## CONTENTS

| Summary of the Monthly Statistics . . | .. | .. | This page |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Special Articles |  |  |  |

Special Articles-continued Page
Safety, Health and Welfare: The Offices, Shops and Railway
Premises Forms Order 1964; Safety in Paper Mills .. 202
Premises Forms Order 1964; Safety in Paper Miils
National Insurance: National Insurance Funds, 1962-63 .. 203
Employment, Unemployment, Accidenis, etc. .. .. 204
Wages and Hours of Work .. .. .. .. .. 220
Index of Average Earnings .. .. .. .. .. 228
Index of Retall Prices .. .. .. .. .. .. 229
Stoppages of Work-Industrial Disputes .. .. .. 230
Arbitration Awards, Notices, Orders, etc... .. .. 231

## Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

## 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 the distributive trades.

## Unemployment

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 ( $1 \cdot 8$ 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.

Overtime and Short-time
In the week ended 21 st 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.

## Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 14 th April (January $1962=100$ ) was $106 \cdot 1$, compared with $105 \cdot 2$ at 17 th March. The index for the food group was $107 \cdot 4$, compared with $105 \cdot 8$ the previous month.

## Stoppages of Work

About 93,000 workers were involved in April in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes:

## Factory Accidents

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 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 engin－ eering industries，shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical
manufacture，were published in the November 1963 issue of mais GAZZETTE，were published in
tpages 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 previousty 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 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 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 Classifi－
cation）；electrical engineering（M．L．H． 361 and 363 to 369 ） marine engineering（M．L．H．370．2）；vehicle manufacture
（M．L．Hs． 381 to 385）；certain other metal goods in （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．H．390， 393 and 399 ）；shipbuilding and ship repairing
（M．L． 370 ． and 270）；and for the first time to empoyers engaged in iron
and steel manufacture（M．L．H． 311 and 312）．Encuiry forms were sent to all frms 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 Of the 2,700 enquiry forms sent out，over 2,500 wer
returned suitable for tabulation，analysed as follows：－

|  | Number of returns received suitable for tabulation for tabulation | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { mer ber of od } \\ \text { bey roluras } \\ \text { tabulated } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engineering： 500 or more employees Firms with 100 or more emplos employes Firms with 25 － 99 employees | $\begin{aligned} & 1.90 \\ & 1.092 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Shipbuilding <br> irms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100－499 employee | $\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ 41 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,9,965 \\ 7,065 \\ 3777 \end{gathered}$ |
| Chemical manufacture <br> Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100－499 employees Firms with $25-99$ employees | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \\ & { }_{28}^{25} \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,500 \\ & 1,99090 \\ & 942 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 104 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188,37 \\ & 17,172 \\ & 721 \end{aligned}$ |

premium included in total earnings；employers in chemica nanufacture 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 ayerage earnings between
the June 1963 and January 1964 enquiries．Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particuluar industry group since each enquiry related only o a specified pay－week in the month concerned and the
enquiries did not relate to matched samples． The following table relates to all establis engineering industries covered．to Separate figures are given fo killed and semi－skilled men and for labourers，details fo separately．In the January 1964 enquiry timeworkers numbered 595,283 in all，made up of 280,532 skilled men， workers totalled 561,307 of whom 271,205 were skilled， 268,384 were semi－skilled and 21,718 were labourers．

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 in iron and steel manu－ facture，who were at work during the whole or part of the
pay－week which included 15 th January 1964 （8th January for pay－week which included 15 th January 1964 （8th January for
iron and steel）．The enquiry did not，however，cover all adult male manual workers in the engineering，shipbuilding and cherical industries，e．g．， it did not include tra
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．Ocupations in 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


During the period under review a settlement between the Engineering Employers＇Federation and the Confederation of of 10 s .6 d ．per week of 42 hours for all skilled men， 10 s ．for
ond all intermediate grades and 9 s ．6d．for unskilled men．There Average weetly sceases in a number of allied industries． for each of the 12 categories of workers shown separately in the above table，the increases ranging from 15s． 5 d ．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 $3 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~d}$ ．to $7 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~d}$. ，and the percentage increases varying between 4.4 and 8.2 ．
Hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns received averaged $46 \cdot 0$ 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 $46 \cdot 3$
The first table on the next page gives similar information
for all establishments in the shipbuilding and ship remirn industry．In the January 1964 enquiry timeworkers numbered 17,941 in all，comprising 8,458 skiiled 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 of whom
6,784 were labourers．

Minstry of Labour Gazette May 1964

| － | ${ }_{\substack{\text { June } \\ 1963}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { January } \\ 1964}}$ | Change June（1963－ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Absolute | \％ |
| Average weekly earnings includ Timeworke Skilled <br> Semi－skilled Labourers All timeworkers | corrime |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & \hline \\ & +0.2 \\ & +\quad .7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +169 \\ & +168 \\ & +10 \\ & +106 \\ & +16 \\ & +16 \\ & +14 \\ & +14 \\ & +17 \\ & +14 \\ & +14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 6: 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Averase hourly earrings excluding overtime premium： |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | +4.8 +3.5 +5.5 +7.3 |
| Paymenteby－result workers |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled <br> Labourers | $\begin{aligned} & 87.5 \\ & 67 \cdot 4 \\ & 64 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3.5 3．5 4．5 |  |
|  | 81.3 88.9 | ¢88．8． | ＋ | ＋ 4.3 |
| All simiskiotiled workers | at．9 66.8 60.8 |  | ＋ 2.8 +2.3 +3.6 |  |
| All workers covered | 77.2 | ${ }_{81}{ }_{81}^{64}$ | ＋3．6 |  |

During the period under review there was a general increase 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
tabbe，the increases ranging from 8d．for semi－skilled time－ table，the increases ranging from 8d．for semi－skilled time
workers to $19 \mathrm{s}$..6 d for payment－by－result labourers．Average
hourly earnings． hourly earnings，excluding overtitene presumium，rose for all the
12 categories of workers，the absolute increases rangig from 12 categories of workers，the absolute increases ranging from
2.1 d ．to 4.7 d ．，and the percentage increases varying between 3.1 and $7 \cdot 3$ ．，and the percentage increases varying between
Average weekly hours worked by all workers in shipbuilding
covered by the returns received covered by the returns received were $46 \cdot 3$ in January 1964
or slightly above the corresponding figure of $46 \cdot 1$ for June or sligh
1963.
Infor
Information for all establishments in chemical manu－
facture is given in the table below．In the January 1964 facture is given in the table below．In the January 1964
enquiry timeworkers numbered 45,823 in all，consisting of 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 result workers totalled 31,917
workers and 7,190 craftsmen．
All Establishments：Chemical Manufacture


Increases in minimum wage rates of the order of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．to 3 d ． an hour for most adult male workers in the chemical industries
covered by the enquiry came into effect either just before or covered by the enquiry came into efrect 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 5 s ．6d．for craftsmen on timework the increases ranging from 5 s ． 6 d ．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 categories of workers，the abselute increases raraging from
$1 \cdot 1$ d．to $2 \cdot 2$ d．，and the percentage increases varying between $1 \cdot 2$ and $2 \cdot 2$ ． 2 ，and hers percentage increases varying between
Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were $47 \cdot 0$ in both
June 1963 and January 1964 though there were slight compen－ （89918）
sating differences between the two dates for particular clase of labour

| Summary | Average weekly earnins |  |  | Average hourly carninssexcluding overtime premium |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Engineering industries $1963=100$ ） |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Engineering } \\ & \text { industries } \\ & \text { (January } \\ & 1963=100 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { 103: } \\ & \text { 109: } \\ & 103: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P10 } \\ & \text { P9 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1010 \\ & \hline 10.6 \\ & \text { 100. } \end{aligned}$ | $106 \cdot 3$ $100 \cdot 1$ 100.4 106.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.8 \\ & \hline 105: 5 \\ & 1050 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 104: } \\ & \text { 104 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.1 \\ & 1151 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.8 \\ & \text { 106: } \\ & \text { 106: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101929.9 \\ & 1020: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106 \cdot 5 \\ 1005 \\ 107.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100.0.0 } \\ & \text { 107 } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 104．8 | 113.0 110.6 | 105．1 | 102 1015 | 108．3 | 104．3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 0 \\ & \text { 105: } \\ & \text { 104: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 4 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 1119.3 \end{aligned}$ | 105.2 $1004: 5$ $104: 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10191 \\ & \text { 101: } \\ & 108: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100. } \\ & \text { 107. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 三 | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 1003 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | Z | 三 | 10.2 $100 \cdot 2$ 101．7 10 |
|  | － | $=$ | 99.1 1015 | 二 | ＝ | 101．4 102.2 |
| $\pm \begin{gathered}\text { All payment－by－} \\ \text { resut workers }\end{gathered}$ | － |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＝ | 二 |  | 三 | 三 | 101.8 $100 \cdot 8$ $102 \cdot 2$ |

Definitions
Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings－by－ iccupation 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
ndustries but they also apply to shipbuilding，chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture with the following 1．In phipbuildi 1．In shipbuilding（a）weekly hours include overtime and／or （b）contract and lieu workers included in overtime premium by－renult＂ ＂and lieu workers are included under＂payment b） cluded among general（a）craftsmen＇s labourers are been calculated by the Ministry from the information supplied

3．In iron and stee manufacture（a）lieu workers are include under＂payment－by－result＂；（b）service workers include a ance workers，excluding labourers．


| 186 |
| :--- |
| TABLE 1.-SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN |


| - | Average weerly |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - premime |  |  |  |

Minte 2(a).-REGIONAL ANALYSIS-ALL TABLE $2(a)$-REGIONAL ANALYSIS-ALL
ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*
$\qquad$ $-=5=$



| Timeworkers $\dagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 47 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 3 \\ & 6: 4 \\ & 7: 4 \\ & 4: 6 \\ & 4: 7 \\ & 6: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | (b) Summary For Particular Enginerring In

(i) Mechanical engineering

| Timeworkers $\dagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 347 \\ \begin{array}{l} 389 \\ 289 \\ 249 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} 370 \\ 350 \\ 358 \\ 268 \end{array} & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 47 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 5 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 5.5 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 7.3 \\ & 4 \cdot 9.5 \\ & \hline 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 6 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (ii) Electrical engineering |  |  |  |  |  |  |





|  | London and South Eastern |  |  |  |  |  | London and South Eastern |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \cdot 5 \\ & 55: 4 \\ & 55 \cdot 3 \\ & 51 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { si: } \\ & 54 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 4 \\ & 14.4 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 11 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { di:3:3 } \\ & 66: 0 \\ & 61: 2 \\ & 818.9 \\ & 7711 \\ & 75: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 . \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { sid } \\ 380 \\ 30 \end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{c} 390 \\ 390 \end{array} \\ & 380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.51 \\ & 351 \\ & 3510 \\ & 380 \\ & 380 \\ & 390 \end{aligned}$ |  | 8.4 7.1 8.6 6.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 79:50:50. } \\ & 90: 84: 8 \\ & 90 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ |


| Eastern and Southern§ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Eastern and Southern |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 375 \\ 262 \end{array} \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 318 \\ 250 \\ 250 \\ 254 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 4 \\ & \hline 58 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | 管:4.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 1 \\ & 66 \cdot 1 \\ & 64 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 2 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | Timeworkers $\dagger$ General workers .. <br> Craftsmen P-B-R workers | 326 <br> 39 <br> 8 <br> 8 | 312 <br> 367 <br> 8 | ${ }_{48}^{47 \cdot 6}$ | 7.4. | ${ }_{8}^{88 \cdot 9}$ | 78.4 90.8 |
| Ser morkers | ${ }_{4}^{405} 5$ | 3714  <br> 3 3 | ${ }_{51 \cdot 1}^{49}$ | ${ }^{8.4} 1$ | ${ }_{89}^{99.6}$ | 91.88 | ${ }_{\text {General workers }}^{\text {Crafmen }}$ | 344 368 8 8 | 30811 354 | 49.29 | 9.3 1.1 | 84.1 103.1 | ${ }_{99.1}^{75.3}$ |
| Semi-kkilled | ${ }^{347}{ }^{4}$ | 3142 |  |  | 81.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| Midlunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Timamensome | ${ }^{3} 8$. | ${ }^{3737}$ | ${ }^{880}$ | 7.9 | 8,5, | \% |
| Patan | 3341 | ${ }^{32}$, | 4.4 | ${ }^{3.1}$ | ${ }_{9} 9.4$ | 88.5 |







|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Somotasd |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| wats |  |  |  |
| Timimim |  |  |  |
| 䢒 |  |  | \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |

TABLE 2(d).-REGIONAL ANALYSIS-IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE*



NUMBERS OF ADULT MALE MANUAL WORKERS COVERED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE THIRD PAY-WEEK IN JANUARY 196
TABLE 3.-GREAT BRITAIN-ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average weekly |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { hoursion } \\ \text { ourreme } \\ \text { worked }} \end{array}$ | Average hourlyearnings |  |  | Averase weekly |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { overime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {Average hourly }}^{\text {carrings }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { incluct } \\ & \text { pref } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | including premitime premium | ${ }_{\text {ex }}^{\substack{\text { excludinge } \\ \text { premitium }}}$ |
|  | (a) All engineering industries covered\\| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (skilled-other than Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) <br> (a) rated at or above fitters' rate $\ldots$ <br> (b) rated below fitters' rate | 45,957 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { s. d. } \\ 369 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { s. d. } \\ 349 & 11 \end{array}$ | 47.1 | 6.0 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} . \\ 94 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { d. } \\ 89 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | 69,797 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { s. d. } \\ \hline 39410 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 380 & 3 \end{array}$ | 45.5 | 4.8 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \mathrm{d} . \\ 104 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { d. } \\ \text { 100.4 } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32,881 | 373 | 3537 | $46 \cdot 4$ | 5.6 | $96 \cdot 7$ | 91.5 | 72,452 | 397 | 3832 | 45•3 | 4.5 | 105 | $101 \cdot 5$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c,141 } \\ 3,584}}^{18,81}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}306 \\ 423 & 6 \\ 4\end{array}$ | 291 203 40 3 | ${ }_{46.6}^{45.6}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.1}$ | 80.6 <br> 10.1 <br> 10.6 | 76:6 | $\underset{\substack{61,309 \\ 9,621}}{\text { c, }}$ | 363 408 4 | 352  <br> 392 4 <br> 3  <br>   <br>   | ${ }_{45}^{44} \cdot{ }^{4}$ | 4.0 | 988.5 | 95-5 |
| Toorroom fiters and turners |  | ${ }^{423} 1$ |  | 49.8 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 101.6 |  | 4, 133 | 4139 | 384 | 49.2 | 8.5 | $100 \cdot 9$ |  |
| Skilled maintenance fituers | 18,278 | 42110 | 38510 | $49 \cdot 8$ | 9.2 | 101.6 | 92.9 | 4,133 | 4139 | ${ }_{384} 39$ | 49-2 | 8.5 8.3 | 100.9 | $93 \cdot 7$ |
|  | 12,123 | 4198 | 3821 | 49. | 9.4 | 102 | 93.0 | 2,964 | 4214 | 3912 | $49 \cdot 3$ | 8.3 | 102.5 | 95.1 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}406 & 9 \\ 40 & 0 \\ 37 & 0 \\ 3 & 5\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 4 \\ & 46.4 \\ & 46.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 5: 1 \\ & 5: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100.8 \\ 1004 \\ \hline 04: 4 \end{gathered}$ | $92 \cdot 7$ 99.5 9.5 | $\begin{gathered} 2,722729 \\ 1,9997 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 388 \\ & 380 \\ & 416 \end{aligned} \frac{4}{2}$ |  | 48:3 $44 \cdot 8$ 44.4 | 7.1 $3: 6$ $4 \cdot 1$ |  | 929:8 |
|  |  | 37 332 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Platers, $\begin{array}{l}\text { siveters and caulkers } \\ \text { All other adult skilled grades }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $98 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81: 8 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 42 \\ 92 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | - $\begin{gathered}384 \\ 484 \\ 413\end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{45}^{44 \cdot 1}$ | 4.4 | lior $\begin{aligned} & 10.8 \\ & 110.2\end{aligned}$ | 98.6 |
| All other adult semi-skilled grades | ${ }_{\text {27,809 }}^{278}$ | 387  <br> 380 1 | 324 260 7 | 47.7 | 77.0 | 87.9 70.5 | ${ }_{6}^{82.1}$ | 2070,75 | 38611 297 | - | 45:3 | 4.9 | ${ }_{102}^{102} 5$ | 98.9 70.9 |



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

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers of men (21 years | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average weekly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Averagehoursitourtim worked | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Average weekly |  |  |  | Average hourlycarmings |  |
|  |  | $\pm$ | excluding |  |  |  | excluding |  | inchu | extuding |  |  | including ivertime |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(b) Shipbuilding and ship repairing*

(c) Chemical manufacture*

|  |  | s. d. | s. d. |  |  | d. | d. |  | s. d. | s. d. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 17,413 | ${ }^{298}{ }^{298} 11^{8}$ | 277 37 3 | ${ }_{47}^{48 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }_{6}^{7} 7$ | 74.5 9 | 99.5 | 7,503 | 325 <br> 361 | 310 10 | ${ }_{43}^{46.4}$ | 5:8 | 84.1 100.1 | 30.4 99.2 |
|  | ${ }^{2,293}$ | 365 364 3 | 344 <br> 352 | 51.5 | 11.1 12.9 | ${ }_{80.3}^{85}$ | 80.3 | 3,210 | 390 40 40 | 377 <br> 379 | 48.0 50 | 7.4 | 97.7 |  |
|  |  | 337 3 | 312 312 | 49.6 | 12.8 8.8 | 81.6 | 75.5 | 423 | 3263 | 308 | $45 \cdot 8$ | 5.6 | 85.5 | 80.8 |
| Cratismen | 5,024 | 376 | 35111 | $47 \cdot 2$ | 7.0 | 95.6 | 89.5 | 3,332 | 4072 | 391 | 45-2 | 5.0 | 108.1 | $104 \cdot 0$ |
| $\underset{\text { Electricians }}{\text { men }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 381 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 381 \\ 394 \\ 394 \end{array} \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 359 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 379 \\ 378 \\ 30 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 4 \\ & 49.6 \\ & 46 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \cdot 0 \\ \substack{6.6 \\ 5: 3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98.6 \\ 990 \\ 90 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 103: 1 \\ & 855: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,087 \\ & \hline, 956 \\ & 8515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 388 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 315 \\ 315 \\ \hline 179 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 373 \\ & 401 \\ & 302 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,7 \\ & 45: 1 \\ & 43: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 4 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 4 \\ & \text { 10: } \\ & \text { 10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 2 \\ & 1096: 9 \\ & \text { P99:2 } \end{aligned}$ |

(d) Iron and steel manufacture*ゅ

| Process workers excluding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces) | 1,301 | 3370 | 32611 | 43.6 | 2.8 | $92 \cdot 8$ | 90.1 | 6,440 | 36810 | 3647 | 41.8 | 1.3 | 105.9 | 104.7 |
| meltining fill |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 837 | 3673 | 3504 | $45 \cdot 7$ | 4.4 | 96.4 | 92.0 | 15,169 | 4121 | 40311 | $43 \cdot 4$ | ${ }^{2 \cdot 3}$ | $113 \cdot 9$ | $111 \cdot 6$ |
| ng mills |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , sheet and tinpla | 3,511 | 37611 | 346 | $48 \cdot 3$ | ${ }^{6.3}$ | $93 \cdot 7$ | 86.0 | 29,501 | 4071 | 390 | $45 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | 106.3 | 102.0 |
| Steel mills |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nealing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shearing, etc.) | 1,409 | 3383 | 32111 | $48 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | $88 \cdot 1$ | 79.0 | 8,936 | 44410 | 42911 | 45 | 4.0 | $117 \cdot 7$ |  |
| Tincole |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{g}^{\text {processeses) }}$ and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,19 | 4357 | 4348 | 42. | 0.2 | 123.3 |  |
|  | 566 | 3870 | 374 | $45 \cdot 6$ | 7.0 | 101 | 98.4 | 2,755 | 3802 | 355 | 48.4 | 8.6 | 94. | 88. |
| ds) foundries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,192 | 370 | 343 | $48 \cdot 8$ | 9.7 | $91 \cdot 1$ | $84 \cdot 4$ | 7,839 | 37610 | 3581 | $45 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  |
| Steell | 2,932 | 322 | 307 | $46 \cdot 2$ | 4.7 | 83 | 80.0 | 12,734 | 35710 | 334 | 47.0 | 6.8 | 91. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters and turners | 2,161 | 4037 |  |  | 8.2 | 98.4 | 39.6 | 7,988 | 7 | 4004 | $46 \cdot 4$ | 5.8 | $110 \cdot 2$ | 103.4 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93.9 | -3,237 <br> 3,652 | 384 11 |  | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 6}$ | S. 5 |  | 55.3 |
|  | 1,4 | ${ }_{4}^{418} 8$ | ${ }_{3}^{384} 8$ | 48:9 | 7.9 | 102.7 | 922.2 | 3,191 | 47411 | - | ${ }_{44}^{45 \cdot 1}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5 \cdot 8}$ | ${ }_{129} 12$ |  |
|  | 1,106 | 3678 | 3422 | $47 \cdot 3$ | 6.6 | $93 \cdot 4$ | $86 \cdot 9$ | 4,249 | 8 | 3739 | $46 \cdot 2$ | 5.8 | 104-1 | 97. |
| Semi-skilied maint | 3,871 | 34011 | 3161 | 48.0 | 7.6 | $85 \cdot 3$ | 79.0 | 15,337 |  |  | $46 \cdot 2$ | 5.1 | 98.7 | 93.1 |
| Service workers excluc |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{7} 6.1$ | ${ }_{84}^{84.6}$ | 79.2 $68 \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{1}^{14,517} 1$ | 359 <br> 317 <br> 8 | 342 <br> 294 | 467.2 | 5:2 | ${ }_{80}^{93.5}$ | 88.9 |
| Labourers .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]TABLE 4.-SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRY GROUPS


[^1]Mectical engineering:: $361,31333-369$.
Motor vehicle manufacturing: $381-38$.
$\dagger$ Where no figure is iviven, it is because eil
a saisfactory basis for a general average.

| Classe of workers | Timeworkers (indulding liew workers) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Paymentby-result workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (d) Aircraft manufacturing and repairing* $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 4.2 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 5.7 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (e) Marine engineering* $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,827 | s. 34. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { s. o. } \\ 322 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | 47.1 | 6.1 | ${ }_{\text {d. }}^{\text {d. }}$ | d. ${ }_{\text {d2, }}$ | 4,895 |  |  | 46.2 | 5.7 | 97.0 | ${ }_{\text {d. }}^{\text {d.3 }}$ |
|  | 456 | 3074 | 2958 | 45-3 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 81.5 | ${ }^{18.4}$ | 2,942 | 385 | 362 | 46.6 | 5.9 | 99.3 | 93.3 |
|  | ${ }_{158}$ | $37 \overline{8} 6$ | 3597 | $45 \cdot 4$ | $\overline{4.6}$ | 100.1 | 95-1 | ${ }_{\text {1,212 }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{342} 7$ | ${ }_{0}^{7} 382$ | 4597 | 5:1 | 89:5 | ${ }^{84} 9.7$ |
|  | 245 42 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}339 & 3 \\ 360 & 8\end{array}$ | 330 325 325 | 48.5 48.8 | ${ }_{8.6}^{7.9}$ | 89.0 88.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \cdot 9 \\ & 80 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{226}$ |  | ${ }^{9}$ ¢ 3599 | 50.0 50.2 | 90.3 | 94.4 97.3 | 88.3 88.2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Other skilled maintenance } \\ \text { classes } \\ \text { Patternmakers } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{100}$ |  |  |  | 1.2 | ${ }^{84} 6$ | 88.7 | ${ }_{3}^{40}$ |  |  | 43,22 |  | 99.6 | 22.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{24.45}$ | ${ }_{\text {con }}^{300}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{2389} 111$ |  | ¢ |  | ${ }_{\text {goser }}^{80.4}$ | $\substack{1.40 \\ 3,360}_{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{46 \cdot 1}$ | 6.7 6 | ${ }_{\text {as }}^{88}$ | 230.9 |
| Latauters $\because: \quad \because$ | ${ }_{\substack{4,588 \\ 2,96}}^{4}$ | ${ }^{303} 9$ | \| ${ }^{276} 8$ | ${ }_{48}^{48,7}$ | 7.4 | ${ }_{65}^{75 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }_{60}^{68.6}$ |  | $\left.\right\|^{387} 9$ | ${ }_{3}^{9}{ }_{2}^{2388} 5$ | 48.9 | 7.75 | 77:8 | ${ }_{21}^{72.6}$ |

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:Aircraft manufacturing ann
Marine engineering: $370 \cdot 2$

For Table 5-Regional Analysis-see next page


## YOUR GUIDE TO

THE CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT ACT 1963
Notes for the Guidance of Employers and Employees
THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963
A General Guide

THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT 1964
General Guide: Scope and Objectives

Obtainable from Employment Exchanges free of charge

Employment Exchanges
H.M. Stationery Ofice H.M. Stationery Office
(addresses on page 233) (addresses on page 233) price 2s. 6d. (by post 2 s . 10d.)

Employment Exchanges free of charge

（a）London and South Eastern

（b）Eastern and Southern $\dagger$

|  |  | $\therefore$ ¢ |
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| ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |
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|  |  |  |

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Classes of workers} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Timeworkers（including lieu workers）} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Payment－by－result workers} \\
\hline \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\text { Average } \\
\text { hovrsor } \\
\text { Ouvtrime } \\
\text { worked }
\end{array}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Average } \\
\text { hoursor } \\
\text { ourtime } \\
\text { worked }
\end{array}
\end{array}
\] \& （e） \begin{tabular}{c} 
Average \\
earn \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{c}\text { incluting } \\
\text { prefin } \\
\text { premium }\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{（d）Midlands} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Fitters（skilled－other than Toolroom and Mänemen
ance）and machinemen
Turners （other than Toolroom and
Maintenance）
（a）rated at or above \\
（b）fated below fitters＇ rate..
Toolroom fitters and turners
Maintenance Skilled maintenance fitters
Skilled maintenance elec－ Other skilled maintenance Patternmakers Sheet metal workers（skilled）
Moulders（loose pattern－ skilled）
Platers，riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades \(\underset{\text { Labourers }}{\text { grades }}\)
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8,472 \\
\\
6,584 \\
6,58 \\
1,506 \\
12,537 \\
5,116 \\
3,314 \\
3,886 \\
1,043 \\
315 \\
3647 \\
31,495 \\
50,610 \\
21,815
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{|cc|} 
s． \& d． \\
390 \& 0 \\
\& \\
\& \\
401 \& 5 \\
308 \& 5 \\
410 \& 2 \\
432 \& 2 \\
43 \& 0 \\
435 \& 11 \\
418 \& 4 \\
407 \\
379 \& 9 \\
37 \& 11 \\
325 \& 6 \\
355 \& 6 \\
40 \& 9 \\
339 \& 9 \\
280 \& 11 \\
20
\end{tabular} \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(46 \cdot 1\) \\
\(46 \cdot 7\) \\
\(46 \cdot 3\)
\(45 \cdot 7\) \\
\(50 \cdot 3\) \\
\(49 \cdot 0\) \\
\begin{tabular}{l}
\(49 \cdot 5\) \\
\(45 \cdot 4\) \\
45 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\begin{tabular}{l}
42.7 \\
\(46 \cdot 1\) \\
46 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\({ }_{47}^{47.7}\)
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
5 \cdot 2 \\
5 \cdot 2 \\
5 \cdot 7 \\
4.5 \\
4.9 \\
9.8 \\
10.6 \\
8.9 \\
3.9 \\
4.4 \\
3.7 \\
6.4 \\
5.3 \\
7 \cdot 3 \\
7.4
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \& 15，588 \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& （ \({ }_{\text {d．}}\) \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{（e）Yorkshire and Lincolnshire} \\
\hline  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3,189 \\
\& \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
3,597 \\
1,058 \\
2,34 \\
1,423 \\
789 \\
789 \\
988 \\
429 \\
629 \\
289 \\
7,360 \\
12,83 \\
7,429
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(47 \cdot 9\) \\
\(46 \cdot 4\) \\
\(46 \cdot 5\) \\
\(48 \cdot 1\)
\(50 \cdot 1\) \\
\(50 \cdot 6\) \\
\(49 \cdot 8\)
\(46 \cdot 4\)
\(48 \cdot 4\) \\
\(42 \cdot 6\)
\(46 \cdot 4\)
\(48 \cdot 1\) \\
\(48 \cdot 1\)
\(47 \cdot 6\)
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6 \cdot 9 \\
\& \\
\& \hline 5 \cdot 9 \\
\& 5 \cdot 9 \\
\& 7 \cdot 2 \\
\& 9 \cdot 1 \\
\& 9 \cdot 5 \\
\& 8 \cdot 7 \\
\& 5 \cdot 1 \\
\& 8 \cdot 2 \\
\& 3 \cdot 2 \\
\& 5 \cdot 9 \\
\& 7 \cdot 0 \\
\& 7 \cdot 6 \\
\& 7 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
d． \\
\(85 \cdot 2\) \\
\(90 \cdot 7\) \\
78.7 \\
96.3
92.8 \\
97.2 \\
89.6
92.6
88.2 \\
81.4
81.8
89.9 \\
77.4
66.0
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
371 \& 3 \\
373 \& 0 \\
333 \& 0 \\
368 \\
358 \& 5 \\
3511 \\
36 \& 11 \\
328 \& 6 \\
348 \\
348 \& 8 \\
327 \\
347 \\
333 \\
343 \& 8 \\
344 \& 8 \\
329 \\
257 \& 8
\end{array}
\] \& \(45 \cdot 7\)

46.3
46.3
45.1
45.4
49.7
48.2
48.1
48.9
48.0
42.9
43.8
45.4
47.0
46.7 \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{（f）North ${ }_{\text {W Western }}$} <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{} \& 5，363 \& $$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\
369 & 7
\end{array}\right.
$$ \& \[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\
349 & 9
\end{array}
$$\right|

\] \& 47.9 \& 6.6 \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { d. } \\
92 \cdot 6
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { d. } \\
87 \cdot 6
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& 16,085 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|cc|}
\hline \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\
\hline 367 & 7 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

\left\lvert\, $$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\
353 & 8
\end{array}
$$\right.

\] \& 45.6 \& 4.9 \& | d． |
| :--- |
| $96 \cdot 8$ | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { d. } \\
93 \cdot 1
\end{gathered}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（ $\begin{aligned} & 3,605 \\ & 758 \\ & 3,035 \\ & 1,85\end{aligned}$} \& 336 \& 3214 \& 45－2 \& 4.4 \& 89.4 \& 85.4 \& 12，729 \& 3621 \& 3487 \& 45－2 \& 4.6 \& $96 \cdot 1$ \& 92.6 <br>

\hline \& \& | 307 |
| :--- |
| 396 |
| 1 | \& 2954 ${ }^{29}$ \& 45.4

47 \& 4．6 \& 81.3
101.1 \& ${ }_{95}^{78.7}$ \& 2，841 \& 3295 11 \& 316
375
7 \& ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 3}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{4.8}$ \& ${ }_{\text {c }}^{87 \cdot 5} 10.3$ \& 84．0 <br>
\hline \& 3,035
1,831

1 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3967 \\
& 4091
\end{aligned}
$$} \& 3645 \& 49.0 \& 8.5 \& 97.2 \& 89.3 \& 831 \& 3946 \& 3680 \& 48.4 \& 7.8 \& 97.8 \& 91.3 <br>

\hline \& 1142 \& \& 3741 \& 49.1 \& 8.4 \& 100.0 \& $91 \cdot 4$ \& 708 \& 3980 \& 3724 \& 48.6 \& 7.8 \& 98.3 \& 92.0 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
1,87 \\
\hline 800 \\
839
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 352 \\
& 357 \\
& 347 \\
& 347
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 46 \cdot 3 \\
& 46 \cdot 2 \\
& 46 \cdot 6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

\underset{\substack{6: 6 <br> 5: 6}}{\substack{0}}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
96 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \\
997 \\
93.4
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 89 \cdot 2 \\
& 92 \cdot 4 \\
& 89 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { or } \\
& 0.10 \\
& \hline 10
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 349 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
349 \\
367 \\
367
\end{array} \\
& \hline 10
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 47 \cdot 5 \\
& 47.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.4 \\
& \text { a. } \\
& 3.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
93 \cdot 7 \\
\text { 1020: } \\
100
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 88.3

10．1．
97.9
9.9 <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.7 \\
& 6.7 \\
& 6.6
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 91 \cdot 6.6 \\
& 91.0 \\
& 91.5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 89 \cdot 0 \\
& 85 \cdot 2 \\
& 86 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ci， | 1,159 |
| :---: |
| 1,857 |
| 9,873 | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 357 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
357 \\
345 \\
359
\end{array} \\
& \hline 9
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 43.6

45.1

45.9 \& 5． 2.7 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
100 \cdot 6 \\
989: 5 \\
98
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 988：2 <br>

\hline \& \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
362 & 4 \\
362 & 4 \\
318 \\
259 & 8
\end{array}
$$ \& \& ${ }_{47}^{47.3}$ \& \& ${ }_{6}^{80.6}$ \& 75.5

61.4 \& ${ }_{\text {30，001 }}^{4,509}$ \&  \& \& 46．2 \& S6．5 \& ${ }_{85}^{85} 1{ }^{8}$ \& 81.7
67.2 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

（89918

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

|  | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classes of workers |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average weekly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ | Average hours | Average | hourly <br> ngs |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { inekly } \end{array}$ |  | Average | Average hourly earnings |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { andered } \\ & \text { cover } \\ & \text { burthe } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|c\|} \hline \text { including } & \text { excluding } \\ \text { overtime } & \text { overtime } \\ \text { premium } & \text { premium } \end{array}$ | $\pm$wiorked <br> inclumy <br> overtime | - $\begin{gathered}\text { overtime } \\ \text { worked }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | including excluding <br> overtime overtime <br> premium premium | morked | werrime |  |

(g) Northern

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


| 1,651 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { s. d. d. } \\ 368 \\ \hline 368 \end{array}$ |  | $49 \cdot 5$ | 8.3 |  |  | 3,435 |  |  | $46 \cdot 5$ | 5.7 | . 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 764 | 359 | 340 | $46 \cdot 7$ | 5.6 | $92 \cdot 3$ | 87.3 | 3,013 | 376 | 35910 | $46 \cdot 3$ | 4.6 | 97.7 |  |
| 年 24 | ${ }_{3}^{307}{ }_{39} 11^{6}$ | ${ }_{3}^{286}$ | 47 | \%:9 | ${ }_{99} 7$ | 71.8 <br> 93 <br> 8.6 | ${ }_{2}^{2,943}$ | 33910 <br> 411 | ${ }_{4}^{327} 4$ | 44:5 | 3:8 | 91.6 110.1 | 88.2 $104 / 4$ |
| 487 | 380 | 348 | 49.0 | 8.4 | 93.3 | 85.4 | 451 | 4091 | 376 | 50.0 | 9.2 | 98.2 | \% |
| 249 | 409 | 366 | $51 \cdot 3$ | 10.1 | $95 \cdot 8$ | ${ }^{85 \cdot 9}$ | 344 | 419 | 3839 | 50.5 | 9.7 | 99.7 | 91. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 217 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 177 \\ 200 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 375 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 375 \\ 364 \end{array} \mathbf{9} \\ & 384 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 346 \\ & 351 \\ & 351 \\ & 344 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49: 3 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.49 .0 \\ & 99.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 92 \cdot 0 \\ 92 \cdot-1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & 390 \\ & 413 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 407 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 407 \\ 306 \end{array} \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 377 \\ 372 \\ 374 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 4 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 937 \\ & \text { 怱: } \\ & 1335 \end{aligned}$ | 86.2 10.1 98.2 |
| $\begin{gathered} 156 \\ 3,187 \\ 3,179 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 287 & 2 \\ 368 \\ 360 & 5 \\ 30 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 278 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 278 \\ 348 \\ 337 \end{array} 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 460 \\ & 46.0 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74: 97 \\ & 92: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 78.7 88.2 86.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { and } \\ 4,890 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 381 \\ & 385 \\ & 384 \\ & 384 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 371 \\ 378 \\ 378 \end{array} \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 4.3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.15 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 30.3 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | 100.7 <br> 100 <br> 109.5 |
| 5,907 | -313 <br> 272 <br> 1 | ${ }_{248}^{284} 10^{2}$ | ${ }_{48}^{49} 8$ | 88.6 | $76 \cdot 0$ 67.1 | 69.0 61.2 | ${ }_{2}^{8,505}$ | ${ }_{297}^{341}$ | 320 270 10 | 479.4 | 7.1 8.7 | 86.1 | 80.7 65.8 |

(h) Scotland

## 

| 3,431 |  |  | 47.7 | 6.9 |  | d. | 4,721 | $\begin{gathered} \text { d. } \\ 3.11 \end{gathered}$ |  | $45 \cdot 8$ | 5.3 | d. 98.0 | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,494 | 337 | 319 | $45 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | 89.4 | ${ }^{84 \cdot 6}$ | 6,193 | 38211 | 366 | $45 \cdot 6$ | 4.4 | $100 \cdot 7$ | $96 \cdot 4$ |
| ${ }_{2,777}^{577}$ | 29310 | 278 <br> 380 <br> 1 <br> 0 | ${ }_{46.4}^{45.0}$ | 4.9 | 78.4 1038 | ${ }_{98}^{74} 1$ | 1,809 | 362 387 7 | 346 372 3 | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 9}$ | S.0 | (94.8 | 9.6 |
| 1,857 | 402 | 36410 | 49.6 | 9.0 | 97.4 | 88.2 | 259 | 4224 | 391 | 49.8 | 8.7 | 101.7 | 4.2 |
| 2,044 | 345 | 311 | 46.8 | 7.5 | 88.5 | 79.9 | 187 | 425 | 394 | 49.6 | 8.2 | 102.8 | 95.4 |
| ${ }_{421}^{435}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}396 & 9 \\ 31 \\ 378 & 1 \\ 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 365 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 305 \\ 350 \end{array} \frac{1}{3} \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { a30 } \\ & 47.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 9 \\ & 1: 9 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | 98.6 87.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 8 \\ & 88: 2 \\ & 88: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 180 \\ 1.3909 \\ 1.399 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 400 \\ 368 \\ 37 \end{array} \frac{1}{2} \\ & \hline 71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3788 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 376 \\ 346 \\ 355 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.3 \\ & \substack{45 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 2 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.6 \\ & 950.1 \\ & 95: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \hline 60 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}323 & 5 \\ 320 \\ 363 & 9 \\ 3 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 297 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 297 \\ 396 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \mathbf{1 0}_{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48: \\ & 47 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7918 \\ & \text { 79: } \\ & 99: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73: \\ 87: \\ 87: \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.713 \\ 5,46 \\ 5,43 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 363 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 363 \\ 48 \\ \hline 88 \end{array} 10 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 349 \\ 386 \\ 378 \end{array}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $44 \cdot 6$ 45.7 $46 \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{5: 5}^{3 \cdot 5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 980.0 \\ & 107 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | 4:2 |
| $\xrightarrow{19,516}$ | 327 <br> 276 <br> 8 | ( $\begin{aligned} & 3085 \\ & 255 \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{48.1}^{46.8}$ | ${ }_{7}^{5 \cdot 6}$ | 83.9 | 79.1 63.7 | $\underset{\substack{15,241 \\ 2,107}}{ }$ | 342 <br> 296 <br> 8 | ${ }_{276}^{326} 11$ | ${ }_{48.4}$ | S.0. | 90.0 | 85.7 68.6 |

(i) Wales $\dagger$

##        Laboourers




## INDEX OF AVERAGE SALARIES

Information about the earnings of male and female administrative,
technical and clerical employes in the production industriss has
been collected by the Ministry of Labour under the Statistics of 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 (resulther of the latest enquiry, showing the average earnings of these
employees in the production industries in the United Kindom in
October 1963, have already been published in the March 1964 employees in the production industries in
October 1963 have already been publish
issue of this GAZvTrE on pages 92 and 93 .
Since 1955 certain non-manufacturing industries and services*
in Great Britain have voluntarily co-operated with the Ministry of in Great Britain have voluntarily co-operated with the Ministry of administrative, technical and clerical employees in October each
year. All their returns in respect of October 1963 have now been
received. received.
Combining the information obtained from the two enquiries
shows that the average weekly earning in October 1963 of all male shows that the average weekly earnings in October 1963 of all male
administrative, technical and clerical (salaried) employees covered by the enquiries were $£ 225$ s. 1 d., an increase of 5.3 per cent.
compared with october 1962 . The average earnings of all female
salaried employeces rose by 5.5 per cent. during the same period
to $£ 1119$. 4d. Tables I and IIt below show in detail, in money terms and in index
Torm, the results obtained from the enquiries. Some of the non form, the results obtained from the enquiries. Some of the nox
manufacuring industres which supply information voluntarily
have distinguished their figures of clepical and anaton have distinguished their figures of clerical and analogous employees
from those relating to the rest of their salaried employees. This has 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

These tables are in continuance of those published in the June
1963 issue of this GAZETE on page 240. A full account of the 1963 issue of this GAZETTR 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

Table I.-Numbers of salaried employees $\dagger$ covered by returns, their average earnings
and indices of average earnings


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

| Oct. | Clerical and analogous employess only\| |  |  |  |  |  | All salaried employeest |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No. of employees covered by returns <br> (8) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index of } \\ & \text { average } \\ & \text { earnings } \\ & \text { October } \\ & 1959=100 \end{aligned}$ <br> (10) | $\underset{\substack{\text { empo of } \\ \text { coroceses by } \\ \text { crelurns }}}{\substack{\text { N. }}}$ <br> (11) |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1955.95 \\ & 1955 \\ & 19595 \\ & 19560 \\ & 1960 \\ & 1962: \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963. | 246,176 | 14 | ${ }_{116 \cdot 7}$ | 366,41 | 112 | $119 \cdot 2$ | 1,014,323 | 2265 | $125 \cdot 5$ | 972,413 | 13157 | $124 \cdot 4$ |

 The term "salaried employees "covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifcations) and clerical and analogous grades. Mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electrricity and water. These figures relate to the United Kingdom as do those for manufacturing industries.
 (89918)

## GOVERNMENT VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF ADULTS



Government vocational training began in 1917 when instructional
actories were set up to trian disabled ex-servicemen of the
1914-1918 W Wer $1914-1918$ War. Betwen 1924 and 1938 these centres were
extensively used to enable younger unempoyed men from areas
of heavy unemployment to equip themselves for available work. of heavy unemployment to equip themselves for available work.
In the crisis preceding the outbreak of the Second World War, In the crisis preceding the outbreak of the Second World War,
the emphasis was swithed thethe training of men and women for the
munitions industries, particularly engineering, and at the outbreak munitions industries, particularly engineering, and at the outbreak
of war all training not of dirct valu to the war e effor was dis-
continued. The number of centres was increased from 16 in 1938 continued. The number of centres was increased from 16 in 1938
to 38 by the end of 1141, and at times double and thre-shift
working was introduced. Between August 1939 and July 1945 , working was introduced. Between August 1939 and July 194,
420,000 persons. of whom 150,000 were women, passed through
the Government training courses, including shorter refreshe the Government training courses, including shorter refres
courses and courses for coalminers and service tradesmen. Meanwhile, in July 1941 the Interim Scheme for the Training and
Resettlement of Disabled Persons was inagugrate. Co-operation
between the Ministry of Labour and the recognised residential 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 organised on a mores permanent the
footing after the passing of the Disabled Persons (Emporment) 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 resetlement 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
specifcally for building training and at the beginning of 1947 some
80 centres were in operation. Towards the end of that year, specically for buiding training and at the beginning of there in opome
Towards the end of that year,
however, as a result of the cuts in capital expenditure, training in the however, as a result of the cuts in capital expenditure, training in the
buuilding trades was curtaided and limited to disabele persons. The
number of Government Training Centres was rapidy reduced and
. The Employment and Training Act 1948 put Governme 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 for berred by the Act) on a permanent basis. Undisisty provides thaning toursesers for
confsons
persons are above the compulsory school age with the object of enabling them to obtain or retain employment suitabbe to their
age and capacity and helping to make good shortages of labour in
industries of importance to national prosperity. dustries of importance to national prosperity.
Those eligible for training
Government vocational training courses are available to the
following persons:(1) Unemployed persons over 18 years of age who are without a
usable skill. (2) Employed persons over 18 years of age who are unskilled or,
skilled, whose prospects of continued employment in their xisting trade are poor.
(3) Disabled persons over school-leaving age who are substantially
handicapped by injury, disease or congenital deformity in getting handicapped by injury, disease or congenital deformity in getting
or keeping sutitale work and who need training to undertake tork
of a kind suited to their age, experience and general qualifications. (4) Ex-regular members of the Services who have a character
ssessment of at least "good" and are either unskilled or have a dill which needs brushing-up or converting to co civilian use.
Training courses available
Most of the training is provided at Government Training Centres.
There are at present 19 centres but this number is being increased 30. They are situated centres but the this number in indering increased to ourse in about 40 different trades. Most courses are available
oarll categories of persons eligible for training. At the end of
 courses last six months and for some trades there is an aurther
period of training with the employe when the traine is paid at period of training with the employer when the trainee is paid at
the skilided cratsman's rate, or an agreed percentage of it, and the
Ministry pays the employer a small training fee. Ministry pays the employer a small training fee.
Government Training Centres generally a
Government Training Centres generally are established in
modern factory-type builings with typial workhop 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 tecchnical content of the course and the types and practical and technical content of the course and the types and
complexity of machines and equipment used. There are, for example,
eight traines in eight trainees in a woodworking machinists' class, 12 in a radio,
television and electronics servicing class and 16 in an agricultural
machinery fiters' class television and electronics servicing class and 16 in an agricultural
machinery fitters class. The instructors are selected from workers
skilled in their own oraft who have considerable skied ialneir owncrart who have considerabe ie incustrial experience,
preferably of aupervisory grade, and the ability to impart their
knowledge. They are required to pass theoretical and practical knowledge. They are required to pass theoretital and practical
trade tests and are given a special course of traininin the technicues
of teaching at the Ministry's Instructor Training Colleges at trade tests and are given a special course of training in the techniques
of teaching at the Ministry' Instructor Traing Colleges at
Letchworth and Hillington, Glasgow. Letchworth and The syllabus of training in each
The syllabus of training in eech 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

 The progressive exercises serve as tests and at the right time the
traineo esis 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 fiftures. This
thes example, different materials, cutting tools, jigs and iftures, This
also provides knowledgeo j obb breakd own and orouction processes
and helps the trainee to learn to meet the production times required also provides
and helps the tr
by industry.
Courses at Technical or Commercial Colleges
Training may be arranged at tecchnical or ocommercial colleges in
a variety of subect e.g., shorthand and typing and commercial
subiects no suje subjecty not axailable at Government Training Centres. Courses
usually last six month. Disabled persons, ex-regular members of
the Services and unemployed persons with special resettlement the Services and unemployedoded personsons, wext-reguecial resettlement
problems are eligible for training in these establishments.

Training training in Employers Estabishiments with an employer subject to his being prepared to retain the trainee
in his employment in his employment at the end of the training period. This training
is available to disabled persons, ex-realan members of the Services
and unemployed persons with special resettlement problems.

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 wevere training in a variety of trades is proviled or those more
sorevern handicapped or prevented by disability from attending
Gover Thovernment Training Centres or from staying in lodgings or hostels.
The centres are run vy volutary organisations with assistance from
the Ministry of Labour and are staffed the Ministry of Labour and are staffed and equipped to look after
people neding special care. The ourses are usually six months
long and may be extended to meet individual circumstances. people needing special care. The courses are usually six mo
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 adapated to meet the individual needs of of Ceregtres
servicemen who may have some skill such as a service trade or a 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 cole form of a full-time or refresher course or a shortened conversion
course.
Professional Training for the Disabled Under different arrangements from those for industrial training,
grants may be made to disabbled persons suitable to undertake
courses of profesional courses of professional study or persons suitable to undertake
reasonable prospect of a career. 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 discussion
ind standards of suitability and ansusions cover such matters as the sel seleting recruits, the
technical content of the course, the distribution of chase technical content of the course, the distribution of classes and
procedure for placing trainees in employment with or without continued training. These arrangememtoysanent kept uith or wer woithout
review and in particular the training syllabuses and schedules of equipment are modified, where necessary, to incorporate changes in
industrial techniques and practices. industria

## 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 arve
determined by the Regional determined by the Regional office covering the trainee's home
area with, in many trades the assitance of selection panels on
which the trade organisations concerned are usually represented.
 At all stages careful consideration is given to the applicant's
prospects of obaining subseauentemployment in the trade proposesed.
Successful applicants are allocated to Successful applicants are allocated to courses by the Regionai
Office covering the area in which the training establishment is Office covering the area in which the training estabishment is
situated. The various oourses availibele at the Government raining
Centres and tumber 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 acew cases where the training employer pays wages,
all trainees receive good maintenance allowances at rates varying all trainees receive good maintenance allowances at rates varying
according to individual circumstances. Daily travelling expenses

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964
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 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 to wo of the largest Governmen Mraining centres (Letchworth and
Slough) or are paid alogign allowance and live in lodging found
by the Ministry or themselve. Medical supervison and first aid by the Ministry or themselves. Medical supervision and irst aid
are vaialible at all Government Training Centres. Good cheap
mid-day meals are provide and most centres arrange social and mid-day meals are provided and most centres arrange social and
recrational activities. Trainees underging a course lasting more
than three months receive paid holiday leave for periods varying recreational accivities. Triainees hndirgoing a course hasis yoryin
than three months recie paid holiday leave for periods varing
with the duration of the course and free travel home is provided
for those living away during training with the duration of the course, and
for those living away during training.

## lacing in employment

Placing action is begun some weeks before each trainee is due complete his course. Employers are encouraged to visist
Government Training Centres to earmark likely candidates for Government Training Centres to earmark likely candidates for
vacanciess the training can then be biased to suit the employers
particular need. If a vacach has not ben found ty the time the
curse is fnished placi ourse is finished placing action is continued by the Local Office Office which accepted him for the suining.rvision Tre result of these
Trangements has been that something over 90 per cent. of thos arrangements has been that something over 90 per cent. of those
trained are subsequuntly employed in their training trade either
immediately at the end of their course or within a short time iramediately
afterwards.
Government Training Centres
Government Training Centres already established or to be
opend in the near future are a forlows:- Billingham: Billingham Services Industrial Estate, Maresh Hows:- Allinngham:, Billinilinghan-on-
ees, Durham; Birmingham: 255 Holyhead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham; Blackburn: Philips Road, Blackburn, Lancs.;
Bristol: Gill Avenue, Fishponds, Bristol, Cardiff: $14 / 1 /$ IS Buildings,
Curran Road, Cardifi; Dumbarton: Castlegreen Road, Dumbarton; Bristol: Gill Avenue, Fishponds, Bristol; Cardiff: $14 / 15$ Buildings,
Curran Radd, Cardif; Dumbarton: Castigreen Road Dumbarton;
Dunfermline: Muircockhall, Townhill Dunfermline; Durham
 (i) Industrial, Estate, Oueen Elizabeth Avenue, Hillington, , Glasgow
S.W.2, (i) Industrial Trading Estate, Queenslii, Glasow . 2 ,
Gloucester: Bristol Road, Gloucester; Hull: Chamberlain Road,
 Leeds 11 ; Leicester: Humberstone Lane, Leicester; Letchworth:
Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth, Herts.; Liverpool: Stopgate Lane

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

Wages Councils
Wages Councils Act 1959
Wages Counciis
Wages Councils have been set up in a number of industries or sections of industries where there is no adequate voluntary negoti-
ating machinery of the normal kind for regulating wages and con-
oct olay down statutuory. minimum rates of pay, they are also designe familiarise workers and employers with the techniques o negotiation and so to lead to the setting up of voluntary negotiating
Wages Councils consist of three independent members, together with equal numbers of employers' and workers' representatives. On 1st October 1963 the Sugar Confectionery and Food Pre-
erving Wages Council (Great Britain), covering rather more than
50,000 workers, and the Baking Wages Council (Scotland) overing about 15,000 workers, were abolished following repor rom Commissions of Inquiry on the effectiveness of voluntar
negotiating machinery in the trades concerned. This step brough negotiating machinery in the trades concerned. This step brough
up to ten the number of Councils which have since the war been
superseded by yoluntary negotiating machinery. The hat, can and superseded by voluntary negotiating machinery. The hat, cap and
millinery trade was orizinaly covered by separate Councils for
England and Wales and for Scotland. In March 1963 the two ow engaged in preparing a unified wages regulation system for he whole of the industry.
In March 1963 the Minister appointed a Commission of Inquiry
o advishim whether workersemployed in the hotel and catering
services of the nationalised railways services of the nationalised railways should be excluded from the overage of the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed
Restaurant Wages Council. The Commission met on several ccasions and its report is expected shortly.
Wages regulation orders
During 1963, 43 new
During 1963, 43 new wages regulation orders came into effect,
most of hem invoving 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 club stewards and stewardesses who are now
ntitled to minimum overtime rates for hours worked in excess of $\frac{1}{50 \frac{1}{2}}$ weekly.
Permits
Wages Councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the
 (89918)
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.
existing permits were renew
The enforcement of wages regulation orders is in the hands of
Wages Inspectors of whom 142 (including 27 women) were, at the nd of the year, engaged for the whole of their time or visiting employers' premises. The inspectors' programme of work is
arranged on the basis that all complaints are investigated and that in addition routine visits are paid each year to to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 pro-
nounced in some parts of the country than in others. Details of

Establishments on Wages Councils list 1962
508,749
9.368
47.331

Inspections. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ins } \\ & \text { Establishments which paid arrears of } \\ & \text { remuneration } \\ & \text { (including holiday re- }\end{aligned}$
Estabishmention which pand horears re
remuneration (including holday
morkers whonose wages were examined
Workers to whom arrears were paid .. $\begin{array}{r}271,158 \\ 14,08 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Ien employers were prosecuted in the Criminal Courts for
infringement of wages regulation orders at 16 establishments. Convictions were obtained in all these caseses, fines totallishments $£ 50$.
were imposed and arrears of wages totalling $£ 3,382$ were ordered 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
intended to control night baking. Detailed restrictions are imposed
it the by the Act on most bakeries, but exemption from them can be
granted by the Minister to bakerss covered by an approved voluntary collective agreement regulating night work. Five exemption orders
have been made by the Minister under these arrangments and of
11,430 bakeries affected by the Act at 1st October 1963, 2,630 had been exempted under these orders. Wages Inspectors
1,121 visited
bereries
inccluding 183 exempted establishments) during 1963 ,



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


The number of boys becoming apprentices or learners to skilled 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 entering all forms of employment; in 1962 the comparable figures
were 111,50 entering apprenticechips out of the 366,00 obys
starting work. There was thus a fall of nearly starting work. There wap thus a f fall of onearly 20,000 in the number
of boys commencing apprenticeship during 1963 , and the proportion of boys commencing apprenticeship during 1963 , and the proportion
they formed of boys entering all types of employment declined by they ormed of boys entering all types
2.7 per cent. in comparison with 1962 .
Despite the decrease in the total
Despite the decrease in the total number of boys and girls
enterig employment in 1933, there were as many boys entering
employment leading to entering employment in 1963 , there were as many boys entering
emhloment leading to professional पualifictions a si $1962(4,300$,
while the number of girls in ithis catagory $(4,000)$ increased 5500 while the number of girls in this category $(4,000$ in incrased by 500
over the previous year. Nearly 4,000 more boys started clerical
work in 1063 , and although the work in 1963 , and although the fifine for girls showed a reduction of
nearly 6,000 , compared with $1962(113,500)$, the proportion which it nearly 6,000, compared with 1962 (113,500), the proportion which it
formed of the tal umber of girls entering employment rose from
$35-3$ per cent. in 1962 to $38 \cdot 4$ per cent in 1963 For $35 \cdot 3$ per cent. in 1962 to $38 \cdot 4$ per cent. . in 1963 . For entry into other
employment in which planned trainin beyond induction courses was employment in which planned training beyond induction courses was
provided, the totals for boys and girls showed small reductions on
the the previous year.

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 show the numbers whose first jobs anter 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 rearaless of indidual incluae all entrants into that group, regardesss or individual
occupations. For exampe, the statitsicicf for manufaturing indus-
tries include not only those starting work in factories, but also those occupations. For example, the satisics
tries indlude not onlly those tarting work in factories, but atso those
commencing clerical, technical, sales, etc. jobs in those industries. commencing clerical, technical, sales, etct. .obs in those industries.
The distribution of bys and yirls entering employment in eight
broad industrial groups is expressed in Table 3 in the form of 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 percentages of the total numbers of young persons entering all
industries and services. Corresponding percentages for 1962 are
 mere increaseses over 1962 of 2 per cent., both for for girls and for boys, were increases over 196 of 2 per cent., , oth for girls and for boys,
in the numbers entering public administration, utilities, professional
services entertaimments commerce and finance.


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, for girls, 61 per cent. in London and South Eastern
Region and 68 per cent. in South Western Region Region and 68 per cent. in suoth western Region. 1963 formed 2 . Nationally, boys entering employment during 1963 formed 2.
per cent. of the total numbers of employeses while girls represente
3.4 per cent. (see final column of Table 5). In 1962 the com
 he pattern of regional percentages in 1963 was similar to that of the previous year.
Tabert page analyses the numbers of boys and girls
taking up employment by Regions and by the orders of the 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 nfering as a pprerticices. Table 7 on page 201 shows the distribution
of boys and girls entering employment during 1963 both by Region of boys and girls enter ring employment during 1963 both by Region
and by employment actegory In examinig these tables it should
be remembered that regional variations in the character of industry and remempered that regional variations in the character of industry
be rignifacantly affect the numbers entering different categroies of
signtortent significantly affect the numbers entering different categories of
employment. As in 1962, Yorkstine and Lincolnshire Region and
North Western Region had the highest proportions (40 per cent.) of North Western Region had the highest proportions (40 per cent.) ord
boys becoming apprentices Northern Region and Sotand
followed with 39 and 38 per cent.respectivel. 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.
Mention
Mention has already been made that the only employment
category to increase in numbers in 1963, compared wwith 196 , was
for employment leading to recognised professional
 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 ofor boys, while for rifls 1.5 per cent. had the highest proportions for boys, while for girls
the highest were in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region with 2.5
her cent and Northern Region with 2.3 per cent. per cent. and Northern Region with 2.3 per cent.
Boys
Centering clerial ow ork 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
That Wales. The national percentage for girls entering clerical work was
38.4 per cent.; London and South Eastern Region again recorded 38.4 per cent.; , ondon and South Eastern Region again recorded
the highest proportion ( $54 \cdot 1$ per cent.) and Wales the lowest,
with 25.4 per cent. with 25.4 per cent.


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
nfamiliar 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.

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| roup | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  | Scotland | Wales | $\underset{\text { Britatin }}{\text { Brat }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { London } \\ \text { and S.E. }}}{\text { L }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eastern } \\ & \text { Soand } \\ & \text { Southern } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {South }}^{\text {Soutr }}$ | Midan | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yorkshiry } \\ \text { annd } \begin{array}{c} \text { Lincoln- } \\ \text { shire } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Nestrern }}^{\text {N }}$ | Northe |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, foresty, fishing <br> Mining and quarrying... <br> Chemicals and allied industries <br> Metal manufacture <br> Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering. Vehicles <br> Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles <br> Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear. <br> Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Construction <br> Gas, electricity and water <br> Transport and communication Distributive trades <br> Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services .. <br> Grand Total | BOYS - Apprenticeship to skilled occupatio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 148 \\ 30 \\ 126 \\ 103 \\ 89 \\ 2,518 \\ 302 \\ 546 \\ 494 \\ 24 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 76 \\ 69 \\ 314 \\ 865 \\ 86 \\ 3,230 \\ 988 \\ 984 \\ 661 \\ 26 \\ 265 \\ 1,872 \\ 821 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 294 \\ 93 \\ 93 \\ 89 \\ 95 \\ 1,853 \\ 527 \\ 825 \\ 288 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 126 \\ 52 \\ 512 \\ 487 \\ 56 \\ 3,065 \\ 367 \\ 425 \\ 735 \\ 158 \\ 298 \\ 1,683 \\ 869 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 142 \\ 61 \\ 65 \\ 50 \\ 34 \\ 780 \\ 418 \\ 460 \\ 93 \\ 16 \\ 7 \\ 31 \\ 31 \\ 117 \\ 174 \\ 34 \\ 1,996 \\ 189 \\ 167 \\ 399 \\ 3 \\ 63 \\ 936 \\ 755 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 278 \\ 394 \\ 111 \\ 97 \\ 687 \\ 2,769 \\ 18 \\ 814 \\ 952 \\ 160 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 165 \\ 223 \\ 366 \\ 181 \\ 3,996 \\ 453 \\ 280 \\ 569 \\ 288 \\ 1,829 \\ \hline 731 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 181 267 147 107 593 1,999 59 278 426 298 9 115 88 247 268 49 3.568 283 320 756 18 75 1,616 422 | $\begin{array}{r} 184 \\ 130 \\ 1300 \\ 252 \\ 268 \\ 2.464 \\ 241 \\ 867 \\ 710 \\ 192 \\ 20 \\ 123 \\ 150 \\ 393 \\ 333 \\ 114 \\ 4,516 \\ 409 \\ 1,241 \\ 146 \\ 144 \\ 1,868 \\ 578 \end{array}$ | 116 <br> 417 <br> 85 <br> 210 <br> 384 <br> 921 <br> 928 <br> 508 <br> 128 <br> 128 <br> 21 <br> 5 <br> 45 <br> 57 <br> 159 <br> 998 <br> 38 <br> 2,160 <br> 185 <br> 212 <br> 611 <br> 22 <br> 766 <br> 1,065 <br> 499 | $\begin{array}{r} 226 \\ 230 \\ 176 \\ 80 \\ 348 \\ 1,401 \\ 516 \\ 229 \\ 282 \\ 270 \\ 26 \\ 65 \\ 112 \\ 300 \\ 274 \\ 36 \\ 3,265 \\ 144 \\ 166 \\ 1,758 \\ 67 \\ 1,518 \\ \hline 467 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 24 280 36 62 280 324 34 161 219 54 1 6 34 42 52 17 1,031 174 134 217 16 366 601 241 |  |
|  | 1,277 | 2,421 | ,981 | 5,393 | 12,14 | 15,93 | 8,15 | , 34 | 4,061 | 1,708 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying <br> Food, drink and tobacc <br> Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture <br> Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering. Vehicles <br> Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles <br> Clothing leather goods and fur Bricks, pottery glass, <br> Timber, furniture, cement, etc. Paper, furning a, etc. <br> Paper, printing and publishing Ther manufacturing industries Construction <br> Gas, electricity and water <br> Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific Professional and scientific services Public administration <br> Grand Total | Total-BOYS (including apprentices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  <br> 1,717 <br> 104 <br> 792 <br> 579 <br> 784 <br> 7,070 <br> 434 <br> 1,077 <br> 2,232 <br> 238 <br> 238 <br> 658 <br> 425 <br> 2,055 <br> 2,638 <br> 278 <br> 6,972 <br> 308 <br> 3,49 <br> 10,692 <br> 3,24 <br> 2,246 <br> 6,842 <br> 3,214 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,262 \\ 31 \\ 649 \\ 307 \\ 232 \\ 4,057 \\ 697 \\ 1,279 \\ 1926 \\ 182 \\ 81 \\ 470 \\ 305 \\ 1,000 \\ 1,185 \\ 402 \\ 5,571 \\ 1,727 \\ 1,313 \\ 6,180 \\ 1,071 \\ 1,215 \\ 4,052 \\ 2,306 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,244 \\ 144 \\ 535 \\ 83 \\ 71 \\ 1,455 \\ 505 \\ 642 \\ 260 \\ 160 \\ 64 \\ 210 \\ 141 \\ 404 \\ 489 \\ 142 \\ 3,165 \\ 252 \\ 695 \\ 3,410 \\ 345 \\ \hline 443 \\ 2,184 \\ 1,589 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2,883 <br> 1,712 <br> 1849 <br> 317 <br> 1,688 <br> 5,492 <br> 2,37 <br> 2,053 <br> 3,621 <br> 1,114 <br> 188 <br> 853 <br> 1,197 <br> 1,105 <br> 827 <br> 584 <br> 6,944 <br> 594 <br> 954 <br> 7,197 <br> 625 <br> 1,123 <br> 4,171 <br> 1,826 | 2,173 1,453 840 306 1,563 2,770 495 430 1,044 1,313 91 312 580 760 534 185 4,562 336 853 4,928 459 647 2,690 1,286 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,754 \\ \hline 131 \\ 1,076 \\ 808 \\ 478 \\ 3,415 \\ 443 \\ 1,004 \\ 1,502 \\ 1,737 \\ \hline 248 \\ 854 \\ 585 \\ 1,241 \\ 995 \\ 608 \\ 5,951 \\ 1,570 \\ 8,572 \\ 805 \\ 810 \\ 1,373 \\ 1,519 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1,791 1,281 536 488 825 1,304 670 166 286 230 55 210 286 446 244 183 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 4,099 854 851 8,184 549 697 3,141 1,212 | 1,484 1,500 150 110 835 705 488 458 842 206 206 63 169 282 313 254 210 2,284 227 481 3,040 184 238 1,678 783 |  |
|  | 58,449 | 37,290 | 19,662 | 48,054 | 30,210 | 40,216 | 20,951 | 32,586 | 6,538 | 303,956 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying <br> Food, drink and tobacco <br> Chemicals and allied industries <br> Metal manufacture <br> Shineering and electrical goods <br> Vhipbuilding and marine engineering <br> Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Textiles <br> Clothing leather goods and fur <br> Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. <br> Paper, printing and publishing <br> Other manufacturing industries <br> Construction <br> Gas, electricity and water <br> Transport and communication <br> Insurance, banking and finance <br> $\underset{ }{\text { Professional and scientific services }}$ <br> Public administration | Total-GIRLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 310 36 1,042 1,170 140 3,336 24 336 565 309 127 2,700 429 406 2,043 685 783 393 1,986 15,087 7,137 3,742 7,876 2,063 | 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 2,867 546 | 400 88 1,787 728 7,97 2,933 104 904 2,341 3,704 285 4,922 225 1,102 1, | 378 1,64 1,676 764 700 1,243 19 162 739 2,341 145 2,308 172 170 818 252 262 113 376 8,960 1,253 2,031 3,059 672 | 235 <br> 34 <br> 1,422 <br> 1,064 <br> 2,056 <br> 2,58 <br> 58 <br> 288 <br> 421 <br> 2,632 <br> 155 <br> 4,478 <br> 297 <br> 225 <br> 1,186 <br> 694 <br> 342 <br> 130 <br> 607 <br> 12,414 <br> 1,926 <br> 2,113 <br> 3,325 <br> 754 | 167 98 778 378 146 931 90 28 153 682 77 2,799 74 148 466 294 220 78 239 7,922 642 1,280 2,336 665 | 249 39 1,351 357 173 864 91 91 166 3,244 115 2,364 82 138 1,451 154 499 71 374 11,574 1.276 20 | 150 51 421 100 206 701 10 86 347 337 57 1,555 64 39 255 450 118 47 156 50 |  |
|  | 52,525 | 34,705 | 17,525 | 43,813 | 28,457 | 37,031 | 20,651 | 31,099 | 1,61 | 0,42 |

Mintry of Lour Geate May 1964
TABLE 7.-ANALYSIS OF BOYS AND GIRLS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT ENTERED AND BY REGION

|  | Apprenticeshipto skilled occupation |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entering } \\ \text { cmproicen } \\ \text { emploment } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entering } \\ \text { employment } \\ \text { emploment } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girs | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| London and South Eastern South Western Midlands <br> North Western <br> Northern <br> Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total, Great britan | 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 partof the Department of Education and Science) has recently been published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2310). Entitled "Education 9 s 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 ooth to the objectives of the service and the means to the
fulfiment". An introductory survey begins by the counting of heads. The
year opened with 700000 more on the registers of maintained orimary and secondary schools than a decade earlier. To this
ncrease both the higher birth rate and the desire of parents to keep their children longer at school had contributed. Therere were
ewer oversize classes than a year earlier, but the improvement was fewer oversize classes than a year eariier, but he improvement yas
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 since 1955 and is expected to set a new 60 -year record early in the
1970 Even
compulsory age wior then the trend to stretching the resources of bef the second the
cond compulsor
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 nf building work at the rate of more than one a day and the level
of hest
despite what has been despite what has been done, the school requirements of a growing,
better housed, and more mobile population, and the scope for morn
modrnisation, that might mobilly bopulation, and the scope for
pertaken, will all continue In January 1963 it was announced that
In January 1963 it was announced that further steps would be colleges to reach 80,000 in $1970-71$ - - early a trebling of numbers pproved for the next three years: but new methods of intensive use as well as new buildings would be needed. Training colleges met
his challenge with determination and by the end of the year about 26 collegese had plant for increasing numbers. The further massive
ncrease in teacher supply that is needed underlines the urgent ccrease 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 classooms and a larger proportion persuaded to return to the classrooms and a larger
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
 of 1963 some 40 projects, to be widely spread over the edueation 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 rojects selected during the year, showing a concern for the
nfluence of social class on learning ability, the links between Infuence or social class on learning ability, the links between
morility and socioceonomic abackround, and the development of
scintic concepts in young children.
There is a growing readiness among authorities to modify the
pattern of secondary school organisation and an increasing reference tor developments which blur the edges between differen Further attention was given to the
f children who are handicapped or delicate. The generally debilitated now account for a much smaller proportion than
oormerly of places at schools for the delicate; many of those now filling the places face a combination of handicaps, for which new or
ajusted treatment is required.
Further education
There were more than three-quarters of a million day students in under-eieghteens on day release and 160,000 on full-lite and
sandwich courses. Over a half a million day-time students were on
ourses leading to recognised qualifications. There were also (89918)
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 The youth service was in better heart than at the time of the
Albemarle report in 1960. There were greate opportunities for
the more purposeful young people who enjoyed learning new skill he more purposeful young people who enjoyed learning new skills
and testing their powers in challenging situations There was and testing their powers in challenging situations. There was
evidence too that responible bodies for adult education were
developing wider relationships with industry.
Higher cost
In England and Wales the combined capital outlay of Ministry
and local education authorities doubled from 1954-55 to 1961-62 and ocal education authorities doume
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 erowth in expenditure has been faster. Making allowatce for the increase in prices during the
period, there is on doubt that a very real improvement has occurred
in that part of the edeation per that part of the education service cling within the ressonsibility
of the Ministry, in the average level of physical resources and in the of the Ministry, in the average level of physical resources and in the

## DIGEST OF SCOTTISH

 STATISTICSThe 23 rd issue (April 1964) of the "Digest of Scottish Statistics", publised by the Scottish Statisticical Office, has recently been
poblished by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5 d. including
relating postage). It includes 52 tables arranged in seven sections relating
o industrial activity transport and communication, labour, population and v.
miscellaneous data.
The labour section, contributed almost entirely by the Ministry
of Labour, includes statistics of total moner insured mployees of Labour, includes statistics of total manponce, insured employees
(analysed by industry), unemployment, vacancies notified, industrial stoppages and average earnings of aduct male emanual worteres.
Unemployment in Scotland, as in the rest of the United Kingdom 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 .
Excent in the alast twom months of the ear, numbers unemployed in
each month were higher in 1963 than in 1962. The mild winter
 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 23 per cent. above that of 1962. There was a progressive improverent through the
year. In the first quarter the increase on the corresponding quarter
of 1962 . year. In the first quarer the inceas on the corresponding quarter
of 1962 was only 1 per cent., in the second it was 13 per cent. and
in the third in the third $3 \frac{3}{3}$ 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 construction industry (especially in house building), the growing
 sectors of metal manufacture from the low level of 1962 .
Compared with the last auarter 1962 the output of the whole
 by 22 per cent. Other contributions to the overall 6 per cent.
increase in the foutr) quarter came from food, drink and tobacco (up by nearly 5 per cent.), chemicals and allied industries ( 8 per cent.),
engineering and electrical goods (12 per cent.), textiles, leather and engineering and electrical goods (1. per cent.), textiles, leather and
clothing together (nearly 4 per cent.) and gas, electricity and water
(nearly 7 per cent.). (nearly 7 per cent.).
totalled 417,000 tons, more than twice the previous year's level and totalled 411, tooo tons, more tan twiec th
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 Apri. The Minister of Labour, the Right Hon.
Selection and training of supervisors
The Council discusssed the report of a Committee which had
been reconvened to review progress in the selection and training of

 less progress has been made in the use of external courses and that
there oontinues to be a lack of interest in supervisory training in a
nue there continues to be a lack of interest in supervisory training in a
number of maller and medium size frrms. Recommendation sare
made for future action, emphasis seing placed on the responsibility made for future action, emphasis being placed on the responsibility
of management The Council agreed that the report should be
published at an early date. published at an early date.
Guaranteed earnings
The Council
The Council continued its discussions on arrangements for
guaranteed earnings. Among the suggestions made in discussion guaranteed earnings. Among the suggestions made in discussion
were that argements should take into account the individualty of
different industries and the desirability of extending and improving different industries and the desirability of extending and improving
arrangements by yegotiation. The matter is to be further considered
by the $C$ Council by the Council.
Staggered holidays
The Council considered what more might be done to stagger
holidays in the light of the Secretary of State for Industry's statement holidays in the light of the Secretary or 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 August in 1965 and 1966. The Council welcomed this decision
and hoped that Examining Bodies would pres on with the rringing
forward of sch forward of school examinations. On staggering industrial holidays,
the Council considered that the best course would be to appraach
the problem on those sections of industry where the possibilities of progress were greatest rather than to act over the whsobile front. Amoresg
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
 day, 4th June 1964
The Council has been established under the provisions of
section Mi(1) of the Industrial Training Act 1964, to advise the any other mater relating to industrial or commercial trand in

 | on its |
| :--- |
| Minstert. |

The following is a list of members all of whom have been Map. A. W. Allen, General Secretary, Union of Shop, Distributive and A.Alie. Wo. .hener. General secretary, Union of Shop, Distributive Asir William Alexander, L.H.D.D., Ed.B., M.A., B.Sc., Secretary, Association or Etucation Commititess.
Ant Jame Adersing Chairman and Managing Director, Messrs.
Anderson Boyes sind Co. Anderson Boyes and Dr. Eunice Belbin, D
Inr. Eunice Belbin, Director, Research Unit into Problems of
 Education and Training Officer, The Electricity Council. Sir William Carron, K.S.G., M.A., F.R.S.A., President, Amalga-
mated Enineering Union.
Mr. J. Cooper, J.P., General Secretary, National Union of General and Municipal Workers.
Mr. Frank Cousins, General Secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union.
Mr. S. W. G. Ford, President, National Union of Minewer 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.S.(Econ.), Director of Education,
Midlothian. Mr. C. Henniker-Heaton, F.I.L., Director, British Spinners and Doublers. Association.
Mr. W. . Fi., Chief Education Officer, London
County Council County Council. Mr. . A. Hunt, M.B.E., F.B.I.M., Director and General Manager, Hymatic Engineering Company.
Sir Willis Jackson, F.R.S.,.D.S., D.Phil,, M.I.E.E.E., M.I.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.
 President, Association of Teachers in Trechnical Institutions,
Head of Engineering Department, Mid-Warwickshire Coultege of
Further Education.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964
Messrs. James Longley and Co. Ltd.; Chairman, Construction
Training Board. Training Board. S. Low, Assistant General Manager (Technical),
M.
R. C. S. . S. British Railways Workshops.
Mr. G. . . . . . Whthian, C.B.E., General Secretary, Amalgamated
Union of Buidding Trade Workers. Mr. G. H. Lowthian, C.B.E., General Secretary, Amalgamated
Union of Buiding Trade Workers.
Mr. W. D. Pugh. J.P. A.Met. (Sheffeldet, F.I.M., F.B.I.M., Managing Director, English Steel Corporation Ltd. Ald., Welsh Joint
Education Mrs. Dorothy M. Rees, J.P., Member, Wemmittee
 Director, B.P. Refinery, Llandarcy.
Mr. Hug. A. Warren, M.C.
F.R.S.S. M.I.I. M.I.E.E., M.I.Struct.E., F.R.S.A.. Princiipal, South East London Techical', College.
Uniof. 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 .
Coppis of the Order, S.I. 964 N No. 605 , are obtainable from H.M.
 respect of railway premises or offices and shops owned or occupied
by the railways and situated in the immediate vicinity of the by the railways and situated in the immediate vicinity of the
permanent way. This orm (OSRR. is shown in Part Iof Schedule 1 .
Articie 2(b) specifies the fire certificiat 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 Article 4 specifies the form in which an applicant for exemption
under section 46 is sher under section 46 is required to certiry that a notice has been posted in the primises concerned, to inform persons employed there about
tha application and about their right o make representations to the
appropiat authority about it (Schedule 3. 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 (Form OSR.2, shown in Schedule 4).
The requirements of the Act involving the use of these forms
came into operation on 1st May (excent for the reporting of
 officers, and the British Railways Board.
Form OSR 3 may be abity Form OSR. 3 may be obtained free of charge from fire authorities
(normally count and county borough councils in England and
Wales and
 price 6d. each ( 9 d. incuding postage) or 10 s . for 25 (10s. . dd.) or
through any bokseller, and form OSR. 2 will be available from
the same sources from July 1964 . Farm OSR. 8 is to be distributed through the British Railways
Board.

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.7 Id. incluaing postage).
The Committee was appointed on 13 th February 1961 by the
Minister of Labour Muniser or Labour under section 26 of the Factories Act 1959 in
succesion to an earlier Joint Standing Committee which was appointed in 1949 to advise H.M. Chiel Inspector of Factories on
the prevention of accidents in paper mills. The Report refers to the review by the original Com miitte of the
existing rules for the prevention of accicents in paper mils adopted
in 1937, and the agreement and publication of a new set of rules
in 1952, 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 anopted 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 recommendastion was on made for a scheme for their safety training
rand supervision. Great importance is attached to the provision of safety arrangeGreat importance is attached to
ments built-in to machinery by manufacturers, and the co-operation
which 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 reelerg and reecling and
slipping machinery in order to reach the satisfactory standard of safery.
The Report expresses particular appreciation of the co-operation
received from all sections of the industry 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 Fund for the year ended death grant. (The division of total payments among the benefits
31st March 1963 , together with the Report of the Comptroller and
other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death thath thant has
been estimated.) Administration expenses 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 , hee Netional Insurance (Industrial nijuris) Acts 1946
to 1963 , the Workmen's Compens he Workmen's Compensompensation (Supplementation) Act Beneft (Supplementation) Act
1956, the Industrial Disaseses (Be effit) 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 Friendly Societies Act 1955. They relate to the National Insurance
Fund the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial
Iniuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensione
Fund.
National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund The National Insurance Act 1963 provided for increases in rate
of benefit and flat-rate contributions and for an increase in the upper limit of the range of weekly earnings on which graduated (Commencement) Order 1963 the increases in unemployment and sickness benefits came into effect from 7 th March 1963 , the increase
in maternity benefit from 11th March 1936 and the increases in
other benefits and in contributions in May and June 1963 in maternity benefit from 1 thh March 1963 and the inc At 31 Mst March 1963 the balance in the National Insurance Fund
was $£ 264,764,674$, compared with $£ 277,47,165$ a year arrlier 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 and payments by by $£ 71,730,087$. Total Ireceipts in the year $1962-63$
amounted to $£ 1,194,731,255$ which included flat-rate contribution from employers and insured personson of $£ 769,158,916$, contributions
from the Exchequer of $£ 188,640,000$ and graduated contributions from the Exchequer of $188,640,000$ and graduated contributions
of $f 181,728,675$. Total income from investments amounted to
$f 54,271051$ of which the £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
otalled $£ 332,613$ 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 $£ 31,07$ representing repayment Total
Total payments from the National Insurance Fund amounted to
$£ 1,149,679,752$ comprising $£ 64,433,426$ in respect of unemployment
benefitit $\in 161,480,201$ sickness benefit, $2255,500,000$ maternity
 $£ 82,000$ child's special allowance, $£ 806,942$, 1119 flat-rate retirement
pension, $£ 130,000$ graduated retirement benefit and $£ 6,704,006$ * For full title, price, etc., see Official Publications Received on pase 233.

## Spirkand Span

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| :--- | :--- |

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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 Grat Britain between February and changes in employment in Great Britain betwe
March1 1964, and in comparable recent periods. The employment figures for all pates after June 1963 are
provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete The empoymen igures for all dates after June 196 are
provisional and subject ro revision in the light of more complete
information on ob 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 between mid-ebruary and mid-March 1964, together with 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 civi e employment, (2) the numbers wholy unemployed and ( 3 ) the
numbers in H.M. Forces ans Women's Services. The numbers in
civil employment are analysed by broad industrial civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the
figures include employers and persons working on their own
facu account as well as employees. Theerasso include personst temporarily
laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work
on ancount of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full
units on acc
units.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS The table on the next page gives, for those industries for which
comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid
 figures relate to all employees except those registered as wholly
unemployed i.e., they include persons temporarily laid off but still unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid off but stil
on employers pay-orlls and persons unable to work on account
sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on thei
The sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their
own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the
table on own account and are thus aifierent in scope rom those given in the
table on this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly change in
the numbers of employers and persons working on their own the numbers of emplo
account cannot be made
The fiameres ae made. based primarily on the estimates of the total
numbers of employeses and their industrial distribution at the middle numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle
of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts
of insuran of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal mining,
construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the
monthly returns rendered ry employers under the Statistics of
Trade Act 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls Trade Act 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls
(including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work (including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work
owing to sicknes, etc.)
period; the two sets of figures are sumning and at the end of the period; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for eac
industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis fo
computing the change in employment computitg the chenange in employ thent two totatals is the thasis for
and services which are not covered by ingloyers' returns (or aries computing the change in employment during the period. Industries
and services which are not covered by employers returns or are
only partilly cover), of 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.JJune | End.JJune | End.June | ${ }_{\substack{\text { MiddJune } \\ 1962}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | Mid.Mar. | ${ }_{\text {Mid.JJune }}^{\text {i }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mid.JJan** } \\ 1964}}{\text { a }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mid-Feb } \\ 1964}}{ }$ | $\underset{\text { MidMar.** }}{\text { dict }}$ | Change Feb.-Mar. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarring. | ${ }_{826}^{999}$ | ${ }_{761}^{983}$ | ${ }_{731}^{948}$ | ${ }_{712}^{220}$ | ${ }_{893}^{89}$ | ${ }_{684}^{906}$ | 848 69 | ${ }_{868}^{846}$ | 865 68 | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Metal manufacture industrie Engineering and electrical goods Vhipbuilding and marine engineering Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8,477 | 8,811 | 8,928 | 8,852 | 8,734 | 8,715 | 8,788 | 8,800 | 8,802 | + 2 |
| Construction <br> Gas, electricity and water <br> Iransport and communication Distributive trades <br> Catering, hotetess Miscellaneouss services" (excluding catering, hotels, etc.) National government service Local government service |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,653 \\ & \hline, 687 \\ & \hline, .688 \\ & 3,367 \\ & 5,227 \\ & 5,27 \\ & 520 \\ & 720 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,550 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,597 \\ 1,653 \\ 3,380 \\ 5,239 \\ 5 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} 533 \\ 791 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,685 \\ & \hline 1.450 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}  \pm \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total in civil employment Mamales | $\begin{aligned} & 23,197 \\ & 1,158 \\ & 7,888 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,628 \\ & 115,26 \\ & 8,206 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,925 \\ 1,5,82 \\ 8,243 \\ 8,24 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 23,828 } \\ 1,588 \\ 8,241 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,106 \\ & 1,1,59 \\ & 8,347 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,45 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,046 \\ & 11_{5}^{2,717} \\ & 8,329 \end{aligned}$ |  | +15 $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 14 \\ 1\end{array}$ |
| Wholly unemployed ${ }_{\text {Mander }}$ Males | $\begin{aligned} & 379 \\ & \hline 275 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 210 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & 184 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 274 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 636 \\ & \hline 9 \\ & \hline 96 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{461 \\ 346 \\ 115} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{478 \\ 384 \\ 114} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{c} 456 \\ 344 \\ 112 \end{array}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 415 \\ & \hline 154 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -41 \\ & =30 \\ & =10 \end{aligned}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males.. | $\begin{aligned} & 565 \\ & 550 \\ & 550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 519 \\ & 503 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474 \\ & 459 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 442 \\ & \hline 425 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 431 \\ & 418 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 423 \\ { }_{407} 97 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 424 \\ \hline 408 \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 424 \\ \hline 408 \\ \hline 16 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total working population $\substack{\text { Malseskes } \\ \text { Females }}$ $\because:$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,145 \\ & 11,135 \\ & 8,008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,436 \\ & 1,6,39 \\ & 8,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,6505 \\ & \hline, 8,325 \\ & 8,325 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24,912 } \\ & 1,6,472 \\ & 8,440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24,966} \\ & 1,9,496 \\ & 8 ; 393 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,949 \\ & 1,5,515 \\ & 8,477 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,966 \\ & 1,96464 \\ & 8,462 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,266 \\ & 11,4649 \\ & 8,457 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,900 \\ & 1,6,543 \\ & 8,448 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =26 \\ & =16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964
NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

| id-month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | March 1963 |  |  | January 1964* |  |  | February 1964* |  |  | March 1964* |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Tota | Males | Females | Tot | Males | Females | Total |
| Minim, etce | 608.4 | 17.6 | 626.0 | 584.5 | 17.5 | 602.0 | 583.0 | 17.5 | 600.5 | 580 | 17.5 |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and four confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products .. .. Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confection Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco |  | 334.5 <br> 8.7 <br> 57.7 <br> 33.5 <br> 35.6 <br> 14.0 <br> 54.7 <br> 54.7 <br> 4.7 <br> 4.5 <br> 18.6 <br> 19.4 <br> 19.4 <br> 22.9 <br> 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 449.5 32.0 88.8 17.0 38.3 21.2 30.2 30.4 10.0 22.6 37.2 37.8 17.0 |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries $\ddot{c}^{\circ}$ Mikeralans in refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicicalis sand dyes drestes den Pharmaceetical and toilet Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetabie and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plasics Pate Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. |  |  | $511 \cdot 6$ 11. 31. 28 25.5 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}140 \cdot 8 \\ 0.5 \\ 4.1 \\ 42.1 \\ 44.3 \\ 42.5 \\ 10.5 \\ 13.5 \\ 13.5 \\ 5.5 \\ 5.0 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Metal manuacture <br> Iron and steel (general) <br> Steel tubes <br> iron castings, etc. Light metals <br> Copper, brass and other base metals |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73: 2 \\ & 24: 6 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } \\ & \text { at } \\ & \hline 8.3 \\ & 14: \\ & 11: 2 \\ & 15: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ch: } \\ & 24.7 \\ & \hline 8.5 \\ & 14.3 \\ & 16 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | \% 6 |
| Engineering and electrical goods .. <br> Agral-working machine tools.. Metal Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Contractor's plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork. Other mechanical engineering Watches and clock Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Domestic electric appli Other electrical goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shinbuilding and marine engineering Shiipbuilding and shij Marine engineering | $\begin{gathered} 204.2 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 214.9 \\ 56 \cdot 3 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18.6 \\ 8.6 \\ 3.6 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 194 \\ \hline 185 \\ 54.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.5 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $198 \cdot 0$ | $\begin{gathered} 11: 47 \\ 7: 6 \\ 3: 6 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1969.9 \\ & 194545 \\ & 545 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11.5 \\ \substack{7.9 \\ 3.6} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufactur Aircraft manufacturing and repairing. Railway carriages and wagons, etc Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc. |  |  |  | 751.7 40.7 29.7 23.7 as 53.7 33.9 3.9 | $116: 9$ $60: 8$ 38.8 38.4 3.8 3.1 2.1 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Tools and implements Cutlery <br> Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufac Cans and metal boxes <br> Cans and metal boxes ... Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries .. |  | $18 \cdot 9$ 7.9 56.9 10.9 10.2 12.4 12.4 12.2 | $545 \cdot 6$ $21: 5$ $41: 4$ $44: 4$ $42: 3$ 42: $360: 4$ $360: 2$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 16.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.9 \\ 125 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 15 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile <br> Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Woollen and worsted Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other kn Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing. Other textile ind Other textile industries | $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 369.7 35.0 38.9 38.6 48.7 88.7 8.7 4.5 38.4 3.6 22.7 8.0 9.6 50.1 18.9 |  |  |
| Lea <br> Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur .. | $\begin{gathered} 35 \cdot 6 \\ 22.6 \\ 8.7 \\ 4.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 5.3 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $15 \cdot 2$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 6: 1 \\ & 4 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} .$ |  | 26:2 |  |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear. | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \cdot 0 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 33.9 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 17.4 \\ & 13.9 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 81.7 \\ & 51.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, eement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods $\stackrel{\text { Pottery }}{\substack{\text { Giass }}}$ Glass Cement Abrasives and other building materiais |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { T7.4 } \\ 35.8 \\ \hline 8.8 \\ 1.6 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $335 \cdot 7$ 57 57 56.7 17.0 $104 \cdot 3$ 104 29 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c.8.8.8 } \\ & 34: 1 \\ & 19.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 14.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 9.15: 7 \\ & 96 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 343: 4 \\ & 787: 7 \\ & 17: 7 \\ & 111: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 67.0 \\ 65.0 \\ 29.2 \\ 59.0 \\ 15.6 \\ 97.4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | (\% 6 |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc. <br> Furniture and upholstery <br> Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 967.19 .1 \\ & \hline 10.8 \\ & 20.0 \\ & 20: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 80.2 $8: 5$ $5: 5$ $5: 6$ |  | 228.8 88.0 87.3 27.7 218.0 14.0 14.8 |  |  | 228.5 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 28.7 } \\ & 87.1 \\ & 27.6 \\ & 27.0 \\ & 17.8 \\ & 14.7\end{aligned}$ | ¢ 5.9 |  |


ndustrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal
ndustries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving
 the compi
were given
GAZETTE.

Estimated Numbers of Women in Part-time Employment in Manufacturing Industries in Great Britain at ni:-March 1904

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estimated } \\ \text { notbor } \\ \hline(000 \text { S } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bread a Biscuits Bacon <br> Bacon curing, meat and fish products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere Food industries not elsewhere specified*.. Brewing and malting Other drink industries* Other drin | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 18.5 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 17.74 \\ & \hline 8.4 \\ & 3: 6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> Chemicals and dyes. Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents. | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 3 \cdot 0 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 6 \cdot 3 \\ & 2 \cdot 3 \\ & 2 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 4 \\ & \hline 13: 5 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 16.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Metal manufacture ... Iron and steel (ge <br> Copper, brass and other base metals | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13: 8 \\ 13.4 \\ 14.7 \\ 13.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Engineering and electrical goods Metal-working machine tools Other machinery** Industrial plant and stel ${ }^{2}$ örk Industrial pant and steelwork ${ }^{\text {Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere }}$ Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, <br>  Insulated wires and cables. Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatu Oomessic electric appiances |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | $1 \cdot 1$ | 9.6 |
| Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 6 \\ 6.0 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Cans and metal bores Metal industries Heal industries not elsewhere specified* | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.6 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18: 4 \\ & \text { a3: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 17: 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Textiles <br> Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man- <br>  Weaving of cotton, Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot \mathbf{2} \\ & 16 \cdot 4 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 110.4 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Leather, leather goods and fur. | ${ }_{2 \cdot 1}^{3.4}$ | 13.0 13.7 |
|  |  | 8.6 8.8 8.9 9.8 9.7 13.0 6.8 6.8 |
| Bricks, potery, glass, cement, etc. .. .. | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| Timber, furniture, etco, | \% $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 2.3\end{aligned}$ | 13.0 11.1 |
| Paper, printing and publishing <br> Paper and board $\quad$ Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified* Other printing puing of newspapers and periodical ing, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 5 \\ & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 4 \cdot 6 \\ & 5 \cdot 6 \\ & 4 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 5 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 13 \cdot 9 \\ & 14 \cdot 4 \\ & 13 \cdot 4 \\ & 13 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other manufacturing industrie Rubber Toys, games and sports equipment Plastics moulding and fabricating. | $\begin{gathered} \text { an: } \\ 7.4 \\ 3.6 \\ 7.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.0 \\ & \hline 0.2 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 21.5 \\ & 21 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tota, all manutacturing industries | 401.6 | 14.5 |

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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
ind and
industries in one week in in each montheratives in manuracturing indices have been estimated.
compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding shipcompiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding ship-
building and ship repaing and also for broad industrial groups
withing manufacturing industries, but the froures for these groups within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups
are likely to be less reliable. A full account of the metho o of
calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issuue of this GAzETITR
The index of total hou
The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by
suptiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a
svecrich wek eat month by an estimate for the same week of
average numbers of hours worked the average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation
account is taken of overtime and short-time working sickness holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures
Table I.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

| - |  |  | Vehicles |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food } \\ \text { forink } \\ \text { troaco } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $98 \cdot 6$ 986 965 99.4 190 10.9 97.0 97.5 |  | 119.0 <br> 117 <br> $108: 3$ <br> 108 <br> 10.6 <br> 10.7 <br> 10.7 <br> 98.2 <br> 9.2 | 100.1 19.5 10.5 19.1 100.1 100.1 100.0 98.2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{1964 \\ \text { January } \\ \text { Heraryry } 18 \\ \text { March 21 }}}: \because$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100. } \\ & \hline 101 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \cdot 1 \\ & 101 . \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 6 \\ & 1020 \\ & 1023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.4 \\ & \text { 100: } \\ & \text { 100: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 94.7 \end{aligned}$ | 100.7 $102: 2$ |


| Month | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { January }}$ Febrary | 105 | 104.2 | 99.2 | 105• | 103.9 | 101:2 | 98:5 |  |
| Aarril | ${ }^{106.9}$ | ${ }^{103}$-4 | 101.5 | 106.0 | 106.3 | 102.4 | 999.7 |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { May } \\ \text { June }}}^{\text {den }}$ | 106.5 | 103.0 | $102 \cdot 4$ | ${ }^{105}$-3 | 105:1 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{102} 1$ | 100.0 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {July }}^{\text {Ausust }}$ : | 103.1 | $\overline{8.5}$ | 100. 1 | 102.3 | a3.3 | 36:6 | ${ }^{\text {c/ }} 84.6$ |  |
| Septembe | 104.5 | ${ }_{10}^{10.9}$ | 105.2 | 107. | 105:4 | 102:3 | 101:3 |  |
| November | ${ }^{106 \cdot 4}$ | $\stackrel{101.6}{ }$ | $106 \cdot 1$ | 106.7 | 104.5 | 101.3 $100 \%$ |  |  |

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for on only for one month, but prior to that date they could be compilied
November. November. The referenceruarys . Aprised in the tables publishede in this
GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963, was the average of
 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 o ompe the revesision of obth indices to date on the new base and
1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head
(Averase $1962=10$ (Average 1962 = 100) $-=\underline{=}= \pm=$ 1956
1957
1958
1950
1901
19620
$1963:$

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from $1957 \ddagger$ | Month | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | - | - | - | - | - |  | 09.4 | 98.4 |
| 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK

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each other, what they negotiate about, how differences are settled, what part is played by procedures each other, what they negotiate about, how differences are settled, what part is played by procedures
and institutions set up by statute, and the ways in which relationships at the place of work may be and institutions set up by statute, and the ways in which relationships at the place of
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Unemployment at 13th April 1964

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN



REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM
The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding

| Region | Wholly nemplosed• |  |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarils stopest |  |  |  |  | Toual unemploged |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Momen |  | cirs |  | ${ }_{\text {18 }}^{18}$ | Men | cos |  | (iride | Total | Males | Femals | Toal |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 46 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & \text { Northern Ireland } \\ & \text { United Kingdom } \end{aligned}$ | 286,791 | 18,368 | 88,40 |  | 1,529 |  | 5,907 | 4,009 | 119 | .658 | 115 | 6,501 | 30988 | 101,71 | 98 |
|  | 25,577 | 1,081 | 9,06 |  | 499 |  | 5,219 | 149 | 2 | 375 | ${ }^{21}$ | 547 | 26,809 | 9,957 | 36,7 |
|  | 312,368 | 19,49 | 97,47 |  | 2,028 |  | 1,316 | 4,788 | 121 | 2.033 | ${ }^{136}$ | 7,048 | 336,966 | ${ }^{11,6}$ | ${ }_{48,364}$ |
| Region | Percenage rat of |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wolly wememploged. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholy unemlosed |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Femals | Toia |  |  | weks | ${ }^{5 \text { mpeks }}$ upios |  | ${ }_{\text {U }}^{\substack{\text { Uneas }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2 \text { mekts }}$ | Spect |  | Toal |  | $\pm \substack{\text { zesine } \\ \text { March }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grat Britian | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 61,220 |  | 35 | 25,064 |  | $\stackrel{23,29}{ }$ | 14.385 | 10,679 | 51,25 | 394,24 |  | 18,79 |
| Northern Ireand | 8.6 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 3,840 |  |  | 5,611 | 17,27 | 1,272 |  | 2,191 | 6,098 |  |  |  |

[^2]The following table shows，for some principal towns and all An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage
areas designated as Develomenen Districts under the Local Employ－rates of unemployment was given on pages $134-135$ of the April
and ment Act 1960，the numbers of persons registered as unemployed 1960 issue of this GAZFrTz．The percentage rate of unemployment
met Employment Exhanges and Youth Employment Offices on
relates to the total number regisere as unemployed，wholly
at at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices o
13 th April 1964 and the percentage rates of unemployment．

Minstryy of Labour Gazette May 1964
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED：INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS：APRIL 1964





| Indus | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unitad Kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { unemployed } \\ \text { (including casuals) } \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Temporarily }}^{\substack{\text { stoped }}}$ |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Tot | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture，，forestry，fishing Fishing | $\begin{gathered} 11,252 \\ \substack{5,52 \\ 2,384} \\ \hline, 38 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,780 \\ & 1,742 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{126 \\ 125 \\ 1}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,878 \\ & \substack{8,918 \\ 3,918} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,806 \\ & 1,86 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,780 \\ 10,595 \\ 1,935 \\ \hline, 032 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,411 \\ \text { 12, } 1,010 \\ 4,406 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,017 \\ & 1,976 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,488 \\ 1,4,95 \\ 4,079 \end{gathered}$ |
| Mining and guarrying Coal mining | 7,390 <br> 6,585 | 198 <br> 148 | ${ }_{98}^{103}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | ¢， | 145 | ${ }_{6,888}^{7,692}$ | ${ }^{\text {6，686 }}$ | 201 145 |  |
| Food，drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery ${ }^{\text {Other }}$ Drink industries＊ Tobaco （231，239） ：． | $\begin{aligned} & 8, y^{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,193 \\ & \hline, .976 \\ & \hline, 926 \\ & \hline 174 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 128 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,377 \\ \hline, .574 \\ \hline, 574 \\ \hline, 924 \\ 174 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,241 \\ & \hline, .974 \\ & 5.014 \\ & \hline 945 \\ & 544 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,630 \\ & \substack{2,902 \\ \hline, 958 \\ \text { and } \\ 1,060} \end{aligned}$ |
| Chemicalas and allied industries $\bullet$ ． Chemicals and dyes |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,603 \\ 800 \\ 480 \end{array}$ | $-_{5}^{6}$ | 21 |  | 1,64 8． 425 425 | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{6,98 \\ 1,288 \\ 2,843} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,47 \\ & \substack{1,288 \\ 2,483} \end{aligned}$ | （1，646 | （i，083 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{6,381}}^{5,620}$ | 799 477 | $\begin{array}{r}294 \\ 286 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{51}^{52}$ | ¢，6，974 | ${ }_{528}^{761}$ | 7，195 | $\underset{\substack{6,793 \\ 5,725}}{ }$ | ${ }_{529}^{764}$ | ¢，7,747 <br> 6,254 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 216 \\ & \frac{2166}{11} \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{5}^{12}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,730 \\ & 1,1,04 \\ & 1,367 \\ & 2,606 \\ & 2,603 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,4,4, \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,466 \\ & 11,4,40 \\ & 1,53 \\ & 2,731 \\ & 2,731 \end{aligned}$ | 5,753 $\substack{2,1728 \\ 1,158 \\ 1,693 \\ 1,63}$ |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuid ding and ship repairing． | －11，979 | ${ }_{201}^{262}$ | 366 <br> 346 | 1 | $\xrightarrow{12,345} \begin{aligned} & 1,335 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{202}^{203}$ | ${ }_{\text {12，}}^{12} \mathbf{1 2 8}$ | $\xrightarrow{13,088} 1$ | ${ }_{219}^{280}$ | 13,288 12,097 |
| Vehicles <br> Motor venicle manuracturing <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 796 \\ & \hline 32 \\ & 242 \\ & 202 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 301 \\ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ 15 \\ 3 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ -67 \\ -29 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 865 \\ & \hline 490 \\ & \hline 99 \\ & 214 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 898 \\ & 508 \\ & \hline 086 \\ & \hline 206 \\ & \hline 29 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Metal goods not elseenhere specified | 5，371 | 89 | 132 | 36 | 5，503 | 2，025 | 7，52 | 5，651 | 2，071 | 7，722 |
| Textiles <br> 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 | 5,885 <br> 1,557 <br> 1,584 <br> 1,344 <br> and <br> 362 <br> 736 |  | 325 30 76 70 85 126 126 | $\begin{aligned} & 430 \\ & 48 \\ & 126 \\ & 127 \\ & 133 \\ & \hline 13 \end{aligned}$ | 5,90 <br> 1,087 <br> 1,994 <br> 1,384 <br> 447 <br> 847 <br> 862 |  | 11,036 1,298 2,2407 2,575 1,275 1,264 2 | 6,832 <br> 1,488 <br> 1,826 <br> 1,416 <br> 474 <br> 968 <br> 968 |  |  |
| Leather，leather goods and fur | 715 | 307 | 21 | 2 | 736 | 309 | 1，045 | 762 | 332 | 1，094 |
| Cliothing and footwear． | ${ }^{1,833}$ | 3，3822 | ${ }_{68}^{276}$ | 259 61 | ${ }_{\text {2，109 }}$ | 4，091 4 | ${ }^{6,200}$ | ${ }^{2,235}$ | ${ }^{5.2288}$ | ${ }^{7,4,458}$ |
| Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc．．． Pottery Glass | $\begin{aligned} & 4,887 \\ & 1,287 \\ & 1,664 \\ & 1,063 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & \hline 187 \\ & 187 \\ & 286 \\ & 286 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & { }_{21} \\ & 21 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,333 \\ & 1,288 \\ & 1,285 \\ & 1,010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 867 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 148 \\ 329 \\ 286 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s,200 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 046464$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,579 \\ & 1,399 \\ & 1,0,920 \end{aligned}$ |  | （i，487 |
| Timber，furniture，etc． Timber $\because$ and upholstery | $\begin{aligned} & 3,97 \\ & 1, y \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 629 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 111 \end{array} \\ & 2112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229 \\ & 204 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \frac{18}{15} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 641 \\ & 2226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,683 \\ & 1,590 \\ & 1,790 \end{aligned}$ |  | 年1888 | ¢4，694 <br> 1,885 <br> 1,872 |
| Paper，printing and publishing <br> Paper，board，cartons，etc．＊（ $481 \mathrm{i}-483$ ） Printing，publishing，etc．＊$(486,489)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,903 \\ & 1,90 \\ & 1,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,068 \\ & 1,1,960 \\ & \hline 900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 34 \\ 10 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{2,37 \\ 1,370} \\ 1,610 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,087 \\ & 1,197 \\ & \hline 9710 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,502 \\ 2.502} \\ & 2.524 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,023 \\ & 1,367 \\ & 1,667 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,241 \\ 1 \\ 807} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,783 \\ \hline 185 \\ 1414 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{8}{3} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 27 <br> 1 <br> 6 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,810 \\ 370 \\ 420 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,939 \\ & 1,229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,227 \\ & 1,27 \\ & 81515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,899 \\ 429 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total，all manufacturing industries | 80，792 | 31，08 | 2，27 | 1，130 | 83，070 | 32，214 | 115，284 | 87，329 | 36，730 | 124，059 |
| Constraction ．． | 57，436 | 550 | 126 | 1 | 57，56 | 551 | 58，113 | 67，14 | 609 | 67，758 |
| Gas，electricity and water ．． | 203 | 212 | 11 | 1 | 3，214 | 213 | 3，427 | 3，394 | 225 | 3，619 |
| Transport and communication Railways ．．．$\quad$ passenger transporit Road haulage Port and inland water transport Postal services and telecommunications |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,199 \\ \hline 196 \\ 789 \\ 7140 \\ 1140 \\ 540 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 226 \\ 14 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 101 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | 15 |  | 2,214 <br> $\begin{array}{l}262 \\ 782 \\ 118 \\ 140 \\ 470 \\ 575\end{array}$ |  |  | 2,306 2.30 803 120 123 123 615 6 |  |
| Distributive trades | 30，392 | 17，323 | 99 | 171 | 30 | 17，494 | 47， | 708 | 19，147 | 51，855 |
| Insurance，banking and finance | 5，850 | 922 | 11 | 4 | 5，861 | 926 | 6，787 | 5，999 | 1，000 | 6，999 |
| Protesional and scientific serrices ．． | 5，418 | ， 84 | 25 | 76 | 5，443 | 6，060 | 11，503 | 5，695 | 6，714 | 12，409 |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Entertainment，sport，betting＊$\dot{8} \dot{8} 1-883 \dot{3})$ Catering，hotels，etc． Motor repairers，distributors，garages，etc． |  | $\substack{19,817 \\ 2,343 \\ 9,795 \\ 9,715}$ | $\begin{gathered} 136 \\ 51 \\ 43 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 231 \\ 26 \\ 92 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 20,048 \\ \substack{2,39 \\ 9,787 \\ 734} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30,963 \\ & 1,682 \\ & 1,264 \\ & 4,204 \\ & 4,204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,736 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 10,739 \\ & 1078 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Public administration <br> National government service Local government service | $\begin{aligned} & 1,417 \\ & \text { 友,175 } \\ & 11,272 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 63 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,480 \\ & \text { s.148 } \\ & 11,332 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,818 \\ 1,1,13 \\ 1,205 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,288 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 1,2,51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.503 \\ \text { s.,522 } \\ 11,921 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,081 \\ 1,1,283 \\ 1,283 \end{gathered}$ | coin23,584 <br> 13,2804 <br> 1,54 |
| Ex－serrice personnel not classiffed by industry | 1，418 | 132 | － | － | 1，418 | 132 | 1，550 | 1，506 | 138 | 1，644 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over． Aged under 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,9117 \\ & 2,1,138 \\ & 7,198 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,962 \\ 1,2626 \\ 3,675 \\ \hline, y^{2} \end{gathered}$ | 二 | 三 | $\begin{gathered} 28,9113 \\ 2,1,198 \\ 7,198 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,961 \\ 13,61261 \\ 3,675 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,874 \\ & 3,974 \\ & 1,873 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30,610 \\ 2 ; 3,393 \\ 7,393 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,794 \\ & 3,771 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | （ |
| Grand Totat．．．．． | 305，159 | 99，938 | 4，728 | 1，773 | 309，887 | 101，711 | 411，5 | 36，60 | 111，668 | 448，364 |

212
Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, March 1964


[^3]Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964

| Occupation | $\underset{\substack{\text { Wholly } \\ \text { unemployed }}}{\text { a }}$ | Unfilled | Occupation | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { unemployed } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Unfiled }}^{\text {vacancies }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Women |  |  | Women-continued |  |  |
| rm workers, etc. | 431 | 258 | Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber worker | $\begin{gathered} 320 \\ 520 \\ 54 \\ 54 \end{gathered}$ | 977 299 2929 |
| Gas, coke and chemicals makers | 132 | 123 | Other workers |  |  |
| ss m | 43 | 78 | Painters and decorators | 131 | 78 |
| Pottery workers | 108 | 416 | Transport and communication workers | 1,858 | 451 |
| Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers | 98 | 108 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 308 \\ & .308 \\ & . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21153 \\ & 424 \\ & 2426 \end{aligned}$ |
| Electrical and electronic workers | 111 | 323 |  |  |  |
| Engineering and allied trades workers Machine-tool operators | 2,605 643 6, | 6,722 <br> $\substack{1028 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ | Warehouse workers, packers, etc. Packers, bottlers .. | $\begin{aligned} & 2,869 \\ & 2,690 \\ & 2,690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,496 \\ & 2,2,246 \end{aligned}$ |
| Miscellaneous engineering workers | ${ }_{\text {1,271 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,841 \\ 1,541}}^{2,2,}$ | ical m | 17,127 | 12,299 |
| Woodworkers | 70 | 153 |  | (1420 |  |
| Leather workers | 277 | ${ }^{832}$ | Tyypists ${ }^{\text {Ofice machine operaiors }}$ | ${ }^{1,3835}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,110 \\ 1,007}}^{2}$ |
| Boot and stoe makers, repairers | 173 | 530 | Shop assistants | 11,695 | 7,342 |
| Textile workers |  |  | Serrice, sport and recreation workers | 19,939 | 21,077 |
| Textile weavers | 408 | 37 | Hotels and catering: |  |  |
|  | 107 413 200 | ( 584 | $\substack{\text { Bars atarase } \\ \text { Waitresse, etc. }}$ | (i, | (178 |
| Textile examiners, menders, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 846 \end{aligned}$ | -1,151 | Others |  | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{\substack{\text { 2,922 }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1 \\ 5,405}}^{\text {c,004 }}$ | ci, 1,824 |
| Retail bespo oke tailoring workers. Wholesale heary clothing workers |  | 3, 3,81 |  | ¢ | 805 $\substack{12 \\ 215}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 675 \\ & \hline 688 \\ & \hline 68 \end{aligned}$ | come3,043 <br> 1,09 | ther workers .. |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 642 \\ \substack{249 \\ \hline 80} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Administrative, professional, techicical workers | ${ }_{\text {2, } 2285}$ |  |
| Upholstery workers, etc. .. |  |  | Draughtsmen, trace | 1774 | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 120 \\ 15,173 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco workers WWorkers in food manufature | 1,160 <br> 1,048 |  | Other admminitrative, profecsionail and $\begin{gathered}\text { workers }\end{gathered}$ iechnical | ${ }_{1,363}^{1,22}$ | 1,259 |
| Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Other orkers | ¢16,049 | ${ }^{765}$ |
| Paper and paper products workers Printing workers .. | $\begin{aligned} & 5258 \\ & \hline 266 \\ & 460 \end{aligned}$ |  | Chiscemomen, cleaneis Mill | ${ }_{4}^{4,1,85}$ | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{1,587}$ |
| Building materials workers | 61 | 29 | Grand total | 93,207 | 98,503 |

## BLYTH

NORTHUMBERLAND

## INVITATION TO INDUSTRY

- Situated on the rapidly developing North East Coast
- Excellent port facilities
- Industrial Development Certificates readily available
- Grants obtainable for buildings, machinery and training
- Sites or factories available NOW for sale or lease
- Ample supplies of labour
- Housing for key workers
- A pleasant place to live and work

For further information, apply TOWN CLERK, BLYTH, NORTHUMBERLAND

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges


The eigures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not
comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the
 question. Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacances numbers of tacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled
at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total
numbers of unfiled vacancies numbers of unfiled vacancies. Nevertheless, cempesent the total
figures for the various dates provides some indication of the ofhange
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 in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the
numbers of vacancies remaining unfiled at 8 th April 1964 . A numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th Aprill 1964. A
revional analysio of the toal placins and vacancies remaining
unfiled is given at the end of the table.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964
Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March



 necesarary

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

| Division of theNational Coal loard |  | Increase ( + ) or decrease ( $(-)$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4 weeks ended 22 nd Feb. 1964 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { weeks ended } \\ & 30 \text { th Mar. } 1963 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 29,200 \\ & \hline 1,400 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \hline & 200 \\ \hline & 600 \\ \hline & 100 \\ \hline & 300 \\ \hline & 200 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| England and Wales | 457,000 | - 2,100 | - 23,100 |
| Scoltand .. | 53,70 | 400 | - 4,700 |
| Great Brition | 510,700 | 2,500 | - 27,800 |

The following figures of recruitment, wast
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 Hational chowed a net decreases: of 2,70 , compared one with aliliery bet decreass
thus
of 1,700 during the four weeks of the previous moth For absence separate weeks of the previous month
For absence, separate figures are compiled in respect of voluntary
absence, for which no satisactory reason is given, nd involuntary
absence due mainl to sickness The figure in the table beow
represent the mumbers of absence due mainly to sickness. The figures in the table below
represent the mumbers 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal-face workers: Involuntary | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7. } \\ 10.52 \\ \hline 0.68\end{array}$ | - $\begin{gathered}7.26 \\ 10.32\end{gathered}$ | 7.69 10.25 |
| All workers: Iolutary Involuntary | (1. $\begin{gathered}5080 \\ 118\end{gathered}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5. } \\ 10.98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}5.87 \\ 11 \cdot 17\end{array}$ |

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 $98 \cdot 45$ cwt. in March 1963 . The
output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 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.
rotessional and scientific services



| Industry group | Placins during four weeks |  |  |  |  | Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th April 1964 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men end } \\ \text { ovend } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Byys } \\ & \text { Bnd } \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Wosen } \\ \text { onver } \\ \text { ove } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { ond } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { und } \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Girls } \\ & \text { und } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| Agricultur, forestry, fishing .. | 982 | 818 | 825 | 94 | 2,719 | 1,495 | 2,107 | 352 | 369 | 4,323 |
| Mining and gararring : | ${ }_{300}^{499}$ | $\stackrel{639}{590}$ | ${ }_{12}^{17}$ | ${ }_{3}^{18}$ | 1.173 | 3, ${ }_{\text {3,648 }}$ | (1,109 | ${ }_{32}^{53}$ | ${ }_{12}^{23}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,330}$ |
| 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 | 1,54 | 519 | 1,528 | 1,021 | ,612 |
| Metal manufacture | 2,354 | 644 | 347 | 195 | 3,540 | 2,88 | 1,138 | 637 | 488 | 5,152 |
| Engineering and delectical I godse <br> Engineoring, including <br> scientific | 7,039 | 3,127 | 3,059 | 1,805 | 15,030 | 15,58 | 4,725 | 8,960 | 3,513 | 32,782 |
| ments, etc Electrical goods and machinery | ¢, | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,248}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,823 \\ 1,85}}$ | 1.068 |  | -10,620 <br> 4,964 | $\underbrace{\text { c, }}_{\substack{3,581 \\ 1,14}}$ | 3, ${ }_{5}^{3,548}$ | 1,593 |  |
| Slipbuilding and marine engineering .. | 2,886 | 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 elsewhers specified .. | 2,438 | 1,484 | 1,319 | 706 | 5,947 | 3,726 | 2,415 | 3,220 | 2,301 | 11,662 |
|  | 1,536 | 726 | 1,173 | 1,754 | 5,189 | 1,543 | 1,401 | 4,905 | 4,832 | 12,681 |
| (spinning and weaving Woollen and worsted | ${ }_{30}^{482}$ | 158 <br> 145 | 313 <br> 217 <br> 1 | ${ }_{295}^{230}$ | ${ }^{1,1883}$ | ${ }_{211}^{47}$ | 297 406 | (1,571 | ${ }_{1}^{1,037}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,8,86 \\ \\ \text { 2, }}}$ |
| 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, tumiture, etc. . | 1,304 | 1,460 | 335 | 242 | 3,341 | 1,833 | 1,339 | 775 | 574 | 521 |
| Paper, printing and publishing Paper, carcboard and paper goods Printing and publishing | $\begin{aligned} & 889 \\ & 295 \\ & 295 \end{aligned}$ | 580 $\left.\begin{aligned} & 551 \\ & 329 \\ & 32\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{601 \\ 345 \\ 255} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,1645 \\ 685 \\ 699 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,087 \\ 512 \\ 512 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 981 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 621 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,617 \\ & 1,052 \\ & \hline, 562 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,022 \\ & 1,022 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 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 | 28 |
| Gas, lectricicty and water | ${ }^{41}$ | 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 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 240 | 128 | 354 | 547 | 1,269 | 1,248 | 715 | 998 | 1,393 | 4,354 |
| Protesional and scientific services | 731 | 206 | 1,860 | 641 | 3,438 | 6,326 | 1,282 | 20,107 | 1,866 | 29,581 |
| Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. | $\begin{gathered} 7,1199 \\ 3,856 \\ \hline, 296 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.978 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 140 \\ 4146 \\ 286 \end{array} \\ & \hline 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,547 \\ & 7,227 \\ & 759 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,386 \\ \hline 955 \\ 525 \\ 525 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,997 \\ & 1,117 \\ & 1,964 \\ & 1,862 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,422 \\ & \hline, 421 \\ & \hline, 486 \\ & \hline 289 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,003 \\ \begin{array}{c} 267 \\ 699 \\ 335 \end{array} \\ \hline 35 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,497 \\ 13,42 \\ 1,461 \\ 1,641 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,229 \\ & \hline, 2285 \\ & 1,2,214 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,391 \\ & 1,978 \\ & \text { 18,701 } \\ & 3,479 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pub administration <br> National government service Local government service . | $\begin{aligned} & 3,361 \\ & 2,3641 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 108 \\ & 168 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,159 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & \substack{106 \\ 75} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,941 \\ & 2,998 \\ & 2,948 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 649 \\ & 245 \\ & 445 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,764 \\ & 1,731 \\ & 1,034 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 604 \\ & \\ & \hline 359 \\ & 2545 \end{aligned}$ | $9,431,9664,546$ |
| Grand total | 72,550 | 25,966 | 33,431 | 26,066 | 158,013 | 108,306 | 42,107 | 104,101 | 52,948 | 307,462 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{18 \\ \text { overd }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { und } \\ 180 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { overd } \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{18 \text { and } \\ \text { ovor }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { und } \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \substack{18 \text { oned } \\ \text { ovor }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western <br> Scotland. <br> Wales |  |  | 10,619 <br> 3,483 <br> 1,966 <br> $3,3,77$ <br> 2,781 <br> 4,646 <br> 3,353 <br> 1,450 <br> 1,45 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 34,248 \\ 15,404 \\ 6,641 \\ 14,279 \\ 8,982 \\ 12,963 \\ 2,533 \\ 5,936 \\ 3,115 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Great Britain .. .. | 72,550 | 25,966 | 33,431 | 26,066 | 158,013 | 108,306 | 42,107 | 104,101 | 52,948 | 307,462 |

Mintstry of Labour Gazette May 1964
Employment Overseas
The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilititaion
Units of the Mivistry Units or the Ministry of Labour and at rehabiilitation centres
operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the
four weeks ended 23rd

 | Men | Women |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 909 | 99 |  |
| 1,611 | 185 |  |
| 776 | 74 |  |
| 180 | 22 |  |

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

## Disabled Persons

(Employment)Acts, 1944\&1958
 The number of diabled nemer



| - | Males | Females | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suitable for ordinary employment .. | 43,140 | 6,585 | 49,725 |
| Severcly disabled persons classifed as unlikely to obain employm under special conditions'. | 531 | 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 employment during the four weeks ended 8th April 1964 was
5,979 , includuing 4,862 men, 907 women and 210 young persons. In ddition there evere 99 placings of registered disabled persons in
siltered employment.
$\bullet$ These persons are excludded from the statisicics of unemployed persons on the
registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on papes 209 to 213 .

Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1964



 las quare





 Cemany and hie Union of Sopiet
Nootheren umbers of propopleded vesess. begun in Girat Britian and Stamere se.s.



## 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

AUSTRALIA
The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate
that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary 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 t,380, 100 in Noverember, compared ovith
$3,357,000$ in the previous month and $3,257,700$ in November 1962 . $3,357,000$ in the previous month and $3,257,700$ in November 1962 .
The number of persons receivin unemployment benefit in March
is estimbted at 21,955 , compared with 24,226 in February is estimated at 21,955 ,
36,269 in March 1963 .

BELGIUM
The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unem-
ployed during February was 33,476 , compared with 36,532 in the ployed during February was 43,46 , compared with 36,32 in the
previous month 49,87 in Fobruary 1933 . The average daily
number of partially 4 nemployed 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 at the end of February the number of members of approved
insurance societies who were unemployed was about 46,30 or
is insurance societies who were unemployed was ared with 5.7 per
5. per cent. of the total umber insured, compared
cent. at the end of January. The comparable figure at the end of cent. at the end of January. The
February 1963 was $9 \cdot 5$ per cent.

FRANCE
Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered
as applicants for employment $\begin{aligned} & \text { ta the beginning of April was } \\ & 120,210 \text {, of whom } \\ & 27,173 \text { were wholly unemployed persons in }\end{aligned}$ as applicants for employment at the beginning of April was
120,210 of whom 27,173 were wholly unempoye person in
reciept of assisitance. The corresponding figures were 130,181 and receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 1 130,181 and
27,964 at the beginning of the revivius month and 177,522 and
24,463 at the beginning of April 1963 .

GERMANY
GERMANY
In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number
nnemployed at the end of March was 212,436 , unempoyed at the end of March was 212,436 , compared with
288,243 at the end of the previous month and 200,352 at the end of
March 1963. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding March 1963 . In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding
figures at the same dates were 14,752 , 16,447 and 11,971 .

The number of unish REPUBLIC The number of unemployed persons on the live register
Employment Exchanges at 18th April was 55,134, compare
with 88,572 at 21 st March and 58,849 at 20 th 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 was 31,962 , this figure included 3,216 persons employed on relief
work as well as those in receept of unemployment benefit. At
At the end of February the respective figures were 39,353 and 3,8
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 , an estimate of the total labour force in April 1963 as 938,900 ,
comparad with 977,40 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
and 909 in January 1963 . and 909 in January 196

SOUTH AFRICA
Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show
the index of employment in November an $120 \cdot 3(1953-54=100)$ co mpared of with 119.5 in the previous month and $116 \cdot 0$ in November
come. The number of 1962. Txe number of persons registered at Government Employ-
ment ment 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
hat at the middle of March the total number of persons registered hat anemployed was 25,842 , compared wimber of persons registered in February and 32,488 in March 1963. Members of approved for March numbered 211,95 or 1.5 per cent. of all members,
compared with 1.6 per cent. in the previous month and 1.9 per compared with 1.6 p
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 March entoy were whition (exclusive of apprentices) according
of the employed population
to the census to the census of 1950 , compared with 303 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the
end of the ervevious 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
mployment as wage or salary earners in the United States of employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of
America including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than
Agricuture agriculture and domestic service was approximately $56,949,000$ in
February compared with $56,866,000$ (revised figure) in January February, compared with $56,866,000$ (revised figure) in January
and $55,34,000$ in February 1933 .The number of production
workers in manufacturing industries in February was $12,522,000$, workers in manufacturing industries in February was $12,522,000$,
compared with 12,482, ,oo( revised figure) in January and $12,276,000$
in February 1963. They also estimate that the total number of in February 1963 . They also estimate that the total number of
unemployed persons the midde of Febuary was about 4.524,000
or 6.2 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with unemper per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with
or 6.2 per
$4,565,000$ or 6.4 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and $4,565,000$ or 6.4 per cent. at the middle of the previous month
$4,918,000$ 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 relaing to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained in
official publications received since last month's issue of this

| Country |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthich } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { indicich } \\ & \text { fiveren } \\ & \text { given } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Items }}$ coverca** | ${ }_{\text {Index }}^{\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { figur }}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Year }}^{\text {Yefore }}$ ber |
| Europan coun | 1953 | Feb. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 117.98 | - $\begin{aligned} & -0.13 \\ & -0.4\end{aligned}$ | +3:4 |
| Denmark | 1957 | Jan. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \\ \text { Food } \\ \text { Foms }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{125}^{122} 4$ | $\stackrel{+1}{+1.0 \dagger}+$ | ${ }_{+2}^{+2.0}$ |
| Finland | 1957 | Dec. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{124}^{124}$ | Nil | +6 +7 |
| Francef. | 1962\# | Feb. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{107} 107$ | -Nil <br> Nil | $\stackrel{+}{+4.3}$ |
| Germany (Fed- | 1958 | Mar. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 1114:4 | +0.2 | ${ }_{-0.5}^{+1.5}$ |
| Italy (large towns) | 19618 | Jan. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | $116 \cdot 8$ $116: 2$ | +1.2 +0.1 | 8.3 |
| Netherlands | 1999-60 | Feb. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 110 113 | ${ }^{+1}$ | +3 <br> +2 |
| Norway | 1959 | Jan. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{115}^{115}$ | ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{+2.4}$ | ${ }_{+4}^{+3.7}$ |
| Portugal (Lisbon) | 1948-49 | Feb. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | (121.3 | +0.9 +1.7 | +2.0 +4.8 |
| Spain | 1958 | Dec. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 130 $131: 8$ | +0 | 8 |
| Sweden | 1949 | Jan. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{210}^{178}$ | ${ }_{\text {Nil }}^{\text {Nil }}$ | ${ }_{+11}^{+5}$ |
| Switrerland | 1939 | Mar. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Allitems } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{205} 5$ | +0.1 | $\begin{array}{r}+6.4 \\ +3.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Other countries Canada | 1949 | Feb. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{131}^{134} 5$ | ${ }_{-0.1}^{+0.3}$ | ${ }_{9}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Ceylon } \\ \text { (Colombo) }}}{ }$ | 1952 | Dec. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 110:30 | +0.83 | +3.9 |
| India (all-India) | 1949 | Jan. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 140 140 | Nil | +10 |
| Israel | 1959 | Dec. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 128.7 | Nil | ${ }_{-0.4}^{+5.7}$ |
| Japan | 1960 | Nov. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Allitems } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 121.8 124.1 | -0.8 | +8.5 $\begin{aligned} & +8.3 \\ & +10.3\end{aligned}$ |
| South Africa (9 urban areas) | 1958 | Nov. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} A_{\text {All items }}^{\text {Food }} \end{array}\right.$ | 107.0 104 | -0.2 | ${ }_{-0.1}^{+1.2}$ |
| United States | 1957-59 | Feb. 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 107.6 1060 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Nil }}$ | +1.5 +1.0 |

*The items of expenditiure on which the "all items" figures are based are fooc,
clothing, hous-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items. The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter
TRevised series see paze 166 of last month's issue of this $G$ art $\ddagger$ Revised series (see page 166 of last month's issue of this G azzriti).
$\$$ New base ( $1961=100$ ) replacing previous index based on $1938=1$.


Detailed figures for process groups are eqiven below for Aprit
1964. The fifures under the heading araciories Act" are based
 Statistiss collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate " published by
H.M.
fitatiorevy figures are $p$
Factories Aet


## Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britian reported during
Aprii 1964 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. Aprili 11064 under the Fat.


## Accidents in Coal Mining

| Nature of acisident | Number of persons 13 weeks ende |  |  | Number of personsseriously injured during 13 weeks end |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 280. } \\ \text { 280 } \\ \hline 1965 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \mathrm{sin} \\ \text { Mat } \\ \hline 1944 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | (ex |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{17} \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \overline{30} \\ 22 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{21}^{\overline{25}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1128 \\ & 1128 \\ & 87 \\ & \hline 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,24 \\ & y_{102}^{24} \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ | 123 <br> 106 <br> 74 |
| Toal | ${ }^{44}$ | 59 | 52 | ${ }^{334}$ | 299 | ${ }^{303}$ |
| Surfee: | 11 | 11 | 7 | 50 | ${ }^{34}$ | ${ }^{31}$ |
| Totad undersound | s5 | 70 | ${ }^{9}$ | 3 | ${ }^{33}$ |  |

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 accidents notififed to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate
of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st Junaury
31st March 1964 inclusive (a) according to the Divis Ist March 1964 incluouve (a) according to the Dive Divisy of the
Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. The


 Mater







Thit followings definfitions, elce, should be noteded in comection
(1) A notifiable ace
 full wages at the work at which
80 (1) of the Factories Act 1961.)
(2) An accident is notifiable in accordance with the above section
only if if occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place 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 in sections 175 and 176 . Accidents occurring in parts of fact
not subject to the Act, e.g, certain offices, are not notifable.
not subject to the Act, e.g., certain oflices, (1) abject to the conditions in (1) and (2) all accidents to persons employed ane notifiable whatever the employment or
industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his
employer is the occupier of the factory industrial status of the injured perso
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 | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Fatal } \\ \text { acidents }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { acidents }}}^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northern <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (Leeds) <br> Midlands (Birmincold) <br> Midlands (Nottingham) <br> Eastern and Southern. <br> London (North) <br> South Western. <br> Wales Werth <br> North Western (Manchester). Scotland .. | 15 17 16 16 10 10 13 11 |  |
| Totals | 155 | 61,97 |

Ministry of Labour Gazette May
Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, First Quarter 1964, by Proces


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:-

| Date | All industries and services |  |  | Manufacturing industries only |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weekly } \\ \text { rates } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Normal } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \end{array}$ | Hourly | Weekly rates | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Normal } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \end{array}$ | Hourly rates |
| 1964Mar. | 138.6 | $94 \cdot 8$ | $146 \cdot 2$ | $136 \cdot 5$ | 95.0 | $143 \cdot 8$ |

Index of weekly rates of wages
The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average move-
ment from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates ment from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates
of wages in the princinal industries and services in the United
Kingom Kingges in the principal industries and services in the United
Kind The come the tepresentative industries and servicuanary for which taken as change
100 The 100. The representative industries and services for which change
in rates of wages are taken intro account and the method of calcula
tion were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETT tion were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTR
for February 197 . The index is based on the reconnised rates of
wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisafor February 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of
wages fixed by voiuntary collective agreements between orgaisa-
tions of employers and workpoopple, arbitration awards or wages wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisa-
tions of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages
regulation orders The percentage incease in the various indus
tries are combined in accordance witr the relative importance o
 the industries, as measured by the total wages bills in 1955, details
of the weights for the industry grous being given on page 56 of
the isue of this GARETTE for Febraury 1995 . The index does not
refiect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations
working hours, or the carnings of pieceorkers and othe
payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the payment-by-results workers due to
introduction of new machinery, etc.
Weekly Rates of Wages
I.-All Industries and Services
II.-Manufacturing Industries only

| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers | Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 8 \\ & 110: 8 \\ & 113 \\ & 110.8 \\ & 110: 7 \\ & 124: 6 \\ & 125: 6 \\ & 133: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $104 \cdot 9$ 110.1 113.6 $116: 5$ $112: 1$ $123: 9$ $137: 4$ $13: 0$ | $103 \cdot 9$ $103: 6$ $113: 6$ $115: 4$ 120.0 124.3 $133: 6$ 13.6 | 104.9 <br> 110.6 <br> 114.5 <br> 117.3 <br> 12.7 <br> 124.5 <br> $138: 1$ <br> 138 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 132.8 <br> 13. <br> 13.0 <br> 13.1 <br> 13.4 <br> 13.4 <br> 13.5 <br> 13.7 <br> 13.7 <br> 13.7 <br> 137.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 January. $\substack{\text { ferbarary } \\ \text { Aprat } \\ \text { Apri }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \cdot 3 \\ & 1377 \\ & 1375 \\ & 138 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139 \cdot 6 \\ & 139.7 \\ & 190: 1 \\ & 140: 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144 \cdot 5 \\ & 1445 \\ & 145 \\ & 145 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline 18: 2 \\ & 188: 6 \\ & 199:-6 \end{aligned}$ | $1964 \begin{aligned} & \text { January } . . \\ & \text { February } \\ & \text { March } \\ & \text { April .. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \cdot 3 \\ & 135 \\ & 135 \cdot 5 \\ & 135 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1388: 4 \\ 138: 9 \\ 139: 9 \\ 139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142.6 \\ & 142 \\ & 143 \\ & 143.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 136 \cdot 3.3 \\ & 137 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 137 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |

III.-Industry Groups (all workers)

| Date | Agricultury, aro restry and fishing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mining } \\ \text { quarrying } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hood, } \\ \text { dirik and } \\ \text { tobacco } \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Ald }}^{\substack{\text { All metala } \\ \text { combined }}}$ | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Leathor } \\ & \text { goods } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cothing } \\ & \text { fontwear } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bricks, } \\ \text { potass, } \\ \text { comens, } \\ \text { cemet, etc. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1959 \\ & \hline 1960 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 1963 \\ & 1963 \end{aligned} \text { Monthly }_{\text {averages }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 120 \\ & 127 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1118 \\ & 116 \\ & 126 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1119 \\ & \text { 123 } \\ & 128 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1115 \\ & 1115 \\ & 1134 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 117 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1112 \\ & 1124 \\ & 124 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1181 \\ & 1212 \\ & 126 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 1123 \\ & 124 \\ & 132 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 120 \\ & 1126 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1188 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 1138 \\ & 138 \\ & 142 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \\ & 137 \\ & 1137 \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | 137 137 138 1139 139 139 1190 140 | $\begin{aligned} & 128 \\ & 128 \\ & 132 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \\ & 1190 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1127 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 128 \\ & 128 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 131 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 134 \\ & 135 \\ & 1135 \\ & 1135 \\ & 135 \\ & 1144 \\ & 141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 139 \\ & 139 \\ & 139 \\ & 1190 \\ & 140 \\ & 140 \\ & 140 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1964 JanuaryFebruary <br> March <br> April | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \\ & 1143 \\ & 143 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 141 \\ & 142 \\ & 142 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 134 \\ & 135 \\ & \hline 135 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \\ & \text { 135 } \\ & 135 \\ & \hline 135 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 133 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142 \\ & 142 \\ & 143 \\ & \hline 143 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 140 \\ & 143 \\ & 147 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Date | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { fumpiture, } \\ & \text { eit. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Paper, } \\ \text { prifing } \\ \text { pubisishing } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { fanduring } \\ \text { findustries } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {stration }}^{\substack{\text { Con- }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { eleasitity } \\ \text { enct } \\ \text { and water } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transport } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { munimation } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dibisive } \\ \text { tribudes } \\ \text { thaces } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { cellaniseous } \\ \text { servicices } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}1959 \\ 1960 \\ 19620 \\ 1963\end{array}\right]^{\text {Monthly }}$ averages | $\begin{aligned} & 1122 \\ & 1226 \\ & 1124 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1128 \\ & 1262 \\ & 1133 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1115 \\ & 1120 \\ & 1138 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1220 \\ & 1225 \\ & 123 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1115 \\ & 1125 \\ & 125 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1115 \\ & 1125 \\ & 1129 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1172 \\ & 128 \\ & 128 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1112 \\ & 123 \\ & 1123 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1118 \\ & .1125 \\ & 1132 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \\ & 138 \\ & 139 \\ & 139 \\ & 138 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 | $\begin{aligned} & 1136 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | 137 137 137 1137 1137 137 142 142 | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 132 \\ & 132 \\ & 132 \\ & 134 \\ & 134 \\ & 134 \\ & 134 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \\ & 135 \\ & 135 \\ & 135 \\ & 1135 \\ & 1135 \\ & \hline 135 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 139 \\ & 1139 \\ & 139 \\ & 139 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | 138 1139 140 140 140 143 143 144 144 145 | 133 133 1137 113 113 113 119 141 |
| 1964 JanuaryFebruary <br> March <br> April | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 111 \\ & 114 \\ & 143 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 141 \\ & 141 \\ & 141 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \\ & 138 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1122 \\ & 1124 \\ & 144 \\ & \hline 149 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1136 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 130 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1139 \\ & 139 \\ & 140 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \\ & 145 \\ & 1445 \\ & \hline 147 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 141 \\ & 141 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ |

Mintstry of Labour Gazette May 1964
at the base date. The method of calculation was described in
more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETE for More detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAAZETIE for
September 1977 and details of the weights for the industry groups
were given The index of normal weekly hours measures, for ten stron
representative industries and services, the average movement frer 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups
month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work
were
were month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work
compared with the level at 3 1st January 1956 taken as 100 . The weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance

## Normal Weekly Hours

| V.-All Industries and Services |  |  |  |  | V.-Manufacturing Industries only |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers | Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 999 \\ & 99: 6 \\ & 99.5 \\ & 9.3 \\ & 955 \\ & 955 \\ & 95: 1 \\ & 95: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100.0 \\ 99.7 \\ 99.7 \\ 95: 2 \\ 95: 9 \\ 94.8 \end{gathered}$ | 10.0 <br> 100.0 <br> 99.9 <br> 99.7 <br> 95.5 <br> $95: 4$ <br> 94.9 <br> 9.9 | 100.0 100:0 99.8 97.5 95.4 $95: 1$ 95.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 95.1 \\ & 995.1 \\ & 955.1 \\ & 955.1 \\ & 955.1 \\ & 955 \\ & 99.0 \\ & 94: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | o. 95.1 | $95 \cdot 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ 950 95.0 $94: 9$ 94.9 |  | $95 \cdot 2$ $95: 2$ $95=2$ $95=2$ $95: 2$ gs: $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ | 94.8 $94: 8$ 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.7 94.7 94.7 94 |  | $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 0$ 950 $95: 0$ 95.0 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1964 \text { January } \begin{array}{c} \text { Ieraryy } \\ \text { Aparal } \\ \text { April } \end{array}: \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \\ & 949: 8 \\ & 94 \cdot-8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 9 \\ & 9499 \\ & 94 \cdot 9 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 94.8 \\ & 944.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 9 \cdot 8: 8 \\ & 949: 8 \\ & 94: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} 95.1 \\ \text { as. } \\ \text { as. } \\ \hline 55: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94.7 .7 \\ & 94.7 \\ & 94.7 \\ & \hline 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 8: 84: 8 \\ & 949: 8 \\ & 94 \cdot-7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 0 \\ & 95500 \\ & 955: 0 \\ & 94 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |

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

| VI.-All Industries and Services |  |  |  |  | VII.-Manufacturing Industries only |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Men | Women | Juvenites | All workers | Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1956 195 1958 1960 196 1960 1962 1963 |  | 103.9 $103: 6$ 10.7 11.7 12.7 120.7 1306 141.0 14.0 | 104.9 110.7 $11: 7$ $11: 7$ $125: 9$ $135: 7$ $145: 6$ $145: 6$ 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $136 \cdot 5$ 1367 137.3 137.4 137.7 138.0 138.0 $138: 3$ $141 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 144.7 \\ & 1450 \\ & \text { 145: } \\ & 146 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14770 \\ & 1477 \\ & 147: 6 \\ & 148: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $152 \cdot 5$ $152: 8$ 153 $154: 0$ 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline 145: 7 \\ & 146: 2 \\ & 146 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 142: } \\ & \hline 142: 5 \\ & 142: 7 \\ & 143: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1466 \cdot 1 \\ & 146 \cdot 4 \\ & 14967 \\ & 147: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $143: 4$ 133: 133: 144 14 |

## General

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
anuary $1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month. Figures
or months prior to March 1963 were given in previous issues of for months prio
this Gazertie.
Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current Gegures. 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 ( 30 th June $1947=1040$ to to give a meacsure on a broad basis series 30 th 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 GAZFTIE for headed " Gener
January 1960.
If comparisons are made between one group and another in
Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particula
Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular
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 regulathe provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regua-
tion orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the
indices for individual industries.
 Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as
distint 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 1955 to October 1963 were given in an article on pages 42 to 49 of
the February issue of this GAZTTE. The average increase in actual
weekly earnings (all workers) between A pril weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1963
in the industies and services covered by the half-yarly enquiries
was 41.3 per cent in the industries and services covered by the hall-yearly enquiries
was 4.3 .3 per cont. as compared with an average incresse of 2 .. 9 per
cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in was 4.3 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 26.9 per
cent.during the same epriod in the level of weekly rates of wages in
the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly
earnings was 4.1 . per cent. as compared with an average increast of
33.8 per cent. in hourry rates of wages. For manufacturing industries



## AVAILABLE END-JUNE <br> STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 9 JUNE 1964

Price 15s. By post 15s. 8 d .

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements during April
On 1oth April the National Joint Industrial Council for the
Corn Trade agreed to an increase of 10s. r week for men from 20th April, modifified by a regrading of areas which resulted in some
worrers receiving an incraese of 13s. and others 8 . At a meeting of
the Joint Industrial Councif to the Re oil the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade on 15 th April
agreement was reached for increases of 10 s a a week for men and 8s. for women, effective from 4th May. A similar agreement was
also reached by the oint Committee for the Multite Retail Meat
Trade in England and Wales. The National Joint Industrial also reached by the Joint Committee for the Multiple Retail Meat
Trade in Enylan and Wales. The National Joint Industrial
Council for the Wire and Wire Rope Industries also agreed to Council lor the Wire and Wire Rope Industries also agreed to
increases from 4th May of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for
women.
Under the half-yearly review of wages for government industrial
workers, engineering " $E$ E" rated) and dock yard (") " workers, engineering " "E" rated) and dockyard ("D" rated
workers,
miscellanoouse enganed in explosive manuacture (" M " rated) workers received and
 with the final stage of the revised wages structure under which On 21st April the N
Authorities concluded a long-term agreemential Council for River increases of 2 d
 or 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 7. 6 . to 10s. 9 d a a week according to occupation and district, effectiviv from
4 th May), laundry (increase of 2 2d. an hour for adult workers tht May), laundry (increase of 2 th. an hour for adult worker,
effective from 1 th May a nd brush and broom manufacturin enecreaeses of from 2
from 24th A Aril).
A number of cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments were notified
during the month, including those affecting coke and iron and steel manufacture
galvanising.
The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-
living stiding-scale adiustments notififed during the month have
oper operative datesecale from 1sjustments notertified during the month have 193 to 1 ts 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 $1 \frac{\text { h hours. }}{}$. IIncreases for approximately 300,000 workers amounting to
E97,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column).

Changes coming into operation during Apri
Details have already been given of the settlements affecting the
corn trade, government industrial workers and brush and broom nanufacture.
Two of the major changes during April represent the first stages
of three-year agreements. In tobaccoo manufacture men received
 6s. 6 d . and 9 s . for men and 6s. 6 d . and 7s. sd . 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 funniture normal weekly hours from 42 tr 40 in April 1965 . In the furniture
manuacturing industry an increse of 3d an hour wa agred. with
further increases of the same amount from June 1965 and June 1966 , manuacturing industry an increase of 3a. an hour was agreed, with
further increases of the same amount from June 1956 and J unen 1966 ,
coupled with a reduction of normal weekly hours from 42 to 40 by 1964 and June 1965 esult of settlemements and statutory wages regulation orders made at
 womenen, wool textiles in Yorkshire (increases of 122. Cd. to 14s. 4 d .
a week for men and 10 . to 1 (1). 4d. for women), retail multiple
grocery and provisions trade (increase of 12s. a week for managers
and manageresses; other occupations 10 s. for men and 9 s. for
 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 carpet manuract
manuacaturing.
Estimates of th
Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during
April show that $1,214,000$ workers received increases of $£ 475,000$ in
Ahei basic full Aprir bhasic fuall-time rates of wages and 104,000 had their norma
theekly hours of work reduced by an average of 1 hour of the tot
 ncrease of $\pm 475,000$ about E339,000 resulted from arrangenent
made by jiint industrial oouccils, or simila bodies estalished by
voluntary agreements, $£ 90,000$ from direct negotiation between voluntary agreements, $£ 90,000$ from direct negotiation betwee
mployers' organisations and trade unions, $£ 30,000$ from statutory mployers' organisations and trate unions, 430,000 from statutory
wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost-of-living
sliding-scale adjustments. liding-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 rat of wages and the aggregate amounts of such increases and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate mounts of such reduction

| Industry group | Basic full-timeweekly rates of wages |  | Normal weekly |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Estimated amoun of inncrase ${ }^{*}$ |  |  |
| ture, |  |  | 83,500 | 83,700 |
| Mining and quarry ${ }^{\text {ang }}$ | 15,500 <br> 127,000 |  | 28,500 | 59,000 |
| Chemicals and alied industries | 595,500 | 8,900 |  |  |
| Engineering and elecerrical goods Shipuiding and marine |  |  |  |  |
| Selinesing | ¢ 6 C5,000 | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{40,000}$ | 25,000 |  |
| Metal soods not elisewhere |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Textiles }}^{\text {sped }}$ | 17,500 273,000 | 13,200 129,700 |  | 3,4,600 |
| Leather, leather zoods and fur | 146,500 | 88,100 |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 99,500 | 99,500 |
| er printina and pubisising |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,315,5000 | 16688800 | 207,500 | 138,300 |
|  |  | 170:800 | 1,500 | 4,500 |
| fictive admades | 337,000 | 140,700 |  |  |
| Trofesional services. | 368,500 247,000 | 113,500 <br> 109500 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 4,464 | 1,567, | 457,000 | 425,60 | Included in the above table are about 445,000 workers who had

oth wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. n addition about 2,000 workers had a net decrease of $£ 200$. In the corresponding months of 1963 , about $4,006,000$ workers had veekly rates of wages and anproximately $14,0,00$ workers had an
gregate reduction of about 18,000 hours in their normal weekly aggregate reduc
hours of work.

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 "TMME RATES or
WAGES AND Hours or Work, IST APRIL 1963," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (see aistrict } \\ & \text { (sete at at } \\ & \text { begining ot of } \\ & \text { table) } \end{aligned}$ | Date from <br> chich <br> chane <br> forec <br> efiect | Clases of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{\text { Len }}_{\substack{\text { Limestyne } \\ \text { quarring }}}$ | West $_{\substack{\text { (10) } \\ \text { (10) }}}^{\text {a }}$ | 27 Apr. | Male workers |  to 1.5 .6 .633 .2. for for boys under 18 . |
| Iron-ore mining | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cumberland } \\ & \text { (14) } \end{aligned}$ | 27 Apr. | Male workers |  |
| Ironstone mining and quarrying | North Lincolnshire | 5 Apr. | Male workers |  <br>  |
| Iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying | Midand area | 5 Apr. | Male workers |  <br>  |

[^4]Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during April-continued

| Industry |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date firom } \\ & \text { ching } \\ & \text { change } \\ & \text { taffecter } \\ & \text { ent } \end{aligned}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corn trate | $\underset{(15)}{\text { Great Britain }}$ | 20 Apr. | Mill and other manual workers except transport workers |  |
|  | Great Britian | 20 Apr. | Transport workers |  |
| Brewing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Burton-on-Trent } \\ (29) \end{gathered}$ |  | All workers |  |
| Aerated waters | $\underset{(34)}{\text { Scotland }}$ | 6 Apr. | All workers |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Tobacco }}^{\text {manufacture }}$ | United Kingdom. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Begining } \\ \text { of firs } \\ \text { fol pay } \\ \text { weap.in } \\ \text { Apr. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increases of 8 s . a week for men 21 and over, of 7 s. for women 18 and over, and or proportional amounts for younger workers; rates for scale I factories abobished. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over 220s. a week, women 18 and over 1575. 9d.f |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Explosives } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { Begining } \\ \text { oin peak } \\ \text { weonn } \\ \text { taing } \\ \text { TApr. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Skilled maintenance mechanics | Implementation of the third and final stage of the revised wages structure; further increase§ of 5 s . a week London 260s., Provinces 251 s . |
| Coke, pig iron, manufacture | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Certain } \begin{array}{c} \text { districts } \\ \text { io England and } \\ \text { Wares and artain } \\ \text { works in Scot- } \\ \text { land (44) (45) } \end{array} \text { (44) } \end{aligned}$ | 5 Apr. | All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Iron and steel } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ |  | 26 Apr. |  | Cost-ofliving bonus payment increasedf by 0.93 d . a hift $(105.8$. 8 fd . to <br>  those under 18 . |
|  |  | 6 Apr. | $\mathrm{W}^{\text {Workers }}$ shmeet rolinployed at at steel |  <br>  |
|  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Pay period } \\ \text { bebrining } \\ \text { 27 A A pr. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Workers employed at iron puddling for sheet mills |  <br>  <br>  |
|  | South Wales and Mononound $(45)$ <br> England and Wales | 5 Apr. | Workers employed at steel |  for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18 . |
| Galvanising |  | 6 Apr. | Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet engaged in the process of annealing All workers |  <br>  |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Batafure }}}_{\text {Babuin }}$ | England and Wales | $\begin{gathered} \text { Third pay pay } \\ \text { dapip } \\ \text { Apr. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Increasesf of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men-higher skilled 225s. Sd. a week, lesse skiled 211 s. 7d., labourers 201 s s.; women 18 and over 165 s . 9 d . |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Government } \\ & \text { industrial } \\ & \text { establishments } \end{aligned}$ | Great Britain <br> (242-243) <br> Northern Ireland. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Pay week } \\ \text { contaninig } \\ \text { citar. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\mathrm{W}_{\text {Workers paid on an engineering }}^{\text {basis }}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay week } \\ \text { contanaing } \\ 1 \text { Apr. } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{W}_{\substack{\text { Workers paid on } \\ \text { bais an engineering }}}^{\text {dem }}$ |  |

*These increases were agreed in April 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that from 29 th June 1964 normal weekly hours will
be reduced from 42 to 44 .





\#\# Agreements of the Scotish Manuractured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Baard.
$\$ \mathrm{~S}$ Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers'

| Industry |  |  | Classe of workers | Particulars of chang |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Arificial } \\ \text { menifucure } \end{gathered}$ |  | 20 Apr . | Male workes |  <br>  |
|  | United Kinistom. |  | All |  |
| mantery | ${ }_{\text {Great frition }}^{\text {crin }}$ | 27 Apr . | All workers |  |
|  |  | 6 Apr. | All |  |
|  | Yorkstiric |  | All |  |
| Wool textie |  |  | Workers employed in woollen and wor weaving |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Wales }}^{\text {(6) }}$ | (eay dea | All workers |  <br>  $\qquad$ <br>  |
|  | Rochatale |  | All workers All workers |  |
| moiniey |  |  | Timevorerers .. Female piceworkers | Increases in base rates of 2 s . a week for adult male workers, and of 6d. for adult female workers; further increases\|| in cost-of-living bonus of 7 s . a week <br> ( 36 s . 4 d . to 43 s . 4 d .) for adult male workers, and of 5 s . 8 d . ( 22 s .4 d . to 28 s .) for adult female workers; in each case proportional amounts for juveniles <br>  <br> 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 33 s . 8d.). f |
|  |  |  | Twishand or weares and | (nreme |




Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964
Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during April-continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (sese aistrict } \\ \text { besione at } \\ \text { beinion of } \\ \text { tabio } \end{gathered}$ |  | Classes of workers | Particulars of chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carpet manufacture | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (93) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { cayp } \\ \text { Appr. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108 , ncreased* by $\frac{1}{108}\left(\frac{104}{108}\right.$ to $\left.\frac{1055}{108}\right)$. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mechanical } \\ \text { cloth manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | Bury and district. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \\ & \text { Poy fur } \\ & \text { in Apr. } \end{aligned}$ | Workers employed in the <br>  | Increase* of 2 per cent. ( 86 to 88 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition, include: adult male workers 196s. 2d. a week, adult female workers 133 s . |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Textile } \\ \text { Heactie, } \\ \text { bleaching, } \\ \text { pringing and } \\ \text { finishing } \end{gathered}$ | Lancashire, York- York- shire, and Derbyshire ( 97 ) |  | All workers |  and of proportional amounts sor younger workers; basic rate for boiler_ iremen increased by 8 s. a weekt, making a total weekly rate, inclusive of costofliving payment, of 213 s. 0 did. |
|  | Scotland | do. | All workers |  <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Silk dyeing, } \\ & \text { printing and } \\ & \text { finishing } \end{aligned}$ | Macclesfeld |  | All workers |  <br>  increased by 88.2 weak payment of 2135 . Otd. |
| Calico printing | United Kingdom. | do. | Block printers | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 s . a week ( 61 s . to 63 s .) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate a |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Textile } \\ \text { makking-up } \\ \text { and packing } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(95)}{\text { Manchester }}$ | Pay day in week ending 4 Apr. | All workers |  |
| Fellmongering | $\stackrel{\text { Scotand }}{\text { (104) }}$. |  | All workers | Increases of $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for men 21 and over, of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a 21 and over-skilled 4 s . $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 4 s .8 d ., (dry) 4 s .7 d ., younger male workers $2 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. at 15 rising to 3 s . $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 20 ; women 21 aner 2 s . 3 d . at 15 rising to 3 s . 6 g. d. at $20 . \\|$ |
| Building brick and and industries | ${ }_{\text {England and Wales }}^{(122-123)}$ |  | Workers employed in the making of building and engineer- ing bricks, etc. , | Increases in minimum basic rates of 3 d . an hour for able-bodied male labourers 21 and over, of $2 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{d}} \mathrm{~d}$. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum basic rates after change: labourers 21 and over $4 \mathrm{~s} .9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, youths and boys 2 s . 6 d . at 15 rising to 4 s . 3 d . at 20 , women 18 and over 3 s . $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., girls 2 s . 9 d . at 16 and under and 3 s . d . at 17 ; kilnburners and over 3 s . $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., girls 2 s . 9 d . at 16 and under and 3 s . 1d. at 17 ; kilnburners and boilerfiremen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour and shift allowance of $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour) 44s. 4 d . a shift of 8 hours. |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Building brick } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | Scotand $_{(125)}{ }^{\text {(1) }}$ |  | All workers | Wages structure revised, giving increases ranging from 2 d. to 4 dd . an hour <br>  <br>  <br>  to and including 1 ton 4 s . 9 qd.,. over 1 ton 4 s. . 10 d . youths 1 s. 1.1 tid. at 15 rising to 3. 3 . 48. (setters 35 . 8c.). |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Refractory } \\ \text { brick } \\ \text { manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | Scotand (19) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | All workers | Wages structure revised, giving increases of amounts ranging from 2 d . to $5 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. youths. Minimum hourly rates after change: men 21 and over-packers, yours ${ }^{\text {mader }}$, pand all unspecified occupations 4 s . $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., dry pan millmen 4 s . $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, dry pan millmen (leading hands) 4 s . $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., setters, boilerfiremen on day work (not on rotating shifts), wet pan millmen, odd-stuff dressers, brickmachinemen (in charge) $4 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d} .$, setters (leading hands) 4 s .11 d ., drawers and wheelers 5 s . $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. (including 3 -shift allowance of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an h hour), odd-stuff makers 5 s . 1 d ., kilnburners (including 3-shift dumper drivers, mechanical shovel operators, excavators and fork lift truck drivers-up to and including 1 ton 4 s . $9 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., over 1 ton 4 s . 10 d . women 18 and over-packers, loaders and all unspecified occupations 3 s . $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, drawers 3 s . $8 \mathrm{~d} .$, brickmachinewomen and mixers 3 s . 9 d ., setters 3 s . $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., odd-stuff dressers 3s. 10d., setters (leading hands) 3s. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., odd-stuff makers 4 s . |
| ${ }_{\text {cement }}^{\text {Cenanfecture }}$ | ${ }_{\text {United Kingdom. }}^{(132)}$ | First full pay week moncing moncor on or after 27 Apr. | Male workers other than main- tenance craftsmen | Flat advance of 4d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for youths, and occupational differentials and shift-work allowances increased by labourers 5 s . 5 d . an hour; new occupational differential rates -2.6 d . an $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { hour (previously } 2 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~d} \text { ), } 3 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~d} .(2 \cdot 9 \mathrm{~d} .), 5 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~d} .(3 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~d} .), 3 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~d} .(3 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~d} .), 4 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~d} \text {. } \\ (4 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~d} .), 4 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~d} . \\ \hline\end{array} 4 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~d}.\right), 5 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~d} .(5 \cdot 0 \mathrm{~d}),. 6 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~d}$. ( $\left.5 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~d}.\right), 7 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~d} .(7 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~d}),. 9 \cdot 9 \mathrm{~d}$. $(9 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~d}),. 11 \cdot 9 \mathrm{~d} .(11$. $5 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~d}.), 3 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~d} .(3 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~d}$.$) .$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cast stone and } \\ & \text { cast concrete } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {England and Wales }}^{\text {(134) }}$ | 1 Apr. | All workers | Increases in minimum basic rates of $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for men, and of proportiona London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5 s . $0 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} d \text { d. an hour, outside London }}$ 4s. 11 da (II) |
| Pre-cast concrete products | ${ }^{\text {Scotand }}{ }_{(135)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \\ & \text { pay week } \\ & \text { in Apr. } \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Increases in minimum time rates of 33d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of <br>  <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(140)}$ |  | All workers | Increase in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 3 d . an hour (2s. 2 td . to 2s. 5 sd.) for men 21 and over, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hourstt; further increase* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance <br>  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Furniture } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Northern } \\(141)}}{\text { reland. }}$ | Beginning of ifst full pay week <br> week in Apr. | All workers | Increase in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 3 d . an hour (2s. 2 2t. to 2 s . 5 td. ) for journeymen, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly <br>  women and apprentices. |

[^5]



Minstry of Labour Gazette May 1964

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

| Industry |  |  | Classes of workers | Particulars of chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General waste reclamation | ${ }^{\text {Northern }}$ (259) ${ }^{\text {(rland }}$ | 14 Apr . | Male workers |  |
| Cinematographproduction | Grat Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firist say } \\ \text { inn A Apr } \end{gathered}$ | Technicians and trainees emspecialised films |  <br>  norman sal ( 5 s. to 9 s .). |
|  | Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { First say } \\ \text { pin dapr } \\ \text { in Apr } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Motor vehicle } \\ & \text { retail and } \\ & \text { repairing } \\ & \text { trade } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{Un}_{\text {United }}^{(238)}$ Kindom | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \substack{\text { pay wek } \\ \text { dencing } \\ \text { mencing } \\ \text { s.fipr. }} \end{gathered}$ | All workers, other than clerical Workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc. | Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour for skilled men, of 2qd. for semi- <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Prison services | $\operatorname{coseat~Britain~}_{\substack{(44)}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1 \text { Dec. } \\ 19633^{\text {a }}}}$ | Prison officers |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Government } \\ & \text { industrial } \\ & \text { establishments } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Begining } \\ \text { of opay } \\ \text { containg } \\ \text { contining } \\ 1 \text { Appr } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates | Increases of 5 s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over and or proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weeky ims. rates after change for adult workers men, London <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Northern }}^{\text {(242-24aland. }}$. |  | Workers prid at miscellaneous |  |

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING APRIL

| Fish curing and fish marketing | Hull | 6 Apr. | Workers employed in fish curring and processing (in- cluding quick freeoing and fish cake) estab and fish markets | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 , without loss of pay. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aerated waters manufacture | $\text { Scotland } \underset{(34)}{(256)}$ | 6 Apr. | All workers 16 and over | Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to 45.7 T** |
| Pressed felt manufacture | Rossendale Valley (certain firms) (certain firms) | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dyan } \\ \text { Mar. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from $42 \ddagger$ to 42 , without loss of pay. |
| Fellmongering | $\text { Scotland }(104)$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { First pay } \\ \text { diy doter } \\ \text { doter } \\ 1963 \end{array}$ | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to $421 . * *$ |
|  | Great Britain $(140)$ | Begining oflitst filt pay in Aeak. wapr. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 ** |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Furniture } \\ & \text { manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(141)}{\substack{\text { Northern } \\(\text { reland } \\ \hline}}$ | do. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 .** |
| Pianoforte manufacture | $\underset{(164)}{\text { Great Britain }}$ | do. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . * *$ |

[^6]Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January
1963 and Mard been published and an explanation for this was given on page
1177 of the March issue of this GAzen 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
and 8,000 firms employing approximatety seven million persons in
manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity manuacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity of the transport industry. A full account of the eqquiry was given
on page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAzETTE. The indices on page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAzETTE. The indices
were revised on a new base after the figures for the first 12 months

The figures for ariculture GAZcludes
The figures for agriculture included in the table have been
compiled by the Minintsy of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and
the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scollond the Department of Ampricilture and Inture, Fisheries for Scontland. These
figures relate to regula farm workers.
mgures setate to regura tanm wirers. Fluctuations from month to month in the indices, including those
for indivivual industry groups, may be due to the puyment of arge
annual or half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours annual or half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in averageg hourss
worked. Untit information has been obtained for a longer period,
it is not possible fo annual or half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours
worked. Unti information has been obtained for a longer period,
it is not possible to assess the extent of these fuctuations.

| Great | Employees paid each week* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1963 A verage $=$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry group | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}{ }_{\text {Jab }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar. }}^{\substack{\text { Mar } \\ \text { 1963 }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}{ }^{\text {1963 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { May } \\ 1963}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { June } \\ 1963}}$ | ${ }_{\text {July }}$ | ${ }_{\text {A A \% }}^{193}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Sept } \\ 1963}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Oct } \\ \text { ig3 }}}$ | Nov | ${ }_{\text {Dec }}^{\text {Dec }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jana }}^{\text {Jan }}$ | 它. | ${ }_{1964}^{\text {Mar. }}$ |
| Manufacturing industries <br> Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied trades Metal manufacture. Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering <br> Mehtal goods not elsewhere $\ddot{\text { specified }}$ Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Piaper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manuacaturing industries. | $95 \cdot 4$ | 98.5 | 97.2 | 100 | $101 \cdot 7$ | 101.5 | 99.8 | $100 \cdot 7$ | 101.8 | 102.8 | 103.4 | 105.0 | $105 \cdot 9$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 94.7 \\ & 95: 4.7 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99: 3: 9.7 \\ & 995: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.1 \\ 907 \\ 101 \\ \hline 9.6 \\ 997.2 \\ 98.9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 2 \\ & 100: 1 \\ & 100: \\ & 10.1 \\ & \text { an: } 10.3 \\ & 102: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 0 \\ & 108 \\ & 106 \\ & 106 \\ & 102 \\ & 1020 \\ & 102-5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 101.7 \\ 101 \\ 1010.7 \\ 100: 9 \\ 1091 \\ 99: 8 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 108 \cdot 4 \\ 1000 \\ 100 \\ 100.6 \\ 100.5 \\ 100: 4 \\ 100: 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 3 \\ & 100 \cdot 2 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 100.4 \\ & 100 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 10 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 99 \cdot 8 \\ 1058 \\ 108 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100.7 \\ \hline 101 \cdot 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 98 \cdot 3 \\ 102: 6 \\ 10: 3 \\ 19: 8 \\ 10: 5 \\ 100: 7 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| All industries and services covered | 95.1 | 98.7 | 98.0 | $101 \cdot 4$ | 102.1 | $102 \cdot 1$ | $100 \cdot 3$ | 100.9 | 101.5 | 101.9 | 101 | 103 | 104•4 | 104.0 |
| Employees paid monthly* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing industries <br> Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied trades Metal manufacture <br> Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering <br> Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Lextiles Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Paper and paper products Other manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufaturing industries. | 98.3 | 101.6 | 97.9 | 98.3 | 101. | 99. | 98.0 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 99.7 | 108.6 | 102 | 105 |  |
| Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction ty and water . Transport and commur Miscellaneous servicesil |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 97.1 \\ & 10 \cdot 1 \\ & 100.2 \\ & 99.1 \\ & 98.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100: 6 \\ & \text { ono } \\ & \hline 106 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.71 .7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 98.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.7 \\ & \hline 10.3 \\ & \hline 10.6 \\ & 1007 \\ & 997.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 1018.8 \\ 110: 0 \\ 104 \\ 10.7 \\ 106.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| All industries and services co | 97.9 | 101.1 | 98.3 | 99.0 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 99.3 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 98.5 | 99.7 | 108.8 | 102.0 | 103.9 |  |
| All employees ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing industries <br> Food, drink and tobacco <br> Chemicals and allied trades Metal manufacture <br> Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles <br> Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries | $95 \cdot 8$ | 98.9 | $97 \cdot 3$ | 00.3 | 101.6 | 101.1 | $99 \cdot 6$ | 100 | 101-3 | 102.4 | 104. | 104 | $105 \cdot 7$ |  |
| Other industries and services Agriculture äarrying Gas, electricity and water Miscellaneous services |  | $\begin{aligned} 98 \cdot 1 \\ \text { as: } \\ 10.5 \\ \text { onj: } \\ 999.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 1 \\ & 98.1 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 1090 \\ & 979.9 \\ & 100.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 0 \\ & 190: 0 \\ & 1090 \\ & 102: 2 \\ & 100: 9 \\ & 101: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 3 \\ & 104: 2 \\ & 100: 2 \\ & 100: 3 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 199: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 8 \\ & 1095 \\ & 108 \\ & 100.8 \\ & 100: 6 \\ & 101: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 100 \cdot 2 \\ 100: 6 \\ 09: 7 \\ 190: 6 \\ 100: 4 \\ 101: 8 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 102: 6 \\ & 1090 \\ & 100: 4 \\ & 100: 5 \\ & 100: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| All industries and services covered | 95.5 | 99.0 | 98.1 | $101 \cdot 1$ | $101 \cdot 9$ | 101.7 | $100 \cdot 1$ | $100 \cdot 5$ | 101.2 | $101 \cdot 7$ | $102 \cdot 6$ | 103.1 | 104-2 |  |

[^7]$\ddagger$ Provisional.
\$ Except British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transpor
Coranings of emplopes pid

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 14th APRIL ALL ITEMS ( 16 th January $1962=100$ ) $\ldots 106 \cdot 1$ At 14th April the official retail prices index was $106 \cdot 1$ (prices
at 1 1th H anuary $1962=100$, compared whth 105.2 a 17 th March he month was due to a rise in the average level of prices for man ems, including milk, and higher local rates and wale
Tonth in the of rerage prices measures the change fricum month to airchased by the great maiority of houscholds in the United
Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small an nedium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of
noney but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the
base date being represented by 100. Some eoods and services are
relatively much more important than others and the percentage 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 are combined by the use of "' weights". The in dex figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 14 th January 194 taken
as 100 , using the weights given on page 148 of the epril isue 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 196 . The index numbers in this series are then
linked back to 1 16th January 1962 by multiplying eeach by the corresponding index for 14 thh January 1964 on
January $1962=100$ and dividing the result by 100 .

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th APRIL 1964
DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th APR
(Prices at 16th January 1962 $=100$ )
The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,
the indices at 14 th April 1964 on the basis 16 th January $1962=100$,

| Group and Sub-Grour | Index Figure for 14th ApRIL 1964 (16th January $1962=100)$ |
| :---: | :---: |

Bread, flour, cer
Meat and bacon
Fish
Butter, margarine,
lat
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat
Milk, cheese and eggs. Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Vegetalos.s.fres, drired and caned.
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Other food .. Total-Food
II. Alcoholic drink
III. Tobacco
IV. Housing
V. Fuel and light:
Coal and coke

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

Furnitures, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware Pottery, glassware and hardware
Total-Durable houschold goods
VII. Clothing and footwear:
Men's outer clothin

Men's suter clothing
Men's underlothing
Men's undercclothing.
Women's. uter clothing
Women's underclothing
Children's clothing
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,
hats and materials
Footwear
Total-Clothing and footwear
VIII. Transport and vehicles:
Motoring and cycling
ares
Total-Transport and vehicles
IX, Miscellaneous goods:
Miscellaneous yoods:
Boks, newspapers and periodicals .. ..
Medicines, tiolet requites,
materials, matches, etc. . .
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc.
Total-Miscellaneous goods
X. Services:
ervices:
Postage and telephones
Entertainment ...
Other services, including $\ddot{\text { domestic }} \ddot{ }$
hairdressings, boot and shoestic help,
laundering and dry ceairing,
laundering and dry cleaning
Total-Services
All Itbms

Following are the indices for 14th April on the basis 16th January $962=100$ for three sub-divisions of the food group: (1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal varia-
tions (viz, fresh milke eggs, potatoes and other fresh
vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed muth vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed mutton (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in
import prices (viz, bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and (3) Other item

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH
Increases in the average prices of milk, beef, mutton and lan and fresh vegetables were partly offset by a reduction in the veragee
price of bacon. The rise in the average price of mik followed the
increase in the maxime price of bacon. The rise in the average price of mik foilowed the
increase in the maximum perinite prices on th April. The
average level of food prices as a whole rose by about 1 ter cent average level of food prices as a whole rose
to 107.4 , compared with 105.8 in March. Housing
Local rates were increased in most areas in England and Wales
rom 1st April. There were also rises in the average levels of rents rom 1 st April. There were also rises in the average levels of rents
of privately owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished
 changes was to raise the average level of housing coststs by rather more
than 2 per cent. and the group index figure was $113 \cdot 8$, compared
with 111.3 in March. 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 $102 \cdot 2$, coverings and furniture, which
compared with 101.4 in March. Services
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 $106 \cdot 7$ compared
with $106 \cdot 2$ in March Other groups
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 , (Table A) each month from January 1956 to December 1962 ,
taking the average level of prices at 17th January 1956 as 100 , and average level of prices at 16th January 1962 as 10ards, the thing thige normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 1 th of the month.

TABLE A.-17th January $1956=100$
Year Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aus. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.


TABLE B. -16 th January $1962=100$


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 17 th January 1956 .
 16 th January 1962 with prices

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES
The revision of the Index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in conformity with the recommendations made by the Cost of Living
Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of Advisory Committee in a report entutued 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 appeared on pages 87 and 88 of the March 1962 issue of the
GAETTI. Copies of the report (Cmnd. 1657 ) may be obtained

STOPPAGES OF WORK－INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
STOPPAGES OF WORK IN APRIL The number of stoppages of work＊due to industrial disputes in
the United Kingom，begining in Anpril which came the othe nice
of the Ministry，was 274．In addition，23 stoppages which began the United Kitr，was 274 ．In addition， 23 stoppages which hotice
of the Minis．
before April weres still in progress at the beginning of the month．
The approximate number of workers involved during April at the
 which had continued from the previous month Of the 87,900
workers involved in stopages which began in April， 77,900 were
directly involved and 10，000 indirectly involved（is． workers invoived in stoppages which began in April， 77,900 were
directly involved and 10,000 indirectly invoved di．．．．thown out of
work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred，but not work at the establishments where the
The aggregate of 271,000 working days lost during April
includes 64,00 days lost through stoppages which had continued
from the previous month from the previous month．
The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of
stoppages of work in April due to industrial disputes：－
stoppages of work in April due to industrial disputes：－

| Industry group | Number of stoppages |  |  | Stoppages in progress |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stareded } \\ \text { Sbeforing } \\ \text { of of month } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Started } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { month } \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\underset{\substack{\text { Workers } \\ \text { involved }}}{ }$ | Working |
|  | $\overline{4}$ | ${ }_{32}^{140}$ | 140 36 | $\begin{aligned} & 26,900 \\ & 20,700 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}^{50,000}$ |
|  | 2 | 14 | 16 | 5,700 | 42，000 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | ${ }_{4}^{13}$ | 176 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,200 \\ & 5,300 \end{aligned}$ | 37，000 |
|  | 11 | 72 | 83 | 20，200 | 54，000 |
| Total，April 1964 | ${ }^{23}$ | 274 | 2974 | 93，000 | 271，000 |
| Total，March 1964 | 31 | 189 | 220 | 59，600 | 177，000 |
| Total，April 1963 | 12 | 174 | 186 | 32，700 | 92，000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The following table classifies stoppages beginning in April according to the principal cause of each stoppage：－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pricipal cause |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { stoppages } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{71} 7$ | 12,900$15 ; 700$ |  |
| Hours of workEmployment of particular classes or persons |  |  | 47 | 13，800 |  |
|  |  |  | 817 | $\begin{aligned} & 15,800 \\ & 1,200 \\ & 1,800 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 274 | 77，900 |  |

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

| Duration of <br> stoppage | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages | Workers directly involved | Working days lost by |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \hline 104 \\ & \hline \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,100 \\ & 1,7500 \\ & 1,7000 \\ & 1,7000 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 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 all stoppagese of work throung inalysustrisal groups of industries in of
Kingdom in the first four months of 1964 and 1963 ：－

| Industry group | January to April 1964 |  |  | January to Aprii 1963 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { No. of } \\ \text { soo } \\ \text { stapes } \\ \text { bagis } \\ \text { ninin } \\ \text { pariod } \end{array}$ | Stoppages in p |  |  | Stoppages inprogress |  |
|  |  | Workers | $\begin{gathered} \text { Worksing } \\ \text { days } \\ \hline 10 s t \end{gathered}$ |  | $\substack{\text { Workers } \\ \text { involved }}_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Working }}^{\text {days lost }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriculture, for- } \\ & \text { Costry, fishing } \\ & \text { Coal mining } \\ & \text { Al } \end{aligned}$ | $390^{1}$ | 99，300 | 153，000 | ${ }^{351}$ | 46，600 | 94，000 |
| other mining | 1 | 400 | 4，000 | 2 | ＋ | $\ddagger$ |
| drink |  | 00 | 2，000 |  | 1，700 | 2，000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { icalas } \\ & \text { mfre, e. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 97 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57500 \\ & \hline 17,000 \\ & 4,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cit, } 17,000 \\ 1270,000 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{5}^{18}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,100 \\ & 1,1900 \\ & 1,2000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| building | 30 | 8.600 | 62000 | 14 | 4.500 | 47000 |
| din |  |  |  |  | 4，500 | 47，000 |
|  | 61 |  | $\begin{gathered} 200,000 \\ 9.000 \\ 6,000 \end{gathered}$ | 34 |  | ${ }^{47,000} 7$ |
| Other metal goods Textiles | 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,500 \\ & \hline, 50 \\ & 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Si,000 } \\ \substack{1,0000} \\ \hline, 0 \end{gathered}$ | 15 12 |  | （1，000 |
| ent | 3 | 1，300 | 1，000 | 3 |  | 1，000 |
|  | 5 | 1，300 | 1，000 |  |  | 1，000 |
|  |  | 1，200 | 3，000 |  | 100 |  |
|  | 6 | 2，000 | 退3，000 | 2 | 年迆 | ${ }_{1}^{1,000}$ |
| （emaining manu | ${ }_{75}^{14}$ | 4,200 8,600 |  | ${ }_{58}^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r}300 \\ 4.200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1，000 |
| Gas，electrioitity and |  |  |  |  | 4,200 |  |
| Poterer in inand |  | 2，000 | 10，000 |  | 200 | $\ddagger$ |
| Altater transoort | $\left.\begin{gathered} 35 \\ 24 \\ 14 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39,000 \\ & \text { ancoion } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{14}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,500 \\ 2,500}}^{2,0}$ | ${ }_{\substack{4 \\ 4,0000}}^{\text {，000 }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2，000 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | ${ }_{200}^{600}$ | 4，000 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 300 100 | ） |
| Total． | ${ }^{868+}$ | 304，600 | 1，007，000 | 640 | 124，500 | 303，000 |


| PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry，occupations and | Approximatenumber ofworkers involved |  |  |  | Cause or object | Remarks |
|  | Direotly | Indirecty | Began | Ended |  |  |
| alliery workers at various pits in the Castleford area | 5，380｜ | － | 21 Apr． | 1 May | The transer of seven contract workers at one nit to day wase rates and，subsequently，a claim ore minimum cfall－back＂r and an increase in day－wage rates | Work resumed． |
| ENGINBERING：－ <br> orkers employed in type－ （one firm） | 8009 | － | 24 Mar． 9 | 24 Apr ． | For the reinstatement of a shop stewards＇convenor dismised for alleged unsatisfactory work alleged un ctory work | Work resumed pending further $_{\text {negotiations．}}$ |
| Shipbuillding and Ship <br> REPAIRING：－ Shipwrights and other shipvard <br> worke firm） | 165 | 850＊＊ | 16 Mar． |  |  | No settlement reported． |
|  －Birmingham（one firm） | 1，200 | 450 | 13 Apr． | 6 May | Inter－departmental mobility of labour | Workresumed on agreed terms． |
| ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT：－ <br> Bus crews employed in public transport－Glasgow | 4，910＋t | － | 4 Apr． | 11 Apr． | To protest against the introduction of new working | Work resumed．New schedules to be operated pending the outcome of immediate negotiations． |






ARBITRATION AWARDS，NOTICES，ORDERS，ETC．

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896 Industrial Court Awards During April the Industrial Court issued one award，No．3009＊， 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 Tribuna

During April tion Tribunal．

## 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 Wroges Councils：－
Dressmaking and Women＇s Light Clothing Wages Council（England
and Wales．．－Proposal W．D． 74 ）， and Wales）．－Proposal W．D． 74 ），dated 7 th Aprill，for for fing
revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates
for male and female workers． for male and female workers．
Retail Bespoke Tailoring．Wages Council（Seotland）．－Proposal
R．B．B．（s8），dated 17 th April．for fixing revised general minimum time rates，piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece Further information rearder． Further information regarding ither of the above proposals may
be obtaind from the Secreatry of the Council concerned，at
Ebury Bridge House，Ebury Bridge Rod

## 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，pipceework
basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and basis time rates and general m
female workers．－See page 226 ．
The Wages Regulation（Road Haulage）Order 1964：S．I． 1964
No 537 ，dated 8 th 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
velicles． The Wages Regulation（Cutlery）Order 1964：S．I． 1964 No． 557 ，
dated 13th April and operative from 27th April．This Order prescribes revised genoral minimum time rates and piecework
basis time rates for male and female workers．－ The Wages Regulation（Licensed Residential Estabbishment and
Licensed Restaurant）（Amendment）Order 1964：S．I 1964 No 565 Licensed Restaurant（Amendment）Oraer 1964．S．1． 1 This．Order
dated 1 tht April and operative from 11th May．This
revises the provisions relating to apprentice and trainec cooks． The Wazes Regulation（Laundry）Order 1964：S．I． 1964 No． 574 ，
dated 15t April and operative from 11th May．This Order
prescribes revised enera prescribes revised general mininum time rates and piecework basis
time rates for male and female workers． The Wages Regulation（Boot and Flo 1964 No． 586 ，datation（Boot and Floor Polishh）Order 1964：S．I．
This and operative from 6th May．
This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and
The Wages Regulation（Shirtmaking）Order 1964：S．I． 1964
No． 627 ，dated 27 27th April and operative from 18th May．This
Order prescribes revised No．627，dated 27 th A Arril 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 ${ }^{\text {Band }}$ Fibre）Order 1964：S．I．
1964 No．626，dated 27th April and operative from 18th May． This Ooder rpescribes revised general minative from time rates aynd
piecework basis time rates for mane and female workers．
The Hair，Bass and Fibre Wages Council（Great Britain）
Variation）Order 196
On 20th April the Minister of Labour made The Hair，Bass and
Fibre Wages Council（Great Britain）（Variation）Order 1964： Fibre Wages Council（Great Britain）（Variation）Order 1964：
S．I．1964 No．585．＊This order，operative from Sth May，varies
the field of operation of the Hair，Bass and Fibre Wages Council by excluding from the scope of the Wages Council workers em－
ployed 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
 N．I．B．（N．74），dated 3rd April，for fixing revised statutory minimum
remuneration or male and female workers in the trade The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council（Northern
Ireland．）．Proposal N．．．．．M．（N．5），dated 11th Arpil，for fxing
revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female
workers in the teate． workers in thery trade．
Baking Wages Council（Northern Ireland）．－Proposals N．I．Bk
 minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade
Further information regarding the above proposals may be
obtained from the Secretary of the Councilconcerrned，at Dundonald obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned，at Dundo
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 made the following Wages Regulation Order＊giving effect to the
proposals made by the Wages Counciconcerned：
The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation
 prescribes revised statuorry 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

 Hie Crown（see section 43 of the National Insurance Apct Anted bythe and
section 42 of the National Insurance（Industrial Iniurs） section． 42 of the National Insurance（Industrial Injuries）Act
1940. His decisions＊which are final，are binding on Insurance
Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate
cases．They are thus the＂case elaw＂which is the principal means cases．They are thus the＂case law＂
of maintaining consistency of decisions．
Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acto
may be made by an Insurance Officer，or by an association of
which the claimant is a member， may be made by an Insurance Officer，or by an associatio
which the claimant is a member，or by the claimant himself．
Appeals to the Comissioner under the In Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts
may be made by an Insurance Office，or by a person whose right may be made by an Insurance Officer，or by a person whose righ
to benenefi is or may be under the furth Shkedule the the 1946 Att
affected by the decision，or by ha association of which the claiman affected by the decision，or by an association of which the claiman
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 calculating dates of an off－season which consists of more than one part




Decision of the Tribunal
1．Our decision is that the claimant is a seasonal worker whose Yetevant current off－season was the aggregate of the periods from
4th March to 12 th April 1962,2 th July
Oth Octaber to 2 2nd November 1262 and 23 rrd Decenber 1962 to
1st January 1933 ，all hays included；but that in respect of cach day
in that offl－season he complied with the additional conditions in that off－season he complied with the additional condition
contained in regulation 2（1）of the National Insurance（Seasona
 not disentited to unemployment beneeit by the said regulation．
2．The clamant is one of the 11 fishermen referred to in paragraph
of Decision $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{U}) 5 / 64$ ，and he is one of the four referred to therein whose appeals were heard orally by us in succession．Th set out in that decision and need not be revant regulation ar
claimant is the skipere of his own vesselt the＂Cuted here．The claimant is the skipper of his own vessel，the＂Guide Us＂．
3．The claimant claimed unemployment benefif tor 12 th Octobe
1962 and certain other days．The local insurance officer decide




232
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 dates in October to November 1962 , December 1962 to
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
heard by us immediatel atter the one which is the subject of
Decision R(U) $5 / 64$. The claimant's representative whe is the

 officer row concerned with the case contested the appeal, supporting
the view that the of-season fell into three parts, though she
calculated them differently. In a further written submission however
 of the matter which was different in two important respects. They
contended that (a) the offeseason fell into four and not triee parts,
and $($ ) the period of three years used for calculating the extent of
the che and (b) the period of three years used for calculating the extent of
the claimants normal employment should be not the three ears
preceing the date of the caim, but the three years ending on an
earlier date which she took as 19 th Februre earlier date which she took as 19 th 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
 in regulation 2(1)(b), and, since it has alwweys aeen admiteded that he
has complid with regulation $2(1)(a)$, he was not prevented by the
regulation from recieving any benefit to which otherwise he would be entitied.
7. In this appeal, as in that the subject of Decision R(U) $5 / 64$, we
were greatly assisted by a hart
(on C.I.O. form 290) whece by the insurance officer (on C.I.O. form 29 A ) which shows clearly the pattern of the
claimant's employment, as follows:

 In 1959 the claimant also worked down to 20th February.
8. For the reasons explained in Decision $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{U}) 5 / 64$ the word 8. For the reasons explained in Decision R(U), $5 / 64$ the words
curront of-season," in revulation $2(1)(b)$ mean if the off-season
contains more periods than one, the aggregate of those periods (see cegulation $2(2)(b)$ ), one of which contains the day or ore pays in respect
rof which the claim to unemploment benefit is made.
of we accept the follo 9. We accept the following calculations made by the insurance
officer. If the offseason is calculat on the basis of the three
years immediately preceding athethectober 1962 , the thegregate
offseason would rum rom
 1st January, a total of 77 days, of which not tess 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 employment in any of the aggregate off-seasons in 1959,1960 or
1961 in the 1962 aggregate offresason he had obtained 20 days of
employment by 24 th December 1962. 10. If on the other hand the calculation is based on the three
years ending on 19th February 1962 , the aggereate off-season is as
stated in paragraph 1 of this decision: it totals 81 I days
 than 14 days' employment in any of the aggregate off-seasons in
19591900 or $1961 ;$ in the 1962 off-season heg obtainee 28 days'
employment and had obtained 21 days by 25 th October 1962 . 11. Approaching this matter in the manner established by
numerous earlier decisions we ares atitfied that on either basis the
claimant had become a seasonal worker numerous eatiec come a seasonal worker. His normal employment,
claimant had bect
as evidenced by his record over a period of three years, was for parts as evidenced by his record over a period of three years, was for parts
only of a year in an occupation on which the aveialaibity or extent
varied at approximatecy the same times in successive years. The periods during which he normally was not semploysed amounted in
the aagreate to more than seven week. We can see no grounds
for holding that the three-year period does not give a for aggregate to more than seven weeks. We can see no grounds
for tholing that the thre-year period does not give a fair picture
or that there are any abnormal circumstances refuttung the or that there are any abnormal circumstances rebuttung the
presumption that the clamant is a seasonal worker. We can see
no grounds for holding that he was not a seasonal worker. We presumption that the claimant
no grounds for holding that he
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 offseason is an aggregate of
more periods than one, is of some importance. more periods than is of some inportance.
13. In many decisions it has been said that the 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 seasonal worker and also the dates of his orffeseason is a p priod
immediately preceding the date of the claim. Where, however, as
commonly hapeens immediately preceding the date of the claim. Where, however, as
commonly happens, the offseason consists of one period and, as
most tappens, the claimant claims benefitimmediately after the end
of his seas, te 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 claim is approximately equivalent to three years before the
beininng op the off-season or the beeninning of the period of annual
non-employment. This period of three years is not laid down by then-rmporment. 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 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
suggest that the of-sason bega in March. the differenterven
the two dates is an important one. The instrance officer submits the two dates is an important one. The insurance officer submeent
that the three years should be the three years ending on 19th

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1964 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 whed which detergest thed the ther inee
years should run from the start of the off-season. The difficulty years should run from the start of the off-season. The difficulty
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.
 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 neessary to make the three-year calculation
all over again in 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 We cannot think that such multiplicity and complexity of
calculations is in the interests of claimants ar anyone else. Further, calculations is in the interests of claimants or anyone else. Further,
applying the test as usually recongised, all the periods of non-
employment during the three years are taken into account. Where
 however, asi in thil case, the current oif-season includes several
periods, this would mean that some of the non-employment
periods taken into account during the three eears would beart of
the current off-season. This would create great difficulty in the curren of-season. This would create great difiticulty in in
answering the question stated in paragraph 18 of Decision $\mathbf{R}$ (U) $14 / 53$ whether during the three consecutive years the claimant had
had a a substantial amount of employment during what would have
been his off-seasons. had a substantial ang
been his off-seasons.
15. Having
15. Having given this matter the best consideration that we can,
we can see no sufficient reason for rejecting the insurance officer's
submissin. Accint we can see no sufficient reason for rejecting the insurance officer's
submission. Acordingly we hold that the period of thre years
used in a seasonal worker computation should not include any used in a seasonal worker computation should not incluue any
part of what appears from the claimant's pattern of employment
to be his current of-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 argue that the three years should end at the beginning of the current
"year "a defined by regulation 2(2)(c). In view of the authorities
on this point this was understad on this point this was understandabbe. Moreover ine the tiontites of
the definition of "year "t there may be difficulties, since the year can the definition of " year" there may be difficulties, since the year can
change its shape according to the dates of the onseason and the
off-season, which in turn depend on the year that is taken. However off-season, which in turn depend on the year that is taken. However
that max be, we do not wish by this decision to close the door to an
argument by the insurance officer in some son euture case that after all the word "year "Mshould for all purposes be ge given the meaning
assigned to it it irgulation (2)( ). We must not be taken as
expressing any opinion on that further point either way. assigned to it in regulation $2(2)(c)$. We must not be
expressing any opinion on that further point either way.
17. From the above it follows that the claimants 17. From the above it follows that the claimant's off-season is as
stated in paragraph 1 故 this decisisio. The remaining question is
whether, having admittedly complied with regulation 2(1)(a), he also complied with regulation 2(1)(b). In our rugumenation the insurance
officer is rieht in in sumbiting in his favour that he did officer is right in submitting in his favour that he did so. In order
to comply, he needed tonly 21 days of employment. During the
March to A pril period he obtained none but March to April period he obtained none, but in the July to August
period he obatined many, and by 12 hot octorer he had nearly
achieved the 21 . By 25 th October he had done so and had thereby complied with regulation 2(1))(b)(i), he having sone sill a and hood mad thereby days
of his off-sesson 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)()) (i) in respect of
every day 18. For these reasons the claimant's appeal against the finding
that he is a seasonal worker must be dismissed, but his appeal that he ita seasonal worker must be dismissed, but his appeal
aagainst the finding that he was not entitled to the benefit is
allowed.

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
employers for damages for negligence and breach of statutory duty
which she alleged had caused her husband's death Her husband employers for damages for negligence and breach of statutory duty
which she alleged had cased her husban's seath Her husband
was killed while installing seven sack hoists and corresuonding was killed while installing seven, sack hoists and corresponding
conveyor belts in the employers' mill. The installation was not conveyor belts in the employers mill. The installation was not
complete and the machinery was ont in commercial use, but the
deceased was running one sack hoist which had been assembled. deceased was running one sack hoist which hat been assembled.
He had climbed oon to the conveyor belt which had not been
completed and his head was caught by a descending bar in He had climbed on to the conveyor belt which had not been
complete and his head was caught by a descending bar in
the "window" through which sacks came off the hoist and on to the "window" "through which sacks came off the hoist and on to
theocoveyor belt. The "window " was not fenced, and the part of the
machinery which came in contact with the deceased was found to be the conveyor belt. The " window" was not fenced, and the part of the
machinery which came in oontat with the deceased was found to be
a dangerous part of machinery. a dangerous part of machinery.
Held: (Lords Reid, Hodson, G
Held: (Lords Reid, Hodson, Guest, Devlin and Pearce) s. 15 and
s. 17 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1938 (which correspond to s. 1 a and s.l6 of the English Act of 1961 impose an obligation
to fence dangerous parts of any machinery and pee the 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 ould 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 a a 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 becae motion" within the terms of the Act, because it was being run in
a normal manner preparatory to commercial use. The employers a normal manner preparatory to commercial use. The employers
were therefore in rueach of statutory duty in failing to have the
dangerous part fenced.
Iryin 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
postage.) Caresrs.-Choice of Careers. No. 72. Merchant Navy Officers.
4th Edition, February 1964. Ministry of Labour. Price 25. 3d.
(2s. 7d.). Education.-Education in 1963, being the Report of the Ministry
of Education for England and Wales. Cmnd. 2316. Price 8s. 6d. of Eancaine page 201.
(9s.).
Industrial Disputes.
appointed by the Mininster of of thour Committee of Investigation
inquire into the Difference existing in the Yorkshire Area 1963 to to nquire into the Difference existing in the York shire Area of the
Caaminining Industry inoolving members of the Yorksshire Winding
Ensinemen's Association and members of the Nation Coneworkers employed by the National Coal Board, and the National
Col Board 28th February 1964. Ministry of Labour. Price
2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.). National Insurance.-National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1963.
Vational Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts 1946 to 1963. Workmen's National Insurance (Industrial Injuriess) Acts 1946 to 1993. Workmen's
Compensation (Supplementation Act
sation and Benestit (Supplementation) Act 1956. Workmen's Compen-
Industrial Diseases
 National Insurance Fund, the Nationall Insurarace (Reserve) Fund the the
Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing

 National Insurance.
(7s. including postage).
Safety, Healthath and Welfare.-Safety in Paper Mills. Joint Safety, Health and Welfare.-Safety in Paper Mills. Joint
Standing Commitre for Paper MMIls. Firsst Report. September 1963.
Ministroo
Scotlond Labour. Price

 Conductors of the London Transport Board's Road Services. 28 th
Febduary 1964 Ministry
Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-
mentioned Statutory Instruments, mentioned Stautory instruments, relating to matters with which
the Ministry of rabour is concerne, either directly or indirecly,
have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list have been published in the series of Statutory, Instruments. The list
also includes certain regalations, etc., published ine the series of
Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those
contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETE.
The prices shown are nett those in brackets include postai The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom Order 1964 1964/J16; 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.)), made on 2nd April; The Wages
Reglation (Road Haulage) Order 11064 (S.I. 19646/537; 2s. (2s. 3d.)),



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


 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 6 th April and operative from made by the Minister of Labour on 6 th April and operative from
20th April, prescribe a common form of cortificate (Formm 97 of
tests and examinations of chains, chain slings, rings, hooks and tests and examinations of chains, chain slings, rings, hooks and
certain sisiar gear used in iliting, perations. These requirements
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be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookbe obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any book-
seller, price 2d. (5d.).
Te Cotton Cloth (Record of Humidity) Order 1964 (S.I. $1964 / 558$. The Cottion Cloth (Record of Humidity) Order 1964 (S.I. $1964 / 558$;
3d. (6d.)) ,made on 13th April ly the Minister of Labour under the
Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations 1929 This Order Croton 2 2nd Aprit) pactores Regulations 1929. This Order, operative
from 2 the form of record of humidity on
which reading of hygrometers in cotton cloth factories are to be enich readings or hygrometers in cotton cloth factories are to be
enterd in acordance with the Cotton Cloth Factories Regulations
1929. Copies of the prescribed form (Form 317) may beobtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, pric
 Le. (8d.), made on 13th April by the Minister of Labour under
Lealut
April, revokes the Lend Pa27. This Order, operative from 2 2nd
Taint (Prescribed Leaffet) Order 1961 and prescribes the leaflet containing special instructions as to the use o
paint, to be given by his employer, to every person employed in, paint, to be given by his employer, to every person employed in, or
in connetion with, the painting, buuldings, in accordance with
regulation 7 of the Lead Paint Regulations 192. * Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regus
to in hisis Gazerre may be purchased from H.M. Stationer

The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) (Vas 233











 Regulations, operative from 1st se
for the safett, health and welfare of
or founding of non-ferrous metals.
 made on 11th March by the Ministry of Labour and National
Insurance under the National Innurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts
Northern Ireland) 1946 to 1964 Northern Ireland) 1946 to 1964. These Regulations, operative
from 11th March, contain transitional and supplementary provisions

 Cunnoricy and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance in
 Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1964 and provide for improved
Illowances to widowed allowances to widowed mothers and remove certain limitations;
The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment
Regulations (Northerr Ieland 1964 ( Sid
 under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act Aurthern
Ireland) 1446 These Regutions, oprative from 30th March, are
made in consequence of the Family Allowances and National
nsurance Act (Narthern Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 11964 and relate to certain benefits
and increases of benefit under the National In Injuriesseases of sontenerit under the National Insurance (Industrial 1946 in respect of a child, bringing
them into conformity with the 1964 Act.

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[^0]:    * Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classifcation as follows:-
    Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370 : 1 ; Chemical manufacture: 271 -272; 276 ; Iron and stel manufacture: $311-312$, $\dagger$ Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceeworkers, contract workers and lieu workers
    

[^1]:    * Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:-

[^2]:    The temporarily stoppes are persons suspended from on pago 21
    Number registered as unemployed expresesed as a percentage of the estimated total

[^3]:    

[^4]:    . The statistics relate to wage-arners 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-ime or of overtime.
    $\xlongequal{+}$ Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are co

[^5]:    
    
    
    

[^6]:    *These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils
    
    
    
    ** See alio char cila
    It Similar change also applies to workers in eductional and allied woodworking and bedding and matresss making.

[^7]:    $\dagger$ Revised since publication of last month's GAzerte.

