1,031	604 355 249	9,431 5,196 4,235
Grand total	72,550	25,966	33,431							

Re	gion			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
Midlands Yorkshire and Lincoln North Western Northern Scotland.		::	0.8	18,907 8,727 4,068 8,559 6,669 11,179 4,309 6,394 3,738	5,449 3,420 1,554 4,332 3,484 3,562 1,252 1,875 1,038	10,619 3,483 1,966 3,396 2,707 4,811 1,646 3,353 1,450	4,416 3,257 1,652 4,590 3,312 3,448 2,247 1,991 1,153	39,391 18,887 9,240 20,877 16,172 23,000 9,454 13,613 7,379	32,622 19,635 7,593 19,152 8,378 9,068 2,764 4,175 4,919	12,043 5,340 2,532 10,116 4,720 3,267 1,227 1,490 1,372	34,248 15,404 6,641 14,279 8,982 12,963 2,533 5,936 3,115	12,281 6,611 3,325 12,940 5,557 5,825 1,824 2,897 1,688	91,194 46,990 20,091 56,487 27,637 31,122 8,348 14,498 11,094
Great Britain			 	72,550	25,966	33,431	26,066	158,013	108,306	42,107	104,101	52,948	307,46

### Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March

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

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

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

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

Division of the National Coal Board		Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for				
		books during 5 weeks ended 28th Mar. 1964 4 weeks ended 22nd Feb. 196			5 weeks ended 30th Mar. 1963		
Northumberland Durham	201	Si is	29,200 71,400	di N	200 600	brig	1,600 6,000
Yorkshire			110,900	0940	100	-	3,600
North Western			39,300	-	200	-	2,900
East Midlands West Midlands			86,800	-	300 200	200	3,000 1,900
South Western		0	37,800 76,500	1	500	NE.	3,900
South Eastern		2827	5,100	Do	Nil	-	200
England and Wa	les	m. 1	457,000	-n	2,100	1750	23,100
Scotland		19/110	53,700	1000	400	100 L	4,700
Great Britain			510,700	-	2,500	-	27,800

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of March about 2,800 persons were recruited to, and about 5,500 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,700, compared with a net decrease of 1,700 during the four weeks of the previous month.

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

#### Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

	March 1964	February 1964	March 1963
7 1 1	7·52 10·66	7·26 10·32	7·69 10·25
Involventour	5.80	5·58 10·99	5·87 11·17

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 103·53 cwt. in March, compared with 103·37 cwt. in the previous month and 98·45 cwt. in March 1963. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 35·13 cwt. in March; for February 1964 and March 1963 it was 35·04 cwt. and 33·77 cwt., respectively.

### Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 9th March 1964.

Number of persons	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total	
Admitted to training		1,088	962	2,050
In training at end of period at: Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc.		1,832 123 41	801 553 27 469	2,633 676 68 469
Total in training		1,996	1,850	3,846
Training completed		568	736	1,304
Placed in employment		571	697	1,268

### 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 21st April 1964 and the corresponding figures for 17th March 1964 and 16th April 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 under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to							
Region	Charles of the Control of the Contro	Sickness	Par l	Indi	Industrial injury			
fato T miles Total	21st Apr. 1964	17th Mar. 1964	16th Apr. 1963	21st Apr. 1964	17th Mar. 1964	16th Apr. 1963		
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder assern outhern outh Western fidland North Midland last and West Ridings Northern Lordon Hidland Lor	90·2 77·6 50·6 37·7 56·9 85·6 59·8 100·0 165·3 73·5 120·9 73·7	94·7 82·3 53·8 39·7 60·9 93·3 63·5 97·8 174·5 76·6 124·1 84·1	73·8 66·5 43·1 33·2 51·6 79·3 55·4 83·3 147·9 68·0 121·1 67·5	3·4 3·3 2·4 1·5 2·4 4·8 5·5 9·3 8·6 8·1 9·1 8·3	3·4 3·4 2·5 1·6 2·0 5·5 9·0 8·5 9·3 8·8	2·3 2·5 1·7 1·1 1·8 3·8 4·7 8·0 6·8 8·3 7·4		
Total, Great Britain	991.8	1,045 · 4	890 · 5	66.7	69.4	55 · 1		

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 21st April 1964 represented 4.9 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 30th April 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†	20,864 20,868 9,045 4,088 7,172 1,538 1,650 3,856	1,259 1,140 303 1,246 — 54 103 148	3,223 2,133 1,428 — 1 43 22 157	25,346 24,141 10,776 5,334 7,173 1,635 1,775 4,161
Total	69,081	4,253	7,007	80,341

\* 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.

\* Leading 3 006 respect and part of the control of the course of the c ‡ Includes 3,096 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.

### 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 23rd March 1964.

ad a anastan bawasa to statutum de	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	909	99	1,008
at end of period	1,611	185	1,796
Number of persons who completed courses during period	776	74	850
prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during the period	180	22	202

Up to 23rd March 1964 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 157,808, including 4,493 blind persons.

## Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 20th April 1964 was 655,878 compared with 653,362 at 16th April 1963.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 13th April 1964 was 56,104, of whom 48,771 were males and 7,333 were females. An analysis of these figures is given

THE THE MAN LAND	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	43,140	6,585	49,725
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,631	748	6,379
Total	48,771	7,333	56,104

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 8th April 1964 was 5,979, including 4,862 men, 907 women and 210 young persons. In addition there were 99 placings of registered disabled persons in

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the egisters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 209 to 213.

### Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1964

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March 1964, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 180, with a gross tonnage of 1,606,107 tons. This was 184,652 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter. previous quarter.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad was 185,804 at the end of March, which was 17,990 tons less than the

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of March amounted to 9,486,540 tons gross, of which 16.9 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of March was 7,880,433, an increase of 899,957 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 274,610 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 274,610 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,988,782 tons, or 52.6 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 799,750, representing 49.8 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the first quarter of 1964 were four steamers (89,850 tons) and 54 motorships (289,619 tons), a total of 58 vessels (379,469 tons). The numbers launched during the same period were 38 motorships (185,987 tons). The numbers completed during the period were one steamer (34,709 tons) and 32 motorships (165,560 tons), a total of 33 vessels (200,269 tons).

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons They also exclude wood and non-propelled vessels (sail and



BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES

# INDUSTRIAL SITES

Ideal sites for all classes of industry and distributive trades are available for lease or freehold purchase, in particular on a new industrial estate of 68 acres, situate on a Class I road with excellent communications to all parts of Tees-side and beyond. In addition, a large industrial concern will shortly be offering for sale their present valuable site of approximately 23 acres.

There are excellent rail and port facilities in the Borough and there will be a civil airport in the immediate vicinity within the next few months. Labour is readily available.

Enquiries are invited from prospective developers to whom every assistance will be given. For further particulars apply to:—

TOWN CLERK, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, STOCKTON-ON-TEES

Telephone: Stockton 62200

### **Employment Overseas**

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964

#### **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 3,380,100 in November, compared with 3,357,000 in the previous month and 3,257,700 in November 1962. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in March is estimated at 21,955, compared with 24,226 in February and 36,269 in March 1963.

#### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during February was 33,476, compared with 36,532 in the previous month and 49,847 in February 1963. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in February was 29,329.

#### DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of February the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 46,300 or 5.9 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 5.7 per cent. at the end of January. The comparable figure at the end of February 1963 was 9.5 per cent.

#### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of April was 120,210, of whom 27,173 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 130,181 and 27,964 at the beginning of the previous month and 177,522 and 24,463 at the beginning of April 1963.

#### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of March was 212,436, compared with 288,243 at the end of the previous month and 204,352 at the end of March 1963. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 14,752, 16,447 and 11,971.

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 18th April was 55,134, compared with 58,572 at 21st March and 58,849 at 20th April 1963.

#### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of March was 31,962; this figure included 3,216 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of February the respective figures were 39,353 and 3,857, and at the end of March 1963 they were 39,450 and 2,902.

#### NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in April 1963 as 938,900, compared with 917,400 in October 1962 and 919,000 in April 1962. Latest figures on unemployment show that 600 persons were unemployed in January 1964, compared with 520 in December 1963

#### SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in November as  $120 \cdot 3$  (1953-54=100), compared with  $119 \cdot 5$  in the previous month and  $116 \cdot 0$  in November 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 16,015 in November, compared with 16,337 in October and 21,941 in November 1962.

#### **SPAIN**

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 110,359 at the end of November, compared with 98,941 at the end of the previous month and 82,909 at the end of November 1962.

#### **SWEDEN**

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of March the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 25,842, compared with 27,605 (revised figure) in February and 32,488 in March 1963. Members of approved in February and 32,488 in March 1963. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for March numbered 21,905 or 1·5 per cent. of all members, compared with 1·6 per cent. in the previous month and 1·9 per cent. in March 1963.

#### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of March who were wholly unemployed was 242 or 0·1 per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 303 or 0·1 per 1,000 at the end of the previous month and 454 or 0·3 per 1,000 at the end of March 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 56,949,000 in February, compared with 56,866,000 (revised figure) in January and 55,374,000 in February 1963. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in February was 12,522,000, compared with 12,482,000 (revised figure) in January and 12,276,000 in February 1963. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 4,524,000 or 6·2 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 4,565,000 or 6·4 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,918,000 or 6·9 per cent. at the middle of February 1963.

### Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base 100	Month for which index figure given	Items covered*	Index figure	index (in i	(+) or -) of figure ndex ints) red with
	Year	given	100 317 va	Selection of	Month before	Year before
European countries Belgium	1953	Feb. 1964	{All items Food	117·98 119·0	-0·13 -0·4	+3.4 +4.6
Denmark	1957	Jan. 1964	{ All items Food	122·4 125	+1.0+	+2.0
Finland	1957	Dec. 1963	{ All items Food	124 124	Nil Nil	+6 +7
France‡	1962‡	Feb. 1964	{All items Food	107·4 107·5	+0·1 Nil	+4·3 +3·6
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	Mar. 1964	{All items Food	114·4 113·9	+0·2 +0·2	+1·5 -0·8
Italy (large towns)	1961§	Jan. 1964	{ All items Food	116·8 116·2	$^{+1\cdot 2}_{+0\cdot 1}$	+8·3 +7·1
Netherlands	1959–60	Feb. 1964	{All items Food	110 113	+1 Nil	+3 +2
Norway	1959	Jan. 1964	{ All items Food	114·3 115	+2.4	+3.7
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Feb. 1964	{ All items Food	121·3 123·8	+0.9	+2·0 +4·8
Spain	1958	Dec. 1963	{All items Food	130·9 131·8	+0·5 +0·7	+6.8
Sweden	1949	Jan. 1964	{All items Food	178 210	Nil Nil	+5 +11
Switzerland	1939	Mar. 1964	{All items Food	205.6	+0·1 +0·2	+6.4
Other countries Canada	1949	Feb. 1964	{All items Food	134·5 131·3	+0·3 -0·1	+2·4 +1·9
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952	Dec. 1963	{All items Food	110·3 104·90	+0·5 +0·83	+3·9 +4·44
India (all-India)	1949	Jan. 1964	{All items Food	140 140	Nil Nil	+10 +10
Israel	1959	Dec. 1963	{All items Food	128·7 114·0	+0·1 Nil	+5.7
Japan	1960	Nov. 1963	{All items Food	121·8 124·1	$     \begin{array}{r}       -0.8 \\       -2.3     \end{array} $	+8·5 +10·3
South Africa	1958	Nov. 1963	{All items Food	107·0 104·1	$\begin{bmatrix} -0.2 \\ -1.0 \end{bmatrix}$	+1.2
(9 urban areas) United States	1957–59	Feb. 1964	{All items Food	107·6 106·0	Nil +0·2	+1.5
				The same of the sa		No. of Street, or other party of the last

\* 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. ‡ Revised series (see page 166 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).

§ New base (1961 = 100) replacing previous index based on 1938 = 1.

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 5

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	-					March 1964	April 1964
Places under the Fac	tories A	ct	16,200	Children of the Control of the Contr	10	57	55
Mines and quarries*						21	16
Seamen	The same of		99.00		10.18	21†	3‡
Railway service				16.55	50.30	8	5

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for April 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

Factories Act									
Textile and connected pre	ocesses		·ode						3
Clay, pottery, cement, etc	c	Obje							7
Metal extraction, refining	and c	onvers	ion						2
Metal casting									1
Metal rolling, drawing, ex	xtrusio	n and	forging	3					
Miscellaneous metal proc	esses .								3
Shipbuilding and repairing	ıg .								1
Constructional engineering	ig, boil	ler mal	king						2
Locomotive and railway	equipm	nent							1
Non-rail vehicles and airc	craft .			.67	1.2				_
Other machine and metal	manu	facture	e and re	epair					5
Electrical engineering .									_
Woodworking processes.					N PERM				-
Miscellaneous chemical n	nanufa	cture,	paint, o	oil refin	ing, so	ap			1
Coal gas, coke ovens, pat	ent fue	el				25 28			4
Wearing apparel									-
Paper and printing .									_
Milling									_
Food					· · ·				1
Drink				•	•				1
Electricity generation .	. 11111				•				_
Rubber									-
Other factory processes .									1
Works and Places under s.s	. 125 a	and 12	7 of Fa	actories	Act 19	961			
Building operations .									12
Works of engineering con	nstructi	ion							4
Docks and warehouses .	-						100,000		6
TOTAL, FACTORIES	ACT .								55
	STEEL ST	5 50	3002 B	1000	TO PER ST		Steen	an s	-

#### Mines and quarries\* Railway service Coal mines: Brakesmen and goods guards .. -Underground.. .. 11 Engine drivers and motormen — Surface .. .. 2 Other stratified mines .. .. — Firemen .. .. .. -Miscellaneous mines .. .. — Mechanics .. .. -Passenger guards ... — Permanent-way men .. .. 3 Quarries .. .. 3 TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES 16 Porters .. .. .. .. .. Trading vessels .. .. .. 1 Fishing vessels .. .. .. 2‡ Other grades Contractors' servants ..

### Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	1	II. Deaths
Lead poisoning	10	
Aniline poisoning	3	
Compressed air illness	4	Nil
Anthrax Epitheliomatous ulceration	3	NII
Chrome ulceration	37	
Chrome diceration		
TOTAL, CASES	64	

## Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 28th March 1964, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain, was 59 compared with 70 in the 13 weeks ended 28th December 1963 and 55 in the 13 weeks ended 30th March 1963. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 334, 333 and 384.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

The figures in the state of the	k	nber of per illed durir weeks end	ng	Number of persons seriously injured during 13 weeks ended			
Nature of accident	30th Mar. 1963	28th Dec. 1963	28th Mar. 1964	30th Mar. 1963	28th Dec. 1963	28th Mar. 1964	
Underground: Explosions of fire- damp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Misc. (including	17 16	30 22 7	25 21 6	129 118 87	124 102 73	123 106 74	
shaft accidents)  Total	44	59	52	334	299	303	
Surface: All causes	11	11	7	50	34	31	
Total, underground and surface	55	70	59	384	333	334	

## Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in First Quarter of 1964

The following tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st January 1964 to 31st March 1964 inclusive (a) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals are published each year in this GAZETTE and also in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The table on the opposite page is compiled on the basis of the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification, which has been designed specifically for accident prevention purposes and cannot be related to the Standard Industrial Classification. The annual statistics published in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, however, contain tables using the Standard Industrial Classification as well as tables based on the Process Classification used in these quarterly tables.

Details of the Process Classification and other accident classifications used by H.M. Factory Inspectorate are given in the "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). Details of the Divisions of the Inspectorate used for the purposes of the table given here are published in "H.M. Factory Inspectorate Directory" (Form 243A) published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection

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

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

(3) Subject to the conditions in (1) and (2) above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.

(4) In the tables, the UNIT is the INJURED PERSON.

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

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, First Quarter 1964, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents			
Northern	S lo be	10 315 11	900	15	5,407
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (	Leeds)			7	3,651
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (		d)		17	4,577
	Shemer			6	4,336
Midlands (Birmingham)				CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	5,114
				16	
Eastern and Southern				10	5,615
London (North)	TARRES.		100 3 23	10	4,452
r (C4b)	43000			13	4,361
Couth Wastonn				8	2,975
Wales	30,92 203	THE PERSON	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	11	3,986
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		11	6,282
				12	
North Western (Manchester)			323.	12	4,191
Scotland				18	7,025
THE RESERVED IN CO.			200		and the same of the same of
	Tota	als	CORNER ON	155	61,972

### Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, First Quarter 1964, by Process

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes			Wearing apparel		
Cotton spinning processes	- 2	797 399		- 1	255 233
Weaving of narrow fabrics	=	232	Tailoring Other clothing Hatmaking and millinery Footwear manufacture	- 1	14
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	- 2	371 202	Footwear repair	IOHI .	217 16
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	多三	267 179	Total	1	735
Carpet manufacture Rope, twine and net making Other textile manufacturing processes		190 85	Paper and printing trades	1	
Other textile manufacturing processes	一	124 391	Paper making	1	996
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing Laundries	_ 1	37 219	Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	141 373
Total	5	3,537	Bag making and stationery Printing and bookbinding Engraving	_ 2	198 638
Clay, minerals, etc.	10 00	C. C		LATEA	19
Bricks, pipes and tiles	-1	591 369	Total	4	2,365
Other clay products	1 2	222 176	Food and allied trades	45125074 I	
Lime, cement, etc.	4	673	Flour milling	1	125 204
Total	8	2,031	Other milling	= 1	47 790
Metal processes	THE ROBUS		Sugar confectionery Food preserving Milk processing Edible oils and fats		501 680
Iron extraction and refining Iron conversion	1 4	290 997	Milk processing	1-001	329 104
Aluminium extraction and refining	90 0	123		=	130 189
Other metals, extraction and refining	-	240	Other food processing	_ 3	903
Iron and steel	5 1	1,197 294	Non-alcoholic drink		132
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	-1	72 485	Total	5	4,911
Metal drawing and extrusion	-3	462 2,335	Miscellaneous	COLUMN TOWN	
Steel founding		444	Electrical stations	3	800
Non-ferrous metal casting	_	310	Other use of radioactive materials		43
Metal plating	1	58 126	Tobacco	- 1	129 156
m.,	17	7,675	Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		48
General engineering	Balleto to	7,075	Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		99
I acomotive building and reneiring	-	359	Rubber	- 1	837 91
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing Boiler making and similar work	_ 2	544 638	Cloth coating	-	43
Boiler making and similar work	- 3	519 800	specified)	_	538 730
Boiler making and similar work  Constructional engineering  Motor vehicle manufacture  Non-power vehicle manufacture  Vehicle repairing  Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:  Work in shipyards and dry docks	_ 1	1,528	Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other	1500	193
Vehicle repairing	2	1,317	high precision work Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household	1.77	2004
Work in shipyards and dry docks	9	1,236	Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	=	107 33 70
Aircraft building and repairing	- 2	480 360	Processes associated with agriculture		46
Miscellaneous machine making	5	2,031	Factory processes not otherwise specified	二八	381
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing	_ 2	1,167	Water purification		3
engineering		830 606	Total	5	4,359
Sheet metal working Metal pressing Other metal machining	- 5	782 1,070	Total, all factory processes	95	50,549
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise		1,070	Construction processes under section 127		
specified)	- 100	792 56	of Factories Act 1961		
Cutlery	-	46	Building operations Industrial building:—		
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver Iron and steel wire manufacture	-	142	Construction	10 7	1,509 443
Wire rope manufacture	1	89	Demolition	i	94
Total	33	16,923	Constitution	6	1,686
Electrical engineering Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear	1		Maintenance	1	428 58
manufacture and repair	1	696	Construction	5	604
		72	Maintenance	- 2	56
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair  Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	1	556 250	Dwelling houses:— Construction	10000	1,275
Cable manufacture  Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and		370	Maintenance	_ 2	405
repair	-	141 584	Construction	1	236
The state of the s	5	2,669	Maintenance	1	102 26
Wood and cork working processes	3	2,009	Total	36	6,964
Saw milling	2	548	Works of engineering construction		
Plywood manufacture	I	34 36	Operations at:— Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc	3	123
Wooden box and packing case making	1 -	120 63	Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)		83
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	_ 2	385	tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling) Docks, harbours and inland navigations Waterworks and sewers (other than tunnelling)	- 6	141 406
Engineers pattern making	- 3	40 804	water works and sewage works (other man turnelling)	1 3	109
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	-	271	Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures Sea defence and river works	100 miles	111
Total	7	2,310	Work on roads or airfields	3 2	635
Chemical industries	95	250		18	1,817
Heavy chemicals Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	-2	359 275	The state of the s	54	8,781
Other chemicals	_ 2	346 115	Total, all construction processes	34	8,781
Oil refining	一二	228 126	Processes under section 125 of Factories	noden	1000
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	二部	278 115	Act 1961	Linnin	NO.
Soap, etc	- 1	149 730	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than ship-building)		2,310
Coke oven operation Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	40000	202	Work at inland warehouses	4 2	332
Patent fuel manufacture	- 4	39	Total	6	2,642
Total	5	3,034	Grand total	155	61,972
	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	and the second second			

<sup>\*</sup> For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th March 1964 and the 4 weeks ended 25th April 1964.
† Includes 15 deaths in a ship which foundered.
‡ Includes two fishermen who fell overboard when their boat lurched in heavy

# WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

#### INDICES FOR 30th APRIL 1964 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th April 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:—

	All indu	stries and	services	Manufacturing industries only				
Date	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates		
1964Mar.	138.6	94.8	146.2	136.5	95.0	143.8		
1964 Apl.	139.1	94.8	146.7	137.1	94.9	144.5		

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

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

1000	100	. 10703.									
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers		
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 Monthly averages 1962	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8		
1963 March	132·2 133·1 133·4 133·5 133·8 134·0 134·0 135·0 137·0	134·0 134·4 135·2 135·5 135·8 136·0 136·2 136·5 137·9 139·3	139·5 140·5 140·6 140·8 141·2 141·2 141·3 141·4 142·9 144·2	132·8 133·7 134·0 134·1 134·4 134·5 134·7 135·8 137·7	1963 March	129·9 130·3 130·6 130·8 131·0 131·1 131·2 131·2 131·5 134·8	132·1 132·6 132·9 133·5 133·9 134·1 134·0 135·6 137·9	136·9 137·4 137·7 138·0 138·2 138·3 138·5 138·4 139·6 142·1	130·6 131·0 131·3 131·6 131·9 131·9 132·0 132·0 132·6 135·7		
1964 January February	137·3 137·5 137·9 138·4	139·6 139·7 140·1 140·7	144·5 144·8 145·2 145·8	138·0 138·2 138·6 139·1	1964 January	135·3 135·5 135·7 136·2	138·4 138·5 138·9 139·6	142·6 142·8 143·0 143·7	136·2 136·3 136·5 137·1		

#### III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963 Monthly averages	117 120 127 132 138	118 119 126 129 135	119 123 128 132 138	112 115 118 124 131	117 119 125 127 130	112 116 121 124 128	118 121 122 126 131	118 123 124 132 135	115 120 126 131 138
1963 March April May	138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 142 142	131 136 136 137 137 137 137 137 137	137 137 138 139 139 139 139 139 140 140	128 128 132 132 133 133 133 133 133 133 133	129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 130	127 127 127 128 128 128 129 129 129 129	127 127 131 131 133 133 133 133 133 133 133	134 134 135 135 135 135 135 135 134 141	133 139 139 139 139 140 140 140 140
1964 January	143 143 143 143	137 137 137 137	141 141 142 142	134 134 135 135	135 135 135 135 135	130 130 130 130	133 133 133 133	142 142 143 143	140 141 143 147

Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 Monthly averages	\[     \begin{array}{c}     118 \\     122 \\     126 \\     134 \\     138     \end{array}   \]	118 122 126 133 137	112 115 120 128 135	120 122 125 133 138	112 115 120 125 132	115 121 125 129 135	117 121 128 132 138	119 123 129 134 140	118 120 125 132 137
April May June	136 137 137 137 138 139 139 138 138	137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	136 136 136 136 136 136 137 137 137	137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 142 142	130 132 132 132 134 134 134 134 134 134	134 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	138 138 138 138 139 139 139 139 139 139	138 139 140 140 140 140 143 143 144 144	133 135 137 137 137 137 137 139 141 141
February March	141 141 141 143	141 141 141 141	137 137 137 137 138	142 142 144 144	134 136 136 137	138 139 140 140	139 139 140 140	145 145 145 147	141 141 141 143

<sup>\*</sup> Including metal manufacture; engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified.

#### Index of normal weekly hours

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

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

#### Normal Weekly Hours

IV.—All Industries and Services

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All worker
66   Monthly   averages	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1 95·0	100·0 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0	100·0 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1 95·0	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 Monthly averages	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2 95·1	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·8	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0 94·9	100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1
April	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 95·0 94·9	95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 95·0 94·8	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 95·0 94·9	1963 March	95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·1 95·1	94·8 94·8 94·8 94·8 94·8 94·7 94·7 94·7	94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0
64 January	94·9 94·8 94·8 94·8	94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9	94·8 94·8 94·7 94·7	94·9 94·8 94·8 94·8	1964 January February	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0	94·7 94·7 94·7 94·6	94·8 94·8 94·8 94·7	95·0 95·0 95·0 94·9

#### 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

VII.—Manufacturing Industries only

				The second secon					
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
Monthly averages	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5 148·4	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 Monthly averages	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6
farch	139·0 140·0 140·3 140·4 140·7 140·8 141·0 142·3 144·4	141·0 141·4 142·2 142·5 142·8 143·0 143·4 143·7 145·3 146·7	146·7 147·8 147·9 148·1 148·5 148·6 148·7 148·8 150·7 152·1	139·7 140·6 140·9 141·1 141·4 141·5 141·7 141·8 143·1 145·1	1963 March	136·5 136·9 137·3 137·4 137·7 137·8 138·0 138·3 141·8	139·3 139·9 140·2 140·8 141·3 141·3 141·5 143·2 145·6	144·2 144·7 145·0 145·3 145·6 145·7 146·0 145·9 147·2 149·8	137·4 137·8 138·2 138·4 138·7 138·8 139·0 139·6 142·9
anuary ebruary	144·7 145·0 145·4 146·0	147·0 147·2 147·6 148·3	152·5 152·8 153·3 154·0	145·4 145·7 146·2 146·7	1964 January February	142·3 142·5 142·7 143·4	146·1 146·4 146·7 147·5	150·4 150·6 150·8 151·7	143·4 143·5 143·8 144·5

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

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

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

The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous series (30th June 1947 = 100) to give a measure on a broad basis of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figure should be multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for LEDWEY 1960.

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

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

#### Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

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

AVAILABLE END-JUNE

### STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 9 JUNE 1964

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Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964

## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

On 10th April the National Joint Industrial Council for the Corn Trade agreed to an increase of 10s. a week for men from 20th April, modified by a regrading of areas which resulted in some workers receiving an increase of 13s. and others 8s. At a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade on 15th April agreement was reached for increases of 10s. a week for men and 8s. for women, effective from 4th May. A similar agreement was also reached by the Joint Committee for the Multiple Retail Meat Trade in England and Wales. The National Joint Industrial Council for the Wire and Wire Rope Industries also agreed to increases from 4th May of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for

Under the half-yearly review of wages for government industrial workers, engineering ("E" rated) and dockyard ("D" rated) workers, those engaged in explosive manufacture ("X" rated) and miscellaneous ("M" rated) workers received increases of 5s. a week for men and 4s. 2d. for women from 1st April. This coincided with the final stage of the revised wages structure under which "E", "D" and "X" rates are calculated on the same basic system as "M" rates.

On 21st April the National Joint Industrial Council for River Authorities concluded a long-term agreement with increases of 2d. an hour from January 1965 and January 1966. In addition a service supplement of 2d. an hour is being introduced from 1st May 1964 for those workers with not less than five years' continuous service.

Industries affected by wages regulation orders made during the month include road haulage contracting (increases of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. a week according to occupation and district, effective from 4th May), laundry (increase of 2½d. an hour for adult workers, effective from 11th May) and brush and broom manufacturing (increases of from 2½d. to 5d. an hour for adult workers, effective

A number of cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments were notified during the month, including those affecting coke and iron and steel manufacture, iron puddling (Midlands and West of Scotland) and

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-ofliving sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month have operative dates from 1st December 1963 to 1st January 1966 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £325,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 1,029,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 9,000 by an average of 1½ hours. (Increases for approximately 300,000 workers amounting to £97,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column).\*

#### Changes coming into operation during April

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting the corn trade, government industrial workers and brush and broom

Two of the major changes during April represent the first stages of three-year agreements. In tobacco manufacture men received increases of 8s. a week and women 7s., with further increases of 6s. 6d. and 9s. for men and 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. for women from July 1965 and April 1966, respectively, together with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 40 in April 1965. In the furniture manufacturing industry an increase of 3d. an hour was agreed, with further increases of the same amount from June 1965 and June 1966, coupled with a reduction of normal weekly hours from 42 to 40 by two stages of one hour from April 1964 and June 1965.

Other industries affected by changes during the month as the result of settlements and statutory wages regulation orders made at earlier dates include the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade (increases of 3d.,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. or  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for women), wool textiles in Yorkshire (increases of 12s. 6d. to 14s. 4d. a week for men and 10s. to 10s. 4d. for women), retail multiple grocery and provisions trade (increase of 12s. a week for managers

and manageresses; other occupations 10s. for men and 9s. for women), the building brick and allied industries (increases of 3d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women) and water supply (increase of 21d on hour for men and 2½d. 2½d. an hour for men)

The industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases during the month include coke and iron and steel manufacture, carpet manufacture, textile bleaching and finishing and furniture

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during April show that 1,214,000 workers received increases of £475,000 in their basic full-time rates of wages and 104,000 had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 1 hour. Of the total increase of £475,000, about £339,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £90,000 from direct negotiation between employers' organisations and trade unions, £30,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

#### Analysis of changes during the period January-April

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

	Basic fu weekly of w	rates	Normal weekly hours of work		
Industry group	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
A -instrum Compatent Sching	92 500	£ 000	92 500	83,700	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	83,500	26,000	83,500	83,700	
Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco	15,500 127,000	6,700 53,200	28,500	59,000	
Chemicals and allied industries	59,500	22,900	20,500	39,000	
Metal manufacture	155,000	8,900	501	COS SELECTION OF THE PERSON OF	
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine	62,500	43,700	11-	1	
engineering	65,000	40,900	_		
Vehicles	138,000	68,000	25,000	31,100	
Metal goods not elsewhere					
specified	17,500	13,200	7,000	3,400	
Textiles	273,000	129,700	3,000	4,600	
Leather, leather goods and fur				100	
Clothing and footwear	146,500	88,100	- T		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	100 500	76 200		CONSTRUCTION.	
Timber, furniture, etc	130,500	76,200	99,500	99,500	
Paper, printing and publishing	150,000 286,000	57,500 140,400	99,300	99,300	
Other manufacturing industries	38,000	19,700	1,500	1,500	
Construction	1,315,500	166,800	207,500	138,300	
Gas, electricity and water	162,000	70,700	207,500	8000 L	
Transport and communication	287,000	170,800	1,500	4,500	
Distributive trades	337,000	140,700		CATORILA	
Public administration and	001,000		1000	CHICK	
professional services	368,500	113,500	100 - 1900	No. of the last of	
Miscellaneous services	247,000	109,500	-	The same of	
Total	4,464,500	1,567,100	457,000	425,600	

Included in the above table are about 445,000 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 4,006,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £1,154,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 14,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 18,000 hours in their normal weekly

#### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING APRIL

(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)	27 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 0.0822d. an hour (1s. 6.571d. to 1s. 6.6532d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.04d. (9.286d. to 9.326d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore mining	Cumberland (14)	27 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased to 1d. a shift (10s.9d. to 10s.10d.) for workers 18 and over, and by \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) (5s. 4\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) to 5s. 5d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	5 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased; by 0.24d. a shift (10s. 8.16d. to 10s. 8.4d.) for men, by 0.18d. (8s. 0.12d. to 8s. 0.3d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (5s. 4.08d. to 5s. 4.2d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying	Midland area	5 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 0·24d. a shift (10s. 8·14d. to 10s. 8·38d.) for men, by 0·18d. (8s. 0·11d. to 8s. 0·29d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·12d. (5s. 4·07d. to 5s. 4·19d.) 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 April—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Corn trade	Great Britain (15)	20 Apr.	Mill and other manual workers except transport workers	Increase in minimum rates of 10s. a week for men 21 and over in grade A and B mills; grade C mills now merged into grade B and London area into grade A, resulting in increases of 13s. and 8s., respectively; proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers in each case. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—grade A mills 209s. 6d. a week, grade B 206s. 6d.
section and the section and se	Great Britain	20 Apr.	Transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for drivers of "C" licensed vehicles, statutory attendants and mates (6s., 7s. or 7s. 6d., according to age, for drivers under 21 of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity). Minimum rates after change include: drivers 21 and over of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London area 212s. a week, long distance or grade 1, 207s., grade 2, 203s., drivers of all ages of vehicles of over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 212s., 207s., 203s., over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 219s., 214s., 210s., over 10 and up to and including 15 tons 225s., 220s., 216s., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 232s., 227s., 223s., over 18 tons 241s., 236s., 232s., statutory attendants and mates 205s., 202s., 198s.
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent (29)	30 Dec. 1963*	All workers	New minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases of 8s. 5d. to 14s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; women 21 and over in bottling stores to be paid \(\frac{3}{2}\) this of the men's rate for similar work (previously 152s. a week). Minimum rates after change: male dayworkers 21 and over—brewery labourers 218s.11d. a week, cold-room workers 229s. 4d., ale loaders and stowers 222s. 1d., motor lorry drivers 239s. 6d., motor lorry drivers' mates 224s. 2d., locomotive drivers 241s. 3d., spare loco. drivers (when driving), first year only 237s. 1d., loco. firemen (including cleaners) 222s. 1d., head shunters 230s. 4d., under shunters 222s. 1d., general hands in loco. sheds 221s., younger male workers 72s. 10d. at 15 rising to 187s. 9d. at 20; shift workers (including shift allowance of 4s. a shift or 24s. for a 6-shift week)—brewery shiftmen 242s. 11d., stationary enginemen 251s. 3d., stokers 248s. 8d.; female workers in bottling stores 64s. 6d. at 15 rising to 145s. 7d. at 20.*
Aerated waters manufacture	Scotland (34) (256)	6 Apr.	All workers	New general minimum time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction in normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. an hour (63s. 3d. a week) at under 16 rising to 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. (173s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.) at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 4\frac{3}{2}d. (61s. 5d.) at under 16 rising to 2s. 9d. (123s. 9d.) at 19 or over; Orkney and Shetland islands—1d. an hour less in each case.\frac{1}{2}d.
Tobacco manufacture	United Kingdom (35)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases of 8s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; rates for scale II factories abolished. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over 220s. a week, women 18 and over 157s. 9d.‡
Explosives manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week con- taining 1 Apr.	Workers employed at Government industrial establishments where "X" wages apply, except skilled maintenance mechanics	Implementation of the third and final stage of the revised wages structure; further increases of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after change: male time workers 21 and over—London 216s., Provinces 208s.; female timeworkers 21 and over—London 176s. 10d., Provinces 170s.
	on slavely the captains on the back to the		Skilled maintenance mechanics	Implementation of the third and final stage of the revised wages structure; further increases of 5s. a week.  London 260s., Provinces 251s.
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land  (44) (45)	5 Apr.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased¶ by 0·24d. a shift (10s. 8·16d. to 10s. 8·4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·03d. an hour (1s. 4·02d. to 1s. 4·05d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0·18d. a shift (8s. 0·12d. to 8s. 0·3d.) or by 0·02d. an hour (1s. 0·02d. to 1s. 0·04d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0·12d. a shift (5s. 4·08d. to 5s. 4·2d.) or by 0·01d. an hour (8·01d. to 8·02d.) for workers under 18.
Iron and steel manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.** (45)	26 Apr.	Workers other than main- tenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased¶ by 0.93d. a shift (10s. 8.4d. to 10s. 9.33d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (8s. 0.3d. to 8s. 1d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 4.2d. to 5s. 4.67d.) for those under 18.
	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow†† (45)	6 Apr.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased ¶ by 0·24d. a shift (10s. 8·16d. to 10s. 8·4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·18d. (8s. 0·12d. to 8s. 0·3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·12d. (5s. 4·08d. to 5s. 4·2d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland‡‡ (45)	Pay period beginning 27 Apr.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased¶ by 1·4d. a shift (11s. 5·2d. to 11s. 6·6d.) or by 0·175d. an hour (1s. 5·025d. to 1s. 5·2d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 1·05d. a shift (8s. 6·9d. to 8s. 7·95d.) or by 0·131d. an hour (1s. 0·768d. to 1s. 0·9d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·7d. a shift (5s. 8·6d. to 5s. 9·3d.) or by 0·087d. an hour (8·512d. to 8·6d.) for boys under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire§§ (45)	5 Apr.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased¶ by 0.22d, a shift (4s. 0.45d, to 4s. 0.67d.) for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Apr.	Galvanisers and ancillary wor- kers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased¶ by 0.24d. a shift (10s. 8.16d. to 10s. 8.4d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.18d. (8s. 0.12d. to 8s. 0.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (5s. 4.08d. to 5s. 4.2d.) for those under 18.
Bobbin manufacture	England and Wales (52)	Third pay day in Apr.	All workers	Increases¶ of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for younger workers.  Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 225s. 5d. a week, lesser skilled 211s. 7d., labourers 201s.; women 18 and over 165s. 9d.
Government industrial establishments	Great Britain (242–243)	Pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workers paid on an engineering basis	Implementation of the third and final stage of the revised wages structure; further increases§ of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 21 and over, skilled, London 255s., Coventry 246s., Provinces 246s., non-skilled 211s., 206s., 203s.; women 21 and over 176s. 10d., 172s. 6d., 170s.
	Northern Ireland	Pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workers paid on an engineering basis	Implementation of the third and final stage of the revised wages structure; further increases of 5s. or 7s. a week, according to area and occupation, for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. or 5s. 10d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 21 and over—Belfast, skilled 246s., non-skilled 198s., other areas 246s., 194s.; women 21 and over 165s. 10d., 162s. 6d.

\* These increases were agreed in April 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that from 29th June 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41. † These changes took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 180 of the April issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

‡ It has also been agreed that from July 1965 and April 1966 there will be further increases of 6s. 6d. and 9s. a week for men, and of 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. for women, respectively; in addition, normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40 in April 1965. § Under the half-yearly review.

|| Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned. || Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

\*\* Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board. tt 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 April—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Artificial limb manufacture	Great Britain (54)	20 Apr.	Male workers	Increases of 10s. 7d. a week for grade 1 workers 21 and over, of 10s. 6d. for grades A and B, and of 9s. 9d. for grade C. Additional payment to charge-hands increased by 1½d. an hour (3d. to 4½d.) above the basic "A" rate from first pay day in December 1963.
Ministry of Defence (Navy Dept.) dockyards and establishments	United Kingdom (242–243)	Pay week containing 1 Apr.	All workers	Implementation of the third and final stage of the revised wages structure; further increases* of 5s. a week for men 20 and over, of 4s. 2d. for adult females, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 20 and over—skilled, London 255s., Provinces 246s., non-skilled 211s., 203s.; women 18 and over—in dockyards 164s. 10d., 160s., in establishments away from dockyards, 21 and over 164s. 10d., 160s.
Cutlery manufacture	Great Britain (256)	27 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men 21 or over, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 4d. for women 21 or over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. for younger female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $8\frac{3}{2}$ d., according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of $2\frac{5}{2}$ d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for youths and boys, of $4\frac{3}{2}$ d. for women 21 or over, and of $1\frac{3}{2}$ d. to 4d. for younger female workers. Rates after change: men 21 or over—timeworkers 4s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, according to occupation, pieceworkers 5s. $1\frac{3}{2}$ d. to 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to younger male workers—timeworkers 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under 16 rising to 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20, pieceworkers 2s. $0\frac{3}{2}$ d. to 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; female workers employed on production—timeworkers 1s. 7d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1d. at 21 or over, pieceworkers 1s. 10d. to 3s. $6\frac{3}{2}$ d., as warehouse workers 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. $5\text{d}$ .
Pin, hook and eye and snap fastener manufacture	Great Britain (257)	6 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 9s. 6d., 10s. or 10s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 or over, of 10s. for women 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 1½d., 2¾d. or 3d. an hour, according to occupation, for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 179s. 8d. to 214s. 9d. a week, according to occupation; women, charge-hands 149s. 8d., automatic machine operators 139s. 7d., other workers 18 or over 128s. 10d.; piecework basis time rates for female workers—automatic machine operators 3s. 6¾d. an hour, all other workers (other than homeworkers) 3s. 3¼d., home-workers 2s. 1½d.‡
Wool textile (woolcombing)	Yorkshire (81)	Pay day in week ending 11 Apr.	All workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for male day workers, and of varying amounts for male night workers and female workers (wages structure revised). Minimum rates after change: male night workers—bowl minders (with dryer) 207s. 3d. a week, card jobbers, 7 or less (with appropriate additions for 8 or more cards) 201s. 9d., comb minders without noil, long wool 204s. 5d., medium or botany 200s., backwash minders, punch minders (8 combs or less), finisher minders (3 boxes) 200s., wool pullers, bowl feeders, makers-up, can dodgers, card feeders by hand, wool runners, strong box minders, breakers-off, shoddy men, burr takers-out, wool dryers 195s. 8d.; male day workers—bowl minders (with dryer) 183s. 9d., card jobbers, 7 or less (with appropriate additions for 8 or more cards) 178s. 10d., comb minders without noil, backwash minders, punch minders (8 combs or less), finisher minders (3 boxes) 177s. 4d., wool pullers, bowl feeders, makers-up, can dodgers, card feeders by hand, wool runners, strong box minders, breakers-off, shoddy men, burr takers-out, wool dryers 173s. 6d., card grinders 204s. 3d.; female workers—breakers-off, card feeders by hand, strong box minders 130s. 1d., backwash minders with box, punch minders (8 combs or less), comb minders without noil, finishing box minders (3 boxes) 133s.
Wool textile	Yorkshire (82–83)	Pay day in week ending 11 Apr.	Workers employed in woollen and worsted spinning and weaving	
Woollen manufacture	Wales (86)	Pay day in week commenc- ing 13 Apr.	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. a week for adult male workers, of 5s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; piece rates adjusted so that average earnings are increased by same amounts. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 70s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 168s. 3d. at 18 and over, female workers 57s. 3d. to 109s. 9d.
Flannel manufacture	Rochdale	Pay day in week ending 11 Apr.	All workers	Revision of wages structure and increases in minimum time rates of 12s. 6d. to 25s. 10d. a week for adult male workers (adult male rate now payable at 20 instead of 21 as previously), of 10s. to 16s. 5d. for adult female workers, and of 14s. 11d. to 32s. 7d. and 8s. to 10s. 3d. for juvenile male and female workers, respectively; all piecework rates increased by 4 per cent. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 20 and over—minder spinners 196s. 7d. a week, assistant spinners 191s. 7d., willeyers and dressers 183s. 3d., others 181s. 9d., younger male workers 90s. 11d. at 15 rising to 172s. 8d. at 19½; female workers 18 and over—letterers, burlers and other unspecified workers 122s., beamers, warpers and menders 128s. 5d., scribbler feeders and condenser minders 123s. 4d. or 135s. 4d., according to number of bobbins, younger female workers 84s. at 15 rising to 114s. at 17½.
Jute carpet manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Apr.	All workers	Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108 increased by \( \frac{1}{108} \) to \( \frac{104}{108} \) to \( \frac{105}{108} \)).
Hosiery manufacture	Scotland (except Hawick) (92)	First full pay week in Mar.	Timeworkers	Increases in base rates of 2s. a week for adult male workers, and of 6d. for adult female workers; further increases   in cost-of-living bonus of 7s. a week (36s. 4d. to 43s. 4d.) for adult male workers, and of 5s. 8d. (22s. 4d. to 28s.) for adult female workers; in each case proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus: male workers 83s. a week at 15 rising to 201s. 4d. at 21 and over; female workers 69s. 11d. at 15 rising to 137s. at 18 and over.¶
	service State of the design	1945 1,412 (c	Female pieceworkers	Increase in piecework basis time rates of 1s. a week (121s. to 122s.), and cost-of-living bonus (or flat-rate addition) increased by 6s. (27s. 8d. to 33s. 8d.).
Lace furnishings manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Apr.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase of 2 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus (78 to 80 per cent. on basic rates).

\* Under the half-yearly review.

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

§ These rates are to remain in operation until 30th September 1965.

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

¶ Cost-of-living bonus now related to new official index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100); the amounts quoted relate to the range 103·3-105·8 on the sliding scale.

	Changes	II Itales	or trages coming into	o Operation during April—continued				
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change				
Carpet manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Apr.	All workers	Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108 increased* by $\frac{1}{108}$ ( $\frac{104}{108}$ to $\frac{105}{108}$ ).				
Mechanical loth manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth used for mechanical purposes (includ- ing felts for paper making)	Increase* of 2 per cent. (86 to 88 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basi wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition include: adult male workers 196s. 2d. a week, adult female workers 133s.				
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Apr.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (66s. 3d. to 67s. 11d. for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (47s. 6d. to 48s. 8d.) for women 18 and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers; basic rate for boiler firemen increased by 8s. a week†, making a total weekly rate, inclusive ocost-of-living payment, of 213s. 0½d.				
	Scotland	do.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (66s. 3d. to 67s. 11d.) for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (47s. 6d. to 48s. 8d.) for women 18 and over, an of proportional amounts for younger workers.				
Silk dyeing, printing and finishing	Macclesfield	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Apr.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (66s. 3d. to 67s. 11d.) for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (47s. 6d. to 48s. 8d.) for women 18 and over, an of proportional amounts for younger workers; basic rate for boilerfireme increased by 8s. a week, making a total weekly rate, inclusive of cost-of-livin payment, of 213s. 0½d.				
Calico printing	United Kingdom	do.	Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (61s. to 63s.) for journeymen, an by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 200s. a week.				
Textile making-up and packing	Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 4 Apr.	All workers	Increases in basic wages of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over and of 6s. 6d for women 18 and over; cost-of-living addition increased* by 1s. 9d. a wee (86s. 6d. to 88s. 3d.) for men 21 and over and by 1s. 2d. (57s. 8d. to 58s. 10d for women 18 and over; proportional amounts for younger workers in eac case. Standard inclusive rates after change: men 21 and over—hydrauli packers and makers-up 230s. 3d. a week, competent grey and print looker 226s. 9d., assistant lookers, markers-off, stampers and pressers-off 223s. 3d plaiters, cutters, lappers, hoistmen and general warehousemen 219s. 9d porters 215s. 9d.; women 18 and over with not less than 3 years' experience—markers-off 149s. 6d., cutters and machine creasers 146s. 6d., stitchers plaiters, parcellers, hand and wince creasers, lap and selvedge stampers banders and tapers, tiers-up and all other general workers. 144s. 6d.‡				
Fellmongering	Scotland (104)	First pay day after 1 Nov. 1963	All workers	Increases of 2\frac{3}{4}d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2\frac{1}{4}d. for women 21 and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with reduction in normal weekly hours.\( \gredot\) Minimum time rates after change: me 21 and over—skilled 4s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 4s. 8d., (dry) 4s. 7d younger male workers 2s. 3\frac{3}{4}d. at 15 rising to 3s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. at 20; women 21 an over 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work), younger female worker 2s. 3d. at 15 rising to 3s. 6\frac{3}{4}d. at 20.\(				
Building brick and allied industries	England and Wales (122–123)	Beginning of first full pay period following 4 Apr.	Workers employed in the making of building and engineering bricks, etc.	Increases in minimum basic rates of 3d. an hour for able-bodied male labourer 21 and over, of 2½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum basic rates after change: labourers 21 and over 4s. 9½ an hour, youths and boys 2s. 6d. at 15 rising to 4s. 3d. at 20, women 18 an over 3s. 8½d., girls 2s. 9d. at 16 and under and 3s. 1d. at 17; kilnburners an boilerfiremen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 4½d. a hour and shift allowance of 4½d. an hour) 44s. 4d. a shift of 8 hours.				
Building brick manufacture	Scotland (125)	Beginning of first full pay period following 31 Jan.	All workers	Wages structure revised, giving increases ranging from $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hot for men 21 and over and proportional amounts for women and youth Minimum hourly rates after change: men 21 and over—bogie runners (da shift) and all unspecified occupations 4s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d., pan mill men (shovel fed) an setters (day shift) 4s. 9\frac{1}{4}d., boilermen (day shift) 4s. $9\frac{1}{4}$ d., burners (includin 3-shift allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour) 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., mixers (day shift) 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., dumped drivers, mechanical shovel operators, excavators, fork lift truck drivers—u to and including 1 ton 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., over 1 ton 4s. 10d., youths 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 1 rising to 3s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. at 18, female workers 2s. 2d. at 16 rising to 3s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. at 18 (setters 3s. 8d.).				
Refractory brick manufacture	Scotland (119)	Beginning of first full pay period following 31 Jan.	All workers	Wages structure revised, giving increases of amounts ranging from 2d. to 5½ an hour for men 21 and over and proportional amounts for women an youths. Minimum hourly rates after change: men 21 and over—packer loaders and all unspecified occupations 4s. 6½d., dry pan millmen 4s. 8½d dry pan millmen (leading hands) 4s. 9½d., setters, boilerfiremen on day wor (not on rotating shifts), wet pan millmen, odd-stuff dressers, brickmachineme (in charge) 4s. 10d., setters (leading hands) 4s. 11d., drawers and wheeled 4s. 8d., boilerfiremen (continuous shift workers), gas-producer operator 5s. 0½d. (including 3-shift allowance of 2½d. an hour), odd-stuff maked 5s. 1d., kilnburners (including 3-shift allowance of 2½d. an hour) 5s. 1½d dumper drivers, mechanical shovel operators, excavators and fork lift true drivers—up to and including 1 ton 4s. 9½d., over 1 ton 4s. 10d.; women 1 and over—packers, loaders and all unspecified occupations 3s. 7½d., drawer 3s. 8d., brickmachinewomen and mixers 3s. 9d., setters 3s. 9½d., odd-stuff				
Cement manufacture	United Kingdom (132)	First full pay week commencing on or after 27 Apr.	Male workers other than maintenance craftsmen	dressers 3s. 10d., setters (leading hands) 3s. 10½d., odd-stuff makers 4s.  Flat advance of 4d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for youth and occupational differentials and shift-work allowances increased by varying amounts. Basic rate after change for able-bodied adult general abourers 5s. 5d. an hour; new occupational differential rates—2·6d. a hour (previously 2·4d.), 3·1d. (2·9d.), 3·4d. (3·2d.), 3·6d. (3·4d.), 4·5d. (4·2d.), 4·8d. (4·5d.), 5·3d. (5·0d.), 6·2d. (5·8d.), 7·7d. (7·2d.), 9·9d. (9·3d.), 11·9d. (11·2d.); new shift-work allowances—6·1d. (previously 3-3d.), 3·4d. (3·1d.)				
Cast stone and cast concrete products	England and Wales (134)	1 Apr.	All workers	5.7d.), 3.3d. (3.1d.).  Increases in minimum basic rates of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men, and of proportions amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum basic rates after change London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, outside Londo				
re-cast concrete products	Scotland (135)	First full pay week in Apr.	All workers	4s. 11½d¶  Increases in minimum time rates of 3½d, an hour for men 20 and over, and opproportional amounts for women and juveniles; new grading of occupation introduced and special rates abolished. Minimum time rates after chang for men 20 and over: grade 1, 4s. 11d. an hour, 2, 5s. 0¼d., 3, 5s. 1½d, 4, 5s. 2½d., 5, 5s. 5¼d.¶				
Furniture manufacture** including cane, willow and woven fibre	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increase in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 3d. an hour (2s. 2½d. t 2s. 5½d.) for men 21 and over, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours††; further increase* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d.); in each case proportional amounts for other workers.				
furniture) Furniture manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increase in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 3d. an hour (2s. 2½d. t 2s. 5½d.) for journeymen, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekl hours††; further increase* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. a hour (2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d.); in each case proportional amounts for journey women and apprentices.				

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

† The 8s. a week increase dates from the working week in respect of which wages were paid during the period 16th-21st March.

‡ It has also been agreed that there will be further increases in basic wages of the same amounts from January 1965 and January 1966.

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

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

¶ It has also been agreed that there will be further increases of 2½d. and 3d. an hour from 1st April 1965 and 1st April 1966, respectively.

\*\* Similar changes also apply to workers in educational and allied woodworking and bedding and mattress making.

†† It has also been agreed that there will be further increases of 3d. an hour from June 1965 and June 1966 and a further reduction in normal weekly hours (from 41 to 40) from June 1965. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

#### Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during April-continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Upholstery and bedding filling materials trade	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Exhibition stand construction, erection, etc.	Great Britain	6 Apr.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increases in standard rates of 3½d. an hour (7s. 7½d. to 7s. 11d.) for craftsmen, and of 2d. (7s. to 7s. 2d.) for labourers.
	Great Britain	6 Apr.	Electricians and adult mates	Increases in standard rates of 4d. an hour (7s. 9d. to 8s. 1d.) for electricians, and of 3d. (7s. to 7s. 3d.) for adult mates.
Printing	Scotland (159)	First pay day in Jan.†	Male workers employed in the production of daily and Sunday newspapers	Increases in minimum basic rates of amounts ranging from 10s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. a week for adult day workers and from 13s. 9d. to 16s. 3d. for night workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices; consolidation into basic rates of 10s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid; cost-of-living bonus after consolidation increased‡ by 2s. a week (6s. to 8s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: reading, linotype, etc., depts.—linotype operators, day work 306s. a week, night work 330s. 9d., upmakers, readers 304s., 327s. 6d., compositors, Ludlow operators, and monotype casters, etc. 297s. 6d., 321s., copyholders 273s. 3d., 290s. 3d., general assistants 265s., 281s. 9d.; machine dept.—rotary machine minders 306s., 330s. 9d., brake and tension hands 278s., 295s. 6d., oilers, strikers and rewinder hands 273s. 3d., 290s. 3d., fly, reel and general hands 265s., 281s. 9d.; despatch dept.—packers, despatchers and tiers-up 273s. 3d., 290s. 3d., general assistants 265s., 281s. 9d.
	Great Britain (256)	24 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; increases in certain general minimum piece rates. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers of any age who have completed an apprenticeship of not less than 3 years and male workers 19 or over (21 or over in some cases) with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 4s. 8½d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 4s. 5d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers, other than apprentices to pan-setting—panhands of any age 3s. 6½d., 3s. 1½d. or 4s. 8½d., according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 3s. 7½d. or 3s. 10½d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. 11½d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 10½d. (with additions of ½d. to 1½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 5s. 0½d., female workers 3s. 3d., 3s. 8½d., 3s. 9½d., 4s. 0¾d., 4s. 1½d. or 4s. 11½d., according to occupation.§
Toy manufacture	Great Britain (163) (258)	6 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 or over, women woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 or over and other women 20 or over, of amounts ranging from 1½d. to 2½d. for younger male workers, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men or women 21 or over—woodcutting machinists 4s. 8½d., 4s. 6½d. or 4s. 4½d. an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 4s. 6½d.; other men 21 or over—body painters 4s. 4d., other workers 4s. 2½d., other women 20 or over 3s. 3d.; younger male workers 1s. 8½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 7½d. at 20, younger female workers 1s. 8½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 10½d. at 19.
Pianoforte manufacture	Great Britain (164)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increase in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 3d. an hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 5½d.) for men 21 and over, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours¶; further increase* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d.); in each case proportional amounts for other workers.
Organ building	United Kingdom (163)	1 Apr.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* of 1d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for other grades. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 6s. 4½d. an hour, other districts 6s. 3½d.
Match manufacture	United Kingdom (165)	1 Mar.	Process workers	Adult male rate now payable at 19 (previously 20).**
Water supply	England and Wales (180)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 5 Apr.	Workers other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change for adult male labourers: Metropolitan Water Board area 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour; South-Eastern—inner special area 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., outer special area 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., other areas 5s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; all other areas in England and Wales 5s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.††
Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade	England and Wales	Week com- mencing 6 Apr.	Shop managers and manager-esses	Increase in minimum rates of remuneration of 12s. a week for managers and manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 245s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is under £100 to 402s. 6d. where weekly trade is £2,400 and over, Provincial A area 231s. to 388s., Provincial B area 224s. to 381s.; shop manageresses, London 205s. 6d. to 362s., A 197s. to 354s. 6d., B 194s. to 351s. 6d.
with the off a carried to be c		Elocation de la constitución de	All other workers to whom the agreement applies	Increases in minimum weekly rates of remuneration of 10s. for men 21 and over, of 5s. to 8s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 9s. for women 21 and over, and of 4s. 6d. to 7s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: grade I clerks 23 or over—men, London area 227s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 214s., Provincial B area 207s., women 160s. 6d., 153s., 151s.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 99s. at under 16 rising to 221s. 6d. at 22 or over, A 92s. to 208s., B 89s. to 201s., female workers 78s. 6d. to 156s., 76s. to 148s. 6d., 75s. to 146s. 6d.; other workers—male workers, London 98s. to 216s. 6d., A 91s. to 203s., B 88s. to 196s., female workers 77s. 6d. to 151s., 75s. to 143s. 6d., 74s. to 141s. 6d.; drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London 142s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 221s. 6d. at 21 or over, A 132s. to 208s., B 128s. to 201s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 224s. 6d., all Provinces 211s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 229s. 6d., 217s., of over 5 tons 232s. 6d., 219s.
	Scotland	6 Apr.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increase in minimum rates of 12s. a week. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 228s. a week where weekly trade is under £100 to 365s. where weekly trade is £2,000 and over, shop manageresses 195s. to 334s.
or bit at most	and the entered the same to th	i * seistan (,58, 45, cm ; avii * p-roos minadamen telopabas;	Other workers	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s., 7s. or 8s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 9s. for women 21 and over, and of 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d. or 7s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over, men, area A 214s. a week, area B 207s., women 153s., 150s.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers and all other workers not specified—male workers, area A 89s. 6d. at 15 rising to 208s. at 22 or over, area B 85s. 6d. to 201s.; female workers 76s. to 148s. 6d., 73s. to 145s. 6d.

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

† These increases were agreed in March and April with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† This increase anticipates the adjustment due to take place and apply from July 1964 under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 231 of this GAZETTE.

¶ It has also been agreed that there will be further increases of 3d. an hour from June 1965 and June 1966 and a further reduction in normal weekly hours (from 41 to 40) from June 1965. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

\*\* It has also been agreed that from 1st January 1965 the adult male rate will be payable at 18.

†† From 4th October 1964 a service supplement of 2d, an hour will be paid to those employees with not less than 5 years' continuous water supply service.

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

	Change	s III Kau	es of wages coming int	o Operation during April—commueu
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
General waste materials reclamation	Northern Ireland (259)	14 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour (10s. 6d. a week) for male workers 18 and over, and of 1d. or 2d. (3s. 6d. or 7s.), according to age, for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 3d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 11½d. an hour (81s. 4½d. a week) at under 16 rising to 4s. 5½d. (187s. 3d.) at 21 and over; piecework basis time rate—4s. 6½d. an hour.*
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	First pay day in Apr.	Technicians and trainees employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus for workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £24 11s. 6d. a week increased† by 3s. a week (31s. to 34s.) for those 18 and over, and by 2s. (20s. 8d. to 22s. 8d.) for younger workers; workers whose normal salaries exceed £24 11s. 6d., cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3s. (6s. to 9s.).
	Great Britain	First pay day in Apr.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers; employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 10d. a week (53s. 8d. to 55s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 3d. (35s. 10d. to 37s. 1d.) for younger workers; consolidation into basic rates of 5s. 6d. a week of the cost-of-living bonus paid to workers 18 and over and of 3s. 9d. to younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change include: optical printing dept. £11 0s. 9d. to £19 11s. 3d. a week, according to occupation; developing dept. £12 6s. 4d. to £16 5s.; drying dept. £11 7s. or £12 3s. 11d.; grading dept. £11 17s. 8d. to £16 9s. 1d.; sensitometric control dept. £12 16s. 11d. or £15 2s. 7d.; engineering dept., senior chargehands £18 0s. 8d., senior cinematograph engineers £16 17s. 1d., chargehands £15 15s. 7d., cinematograph engineers £14 11s. 11d., all other maintenance engineers £13 0s. 3d., electricians £14 5s. 1d., electricians (auxiliary) £12 2s. 3d.; printing dept. £11 10s. 11d. to £15 8s. 10d., chemical mixers £12 10s. 9d. to £13 2s. 6d.; solutions control £12 16s. 11d. or £15 2s. 1d.; projectionists and viewers £11 0s. 9d. to £14 2s. 10d.; regenerative film treatment operators £12 10s. 9d.; store-keepers (film) £11 14s. 4d. to £13 19s. 6d.; negative cleaners £11 14s. 4d. or £13 14s. 11d.; positive examining dept. £10 11s. 11d. to £12 1s. 8d.; negative cutting dept. £11 0s. 9d. to £15 4s. 11d.; negative preparation dept. £11 0s. 9d. or £12 3s. 11d.; camera dept. £11 17s. 8d. to £16 1s. 9d.; title writing dept. £14 11s. 11d. or £17 0s. 5d.; despatch and general workers £10 11s. 11d. to £13 1s. 5d. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 50s. in each case.
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade	United Kingdom (238)	First pay week com- mencing after 5 Apr.	All workers, other than clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour for skilled men, of 2\frac{3}{4}d. for semi-skilled and 2\frac{1}{4}d. for other men 21 and over and for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—inside the workshop, skilled, London 5s. 6d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 5d., semi-skilled 5s., 4s. 11d., other workers, London 4s. 7d., Provinces 4s. 6d., Northern Ireland outside the City of Belfast 4s. 4d., outside the workshop, other workers 4s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., 4s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., 4s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.; apprentices, boys and youths, London 1s. 4·5d. at 15 rising to 4s. 4·81d. at 20, Provinces 1s. 4·26d. to 4s. 4d.; women 21 and over, London 3s. 9d., Provinces 3s. 8d., girls 1s. 7·24d. or 1s. 6·7d. at 15 rising to 3s. 8·05d. or 3s. 7d. at 20.
Prison services	Great Britain (244)	1 Dec. 1963§	Prison officers	Increase in scales of pay (undifferentiated) of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Minimum rates (undifferentiated) after change, quoting in brackets maximum rates where appropriate: men—engineers, class II 369s. a week (392s. after 3 years), class I 404s. (441s. after 4 years); foremen of works 511s. 6d., senior foremen of works 534s. 6d.; clerk officer grades (Scotland only)—clerk officers 262s. (332s. 6d. after 8 years), principal clerk officers 332s. 6d. (428s. after 10 years), chief clerk officers 499s.; men and women—night patrol 236s. 6d. (273s. after 6 years); temporary officers 254s. (285s. 6d. after 5 years); officers (including auxiliary officers), during training and probation 238s., thereafter 262s. (332s. 6d. after a further 8 years); principal officers (including Borstal matrons) 369s. (428s. after 5 years); chief officers, class II 499s., class I 547s. 6d.
Government industrial establishments	Great Britain (242–243)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for adult workers: men, London 211s., Coventry 206s., Provinces 203s.; women 176s. 10d., 172s. 6d., 170s.
	Northern Ireland (242–243)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 5s. a week (Belfast) or 7s. (elsewhere in Northern Ireland) for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. or 5s. 10d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for adult workers: men, Belfast (including Holywood, Kinnegar, Lisburn and Rosepark) 198s., elsewhere in Northern Ireland 194s.; women 165s. 10d., 162s. 6d.

### CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING APRIL

Fish curing and fish marketing	Hull	6 Apr.	Workers employed in fish curing and processing (including quick freezing and fish cake) establishments, and fish markets	
Aerated waters manufacture	Scotland (34) (256)	6 Apr.	All workers 16 and over	Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to 45.¶**
Pressed felt manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42, without loss of pay.
Fellmongering	Scotland (104)	First pay day after 1 Nov. 1963	All workers .,	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42½.**
Furniture manufacture†† (including cane, villow and woven fibre furniture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.**
Furniture manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	do.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.**
Pianoforte manufacture	Great Britain (164)	do.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.**

\* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 231 of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand-cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, chargehand painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

§ This increase was authorised in April 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| Under the half-yearly review.

¶ This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 180 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

\*\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

†† Similar change also applies to workers in educational and allied woodworking and bedding and mattress making.

103.3

### INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

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

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

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

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

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

Great Britain			Emp	loyees	paid e	ach we	eek*		Particular CONTRACTOR			1963 A	verage	= 100
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco	96·0 96·1 94·1 96·7 96·9 96·5 95·7 94·7 96·3 95·1 95·3 92·0 90·8 95·3 94·0	98·6 97·2 97·9 98·7 96·3 97·7 99·9 98·2 97·6 97·7 99·2 97·7	99·4 99·2 97·0 97·0 99·0 95·0 95·7 96·2 95·6 97·8 97·8 97·8 97·8	101·1 101·8 99·1 101·0 100·2 99·2 100·2 100·2 100·8 100·2 100·8 101·5 101·6 101·3 101·9	103·0 102·3 99·7 101·1 103·9 101·2 101·3 100·9 101·4 104·5 100·6 106·3 106·3 106·8 106·2 102·8 102·6	101·5 101·0 100·9 101·0 102·4 100·1 100·7 102·7 102·9 102·2 103·3 100·6 101·7 102·9 101·7	100·1 99·5 100·2 99·4 98·0 100·5 99·8 100·3 100·5 100·9 100·1 99·7 100·1 99·5 100·9	99·2 101·5 100·7 100·2 100·5 101·4 99·7 101·2 100·5 101·5 101·5 100·5 100·5 100·5 100·5 100·5 100·5	99·3 102·0 102·6 101·3 101·5 103·7 101·6 102·5 102·5 101·8 102·6 103·3 103·8 101·0 102·1 101·6	100·7 101·7 103·7 102·4 102·4 102·9 104·4 102·8 101·2 103·8 103·3 103·3 103·3 103·3	105·1 102·2 106·7 104·1 102·4 106·5 104·7 103·0 101·0 100·1 102·0 102·5 102·9 98·3 103·2	99·9 102·8 105·7 106·2 108·9 111·1 107·8 105·2 103·7 99·1 104·4 104·3 102·9 103·0 103·0 103·3	100·9 104·2 107·7 106·8 109·2 112·1 108·6 106·4 104·6 100·4 105·0 104·6 103·0 104·6 103·0 104·0 104·2	102.5 104.4 108.4 1106.3 108.4 110.6 109.5 106.1 103.8 102.7 105.1 104.3 103.8 102.6 105.8 103.5
All manufacturing industries	95.4	98.5	97.2	100.7	101 · 7	101 · 5	99.8	100.7	101.8	102 · 8	103 · 4	105.0	105.9	106.0
Other industries and services Agriculture	94·7 95·4 90·7 99·3 96·9 95·4	95·1 98·4 101·6 98·2 97·3 98·9	100·1 98·2 100·3 98·6 97·8 100·8	100·2 101·1 104·9 101·1 101·3 102·1	100·7 99·1 104·6 101·0 102·5 104·6	102·0 98·8 106·6 102·7 102·0 101·5	101·7 101·1 101·7 99·9 101·1 99·8	108·4 100·8 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·0	104·3 101·2 100·5 100·4 101·2 100·1	99·8 105·3 98·0 101·0 100·7 101·3	100·2 102·6 95·8 99·0 101·2 99·3	98·3 102·6 99·3 99·8 102·5 100·7	98·2† 102·6 101·5 101·3 103·5 102·4	99·0‡ 102·9 98·4 93·3 105·2 102·6
All industries and services covered	95.1	98.7	98.0	101 · 4	102 · 1	102 · 1	100.3	100.9	101.5	101.9	101 · 8	103 · 4	104.4	104.0
esselve extra remaining the reliable of principal tempor to table restrictions to be the first temporal tempora		erin (bas Seribalia	Emp	oloyees	paid	month	ly*		TOWN IN		10 (NE) 10 (NE)			
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied trades Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	98·2 99·3 97·4 98·0 93·8 98·3 97·7 97·7 92·4 100·9 98·6 100·9 99·1 98·9 97·4	105·6 98·1 104·9 100·6 99·3 98·8 100·4 101·7 104·7 109·9 100·0 103·0 103·1 104·3 104·2	97·6 96·4 97·1 98·8 94·9 95·7 99·7 99·2 96·1 97·4 96·7 98·8 97·4 97·2	97·1 96·3 98·3 99·7 95·6 97·8 98·0 96·4 98·9 96·7 98·7 99·5 101·1 97·4	102·5 102·8 98·7 100·1 103·2 101·1 100·3 101·9 99·9 100·4 98·8 110·2 100·0 100·4 101·2	98·7 98·3 99·9 99·1 95·5 97·4 100·4 96·2 99·9 99·3 99·7 97·7 97·8 98·8 97·7	96·7 97·2 99·1 98·2 95·2 96·8 100·6 99·3 98·0 97·2 96·9 97·9 97·0 98·9 98·9	97·8 97·4 98·3 98·1 97·6 96·4 99·8 98·5 96·8 101·9 97·1 96·6 96·6	97·1 97·6 99·3 99·3 97·8 97·1 96·8 99·8 100·4 96·9 97·1 98·0 98·4 97·5 97·3	98·4 98·2 99·6 100·5 99·6 100·1 98·5 100·0 99·3 98·9 100·1 1101·4 100·5	113·8 106·2 106·8 109·2 128·4 120·9 105·7 110·7 106·1 128·0 103·6 107·4 109·6 105·1 103·2 118·8	103·1 102·3 101·0 104·1 106·7 102·1 101·4 101·2 110·4 96·9 99·0 102·5 100·5 105·5	101·0 118·0 104·7 103·6 111·6 104·1 101·8 102·9 102·0 111·9 102·2 101·7 100·0 103·1	109·7 102·4 104·0 105·2 107·7 101·6 104·1 104·4 105·2 110·2 105·1 101·9 103·8 103·4 101·8 109·3
All manufacturing industries	98·3	101 · 6	97.9	98.3	101 · 1	99·1	98.0	97.9	98.4	99.7	108 · 6	102 · 5	105 · 1	104.8
Other industries and services Agriculture	97·8 96·5 97·4 96·3 96·8	97·6 99·5 98·7 101·1 100·8	97·1 100·3 100·2 99·1 98·4	99·4 101·3 102·7 100·3 97·8	100·6 99·6 100·6 101·1 100·3	101·7 98·9 100·7 99·8 98·5	101·7 98·3 100·6 100·9 97·6	101·6 96·8 99·9 98·8 101·1	100·3 96·8 99·9 100·3 96·9	102·3 98·5 100·2 99·8 102·4	101·8 118·0 101·2 104·7 116·6	102·7 100·6 102·2 102·8 99·3	102·7 100·5 102·9 102·4 97·2	102·2 103·6 102·5 103·6 103·3
All industries and services covered	97.9	101 · 1	98.3	99.0	100.9	99.3	98.5	98.2	98.5	99.7	108 · 8	102.0	103.9	104.2
no 4-s to 42, without liest of just.	a south	10000	distrib	All er	nploye	es¶			Stoke B.			Doll	less pris periodes	200
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied trades Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries  All manufacturing industries	96·4 97·0 94·5 96·9 96·6 95·9 95·1 96·4 94·8 95·7 92·8 91·8 96·9	99·8 97·4 98·7 99·0 96·5 97·8 99·9 98·6 99·5 98·9 98·3 100·0 99·8 98·8	99·1 98·2 97·0 97·3 98·8 95·1 96·1 96·3 96·0 97·7 97·6 97·7 97·9 99·3 96·7	100·4 99·9 99·0 100·8 100·0 99·1 100·4 100·0 100·4 100·0 100·4 101·3 101·6 101·3 101·1	102·9 102·6 99·5 100·9 103·8 101·2 101·0 101·0 100·5 106·7 100·7 105·3 102·6	101·0 100·2 100·2 100·7 102·1 99·9 100·7 102·3 102·6 103·0 101·6 103·0 101·5 101·4 100·8	99·5 98·8 100·0 99·2 97·8 100·2 100·2 100·5 99·8 99·5 99·8 98·7 99·5 100·1	98·9 100·2 101·3 99·8 100·4 101·0 99·7 100·8 100·3 101·0 100·4 101·2 103·4 100·2	98·9 100·6 102·2 101·0 101·3 103·2 101·3 102·2 101·6 102·2 102·6 103·2 100·6 101·5	100·3 100·6 103·3 102·3 102·3 101·9 102·6 103·7 102·5 101·0 103·3 102·6 104·7 102·7 102·7 102·3	106·6 103·6 106·7 104·9 103·6 107·6 104·8 104·0 101·7 103·1 102·1 103·1 103·6 99·7 99·9 105·9	100 · 5 102 · 6 105 · 6 105 · 8 108 · 7 110 · 3 107 · 2 104 · 6 103 · 5 100 · 2 103 · 9 102 · 8 102 · 6 102 · 6 103 · 5	100·9 109·1 107·3 106·1 109·2 111·3 107·9 105·9 104·3 101·6 105·5 104·6 104·1 103·3 103·8	103·8 103·7 107·8 106·0 108·3 109·7 105·8 104·1 103·4 105·1 104·0 103·8 102·7 105·8
Other industries and services	32.8	98.9	97.3	100 · 3	101.6	101 · 1	99.6	100 · 3	101 · 3	102.4	104.2	104.5	105.7	105.8
Agriculture	94·7 95·6 91·2 98·8 96·8 95·6	95·1 98·4 101·5 98·3 97·6 99·2	100·1 98·1 100·3 99·0 97·9 100·4	100·2 101·0 104·6 101·5 101·2 101·4	100·7 99·2 104·2 100·9 102·4 104·0	102·0 99·0 105·9 102·2 101·9 101·1	101·7 101·1 101·4 100·1 101·1 99·5	108·4 100·8 99·8 100·3 101·2 100·2	104·3 101·2 100·2 100·3 101·1 99·6	99·8 105·1 98·0 100·8 100·6 101·4	100·2 102·6 97·7 99·6 101·4 101·8	98·3 102·6 99·3 100·4 102·5 100·2	98·2† 102·6 101·3 101·7 103·4 101·4	99·0‡ 102·9 98·8 95·8 105·0 102·5
All industries and services covered	95.5	99.0	98·1	101 · 1	101.9	101 · 7	100 · 1	100.5	101 · 2	101.7	102.6	103 · 1	104 · 2	104.0

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

### INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

#### INDEX FOR 14th APRIL 1964

#### ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 106.1

At 14th April the official retail prices index was  $106 \cdot 1$  (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with  $105 \cdot 2$  at 17th March and with  $104 \cdot 0$  at 9th April 1963. The rise in the index during the month was due to a rise in the average level of prices for many items, including milk, and higher local rates in most areas in England

and Wales.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 14th January 1964 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 148 of the April issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1960–63, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1964. The index numbers in this series are then 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 14th APRIL 1964 (Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups the indices at 14th April 1964 on the basis 16th Jan		
GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	14 (1	FIGURE FO 4th APRIL 1964 6th Januar 1962 = 100
I. Food: Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon Fish Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat Milk, cheese and eggs. Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. Sugar, preserves and confectionery.		107 110 103 112 104 104 119
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other food Total—Food		109 90 108 107·4
II. Alcoholic drink		$\frac{103 \cdot 5}{100 \cdot 0}$
V. Fuel and light: Coal and coke		111 110
Total—Fuel and light VI. Durable household goods: Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishi	· ·	110·1 107
Radio, television and other househ appliances		97 102 102·2
VII. Clothing and footwear:  Men's outer clothing  Men's underclothing  Women's outer clothing  Women's underclothing  Children's clothing		106 106 104 105 103
hats and materials		103

Total—Miscellaneous goods .. .. 104.4 X. Services: 103 103

101.7

110

Footwear .. .. .. Total—Clothing and footwear .. ..

Motoring and cycling ...... Total—Transport and vehicles .. ..

VIII. Transport and vehicles:

IX, Miscellaneous goods:

laundering and dry cleaning .....

Total—Services ..... ALL ITEMS .. .. .. ..

Following are the indices for 14th April 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 

114.7 107.9

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Increases in the average prices of milk, beef, mutton and lamb and fresh vegetables were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of bacon. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum permitted prices on 5th April. The average level of food prices as a whole rose by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $107 \cdot 4$ , compared with  $105 \cdot 8$  in March.

Local rates were increased in most areas in England and Wales from 1st April. There were also rises in the average levels of rents of privately owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished and in the costs of repairs and maintenance. The effect of these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs by rather more than 2 per cent., and the group index figure was 113·8, compared with 111·3 in March.

The principal changes in this group were higher prices for floor coverings and furniture, which raised the group index to 102·2, compared with 101·4 in March.

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and for other services such as hairdressing, laundering and shoe repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. to 106·7, compared with 106·2 in March.

In the remaining six groups there was little change in the general

#### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO APRIL 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 1957	100 104	100	101 104	103 104	103 105	102 106	102 107	102 106	102 106	103	103 108	103
1958 1959	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110 110 113	110 110 113	110	111 115	1111	110 116	110 115	111 116	112	112
1961 1962	112	118	118	120	120	121	120	119	119	119	120	120

#### TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

	Month					1963	1964	
January			176.00		100.0	102.7	104.7	
February	1				100 · 1	103.6	104.8	
March					100.5	103.7	105-2	
April					101.9	104.0	106-1	
May		190			102.2	103.9		
June					102.9	103.9	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T	
July					102.5	103.3	STATE OF THE PARTY	
August					101.6	103.0	- DEED	
Septembe		10000			101.5	103.3	ST 1 1945	
October					101.4	103.7	The second second	
Novembe	-				101.8	104.0		
December		-			102.3	104.2	E CAMPAGE CO.	

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

#### REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The revision of the Index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in The revision of the index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in conformity with the recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices." An article summarising this report appeared on pages 87 and 88 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmnd. 1657) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN APRIL

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 274. In addition, 23 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during April at the establishments where these 297 stoppages occurred is estimated at 93,000. This total includes 5,100 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 87,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 77,900 were directly involved and 10,000 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 271,000 working days lost during April includes 64,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued

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

	Number	of stop	Stoppages in progress in month			
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers	Working days los	
Coal mining	4	140 32	140 36	26,900 20,700	59,000 50,000	
marine engineering Motor vehicles and	2	14	16	5,700	42,000	
cycles All other transport All remaining indus-	4 2	13 4	17 6	14,200 5,300	39,000 27,000	
tries and services	11	72	83	20,200	54,000	
Total, April 1964	23	274†	297†	93,000	271,000	
Total, March 1964	31	189	220	59,600	177,000	
Total, April 1963	12	174	186	32,700	92,000	

#### Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	57	12,900
—other wage disputes	71	15,700
Hours of work	-	
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	47	13,800
discipline	81	15,800
Trade union status	11	1,200
Sympathetic action	7	18,600
Total	274	77,900

Duration of stoppages

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

	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved  25,000 23,000 18,000 30,000 168,000				
Not more than 1 day 2 days	100 64 32 35 25	29,100 14,500 7,000 6,700 10,600					
Total	256	67,900	265,000				

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FOUR 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 four months of 1964 and 1963:—

	Janu	ary to Ap	ril 1964	January to April 1963		
Industry group	No. of stop-		pages in ogress	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress	
	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working days lost
Agriculture, for-		11. 201	SEED DATE	20 10 10	351-27/25	
coal mining All other mining	390	99,300	153,000	351	46,600	94,000
and quarrying Food, drink and	1	400	4,000	2	‡	‡
tobacco	5	900	2,000	8	1,700	2,000
Chemicals, etc	6	500	1,000	5	1,100	3,000
Metal mfre	31	17,400	277,000	18	1,900	6,000
Engineering	97	40,300	120,000	55	17,100	38,000
Shipbuilding and marine eng Motor vehicles and	30	8,600	62,000	14	4,500	47,000
cycles	61	53,500	200,000	34	27,100	47,000
Aircraft	14	3,600	9,000	6	2,800	7,000
Other vehicles	5	2,600	6,000	3	4,200	1,000
Other metal goods	21	4,500	11,000	15	1,800	8,000
Textiles	13	1,500	5,000	12	3,500	11,000
Clothing and foot- wear	3	1,300	1,000	3	600	1 000
Bricks, pottery,	3	1,300	1,000	3	600	1,000
glass, etc	5	1,200	3,000	4	100	‡
Timber, furniture,		STREET, STREET	Anno bus	NO THE	CHE LEGISLES	
etc.	6	700	3,000	5 2	300	1,000
Paper and printing Remaining manu-	6	2,000	3,000	2	200	1,000
facturing inds	14	4,200	10,000	2	300	1,000
Construction	75	8,600	36,000	58	4,200	23,000
Gas, electricity and				19 19 18	,,200	25,000
water	9	2,000	10,000	1	200	1
Port and inland	0.5	20.000	20.000		AL SHADING	MANUSCO .
water transport	35	30,000	39,000	14	2,900	4,000
All other transport Distributive trades	24	18,400 2,100	44,000 6,000	17 8	2,500	4,000
Administrative,	11	2,100	0,000	0	300	2,000
professional, etc.	6	600	1000	2	200	
Misc. services	6 3	200	4,000 1,000	2	300 100	1,000
Total	868†	304,600	1,007,000	640	124,500	303,000
		STATE OF THE PARTY OF	CONTRACTOR NO.	S Davids	Sugar .	CHARLEST CO.

#### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL

Industry, occupations§ and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks	
	Directly	Indirectly	Began Ended		Per Significant State of the St	SISSECULATION TO THE PARTY OF T	
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers at various pits in the Castleford area	5,380	81- <del></del> 34 S	21 Apr.	1 May	The transfer of seven contract workers at one pit to day wage rates and, subsequently, a claim for a minimum "fall-back" rate for all contract workers	Work resumed.	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR			and the latest the lat		and an increase in day-wage rates	Calculation of State Control of the	
Engineering:— Workers employed in type- writer manufacture—Glasgow (one firm)	800¶	_	24 Mar.¶	24 Apr.	For the reinstatement of a shop stewards' convenor dismissed for alleged unsatisfactory work	Work resumed pending further negotiations.	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Shipwrights and other shipyard workers—Birkenhead (one firm)	165	850**	16 Mar.	-	Claim by shipwrights for a 1s. an hour wage increase Employer's counter offer of 2d. an hour rejected	No settlement reported.	
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Paint shop, body shop and other workers employed in the manu- facture of motor vehicle bodies —Birmingham (one firm)	1,200	450	13 Apr.	6 May	Inter-departmental mobility of labour	Work resumed on agreed terms.	
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:— Bus crews employed in public transport—Glasgow	4,910††	ANTON BIS TOTAL	4 Apr.	11 Apr.	To protest against the introduction of new working schedules which were within the local agreement	Work resumed. New schedules to be operated pending the outcome of immediate negotiations.	

there.

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 missly parties to the disputes.

At the commencement of the stoppage only 2,070 workers were involved but the number rose during the period of the stoppage.

Work was resumed on 27th March but the stoppage recommenced later the same day. Approximately 13,000 engineering workers at other establishments in Glasgow area staged a half-day token stoppage on 15th April in sympathy with the workers involved in this stoppage.

At the commencement of the stoppage only 100 workers were indirectly involved, but this number had risen to 400 by 31st March and to 850 by the end of April.

The number of workers involved fluctuated during the course of the stoppage.

## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

### **Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896**

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964

During April the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 3009\*, which had been referred under the Fair Wages Resolution adopted by the House of Commons on 14th October 1946, and which did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

#### Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During April 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 April no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitra-

### Wages Councils Act 1959

#### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal W.D.(74), dated 7th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.B.S.(58), dated 17th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

Further information regarding either 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 April the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders\*:—

The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 516, dated 2nd April and operative from 24th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.—See page 226.

The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order 1964: S.I. 1964
No. 537, dated 8th April and operative from 4th May. This
Order revises the statutory minimum remuneration for workers
employed on Road Haulage in connection with A or B licensed
vehicles.

The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 557, dated 13th April and operative from 27th April. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 224.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) (Amendment) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 565, dated 14th April and operative from 11th May. This Order revises the provisions relating to apprentice and trainee cooks.

The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 574, dated 15th April and operative from 11th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Floor Polish) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 586, dated 20th April and operative from 6th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) Order 1964: S.I. 1964
No. 627, dated 27th April and operative from 18th May. This
Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework
basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 626, dated 27th April and operative from 18th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

#### The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) (Variation) Order 1964

On 20th April the Minister of Labour made *The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) (Variation) Order 1964*: S.I. 1964 No. 585.\* This Order, operative from 5th May, varies the field of operation of the Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council by excluding from the scope of the Wages Council workers employed in the curling of hair or fibre or of mixed hair and fibre (the preparation of hair and fibre for the filling of bedding and upholstery)

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

#### Notices of Proposals

During April notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B. (N.74), dated 3rd April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.50), dated 17th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposals N.I.Bk. (N.322) and (N.323), dated 24th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During April the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1964: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 52, dated 2nd April and operative from 14th April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.—See page 227.

### **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) 6/64 (16th December 1963)

Seasonal worker—period of employment to be examined when calculating dates of an off-season which consists of more than one part

A fisherman was normally employed for four periods of the year which occurred at about the same times in successive years. The first day in the calendar year on which he began a period of normal employment was early in January. In 1962 his first such period ended on 19th February. In relation to a claim for benefit made in October 1962 the question arose whether the period of three years to be used as a basis for determining his off-season should be the three years preceding the date of claim or the three years ending on 19th February. On either basis the claimant was a seasonal worker, but the precise dates and duration of his off-season depended on which period was taken. Held by a Tribunal of Commissioners that the period to be examined was the period of three years ending on 19th February, thus excluding any part of the claimant's 1962/1963 off-season.

#### **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 4th March to 12th April 1962, 20th July to 3rd August 1962, 4th October to 2nd November 1962 and 23rd December 1962 to 1st January 1963, all days included; but that in respect of each day in that off-season he complied with the additional conditions contained in regulation 2(1) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] and was therefore not disentitled to unemployment benefit by the said regulation.

The claimant is one of the 11 fishermen referred to in paragraph 2. The claimant is one of the 11 ishermen referred to in paragraph 2 of Decision R(U) 5/64, and he is one of the four referred to therein whose appeals were heard orally by us in succession. The background of the case and the terms of the relevant regulation are set out in that decision and need not be repeated here. The claimant is the skipper of his own vessel, the "Guide Us".

3. The claimant claimed unemployment benefit for 12th October 1962 and certain other days. The local insurance officer decided

\*Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following 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 of the March issue of this GAZEITE). Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 233.

<sup>\*</sup> 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 233 or through any bookseller.

that unemployment benefit was not payable because the claimant was a seasonal worker who had not satisfied the additional conditions contained in regulation 2(1). The insurance officer calculated the off-season as falling into three parts running from dates in October to November 1962, December 1962 to January 1963 and February to April 1963 1963 and February to April 1963.

4. On appeal the local tribunal affirmed this decision.

5. The claimant appealed to the Commissioner. His appeal was 5. The claimant appealed to the Commissioner. His appeal was heard by us immediately after the one which is the subject of Decision R(U) 5/64. The claimant's representative, who is the secretary of his association, contended that the claimant had never become a seasonal worker for the same reasons as had been advanced in that other appeal. In her original submission the insurance officer now concerned with the case contested the appeal, supporting the view that the off-season fell into three parts, though she calculated them differently. In a further written submission however and at the oral hearing she and her representative submitted a view of the matter which was different in two important respects. They contended that (a) the off-season fell into four and not three parts, contended that (a) the off-season fell into four and not three parts, and (b) the period of three years used for calculating the extent of the claimant's normal employment should be not the three years preceding the date of the claim, but the three years ending on an earlier date which she took as 19th February 1962.

6. In her additional submission and at the oral hearing she contended that the claimant had become a seasonal worker by February 1962, but that he complied with the additional conditions in regulation 2(1)(b), and, since it has always been admitted that he has complied with regulation 2(1)(a), he was not prevented by the regulation from recieving any benefit to which otherwise he would

7. In this appeal, as in that the subject of Decision R(U) 5/64, we were greatly assisted by a chart produced by the insurance officer (on C.I.O. form 29A) which shows clearly the pattern of the claimant's employment, as follows:

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Sp	ring	Early summer		Late summer		Autumn		
Year From To		То	From	То	From	То	From	То	
1959	_	_	22 Apr.	17 Jul.	29 Jul.	2 Oct.	5 Nov.	23 Dec.	
1960	1 Jan.	12 Mar.	11 Apr.	15 Jul.	8 Aug.	8 Oct.	2 Nov.	22 Dec.	
1961	2 Jan.	4 Mar.	6 Apr.	25 Jul.	7 Aug.	30 Sep.	1 Nov.	21 Dec.	
1962	2 Jan.	19 Feb.	18 Apr.	2 Aug.	13 Aug.	11 Oct.		_	

In 1959 the claimant also worked down to 20th February.

8. For the reasons explained in Decision R(U) 5/64 the words "current off-season" in regulation 2(1)(b) mean, if the off-season contains more periods than one, the aggregate of those periods (see regulation 2(2)(b)), one of which contains the day or days in respect of which the claim to unemployment benefit is made.

9. We accept the following calculations made by the insurance

officer. If the off-season is calculated on the basis of the three years immediately preceding 12th October 1962, the aggregate off-season would run from 4th March to 11th April, 25th July to off-season would fun from 4th March to 11th April, 25th July to 8th August, 7th October to 2nd November and 23rd December to 1st January, a total of 77 days, of which not less than one-fourth part is 20 days; the claimant did not obtain more than 10 days' employment in any of the aggregate off-seasons in 1959, 1960 or 1961; in the 1962 aggregate off-season he had obtained 20 days of employment by 24th December 1962.

10. If on the other hand the calculation is based on the three years ending on 19th February 1962, the aggregate off-season is as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision; it totals 81 days, of which not less than one-fourth part is 21; the claimant did not obtain more than 14 days' employment in any of the aggregate off-seasons in 1959, 1960 or 1961; in the 1962 off-season he obtained 28 days' employment and had obtained 21 days by 25th October 1962.

11. Approaching this matter in the manner established by numerous earlier decisions we are satisfied that on either basis the claimant had become a seasonal worker. His normal employment, as evidenced by his record over a period of three years, was for parts only of a year in an occupation of which the availability or extent varied at approximately the same times in successive years. The periods during which he normally was not employed amounted in the aggregate to more than seven weeks. We can see no grounds for holding that the three-year period does not give a fair picture or that there are any abnormal circumstances rebutting the presumption that the claimant is a seasonal worker. We can see no grounds for holding that he was not a seasonal worker. are satisfied that he was one.

12. The question raised by the insurance officer as to the three-year period to be taken, where the off-season is an aggregate of more periods than one, is of some importance.

13. In many decisions it has been said that the three-year period which is used for ascertaining both whether the claimant is a seasonal worker and also the dates of his off-season is a period immediately preceding the date of the claim. Where, however, as commonly happens, the off-season consists of one period and, as most happens, the claimant claims benefit immediately after the end most happens, the claimant claims benefit immediately after the end of his season of employment, the period of three years before the claim is approximately equivalent to three years before the beginning of the off-season or the beginning of the period of annual non-employment. This period of three years is not laid down by the regulations; it is merely a convenient means of ascertaining what is normal in the claimant's case. Where, as in the present case, the claim was made in October but the pattern of employment suggests that the off-season began in March, the difference between the two dates is an important one. The insurance officer submits that the three years should be the three years ending on 19th

February, which was the end of a period of employment and not the beginning of the off-season as eventually determined. Later in her submission expressions are used which suggest that the three The difficulty years should run from the start of the off-season. however is that, until the three-year calculation has been made, the exact date of the beginning of the current off-season is not known.

14. We think that there is a good deal to be said for both points of view in this matter. The date of the claim is a matter of fact: it provides a definite starting point for the three-year calculation. On the other hand, if the date of the claim is taken, and a claim is made in October, and then another claim is made in December, it would seem to be necessary to make the three-year calculation all over again in December. And this might happen many times. We cannot think that such multiplicity and complexity of calculations is in the interests of claimants or anyone else. Further, applying the test as usually recognised, all the periods of non-employment during the three years are taken into account. Where however, as in this case, the current off-season includes several periods, this would mean that some of the non-employment periods taken into account during the three years would be part of the current off-season. This would create great difficulty in answering the question stated in paragraph 18 of Decision R(U) 14/53 whether during the three consecutive years the claimant had had a substantial amount of employment during what would have been his off-seasons.

15. Having given this matter the best consideration that we can we can see no sufficient reason for rejecting the insurance officer's submission. Accordingly we hold that the period of three years used in a seasonal worker computation should not include any part of what appears from the claimant's pattern of employment to be his current off-season

to be his current off-season.

16. The insurance officer did not seek to go further still and to argue that the three years should end at the beginning of the current "year" as defined by regulation 2(2)(c). In view of the authorities on this point this was understandable. Moreover in the light of the definition of "year" there may be difficulties, since the year can change its shape according to the dates of the on-season and the off-season, which in turn depend on the year that is taken. However that may be, we do not wish by this decision to close the door to an argument by the insurance officer in some future case that after all the word "year" should for all purposes be given the meaning assigned to it in regulation 2(2)(c). We must not be taken as expressing any opinion on that further point either way.

17. From the above it follows that the claimant's off-season is as

17. From the above it follows that the claimant's off-season is as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision. The remaining question is whether, having admittedly complied with regulation 2(1)(a), he also complied with regulation 2(1)(b). In our judgment the insurance officer is right in submitting in his favour that he did so. In order to comply, he needed only 21 days of employment. During the March to April period he obtained none, but in the July to August period he obtained many, and by 12th October he had nearly achieved the 21. By 25th October he had done so and had thereby complied with regulation 2(1)(b)(i) having still a good many days complied with regulation 2(1)(b)(i), having still a good many days of his off-season still to come. In our judgment he could throughout reasonably expect to obtain a substantial amount of employment and he therefore complied with regulation 2(1)(b)(ii) in respect of every day of unemployment during the current off-season.

18. For these reasons the claimant's appeal against the finding that he is a seasonal worker must be dismissed, but his appeal against the finding that he was not entitled to the benefit is

#### LEGAL CASE AFFECTING LABOUR

Dangerous machinery—s.15 (1), s.17 Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1938—whether machinery within scope of Act at time of

Appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal of Northern Ireland.

This action was brought by a widow against her late husband's This action was brought by a widow against her late husband's employers for damages for negligence and breach of statutory duty which she alleged had caused her husband's death. Her husband was killed while installing seven sack hoists and corresponding conveyor belts in the employers' mill. The installation was not complete and the machinery was not in commercial use, but the deceased was running one sack hoist which had been assembled. He had climbed on to the conveyor belt which had not been completed and his head was caught by a descending bar in the "window" through which sacks came off the hoist and on to the conveyor belt. The "window" was not fenced, and the part of the machinery which came in contact with the deceased was found to be a dangerous part of machinery.

Held: (Lords Reid, Hodson, Guest, Devlin and Pearce) s.15 and s.17 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1938 (which correspond to s.14 and s.16 of the English Act of 1961) impose an obligation to fence dangerous parts of any machinery and keep the fencing in position while those parts are in motion or in use, and these provisions applied to the sack hoist at the time of the accident. The provisions applied to the sack hoist at the time of the accident. The hoist could not be considered as merely part of a single machine which was not yet complete; and when the accident occurred it was "a machine in its own right" completely installed as part of the factory equipment, to which the Act applied, notwithstanding that it had not been taken into commercial use. It was also "in motion" within the terms of the Act, because it was being run in a normal manner preparatory to commercial use. The employers were therefore in breach of statutory duty in failing to have the dangerous part fenced.

Irwin v. White, Tomkins and Courage, Limited, House of Lords, 3rd, 4th, 5th December 1963 and 12th February 1964.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 72. Merchant Navy Officers. 4th Edition, February 1964. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. 3d.

Education.—Education in 1963, being the Report of the Ministry of Education for England and Wales. Cmnd. 2316. Price 8s. 6d. (9s.).—See page 201.

(9s.).—See page 201.

Industrial Disputes.—Report of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the Minister of Labour on 31st December 1963 to inquire into the Difference existing in the Yorkshire Area of the Coalmining Industry involving members of the Yorkshire Winding Enginemen's Association and members of the National Union of Mineworkers employed by the National Coal Board, and the National Coal Board. 28th February 1964. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.) 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).

National Insurance.—National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1963. National Insurance.—National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1963. National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts 1946 to 1963. Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act 1951. Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act 1956. Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954. Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948. Friendly Societies Act 1955. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund 1962–63; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. H.C. Paper No. 173 (1963–64 Session). Price 1s. 9d. (2s.); Index to Commissioners' Decisions. Amendment No. 75. January 1964. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Obtainable by annual subscription only (7s. including postage).

National Insurance. Obtainable by annual subscription only (7s. including postage).

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety in Paper Mills. Joint Standing Committee for Paper Mills. First Report. September 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.).—See page 202.

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 23. April 1964. Scottish Statistical Office. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 201.

Transport Workers.—Report of the Committee of Inquiry to Review the Pay and Conditions of Employment of the Drivers and Conductors of the London Transport Board's Road Services. 28th February 1964. Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Transport. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.). Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/516; 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.)), made on 2nd April; The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/537; 2s. (2s. 3d.)), made on 8th April; The Wages Regulation (Cutlery) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/557; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 13th April; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) (Amendment) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/565; 8d. (11d.)), made on 14th April; The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/574; 8d. (11d.)), made on 15th April; The Wages Regulation (Boot and Floor Polish) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/586; 5d. (8d.)), made on 20th April; The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/626; 8d. (11d.)), made on 27th April; The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/627; 8d. (11d.)), made on 27th April. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 231.

Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 231.

The Shipbuilding (Lifting Appliances, etc., Forms) (Amendment) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/530; 3d. (6d.)), made under the Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Regulations 1960; The Construction (Lifting Operations) Certificates (Amendment) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/531; 3d. (6d.)), made under the Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations 1961; The Docks Certificates Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/532; 3d. (6d.)), made under the Docks Regulations 1934. These Orders, made by the Minister of Labour on 6th April and operative from 20th April, prescribe a common form of certificate (Form 97) of tests and examinations of chains, chain slings, rings, hooks and certain similar gear used in lifting operations. These requirements were previously met by separate forms. Copies of Form 97 may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 2d. (5d.).

seller, price 2d. (5d.).

The Cotton Cloth (Record of Humidity) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/558; 3d. (6d.)), made on 13th April by the Minister of Labour under the Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations 1929. This Order, operative from 22nd April, prescribes the form of record of humidity on which readings of hygrometers in cotton cloth factories are to be entered in accordance with the Cotton Cloth Factories are to be

which readings of hygrometers in cotton cloth factories are to be entered, in accordance with the Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations 1929. Copies of the prescribed form (Form 317) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. for 25 (1s. 10d.).

The Lead Paint (Prescribed Leaflet) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/559; 5d. (8d.)), made on 13th April by the Minister of Labour under the Lead Paint Regulations 1927. This Order, operative from 22nd April, revokes the Lead Paint (Prescribed Leaflet) Order 1961 and prescribes the leaflet containing special instructions as to the use of paint, to be given by his employer, to every person employed in, or in connection with, the painting of buildings, in accordance with regulation 7 of the Lead Paint Regulations 1927.

\*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 in the next column or through any bookseller.

The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) (Variation) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/585; 3d. (6d.)), made on 20th April by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Forms Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/605; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 23rd April by the Minister of Labour upon 2022.

See page 202.

The Abstract of Factories Act (Building Operations at Mines and The Abstract of Factories Act (Building Operations at Mines and Quarries) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/634; 5d. (8d.)), made on 28th April by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 11th May, prescribes the abstract of the Factories Act 1961 required to be kept posted at the principal entrances of a factory at which employed persons enter, for use in the cases of building operations at mines and quarries. Copies of the prescribed form (Form 3A) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 9d. (1s.).

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1964/52; 8d. (11d.)), made on 2nd April by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 231.

The Non-ferrous Metals (Melting and Founding) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. 1964/46; 8d. (11d.)), made on 23rd March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland) 1938 to 1959. These

under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland) 1938 to 1959. These Regulations, operative from 1st September 1964, make provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in the melting

or founding of non-ferrous metals.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Widow's Benefit)
Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. 1964/38; 3d. (6d.)),
made on 11th March by the Ministry of Labour and National
Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts
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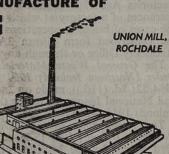
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