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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

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Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-November was 24,044,000. This was 9,000 more than in mid-October. There were increases in the distributive trades and manufacturing industries and decreases in agriculture and catering and hotels.

Unemployment

There were 452,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 9th December and 8,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 460,000 (2.0 per cent. of all employees). Between 11th November and 9th December unemployment fell by 15,000. There were decreases in most industries and services except construction and agriculture. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 258,000—57 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 9,000; the normal monthly seasonal decrease is about 700.

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 213,000 vacancies unfilled on 4th December, 1,000 less than on 6th November.

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 16th November the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,004,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 35,000.

Rates of Wages

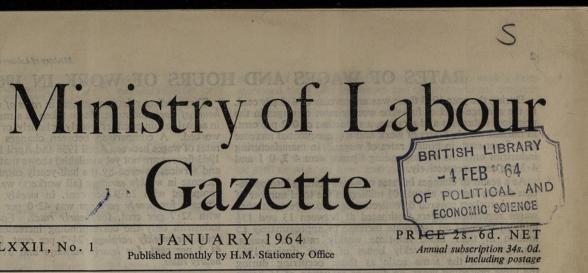
The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st December (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, $137 \cdot 6$ and $145 \cdot 0$, compared with $135 \cdot 8$ (as revised) and $143 \cdot 1$ (as revised) at 30th November.

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 10th December (January 1962 = 100) was $104 \cdot 2$, compared with $104 \cdot 0$ at 12th November. The index for the food group was $104 \cdot 6$, compared with $104 \cdot 1$ the previous month.

Stoppages of Work

About 56,200 workers were involved in December in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes : they lost about 171,000 working days.



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RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1963

During the year 1963 there was an increase of 4.3 per cent. in the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services, a reduction of 0.2 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work and a consequential increase of 4.5 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. In manufacturing industries only the corresponding figures were 4.2, 0.1 and 4.3 per cent., respectively.

As a result of changes in rates of wages coming into opera-tion during the year about 10¹/₄ million of the total number of manual workers covered by collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders (estimated at between 13 and 131 million) received an aggregate increase of approximately £5 million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages. Changes in normal weekly hours of work during 1963 were not on the same scale as those occurring during the three preceding years, an average reduction of 11 hours being made in the normal weekly hours of 679,000 workers, 570,000 of whom also benefited under the increases in rates of wages referred to above. These statistics relate to manual wage earners only, and the monetary amounts auoted in this article represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill.

Weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours and hourly rates of wages

The following table shows, for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of hourly rates of wages and of normal weekly hours for all workers (based on 31st January 1956 = 100) at the end of 1962 and of each month in 1963 and also the month by month percentage increases over the December 1962 figures

All Industries and Services Weekly wage Normal weekly hours Hourly wage Date Percentage increase over Dec. 1962 Index Index Inde decrease from Dec. 1962 over Dec. 1962 1962 Dec. 1963 Jan, Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 0.2 0.2 0.6 1.3 0.6 1.7 1.9 1.9 1.2 1.1 3.1 5 $\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ 132.8 133.7 134.0 134.1 134.4 134.5 134.6 134.6 134.7 135.8 137.6 139 · 7 140 · 6 140 · 9 141 · 1 141 · 4 141 · 5 141 · 7 141 · 7 141 · 7 143 · 1 145 · 0

Manufacturing Industries only

	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates			mal weekly hours
Date	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1962	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1962	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1962
1962 Dec 1963 Jan Feb Mar May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 130 \cdot 1 \\ 130 \cdot 3 \\ 130 \cdot 3 \\ 130 \cdot 6 \\ 131 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 3 \\ 131 \cdot 6 \\ 131 \cdot 9 \\ 132 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 9 \\ 132 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 9 \\ 132 \cdot 5 \\ 135 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline & & & \\ & & $	136.8 137.0 137.1 137.4 137.8 138.2 138.4 138.7 138.8 139.0 138.9 139.5 142.7	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline $	$\begin{array}{c} 95\cdot 1\\ 95\cdot 0\\ 95\cdot 0\\ 95\cdot 0\\ 95\cdot 0\\ 95\cdot 0\end{array}$	0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0 0-1 0-1

Note.—Details of the indices for men, women and juveniles are given in the sual monthly tables on pages 26 and 27 of this GAZETTE.

The table below gives a comparison of the percentage changes in the indices for each of the years from 1956 to 1963 inclusive.

Percentage Increase or Decrease during the Year

Year ending Dec.	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly wage rates	Hourly wage rates	Normal weekly hours	Weekly wage rates	Hourly wage rates	Normal weekly hours
956	Increase 7.7	Increase 7.7	Decrease 0.0	Increase 7·3	Increase 7.3	Decrease 0.0
957	5.4	5.7	0.3	5.4	5.6	0.2
958	3.7	3.8	0.1	3.5	3.5	0.1
959	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.2
960	4.0	6.6	2.4	4.6	7.9	3.1
961	3.4	5.2	1.8	1.9	3.2	1.3
962	4.4	4.8	0.3	4.0	4.2	0.2
963	4.3	4.5	0.2	4.2	4.3	0.1

These indices relate to changes in rates of wages and normal hours of work and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked. A comparison between changes in earnings and rates of wages between April 1956 and April 1963 (the October 1963 figures are not yet available) shows that in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries the average increase in *weekly earnings* (all workers) was 36.7 per cent., compared with 25.9 per cent. in *weekly rates* whilst the increase for *hourly earnings* was 42.0 per cent., compared with 32.7 per cent. for *hourly rates*. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 35.4 per cent. for weekly earnings, 24.7 per cent. for weekly rates, 41.3 per cent. for hourly earnings and 31.2 per cent. for hourly rates

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Changes in rates of wages and hours of work

As already stated, during the year about $10\frac{1}{4}$ million workers, of whom just over $\frac{1}{2}$ million also had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours, received an aggregate increase of about £5 million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages. The division of these figures into industry groups and the

month by month effect of the changes are given in the next two tables

cics in Great Britain; entents		y rates vages	Normal weekly hours of work		
Industry group	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase in weekly rates of wages	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engin- eering	520,500 328,000 332,000 202,500 237,500 2,170,500 190,000	£ 176,000 172,700 128,200 96,600 96,400 1,076,800 103,700	428,000 1,000 79,500 — — —	428,500 1,600 141,700 — — —	
Vehicles	76,000 116,500 445,500 52,500 188,000	45,900 49,100 151,800 25,200 120,100	 12,000 	 6,300 	
etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing. Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication. Distributive trades Public administration and pro-	187,000 186,500 390,000 185,000 1,372,500 254,500 926,000 319,000	113,500 41,600 93,700 912,400 140,500 490,100 142,100	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ 6,500\\ -\\ 4,500\\ 95,000\\ -\\ 43,500\\ \end{array} $	1,600 11,100 4,500 190,000 	
fessional services Miscellaneous services Total	804,500 742,500 10,227,000	420,400 355,100 5,031,700	7,500	8,100	

Month by Month Effect of the Changes

and and the	- mineric St	The man the second	a to a set the man	the her hard	manner Fill	F. Michael	
Month when change took effect		oximate num tkers affected		Estimated amount of			
	Increases in weekly rates of wages	Decreases in weekly rates of wages	Reductions in normal weekly hours	Increase in weekly rates of wages	Decrease in weekly rates of wages	Reduction in normal weekly hours	
Jan Feb Mar Apr June June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	(000's) 773 1,627 948 1,005 1,217 570 593 421 317 844 2,313 3,021	(000's) 47 8 141 1 182 424 - 	(000's) 4 4 3 3 	(£000's) 248 321 285 303 478 148 228 171 98 334 1,067 1,405	(£000's) 3 7 44 	(000's) 6 4 7 2 18 5 14 159 4 619 5	

The figures in these tables are provisional and subject to revision and it should be remembered that workers affected by two or more changes in any period, year or month, as appropriate, are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics the material date for any change in rates of wages or hours of work is the operative date and not the date when agreement was reached or statutory wages regulation order signed.

The following table gives estimates of the effect of changes reported each month i.e., according to the date of the agree-ment or the statutory wages regulation order. Some of these changes, details of which are given in the table on pages 4 and 5, did not come into operation during the year.

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		nated numb kers affected		Estimated amount of			
Month when the change was agreed or Order	Increases or decreases in weekly rates of wages under	Other increases in weekly rates of	Reductions in normal weekly hours	Increases or decreases in weekly rates of wages under sliding-	Other increases in weekly rates of wages	Reductions in normal weekly hours	
signed	sliding- scale arrange- ments	wages	nours	scale arrange- ments	wages	nours	
Jan Feb	(000's) 1,292 291	(000's) 817 131	(000's) 22	(£000's) 202 16	(£000's) 404 61	(000's) 	
Mar	$\{353\}$	608	67 ,	46	308	135	
Apr May	152 279 (58)	1,108 485	27	1 14 (5)	505 274	16	
June July Aug	149 85 415	435 199 1,307	11 20 899		188 98 1,246 233	6 44 978	
Sept Oct Nov Dec	200 149 682 204	430 1,672 2,855 664	721 220 240	2 111 6	951 1,501 336	945 348 378	
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The following table analyses the aggregate amount of net increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages in 1963 according to the methods by which they were effected.

	Increases in weekly rates of wages			
Method	Aggregate amount of net increase	Percentage of total		
Direct negotiation	(£000's) 2,135	42.4		
joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement	1,961	39.0		
Wages councils and other statutory wages boards Sliding-scale arrangements based	633	12.6		
on the official index of retail prices	235 68	4·7 1·3		
Total	5,032	100.0		

The tables which follow show the approximate number of workers affected by changes in rates of wages or normal hours of work and the effect of such changes in each of the vears from 1956 to 1963

Year ending	Approxima of wo affect	rkers	Estima amount of weekly rate		Estimated overall increase in weekly rates
Dec.	Net increases	Net decreases	Increases	Decreases	of wages
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	(000's) 12,673 12,338 11,232 4,708 11,124	(000's) 	(£000's) 6,633 5,340 3,461 1,252 4,303	(£000's) 	(£000's) 6,633 5,340 3,461 1,251 4,303
1961 1962 1963	7,850 12,696 10,227		4,116 5,232 5,032		4,116 5,232 5,032

Normal Weekly Hours of Work

Year ending Dec.			Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours		
1	Contraction of the		(000's)	(000's)		
956	190.41		21	37		
957	1		434	1,038		
958			348	649		
1959			364	486		
1960		al and	6.817	12,675		
961	11000	The second second	5,727	11,189		
962	100		1,338	2,176		
1963	188 F		679	843		

Approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ million workers in 1960, $4\frac{1}{3}$ million in 1961, $1\frac{1}{3}$ million in 1962 and $\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1963 had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

Figures in the two tables above give a general indication of the movement in weekly rates of wages and normal hours of work over the period and undue significance should not be attached to differences in the amount of change as between one year and another. In particular, the grouping of figures in annual divisions should not be interpreted as indicative of a pattern of wage changes based on the calendar year.

General

Some of the changes taking effect during the year were the outcome of agreements made in 1962, the major industries affected being gas supply (increases of 1¹/₂d. or 2d. an hour, 6th January), general printing (consolidation into basic rates (89205)

rubber manufacture (increases of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for men and of 2d. for women, 1st March), road haulage contracting (increase in statutory minimum rates of approximately 5 per cent., 16th January), and screen printing and display (increases of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour and normal weekly hours of work reduced from 42 to 41, 1st January). The changes in general printing and screen printing and display were phased adjustments under long-term agreements

A feature of the year under review was the growth in the number of long-term settlements covering periods of two years or more. The more important of these, in chronological order of settlement, were as follows: electricity supply; heating, or settlement, were as follows: electricity supply, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering; electrical contracting; gas supply; building in England and Wales; civil engineering; local authorities' services in England and Wales; furniture manufacture; and shipbuilding and ship repairing. It is estimated that about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million workers are at present covered by long-term agreements of one kind or another. The scope of these agreements varies to a considerable extent, though most contain provisions for increases in basic rates of wages, generally at annual intervals, and for reductions in normal weekly hours of work. Other important provisions made in some of the agreements include: continu-ance of the previously established arrangements for adjustment of rates at regular intervals in accordance with movements in the official index of retail prices; the establishment of sick pay schemes; additions to the number of days of paid annual holiday whether on the basis of continuous service, e.g., three weeks after 25 years, or for progressive increases so that the annual holiday becomes three weeks at a given future date; additional increases for long-service workers; additional increases in plus rates; and productivity bonuses. The terms of some of the agreements exclude the presentation of further claims for increases in basic rates within the settlement period but the electricity and gas supply agreements specifically provide for the consideration of new claims should the official index of retail prices rise by five points and retain that level for a specified period. An interesting feature of the building and civil engineering agreements was the provision for the negotiating committees to consider the possibility of relating future changes in standard rates to an appropriate index of national productivity in place of the present link with the official index of retail prices.

Industries and services in which normal weekly hours of work were reduced during the year included building in Scotland (42 to 40), agriculture in England and Wales (46 to 45), exhibition stand construction (42 to 40), match manu-facture (42 to 40), baking (other than multiple baking) in England and Wales (44 to 42) and surgical dressings manufacture $(42\frac{1}{2}$ to 42 as the first phase of a reduction to a 40-hour week in 1968)

Arrangements for the reduction of normal weekly hours of work in 1964 or 1965, resulting from settlements, mostly long-term, made during the year, affect a number of industries and separate undertakings, including heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (42 to 40, February 1965), electrical contracting (42 to 40, September 1964), building in England and Wales (42 to 41, November 1964), civil engineering ($42\frac{2}{8}$ to an average of 41, March 1965), footwear manufacture ($42\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{4}$, March 1965). furniture manufacture (42 to 41, April 1964 and 41 to 40, June 1965), dock labour (42 to 40, July 1964), shipbuilding and ship repairing (42 to 41, December 1964), and 41 to 40, July 1965), Vauxhall Motors Ltd. (41 \pm to 40, January 1964), surgical dressings (42 to 40 by annual reductions of half an hour), and lock, latch and key (42 to 40 by annual reductions of half an hour).

With a few minor exceptions, normal weekly hours of work at the present time range from 40 to 45, but the majority of manual workers, particularly in the manufacturing industries and in the principal service industries other than distribution and catering, are conditioned to a 42 or $42\frac{1}{2}$ hour week. (In rather general terms, normal weekly hours of work can be defined as the number of weekly hours, or the daily equivalent, usually worked before the payment of over-time rates: the term should not be confused with average weekly hours worked which were 46.9 for full-time adult male manual workers in April 1963.) Workers employed in the industries operating a 40-hour normal working week, or covered by arrangements for its introduction, are estimated to number just less than one million, or about 7 per cent. of all workers covered by collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders.

Agreements made in 1963, or earlier, which provide for changes in 1964, or later, will add approximately £1,725,000 to the basic full-time weekly rates of about 3,190,000 workers

of part of the cost-of-living bonus and basic weekly rates increased by 6s. for craftsmen and by proportional amounts for other workers, 1st January), building in Scotland (normal weekly hours of work reduced from 42 to 40, 4th November),

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and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of about or statutory wages regulation orders made in 1963, together

1,680,000 workers by an average of $1\frac{1}{5}$ hours. The actual dates of the more important settlements, awards are given in the following table.

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with the operative dates and brief particulars of the changes,

PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS REPORTED IN 1963

Date of agreement, award or Order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
12 Jan.	4 Feb.	Building and civil engineering—Great Britain	Increase of 1d. an hour under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
16 Jan.	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ Feb.} \\ 1 \text{ Feb. 1964} \\ 1 \text{ Feb. 1965} \end{array}\right\}$	Electricity supply—Great Britain*†	$\begin{cases} Increase of 2\frac{1}{2}d, an hour.Increase of 2\frac{1}{2}d, an hour.Increase of 2\frac{1}{2}d, an hour.$
29 Jan.	4 Mar.	Local authorities' services (manual workers)— England and Wales	General increase of 7s. a week for men with provision for a further review later in the year.
5 Feb.	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \text{ Feb.} \\ 24 \text{ Feb. 1964} \\ 22 \text{ Feb. 1965} \end{array} \right\} $	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering— Great Britain	$\begin{cases} \text{Increases of } 3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ an hour for craftsmen and of } 3d. \text{ for adult mates.} \\ \text{Increases of } 3d. \text{ an hour for craftsmen and of } 2\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ for adult mates.} \\ \text{Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from } 42 \text{ to } 40, \text{ without loss of pay.} \end{cases}$
3 Mar.	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ July} \\ 1 \text{ July 1964} \\ 28 \text{ Sept. 1964} \\ 1 \text{ July 1965} \end{array} \right\} $	Electrical contracting—Great Britain	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Increases of 4d, an hour for journeymen and of 3 \frac{1}{2} d. or 3d. for adult mates.} \\ \text{Increases of 3d. an hour for journeymen and of 2 \frac{1}{2} d. or 2d. for adult mates.} \\ \text{Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.} \\ \text{Increases of 2 \frac{1}{2} d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2d. for adult mates. (This increase does not apply to workers in Scotland where the agreement may be reviewed after June 1965.)} \end{array}\right.$
5 Mar.	11 Mar.	Exhibition stand construction, erection, etc.— Great Britain	Normal weekly hours of work reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
27 Mar.	15 Apr.	Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade—United Kingdom	Increases of 2d, an hour for men and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d, for women.
29 Mar.	1 May	Health services (domestic and ancillary grades)— Great Britain	Increases of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. 3d. for women.
2 Apr.	3 Apr.	Road passenger transport—London Transport Board	Increase of 10s. a week for drivers and conductors.
25 Apr.	18 Apr.	Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings) —Great Britain	Increase of 8s. 9d. a week (a similar change became operative for company- owned undertakings from 9th May).
25 Apr.‡	1 Apr.	Government industrial establishments—Great Britain	Increases for "M" rated workers of 3s. or 4s. a week for men and of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 4d. for women, under arrangements for the half-yearly review of rates.
9 May‡	1 Apr.	Coal mining—Great Britain	Increases for day wage workers of 2s. 4d. a shift for certain underground workers and of amounts ranging from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. for other workers.
9 May	27 May	Food manufacture—Great Britain	Increases of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. 3d. for women.
24 May	27 May	Heavy chemicals manufacture (constituent firms of I.C.I. Ltd.)—Great Britain	Increases of 3d. or 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women.
28 May	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}1 \text{ July}\\1 \text{ July 1964}\\1 \text{ July 1965}\end{array}\right\}$	Gas supply—Great Britain†	$\begin{cases} Increase of 3d. an hour.\\ Increase of 2\frac{1}{4}d. an hour.Increase of 2\frac{1}{4}d. an hour.$
12 June	30 May	Heavy chemicals, chemical fertilisers and plastics material manufacture—Great Britain	Increase of 3d. or 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women.
21 June	24 June	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture—Great Britain	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week for men and of 5s. 6d. for women.
1 July‡	14 Apr.	Water supply—England and Wales	Increase of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour.
6 Aug.‡	31 July	Road passenger transport—London Transport Board	Introduction of a scarcity allowance of 5s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. a week for drivers.
8 Aug.‡	1 Jan.	Post Office (manipulative grades)—United King- dom	Maximum of the national scales of pay for postmen and telephonists increased by 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. a week, respectively, with increases of varying amounts at other points on the scales.
14 Aug.‡	1 July	Post Office (engineering grades)—United Kingdom	Increase of 3 ¹ / ₂ per cent.
26 Aug.	$\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \text{ Apr.}\\1 \text{ Oct.}\\1 \text{ Apr. 1964}\end{array}\right\}$	Government industrial establishments and Admir- alty dockyards—United Kingdom§	Introduction of revised wages structure with phased increases totalling 22s. a week for craftsmen and of amounts ranging from 14s. 6d. to 19s. for non- craftsmen. Merit schemes abolished.
27 Aug.	{ 4 Nov. 2 Nov. 1964 1 Nov. 1965 }	Building—England and Wales	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2d. for labourers. Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2d. for labourers in conjunction with a reduction of normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41.
11 Sept.	18 Nov.	Wholesale clothing manufacture—Great Britain	↓ Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen and of 1d. for labourers. General increase of 2½d. an hour. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates increased by 4d. an hour.
11 Sept. Proposal)	18 Nov.	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increases of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. for women, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 46 to 45.
11 Oct.	4 Nov. 2 Mar. 1964 2 Nov. 1964 1 Mar. 1965 1 Nov. 1965	Civil engineering—Great Britain ¶	Increases of 24d, an hour for craftsmen and 2d, for labourers. Reduction of summer weekly hours of work from 44 to 43. Increases of 3d, an hour for craftsmen and of 2d, for labourers. Reduction of summer weekly hours of work from 43 to 41 ¹ / ₂ .
24 Oct.‡	2 Sept. 6 Apr. 1964 7 Sept. 1964 6 Sept. 1965	Local authorities' services (manual workers)— England and Wales	Increase of 7s. a week for men. Introduction of service supplements of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 3d. for women for full-time employees with more than 5 years' service. Increase of 7s. a week for men. Increase of 7s. a week for men.
29 Oct.	27 July 1964	Dock labour—Great Britain	Reduction of normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40 (10 half-days of 4 hours).
31 Oct.‡	1 Oct.	Government industrial establishments and Admiralty dockyards—Great Britain	Increases of 7s., 6s. or 4s. a week, according to occupation, for men and of 4s. for women, under arrangements for the half-yearly review of rates.
7 Nov.	{ 1 Mar. 1964 1 Mar. 1965 }	Footwear manufacture—United Kingdom	Increases for timeworkers of 5s, a week for men and 7s. for women, with appropriate percentage increases for pieceworkers. Reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 ^t to 41 ^t , without loss of pay.

* A productivity bonus of 4s. 6d. a week which is reviewed annually and is based on the percentage fall in pay hours per 1,000 units of electricity sent out from power stations, became payable from 1st April 1963 to 30th June 1964. † The agreement may be reviewed should the official index of retail prices fluctuate by five points or more and maintain that level for three consecutive months.

‡ Agreed, awarded or authorised on this date with retrospective effect to the date given in the next column. § The agreement also provides for the half-yearly review of wages by reference to the general level of wages in certain industries on similar lines to that for "M"

|| Cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements continue to operate but it was agreed to give further consideration to the possibility of relating future changes to an ropriate index of national productivity. ¶ In addition revised " plus." rates over and above the labourers' rates are payable from 2nd March 1964.

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	Principal Settlements Reported in 1905—continued						
Date of agreement, award or Order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change				
13 Nov.	{ 1 Apr. 1964 1 June 1965 1 June 1966 }	Furniture manufacture—Great Britain	Reduction of one hour in normal weekly hours of work and an increase of 3d. an hour in the supplementary cost-of-living allowance. do. Increase of 3d. an hour in the supplementary cost-of-living allowance.				
26 Nov.	2 Dec.	Engineering—United Kingdom	Increases of 10s. 6d., 10s. or 9s. 6d. a week for men and of 10s. for women.				
17 Dec.	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 16 \text{ Dec.} \\ 1 \text{ Dec. 1964} \\ 1 \text{ July 1965} \end{array}\right\}$	Shipbuilding and ship repairing—United King- dom	{ Increase of 8s. a week. Reduction of normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41, without loss of pay. Reduction of normal weekly hours of work from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.				
18 Dec.	18 Dec.	Road passenger transport—London Transport Board	Increases ranging from 8s. 6d. to 15s. a week for drivers and conductors.*				
20 Dec.	23 Dec.	Railway service (British Railways)-Great Britain	Increase of 6 per cent. for conciliation grades.				

* These increases were agreed following the issue of the interim report of the Committee of Inquiry into London busmen's pay.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNFILLED VACANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Estimates of Normal Seasonal Movements

Estimates out reordinate betabation reduced and the estimates of the provided and the estimates of the estimates of the estimates were published in the January 1963 issue, and were calculated by the methods outlined in the March and July 1960 issues of this GAZETTE. A detailed study of various alternative methods of estimating seasonal fluctuations of unemployment statistics is being carried out but no firm conclusions have yet been reached on the most appropriate method to be used for these series. In the meantime, therefore, and as a temporary measure, the existing additive method will continue to be used.

The monthly unemployment statistics in the first part of 1963 were affected by the abnormal weather, and do not provide a reliable basis for revising the previous estimates of the *normal* seasonal movements. For the time being, therefore, it is considered reasonable to continue to apply the estimates which were published in the January 1963 issue (pages 8–10) for both unemployment and unfilled vacancies.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF **GROUP TRAINING SCHEMES**

In the course of a speech to the Merseyside Training Council made when he was visiting Liverpool early in January, Mr. Joseph Godber, Minister of Labour, announced that the Government was setting aside £40,000 to encourage the development of group training schemes in areas of exceptionally high unemployment. The Minister said that his aim in doing this was to help expand the number of opportunities of training in employment, of improving the quality of training and of assisting smaller firms to play their full part in this development full part in this development.

Hitherto, assistance for group training schemes has been channelled through the Industrial Training Council. However, because of the conditions attached to the Government grant-in-aid the assistance which can be offered to the promoters of group schemes has two serious drawbacks. It is both too small and paid only retrospectively.

Having taken account of these difficulties the Minister has decided that what is required is help given immediately and on a more liberal scale. It is hoped to achieve this by offering grants of up to £2,500 to cover 80 per cent. of the cost of developing a group scheme. It will, of course, be necessary to take into account any previous Government assistance given to a group scheme through the Industrial Training Council. The aim is to cover the develop-ment costs of a scheme comprising about 100 apprentices or trainees. However, once the scheme is launched it will be expected to pay its own way from the contributions of employers participating in it. its own way from the contributions of employers participating in it.

The work of development covers such activites as approaches to management to discuss training, and the contribution it can make to the efficiency of the firm; the organisation and integration of the training facilities available in the group of firms agreeing to join in the group scheme; the drawing up of syllabuses and training programmes; the establishment of relations with technical colleges and Government Training Centres; the institution of arrangements for the selection of apprentices; and also the initial implementation of training programmes and exchanges of apprentices to ensure that any difficulties arising are eliminated and that the correct pattern of training for the scheme has been achieved.

Normally the Government would expect an officer responsible for (89205)

developing the scheme to be employed wholly or substantially on this work. It is not regarded as work which can be done as a sideline by someone already engaged in a full-time job. The Government hopes that the offer of this assistance will stimulate the growth of group schemes in a number of areas of high unemployment.

5

ENQUIRY INTO THE EFFECT OF **COMPUTERS ON OFFICE EMPLOYMENT**

The Manpower Research Unit of the Ministry of Labour has The Manpower Research Unit of the Ministry of Labour has launched a new enquiry to establish what effects the introduction of computers has had, or is likely to have, on office employment. This is a further development in the work of the Unit: other work already in hand includes an enquiry amongst some 300 leading firms in the metal manufacturing and using industries and a survey of construction industries being made in consultation with the Ministry of Public Building and Works (see page 393 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETER) 1963 issue of this GAZETTE).

1963 issue of this GAZETTE). The new enquiry is intended as a first step in a broader survey of the whole future of office employment. Over 300 firms or organisa-tions who have already installed a computer for office work, or are about to do so, have been asked to co-operate by completing a detailed form of report about the impact of the change on their office staffs. Among those approached are Government departments, nationalised industries, local authorities, banks and insurance companies, as well as a wide range of manufacturing and other industries, and business and commercial undertakings.

The primary object of the enquiry is to find out what happens to workers whose jobs are transferred to a computer. It is important to know to what extent they are able to be trained for work in the new installation, or to be transferred to other work in the organisa-tion, and whether redundancy is always avoided, either in one of these ways or by normal wastage through retirement, marriage and so on. By studying this information and evidence of the job opportunities created by the new machines, valuable information will be established which will help both Government and industry in planning for the future. in planning for the future.

At the same time the enquiry is seeking to establish any relation-ship between the introduction of computers and, for instance, location and organisation. It is also endeavouring to find out just what makes firms invest in computers, and to what extent original expectations have been realised. All this material, combined with views on future technical developments in the computer world, should give a much clearer picture of the future impact of computers on office employment. This is the first time such an extensive study has been undertaken in this country.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL **ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF** THE DISABLED

The Minister of Labour has appointed Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Style, C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N., to be Chairman of the National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled in succession to the late Lord Feversham.

to the late Lord Feversham. The Council was established under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, to advise and assist the Minister "in matters relating to the employment, undertaking of work on their own account and training of disabled persons generally." It consists of representatives of employers' organisations, trade unions and the nationalised industries, together with other members with knowledge and experience of the employment of the disabled.

Lieutenant-Commander Style has been a member of the National Advisory Council since it was first set up in 1945, and has been chairman of its Sheltered Employment Committee since 1954.

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STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1963*

The number of stoppages of work† in progress in the United Kingdom in 1963 was 2,080 (including 13 which had continued from 1962), compared with 2,465 (including 16 which continued from 1961) in 1962.

Stoppages in progress in 1963 resulted in the loss of about 1,756,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, compared with 5,798,000 working days lost during 1962 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1963 was about 598,000, including 139,000 workers who were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establish-ments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1962 was about 4,423,000 workers, including about 124,000 workers who were indirectly involved indirectly involved.

Industrial analysis

In the following table, the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1963 are classified by industry and corresponding figures are given for 1962. The figures for each industry or industry group have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and do not, therefore, necessarily agree with the totals shown for all industries at the foot

	1963			1962			
Industry group	No. of Stoppages in stop- pages progress			No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in year	Workers	Working days lost	begin- ning in year	Workers involved‡	Working days lost	
Agriculture, for-	23.20 (24.25)	Sector Ser	Market Man	6.383,8	127/09/02	A pill	
estry, fishing	985	153,600	325,000	1,205	100 154,500	308,000	
Coal mining All other mining	905	155,000	525,000	1,205	154,500	308,000	
and quarrying	6	400	ş	2	100	ş	
Food, drink and	R 18 1150		120 00 1	SLAU SRI	Dung of	and a state	
tobacco	24	5,000	9,000	22	6,100	7,000	
Chemicals, etc	21	4,800	19,000	15	9,900	12,000	
Metal mfre	67 211	24,500 73,700	106,000 222,000	85	290,600 2,050,000	377,000 2,319,000	
Engineering Shipbuilding and	211	15,700	222,000	210	2,050,000	2,519,000	
marine eng	67	15,600	103,000	78	322,800	465,000	
Motor vehicles and	Anim	10,000	100,000	Seil near	10000	100,000	
cycles	129	150,700	316,000	116	508,300	747,000	
Aircraft	33	13,200	61,000	33	270,100	292,000	
Other vehicles	11	7,300	13,000	22	116,200	120,000	
Other metal goods	50	9,700	35,000	54	211,500	239,000	
fextiles	38	7,000	22,000	32	9,400	31,000	
Clothing and foot-	8	1,200	2,000	14	3,100	6,000	
Bricks, pottery,	0	1,200	2,000	14	5,100	0,000	
glass, etc.	19	2,200	7,000	15	11.800	18,000	
limber, furniture,	- CALLER	2,200	1,000	10. 10. 10 M	11,000	10,000	
etc	11	6,000	28,000	15	4,400	13,000	
Paper and printing	10	1,300	5,000	10	8,800	10,000	
Remaining manu-	and the			1 since		100.000	
facturing inds	21	4,800	21,000	34	44,400	100,000	
Construction	169	70,800	355,000	316	55,100	222,000	
Gas, electricity and	5	1 100	2 000	7	1,700	2 000	
water	3	1,100	2,000	alliner	1,700	3,000	
water transport	80	27,800	46,000	66	49,800	147.000	
All other transport	53	11,000	26,000	70	257,800	284,000	
Distributive trades	26	2,300	25,000	31	11,100	29,000	
Administrative,	aller all	AND DECK	M. O.C. 8011	413 22.23	1020 1041	BLOO GOR	
professional, etc.	STRABUE		Part Bry	12 351	por a Martin	a ad they	
services	10	2,900	4,000	12	9,000	15,000	
Misc. services	13	600	3,000	28	16,200	35,000	
Total	2,067	597,600	1,756,000	2,449¶	4,422,700‡	5,798,000	

The reduction of 382 in the number of stoppages of work begin-ning in 1963, compared with 1962, was due mainly to considerably fewer stoppages in the coal mining and construction industries.

Considerably fewer workers were involved in stoppages in progress in 1963 than in 1962. This was due to the fact that there were no stoppages in 1963 comparable in magnitude with the two one-day national stoppages by engineering and shipbuilding workers and the one-day national stoppage by railway workers in 1962. Apart from the decreases in numbers of workers involved in individual industries arising out of these national stoppages, the greatest changes occurred in rubber (-29,000); port and inland water transport (-22,000); miscellaneous services (-15,000); and construction (+16,000). construction (+16,000).

* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1963 are scheduled to appear in the April 1964 GAZETTE.
* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with ferms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.
* Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in a national stoppage on 5th February were again involved on 5th March. They have, therefore, been counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. In the period under review the *net* number of individuals for all industries as approximately 2,400,000.
§ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

§ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

A stoppage of work by building trades workers affected the construction and timber industry groups. It has, however, been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries.

¶ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken

The absence of stoppages of the magnitude of the three national stoppages referred to in the preceding paragraph made it inevitable that the aggregate number of working days lost was considerably lower than in 1962. lower than in 1962. In addition to the industries affected by the national stoppages, there were decreases of 101,000 days in port and inland water transport, 53,000 days in rubber and 32,000 days in miscellaneous services. These decreases were partly offset by an increase of 133,000 days in construction.

Principal stoppages of work

Principal stoppages of work By far the largest stoppage of work, both in terms of workers involved and working days lost, was a token one-week stoppage involving 60,000 building trades workers in Merseyside and other areas in England and Wales. The stoppage, which began on 19th August and caused a loss of 300,000 working days, followed a breakdown in negotiations on a claim for a wage increase of 1s. 6d. an hour and a 40-hour working week. Subsequent negotiations, which took place on the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, resulted in an agreement providing for (a) wage rates for craftsmen and labourers to be increased by $9\frac{1}{2}d$. and 5d. an hour respectively, the increases to be spread over a three-year period ending November 1965; (b) weekly working hours to be reduced to 41 as from November 1964; (c) a non-contributory sick pay scheme to be negotiated; and (d) consideration to be given to the possibility of linking future pay increases to productivity instead of to the Index of Retail Prices. Index of Retail Prices.

The largest stoppage in the coal mining industry occurred in June when about 720 under-officials employed in collieries in the South Yorkshire area stopped work in sympathy with 125 under-officials at a Doncaster colliery who had withdrawn their labour in officials at a Doncaster colliery who had withdrawn their labour in protest against the appointment as an overman of a worker from another colliery. More than 13,400 other colliery workers were rendered idle by this "sympathetic" stoppage which lasted several days. The total loss in working days amounted to 39,000. The stoppage by under-officials at Doncaster was comparatively small; 1,600 other colliery workers were rendered idle and under 5,000 working days were lost. At almost the same time there was a large stoppage in a colliery at Coventry caused by a wage dispute and, subsequently, the request for the removal of the deputy manager. The stoppage began on 29th May and over 1,600 workers lost nearly 20,000 working days before work was resumed on 24th June in order that further negotiations could take place. A breakdown in the negotiation of a claim by the members of

A breakdown in the negotiation of a claim by the members of seven craft unions for an increase of their holiday entitlement to three weeks a year paid at average earnings rate and, subsequently, the rejection of a claim by members of one of the seven craft unions for a substantial wage increase led to the closure of a Port Talbot the rejection of a claim by members of one of the seven craft unions for a substantial wage increase led to the closure of a Port Talbot steel works. The stoppage of work began on 23rd December when 2,800 craftsmen, members of the seven unions, withdrew their labour for a period of seven days instead of the normal holiday period of three days. The works did not re-open on 30th December because of the notice given by some 1,300 craftsmen involved in the wages dispute to withdraw their labour again on 2nd January. Approximately 8,100 other workers employed at this establishment have been rendered idle by the stoppage of work by the craftsmen and it is estimated that nearly 50,000 working days were lost by all the workers involved by 31st December. The stoppage continues. The first of what was planned to be a series of one-day token stoppages, by 2,900 non-craft employees of a firm in South Wales engaged in the manufacture of light alloys, took place on 12th July. The workers withdrew their labour again on 19th July. These stoppages arose out of a claim by non-craft workers for a general increase in wages, following a differential increase which had been given nine months previously to craftsmen. On 24th July, 24 hours before they were to hold their third token stoppage, the workers walked out in protest against the suspension of a number of workers who, because of the dispute, refused to carry out certain instructions. The stoppage then became continuous until work was resumed on 19th August, pending negotiations which ultimately resulted in an increase in working days throughout the period of the stoppage, which included two weeks' works holiday when only 100 non-craft engineering workers were involved, was 27,000. A protracted stoppage lasting from 22nd April to 7th June involved approximately 1,400 workers employed at Hamilton in

100 non-craft engineering workers were involved, was 27,000. A protracted stoppage lasting from 22nd April to 7th June involved approximately 1,400 workers employed at Hamilton in electrical engineering. The stoppage began when 110 engineers and joiners withdrew their labour in support of a claim that all skilled men should receive, as a general wage increase, the maximum payments obtainable under a merit rating scheme. There was an extension to the stoppage on 13th May when a further 1,300 workers withdrew their labour in protest against the employment of staff employees on maintenance work. When work was resumed on agreed terms pending further negotiations, a total of 33,000 working days had been lost.

A stoppage of work which commenced on 21st March at a Govan shipyard arose out of a claim by electricians for an increased bonus rate. The withdrawal by the 325 electricians directly involved in the dispute caused a further 2,150 other workers to be rendered idle when the shipyard closed on 25th March. Nearly 42,000 working days were lost before work was resumed on 18th April in order that further negotiations could take place.

The largest stoppage in the motor vehicle industry occurred at Coventry and arose out of a claim by maintenance workers and inter-nal transport drivers for increased wages. The 260 workers who withdrew their labour on 24th May were joined on the following day

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by 5,500 other workers. The stoppage lasted for six working days and caused a loss of 32,000 working days before work was resumed pending further negotiation. The employment of members of one union on work claimed by members of other unions led to a stoppage by 1,100 car body assemblers employed at a Birmingham

of certain benefits. The average working week of general farm workers, men and women, horsemen and women, tractormen and women, stockmen and women, poultrywomen and dairymaids, has been reduced by one hour. General farm workers in Banff, Aberdeen and Kincardine; Angus and part of Perth; Fife and Kinross; East Lothian, West Lothian and Midlothian; Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles work a 45½-hour week from midnight on the second Sunday in February to midnight on the first Sunday in September; a 47-hour week from midnight on the first Sunday in September; a 45½-hour week for midnight on the first Sunday in September to midnight on the second Sunday in November; and a 42½-hour week for the remainder of the year. In the remaining districts a 45½-hour week is worked from midnight on the last Sunday in January to midnight on the third Sunday in August; a 47-hour week from midnight on the third Sunday in August to midnight on the last Sunday in October; and a 42½-hour week for the remainder of the year. The additional hours which horsemen and women, and tractormen and women are permitted to work for

stoppage by 1,100 car body assemblers employed at a Birmingham factory. The stoppage began on 9th October and during the course of the stoppage nearly 6,500 other workers were rendered idle at this establishment. Normal working was resumed on the night-shift 15/16th October pending further negotiation. The stoppage caused a loss of 23,000 working days. The largest stoppage in the aircraft industry occurred at a Bristol firm manufacturing aero-engines. The stoppage resulted from a claim by draughtsmen and allied technicians for higher wages and began as a series of half-day token withdrawals of labour. These took place on 15th, 22nd and 27th May and 7th June and were followed by a continuous withdrawal which began on 24th June. At the commencement of the stoppage 800 workers were involved but this number steadily increased during the course of the stoppage to a maximum of 1,030. A total of 32,000 working days was lost. Work was resumed on 7th August, agreement having been reached. to a maximum of 1,030. A total of 32,000 working days was lost. Work was resumed on 7th August, agreement having been reached. An unusually large and protracted stoppage in wholesale distribution occurred when 530 warehousemen and transport workers employed at a London warehouse lost nearly 18,000 working days between 30th August and 15th October. The stoppage began when a number of women workers refused to join a trade wind work was resumed on arread terms of settlement and women, and tractormen and women are permitted to work for stable and garage work, remain unchanged. The hours of work for stockmen and women, poultrywomen and dairymaids are reduced to 59 and 46 in alternate weeks. union. Work was resumed on agreed terms of settlement.

The statistics of Stoppages

of Work in December will be found on page 35

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland made an Order on 6th December 1963, with effect from 6th January 1964, which provides for an increase in the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration and a reduction in the normal weekly hours of work for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.

The minimum weekly time rate for male workers, aged 20 years The minimum weekly time rate for male workers, aged 20 years and over, employed in agriculture, including workers in market gardens and nursery grounds, is increased by 7s. in all districts. The revised rates range from 183s. a week in the County Borough of Belfast to 176s. a week in the County of Fermanagh. The minimum rates for men in casual employment and the daily rates of holiday remuneration are increased by 1s. 2d. a day to 30s. 6d. a day in the County Borough of Belfast and to 29s. 4d. a day in the County of Fermanagh

For female workers, aged 20 years and over, the minimum time rate is increased by 5s. in all districts, and the revised weekly rates range from 137s. in the County Borough of Belfast to 132s. in the County of Fermanagh. The corresponding rates for women in casual employment and the daily rates of holiday remuneration are increased by 10d. a day and range from 22s. 10d. a day to 22s. a

The normal working week for all workers has been reduced from 47 to 46 hours.

Proportionate rates are varied for young workers between the ages of 16 and under 20 years and there are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made an Order on 10th December 1963, with effect from 6th January 1964, varying the minimum and overtime rates of wages in respect of workers employed in agriculture in all District Agricultural Wages Committee Areas in Scotland.

The Order raises the minimum time rate for male general workers, aged 20 years and over, by 6s. a week to 186s. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock), for those employed as grieves or stewards and stockmen, and for horsemen and tractormen the minimum rates are increased by 6s. 9d. a week to 212s. 6d., 208s. 3d. and 206s. 3d., respectively. Men employed by the day or hour, or as part-time workers, are to receive 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age.

For female general workers, aged 18 and under 21 years, the minimum rate is increased by 4s. 3d. to 129s. 9d. a week; for those aged 21 years and over the weekly rate is 141s. 6d., an increase of 4s. 9d. a week. For women, 21 years and over, employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids, and for those employed as horsewomen and tractorwomen the minimum Where a dependent child is over 16 but is receiving full-time instruction in a school or is undergoing full-time training as an apprentice, the rates at I(2), (3), (5) or (6), as appropriate, may be payable until he attains the age of 18. those employed as horsewomen and tractorwomen, the minimum rates are increased by 5s. 3d. a week to 161s. 6d. for the former group and 160s. 3d. for the latter group. The minimum hourly (89205)

rate, at age 21, for women who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers, is increased from 3s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. to 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. The corresponding rates for all other female workers are increased by amounts varying according to age.

There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the animum differential rates for overtime payment and in the value of certain benefits.

REVISED TRAINING

ALLOWANCES

As part of the Government's plans for improving the provision As part of the Government's plans for improving the provision for men and women who want to undertake training or re-training, the allowances for trainees aged 21 years and over and for certain of those under 21 have been increased. The increased rates take effect from the beginning of the first full pay week commencing on or after 12th December 1963 and are payable to all persons entering full-time courses of vocational training under the General, ex-Regular and Disabled Persons training schemes at Government Training Centres, residential training colleges, employers' establish-ments, technical and commercial colleges and similar educational establishments. establishments.

The new weekly rates, which vary according to age, sex, domestic responsibilities and whether the trainee is living at home, or away from home in accommodation arranged by or on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, while attending a course of training, are given in the table below.

Age and domestic responsibilities	I	Livir	ng at me	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			g away home	
annous of all the president and the	Me	en	Won	nen	Me	en	Won	nen
I. Aged 21 and over (1) Without wife or dependants	s. 160	d. 0	s. 127	d. 6	s. 110	d. 0	s. 87	d. 6
(2) Maintaining one dependent child under 16	175	0	142	6	150	0	127	6
(3) Maintaining two or more depen- dent children under 16	180	0	147	6	155	0	132	6
 (4) With wife or maintaining adult dependant(s) (5) With wife (or maintaining adult 	180	0	147	6	155	0	132	6
dependant(s)) and maintaining one dependent child under 16	195	0	162	6	170	0	147	6
dependant(s)) and maintaining two or more dependent children under 16 II. Under age 21	200	0	167	6	175	0	152	6
(1) Without wife or dependants:	130 120 100 65 55 M	and who paid per	100 85 75 65 60 50 ied me t other o mai d allo sons sons	r per intai wan age	rsons n de ces a d 21	aged pend ppro	1 19 o lants,	0 0 0 age, or 20 are e to over.
		man dan rate the	ts re for diffe h simi	men ceiv their renti) who e the age als p	togo aid	ve de pprop ether to ac	pen- riate with

Where mid-day meals are provided, the sum of 2s. a day towards the cost is deducted from the allowances. At residential establish-ments lodging and full board is provided free of charge but the sum of 12s. a week towards the cost of mid-day meals is deducted from the allowances. Persons placed in other accommodation arranged by, or on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, receive an additional allowance to meet the cost of lodging and all meals except mid-day meals from Monday to Saturday.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS

The Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 100, 1963 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 22s. 6d. (24s. including postage). The volume has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, some of the information having been supplied by trade organisations and by Boards of nationalised industries. It provides statistics provides the accide and accounting industries. It provides statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom and in most of the tables, except attairs of the United Kingdom and in most of the tables, except where quarterly or monthly data are more suitable to the type of series, gives annual figures, so far as they are available, for each of the years 1952 to 1962: some of the tables also include figures for the early months of 1963. Current data for many of the series appearing in the Abstract are contained in "Economic Trends", "Monthly Digest of Statistics" and "Financial Statistics", which are also prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

published by H.M. Stationery Office. The statistics presented in the Abstract for 1963 are grouped in 14 sections under the following main headings: Area and Climate; Population and Vital Statistics; Social Conditions; Education; Labour; Production; Distribution; Transport and Communications; External Trade; Overseas Finance; National Income and Expendi-ture; Home Finance; Banking, Insurance, etc.; and Prices. Statistical tables supplied wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour relate to industrial diseases and employees killed in industrial accidents in Great Britain (under "Social Conditions"); distribution of total manpower in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom analysed by industry, estimated numbers of employees analysed by sex and age, numbers registered as unemployed analysed by industry and sex, unfilled employment vacancies for men and women, average earnings for men and women according men and women, average earnings for men and women according

to industry, average weekly earnings and hours of manual workers, indices of weekly and hourly wage rates, trade unions, industrial stoppages, size of manufacturing establishments and technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries (under "Labour"); average weekly earnings in British Railways (under "Transport and Communications"); and the interim index of retail prices from 1948 to 1956 followed by the index from 1956 onwards (under "Prices") funder " Prices

Some additional tables have been introduced into the present issue and there are two new Appendices, one of which sets out the standard regions and conurbations used for the statistics while the other gives the 24 Orders and 152 Minimum List Headings of the "Standard Industrial Classification" on which the industrial analyses of the manpower figures have been based. In addition to a general index the Abstract also contains an Index of Sources showing the official publications or other sources from which the statistics in the tables are taken or to which reference should be made

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Building Industry in England and Wales

As a result of the revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Building Industry in England and Wales, made between the parties connected with the building trades and adopted by the National Joint Council on 4th November 1963, the annual wage review will now take place during the first two weeks of February instead of January as hitherto, and so any adjustment of wages will be effective from the beginning of March instead of February

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics

The Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics 1962 has recently been issued by the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage). The statistics are presented in the revised form adopted in 1960 and the figures in the tables relate to claims for benefit only and do not reflect the actual incidence of the disease

In addition to statistics relating to pneumoconiosis in mining and quarrying, the Digest contains a number of tables showing some details of the disease in a number of other industries. These latter tables are included solely to enable the problem of pneumoconiosis in the extractive industries to be seen in perspective and are reproduced from statistics published by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance who, with the National Coal Board, have provided the material for the other tables provided the material for the other tables.

Generally speaking pneumoconiosis is the result of the inhalation of dust over a period of many years. The majority of cases being diagnosed are in the older age groups and may therefore be said to be the product of dust conditions existing many years ago. Workpeople are showing a greater readiness to present themselves for examination and to avail themselves of extended facilities for X-ray examinations. Thus any rise in cortification formers in the second se For examination and to avail themselves of extended facilities for X-ray examinations. Thus, any rise in certification figures in any area may well be due to these factors and should not be taken as necessarily indicating that the true prevalence of the disease is increasing. In the coal mining industry, which accounts for about 80 per cent. of the new cases diagnosed each year, the National Coal Board is operating a scheme which provides all volunteers with the opportunity for a regular X-ray examination once every five years and the results of the scheme are published in the Board's annual reports.

An outline of the legislation relating to pneumoconiosis (including silicosis and asbestosis) is given in the Digest. This describes the present procedure under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, which came into operation on 5th July 1948, for dealing with claims for disablement benefit for the disease. Reference is also made to the residual position under the old Workmen's Compen-sation Acts of men who were employed before, but not since, 5th July 1948 in one of the occupations known to be capable of causing pneumoconiosis and to the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Scheme, administered by an independent Board, which provides benefit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund in certain cases of disablement or death from pneumoconiosis where there is no entitlement to compensation under either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts. An outline of the legislation relating to pneumoconiosis (including

Tables 1 and 10 of the Digest show that the downward trend, which has been evident for some years in the number of cases first diagnosed, was maintained in 1962. The number of first diagnoses diagnosed, was maintained in 1962. The number of first diagnoses in 1962 was 2,171, compared with 2,768 in 1961, showing a reduction of over 20 per cent. Since 1957 the number of cases first diagnosed has nearly halved (3,756 in 1957 to 2,171 in 1962). Because of the fall in manpower at risk, the reduction is perhaps not so dramatic when expressed as a rate, but nevertheless the improvement in the rate (from $5 \cdot 3$ per 1,000 wage earners to $3 \cdot 9$) over the same period can be regarded as very satisfactory. It is worthy of note that over three-quarters of the cases in 1962 (1,614 out of 2,171) were classified as suffering only 10 per cent. disability (i.e., the disease was in its early stages) and that a similar proportion (1,629 cases) were aged 50 and over, suggesting that the disease in the majority of cases may have been contracted before modern dust prevention and suppression measures were introduced.

For the first time since the publication of the Digest, which began with the year 1951, there was a reduction in the number of first diagnoses in every one of the eight National Coal Board Divisions.

Safety in Laundries

Of accidents occurring in laundries the proportion involving machinery is higher than in industry as a whole. This has been revealed by the analysis of accidents reported to H.M. Factory Inspectorate over a number of years, according to the booklet "Safety in Laundries", No. 19 in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series issued by the Ministry of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 5d. including postage). The booklet which contains

The booklet, which contains many illustrations, discusses in detail the problems arising with a number of the principal machines used in laundries and draws attention to the precautions which should be observed in installation and operation.

The first essential in achieving a reduction in accidents caused by machinery is to make the machinery as safe as possible, and the booklet stresses the importance of attention to safety at design stage, pointing out that it is often considerably less expensive to incorporate safety features when a machine is under construction incorporate safety features when a machine is under construction than to add them at a later stage. Whilst advocating the fitting of fixed guards, it also recommends the use of efficient interlocking devices which will both cut off the power and stop a machine before access to a dangerous part is possible and prevent operation before all guards are replaced. Emphasis is laid on the importance of a ligh standard of maintenance, regular inspection and testing of all guards and other safeguards by a competent person, and on the need, where a defect is found, to take machinery out of use until it has been nut right has been put right.

has been put right. Heat is used in some form in almost every laundry process and about one-seventh of the total number of laundry accidents involve scalds or burns. There is consequently a need for attention to the positioning and spacing of plant and machinery so as to allow enough room for operators and other workers to move freely, for strict compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act 1961 relating to steam boilers, steam receivers, steam containers and air receivers, and for particular care in the installation and use of electrical equipment where water and high temperatures are always

present. A final chapter deals with training, which is necessary for both adults and young persons alike, and which should be supplemented by skilled and thorough supervision and related to the needs of individuals. Training should include the safe use of machines, safe working methods in all processes and the importance of tidiness. In the case of certain dangerous machines—hydro extractors, calenders, washing machines and garment presses— work by young persons at the machine is prohibited unless they have been instructed and trained or supervised as required by section 21 of the Factories Act 1961. have been instructed and training 21 of the Factories Act 1961.

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Apprenticeship in Canada

Apprenticeship and vocational training in Canada are governed by the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act of 1960 which superseded the former Youth Training Act of 1939 and the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act of 1942. The Act is administered by the Department of Labour which issues quarterly information on the progress of training in its publication "Technical and Vocational Training in Canada". In administering the Act, the Minister is advised by the National Technical and Vocational Advisory Council composed of 23 members appointed by the Governor in Council, representing employers, workers, educational ists, agriculture, ex-servicemen, and women's organisations. The Council appoints sub-committees to study matters of particular interest; recently a committee was formed to study the question of training for the unemployed. The Apprenticeship Training Advisory Committee representing the Provinces and the two sides of industry, the National Advisory Committee on Technological Education the National Advisory Committee on Technological Education representing technological institutions, industry and the Provinces, and the Inter-Provincial Technical and Vocational Correspondence Courses Committee report to the Minister through the Advisory

At its 14th Meeting in November 1962 the Apprenticeship At its 14th Meeting in November 1962 the Apprenticeship Training Advisory Committee recommended closer integration of apprenticeship with other technical and vocational training and the extension of the system of inter-provincial apprenticeship examinations, success in which, it was recommended, should constitute proof of trade proficiency throughout the nine provinces which participate in the federal provincial training agreement.

The 1960 Act authorises the Federal Goverment, subject to the limitation of funds voted by Parliament for the purpose, to give financial and other support to provincial training programmes, the support to be continued for a period of six years. While earlier legislation only provided Federal support up to 50 per cent. of the cost of all training programmes, subject to a quota limitation, provincial governments may now receive Federal aid of 75 per cent. of the capital cost of technical and vocational training programmes up to March 1963, and 50 per cent. thereafter, with no quota limitation. Provinces which provide vocational training programmes for unemployed persons receive 75 per cent. of the cost of such training where the number of student training days in a year exceeds 7 per cent. of the adult population. In 1961-62 all provinces qualified for the larger contribution: in all, 26,887 persons received training. All other categories of training, including apprenticeship, receive 50 per cent. of the cost of training schemes without any limitation in the form of quotas, and assistance is also given in The 1960 Act authorises the Federal Goverment, subject to the receive 50 per cent. of the cost of training schenes without any limitation in the form of quotas, and assistance is also given in respect of training programmes in secondary schools, subject to a quota limitation. Special provisions apply to training undertaken directly on behalf of the Federal Government and training given to members of the armed forces; in both cases the province undertaking such forms of training is reimbursed the full cost of the programme.

The conditions and regulations governing Federal financial assistance for the various types of training are embodied in the Apprentice Training Agreement and in the most recent Technical and Vocational Training Agreement, effective from April 1961 to April 1967, to which all the provinces are now signatories.

Each province has its own pattern, methods and standards of technical or vocational training. In general, training is at three different levels within the educational system: secondary school courses; post-secondary school courses; and other trade or industrial training. There are legal restrictions on the employment of children of solution device actional system. of children of school age during school hours.

of children of school age during school hours. Secondary schools provide a four or five-year educational syllabus which takes students from the age of 13 or 14 up to about 18 years. Courses are planned with a definite occupational objective, and are combined with the study of mathematics, science, English and social studies. The syllabuses cover a wide range including such subjects as motor engineering, building, construction, electrical installation, metal working, printing and agriculture. Technical education, which is narrower in scope than the university course for a deareed in excinence or engineering prepares individuals to serve as education, which is narrower in scope than the university course for a degree in science or engineering, prepares individuals to serve as engineering or scientific technicians and in other similar posts. To qualify for entrance candidates must have graduated from a secondary school. More than 45 courses are available in the various branches of technology and in business administration and accountancy. Finally, there is pre-employment training for school leavers or adults who may wish to improve their trade skills. Courses vary from six months to two years. A wide range of training is available in, for example, motor engineering, building construction, electrical installation, metal working and service trades. Courses are also available for part-time or correspondence students

students. Apprenticeship is a combination of on-the-job experience and organised theoretical instruction relating to the trade. In all provinces except Prince Edward Island, where there is no apprentice-ship training programme, the trades taught generally include skilled construction and motor vehicle engineering. A certificate of completion is issued at the end of training by the provincial Department of Labour. Individual firms operate private apprenticeship systems not covered by provincial legislation, and many apprentices are trained by such systems. In the skilled printing trades apprenticeship is regulated by collective agreement. Examples of individual provincial legislation in respect of Ontario and British Columbia are given below

Ontario

The Apprenticeship Act of 1928, as amended, provides that all contracts of apprenticeship must be approved by the Industry and Labour Board established under the Department of Labour Act. (89205)

of Labour, one of whom is the charman, meets employers and workers, when so requested, in order to ascertain their views and explain the requirements of the Act. The day-to-day administration of the Apprenticeship Act is performed by the Apprenticeship Branch of the Department of Labour whose most important functions are to encourage interest in apprenticeship within industry, particularly in the trades designated under the Act, and to established permanent systems of apprenticeship training. No apprenticeship contracts are recognised other than those entered into under the Act, but ex-servicemen undergoing training under an approved rehabilitation plan can be exempt from such provisions of the Act as may be necessary. As the instrument of the Board, the Apprenticeship Branch is responsible for defining designated trades and for determining the qualifications needed for apprenticeship. It registers articles of apprenticeship, supervises the progress of apprentices, controls hours and conditions of work, issues or renews certificates of completion, fixes the fees payable for registrations and certificates and the rate of assessment of employers and workers in each designated trade, and is responsible for licensing and supervising trade schools in the Provincial advisory committees are appointed for each designated trade or group of trades, and these decide on matters relating to the age of entry and the number of apprentices who may be trained by an employer.

age of group of trades, and these decide on matters leading to the age of entry and the number of apprentices who may be trained by an employer. They appoint local advisory committees, where necessary, for specified areas within the Province. There were five provincial advisory committees in existence in 1961 and 72 local apprenticeship committees.

Designated trades Designated trades The following designated trades were recognised in 1962: brick-layer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, hairdresser, and worker servicing and installing air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment. Occupations may be added to the list of designated trades at the request of a specified minimum number of employers or workers, the decision resting with the Director of Apprenticeship, and the Minister of Labour may recommend the addition of trades as occasion demands. No change recommend the addition of trades as occasion demands. For linking is allowed in the conditions governing apprenticeship in a designated trade before the representative organisations of employers and workers have been afforded an opportunity to express their views; similarly, the employers and workers in a designated trade may submit written suggestions for amendments to the conditions affecting apprentices.

Age of entry, wages and working conditions

Age of entry, wages and working conditions The minimum period of apprenticeship permitted by the Act is two years, and no one may be apprenticed until he has reached the age of 16 years. The average duration of apprenticeship is four years; in exceptional cases the term may extend to five years. Articles of indenture must be signed by the apprentice and his parent or legal guardian, or failing them, by the judge of the Court in the district where the prospective employer conducts his business. Where there is good cause articles may be terminated by mutual consent of all the parties, or may be cancelled by the Board. In certain cases arrangements may be made to transfer an apprentice to another employer. Minors who have not undergone apprentice training in that trade may not be employed in a designated trade for longer than three months without being indentured. A similar provision applies to the employment of adults in hairdressing and barbering.

and hairdresser. **British** Columbia

The provisions of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifi-cation Act of 1955, and subsequent amendments, broadly resemble those of the corresponding Act in Ontario. The Act is administered by the Minister of Labour, who is advised by a Provincial Apprenticeship Committee, such examining boards as may be A* 3

LABOUR OVERSEAS

The Board which is composed of three officers of the Department of Labour, one of whom is the chairman, meets employers and workers, when so requested, in order to ascertain their views and

barbering. Wages and working conditions are governed by the general apprenticeship regulations. Subject to the approval of the Board, minimum hourly rates for apprentices are determined by the Provincial Advisory Committee, except where there is no such committee, in which case the employer consults directly with the Board. The rate for apprentices remains constant throughout the term of apprenticeship, except where it is shown as a percentage of the journeyman's rate. Any party to a contract of apprenticeship the journeyman's rate, in which case the apprentice rate moves with the journeyman's rate. Any party to a contract of apprenticeship may apply in writing to the Director of Apprenticeship for a revision of the wage rates, and the Board may, at its discretion, alter or amend the rates accordingly. Hours of work for apprentices are the same as those for journeymen in the trade, and overtime performed by apprentices does not shorten the total term of apprenticeship. In 1961–62 certificates of completion were issued to 1,442 appren-tices; 733 in designated building trades, 587 in motor vehicle repairs, 22 in barbering, 96 in hairdressing and four in air-conditioning and refrigeration installation. Certificates of qualification (proficiency certificates) were issued to 3,275 apprentices in motor vehicle repairs, 705 in barbering and 2,421 in hairdressing. Proficiency certificates are compulsory in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer and hairdresser.

and nairdresser. In addition to training with an employer, the Province provides facilities for full-time educational day classes for apprentices in designated trades. In 1961-62 a total of 2,596 apprentices enrolled in day classes, of whom 1,363 were in the designated building trades and 1,214 in motor vehicle repairs. Educational day classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of barber and hardresser

necessary and a Director of Apprenticeship. No contracts of apprenticeship other than those entered into under the Act are valid, and apart from a probationary period of three months or longer, at the discretion of the Provincial Committee, no young person may be employed in a designated trade except under inden-ture. In order to obtain a proficiency certificate in a designated trade apprentices must undergo a test; certificates of proficiency are issued only in respect of designated trades.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may issue regulations determining the period of apprenticeship, standard of education and qualifications required for training in a designated trade; conditions governing the issue of proficiency certificates and the examination of apprentices; the number of apprentices in a designated trade, and their wages and working conditions; the duties and obligations of the parties to an apprenticeship agreement; and the collection of contributions from employers and workers for the purpose of maintaining the apprenticeship system in any trade. Designated trades recognised under the Act are: automobile

Designated trades recognised under the Act are: automobile Designated trades recognised under the Act are: automobile maintenance; bricklaying; carpentry and joinery; electrical work; glass-working; jewellery; lithography; machinist; metal industries; moulding; painting and decorating; plastering; plumbing and steam fitting; refrigeration; sheet-metal working; shipbuilding; signwriting and pictorial painting; electrical equipment servicing; steel fabrication; barbering; and watch repairing.

The Director of Apprenticeship is responsible for carrying out regulations necessary to implement the Act: his duties also include the maintenance of a register of apprenticeship-contracts entered into and certificates of proficiency issued; the appointment of trade advisory committees to advise the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee, the promotion of contract of the provincial apprenticeship Committee; the promotion of apprenticeship in general and measures to establish systems of apprenticeship in particular; and the submission of an annual report to the Minister.

Pre-apprenticeship training

Courses of approximately six months' duration are available to youths who wish to prepare themselves for indentured apprentice-ship in industry. The emphasis is on learning manual skills under conditions as nearly as possible similar to those encountered in conditions as nearly as possible similar to those encountered in industry, and the courses are a combination of the practical and theoretical studies required for entry into apprenticeship. Trade instruction is provided at the Government-owned vocational schools. Applicants are selected by a joint committee of officials from the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Branch and from the Department of Education, on the basis of their educational background, and selection is made within the age group which is most acceptable to industry. Students who have undergone pre-apprenticeship training are registered under a preliminary contract of apprenticeship with the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee; when they enter industry they are articled to employers. In 1962 there were 223 pre-apprenticeship courses covering a very wide range of trades. wide range of trades.

Apprenticeship Counsellors visit secondary schools throughout the Province in order to explain the apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship systems to school leavers, sometimes in conjunction with an annual career-counselling programme conducted by the school and sometimes by individual arrangement. The Industrial Relations Branch makes routine investigations into the progress of each registered apprentice and a report is submitted to the Director of Apprenticeship. Training problems are referred to the Apprenticeship Counsellor.

Apprentices in Counselor. An important part of the apprenticeship programme consists of the provision of technical training classes for indentured apprentices. Owing to the rapid advance of technology in industry the need for more theoretical training has been steadily growing and, to meet this need, the Apprenticeship Branch in 1962 provided technical training classes in Vancouver and five other cities or towns. During 1962 the daytime programme provided 98,343 student hours for 586 indentured apprentices and the evening programme 137,119 student hours for 1,568 indentured apprentices.

First apprenticeship conference

The first conference on apprenticeship to be held in Canada took place in Vancouver in October 1962, with the head of the British Columbia Provincial Appointments Committee in the chair. It was sponsored by the British Columbia Department of Labour and was attended by more than 300 delegates representing the provincial government and organised management and labour. Its objectives, as outlined by the provincial Minister of Labour, were:—

(1) To define the principles of apprenticeship training.

(2) To identify the areas of possible co-operation between labour and industry, in relation to apprenticeship training in the province. (3) To outline future co-operative programmes.

(3) To outline future co-operative programmes. At the conference the Assistant Director of the Technical and Vocational Training Branch of the Federal Department of Labour said that apprenticeship must be designed to meet the need of training today's young people for tomorrow's jobs. There were five important aspects of training: basic training to develop skill; short-term retraining to meet changing methods of production; training for supervisors. The qualifications needed for acceptance into apprenticeship today were higher than ever before, and many firms would not accept youths for training unless they were high-school graduates. Provision would, therefore, have to be made within apprenticeship programmes for the non high-school graduate by means of on-the-job apprenticeship training and Government-supported institutional training, in order to provide the equivalent of a high-school curruculum in subjects pertaining to the source of livelihood. Short-term training in skilled trades and follow-up training for apprentices were essential features of any apprenticeship training system, second only in importance to the general long-term

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training of craftsmen. As regards training for technicians, apprenticeship programmes must be made flexible enough to enable the talented apprentice to qualify for entry into technological training institutes or to advance, on the job, to the status of technician. The same principle should be applied in the training of potential supervisors, and already certain apprenticeship pro-grammes provided some basic supervisory training. Apart from the provisions relating to minimum age, the age of entry was a matter for the individual employer to determine, and it would be unrealistic to lay down any maximum age beyond which training would not be available. availab

At the end of the conference it was resolved that further similar conferences should be held to study other aspects of manpower in the Province, and the joint conference planning committee, representing management, organised labour and government, was accordingly not disbanded.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Food Products and Drink Industries

A Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Food Products and Drink Industries was held by the International Labour Organisation in Geneva from 9th to 20th December 1963 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Habibur Rahman (Pakistan). Nineteen countries were

represented. The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates were Mr. M.A. Simons, Principal, Ministry of Labour and Mr. K. G. Sherriff, Grade 2 Officer, Ministry of Labour. The employers' delegates were Mr. A. H. Button, Group Personnel Officer of the Schweppes Group and Chairman of the Accident Prevention Committee of the Food Manufacturers' Federation and Mr. P. B. Hossell, Director of Atkinsons Brewery Ltd. and member of the Industrial Accidents Committee of the Brewers' Society. The workers' delegates were Mr. T. Battersby, M.B.E., J.P., National Officer, Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and Mr. A. E. Halliday, O.B.E., General Secretary, Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers. The employers' and workers' delegates were accompanied by advisers. The agenda comprised :-

General examination of the problems arising in the food

Deneral examination of the problems arising in the food products and drink industries.
 Social consequences of technological developments in principal branches of the food products and drink industries.
 Health and safety problems in the food products and drink

industries. The Committee adopted two series of conclusions arising from items 2 and 3 on the agenda.

In its first series of conclusions the Committee points out that technological changes may take various forms such as mechanisa-tion, automation, the introduction of new operations and the utilisation of new materials, new methods of work and new ways of organising work. It is stated that the pace and type of these changes vary widely between countries, regions, branches of industries, undertakings and divisions of the same undertaking and so the impact of change produces a variety of secial concempences. The impact of change produces a variety of social consequences. The view is expressed that the introduction of technological change should be made in a rational and orderly manner and the resulting should be made in a rational and orderly manner and the resulting benefits shared equitably among workers, undertakings and the community as a whole, but without prejudicing the stability or continuity of the undertaking. Examples of the benefits which might be gained are shorter hours, higher wages, improved working conditions, improved welfare benefits, greater safety at work, lower prices and higher quality products. The conclusions include a number of suggestions on steps to be taken to furnish more adequate information on the characteristics and future tendencies of tech-pological change and to develop methods of consultation in the food nological change and to develop methods of consultation in the food products industry. They also contain a number of proposals relating to the impact of technological change on employment, education and training, conditions of work, hours of work and wages.

In its second set of conclusions the Committee considers that in spite of modern progress, workers may still find themselves that, in spite of modern progress, workers may still find themselves threat-ened by new risks. The view is expressed that all persons concerned with the food and drink industries have the moral responsibility of applying, to the best of their abilities, the knowledge available in the fields of safety, hygiene and health in order to achieve optimum standards. standards.

The Committee also adopted a number of resolutions on general issues with which the food and drink industries were concerned. A resolution on world food problems draws the attention of the Governing Body to the continuing shortage of food and mal-nutrition prevalent in many countries and the part that the food number of the food processing industries countries and the part that the food processing industries could play in satisfying world needs. It urges that the International Labour Organisation should co-operate fully in co-ordinated international action for the development of these industries through technical assistance and other means. Other resolutions dealt with discriminating practices, seasonal working, inspection of rural enterprises, conditions of employment of women, and technological developments in the catering industry.

In accordance with usual practice the conclusions and resolutions of the Meeting will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

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Employment in Great Britain in November

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

The employment figures for all dates after June 1962 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-October and mid-November 1963, together with figures for recent months, for mid-November 1962 and for June of figures for recent months, for mid-November 1962 and for June of each year from 1959. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units. units.

cannot be made.

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: NOVEMBER 1963

Industry or Service	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-Nov.* 1962	1
Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying	999 826	983 761	948 731	920 712	895 700	
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	818 520 576 1,938 264 869 519 851 565 1,557	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	841 515 592 2,181 227 874 560 804 581 1,674	
Total in manufacturing industries	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,849	
Construction	1,523 374 1,672 3,209	1,567 370 1,662 3,284	1,617 379 1,683 3,312	1,653 387 1,688 3,367	1,649 393 1,675 3,426	
Financial, professional, scientific and miscel- laneous services	4,874 505 738	4,947 502 741	5,060 511 756	5,227 520 772	5,199 525 776	
Total in civil employment Males	23,197 15,308 7,889	23,628 15,526 8,102	23,925 15,682 8,243	24,098 15,769 8,329	24,087 15,711 8,376	and
Wholly unemployed Males	379 275 104	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	505 378 127	and the second se
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males	565 550 15	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	435 417 18	Contraction of the
Total working population Males Females	24,145 16,137 8,008	24,436 16,239 8,197	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,912 16,472 8,440	25,027 16,506 8,521	Construction of

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of Na results of the total count indicate that the total number in civil employment at mid-1963 and for subsequent months was about 0-7 provisional estimates, and that the final estimates of the total in employment in June 1963 will probably not differ appreciably from The broad picture of changes in employment during recent months will, however, not be affected. The extent to which the p industry groups will be revised cannot yet be estimated. 7 per cent. greater than the p the total of 24,098,000 in Ju

+ Amended figure.

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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-November 1962 and September, October and November 1963. The figures relate to all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the table on this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot be made.

(Thousands) Change Oct-Nov 1963 Mid-Oct.* Mid-Nov 1963 1963 fid-June* Mid-Sept. 1963 1963 24 897 675 873 673 911 678 900 685 845 508 591 2,166 208 875 566 802 565 1,682 848 509 589 2,159 209 874 563 798 564 1,676 848 509 587 2,149 208 872 560 795 564 1,668 826 508 583 2,137 209 870 556 792 565 1,647 + 19 8,789 8,808 8,693 8,760 1,687† 403 1,656 3,397 1,687 403 1,649 3,430 1,677 400 1,661 3,385 1,663 397 1,658 3,350 -7 + 335,203 532 786 5,217 530 784 14 5,273 535 776 5,265 530 782 + 22 24,044 15,654 8,390 23,930 15,631 8,299 24,049 15,666 8,383 24,0351 15,6591 8,376 5 14 463 344 119 468 347 121 462 342 120 461 346 115 426 409 17 425 408 17 427 410 17 424 407 17 1 24,932 16,406 8,526 24,923† 16,410† 8,513 24,941 16,420 8,521 24,818 16,387 8,431

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1964

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month)

A second s			(Mid	-month))	Par salah			(The	ousands)			
Industry	No	vember 19	962*	Sep	tember 19	963*	00	ctober 19	63•	November 1963*			
andra des casas la contrata de la contrato en la contrato de la contra	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Mining, etc. Coal mining	614.0	18.1	632·1	592.0	18.1	610 · 1	588.8	18.1	606.9	586.8	18.1	604 -	
Food, drink and tobacco	464.0 33.9 88.2 18.9 40.1 21.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 23.3 79.3 38.4 17.3	361.7 8.7 61.9 38.5 38.7 10.4 4.5 60.7 51.8 4.1 17.8 20.1 21.9 22.6	$\begin{array}{c} 825 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 57 \cdot 4 \\ 78 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 83 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 4 \\ 60 \cdot 3 \\ 39 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	468.9 34.1 92.8 18.7 40.2 22.2 12.8 40.4 33.1 15.8 23.2 78.9 39.4 17.3	$\begin{array}{c} 363 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 63 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 61 \cdot 8 \\ 50 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 832 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 156 \cdot 3 \\ 59 \cdot 0 \\ 78 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 83 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 5 \\ 61 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	466.8 34.0 92.4 18.7 39.7 21.3 14.2 40.5 32.5 15.8 23.3 78.7 38.5 17.2	366-5 8-8 63-6 40-4 38-3 10-3 4-1 63-5 52-3 4-1 17-3 19-4 21-3 23-1	833-3 42-8 156-0 59-1 78-0 31-6 18-3 104-0 84-8 19-9 40-6 98-1 59-8 40-3	465.6 33.8 92.1 18.5 39.8 21.0 14.4 40.3 32.4 15.8 23.1 78.9 38.3 17.2	365 .0 8.9 64.3 37.8 38.7 10.1 4.1 61.9 53.5 4.1 17.0 19.7 21.8 23.1	830 42 156 56 78 31 102 102 102 19 40 98 60 60 40	
Chemicals and allied industries	372 · 4 16 · 3 27 · 3 6 · 8 168 · 5 32 · 9 19 · 3 33 · 7 30 · 3 28 · 4 8 · 9	140 · 8 0 · 5 4 · 1 2 · 3 43 · 9 41 · 8 9 · 8 13 · 8 13 · 8 14 · 0 5 · 7 4 · 9	$513 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 212 \cdot 4 \\ 74 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array}$	368 · 2 16 · 1 26 · 8 6 · 8 165 · 3 33 · 6 18 · 1 33 · 4 30 · 1 29 · 3 8 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} 139 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	507.4 16.6 30.8 9.1 208.7 75.8 27.0 47.1 44.0 34.8 13.5	367.8 16.1 26.7 6.8 164.6 34.0 17.9 33.3 30.0 29.6 8.8	$\begin{array}{c} 139 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	506.9 16.6 30.7 9.1 208.1 76.1 26.6 47.0 43.8 35.2 13.7	367.0 16.1 26.6 6.8 164.1 33.9 17.6 33.4 29.9 29.8 8.8	$\begin{array}{c} 138 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	505 · 9 16 · 0 30 · 0 9 · 1 207 · 0 76 · 2 26 · 3 47 · 1 43 · 2 35 · 4 13 · 8	
Metal manufacture	$518 \cdot 1 \\ 254 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 67 \cdot 4$	73.624.48.814.010.915.5	591.7 278.9 55.3 119.7 54.9 82.9	513.6 253.5 44.9 104.7 43.8 66.7	$72 \cdot 0$ $23 \cdot 5$ $8 \cdot 4$ $13 \cdot 9$ $10 \cdot 8$ $15 \cdot 4$	585.6 277.0 53.3 118.6 54.6 82.1	515·7 254·6 44·8 105·4 43·9 67·0	72.023.58.214.010.815.5	587.7 278.1 53.0 119.4 54.7 82.5	517·8 255·5 44·7 106·1 44·1 67·4	$72 \cdot 4 23 \cdot 5 8 \cdot 3 14 \cdot 2 10 \cdot 9 15 \cdot 5$	590 - 2 279 - 0 53 - 0 120 - 3 55 - 0 82 - 9	
Engineering and electrical goods	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,578} \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 81 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 284 \cdot 1 \\ 135 \cdot 3 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 170 \cdot 1 \\ 88 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 166 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 147 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \\ 80 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 576 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 6 1 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 3 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 57 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 120 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,154\cdot 2\\ 35\cdot 6\\ 96\cdot 2\\ 55\cdot 8\\ 40\cdot 8\\ 52\cdot 6\\ 25\cdot 8\\ 57\cdot 7\\ 61\cdot 9\\ 346\cdot 0\\ 152\cdot 5\\ 29\cdot 7\\ 217\cdot 4\\ 135\cdot 6\\ 14\cdot 9\\ 223\cdot 5\\ 63\cdot 8\\ 70\cdot 0\\ 267\cdot 2\\ 65\cdot 9\\ 141\cdot 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,546\cdot 2\\ 32\cdot 4\\ 77\cdot 6\\ 40\cdot 2\\ 32\cdot 7\\ 43\cdot 6\\ 22\cdot 8\\ 47\cdot 1\\ 40\cdot 4\\ 279\cdot 9\\ 128\cdot 6\\ 23\cdot 1\\ 167\cdot 2\\ 87\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 162\cdot 1\\ 41\cdot 1\\ 43\cdot 4\\ 146\cdot 4\\ 40\cdot 3\\ 82\cdot 5\end{array}$	$577 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 61 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \\ 124 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \\ 63 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 10 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 10 \\ 10 \cdot 10$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,123} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{91} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{52} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{38} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{51} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{26} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{54} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{340} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{145} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{214} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{135} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{217} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{72} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{270} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{145} \cdot \textbf{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,548} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 77 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 280 \cdot 2 \\ 128 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 167 \cdot 5 \\ 87 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 162 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 147 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 82 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	584.5 4.7 13.9 12.6 5.8 7.6 3.3 7.5 16.5 61.5 16.4 6.1 47.9 47.5 7.9 55.5 222.2 28.8 127.8 26.8 64.2	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,132} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{91} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{52} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{38} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{51} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{26} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{54} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{341} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{145} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{215} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{134} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{217} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{68} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{74} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{68} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{146} \cdot \textbf{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,550\cdot 4\\ 32\cdot 5\\ 76\cdot 9\\ 40\cdot 4\\ 32\cdot 9\\ 43\cdot 9\\ 22\cdot 9\\ 43\cdot 9\\ 22\cdot 9\\ 46\cdot 6\\ 40\cdot 0\\ 280\cdot 0\\ 128\cdot 5\\ 23\cdot 1\\ 168\cdot 3\\ 87\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 162\cdot 4\\ 41\cdot 2\\ 43\cdot 8\\ 147\cdot 3\\ 41\cdot 9\\ 83\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{589} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{4} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{13} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{12} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{5} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{3} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{6} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{48} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{47} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{22} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{129} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{65} \cdot \textbf{8} \end{array}$	2,140-1 37-2 90-8 53-1 38-7 54-6 26-2 54-1 56-5 341-8 144-9 216-7 216-7 216-3 72-7 276-4 69-3 149-2	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	213 · 7 154 · 6 59 · 1	11.9 8.1 3.8	225.6 162.7 62.9	195·7 141·7 54·0	11·2 7·8 3·4	206 · 9 149 · 5 57 · 4	196·3 142·3 54·0	11·3 7·9 3·4	207.6 150.2 57.4	195.6 141.3 54.3	11·3 7·9 3·4	206 · 9 149 · 2 57 · 7	
Vehicles	750.7376.422.0238.354.255.84.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 115 \cdot 5 \\ 55 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	866 · 2 432 · 1 30 · 8 279 · 9 58 · 2 58 · 7 6 · 5	749.8 395.9 22.4 229.3 48.7 49.5 4.0	115.0 58.2 8.9 39.4 3.8 2.5 2.2	864·8 454·1 31·3 268·7 52·5 52·0 6·2	751·3 399·1 22·2 229·3 47·7 48·9 4·1	115.6 58.7 9.0 39.4 3.7 2.6 2.2	866·9 457·8 31·2 268·7 51·4 51·5 6·3	751 · 4 401 · 0 21 · 7 229 · 1 47 · 1 48 · 4 4 · 1	116 · 1 59 · 3 8 · 7 39 · 6 3 · 7 2 · 6 2 · 2	867 · 5 460 · 3 30 · 4 268 · 7 50 · 8 51 · 0 6 · 3	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	$\begin{array}{c} 360 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 247 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 189 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	550.0 24.5 11.5 45.0 42.8 35.5 29.2 361.5	362.0 16.5 6.0 27.4 33.1 15.5 16.6 246.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 186 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 113 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	548.6 23.8 12.0 44.4 43.2 36.0 29.1 360.1	$\begin{array}{r} 363 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 248 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 188 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	551 · 9 23 · 9 12 · 1 44 · 4 43 · 4 36 · 0 29 · 1 363 · 0	$\begin{array}{r} 365 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 250 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	189.77.36.117.310.220.212.5116.1	555 - 3 23 - 9 12 - 1 44 - 7 43 - 6 35 - 6 29 - 0 366 - 4	
Textiles	$\begin{array}{r} 367\cdot 3\\ 33\cdot 2\\ 39\cdot 7\\ 43\cdot 7\\ 88\cdot 1\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 0\\ 37\cdot 7\\ 3\cdot 9\\ 21\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 5\\ 9\cdot 8\\ 50\cdot 5\\ 18\cdot 3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 427\cdot 9\\ 9\cdot 2\\ 67\cdot 1\\ 59\cdot 2\\ 100\cdot 6\\ 9\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 86\cdot 3\\ 4\cdot 5\\ 17\cdot 3\\ 14\cdot 1\\ 21\cdot 6\\ 23\cdot 0\\ 8\cdot 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 795 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 188 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 124 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 38 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 73 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 368\cdot 2\\ 34\cdot 1\\ 39\cdot 1\\ 42\cdot 9\\ 89\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 0\\ 37\cdot 8\\ 3\cdot 7\\ 21\cdot 9\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 49\cdot 4\\ 18\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 418 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 3 \\ 55 \cdot 8 \\ 98 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 86 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 786\cdot7\\ 43\cdot4\\ 104\cdot4\\ 98\cdot7\\ 188\cdot2\\ 17\cdot5\\ 11\cdot6\\ 124\cdot7\\ 7\cdot8\\ 38\cdot8\\ 22\cdot2\\ 30\cdot8\\ 71\cdot6\\ 27\cdot0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 369\cdot 1\\ 34\cdot 3\\ 39\cdot 5\\ 42\cdot 8\\ 89\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 5\cdot 0\\ 38\cdot 0\\ 38\cdot 0\\ 38\cdot 0\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 9\cdot 9\\ 49\cdot 4\\ 18\cdot 7\end{array}$	419.7 9.4 65.5 55.7 98.8 9.0 6.5 87.7 4.1 17.1 14.4 20.7 22.3 8.5	$\begin{array}{c} 788\cdot8\\ 43\cdot7\\ 105\cdot0\\ 98\cdot5\\ 188\cdot1\\ 17\cdot4\\ 11\cdot5\\ 125\cdot7\\ 7\cdot8\\ 39\cdot1\\ 22\cdot5\\ 30\cdot6\\ 71\cdot7\\ 27\cdot2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 370\cdot 5\\ 34\cdot 6\\ 39\cdot 8\\ 43\cdot 0\\ 89\cdot 4\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 5\cdot 0\\ 38\cdot 2\\ 3\cdot 7\\ 22\cdot 1\\ 8\cdot 2\\ 9\cdot 8\\ 49\cdot 6\\ 18\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 422 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 65 \cdot 7 \\ 55 \cdot 8 \\ 99 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 88 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	792.6 44.0 105.5 98.8 188.6 17.5 11.6 126.4 7.9 39.4 22.6 30.9 39.4 22.6 30.9 72.2 27.2	
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	36·3 23·3 8·4 4·6	$26 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 3$	62·4 30·1 23·4 8·9	36·3 22·9 8·6 4·8	25·3 6·6 14·5 4·2	61.6 29.5 23.1 9.0	36·4 23·0 8·6 4·8	25·4 6·6 14·6 4·2	61.8 29.6 23.2 9.0	36·8 23·1 9·0 4·7	25.7 6.6 14.8 4.3	62 · 5 29 · 7 23 · 8 9 · 0	
Clothing and footwear	$149 \cdot 2 \\7 \cdot 6 \\34 \cdot 6 \\19 \cdot 5 \\7 \cdot 2 \\13 \cdot 9 \\4 \cdot 6 \\8 \cdot 7 \\53 \cdot 1$	411 · 9 22 · 8 94 · 5 47 · 6 40 · 8 102 · 5 9 · 5 34 · 1 60 · 1	$561 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ 129 \cdot 1 \\ 67 \cdot 1 \\ 48 \cdot 0 \\ 116 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 113 \cdot 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 145\cdot 8\\ 7\cdot 5\\ 33\cdot 5\\ 18\cdot 7\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 14\cdot 5\\ 4\cdot 4\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 51\cdot 6\end{array}$	$398 \cdot 122 \cdot 689 \cdot 845 \cdot 739 \cdot 399 \cdot 09 \cdot 233 \cdot 159 \cdot 4$	$543 \cdot 9 \\30 \cdot 1 \\123 \cdot 3 \\64 \cdot 4 \\46 \cdot 4 \\113 \cdot 5 \\13 \cdot 6 \\41 \cdot 6 \\111 \cdot 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 146\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 5\\ 33\cdot 6\\ 18\cdot 8\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 14\cdot 7\\ 4\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 51\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 398 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 6 \\ 89 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 59 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	544.530.1122.964.846.2113.713.441.8111.6	$\begin{array}{c} 146\cdot 3 \\ 7\cdot 4 \\ 33\cdot 4 \\ 18\cdot 8 \\ 7\cdot 1 \\ 14\cdot 7 \\ 4\cdot 3 \\ 8\cdot 6 \\ 52\cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 398 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 6 \\ 89 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 0 \\ 98 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	544.8 30.0 122.4 65.0 46.1 113.6 13.4 41.9 112.4	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	265·2 68·2 30·7 58·3 15·3 92·7	81·1 7·0 37·6 19·3 1·8 15·4	346·3 75·2 68·3 77·6 17·1 108·1	266.9 66.4 30.5 58.3 15.9 95.8	79.7 6.9 36.0 19.5 1.7 15.6	346.6 73.3 66.5 77.8 17.6 111.4	268 · 2 66 · 3 30 · 7 58 · 9 15 · 7 96 · 6	80.0 6.9 36.0 19.7 1.7 15.7	$\begin{array}{c} 348 \cdot 2 \\ 73 \cdot 2 \\ 66 \cdot 7 \\ 78 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	269.7 66.3 30.9 59.3 15.7 97.5	80.3 6.8 36.1 19.9 1.7 15.8	350.0 73.1 67.0 79.2 17.4 113.3	
Timber, furniture, etc.	$229 \cdot 6 \\ 80 \cdot 5 \\ 79 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 3$	57.8 12.6 20.6 8.7 4.2 6.1 5.6	287.4 93.1 99.7 18.3 30.4 25.0 20.9	$\begin{array}{c} 226 \cdot 0 \\ 80 \cdot 1 \\ 76 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	56.712.620.19.04.25.45.4	282.7 92.7 96.1 19.2 30.7 23.8 20.2	226.9 80.4 76.5 10.2 26.7 18.3 14.8	$57.3 \\ 12.7 \\ 20.5 \\ 9.0 \\ 4.2 \\ 5.4 \\ 5.5 $	$284 \cdot 293 \cdot 197 \cdot 019 \cdot 230 \cdot 923 \cdot 720 \cdot 3$	$227 \cdot 1 \\ 80 \cdot 3 \\ 76 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ $	57.6 12.8 20.5 9.0 4.2 5.5 5.6	284.7 93.1 97.2 19.3 31.0 23.8 20.3	

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards.

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Industry
appliquere applier the Disting
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper an Printing, publishing of newspap Other printing, publishing, book
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipm Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricatin Miscellaneous manufacturing in
Total, all manufacturing industries
Construction Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity
Water supply
Road haulage contracting . Distributive trades . Wholesale distribution . Retail distribution .
Dealing in coal, builders' mater agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial mat Miscellaneous services
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carped Motor renairers, distributors, ga
Repair of boots and shoes OVERTIME AND SH
The following table show short-time working in estab all manufacturing industrie 1963. All figures relate to o nical, and clerical employee short-time relates to short-
Industry
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc
Engineering and electrical good engineering)
Vehicles
Metal goods not elsewhere specif Textiles
Leather, leather goods and fur
Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outo Dresses, lingerie, infants' wea Footwear
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, et Pottery
Timber

Timber Furniture and upholstery Paper, printing and publishing . . Printing, publishing of newsp Other printing, publishing, etc

Other manufacturing industries Rubber Total, all manufacturing industri

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ry 1964

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis-continued

		SOUTH	(Mi	id-mont	th)		10,33	90 YE	1		(Tho	usands)
d combality	Nov	ember 196	52*	Sep	tember 19	63*	Oc	tober 196	3+ Constant	Nov	vember 19	63•
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
nd board binding, etc	406.8 74.8 32.3 33.9 106.9 158.9	219.5 21.7 35.5 36.9 30.3 95.1	626·3 96·5 67·8 70·8 137·2 254·0	407 · 9 73 · 9 33 · 2 34 · 5 107 · 5 158 · 8	218 · 1 21 · 3 35 · 6 35 · 5 30 · 0 95 · 7	626.0 95.2 68.8 70.0 137.5 254.5	408 · 8 73 · 9 33 · 5 34 · 8 107 · 1 159 · 5	219 · 1 21 · 3 35 · 9 35 · 9 30 · 1 95 · 9	627.9 95.2 69.4 70.7 137.2 255.4	408.5 73.7 33.7 34.9 106.8 159.4	218 · 6 21 · 2 35 · 4 36 · 0 30 · 2 95 · 8	627 · 1 94 · 9 69 · 1 70 · 9 137 · 0 255 · 2
	187.7 87.2 12.7 7.9 12.7 5.9 39.7 21.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 122 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	309.8 124.4 16.7 15.8 33.6 12.7 70.3 36.3	188 · 4 88 · 0 11 · 5 8 · 0 13 · 0 5 · 3 41 · 3 21 · 3	120.9 37.2 3.5 7.9 20.9 6.3 30.8 14.3	309·3 125·2 15·0 15·9 33·9 11·6 72·1 35·6	189.6 88.4 11.6 8.0 13.0 5.3 42.1 21.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 123 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	312.6 126.3 15.1 16.1 34.4 11.7 73.4 35.6	191 · 4 89 · 0 11 · 7 8 · 0 13 · 0 5 · 4 43 · 0 21 · 3	124·3 38·2 3·5 8·1 21·7 6·4 32·0 14·4	315.7 127.2 15.2 16.1 34.7 11.8 75.0 35.7
	5,899.9	2,815.2	8,715 · 1	5,843.9	2,782.5	8,626.4	5,855 · 1	2,799.9	8,655.0	5,863.7	2,810.2	8,673 .9
Iverage Ho	1,428.5	79.7	1,508.2	1,456.5	79.7	1,536 . 2	1,466.5	79.7	1,546 . 2	1,466.5	79.7	1,546 -2
	346 · 1 109 · 5 200 · 1 36 · 5	47·1 15·4 29·0 2·7	393·2 124·9 229·1 39·2	351.0 109.4 204.5 37.1	48 · 9 15 · 9 30 · 3 2 · 7	399·9 125·3 234·8 39·8	353.6 110.0 206.5 37.1	48.8 15.8 30.3 2.7	402 · 4 125 · 8 236 · 8 39 · 8	354.0 109.9 207.0 37.1	49.0 16.0 30.3 2.7	403.0 125.9 237.3 39.0
	219·6 179·2	45·9 16·5	265·5 195·7	220·2 183·0	44·0 17·4	264·2 200·4	217·8 184·1	43·5 18·2	261·3 202·3	216·3 185·5	43·2 18·4	259 · 203 ·
	1,361 · 1 346 · 9 790 · 1	1,567.7 198.7 1,299.2	2,928 · 8 545 · 6 2,089 · 3	1,358·3 342·3 794·2	1,529 · 3 193 · 6 1,266 · 5	2,887.6 535.9 2,060.7	1,358·7 341·7 792·7	1,541.0 196.2 1,275.4	2,899 · 7 537 · 9 2,068 · 1	1,361.0 342.3 793.5	${}^{1,571\cdot 6}_{194\cdot 3}_{1,307\cdot 4}$	2,932 536 2,100
rials, grain and erials, etc.	129·1 95·0	36·9 32·9	166·0 127·9	126·0 95·8	36·9 32·3	162·9 128·1	128·2 96·1	37·0 32·4	165·2 128·5	128·8 96·4	37·2 32·7	166· 129·
t beating, etc arages, etc.	65.6 29.4 16.4 190.0 30.0 11.9 309.7 12.4		132.4 48.3 42.7 559.5 120.8 45.8 376.4 16.5	66.7 31.4 17.5 193.9 31.1 11.5 309.2 11.9	68.0 22.2 29.5 381.3 92.6 34.4 69.0 4.0	134.7 53.6 47.0 575.2 123.7 45.9 378.2 15.9	66.2 29.6 17.2 179.2 30.5 11.3 306.8 11.7		132.8 50.6 48.4 534.9 121.7 44.5 376.0 15.7	66.7 28.3 17.1 176.1 30.2 11.1 306.7 11.4	66·3 19·6 30·5 347·8 91·1 33·0 69·2 3·9	133· 47· 523· 121· 44· 375· 15·

HORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER 1963

ws the estimated amount of overtime and blishments with 11 or more employees in ies⁺ in the week ended 16th November operatives only, i.e., administrative, tech-es are excluded. The information about -time working arranged by the employer

	Dar	Alter Alle	Estimate ing main	d number of	orkers, on	overtime	Estimated number of operatives on short-time								
		Esti- mated total	silo anti-	Per-		overtime rked	C i 1		Tetal	Total	Hour	s lost			
	and the state	number of oper- atives	Number	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week	Working part of week	Total on short- time	as per- centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on short- time			
11-		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	-			
	::	584 114	188·1 37·9	32·2 33·2	1,527 293	8·1 7·7	<u>0·1</u>	<u>0·7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0·1</u>	<u>10</u>	13·3 			
::	::	294 121	75·2 30·6	25.6 25.3	709 316	9·4 10·3	=		Ē	-	Ξ	-			
 	 	445 209 96	126·8 31·6 40·4	28.5 15.1 42.1	1,135 302 348	9·0 9·5 8·6	<u>0·1</u> —	1.8 1.4 0.2	1·9 1·4 0·2	0·4 0·7 0·2	17 13 3	9·3 9·2 15·8			
s (inc. ma us, etc.	arine 	1,441 879 562	599.5 410.4 189.1	41.6 46.7 33.6	4,686 3,305 1,381	7.8 8.1 7.3	0·3 0·3 —	3·1 2·3 0·8	3·4 2·6 0·8	0·2 0·3 0·1	38 31 7	11·1 11·8 8·7			
epairing	 	620 365 152	$237.2 \\ 146.4 \\ 64.4$	38·3 40·1 42·4	1,799 1,108 500	7.6 7.6 7.8	0·1 0·1 —	14·9 13·2 1·6	15·0 13·3 1·6	2·4 3·6 1·1	139 124 15	9·3 9·3 9·1			
fied		416	157.8	37.9	1,270	8.0	0 · 1	1.0	1 · 1	0.3	13	12.4			
on, etc.		656 181 159 105	140.5 18.3 47.3 19.3	21·4 10·1 29·7 18·4	1,106 128· 407 106	7·9 7·0 8·6 5·5	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.3\\ \hline 0.1 \end{array} $	3.6 0.9 0.5 1.5	4·1 1·2 0·5 1·6	0.6 0.7 0.3 1.5	52 20 6 18	12.5 16.2 11.7 10.9			
14		44	13.4	30.5	103	7.6	and and and	0.1	0.1	0.2	1	5.9			
erwear ir, etc.		439 98 88 96	48.0 10.3 7.3 15.8	10.9 10.5 8.3 16.5	236 54 32 74	4·9 5·3 4·5 4·7	0·1 	5.6 1.1 1.0 2.5	5.7 1.1 1.0 2.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	39 8 9 11	6·7 7·0 8·8 4·7			
tc		265 55	83·7 6·6	31.6 12.0	801 51	9·6 7·8	<u>0·1</u>	1·2 1·1	1·3 1·1	0.5 2.0	12 9	8·9 8·2			
		206 69 73	84·1 28·3 32·9	40.8 41.0 45.1	672 219 237	8·0 7·7 7·2	<u>0·1</u>	<u>0.6</u>	0·7 	<u>0·3</u> 	7	10.7			
apers, etc		419 72 164	168·4 33·2 68·3	40·2 46·1 41·6	1,419 263 539	8·4 7·9 7·9	111	$\frac{0.5}{0.1}$	$\frac{0.5}{0.1}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ \overline{0 \cdot 1} \end{array}$	-4 -1	8·0 7·9			
	··· ··	230 95	81·2 35·7	35·3 37·6	706 313	8·7 8·8	Ξ	0.6 0.6	0.6 0.6	0·3 0·6	22	3.6 3.2			
ies†		6,059	2,003.9	33.1	16,169	8.1	1.5	33.7	35.2	0.6	334	9.5			

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards. † Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1964

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

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

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

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

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

Index for All Manufacturing Industries

for All Dates Available

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

orked Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

	and the second s		A STATE OF A	8 1 402		(A	verage 190	52 = 100)	25	5-240	L. K.	C	1. 202			(A	verage 19	62 = 10
	wir area		All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing			404 00		All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu factur- ing
1956 · 1957 · 1958 · 1959 · 1960 · 1961 · 1962 ·			104.6 103.9 100.4 100.9 103.9 102.9 100.0	98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0	106.9 104.6 101.6 104.9 107.9 102.9 100.0	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	195 195 195 195 196 196 196	8 9 0 1			$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	103 · 7 103 · 5 102 · 4 102 · 8 101 · 7 101 · 3 100 · 0	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 4 103 · 7 102 · 4 101 · 1 100 · 0
1962 O N	eek ende ctober 2 ovember ecember	0	101·9 101·3 100·7	101·3 101·0 100·4	101·0 100·2 100·4	102 · 5 102 · 5 102 · 4	102.6 101.8 101.2	101 · 8 101 · 3 100 · 8	196	2 Octo Nov	k ended ober 20 rember ember	17	99.5 99.3 99.4	99·4 99·4 99·2	98·7 98·0 98·7	100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 2	99 · 5 99 · 6 100 · 0	99 · 1 99 · 1 99 · 1
Fo M M Ju Ju Se O	inuary 1 ebruary larch 16 pril 27 lay 18* ine 15 ily 20† ugust 17 eptember ctober 1 ovember	16 	98.4 97.7 97.8 99.5 99.8 99.8 99.8 94.4 82.3 101.1 101.4 101.8	98.2 97.5 97.4 98.3 98.5 98.3 93.7 80.6 99.9 100.5 101.2	99.8 99.2 99.0 101.1 101.5 101.2 87.0 87.4 102.3 101.7 102.2	100.6 99.7 99.8 101.7 101.2 100.8 92.2 79.8 101.0 101.7 102.3	95.5 94.9 95.6 97.7 98.2 100.1 101.0 92.2 102.0 101.4 101.0	98.0 97.1 97.8 99.5 99.9 100.0 95.9 82.3 101.6 102.1 102.5	196	Febr Mar Apri May June July Aug Sept Octo	/ 18*	6 14	98.4 98.6 99.4 99.8 99.9 100.3 100.5 100.2 100.3 100.5	98.4 98.4 98.5 99.0 99.5 99.5 100.0 99.9 100.0 100.3 100.6	98.6 99.0 98.6 100.0 100.5 100.2 100.1 100.0 100.4 99.7 100.1	99.3 99.2 99.5 100.2 100.4 100.6 101.0 100.7 100.9 101.1 101.2	98.3 98.5 99.6 99.5 99.6 100.4 100.7 101.6 99.2 99.1 99.0	98.3 98.3 99.5 99.5 100.1 100.6 100.6 100.6 101.6

Index for All Manufacturing Industries for All Dates Available

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$																	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Month	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Month	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	February March April June July August September October	$ \begin{array}{r} 106 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 102 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	106·9 106·5 	$ \begin{array}{r} \hline 103.4 \\ 103.0 \\ \hline 98.5 \\ 100.9 \end{array} $	$99 \cdot 2$ $101 \cdot 5$ $102 \cdot 4$ $-$ $100 \cdot 1$ $105 \cdot 2$	$ \begin{array}{c} 105.5 \\ \hline 106.0 \\ 105.3 \\ \hline 102.3 \\ \hline 107.1 \end{array} $	106·3 105·1 106·1 93·3 101·0 105·4 104·8	*102.8 102.3 102.4 •102.7 102.4 96.6 •83.4 102.3 101.9	97.7 97.8 99.5 99.8 99.8 94.4 82.3 101.1 101.4	February March April June July August September October	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 103 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 104 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 102 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 103 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 102 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	100 · 4 101 · 5 100 · 6 101 · 4 101 · 6 100 · 9 100 · 8 100 · 6	99.4 100.2 100.2 100.4 100.2 100.2 100.3 100.5 99.8 99.5 99.3 99.4

* Figures for dates after June 1962 are subject to further revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963. The figures from May 1963 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1963 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

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

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Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year at mid-April and mid-October on returns rendered by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and office (including works' office) employees. From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees at mid-October 1963. Details are contained in the table below. The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1963 exchange of insurance cards are available. Estimates for October 1962, showing the proportions employed in each industry group, were published on page 7 of the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

Operatives and Administrative, Technical and Clerical Workers in Manufacturing Industries, October 1963

			y wallbury	- Landres and
Industry group	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administ technica clerical as percen total emp in emplo
001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001		(Thousands)	Constants	(Per ce
1300 463 260 274 000 1 000 572 000 172 000 173		1	Males	in the
Food, drink and tobacco	377	90	467	19.
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	255 429	113 87	368 516	30· 16·
goods	1,116	432	1,548	27.
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	169 589	28 162	197 751	14· 21·
specified	302	62	364	17:
Leather, leather goods and	305 31	64 5	369	14.
fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	117	29	146	20.
cement, etc	226 195	42 32	268 227	15· 14·
Paper, printing and pub- lishing Other manufacturing in-	314	94	408	23.
dustries	146	44	190	23.
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,571	1,284	5,855	22.
A strange of the second s	1 1. 31	F	emales	
Food, drink and tobacco	296	70	366	19
Chemicals and allied in- dustries	77 37	62 35	139 72	44
Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods	381	204	585	34
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2 60	9 56	11 116	79 48
Vehicles	147	41	188	21
Textiles	376	44	420	10
and fur	364	34	398	8
cement, etc	58 38	22 19	80 57	26 34
Paper, printing and pub- lishing	157	63	220	28
dustries	96	27	123	21
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,110	690	2,800	24
Windermon Madow	7	otal Mal	es and Fe	emales
Food, drink and tobacco	673	160	833	19
Chemicals and allied in- dustries	332 466	175	507 588	34
Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods	1,497	636	2,133	29
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	171	37 218	208 867	17
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	649 449	103	552 789	18
Textiles	681	108	789 61	13
and fur	52 481	63	544	11
cement, etc	284 233	64 51	348 284	18
lishing	471	157	628	25
Other manufacturing in- dustries	242	71	313	22
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,681	1,974	8,655	2
	and the second second second second	owners and the second second second	Concession of the local division of the loca	

(89205)

1963

98.4 98.4 98.6 99.4 99.8 99.9 100.3 100.5 100.2 100.3 100.5



Unemployment at 9th December 1963

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 9th December 1963 were:---

Calculation that the	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	324,160 6,062	15,673 262	101,025 1,815	10,597 222	451,455 8,361
Total	330,222	15,935	102,840	10,819	459,816
Change since 11th November	-4,333	-2,894	-4,800	-2,530	-14,557

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 9th December 1963 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	32,933 21,396	3,131 2,107	9,010 7,326	1,956 1,457	47,030 32,286
Up to 2	54,329	5,238	16,336	3,413	79,316
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	17,137 14,674 12,889	1,392 1,008 901	6,057 5,543 5,284	995 708 691	25,581 21,933 19,765
Over 2, up to 5	44,700	3,301	16,884	2,394	67,279
Over 5, up to 8	30,772	1,665	13,341	1,381	47,159
Over 8	194,359	5,469	54,464	3,409	257,701
Total	324,160	15,673	101,025	10,597	451,455

The rate of unemployment at 9th December was $2 \cdot 0$ per cent. and at 11th November it was $2 \cdot 1$ per cent. At 9th December 54,486 married women were registered as

unemployed.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment[‡], and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 9th December 1963.

		Wholly unemployed*					Temp		Tot	al unempl	loyed		
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	52,050 24,757 18,266 31,652 25,104 52,199 39,551 61,037 19,544	1,713 990 577 1,067 1,078 2,523 3,538 3,050 1,137	13,086 6,735 6,302 9,269 6,779 16,925 12,102 23,199 6,628	1,059 798 706 709 906 1,438 1,823 1,941 1,217	67,908 33,280 25,851 42,697 33,867 73,085 57,014 89,227 28,526	218 151 93 2,292 401 676 607 1,505 119	9 1 3 56 19 26 13 134 1	105 75 57 449 170 493 126 294 46	12 47 16 45 42 19 14 25 2	344 274 169 2,842 632 1,214 760 1,958 168	53,990 25,899 18,939 35,067 26,602 55,424 43,709 65,726 20,801	14,262 7,655 7,081 10,472 7,897 18,875 14,065 25,459 7,893	68,252 33,554 26,020 45,539 34,499 74,299 57,774 91,185 28,694
Great Britain	324,160	15,673	101,025	10,597	451,455	6,062	262	1,815	222	8,361	346,157	113,659	459,816
Northern Ireland	24,552	892	9,029	454	34,927	345	3	264	57	669	25,792	9,804	35,596
United Kingdom	348,712	16,565	110,054	11,051	486,382	6,407	265	2,079	279	9,030	371,949	123,463	495,412

		centage rat		Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*								Whol	ly unemployed
Region	un Signa de	employme	nt‡	Room de	M	ales	E of		Females			excluding	"school-leavers"
.ancana.m	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 11th November
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1.5 1.6 2.2 1.5 1.9 2.9 4.9 4.7 3.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.9\\ 1.6\\ 0.8\\ 1.1\\ 1.7\\ 3.4\\ 3.2\\ 2.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	12,176 5,398 3,840 5,692 5,272 8,859 6,428 8,678 3,224	8,863 4,072 2,651 4,957 4,266 7,315 4,979 8,168 2,730	5,524 2,584 1,925 3,038 2,677 5,102 3,785 5,833 1,969	27,200 13,693 10,427 19,032 13,967 33,446 27,897 41,408 12,758	4,161 1,793 1,239 1,897 1,657 3,126 1,591 3,241 1,044	3,300 1,482 1,349 1,831 1,460 3,071 2,018 3,590 1,177	2,077 1,013 1,137 1,288 851 2,327 2,032 2,977 1,020	4,607 3,245 3,283 4,962 3,717 9,839 8,284 15,332 4,604	67,661 33,126 25,738 42,351 33,529 72,503 55,550 88,494 28,052	$\begin{array}{r} - 3,248 \\ - 698 \\ - 97 \\ - 2,169 \\ - 23 \\ - 3,113 \\ + 263 \\ + 217 \\ - 271 \end{array}$
Great Britain	2.4	1.4	2.0	59,567	48,001	32,437	199,828	19,749	19,278	14,722	57,873	447,004	- 9,139
Northern Ireland	8.3	5.4	7.2	3,716	8,0	08	13,720	1,073	2,5	67	5,843	Tat post	National Contractor

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 18.

† The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. t Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed). 200%

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in
insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the
purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the
January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of
persons registered as wholly unemployed on 9th December was
447,004 consisting of 336,795 males and 110,209 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1963

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

	Contraction of the local distance	and the shall be	31.135.414	BIEL SOLA	MIRE FOR THE	Vullinet.
		(Great Britai	n There		Propada.
d Clerted ber 1963		nolly ployed*	Tempo stop	prarily	Total	United Kingdom total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	site and	
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1959 1959 1960 1961 1963	204,300 176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 248,200 226,300 321,900 393,900	115,600 95,100 75,700 78,660 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800 110,000 126,700	13,900 7,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600 11,600 23,000 46,300	8,200 5,300 9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300 8,300 6,400	342,000 284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700 463,200 573,300	380,000 317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800 499,900 612,300
1963: 14th Jan 11th Feb 11th Mar 8th Apr 13th May 15th July 15th July 12th Aug 9th Sept 14th Oct 14th Nov 9th Dec	486,974 517,915 496,339 430,556 385,884 345,666 327,885 361,969 347,440 341,693 344,459 339,833	142,054 142,758 139,746 139,816 132,398 115,036 108,104 129,566 120,568 120,045 118,667 111,622	174,967 204,029 54,816 26,880 26,635 14,226 9,282 7,036 11,787 10,275 8,925 6,324	11,104 13,661 11,239 7,367 8,706 4,785 3,955 3,443 5,821 2,357 2,322 2,037	815,099 878,363 702,140 604,619 553,623 479,713 449,226 502,014 485,616 474,370 474,373 459,816	861,047 932,946 747,324 644,753 592,448 516,135 484,939 537,445 520,297 506,754 507,962 495,412

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The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employ-ment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 9th December 1963 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

ondon and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove	899 475 2,097 303 609 592 1,700 342 2,457 476 487 1,970 1,092 309 2,814 621 590 1,531 441 7,345 185 1,017	Women 18 and over wns (by 9,546 593 316 117 632 56 228 96 228 96 228 96 228 96 228 96 286 277 782 161 80 440 201 97 583 188 345 668 157	1,682 109 141 37 138 4 46 35 60 208 209 322 131 44 28 128	Total 49,930 3,037 1,356 629 2,867 363 883 2,046 3,447 3,449 3,447 3,449 3,447 3,449	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total) 281 1 2 2 82 82 5 1 61 3 6 6 6 	centage rate of un- employ- ment* 1 ·1 3 ·2 1 ·8 1 ·4 2 ·8 0 ·6 1 ·4 0 ·9 2 ·3 0 ·5 2 ·4	Development D South Western—continued Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot	18 and over		Boys and Girls under 18 gion)- 34 69 22 120 2,176	Total : <i>continu</i> 499 1,097 547 1,276	ed 1 23 16 14	centag rate of un- employ ment* 6.5 8.2 6.1
ondon and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove	38,702 2,335 899 475 2,097 303 609 592 1,700 342 2,457 476 487 1,970 1,092 309 2,814 621 590 1,531 441 7,345 185 1,017	9,546 593 316 117 632 56 228 96 286 228 96 286 77 782 161 80 440 201 97 97 583 188 345 668	1,682 109 141 37 138 4 46 35 60 208 209 322 131 44 28 128	49,930 3,037 1,356 629 2,867 363 883 2,046 439 3,447 666 599 2,541 1,337	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 82 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 61 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{array} $	3.2 1.8 1.4 2.8 0.6 1.4 0.9 2.3 0.5	South Western—continued Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	267 733 448 549	198 295 77 607	34 69 22 120	499 1,097 547 1,276	1 23 16 14	8·2 6·1
Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham Satern and Southern Bedford †Bournemouth Cambridge Toambridge Toambridge Thorwich tuton tuton two two thorwich thorwic	2,335 899 475 2,097 303 609 592 1,700 2,457 476 487 1,970 1,092 309 2,814 621 590 1,531 441 7,345 1,85 1,017	593 316 117 632 56 228 96 286 77 782 161 80 440 201 97 583 188 345 5668	109 141 37 138 4 46 35 60 20 208 20 208 209 322 131 44 28	3,037 1,356 629 2,867 363 883 723 2,046 439 3,447 666. 599 2,541 1,337	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 82 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 61 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{array} $	3.2 1.8 1.4 2.8 0.6 1.4 0.9 2.3 0.5	Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness	733 448 549	295 77 607	69 22 120	1,097 547 1,276	23 16 14	8·2 6·1
Chatham	899 475 2,097 303 609 592 1,700 342 2,457 476 487 1,970 1,092 309 2,814 621 590 1,531 441 7,345 1,85 1,017	316 117 632 56 228 96 286 77 782 161 80 440 201 97 583 188 345 668	141 37 138 4 46 35 60 20 208 20 208 20 208 29 32 131 44 28 128	1,356 629 2,867 363 883 723 2,046 439 3,447 666 599 2,541 1,337	82 5 1 61 3 6	1·4 2·8 0·6 1·4 0·9 2·3 0·5	St. Mary's Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness	448 549	77 607	22 120	547	16 14	6 • 1
Bedford	2,097 303 609 592 2,457 476 487 1,970 1,092 309 2,814 621 590 1,531 441 7,345 185 1,017	632 56 228 96 286 286 77 782 161 80 440 201 97 97 583 188 345 668	138 4 46 35 60 20 208 29 32 131 44 28	2,867 363 883 723 2,046 439 3,447 666. 599 2,541 1,337	5 1 61 3 6	2.8 0.6 1.4 0.9 2.3 0.5	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness	549	607	120	1.276	14	
Ipswich Luton Variable for the second s	592 1,700 342 2,457 476 487 1,970 1,092 309 2,814 621 590 1,531 441 7,345 185 1,017	96 286 77 782 161 80 440 201 97 583 188 345 668	35 60 208 299 32 131 44 28	723 2,046 439 3,447 666 599 2,541 1,337		0.9 2.3 0.5				2.176	1,2/0		3.9
Portsmouth	2,457 476 487 1,970 1,092 309 2,814 621 590 1,531 441 7,345 185 1,017	782 161 80 440 201 97 583 188 345 668	208 29 32 131 44 28	3,447 666 599 2,541 1,337	-6		Ulverston Widnes	109 489	77 398	8 66	28,103 194 953	97 6 4	4·5 3·0 4·4
tSouthampton Southend-on-Sea Watford South Western †Bristol Exeter Gloucester Swindon Swindon Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent tChesterfield	1,970 1,092 309 2,814 621 590 1,531 441 7,345 185 1,017	440 201 97 583 188 345 668	131 44 28 128	2,541 1,337	_	0.9 0.6	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work-	105				litin tear	e legel
iouth Western †Bristol Exeter Gloucester yipymouth Swindon Aidlands Burton-on-Trent Ychesterfield	2,814 621 590 1,531 441 7,345 185 1,017	583 188 345 668	128	Sector Sector	8	1.8 2.4 0.7	Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South	734	415	194	1,343	7	4.
Exeter Gloucester †Plymouth Swindon Aidlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent †Chesterfield	621 590 1,531 441 7,345 185 1,017	188 345 668	28	3,525	1	1.4	Bank and Stockton and Thornaby Bishop Auckland, Crook	5,179	1,672	920	7,771	65	4.
Swindon Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent †Chesterfield	7,345 185 1,017		28 69 82	837 1,004 2,281		1.8 1.7 2.5	and Shildon Blyth Chester-le-Street, Birtley	1,460 416	279 82	111 92	1,850 590	10 15 21	6·1 4·: 5·
†Birmingham Burton-on-Trent †Chesterfield	185	A CAR	59	657		1.0	and Houghton-le-Spring Consett Darlington	1,303 360 915 702	335 127 297	329 88 69 84	1,967 575 1,281 818	4 7 3	2.2.3.
		1,852 139 265	246 11 82	9,443 335 1,364	141 6 2	1·4 1·0 1·7	Durham Guisborough Hartlepools	86 1,814 578	32 16 695 240	163 200	102 2,672 1,018	7 51 10	4. 7. 5.
Coventry †Derby Leicester	1,396	692 502 233	145 67 49	3,373 1,805 1,678	888 4 143	1.8 1.5 0.8	Haswell and Horden Loftus Prudhoe	139 98 292	41 20 75	14	180 132 367	20 2 60	4· 3· 9·
†Mansfield	355 3,520	171 75 698	41 15 130	719 445 4,348	10 1 53 22	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	Saltburn Seaham Seaton Delaval Spennymoor	352 191 647	251 68 136	119 42 110	722 301 893	3	4· 9· 5·
Oldbury Peterborough Smethwick	130 408 351 2,096	48 185 36 799	51 13 156	178 644 400 3,051	4 346	1·2 0·9 2·0	Stanley and Lanchester Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Wash-	687	145	105	937	9	4
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich	875	183 57 477	28 19 61	1,086 493 1,529	31 28 25	1.6 1.0 1.4	ington Station Tyneside Whitby	4,764 13,553 333	1,227 4,200 61	514 1,436 29	6,505 19,189 423	24 179 24	6 4 8
Wolverhampton Worcester Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	412	68	7	487		î·i	Whitehaven and Cleator Moor Wingate	829 404	230 85	103	1,162 489	13	4
†Barnsley †Bradford Dewsbury	1,169 2,246 357	309 338 55	86 54 8	1,564 2,638 420	46 80 26	$2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 3$	Scotland Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	2,212	828	93 10	3,133 169	14 25	3.7.
Doncaster Grimsby Halifax	1,171 1,441 491	353 242 100	150 147 22	1,674 1,830 613	$\begin{array}{c c} 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 22 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	1,462	881	114	2,457	10	7.
Huddersfield †Hull †Leeds	3,416 2,677	212 631 468	15 292 144 51	787 4,339 3,289 798	15 56	2.7 1.2 1.6	and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	1,077	326 256	126 56	1,529 789	26	5.5
Lincoln Rotherham Scunthorpe	739	172 125 423 752	140 71 119	1,004 944 3,611	75 28 110	1.8 1.9 1.3	Cumnock Dumbarton Dundee and Broughty Ferry	1,182 2,174	599 439	145 120	1,926 2,733	7 18	7
†Sheffield Wakefield York	354	119 221	14 52	487	11 1	1.0 1.6	Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing.	1,230	1,017	208	2,455	84	5
North Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	1 551	117 110	25 16	390 679	16 13	1.6 2.1	Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonny- bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow	1,081	1,167	67	2,315 218	33	36
Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	834 2,266	335 880 171	27 97 40	1,196 3,243 1,460	231 32 35	2·2 6·0 1·8	Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil-	130	51	37		379	4
Burnley Bury Crewe	467 190 367	200 48 195	10 4 42	677 242 604	24 6 —	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas- gow	22,800 1,796	5,667 991 1,391	1,211 209 749	29,678 2,996 6,663	41 309	67
†Manchester†Salford†Oldham	7,867 1,543 1,095	1,065 228 260	319 70 42	9,251 1,841 1,397	75 36 38	} 1.9 1.5	Highlands and Islands Kilsyth Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes,	4,523 168 1,626	1,127	26 213	278	18	3
Preston Rochdale St. Helens	1,108 563 796	327 66 846	44 6 119	1,479 635 1,761	18 15 12	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	Leven and Methil Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire Paielay Lobustone and	1,626 175 5,393	54 3,210	213 22 426	2,900 251 9,029	1 288	85
StockportWarringtonWigan	478	260 411 358	87 28 40	1,272 917 1,507	63 3 43	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie	1,466 1,280	925 357	95 131	2,486 1,768	384	3
Northern †Carlisle	. 764	405	35	1,204	2	2.9	Rothesay Sanquhar Shotts	189 99 314	72 88 160	20 19 19	281 206 493	3 1 5	9 8 7
Scotland †Edinburgh	. 4,084	894	195	5,173	28	2.2	Stranraer	336	137	55	528	15	8
Wales †Cardiff †Newport	740	503	163 104	3,746		2.5 1.5	Ammaniord, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera	357 766	249 218	69 116	675 1,100	8	38
†Swansea	. 1,606	360	81	2,047	4	3.2	Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli	1,063	344	135	1,542	- Silester	5
Develo	opment I	Districts	(by Ro	egion)	1 Tange	1300	Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais and Tumble		436	70	1,364	e versione	33
South Western Bideford Camborne and Redruth		94 226	36 41	474 880	4	5.9	Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pem- broke Dock	663 418	101 196	41 67	805 681	- the state	. 7
Camelford Falmouth Gunnislake	. 71 1,084 . 75	62 109 23 91	17 39	150 1,232 100	5	18.1	Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Rhyl	1,249 546	384 211	83 37	1,716 794		
Helston Ilfracombe Liskeard and Looe .	· 169 · 219	113	2 22 17 21	282 349 371	2	6·4 10·1 7·1	Total, all Development Districts	118,114	41,503	12,201	171,81	8 2,399) 4

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1964

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: DECEMBER 1963

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 9th December 1963, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each

	100 20 100 K			Great Brita	uin			All Date		
Industry	unen	holly nployed ng casuals)		orarily pped		Total	Robert	U	nited King (all classe	
*volation wave and the state of	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing		2,223 2,185 5	1,167 110 1,057	95 92 2	14,920 10,642 3,954	2,318 2,277 7	17,238 12,919 3,961	18,859 14,220 4,278	2,491 2,447 10	21,350 16,667 4,288
Mining and quarrying	- 100	200 154	84 2	33	8,481 7,427	203 157	8,684 7,584	8,678 7,428	206 157	8,884 7,585
Food, drink and tobacco	· 2,157 · 4,929 · 2,022	6,364 686 4,566 920 192	26 5 20 1	71 5 61 5	9,544 2,162 4,949 2,023 410	6,435 691 4,627 925 192	15,979 2,853 9.576 2,948 602	10,229 2,324 5,346 2,106 453	7,276 754 4,981 957 584	17,505 3,078 10,327 3,063 1,037
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261-263) Chemicals and dyes	. 1,075	1,797 80 447	15 1 11	<u>92</u> 3	5,510 1,076 2,588	1,889 80 450	7,399 1,156 3,038	5,592 1,078 2,649	1,909 84 458	7,501 1,162 3,107
Metal manufacture		833 572	771 765	34 33	8,572 7,205	867 605	9,439 7,810	8,636 7,260	871 606	9,507 7,866
Engineering and electrical goods	12,264 1,372 802	5,844 2,539 1,150 475 1,680	1,223 1,147 5 1 70	164 138 5 	18,403 13,411 1,377 803 2,812	6,008 2,677 1,155 475 1,701	24,411 16,088 2,532 1,278 4,513	19,084 13,872 1,500 817 2,895	6,305 2,803 1,219 504 1,779	25,389 16,675 2,719 1,321 4,674
Shipbuilding and marine engineering		277 196	258 241	1	13,714 12,649	278 197	13,992 12,846	14,956 13,706	291 210	15,247 13,916
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives, railway carriages, etc. * (384, 385)	2,289 450 1,515	962 496 93 272 70	1,086 450 8 626 2	43 32 1 10 —	7,095 2,739 458 2,141 1,677	1,005 528 94 282 70	8,100 3,267 552 2,423 1,747	7,214 2,791 463 2,195 1,684	1,039 534 95 302 72	8,253 3,325 558 2,497 1,756
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,335	168	49	6,189	2,384	8,573	6,335	2,436	8,771
Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,207 728 1,471 486 438	5,044 857 871 1,024 153 615	355 10 80 95 	430 93 151 63 	6,700 1,217 808 1,566 486 500	5,474 950 1,022 1,087 153 697	12,174 2,167 1,830 2,653 639 1,197	7,521 1,550 976 1,608 488 532	7,037 1,422 1,355 1,138 155 790	14,558 2,972 2,331 2,746 643 1,322
Leather, leather goods and fur	. 13371.00	359 353	103 7	10 54	878 723	369 407	1,247 1,130	970 741	456 432	1,426
Clothing and footwear		4,464 465	152 14	256 19	2,093 498	4,720 484	6,813 982	2,228	5,707 517	7,935 1,023
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	733	1,007 181 351 339	143 13 128	276 2 270	4,944 1,503 861 1,060	1,283 183 621 339	6,227 1,686 1,482 1,399	5,160 1,604 871 1,070	1,310 189 631 347	6,470 1,793 1,502 1,417
Timber, furniture, etc	1,405	643 139 186	48 6 14	5	3,782 1,411 1,264	657 139 191	4,439 1,550 1,455	3,978 1,484 1,325	679 144 204	4,657 1,628 1,529
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481–483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	1,533	2,175 1,213 962	11 1 10	20 1 19	3,112 1,534 1,578	2,195 1,214 981	5,307 2,748 2,559	3,199 1,562 1,637	2,323 1,279 1,044	5,522 2,841 2,681
Other manufacturing industries	1,387	1,936 448 455	36 17 9	8 1 5	3,432 1,404 889	1,944 449 460	5,376 1,853 1,349	3,502 1,422 895	2,040 482 462	5,542 1,904 1,357
Total, all manufacturing industries	89,514	34,034	4,299	1,512	93,813	35,546	129,359	98,375	39,655	138,030
Construction	67,105 3,270	621 200	147 19	- 2	67,252 3,289	621	67,873	75,506	685	76,191
Transport and communication	26,725 4,708 2,938 3,808 7,207 2,495	2,295 317 769 122 134 30	242 2 17 23 91 88	15 1 -2 4	26,967 4,710 2,955 3,831 7,298 2,583	202 2,310 317 770 122 136 34	3,491 29,277 5,027 3,725 3,953 7,434 2,617	3,451 28,799 4,808 3,310 3,980 7,802 3,033	212 2,401 320 788 124 143 35	3,663 31,200- 5,128 4,098 4,104 7,945 3,068
Postal services and telecommunications	3,397 32,741	540 17,851	7 116	7 153	3,404 32,857	547 18,004	3,951 50,861	3,631 34,863	591 19,588	4,222
Insurance, banking and finance	5,483	1,022	3	5	5,486	1,027	6,513	5,629	1,101	6,730
Professional and scientific services	5,715 35,517	6,656 25,395	24 146	21 216	5,739 35,663	6,677 25,611	12,416 61,274	6,007 37,318	7,360 27,437	13,367 64,755
Catering, hotels, etc	7,740 15,702 4,346	2,415 14,164 752	42 44 24	48 76 —	7,782 15,746 4,370	2,463 14,240 752	10,245 29,986 5,122	8,132 16,399 4,610	2,530 14,943 812	10,662 31,342 5,422
Public administration	21,658 8,803 12,855	3,116 1,737 1,379	77 12 65	15 2 13	21,735 8,815 12,920	3,131 1,739 1,392	24,866 10,554 14,312	22,786 9,296 13,490	3,431 1,931 1,500	26,217 11,227 14,990
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,569 28,386	143 17,866		-	1,569 28,386	143 17,866	1,712 46,252	1,643 30,035	148 18,748	1,791 48,783 -
Aged 18 and over	25,348 3,038	16,453 1,413		HI	25,348 3,038	16,453 1,413	40,252 41,801 4,451	30,035 26,842 3,193	18,748 17,252 1,496	48,783 44,094 4,689
GRAND TOTAL [†]	339,833	111,622	6,324	1	346,157	113,659	459,816	371,949	123,463	495,412
* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures	in round hr	ackete refer t	to the Star	dard Inda	trial Class	ification (1)	ose) and id	and for in day		

• Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. † The totals include unemployed casual workers (7,004 males and 358 females in Great Britain and 7,477 males and 389 females in the United Kingdom).

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1964

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAZETTE (see next page) which relate to engagements of all kinds during the particular distance. The table below shows, for the periods ended 6th November and 4th December 1963, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

teritini viti viti date	Four wee 6th Nover		
alexandro tan bernada alexandro tan bernada tera ena ale bernada	Placings	Vacancie unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	74,635 16,986 42,131 12,899	80,460 25,601 76,731 31,604	
Total	146,651	214,396	1
the loss particular for the base of the ba	te beruhan mangan beruhan	ner and a second	11
		.14	
Industry gro	oup	alexten la	1
<u></u>		-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	g		
Mining and quarrying Coal mining			
Food, drink and tobacco			-
Chemicals and allied indust	ries .		
Metal manufacture	1.2.4.	· (
Engineering and electrical a Engineering, including ments, etc Electrical goods and ma	scientific	instru-	
Shipbuilding and marine en			
Vehicles			P.R.
Metal goods not elsewhere	specified .	• • • •	1000
Textiles Cotton, linen and (spinning and weavin Woollen and worsted	man-made g)	fibres	ALL ALL
Leather, leather goods and	fur		100
Clothing and footwear	en leve	• . • •	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cem	ent, etc.	in the second	
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publish Paper, cardboard and p Printing and publishing	paper goods	· · · ·	a la faite
Other manufacturing indu		10.5.1	10.00
Total, all manufacturing in	2		1001
Construction		100	and the second
Gas, electricity and water	5-10-2		
Transport and communica	tion		
Distributive trades	·1 · ···		
Insurance, banking and fi			
Professional and scientific Miscellaneous services	services		
Entertainments, sports Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries, dry cleanin	, etc. g, etc.	··· ··	No of the
Public administration National government s Local government serv	service vice	 :	N. W. I
Grand total	1 2 1 2 2		
TEL REL AND	12 1 22		
	198 S 1078	- tong	1
Regi	on		1

London and So Eastern and So		·	
Eastern and So South Western		1.272	10-1
Midlands	114 11-4		
Yorkshire and	Lincolnshire		
North Western			
Northern			
Scotland			
Wales			
Great Britain	ALL DOCTOR	and a state of the	

(89205)

And the second s	and the second se	
	eks ended nber 1963	Total number of placings 6th Dec
Placings	Vacancies unfilled	1962 to 4th Dec. 1963 (52 weeks)
70,544 13,972 38,639 10,300	78,971 26,109 76,152 32,218	901,541 236,164 482,725 211,008
133,455	213,450	1,831,438

(see next page) which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question. Similarly, the figures of vacancies unfilled represent only the numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of vacancies unfilled. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 4th December 1963 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 4th December 1963. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

	963	ancies remain December 19	at 4th	Nun	1 36		s during four 4th December		
Total	Girls under 18	Women 18 and over	Boys under 18	Men 18 and over	Total	Girls under 18	Women 18 and over	Boys under 18	Alen and over
2,795	242	250	1,382	921	2,354	31	985	401	937
3,385 3,060	16 6	36 23	922 887	2,411 2,144	744 556	12 5	31 24	163 151	538 376
4,431	1,017	1,820	563	1,031	5,632	477	2,582	620	1,953
2,644	456	867	304	1,017	2,182	188	548	155	1,291
3,392	290	425	580	2,097	3,060	69	360	266	2,365
22,557	2,204	6,940	2,742	10,671	14,163	685	4,121	1,413	7,944
12,202 10,355	936 1,268	2,142 4,798	1,990 752	7,134 3,537	8,309 5,854	305 380	1,500 2,621	959 454	5,545 2,399
1,023	22	28	95	878	4,537	15	94	113	4,315
6,442	265	936	410	4,831	3,223	81	693	194	2,255
7,348	1,267	2,240	1,444	2,397	5,270	345	1,413	863	2,649
8,804	2,787	4,142	834	1,041	3,922	591	1,417	420	1,494
2,192 2,311	559 756	1,252 1,057	132 291	249 207	913 862	118 105	362 320	92 88	341 349
986	306	335	180	165	515	70	129	102	214
13,135	4,374	7,280	736	745	2,817	747	1,479	250	341
2,432	444	625	424	939	2,047	86	387	244	1,330
3,080	343	457	870	1,410	2,393	125	285	679	1,304
3,696 2,040 1,656	1,158 613 545	1,127 778 349	662 267 395	749 382 367	2,258 1,387 871	347 167 180	832 529 303	277 139 138	802 552 250
3,463	702	1,331	433	997	2,894	258	1,130	282	1,224
83,433	15,635	28,553	10,277	28,968	54,913	4,084	15,470	5,878	29,481
16,803	308	323	2,290	13,882	20,810	113	262	1,812	18,623
1,023	63	103	145	712	1,056	. 22	77	39	918
13,731	316	1,513	593	11,309	5,985	159	648	313	4,865
31,016	9,296	9,981	6,285	5,454	21,346	3,946	7,423	3,469	6,508
2,970	744	794	529	903	983	276	333	112	262
25,823	1,293	18,173	952	5,405	3,660	349	2,286	175	850
25,717	3,901 126	14,351 678	2,295 141	5,170 287	17,326 957	1,106 45	9,931 529	1,364 93	4,925
8,460 1,989	618 666	6,031 948	416 203	1,395 172	8,912 1,425	202 293	5,943 656	172 220	290 2,595 256
6,754 4,089 2,663	404 260 144	2,075 1,339 736	439 159 280	3,836 2,331 1,505	4,278 2,338 1,940	202 125 77	1,193 889 304	246 107 139	2,637 1,217 1,420
213,45	32,218	76,152	26,109	78,971	133,455	10,300	38,639	13,972	70,544

Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
19,023 8,881 3,661 8,468 5,997 10,924 4,158 5,905 3,527	3,473 1,667 831 1,841 1,241 1,963 854 1,421 681	12,694 4,323 1,831 4,039 2,996 6,157 1,687 3,334 1,578	1,819 1,193 668 1,273 1,133 1,447 940 1,160 667	37,009 16,064 6,991 15,621 11,367 20,491 7,639 11,820 6,453	25,512 14,685 5,496 12,058 5,896 6,581 1,951 3,175 3,617	8,411 3,522 1,353 5,447 2,561 1,939 495 1,344 1,037	26,277 10,782 4,570 10,549 6,095 9,858 1,810 4,621 1,590	9,170 3,831 1,728 7,226 3,103 3,066 806 2,429 859	69,370 32,820 13,147 35,280 17,655 21,444 5,062 11,569 7,103
70,544	13,972	38,639	10,300	133,455	78,971	26,109	76,152	32,218	213,450

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Labour Turnover

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 16th November 1963, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-turn the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry months for the same industry.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and dis-charged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms *in the same industry* and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms. individual firms

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 16th November 1963

Industry	n	nber of nents pe employe inning o	ed at	ch 1	osses pe employ	nd other er 100	Industry	1	employ	f engage er 100 red at of period	cha l	osses pe employ	er 100
and a second	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	and a start and a start	M	. F.	Т.	M.	F.	Т.
ood, drink and tobacco	2.4	4.7	3.4	1 2.	6 5.	2 3.8	Metal goods not elsewhere specifie	d 2.	9 4.	9 3.0	5 2.4	5 4.0	3.0
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Coccoa, chocolate, etc.	1.8 3.3 1.0 2.6	4·8 3·3 6·0	3 3 · 2 · 8 2 · 8 4 · 1 · 6 2 · 4		1 3· 5 9· 2 4· 5 4· 1·	7 3·3 7·5 9 4·0 3·2 1·4	Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals . Other metal industries	2.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 3.3 6 3.2 0 2.4 9 3.0 5 3.1	2.	3.1	3.1
Fruit and vegetable products Other food industries	2.3	7.9	6.3	4.1	5.0	5 5.0			5 5.	+ + 0	2.0	3.3	3.0
Brewing and malting	1.8 2.4 1.9	5.0	3.6	3.1	6.7	4.8	Textiles	13	La Bar	1	1 2 2 2	1 TRAFFIC	3.1
Other drink industries		6.3	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	Production of man-made fibres. Spinning and doubling of cotton flax and man-made fibres	. 1.	1.12	11 - 1. 36.18	A MAGRO	1997.28	
	Color.		TO.ST	ER.	1		Weaving of cotton, linen, etc Woollen and worsted	0.0	3 3.0	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.6
emicals and allied industries	1.4	3.1	1.9	1.6	3.4	2.0	Rope, twine and net	5.1	7.3	3 6.2	4.6	6.2	5.4
Coke ovens	1.0			1.1			Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	2.5	4.7	3.6	1.9	3.4	3.0
Lubricating oils and greases	2.1	3.5	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.4	Lace	1.9	3.9	3.7	2.3	3.8	3.2
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc. Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink	2.1	4.0	3.2	2.2	3.7	3.0	Textile finishing	2.5	6·1 4·0 3·8	3.0	4·4 2·0 2·3	4.1	4.2
regetable and animal oils, fats,	1 1 1 1 20	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.8	13.1.2		2.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	3.3	2.6
etc. synthetic resins and plastics materials	1.6	3·0 3·4	2.0	1.8	6.9	3.3	Leather, leather goods and fur		0.98317		2.9	3.0	" They
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	2·3 2·8	4.3	2.5 3.4	1.6 2.6		1.8 2.6	Leather and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	7.5	4.0	5.3	2·7 2·7 4·3	3.8 2.8 2.6	2.9 2.8 3.5
tal manufacture	2.0	3.1	2.1	1.6	2.6	1.7	Clothing and footwear	2.6	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.1
teel tubes	1.6 2.3 2.7	1.7 3.3 4.0	1.6 2.5 2.8	1.2 2.7 2.0	1.6 2.3 2.7	1·2 2·6 2·0	Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring Women's and girls' tailoring	2.3	3.6	3.3 2.6	2.9	3.6	3·4 3·0
opper, brass and other base	2.2	4.0	2.6	2.0 1.8	a state of	2.0	Overalls and men's shirts, under- wear, etc.	3.2	4·0 3·4	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.5
metals	2.5	3.5	2.7	1.9	3.8	2.2	bresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.5
44.0% (860.28 Tes. 82			39.95	1 Dra	1	under an	Other dress industries	1.7	1.7 3.5	1.7	2·4 1·8	2.2	2.3
ineering and electrical goods	2.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	3.5	2.4	Footwear	2.3	3.5	2.9	1.7	2.6	2.2
gricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	1.7	3.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	1.7	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.2	3.2	2.4
letal working machine tools ngineers' small tools and gauges dustrial engines	1·7 2·4	3·3 3·7	1·9 2·7	2·1 2·2	2.8 3.5 3.0	2.3	Bricks and fireclay goods	2.3	3.0	2.3	2·2 2·4	3.7 3.2	2·4 2·8
extile machinery, etc	2.2 2.8	3·2 4·6	2·3 3·0	1·5 2·2	2·7 3·2	1.6 2.3	Cement	2.5	4.2	2.9	1·9 0·8	3.2 2.1	2.2
machinery lechanical handling equipment	1·7 2·1	3.0	1.8	1.8	2·7 2·4	1.9	Abrasives and other building materials	A PLAN AND	1-1-1-1-1	3.5	2.5	3.0	2.6
ffice machinery	1·9 2·0 2·6	2.8 3.6 2.5	2·2 2·2 2·3 2·6	2·4 2·2 2·1 2·7	3.0	2·4 2·4 2·3 2·7	Timber, furniture, etc	2.9	4.0	3.1	2.7	3.8	2.9
ther mechanical engineering	1·3 2·7	2.6 4.1	1.6 3.0	2·7 1·3 2·2	2.6 2.4 3.0	1.5 2.4	Timber Furniture and upholstery	3.1	4·0 4·3	3·2 3·0	3.2	3.6 4.5	3.2
atches and clocks	1.7	3.9	2.5	1.9	3.9	2.6	Shop and office fitting	2.6 3.0 3.2	2.6	2.8	2·3 2·0 2·6 2·7	2.6	2.8 2.3 2.8
sulated wires and cables	2·3 1·5 1·7	3.4 3.5	2·5 2·7 2·0 2·3	1.8 1.6 1.4	2·9 2·8 2·8	2·4 1·9	Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	2.9	4.0	3.1	and a second days	2.8	2.7
legraph and telephone apparatus dio and other electronic	1.9	3.4	2.5	1.4	2.9	1·8 2·0	and the second s	2.5	5.4	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.3
apparatus	2.4	5.6	3.9	2.2	4.6	3.3	Paper, printing and publishing	1.5	3.3	2.1	1.6	3.5	2.2
her electrical goods	3·7 2·8	6·1 6·3	4·7 4·5	2·5 1·9	3.9 3.9	3·1 2·8	Paper and board	1.5 3.6	3·2 4·4	1·9 4·0	1.7	3.6	2·1 4·4
Warnen Cittle				-			Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.0	3.7	2.8
ne engineering	2.7	1.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	and periodicals	0·8 1·4	2.5	1·1 2·0	1·1 1·5	2·3 3·0	1·3 2·0
							Other manufacturing industries	3.0	5.1	3.8	2.1	4.0	2.8
les	1.5	3.4	1.7	1.5	3.0	1.7	Rubber	2.6	4.3	3.1	1.9	3.6	2·4 2·0
otor vehicle manufacturing	1.7	3.9	2.0	1.2	2.9	1.5	Brushes and brooms	2.6 1.1 2.9	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.5
craft manufacturing and	2.2	3.9	2.7	4.4	7.5	5.3	Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating	2·9 3·4 4·8	6·9 4·1 6·4	5.5 3.8 5.5	2·8 2·0 2·6	5·3 4·6 4·2	4·4 3·5 3·3
comotives and railway track	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.1	3.4	2.7	1.7	4·2 3·1	2.3
equipment	0.6	3.5	0.8	1.9 1.7 3.6	3.7	2·1 1·7	and the second	La contra de	The second			-	-

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Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in November

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

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

Pending changes in Divisional organisation, from July 1963 until the end of the year, Northumberland and Cumberland are shown separately and the North Western Division is shown as Lancs. and North Wales.

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

Division of the National Coal Board	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decreas compared with the avera				
	books during 4 weeks ended 23rd Nov. 1963	4 weeks ended 26th Oct. 1963	4 weeks 24th No			
Northumberland	29,600	- 200	- 1,			
Cumberland	3,700	Nil	N			
Durham	73,000	-500 -200				
Yorkshire	36,000	- 300	- 3			
East Midlanda	87,700	- 200	1 _ 2			
West Midlands	38,300	- 100	- 1			
South Western	77,600	- 300	- 2			
South Eastern	5,100	— 100	1 STORED			
England and Wales	462,400	— 1,900	_ 20,			
Scotland	54,700	- 200	- 6,			
Great Britain	517,100	- 2,100	- 27,			

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of November about 2,000 persons were recruited to, and about 3,800 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,800, compared with a net decrease of 2,800 during the four weeks of the previous month

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

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

Receiver - the	November 1963	October 1963	Novemb
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	6·90 9·98	7·28 10·56	7·2 8·5
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·29 9·98	5·56 10·47	5.6

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 100.81 cwt. in November, compared with 99.48cwt. in the previous month and 94.59 cwt. in November 1962. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 34.25 cwt. in November; for October 1963 and November 1962 it was 33.67 and 32.45 cwt., respectively.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 2nd December 1963.

and the man and the	Men	Women]
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	891	105	and
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,555	185	
Number of persons who completed courses during period	745	103	

Up to 2nd December 1963, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 153,918, including 4,383 blind persons. § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

se (-) age for

s ended ov. 1962

,600 (i1 ,900 ,400 ,300 ,100 ,700 ,700 200

,900

,500 ,400

er 1962

Fotal 996 1.740

848

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or **Industrial Injury**

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th December 1963, and the corresponding figures for 19th November 1963 and 18th December 1962. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

(Thous

Ser a ren standprose	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to							
Region	EDA I	Sickness		Industrial injury				
a statistic production of the state of the s	17th Dec. 1963	19th Nov. 1963	18th Dec. 1962	17th Dec. 1963	19th Nov. 1963	18th Dec. 1962		
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder	84.8 73.8 46.2 35.9 53.6 77.8 54.6 83.2 155.4 68.8 124.0 68.1	87.4 74.6 47.2 36.4 54.4 81.3 57.5 88.2 160.6 72.1 124.4 71.0	88.7 75.2 46.6 35.5 51.6 78.3 56.3 84.4 154.0 66.4 118.6 66.9	3.02 3.2 1.0 3.2 1.0 5.5 8.7 7.7 7.7 7.7	3.45 3.45 1.2.88 5.98 8.24 4 5.98 8.98 8.98 8.98	3.1 3.0 2.1 2.1 4.7 6.9 6.7 8.1 7.0		
Total, Great Britain	926.1	955.1	922.5	62.2	67.8	56.8		

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 17th December 1963 represented 4.6 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st December 1963, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours† Double day shifts‡ Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	46,367 19,297 9,843 3,951 6,683 1,712 1,517 3,980	1,908 1,173 397 912 24 143 86	5,667 1,957 1,295 — — 31 72 27	53,942 22,427 11,535 4,863 6,683 1,767 1,732 4,093
Total	93,350	4,643	9,049	107,042

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following table* contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 11th November 1963. It contains estimates of the numbers receiving unemployment benefit, the numbers receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance, the numbers receiving national assistance only, and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is produced quarterly. An article explaining the basis of analysis and commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found on page 423 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, when figures were published in this form for the first time.

riski storen prediment	N. C. H		Confination of the	(Tho	usands)
inicity jars see than four horing incenteelth, and (c) r who have chosen not to al functions whento, not result in the payment	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	148	22	29	8	207
benefit supplemented by national assistance	43	3	1	-	46
Total receiving unemployment benefit	191	25	30	8	253
only	89 55	12 14	3 25	6 18	108 113
Total	335	50	57	32	474

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 13th December 1963, expendi-ture on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £15,063,000. During the 13 weeks ended 13th September 1963 the corresponding figure was £14,878,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 14th December 1962 it was £14,382,000.

Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the 13 weeks ended 30th December 1963 was £8,847,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 28th September 1963 was £8,534,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 29th December 1962 it was £7,824,000.

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

*Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand and the sum of the onstituent items in consequence may differ slightly from the total as shown.



HUCKNALL ROAD, NOTTINGHAM

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in December 1963 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

	-			November 1963	December 1963
Places under the Fac	Act	 		42	45 24
Mines and quarries*	 	 		27	24
Seamen	 0	 	C	5	4
Railway service	 	 		12	12

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for December 1963. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The forumes are provisional figures are provisional.

e	actories Act					
	Textile and connected processes					-
	Clay, pottery, cement, etc					
	Metal extraction, refining and conversion					
	Metal casting					-
	Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forging		Section Long	0.100	in . in	
	Miscellaneous metal processes					
	Shipbuilding and repairing					
	Constructional engineering, boiler making					-
	Locomotive and railway equipment				2	-
	Non-rail vehicles and aircraft		1		Contra la	-
	Other machine and metal manufacture and repair			1.		
	Electrical engineering		and all the		19.00	
	Woodworking processes			1		
	Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil ret	fining,	soap		×1.1	-
	Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel					
	Wearing apparel				D. Cal	-
	Paper and printing				41.	
	Milling			·		-
	Food					-
	Drink		· /			-
	Electricity generation	10000	all gai	VEGILO	2003	
	Rubber	100		19.0	2.20	
	Other factory processes	0.10	Several	PG.I.C.	24.3	-
	The second of the second busices of the second second					

Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961

Building operations				10.00	6 . A.C.	13
Works of engineering construction						5
Docks and warehouses	····		Sectores.	1000	ale .	2
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	1.10	10.10	98, CO	da.d	1.75%	45

Railway service	
Brakesmen and goods guards	
Engine drivers and motormen	
Firemen	
Labourers	
Mechanics	
Passenger guards	
Permanent-way men Porters	
Shunters	
Other grades	
Contractors' servants	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	1
	Brakesmen and goods guardsEngine drivers and motormenFiremen

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during December 1963 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases			II. Deaths	
Lead poisoning		 7	the state of the state of the state of the	
Aniline poisoning		 2		
Compressed air illness		 1	and the second second second	
Anthrax		 1	Nil	
Epitheliomatous ulcerat	ion	 16	and the support of andralant is an	
Chrome ulceration		 12	and the second s	
Toxic jaundice		 1	way to some water of the second second	
TOTAL, CASES		 40	TOTAL, DEATHS	1

For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 30th November 1963 and the 4 weeks ended 28th December 1963.

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Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and informa-tion service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories. At 4th December 1963 the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 24,549, consisting of 23,279 men and 1,270 women (of whom 13,123 and 531, respectively, were in employment). During the period 5th September to 4th December 1963 the number of vacancies filled was 1,815. The number of vacancies unfilled at 4th December was 5,946.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

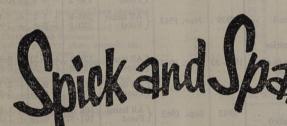
The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th April 1963 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 653,362, compared with 659,605 at 15th October 1962.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 9th December 1963 was 59,961, of whom 52,117 were males and 7,844 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the table below.

Charles and a start and the second start in the second start in the second start in the second start in the second start is a second start in the second start i	Males	Females	-
Suitable for ordinary employment	46,695	7,100	ED1
Severely disabled persons classified as un- likely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,422	744	ton .
Total	52,117	7,844	194

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 4th December 1963 was 5,223, including 4,183 men, 831 women and 209 young persons. In addition there were 156 placings of registered disabled persons in abeltared employment in sheltered employment.

• These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the isters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 16 to 18.



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Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,156,200 in April 1963, compared with 3,157,500 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,069,500 in April 1962. The number of persons receiving unemploy-ment benefit in November is estimated at 20,978, compared with 21,758 in October and 33,392 in November 1962.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unem-ployed during October was 25,123, compared with 24,792 in the previous month and 34,411 in October 1962. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in October was 11,167.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 16th November was 6,496,000, compared with 6,576,000 at 19th October and 6,270,000 at 17th November 1962. Persons wholly unemployed at 16th November are estimated at 303,000 or 4.5 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 265,000 or 3.9 per cent. at 19th October and 342,000 or 5.2 per cent. at 17th November 1962.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of October the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 14,300 or 1.8 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1.5 per cent. at the end of September. The comparable figure at the end of October 1962 was 1.8 per cent.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of December was 121,613, of whom 23,338 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 117,243 and 21,612 at the beginning of the previous month and 175,509 and 19,475 at the beginning of December 1962.



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Total

53,795

6,166 59,961

Employment Overseas-continued

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of November was 121,373, compared with 105,105 at the end of the previous month and 120,791 at the end of November 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 11,651, 9,230 and 10,565.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 28th December was 56,969, compared with 49,995 at 23rd November and 55,910 at 29th December 1962.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of November was 28,538; this figure included 994 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of October the respective figures were 25,415 and 814, and at the end of November 1962 they were 34,022 and 1,445.

NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in April 1963 as 938,900, compared with 917,400 in October 1962 and 919,000 in April 1962. Latest figures on unemployment show that 809 persons were unemployed in September, compared with 1,001 in August and 1,464 in September, 1962 in September 1962.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 8,956 at the end of September, compared with 7,207 in the previous month and 7,836 in September 1962.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in July as 118.6 (1953-54 = 100), compared with 118.4 in the previous month and 115.6 in July 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employ-ment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 20,555 in July compared with 21,553 in June and 30,993 in July 1962.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 79,549 at the end of July, compared with 79,033 at the end of the previous month and 79,514 at the end of July 1962.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of November the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 20,675, compared with 18,142 in October and 22,966 in November 1962. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for November numbered 15,190 or $1\cdot 1$ per cent. of all members, compared with 0.9 per cent. in the previous month and $1\cdot 2$ per cent. in November 1962.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of November who were wholly unemployed was 263 or 0.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 194 or 0.1 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 484 or 0.3 per thousand at the end of November 1962.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 58,320,000 in October, compared with 58,210,000 (revised figure) in September and 56,953,000 in October 1962. The number of production

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workers in manufacturing industries in October was 12,864,000, compared with 12,923,000 (revised figure) in September and 12,753,000 in October 1962. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 3,516,000 or $4\cdot 8$ per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,857,000 or $5\cdot 2$ per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,512,000 or $4\cdot 9$ per cent. at the middle of September 1962.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base year*	Month for which index figure	Items covered†	Index figure	fall index (in po	(+) or (-) of x figure index ints) ared with
angaro'i, beldasi azal ajti) Edili di Mila bagarinana		given	tagan anna 1 bris 4401		Month before	Year before
European countries Austria	1958	Sept. 1963	{All items Food	114·6 114·1	+ 1.3 + 1.9	+ 3.2 + 3.3
Denmark	1957	Oct. 1963	{All items Food	121·4 124	+ 0.5 + 1	$+ 2 \cdot 3 + 3$
Finland.,	1957	Sept. 1963	{All items Food	122 123	+ 1 + 3	+ 6 + 7
France (Paris)	1956-57	Oct. 1963	{All items Food	152·2 151·9	+ 0.3 + 0.1	+ 9.6 + 10.2
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	Nov. 1963	{All items Food	112·5 110·9	+ 0.4 + 0.8	+ 3.7 + 4.1
Irish Republic	1953	Nov. 1963	{All items Food	$ \begin{array}{c} 131 \cdot 2 \\ 126 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+ 3.91 + 2.91	+ 5.6 + 5.0
Italy (large towns)	1938*	Sept. 1963	{All items Food			+ 6.59 + 6.55
Luxembourg	1948	Nov. 1963	{All items Food	139·11 143·93	+ 0.39 + 0.35	+ 5.28 + 6.13
Netherlands	1959–60	Oct. 1963	{All items Food	107 108	Nil - 1	\$
Norway	1959	Oct. 1963	{All items Food	110·4 107	- 0.1 - 1	+ 0.9 + 3
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Oct. 1963	{All items Food	118·0 116·3	+ 0.2	-0.4 -0.6
Spain	1958	Sept. 1963	{All items Food	128·4 130·2	-0.3 - 0.9	$^{+10\cdot 1}_{+10\cdot 2}$
Switzerland	1939	Nov. 1963	{All items Food	204·8 220·5	$+ 1 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 6$	+ 7.8 + 7.4
Other Countries					619	
Atistralia (6 capi- tal cities)	1952–53	Sept. 1963	{All items Food	$\begin{array}{c}125\cdot1\\125\cdot0\end{array}$	$+ 0.2^{+}_{-}$ + 0.5^{+}_{-}	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
Canada	1949	Nov. 1963	{All items Food	134·0 130·8	+ 0.4 + 0.4	$+ 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1$
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952	Sept. 1963	{All items Food	108 · 0 101 · 37	- 0.4 - 0.58	+ 1.8 + 1.27
India (all-India)	1949	Sept. 1963	{All items Food	137 139	+ 1 + 2	+ 4 + 5
Japan	1960	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	$121.0 \\ 125.1$	-1.6 -4.0	+ 7.8 + 9.6
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	Oct. 1963	{All ite ms Food	103·0 99·6	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	+ 2.0 + 0.9
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	Oct. 1963	{All items Food	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	and the second se	+ 0.5 - 1.2
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	107·1 105·5	+ 0.7 + 1.1	+ 1.6 + 2.7
	1957–59	Oct. 1963	{All items Food	107·2 104·9	+ 0.1 - 0.5	+ 1.2 + 0.6
	COURSE OF	and the second	ALTER PRESS	YEFSTER		Contraction of

* Index base is 100 except for Italy (1).
† The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.
‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
§ Revised index base year. Series from December 1962 only.

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INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January and November 1963 are given in the following table. The information (except that about agriculture) from which the index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the earnings of weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken each month by the Ministry of Labour. The enquiry covers about 8,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given

Industry group	5-22 (A	diri a	AT	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 196
facturing industries				hoyalan	0 10 100	2 Minut	aBI Com	PH Stal		1011	102.2	102.4	105.0
od, drink and tobacco	9		••	100.2	102.7	103.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	107·3 106·5	105.7	104·3 103·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	103·4 106·2	105·0 105·9
emicals and allied industries		12.0.0.64		99·4 102·4	101·2 104·0	$103 \cdot 3$ $103 \cdot 0$	105.3	105.9	105·1 107·2	106.4	108.0	109.0	110.2
zineering and electrical goods	Ser.	(13.1923		100.4	102.1	100.4	$104 \cdot 5$ $103 \cdot 5$ $102 \cdot 8$	104·5 107·2	104·5 105·7	102.8	103.6	104.8	106·2 105·7
gineering and electrical goods pbuilding and ship repairing.	125 10	DEPOS	t em	99.8 99.6 101.8	99·4 101·3	102·2 98·5	103.5	107.2	105.7	101.1	103.8	104.8	105.7
rine engineering	10.00	10.0.80	1123	99.6	101.3	98.5	102.8	104·9 105·6	103.7	$104 \cdot 1$ 104 · 3	$105 \cdot 1$ 104 \cdot 2	107·5 106·1	105·8 107·4
nicles	61.00	1	0.15	101.8	104·3 103·8	100·0 101·6	105·2 105·3	105.6	105·2 108·5	104.5	104.2	108.3	110.3
tal goods not elsewhere specified	mirial	1 2:01	111	101.3	103.0	99.3	104.1	105.4	106.9	104.4	104.4	106.5	106.8
ther, leather goods and fur	3 5058	- anext	NO.	100.8	103.2	102.9	106.0	109.8	107.5	106.1	106.7	107.0	106.4
thing and footwear			in	100.8	102.6	102.5	105.1	105.6	108.4	105.0	105.7	107.7	108·9 112·2
cks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.				102.4	106.0	106.3	109·6 111·8	115·5 111·0	109.3	108·3 110·3	110.6	112.3	116.0
nber, furniture, etc	••			103.3	107·7 104·2	107.7	106.5	1111.3	112·0 106·9	103.8	114·1 105·6	114·3 105·9	108.2
nting and publishing	::	••		101.2	103.0	$102.4 \\ 104.5$	106.3	107.8	106.1	104·4 107·4	106·5 107·8	107.1	107.4
ber, furniture, etc	and and		No an	99.6 101.2 101.2	104.0	102.8	108.4	107·8 109·2	109.4	107.4	107.8	108.1	109.1
anufacturing industries				101.0	103.2	101.9	105.5	106.6	106.3	104.6	105.5	106.7	107.8
r industries and services				Terrin Is cash	25.0	E LATE	and the second	States of the		The section of the se	And Dep	and a state of	
riculture ning and quarrying		10.00		98.0	100.4	105.6	105.7	106.3	107.7	107.3	114.4	110.0†	106.9
ning and quarrying		01		102.6	103.1	102·8 110·5	105·9 115·6	103·9 115·3	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 5 \\ 117 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	105·9 112·1	105·6 110·3	106·0 110·8	110·3 108·0
nstruction				105.0	112·0 98·9	99.3	101.8	101.7	103.4	100.6	101.2	101.2	101.8
ansport and communications§				99.7	100.4	101.0	104.5	105-8	105.3	104·4 104·6	101·2 104·7 104·8	101·2 104·4 104·9	103-9
scellaneous services		1.50		99.0 99.7 100.8	103.7	105.6	107.0	109.6	106.4	104.6	104.8	104.9	106.1
dustries and services covered		2714		101.3	103.8	103.0	106.6	107.4	107.3	105.6	106.0	106.8	107.2
ufacturing industries	E ly	No.40	1. 1	and there is a	Sample		SEInel	139-55	Joseph Line	- Stanson	AND NO	Patrice of M	Call Start
od, drink and tobacco	1444		1	98.3	107.5	99.3	98.8	104.3	100.5	98.5	99.5	98.9	100.1
emicals and allied industries				113.0	98·8 107·6	99·3 97·1 99·7	96.9	103.5	99.0 102.5	97.8	98·1 100·9	98·3 101·9	98·9 102·3
etal manufacture				103.2	107.6	100.9	100·9 101·8	101·3 102·2	102.5	100.3	100.9	101.4	103.0
gineering and electrical goods ipbuilding and ship repairing	•••			100.0	102.7	101.3	102.0	110.1	101.9	101.5	104.1	101·4 104·3	107.1
arine engineering	1 1 1 1	::	::	104·6 101·7	100.5	97·4 101·4	99·5 100·2	102.8	99·1 102·4	101·5 98·5	98.1	98.7	101 .3
hicles				101.8	102.7	101.4	100.2	102.5	102.4	102.9	101.6	101.4	102 .
etal goods not elsewhere specified				105.9	103·5 104·1	99.0 101.5	98·7 101·2	104·3 102·3	102·2 102·8	101·6 100·3	100·1 100·9	99·0 102·2	100 . 8
xtiles		••	••	102.1	113.3	101.5	104.6	108.6	104.0	105.1	104.7	108.6	107 .
othing and footwear	:::	::	::	99·5 102·9	108.9	96.9	97.5	07.0	99·1 100·7	96·1 99·2	104·7 95·2 98·1	108·6 96·0	96· 99·
icks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1.19			101.3	101.4	98.7	97.5 98.9 98.6	111.7	100.7	99.2	98.1	98·5 97·1	99.4
nber, furniture, etc.				93.8	102.1	95.8 99.7 98.4 99.8	98.6	99·1 101·2	98.8 98.6 99.8	96·1 97·5	101.0	99.3	101.
per and paper products		••	::	102·7 101·7	104.0	98.4	102·5 102·2	102.3	99.8	100.0	97·9 97·7	98.5	102
per and paper products inting and publishing	and a	::	::	101.5	105·4 106·9	99.8	100.0	102·3 100·0	100.3	99.1	99.1	98·5 99·8	103 .
nanufacturing industries	nost Billion			102.9	103.4	99.6	100.1	102.8	100.8	99.8	99.6	100.1	101
r industries and services	1			The second	C. D. S. A.		-				1 1 1 1		
rigultura	1		211.	-	-			1000	1000	1000	102.0	102.5	101
riculture				100.3	99.8	99·3 103·9	101·6 105·0	102·8 103·2	103·9 102·5	103·9 101·8	103·8 100·3	102·5 100·3	104 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ining and quarrying				99.0	103·1 101·3	103.9	105.0	103.3	102.5	101·8 103·3 104·8	102.6	102.6	102.
ining and quarrying	1						105 5	100 5		1010	100 6	1011	1
onstruction				100.4	101.5	102.9	104.2	104.9	103.6	104.8	102.6	104.1	103.
ining and quarrying			::	100·4 101·4 95·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	102·9 101·6	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	104·9 103·6	103.6	104.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	104·1 100·0	103 · 105 ·
ning and quarrying onstruction	···	::		101.4	105.0	102.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 101 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104.9 \\ 103.6 \\ \hline 103.0 \end{array} $		104·8 100·8 100·6	102.6 104.4 100.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 100 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	103 · 105 · 101 ·

Contraction industries	S. Maller		SCI.	Partie Mosta		a antes (Chi							
Manufacturing industries			Constant of a	99.9	103.6	102.8	104.2	106.8	104.8	103.3	102.7	102.7	104.1
Food, drink and tobacco		11.	1000			101.2	102.9	105.7	103.2	101.8	103.3	103.6	103.7
Chemicals and allied industries			State - Sta	104.1	100.4			105.3	106.7	105.9	107.2	108.1	109.3
Metal manufacture .:			See . 1	102.5	104.4	102.6	104.8		103.9	102.4	103.0	104.3	105.6
Engineering and electrical goods				100.3	102.2	100.4	104.0	104.2				104.3	105.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing			Pares .	100.0	99.7	102.1	103.4	107.4	105.5	101.2	103.8		
Marine engineering	100000	10.000	101.00	99.7	101.2	98.4	102.6	104.8	103.4	103.7	104.5	106.8	105.5
Vehicles	and the state of the			101.8	104.2	100.1	104.7	105.3	104.9	104 · 1	103.9	105.6	106.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		1		101.9	103.8	101.3	104.5	106.3	107.7	105-4	106.0	107.1	109.1
Textiles		10.00		101.1	103.2	99.6	103.7	105.0	106.3	103.9	104.0	105.9	106.3
Leather, leather goods and fur		1	1262.00	100.6	104.3	103.0	105.9	109.7	107.1	106.0	106.5	107.2	106.5
Clothing and footwear		1.0.0	ALCONTRACTOR	101.0	103.1	102.0	104.5	105.0	107.7	104.3	104.9	106.7	107.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	philes a	1 1 1 1 1 1	APR PR	102.2	105.4	105.4	108.2	115.0	108.2	107.2	109.1	110.6	110.6
		1.77700	And in A lot in the lot of the lo	102.3	107.0	106.4	110.4	109.7	110.6	108.7	112.7	112.4	114.0
Timber, furniture, etc				100.1	104.2	101.9	105.9	109.7	105.6	102.8	104.4	104.8	107.0
Paper and paper products			1.1.	101.3	103.3	103.6	105.7	107.0	105.2	103.8	105.3	105.9	106.7
Printing and publishing			1.5.1.	101.3	104.5	102.3	106.9	107.6	107.8	105.9	106.3	106.7	108.1
Other manufacturing industries			20.00	101.2	104.3	102 5	100 5	10/ 0	101 0	100 2	100 0		
All manufacturing industries			SE.	101 . 3	103.2	101 . 5	104.7	106.0	105.5	103.9	104.6	105.7	106.8
Other industries and services				and the second	and the base of the	r and	1. January	Participation in the second	The provinging		2.2.		1000
Agriculture		0.000	-	98.0	100.4	105.6	105.7	106.3	107.7	107.3	114.4	110.0†	106.9
Mining and quarrying	100	10000		102.5	102.9	102.6	105.7	103.8	103.5	105.8	105.5	105.8	110.0
Construction				104.4	111.2	109.9	114.6	114.2	116.1	111.1	109.3	109.8	107.4
			教授者・	99.3	99.5	100.2	102.8	102.1	103.4	101.3	101.6	101.5	102.0
Gas, electricity and water			201	99.9	100.8	101.1	104.5	105.7	105.2	104.4	104.5	104.4	103.9
Transport and communications§				100.1	103.7	105.0	106.1	108.7	105 7	104.0	104.8	104.2	106.1
Miscellaneous services			alt.	100-1	103-7	105 0	100 1	100 /	- A DAMESSIC STORE	MAL CONTRACTOR	And Constitute	1.200 - 201	10000
All industries and services covered			111	101.4	103.7	102.7	105.9	106.8	106.5	104.9	105.3	105.9	106.5

arnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each w ed since publication of last month's GAZETTE. ovisional. accept British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport. consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes. arnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

GREAT BRITAIN Employees paid each week*

January 1963 = 100

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WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK Weekly Rates of Wages, Normal Weekly Hours and Hourly Rates of Wages

INDICES FOR 31st DECEMBER 1963 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st December 1963 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:—

TTUE THE	All indu	stries and	services	Manufacturing industries only					
Date	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates			
1963 Nov.	135.8	94.9	143.1	132.5	95.0	139.5			
1963 Dec.	137.6	94.9	145.0	135.6	95.0	142.7			

having retrospective effect.

Index of weekly rates of wages

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

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	104-8 110-0 113-8 116-8 119-7 124-6 129-1 133-6	104.2 109.7 114.0 117.0 120.8 125.3 130.3 135.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 119 \cdot 0 \\ 123 \cdot 2 \\ 130 \cdot 3 \\ 135 \cdot 6 \\ 141 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	104.7 110.0 114.0 117.0 120.0 125.0 129.6 134.3	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1963	104.9 110.1 113.6 116.5 119.1 123.9 127.4 131.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \\ 116 \cdot 4 \\ 120 \cdot 0 \\ 124 \cdot 3 \\ 129 \cdot 0 \\ 133 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2	104.7 110.0 113.7 116.5 119.4 124.2 128.0 131.7
1962 November December	131·1 131·3	132·8 133·3	138·2 138·7	131·7 132·0	1962 November December	129·2 129·4	131·1 131·4	136·1 136·4	129·8 130·1
1963 January February March April June July September October November	131.6 131.9 132.2 133.1 133.4 133.5 133.8 133.8 133.8 134.0 135.0 135.0 136.9	133.6 133.7 134.0 134.4 135.2 135.5 135.8 136.0 136.1 136.4 <i>137.8</i> 139.2	$\begin{array}{c} 139 \cdot 0 \\ 139 \cdot 3 \\ 139 \cdot 5 \\ 140 \cdot 5 \\ 140 \cdot 6 \\ 140 \cdot 8 \\ 141 \cdot 2 \\ 141 \cdot 2 \\ 141 \cdot 2 \\ 141 \cdot 3 \\ 141 \cdot 3 \\ 142 \cdot 8 \\ 144 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	132 · 3 132 · 5 132 · 8 133 · 7 134 · 0 134 · 1 134 · 4 134 · 5 134 · 6 134 · 7 <i>1</i> 35 · 8 137 · 6	1963 January February March June June July September October November December	129.6 129.7 129.9 130.3 130.6 130.8 131.0 131.1 131.2 131.1 131.4 134.7	131.6 131.6 132.1 132.6 133.5 133.9 133.9 134.0 133.9 134.0 133.9 135.5 137.8	136.5 136.6 136.9 137.4 137.7 138.0 138.2 138.3 138.4 138.3 138.4 138.5 139.5 141.9	$\begin{array}{c} 130 \cdot 3 \\ 130 \cdot 3 \\ 130 \cdot 6 \\ 131 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 3 \\ 131 \cdot 6 \\ 131 \cdot 9 \\ 131 \cdot 9 \\ 132 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 9 \\ 132 \cdot 5 \\ 135 \cdot 6 \end{array}$

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963	117 120 127 132 138	118 119 126 129 135	119 123 128 132 138	112 115 118 124 131	117 119 125 127 129	112 116 121 124 128	118 121 122 126 131	118 123 124 132 135	115 120 126 131 138
	136	130 130	134 136	126 128	129 129	126 126	127 127	134 134	132 132
February March April June July July August October November	138 142	130 131 136 136 136 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	137 137 137 138 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 140 140	128 128 128 132 132 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133	129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	126 127 127 127 128 128 128 128 129 129 129 129	127 127 127 127 131 131 133 133 133 133 133 133 133	134 134 134 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 134 141 141	132 133 133 139 139 139 139 140 140 140 140 140
Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
959 960 961 962 963 Monthly averages	118 122 126 134 138	118 122 126 133 137	112 115 120 128 135	120 122 125 133 138	112 115 120 125 132	115 121 125 129 135	117 121 128 132 138	119 123 129 134 140	118 120 125 132 137
		134 134	130 130	135 135	126 126	132 132	136 138	136 136	133 133
February March April June July September October	136 136 137 137 137 137 138 139 138 138 139 138 138	136 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	130 130 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 136	135 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	127 130 132 132 132 134 134 134 134 134 134	134 134 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	138 138 138 138 138 138 139 139 139 139 139 139	136 136 138 139 140 140 140 140 143 143 143 144	133 133 135 137 137 137 137 137 137 139 141 141

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

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Index of normal weekly hours

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

IV.-All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
956]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
959 Monthly	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	1959 Monthly	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
960 averages	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	1960 averages	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	1961	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	1962	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
963	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	1963 J	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.0
962 November	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	1962 November	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
December	95.1	95.0	95.1	95·1	December	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
963 January	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	1963 January	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
Debauant	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	February	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
March	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	March	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
Ameril	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	April	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
Man	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	May	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
Tune	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	June	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
Teslas	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	July	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
Amount	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	August	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
September	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	September	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
Oatohan	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	October	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
Moumhan	94.9	95.0	94.8	94.9	November	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
December	94.9	95.0	94.8	94.9	December	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0

Index of hourly rates of wages

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

				Hourly Rai	tes of Wages			ily hours, el			
VI.—	All Indus	stries and	Services		VII.—Manufacturing Industries only						
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers		
1956 1957 1958 1959 Monthly 1960 averages 1961 1962	104.8 110.1 114.2 117.3 122.3 129.8 135.7 140.6	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·7	105.5 111.4 116.0 119.2 125.6 135.9 142.5 148.4	104.7 110.1 114.3 117.4 122.5 130.3 136.2 141.3	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1960 1961 1962 1963	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·6	103 · 9 109 · 6 113 · 7 116 · 7 122 · 7 130 · 6 136 · 0 141 · 0	$ \begin{array}{r} 104.9\\ 110.7\\ 114.7\\ 117.7\\ 125.9\\ 135.7\\ 141.1\\ 145.6 \end{array} $	104.7 110.1 113.9 116.9 122.8 130.1 134.6 138.6		
962 November December	137·9 138·1	139·8 140·2	145·4 145·9	138·5 138·8	1962 November December	135·7 136·0	138·4 138·6	143·3 143·6	136.6 136.8		
1963 January February February March April June July September October November	138 · 4 138 · 8 139 · 0 140 · 0 140 · 3 140 · 4 140 · 7 140 · 8 141 · 0 141 · 0 142 · 2	140.6 140.6 141.0 141.4 142.2 142.5 142.5 142.8 143.0 143.3 143.6 143.5	146.2 146.5 146.7 147.9 148.1 148.5 148.6 148.6 148.7 148.8 150.6	139·1 139·4 139·7 140·6 140·9 141·1 141·4 141·5 141·7 141·7 143·1	1963 January February April June July September October November	136.2 136.2 136.5 136.9 137.3 137.4 137.7 137.8 137.9 137.9 137.9 138.2	$\begin{array}{c} 138 \cdot 8 \\ 138 \cdot 9 \\ 139 \cdot 9 \\ 139 \cdot 9 \\ 140 \cdot 2 \\ 140 \cdot 8 \\ 141 \cdot 3 \\ 141 \cdot 3 \\ 141 \cdot 5 \\ 141 \cdot 4 \\ 143 \cdot 0 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	143.8 143.9 144.2 144.7 145.0 145.3 145.6 145.7 145.9 145.8 147.0 149.6	137.0 137.1 137.4 137.8 138.2 138.4 138.7 138.8 139.0 138.9 139.5 142.7		

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 for months prior to November 1962 were given in previous issues of this Grammer there is no collective agreements and statutory wages regula-tion orders there is no compared to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regula-January 1956) and that having regard to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regula-tion orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the indices for individual industries. this GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

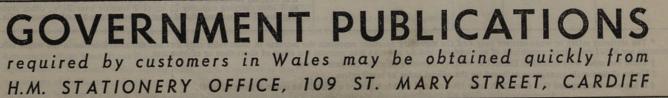
at the base date. The method of calculation was described in more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not reflect changes in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

Normal Weekly Hours

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

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

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1963 were given in an article on pages 302 to 309 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1963 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 36.7 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 25.9 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 42.0 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 32.7 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 35.4 per cent. for weekly earnings, 24.7 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 41.3 per cent. for hourly earnings and 31.2 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.



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lajor settlements reported durin							f Wages Coming into C	
At the December meeting be federation and the Confederati Jnions, agreement was reached week and for the introduction	tween the on of Shipl on an impof of a 40-hop	Shipbuilding Employers' building and Engineering mediate increase of 8s. a ur normal working week	living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month h operative dates from 2nd December 1963 to July 1965 it is estimated that their implementation will add £340,000 to basic full-time weekly rates of wages of 870,000 workers and reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 240,000 workers by	nd he Industry rill an	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	- Particulars of change
by phased reductions of one house espectively. Conciliation grade ecceived an increase of 6 per eached on 20th December and	les employ cent. as a	result of the settlement	average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. (Increases for approximately 495,000 work amounting to £270,000 and hours reductions for 5,000 work averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ hour are already included in the table on page 2 of article referred to below.)*	Coke manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land*	3 Nov.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Increases of 1s. 4d. a shift or 2d. an hour (7s. a week of 5½ shifts or 42 hours for workers 21 and over, of 1s. a shift or 1½d. an hour for youths and girls 1 and under 21, and of 8d. a shift or 1d. an hour for those under 18.
reed for Underground workers settlement made by the Natio dustry in Scotland resulted in	and for Bri nal Joint C increases o	tish Railways workshops. Committee for the Baking f 8s, 6d, or 7s, 6d, a week	Changes coming into operation during December Details have already been given of the December settleme	Seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture	Great Britain and Belfast (42)	2 Dec.	Shift workers	Increases of 2d. an hour (5d. to 7d.) in the shift allowance for workers employe on a three-shift system, and of 1d. (2 ¹ / ₂ d. to 3 ¹ / ₂ d.) for those on a two-shi system.
men and of 6s. or 5s. 6d. for w nimum rates agreed by the hthalmic Optical Industry we men and by 10s. or 8s. for w . At a meeting of the Nat	Joint Increase omen, with	dustrial Council for the d by 10s. or 8s. 6d. a week effect from 30th Decem-	affecting the railway service, shipbuilding and ship repair London Transport Board, the ophthalmic optical industry, and brewing industry in London, which came into operation wit the month.	he Atomic energy in	United Kingdom (241)	Beginning of pay week con- taining 2 Dec.	Shift workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Increase of 1d. an hour in the shift allowance (7d. to 8d. on three-shift workin and 4d. to 5d. on the double-day shift).
cal Authority Services in Services to increase the weekly remen and by 6s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for worker agreed rates for workers creased by $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour from	cotland on ates of ma men, with employed January.	30th December it was nual workers by 8s. 9d. effect from 6th January. in chalk quarries were	The principal change taking effect during December affect workers in the engineering industry who received increases 10s. 6d., 10s., or 9s. 6d. a week under the terms of the Novem settlement. Increases of similar amounts also became payable workers in a number of industries allied to engineering, includ light castings manufacture, plastics moulding and fabricating, br	of Coke, pig iron, er iron and steel to manufacture og	Certain districts in England and Wales and cer- tain works in Scotland* (44) (45)	The officer of the states	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased [†] by 0.94d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 5.82 for shift-rated workers) or by 0.12d. an hour (1s. 3.61d. to 1s. 3.73d. f hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.7d, a shift (7s. 9.66d. 7s. 10.36d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (11.71d. to 11.79d.) for those 18 and und 21, and by 0.47d. a shift (5s. 2.44d. to 5s. 2.91d.) or by 0.05d. an hour (7.81 to 7.86d.) for workers under 18.
Following the interim repo pointed by the Minister of Lans of employment in the vices, increases for drivers a om 8s. 6d. to 15s. were agreed	abour to re London 7 nd conduct	wiew the pay and condi- fransport Board's road tors of amounts ranging rd and the Transport and	working and founding, constructional engineering, agricultu machinery manufacture, and brass and copper rolling. Other industries affected by changes during December as result of settlements and statutory wages regulation orders made	al Pig iron manufacture he at	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland* (44)	3 Nov.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 1s. 4d. a shift or 2d. an hour (7s. a week of 5½ shifts or 42 hour for workers 21 and over, of 1s. a shift or 1½d. an hour for youths and girls and under 21, and of 8d. a shift or 1d. an hour for those under 18.
eneral Workers' Union. The annual revision of wages sulted in a number of separa rious regions, including the	and hours te agreeme London a	in the brewing industry onts affecting workers in area where increases of	earlier dates included building and civil engineering in North Ireland (increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2d. labourers), the home grown timber industry (increases of $2\frac{3}{4}d$. hour or 10s. a week, according to occupation, for men, and	rn or an of	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire and Northants.‡ (44)	1 Dec.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.343d. a shift (10s. 4.179d. to 10s. 6.522d for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.757 (7s. 9.134d. to 7s. 10.891d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for wom employed on youth's work, and by 1.171d. (5s. 2.09d. to 5s. 3.261d.) f boys and for girls doing boys' work.
6d. a week for men and of 6 th December and where a re- ork from 42 to 41 is to operat An award made by the Ir sulted in increases of 3d. an h	duction of from 29th dustrial C	normal weekly hours of a June 1964. Court during December	2 ¹ d. an hour or 7s. 6d. a week for women), silk spinning, throwi and weaving (increases of 6s. a week for men and of 6s. or 4s. for women), and cinematograph film production (normal wee hours reduced from 41 to 40).	d. ly	West of Scotland§ (44)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Dec.	Workers, other than main- tenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 5d. to 10s. 6d. calculat to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
r workers employed by river a Wages regulation orders is ricultural workers in Scotland d of 4s. 3d. for women, and a rmal weekly hours, effective f	uthorities in sued durin d (increase in average from 6th Ja	n England and Wales. ng the month affected s of 6s. a week for men reduction of one hour in anuary) and in Northern	The industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increa during the month included iron and steel manufacture and natio newspaper printing in London and Manchester. Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation dur December indicate that 3,020,000 workers received increases £1,405,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 8,0	al Iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and cer- tain works in Scotland* (45)	3 Nov.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Increases (subject to 75 per cent. sliding-scale addition) of $9.14d$, a shift $1.14d$, an hour (7s. a week in all, of $5\frac{1}{4}$ shifts or 42 hours) for workers 21 a over, of $6.86d$. a shift or $0.86d$, an hour for youths and girls 18 and under 2 and of $4.57d$, a shift or $0.57d$, an hour for workers under 18.
and (increases of 7s. a week	for men a	nd of 5s. for women, in ekly hours of work from	workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by average of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour.* Of the total increase of £1.405,000, about the total increase of £1.405,000, abo	n ut		3 Nov.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for apprentices 18 and under and of 1d. for those under 18.
junction with a reduction of	arlyana ana	and in flow and hamm			and the second s	2.31		
to 46, 6th January) and w paring (increases of 3s. 7d. a men, together with a reduction m 43 to $42\frac{1}{2}$, 27th December)	orkers eng a week for on of norm	men and of 2s. 8d. for al weekly hours of work	£1,353,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employed organisations and trade unions, £45,000 from arrangements may by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by volunt agreements, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-sc	le ry		3 Nov.	apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen, of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. for apprentices 18 and under and of 1d. for those under 18.
to 46, 6th January) and we eparing (increases of 3s. 7d. a omen, together with a reduction of 43 to $42\frac{1}{2}$, 27th December) The cost-of-living sliding-scal onth affected a number of in nufacture and textile finishing	orkers eng a week for on of norm e adjustme adustries in g.	men and of 2s. 8d. for al weekly hours of work ents notified during the ncluding iron and steel	£1,353,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employed organisations and trade unions, £45,000 from arrangements may by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by volunt	le ry	tan and an and a set of a set	3 Nov.	apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	and of 1d. for those under 18.
7 to 46, 6th January) and w reparing (increases of 3s. 7d. somen, together with a reduction of 43 to $42\frac{1}{2}$, 27th December) The cost-of-living sliding-scal onth affected a number of in anufacture and textile finishing The settlements, statutory wa	orkers eng a week for on of norm e adjustme ndustries in g. ges regulat	aged in hax and hemp men and of 2s. 8d. for al weekly hours of work ents notified during the ncluding iron and steel tion orders and cost-of-	£1,353,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employed organisations and trade unions, £45,000 from arrangements may by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by volunts agreements, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-sc adjustments and from statutory wages regulation orders. Changes in rates of wages and hours of work in 1963	le ry	Midlands and parts of South Yorks, and South Lancs, (45)	3 Nov. 1 Dec.	apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	and of 1d. for those under 18. Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for apprentices a youths 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for those under 18.
V to 46, 6th January) and w reparing (increases of 3s. 7d. somen, together with a reduction of 43 to $42\frac{1}{2}$, 27th December) The cost-of-living sliding-scal onth affected a number of in anufacture and textile finishing The settlements, statutory was CHANGES IN RA	orkers eng a week for on of norm e adjustme adustries in ges regulat ATES OI below an	aged in hax and hemp men and of 2s. 8d. for al weekly hours of work ents notified during the including iron and steel tion orders and cost-of- F WAGES COMING item in the column headed	£1,353,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employed organisations and trade unions, £45,000 from arrangements may by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by volunts agreements, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-sc adjustments and from statutory wages regulation orders. Changes in rates of wages and hours of work in 1963 A special article appears on pages 2 to 5 of this GAZETTE.	de cy le destactions for de sector and strates of the sector and strat	of South Yorks, and South Lancs.	3 Nov. 1 Dec.	apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works Workers other than main- tenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling	 and of 1d. for those under 18. Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 11d. for apprentices a youths 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for those under 18. Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. 10s. 5.82d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (7s. 9.6t to 7s. 10.36d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 2.4t to 5s. 2.91d.) for those under 18. Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. 10.35. 6.52d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 10.36d.)
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to 46, 6th January) and w paring (increases of 3s. 7d. 1 men, together with a reduction m 43 to 42 ¹ / ₂ , 27th December) The cost-of-living sliding-scal nth affected a number of in nufacture and textile finishing The settlements, statutory was CHANGES IN RA OTE.—The figures in brackets WAGES AND Industry	ATES OI below an HOURS OF	aged in hax and hemp men and of 2s. 8d. for al weekly hours of work ents notified during the including iron and steel tion orders and cost-of- F WAGES COMING item in the column headed Work, 1st APRIL 1963," of	E1,353,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employed organisations and trade unions, £45,000 from arrangements may by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by volunts agreements, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-sc adjustments and from statutory wages regulation orders. Changes in rates of wages and hours of work in 1963 A special article appears on pages 2 to 5 of this GAZETTE. INTO OPERATION DURING DECEMBER I "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES in which details for the industry at that date are given.) Particulars of change	le cy le DF	of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (45) Staffs., Ches., Tees- side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow¶	3 Nov. 1 Dec. 29 Dec. 2 Dec.	apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works Workers other than main- tenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges do. Workers employed at steel	 and of 1d. for those under 18. Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 14d. for apprentices a youths 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for those under 18. Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. 10s. 5.82d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (7s. 9.66 to 7s. 10.36d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 2.44 to 5s. 2.91d.) for those under 18. Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. 10s. 6.52d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 10.36 to 7s. 10.89d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.91 to 5s. 3.26d.) for those under 18. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 5.82 for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (5s. 2.91 to 5s. 3.26d.) for those under 18. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 5.82 for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (5s. 2.44d. to 5s. 2.91 for those under 18. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 5.82 for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (5s. 2.44d. to 5s. 2.91 for those under 18. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.47d. (5s. 2.44d. to 5s. 2.91 for those under 18.
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to 46, 6th January) and w baring (increases of 3s. 7d. : nen, together with a reduction n 43 to 42½, 27th December) he cost-of-living sliding-scal th affected a number of in unfacture and textile finishing he settlements, statutory wa CHANGES IN RA TE.—The figures in brackets WAGES AND Industry District (see also note at beginning of table) Forestry Great Britain (5)	ATES OI below an HOURS OF Date from which effect 18 Nov.†	aged in hax and hemp men and of 2s. 8d. for al weekly hours of work ents notified during the including iron and steel tion orders and cost-of- F WAGES COMING <i>item in the column headed</i> WORK, 1ST APRIL 1963," of Classes of workers Forest workers employed by	E1,353,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employed organisations and trade unions, £45,000 from arrangements may by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by volunts agreements, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-sc adjustments and from statutory wages regulation orders. Changes in rates of wages and hours of work in 1963 A special article appears on pages 2 to 5 of this GAZETTE. INTO OPERATION DURING DECEMBER I "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES in which details for the industry at that date are given.) Particulars of change	le ty le DF 	of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (45) Staffs., Ches., Tees- side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow¶ (45) South-West Wales* (45) West of Scotland†† (45) South Wales and Monmouthshire‡	3 Nov. 1 Dec. 29 Dec. 2 Dec. 1 Dec. Pay period beginning 2 Dec. 1 Dec.	apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works Workers other than main- tenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges do. Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills Workers, other than brick- layers and carpenters, employed in steel manu- facture Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills	 and of 1d. for those under 18. Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1¼d. for apprentices a youths 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for those under 18. Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. 10s. 5.82d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (7s. 9.6 to 7s. 10.36d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 2.4 to 5s. 2.91d.) for those under 18. Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d.) 10s. 6.52d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 10.3 to 7s. 10.89d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 2.9 to 5s. 3.26d.) for those under 18. Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 5.82 for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (5s. 2.9 to 5s. 3.26d.) for those under 18. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 5.82 for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (7s. 9.66d. to 7s. 10.36d.) youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 2.44d. to 5s. 2.91 for those under 18. Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.) for men a for women employed on men's work, by 1¼d. (7s. to 7s. 1¼d.) for youths and under 21, and by 1.4d. a shift (11s. 1d. to 11s. 2.4d.) by 0.175d. an hour (1s. 4.5d. to 1s. 4.675d. for six-shift workers) for m by 1.05d. a shift (8s. 3.75d. to 8s. 4.6d.) or by 0.131d. an hour (1s. 0.37 to 1s. 0.506d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. a shift (5s. 6.5d. 5s. 7.2d.) or by 0.087d. an hour (8: 25d. to 8.337d.) for boys under 18. Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 0.87d. a shift (3s. 9.42d. to 3s. 10.29 for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for th
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Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills Workers employed at steel sheet works, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing 	 Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 14d. for apprentices a youths 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for those under 18. Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.94d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. 10s. 5.82d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (7s. 9.6t to 7s. 10.36d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 2.4t to 5s. 2.91d.) for those under 18. Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. 10s. 6.52d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. 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Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.87d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 5.82 for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for the under 18. Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 0.97d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 5.82 for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for the under 18. Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 0.97d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 5.82 for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for the under 18. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.97d. (5s. 2.44d. to 5s. 2.91 for those under 18. Cost-of-living payment increase
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§ It has also been agreed that from 29th June 1964 normal weekly hours of work will be reduced from 42 to 41.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1964

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

STREET LOCALING	de caparais dellar			the provide provide the provide provide the second provide the second provide provide the second provide provide the second provide pr	Industry	District	Date from which change	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change	Industry	(see also note at beginning of table)	took effect		
Light castings manufacture	Great Britain (46)	2 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled men 21 and over, of 9s. 9d. for other men, of 10s. for women 21 and over, of 3s. 5d. to 8s. 5d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys, and of 4s. 4d. to 9s. 4d. for younger female workers. Consolidated time rates after change include: men 21 and over—	Lighter trades (metal)	Sheffield	2 Dec.	Manual workers employed in the manufacture of agricul- tural machine parts, machine knives, saws, scythes, sickles and hooks, sheep shears, heavy and light edge tools, and files	Increases for male datal and pieceworkers 21 and over, of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades and for female workers 18 and over, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, of 2s. 6d. to 6s. 9d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. for girls.
	All Contract of the second sec	ana ana al' ara, a dan Gantai alta ang danatai	A state of the source of the s	pattern moulders 248s. 8d. a week, pattern makers 228s. 5d., fitters (heavy duty cooker) 219s. 2d., general moulders 217s. 9 ² / ₂ d., grinders (Falkirk) 215s. 2d., (England) 213s. 2d., polishers 213s. 2d., blacksmiths 210s. 2d., fitters (Glasgow), pattern filers (Glasgow) 209s. 8d., fitters (Falkirk and England), pattern filers (Falkirk and England), sheet iron workers 209s. 2d., box fitters	and the first of the second			Manual workers employed in the manufacture of engineers' small tools	Increases for male datal and pieceworkers 21 and over, of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades and for female workers 18 and over, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, of 2s. 6d. to 6s. 7d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. for girls.
	the series for word line of the Millie Garyton to book Lattering of St	al John Al John Margaret	Providence of the Advantage of the Providence of the Advantage of the Adva	(Glasgow) 207s. 8d., berlin blackers, box fitters (Falkirk and England), dressers, filers-up 207s. 2d., press operators 189s. 2d., labourers 185s. 2d., mechanised plant workpeople 201s. 2d.; women 21 and over on women's work—core makers (hand-made cores) 155s. 7d., other workers 148s. 7d.	Laminated spring manufacture	Sheffield (66)	2 Dec.	Male workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. or 10s. a week, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over. Consolidated minimum time rates after change; springsmiths 5s. 5.53d, an hour, spring fitters 5s. 7.95d., strikers 4s. 9.197d., vicemen 5s. 1.35d.
Brass and copper rolling and casting	West Midlands (47)	2 Dec.	Male workers	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by- results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: strip and sheet rolling mills—rollers (all grades) 199s. a week, annealers, finished shearers (guillotine) 195s., electric annealers, finished shearers (rotary), roller improvers 193s., picklers 192s., shearers (cutting to length) 191s., rough	Heavy coil spring manufacture	Sheffield	2 Dec.	All workers	Increases in minimum rates for male workers 21 and over of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate workers and for female workers 18 and over, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over- group I 179s. 10d. a week, II 189s. 9d., III 191s. 2d., IV 194s., V 195s. 10d., VI 204s. 6d., VII 214s. 6d.
Contraction of the second seco	And a second sec	Las Dones of Human res Calles Las Ana ver Calles Martin Ver Calles	All products and a second seco	shearers, rollers' assistants (behinders) 189s., labourers 179s. 10d.; tube mills—toolfinders (fully skilled) 212s. 2d., annealers 195s., electric annealers, drawers (plain round tubes), taggers, swagers, shoulderers, sawyers, straighteners (hand) 193s., picklers 192s., straighteners (machine), doggers-up 189s., labourers 179s. 10d.; casting departments—crucible and electric furnace pourers 212s. 2d., underhands (i.e., furnacemen, ingotmen and mouldmen on billet casting) 201s.	Spring manufacture	West Midlands (66)	2 Dec.	Male workers	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by- results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over include: fully skilled engineering toolmakers 213s. 6d. a week, skilled grade workers 212s. 2d., intermediate grade "C" workers 199s. 2d., inter- mediate grade "B" workers 195s. 5d., intermediate grade "A" workers 190s. 9d., labourers 179s. 10d.
Engineering and allied industries*	United Kingdom (48-51)	2 Dec.	Male manual workers employed by federated firms, except those whose rates of wages are regulated by movements in other industries (e.g., building and electrical con- tracting)	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over include : fitters 211s. 8d. a week, labourers 179s. 4d.	Brass working and founding	Great Britain (other than Yorkshire) (70–71)	2 Dec.	All workers	Increases for male timeworkers 21 and over of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for semi-skilled and for female timeworkers 18 and over, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls; for pieceworkers, existing piecework supplements increased by corres- ponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over: brassworkers—grade E 211s. 8d. a week (polishers expert in all processes 213s. 8d.), grade D 199s. (polishers of average ability who have 6 years' qualification in the trade 201s.), grade C 191s. 6d., labourers 179s. 4d.;
	United Kingdom (51)	2 Dec.	Female manual workers em- ployed by federated firms, except those whose rates of wages are regulated by Orders made under the Wages Coun- cils Acts or by movements in other industries, or who are remunerated solely in relation to the rate paid to male workers			Yorkshire	2 Dec.	All workers	 foundry workers—category A 228s. 10d., B 223s. 4d., C (i) 202s. 9d., C (ii) 200s. 9d., D 187s. 2d. Increases for male timeworkers 21 and over of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades and for female timeworkers 18 and over, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over: foundry workers—moulders 222s. 4d. a week mechine moulders 204s. 4d. (related to unskilled) or 207s. 4d.
Manufacture, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery or implements Ophthalmic	England and Wales (51) Great Britain	16 Dec. Week	Male workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled men 21 and over, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled, and of 2s. 5d. to 6s. 7d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: men, skilled 211s. 8d. a week, unskilled 182s. 11d., apprentices, youths and boys 57s. 6d. at 15 rising to 160s. 4d. at 20. Increases for adult workers in mass production and prescription work					(related to skilled), coremakers 215s. 8d., furnacemen (responsible for furnaces, melting metal and serving to moulders for casting) 204s. 11d., furnacemen (others) 201s. 11d., foundry grinders 200s., fettlers and dressers 199s. 7d., foundry labourers 186s. 7d.; other classes—brass finishers (all classes), buffers and polishers (qualified to file, rough out, buff and polish) 211s. 8d., turret and capstan operators (setting up own work) 207s. to 211s. 8d. (when engaged on short runs), assemblers 199s. 10d., brass shapers, millers (not universal), machinists, turret and capstan operators (not setting up), hot stampers 194s. 11d., pressure die casters 196s. 10d., extruders' levermen 192s. 10d., extruders' billet-heaters 190s. 11d., packers, despatchers, testers, extruders' helpers 189s. 4d., labourers, warehouse labourers 179s. 10d.
optical	(53)	com- mencing 30 Dec.	NOW COSS COMPACTY	of 8s. 6d. to 10s. a week for men, of 6s. 6d. to 8s. for women, and of propor- tional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for adult workers 21 and over: operatives on mass production, stock and stores assistants and packers—men 177s., women 128s. 6d.; operatives on prescrip- tion work—men 183s. (with less than 3 months' service), women 134s. 6d., after 3 months' service at 21, men 186s. 6d., women 136s. 6d., after 1 year's service on work of a similar nature 190s., 140s., after 3 years' service on work of a similar nature 208s. 6d., 159s. Increase of 8s. a week for men 21 and over, with proportional increases for	Flax and hemp preparing, spinning and weaving	Great Britain (75) (256)	27 Dec.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. 7d. a week for male workers 21 or over (other than night shift spinners who receive 4s. 2d.), of 2s. 8d. for female workers 18 or over, and of varying amounts for apprentices, improvers, learners and other younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over—tenters 201s. 1d. a week, under- tenters, during first year of employment after 21, 156s. 8d., during second and third years 169s. 2d., thereafter 181s. 2d., dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand-dressers) 191s. 4d., hemp-rollers on non-reciprocating
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	United Kingdom (56)	16 Dec.	Workers employed in federated shipbuilding and ship repair- ing centres, except staff em- ployees and those whose rates of wages fluctuate by movements in other industries	women, apprentices, youths and boys. Inclusive national uniform plan time rates after change on new work, quoting (bracketed) differential rate for repair work where appropriate, include: men 21 and over—fully skilled classes who have completed their apprenticeship 211s. 4d. a week (214s. 4d.), semi-skilled classes—certificated ambulance attendants and certificated first-aid men when solely employed on first-aid duties, cranemen operating tower cranes (whether cantilever hammerhead or iib) gantry cranes and floating cranes 197s. 8d.,				Pieceworkers	 machines and hemp-breakers 194s. 7d., spinners, day shift 172s. 7d., night shift 201s. 4d., weavers, during first 6 months of employment after 21, 169s. 2d., thereafter 181s. 2d., other workers 171s. 5d.; female workers 18 or over—spinners, card-cutters, weavers, winders, reelers and warpers 123s. 5d., other workers except learners 114s. 3d.* Increases in piecework basis time rates of 3s. 7d. a week for male hose-pipe
	er dit. 24.) Fog , melle e er dit. 24.) Fog , melle e e, die 675d, for standel werde on by 0 - 135d, milter 21, and by 0 - 7d.	an the second of	Tenter (Concol Statistical Strandstor) Incas Concol States pagement (2005) Valor - Chiel, quantization 2015) Valor - Chiel, quantization 2016 - Chiel, quantization 2017 - Chiel, quantization	cranemen operating steam cranes and mobile or runabout cranes (whether electric, diesel or petrol driven), locomotive drivers (steam, diesel or electric), lorry drivers 195s. 2d., plate furnace, frame furnace, shell screw-up and shell tackle helpers continuously employed as such 192s. 8d. (195s. 8d.), angle-iron smiths' strikers, cranemen operating from crane cabs electric overhead travelling cranes in shops, sheds or over plate racks, planers, radial machine drillers and scarphers continuously employed as such, spare or emergency cranemen when not operating cranes 192s. 8d., (195s. 8d.) and dis-					weavers, and of 2s. 8d. for female workers; increases in pieceworkers' guaranteed time rates of 3s. 7d. for male weavers 21 or over, of 2s. 8d. for female workers 18 or over, and of 1s. 7d., 1s. 11d. or 2s. 2d., according to age, for younger female workers. Rates after change include: piecework basis time rates—male hose-pipe weavers on power or hand looms 189s. 10d. a week, female workers 125s.; guaranteed time rates—male weavers after 6 months' experience after 21, 181s. 2d., female workers, except learners, 18 or over 114s. 3d.*
	energian and an and and any most a differ langal menory an and and	vi theese seat orec	Equit Com-etdition tomos inc. Doc mes what versions contine December of the	(motor or steam) 190s. 8d., red leaders, tilers 186s. 8d. (191s. 8d.), bollermen and firemen on large type boiler in yard 188s. 8d., blacksmiths' strikers 187s. 8d (190s. 8d.), ordinary platers' helpers, rivet heaters when heating rivets	Flax spinning and weaving	Northern Ireland. (77)	30 Dec.	Maintenance workers	Increase of 8s. 9d. a week (243s. 3d. to 252s.) for skilled workers.
1000 100 100 100 1000 100 100 1000 100 1	1 (III Sida a adda 1 (II), 1 daga ay Artica (II), 2 add ay Artica (II), 2 add ay Artica (II), 2	ed there in an a band 16 sam b 16 sam b	adition (Costend-Unition provinger and the second second second cost of a second second second second cost of the second seco	1875. 2d. (1905. 2d.), countersinkers, firemen on steam launches, locomotive firemen, plate and bar furnacemen (oil, coal or gas furnaces) 1875. 2d., unskilled classes 178s. (181s.); female workers 21 and over—french polishers and upholstresses having served an apprenticeship of 5 years 172s. 10d. (175s. 3d.).†	Silk spinning, throwing and weaving	United Kingdom (78)	Pay day in week com- mencing 16 Dec.	Timeworkers other than main- tenance workers and certain workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	varying amounts, according to age, for juveniles; adult rate for men now payable at 19 (previously 21). Minimum basic time rates after change: male workers 80s. a week at 15 rising to 177s. at 19 and over; female workers 77s.
Railway wagon repairing (private firms)	Great Britain (59)	2 Dec.	All workers	Increases in the national bonus rates for men 21 and over of 10s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. for intermediate grades, of 9s. 6d. for unskilled workers and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum consolidated time rates after change for adult male timeworkers outside the London area,				Pieceworkers	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers, to be arranged either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
A construction of the second s		III obernation in the first of the state of the state in the state of the state in the state of the state in the state of the state of the state in the state of		include: wagon repairers, grade 1, 212s. 2d. a week, grade 2 (outstations) 198s., grade 3 (outstations) 188s., letterers, blacksmiths, riveters and/or erectors, electric welders (fully skilled) 212s. 2d., electric welders 199s. 6d., wheel turners 197s., holders-up, cold saw operators, lifters (fitting brasses), profile cutters 196s. 6d., loco., crane, tractor or traverser drivers 194s. 6d., painters, lifters, burner operators 192s. 6d., shunters 192s., blacksmiths' strikers 190s., back sawyers 189s. 6d., iron carriers 180s. 10d., sawyers and machinists, grade 1, 210s. 8d., grade 2, 193s., punch and shearer operators, grade 1, 202s., grade 2, 194s., punch and shearer assistants 188s., outstation chargemen (alone) 216s. 2d., with one assistant 218s. 8d., with two assistants 221s. 2d., with three or four assistants 223s. 2d., with five or six assistants 225s. 8d., labourers 179s. 4d. In the London area rates are 5s. higher in each case.		Macclesfield . (79)	Pay day in week com- mencing 16 Dec.	in the second	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for men and for female weavers in the manufacturing section, of 4s. 6d. for other women, and of varying amounts, according to age, for juveniles; adult rate for men now payable at 19 (previously 21). Minimum rates after change include: throwing section—men 19 and over grade 1, 177s. a week, grade 1A 182s. 6d., grade 2, 184s. 6d., grade 3, 185s. 6d., grade 4, 194s., women 18 and over grade 1, 124s., grade 2, 128s., grade 3, 129s., grade 4, 136s.; smallware and narrow fabrics section—men grade 1, 177s., grade 2, 183s. 6d., grade 3, 129s., grade 4, 136s.; smallware and narrow fabrics section—men grade 1, 177s., grade 3, 129s.; manufacturing section—men grade 1, 177s., grade 3, 129s.; manufacturing section—men grade 1, 177s., grade 3, 136s., grade 3, 156s. 6d., grade 3B 172s. 6d., weavers (men and women) 170s. 6d. to 188s., according to number of looms; embroidery section—men, unskilled 177s., skilled 188s., women grade 1, 124s., grade 2, 128s.; men 19 and over in hand loom weaving section 4s. 4'94d. an hour.
apply to workers e	mployed by federated making, scale, beam a	firms in rai	lway carriage and wagon building g machine making (including servi	ing and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases , lift erection and maintenance, typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal ice adjusters in the scale repairing trade).			-	Pieceworkers	. Increases of 6s. a week for male workers, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers, to be arranged either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.

† These increases apply also to a number of workers employed on boat building and boat repairing. It has also been agreed that normal weekly hours of work will be reduced from 42 to 41 on 1st December 1964 and from 41 to 40 on 1st July 1965.

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

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under " Changes in Hours of Work"

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

				Sporation during December - communed		1	Calley ?	Tugos coming mice o	A MILAN AT A PARAMA LA AND A LA AND
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change	Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Dyeing, printing, knitting, smallwares, throwing, and making-up	, Leek (78)	Pay day in week com- mencing 16 Dec.	Timeworkers	 Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for men 19 and over, of 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 19 and over, other than learners, grade 1, 177s. a week, grade 1A 182s. 6d., grade 2, 184s. 6d., grade 3, 187s., dyers 186s. 6d., screen printers 190s., printers' mates 186s. 6d., dyers' mixers 186s. 6d. in first year rising to 193s. in fourth year, all-night workers—screen printers 261s. 5d., narrow fabric workers 257s. 4d., printers' mates 256s. 2d., dyers 256s. 2d., others 254s. 2d., boilermen (days) 197s., (nights) 225s., oilers and greasers (on shafting) 186s. 6d., (on braid machines) 184s. 6d., key men 201s.; women 18 and over, other than learners, grade 1, 124s., grade 1A 128s., grade 2, 129s., grade 3, 131s. 	Road passenger transport (London Transport Board)	London and the adjacent country zones (186–187)	18 Dec.	Drivers and conductors	Increases ranging from 8s. 6d. to 15s. a week, according to area and occupation. Rates after change: drivers—central buses, commencing rate 257s. 6d. a week, after 6 months 262s. 6d., after 1 year 267s. 6d. (maximum); country buses 240s., 245s., 250s.; single deck coaches, commencing rate 255s. 6d., after 1 year 262s. (maximum); conductors—central buses, commencing rate 242s. 6d., after 6 months 247s. 6d., after 1 year 252s. 6d. (maximum); country buses and single deck coaches 227s. 6d., 232s. 6d., 237s. 6d.*
	to solution that it are a solution of the solu	for include for include of include for one real for one of	id in licenses for ania data! appent - visited weeksame, of Mo Man and aver, of Su four to the first yearth and	screen printers 261s. 5d., narrow fabric workers 257s. 4d., printers' mates 256s. 2d., dyers 256s. 2d., others 254s. 2d., boilermen (days) 197s., (nights) 225s., oilers and greasers (on shafting) 186s. 6d., (on braid machines) 184s. 6d., key men 201s.; women 18 and over, other than learners, grade 1 124s. grade 14 128s. grade 2 129s. grade 3 131s	Inland waterways	England and Wales, and Scotland (certain districts)		Maintenance, warehousemen and other shore workers working regular hours	Increase of 11s. a week. Basic rates after change: London 199s. a week, Provinces 194s.
	a wording to count of a	205. B. W.(2) and minimum 2) Colors 2 (103) 2)(1073-2)	Pieceworkers	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers, to be arranged either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece	Dock labour	Great Britain	23 Dec.	Conciliation grades employed by British Transport Docks Board	reactively much much emportant than others and the persenting
Wool textile	Yorkshire	2 Dec.	Mechanics	rates. Increase of 3d, an hour or 10s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. a week (6s. 2d. to 6s. 5d. or 262s. 1d. to 272s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$.).	Civil air transport	United Kingdom (198)	26 May†	Adult hourly-rated engineering and maintenance workers	Increases of 1d. and 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for group leaders B and C, respectively. Rates after change: group leaders B 4s. 9.625d. an hour, group leaders C 5s. 1.625d. Inclusion of group leaders (aircraft handler) and (aircraft movements) London Airport only, at rate of 5s. 4.125d. an hour.
Pressed felt manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Dec.	All workers	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 1s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 187s. 8d. a week, female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 138s. 2d., cutting and stitching 127s. 9d.	Wholesale newspaper distribution	London	1 Dec.	Male workers	Increases‡ in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (10s. to 12s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 261s. a week, night staff 270s.
Roofing felt manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period following 1 Sept.†	Adult male workers	Increase in minimum basic wage rates of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for day workers. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 4s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, other districts 4s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d.	Boot and shoe repairing	Northern Ireland (259)	11 Dec.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for male workers other than learners, of 6s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and of propor- tional amounts for male learners and younger female workers; increases in piecework basic time rates of 2d. an hour (3s. 11 ⁴ / ₁ d. to 4s. 1 ⁴ / ₂ d.) for male workers, and of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. (2s. 9 ⁴ / ₂ d. to 2s. 11 ⁴ / ₂ d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates of the scheme include: male workers 21 and over employed
Slag production	Great Britain (127)	First full pay period after 1 Dec.	Male workers	Increase of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour; for normal weekly overtime, only one hour (previously two) paid at time-and-a-quarter and thereafter at time-and-a-half. Minimum hourly basic rates after change: labourers 4s. 9d., plant attendants 4s. 11d., tar mixer attendants 5s. 1d.		Herone -	and Tes		other than learners, of 6s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and of propor- tional amounts for male learners and younger female workers; increases in piecework basic time rates of 2d. an hour (3s. 11 ⁴ d. to 4s. 1 ⁴ d.) for male workers, and of 1 ⁴ d. (2s. 9 ⁴ d. to 2s. 11 ⁴ d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over employed as makers of bespoke hand-sewn (including surgical) footwear 199s. a week, operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers and Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 192s., operating Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 187s., other male workers other than learners 180s.; female workers 21 and over 128s. 6d.§
Home grown timber trade	England and Wales (137)	Pay week including 2 Dec.	Forest workers and hauliers in the woods, sawmill workers and transport workers	Increases of 2 ³ / ₄ d. an hour or 10s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 2 ¹ / ₄ d. or 7s. 6d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: forest workers and hauliers—men 21 and over, skilled fellers 221s. 8d. a week, mechanical drivers in the woods 212s. 8d., loaders 206s. 8d., other male workers in the woods 201s. 8d. women 19 and over (other than those doing	Local authorities' services	England and Wales (246–247)	2 Sept.	Semi-skilled engineering workers	and in the state of the second state of the second
	and another and a second	dia in charla anton A ² 22 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 2		Increases of 2 ³ / ₄ d. an hour or 10s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 2 ¹ / ₄ d. or 7s. 6d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: forest workers and hauliers—men 21 and over, skilled fellers 221s. 8d. a week, mechanical drivers in the woods 212s. 8d., loaders 206s. 8d., other male workers in the woods 201s. 8d., women 19 and over (other than those doing full men's work) 151s. 3d.; sawmill workers—men 21 and over, skilled sawyers, class A mills 5s. 6 ³ / ₄ d. an hour, class B 5s. 5d., sawyers engaged in cutting pitwood, firewood, slabs and offcuts 5s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., 4s. 11d., crane drivers (fully mechanical cranes) 5s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., 4s. 10 ³ / ₄ d., mill labourers 4s. 10d., 4s. 9 ³ / ₂ d., women 19 and over, machinists (after 9 months' experience) 4s. 2 ³ / ₄ d., 4s. 1d., labourers 3s. 7 ³ / ₄ d., 3s. 7 ³ / ₄ d.; transport workers—drivers, London 209s. 6d. to 227s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicles, outside London,	i the month	Great Britain	AL CARA	aduates an analysis and a second a second and a second an	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42½.¶
Basket making	United Kingdom	Eine Call	All workers	227s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicles, outside London, class A mills 206s. to 230s. 8d., class B 201s. 6d. to 225s. 8d., mates 21 and over, London 212s. 6d., outside London, class A 209s. 6d., class B 204s. 6d. Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3 per cent. (41 to 44 per cent.).	preparing, spinning and weaving	(75) (256)	unit Tela Jan	TABLEA	Buttor, margarino, fard and coolsing fat 112 Mills, choose and eggs
Dasket making	(141)	pay week in Dec.	report for circle for Destators) (see, hote, using southour 3100 (creation)	and a set of the set of the set of the first of the set of the set of the for weak the later	Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	30 Dec.	Laboratory workers, including technical and certain other workers** employed in film printing and processing	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.
Printing	London (156-157) Manchester	1 Dec.	Workers other than electricians, engineers and process workers, employed in the production of national morn- ing, evening and Sunday newspapers Process workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (10s. to 12s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors. Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (22s. to 24s.).	† These incre	eases were agreed in Oc	ctober with re	laboratories (excludes clerical workers) e of the interim report of the Com etrospective effect to the date show	umittee of Inquiry into London busmen's pay.
Plastics moulding and fabricating	Great Britain	2 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week for semi-skilled and 9s. 6d. for unskilled adult male workers, of 10s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: adult male workers— hydraulic press operators, power press operators and injection press operators (hand or power), first 3 months 190s. 2d. a week, second 3 months 192s., thereafter 193s. 10d., manipulators and fabricators, machine operators, bushing winders, tube winders, tube moulders, paper treating operators and varnish mixers 192s., unskilled labourers 179s. 4d.; adult female workers 148s, 6d.	§ These increa This increa respectively, from women full-time an additional we ¶ This chang ** Including	eases took effect under ase was agreed in Dece n 7th September 1964 employees with at leas ek after 12 years' servi ge took effect under an boiler attendants stor	an Order ma ember with re and 6th Sep t 5 years' cor ice. Order made	etrospective effect to the date sho tember 1965; in addition, from (ntinuous service in a local authority under the Wages Councils Act. S	(Northern Ireland). See page 36 of this GAZETTE. wwn. It has also been agreed that there will be further increases of 2d. an hour, 6th April 1964 there will be an increase of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. 3d. for ty, whilst 3 additional days' annual leave will be granted after 5 years' service and ee page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". hargehand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, chargehand be
Building	Isle of Man	2 Dec.	Building operatives	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 1d. an hour, labourers 5s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$	C-CUI		The se		biodestation and other household
Building and civil engineering construction	Northern Ireland (172)	23 Dec.	Building and civil engineering operatives	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 5s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. to 6s. 2d. an hour, according to district, labourers 4s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. to 4s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. [‡]	4:07624 6:00762-34 0:0002-34 0:0002-34 0:0002-34 0:0010 1:0010	ane 1-201 a. Toy a. toy a. solar starting a solar toy		FACTORY	FORMS
Constructional engineering	Great Britain (173)	2 Dec.	Workers, other than labourers, employed on outside steel- work erection	Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: erectors, London area 6s. 1d. an hour, other areas 6s., riveters 6s. 2d., 6s. 1d., riveters' holders-up 6s. 1d., 6s., sheeters 6s. 3d., 6s., 1d., sheeters' holders-up and stagers or riggers 6s. 1d., 6s., crane drivers and welders 6s. 2d., 6s. 1d., burners (new-work) 6s. 2d., 6s. 1d., (demolition or scrapwork) 6s. 1d., 6s., rivet heaters (adults) 5s. 8½d., 5s. 7½d., erectors' helpers 5s. 9d., 5s. 8d.	(page 299) was been issued, o prices. The r	s prepared, the und or reprinted with prices in brackets i is chargeable at 2	lermention material a nclude pos	3 issue of this GAZETTE ed Factory Forms* have mendments and/or new stage. Where applicable t. of the net price (i.e.,	 First-aid (Standard of Training) Order 1960 (Explanatory Leaflet) (new price). 5d. (8d.). Reprinted with new price Overtime Register and Report Forms (Women and Young
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2 Dec.	Workers employed on steam generating plant erection	Increases of 2 [§] d. an hour for labourers, and of 3d. for all other workers. Rates after change: erectors, riggers and constructional scaffolders, London area 6s. 1d. an hour, other areas 6s., handymen 5s. 9d., 5s. 8d., crane drivers 6s. 2d., 6s. 1d., welders class A1, 6s. 3d., 6s. 2d., A2, 6s. 5d., 6s. 4d., A3, 6s. 8d., 6s. 7d., class B 6s. 2d., 6s. 1d., burners 6s. 2d., 6s. 1d., tubers and expanders and boiler erection fitters 6s. 1d., 6s., riveters 6s. 2d., 6s. 1d., riveters' holders-up 6s. 1d., 6s., rivet heaters 5s. 8 [§] d., 5s. 7 [§] d., labourers 5s. 3 [§] d., 5s. 2 [§] d.	No. New 2118 Non 19 2127 2127 Cert Th 2134	forms -Ferrous Metals (M 62. (S.I. 1962 No ificate of Exception rough Steam Boild ificate of Exemption	. 1667). 9 on No. 29 ers. 3d. (tion No.	9. Forced Flow Once-	 Persons over 16). 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). 294 Safety of Machine Tools and Other Plant. No. 4. Guillotines and Shears. 2s. (2s. 4d.). 616 Health Register for Women and Young Persons employed in processes involving use of Lead Compounds. 6d. (9d.). 686 Certificate of Exemption No. 22 (General). Air Receivers
Thermal insulation	Scotland	2 Dec.	Insulating engineers and other workers employed on land and marine contracts	Increases of 2 ⁷ / ₈ d. an hour (4s. 9 ¹ / ₈ d. to 5s.) for insulating engineers, and of 2 ¹ / ₁₈ d. (4s. 1 ¹ / ₁₈ d. to 4s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.) for labourers.	Repr	inted with amendm	ents (new)	price where indicated) of Examination of Hoist	—Fire Sprinkler Installations. 3d. (6d.). 913 The File-Cutting by Hand Regulations 1903. 1s. 6d.
Railway service (British Railways)	Great Britain (182–183)	23 Dec.	Conciliation staff	Increase of 6 per cent. Standard weekly rates after change for male conciliation staff 20 and over outside the London area: Group 1, 194s., 2, 200s., 3, 205s., 4, 211s., 5, 217s., 6, 225s., 7, 229s., 8, 237s., 9, 243s., 10, 255s., 11, 266s., 12, 270s., 13, 286s., 14, 301s. In the London area pay is higher by 6s. a week.	or pu 329 Men	Lift. 3d. (6d.) irchase tax). norandum on Ele	or 25 for 5	5s. (5s. 5d.) (exclusive of Welding (new price).	 (1s. 10d.). 928 Memorandum on the Electricity Regulations. 4th Edition, 1951. 5s. 6d. (6s.). 955 Tinning of Metal Hollow-ware, Iron Drums and Harness
Railway service (London Transport Board)	London (184–185)	23 Dec.	Conciliation staff	Increase of 6 per cent. Weekly rates after change for male conciliation staff 20 and over: Group 1, 200s., 2, 206s., 3, 211s., 4, 217s., 5, 223s., 6, 231s., 7, 235s., 8, 243s., 9, 249s., 10, 261s., 11, 272s., 12, 276s., 13, 292s., 14, 307s.	398 Cau (n 931 List Fa	ew price). 6d. (90 of Certificates iss actories in respect	d.). sued by H of Intrinsio	of Chrome on the Skin I.M. Chief Inspector of cally Safe and Approved in Certain Specified	 Furniture. 9d. (1s.). P79 Regulations for the Manufacture of certain compounds of Lead, namely, any Carbonate, Sulphate, Nitrate or Acetate of Lead. (S.R. & O. 1921 No. 1443). 1s. (1s. 3d.).

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

† This increase was agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ It has also been agreed that from December 1964 and December 1965 there will be further increases of 3d. and 2¹/₂d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. and 1d. for labourers, respectively.

§ From December 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41.

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Long Long <thlong< th=""> Long Long <thl< th=""><th></th><th>District (see also note at beginning of</th><th>Date from which change took</th><th>Classes of workers</th><th>Particulars of change</th></thl<></thlong<>		District (see also note at beginning of	Date from which change took	Classes of workers	Particulars of change				
Based of the state of	n seligin zel		effect	fresh mills, oggs, polo					
 wittensong Greek Brain Dock Abour Greek Brain Charles 	passenger transport (London Transport	adjacent country zones	18 Dec.	Drivers and conductors	Rates after change: drivers—central buses, commencing rate 257s. 6d. a wet after 6 months 262s. 6d., after 1 year 267s. 6d. (maximum); country bus 240s., 245s., 250s.; single deck coaches, commencing rate 255s. 6d., after year 262s. (maximum); conductors—central buses, commencing rate 242s. 6 after 6 months 247s. 6d., after 1 year 252s. 6d. (maximum); country buses a				
Date is hear Creat Brian 21 Dec. Comparison of the membrane strengther is the strengther based of the strengther based		and Scotland	23 Dec.	and other shore workers	Increase of 11s. a week. Basic rates after change: London 199s. a wee Provinces 194s.				
Grand Discussion 10 Mark Mark Benchmarks workers Instance of the and Han and Han have for grand Package and Discussion Ministeria London	Dock labour	the traction when the	23 Dec.	Conciliation grades employed by British Transport Docks	Increase of 6 per cent.				
Interaction The second of the construction of the second of the se			26 May†	Adult hourly-rated engineering	Increases of 1d. and 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for group leaders B and C, respective Rates after change: group leaders B 4s. 9.625d. an hour, group leaders 5s, 1.625d. Inclusion of group leaders (aircraft handler) and (aircr movements) London Airport only, at rate of 5s. 4.125d. an hour.				
There main terms in the case of the state of the sta			1 Dec.	Male workers	Increases‡ in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (10s. to 12s.) for full-ti workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Ra after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: inde workers and drivers—day staff 261s. a week, night staff 270s.				
Instant Barriers England and Wall 2 Service Services Instant england and wall Services Instant england and wall Instant england and england an			11 Dec.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for male work other than learners, of 6s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and of prop tional amounts for male learners and younger female workers; increases piecework basic time rates of 2d. an hour (3s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. to 4s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.) for m workers, and of 1 ³ / ₂ d. (2s. 9 ³ / ₂ d. to 2s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d.) for female workers. Gene minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over employ as makers of bespoke hand-sewn (including surgical) footwear 199s. a we operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers and Blake or ot power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 192s., operating Blake other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 187s., other m workers other than learners 180s.; female workers 21 and over 128s. 6d.				
First and herm streams and working the stream of the st	authorities'		2 Sept.		Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: London, grade I 5s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour grade II 5s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., grade II 5s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., grade II 5s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 5s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.				
Preparing any waying Creat Britin	CHA	ANGES IN HO	OURS O	F WORK COMING	INTO OPERATION DURING DECEMBER				
Treating: spring of the spr	Flax and hemp	Great Britain	27 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42½.¶				
The interval The chinical and certain other workers's employed in this processing workers's employed in the set with retrospective effect to the data shown. It has also been arrangeed that there will be further increase a processing workers's effect to the data shown. It has also been arrangeed that there will be further increase a more than a check and wars. It has also been arrangeed that there will be further increase a more that station and end for Mages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 36 of this GAZETTS increase to a field of the data shown. It has also been arrangeed that there will be further increase a more work and the form of the and there there are complexity. If may have been associated after 50 were an other mate and there there applicable at 20 per cent. of the net price (bc., there increase the shown. It has a chargeable at 20 per cent. of the net price (bc., there are and been were applicable.) No. Since the list published in the July 1963 issue of this GAZETTS and 2001 increase in science in transcale and there applicable. No. Since the list published in the July 1963 issue of the compared after 50 workers. No. Certificate of Kampable at 20 per cent. of the net price (bc., The Series and Report Forms (Wormen Tieses and Shears. 2.s. (2s. 4d.). Safety of Machine Tools and Other Plan Guillotines and Shears. 2.s. (2s. 4d.). <td>preparing, spinning and</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>TABLE</td> <td>Buttor, margarino, lard and cooking fai . 112 billik, chaose and eggs. 109</td>	preparing, spinning and			TABLE	Buttor, margarino, lard and cooking fai . 112 billik, chaose and eggs. 109				
 * These increases were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shows. * Under siding-scale arrangements based on the official links of retail prices. * This increase was agreed that there will be an increase of 7.s. a week for men and one full-time energies of 4.s. an evek for men and ender the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of W. * This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of W. * This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of W. * This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of W. * This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of W. * This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of W. * This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of W. * This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of W. * This change took effect under an Order made under the twages Councils Act. See page 36 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of W. * This change and point the set of this GAZETTE and the prices in brackets include postage. Where applicate of the Report of Examption No. 4 (General). I onising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961. 3d. (6d.). * Gertificate of Exception No. 4 (General). I onising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961. 3d. (6d.). * Memorandum on Electric Are Welding (new pric	film	Great Britain	30 Dec.	technical and certain other workers** employed in film printing and processing laboratories (excludes clerical	er m bg				
 Since the list published in the July 1963 issue of this GAZETTE page 299) was prepared, the undermentioned Factory Forms* have cen issued, or reprinted with material amendments and/or new trices. The prices in brackets include postage. Where applicable tax is chargeable at 20 per cent. of the net price (i.e., xeluding postage). No. New forms No. New forms No. New forms No. Persons over 16). 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). No. New forms No. New forms No. Persons over 16). 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). No. Terrough Steam Boilers. 3d. (6d.). Certificate of Exception No. 29. Forced Flow Once-Through Steam Boilers. 3d. (6d.). Reprinted with amendments (new price where indicated) Form prescribed for the Report of Examination of Hoist or Lift. 3d. (6d.) or 25 for 5s. (5s. 5d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). Memorandum on Electric Arc Welding (new price). 5d. (6s.). Memorandum on Electric Arc Welding (new price). 5d. (6s.). Memorandum on Electric Arc Welding (new price). 5d. (6s.). Safety of Machine Tools and Other Plan Guillotines and Shears. 2s. (2s. 4d.). Certificate of Exemption No. 22 (General). A —Fire Sprinkler Installations. 3d. (6d.). Memorandum on Electric Arc Welding (new price). 5s. 6d. (6s.). Memorandum on Electric Arc Welding (new price). 5d. (1s. 3d.). Safety of Machine Tools and Other Plan Guillotines and Shears. 2s. (2s. 4d.). 	t Under slidi	ng-scale arrangements	based on the	official index of retail prices.					
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- purchase tax).

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 10th DECEMBER 1963 ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 104.2

At 10th December 1963 the official retail prices index was $104 \cdot 2$ (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with $104 \cdot 0$ at 12th November. The corresponding figure for 11th December 1962 was $102 \cdot 3$. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for some items of food.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 15th January 1963 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 100 of the March 1963 issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1959–62, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1963. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1963 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing the result by 100. The index of retail prices measures the change from month to

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 10th DECEMBER 1963 (Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 10th December 1963 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

1962	= 100.					NIDEY 1	FIGURE FO
		GROUP SUB-GR			E an		DECEMBI 1963
		IMEDER	DVIIA				5th Januar 962 = 10
I.	Food:		1.1				100
		flour, cereals and bacon	, DISCUI	ts and d	cakes	••	106 105
	Fish		th of the	page 1, land	(Cotton	ped gils	102
	Butter,	margarine, l	ard and	cookir	ng fat		112
	Milk, c	theese and eg	gs		••		109
		offee, cocoa, s					102 117
		bles, fresh, di					94
		fresh, dried a	nd cann	ned			86
	Other f		••	••		••	106
	Tota	l—Food				••	104.6
II.	Alcoholic	drink		consus in		alai yana	103.2
III.	Tobacco						100.0
IV.	Housing		THE OLD	10.9E at	10.000	(Gannie)	110.2
v.	Fuel and	light:					AND IL SH
LITER TO	Coal an	nd coke		an launer	2.200	Latro-Bible	111
	Other f	fuel and light	mar.	i cola la		er indi	109
	Tota	I-Fuel and I	light			la ereine	109.7
VI.	Durable l	household go	ods:	1 0.0			101
	Furnitu	television	rings an	nd soft f	urnish	hold	104
		ances	and c	Junei	nouse	noid	96
	Pottery	, glassware a	nd hard	lware			101
	Total	l-Durable h	ousehol	ld good	s		100.4
VII.	Clothing	and footwear	:				03203
	Men's	outer clothing	g				105
	Womer	underclothing a's outer cloth	ing	· · brail		1.	105 103
		's undercloth		(power)	a state		104
	Childre	n's clothing	193				102
		lothing, inclu		se, hab	erdash	nery,	102
	Footwe	and materials	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1(0)	1.000	ac	102
		I-Clothing a	nd foot	wear	PEN 3	o yan	103.9
VIII		t and vehicles		wear			105 7
,		ng and cyclin		- increase			97
	Fares						109
	Total	l-Transport	and vel	hicles	1.100		100.9
IX.		eous goods:	Di Jellera	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			107
	Books,	newspapers a	and peri	odicals		ning	107
		nes, toilet re rials, matches			, cica	ining	100
	Station	ery, travel a	and spo	orts go	ods, t	oys,	
	photo	ographic and	optical	goods,	etc.		103
		I-Miscellane	ous goo	ods			102.7
X.	Services:	and talent	AND A VE				102
		and telephonic inment	nes	1.1000		IB TOO A	103 102
	Other	services, inc	cluding	dome	stic h	nelp,	
	haird	services, incressing, boo	t and	shoe	repair	ring,	100
	laund	lering and dr	y cleani	ng		of its	108
	Total	-Services		(105.3
	ALL	ITEMS					104.2

Following are the indices for 10th December on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group:

(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed mutton and lamb) 98.6 (3) Other items 105.6

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH Food

Increases in the average prices of bread, potatoes, apples, cauliflower and ice-cream were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of sugar. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to $104 \cdot 6$, compared with 104.1 in November.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO DECEMBER 1963

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100												
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	100 104 108 110 110 112 117	100 104 108 110 110 112 118	101 104 108 110 110 113 118	103 104 110 110 110 113 120	103 105 109 109 110 114 120	102 106 110 109 111 115 121	102 107 109 109 111 115 120	102 106 108 109 110 116 119	102 106 108 109 110 115 119	103 107 109 109 111 116 119	103 108 110 110 112 117 120	10 10 11 11 11 11 12

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100 Month 1962 1963 100.0 100.1 100.5 101.9 102.2 102.9 102.5 101.6 101.5 101.4 101.8 102.3 $102 \cdot 7$ $103 \cdot 6$ $103 \cdot 7$ $104 \cdot 0$ $103 \cdot 9$ $103 \cdot 9$ $103 \cdot 3$ $103 \cdot 0$ $103 \cdot 3$ $103 \cdot 7$ $104 \cdot 0$ $104 \cdot 2$

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

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 24.

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STOPPAGES OF WORK IN DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 96. In addition, 20 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during December at the establishments where these 116 stoppages occurred is estimated at 56,200. This total includes 7,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 49,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 25,000 were directly involved and 24,200 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but were not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 171,000 working days lost during December includes 34,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

	Numbe	er of stopp	ages	Stoppages in n	in p nont
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers	W
Coal mining Metal manufacture Engineering Motor vehicles Rubber		34 3 11 9 —	34 5 15 10 1	4,400 11,800 4,300 21,300 2,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	12	39	51	12,500	
Total, December 1963	20	96	116	56,200	17
Total, November 1963	32	212	244	67,300	13
Total, December 1962	20	72	92	25,200	1

Industry, occupations‡ and locality	Appro numb workers	per of	Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks	
al enonomoliumat bas signe	Directly Indirectly		Began Ended		be bus one hatern successful it getting a		
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Craftsmen and other workers employed in the steel industry —Port Talbot (one firm)	2,800	8,070	23 Dec.		A breakdown in the negotiations of claims by (a) members of seven craft unions for an increase in paid holiday entitlement and (b) members of one of the seven craft unions for a substantial wage increase	No settlement reported.	
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in the manu- facture of machine tools— Coventry (one firm)	300§	500§	1 Oct.	18 Dec.	Refusal of four workers, employed in the stores department, to join a trade union	Work resumed. Agreemen reached.	
Workers employed in the manu- facture of diesel engines- Peterborough (one firm)	960	1,095	10 Dec.	13 Dec.	Rejection of a claim that Friday 27th December 1963 be treated as an extra paid holiday	Work resumed pending nego tiations which resulted in agreement that the hours o work scheduled for 27th December be transferred to overtime on alternative day and the granting of unpai leave of absence on 27th December.	
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manu- facture of motor vehicle parts —Wellington, Salop (one firm)	4,600	200 TV	9 Dec.	10 Dec.	Refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists	Work resumed following th employer's agreement t discuss a proposal t introduce 100 per cent. trad union membership.	
Mechanical maintenance men and other workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture —Oxford (one firm)	200	8,740	17 Dec.	18 Dec.	Two-day token stoppage by mechanical maintenance workers to protest against the failure of negotia- tions, at national level, to secure them an increase in lieu of bonus	Work resumed.	
RUBBER: Workers employed in tyre and tube manufacture-Brentford (one firm)	1,950		26 Nov.	6 Dec.	Dissatisfaction with the progress of negotiations on the wage rates to be paid, during re-training period, to seven workers re-allocated to tyre building	Work resumed pending furthe negotiations.	

under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

- † Less than 50 workers.
- [‡] The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

|| The workers indirectly involved were unable to resume until 20th December.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

rogress

orking ys lost

8,000 2,000 9,000 9,000 9,000

3.000 1,000 32,000 82.000

Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	17	7,700
-other wage disputes	24	4,500
Hours of labour	2 20	1
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	20	3,400
discipline	28	3,100
Trade union status	3	6,200
Sympathetic action	2	200
Total	96	25,000

Duration of stoppages

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

The state of the second	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved				
Not more than 1 day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	32 23 13 21 17	3,100 8,100 5,100 7,300 6,900	4,000 38,000 17,000 27,000 52,000				
Total	106	30,500	138,000				

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

A summary of the statistics of stoppages of work in 1963 with comparative figures for 1962 is given in an article on pages 6 and 7 of this GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING DECEMBER

§ Approximately 40 workers were involved throughout the period 1st October to 22nd November. Following 22nd November the number of workers involved fluctuated considerably.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

36

Industrial Court Awards

During December the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2998 and 2999,* which are summarised below. Nos. 2998 and 2999, * which are summarised below. Award No. 2998 (9th December).—Parties: National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers and Nairn-Williamson Limited. Claim: Submitted by the Union: That the Company should observe in respect of Union members employed in their power station at Lune Mills, Lancaster, payment in respect of annual holidays as specified in Part IV of the National Joint Industrial Council Agreement for the Electricity Supply Industry. Submitted by the Company: To determine a claim by the Union that its members employed by the Company should receive annual holiday pay in accordance with Part IV of the N.J.I.C. Agreement for the Electricity Supply Industry, instead of the holiday pay made in accordance with the Nairn-Williamson Holiday Scheme which applies to all hourly paid employees working Holiday Scheme which applies to all hourly paid employees working for the Company at Lancaster. *Award*: The Court found that the claim, whether as submitted by the Union or by the Company, had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2999 (31st December).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for River Authorities. Claim: To determine a dispute between the two Sides of the Council following an application by the Employees' Side dated 29th April 1963 for a substantial increase in the present standard rates of wages fixed by the Council. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from the commencement of the first full pay period in January 1964 the existing adult standard rates of pay as fixed by the Council shall be increased by 3d. an hour (that is to say to 5s. 2d. an hour in the Greater London area, and to 5s. an hour in other areas), with proportionate increases for youths

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During December two awards were issued by single arbitrators appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

Industrial Court (Northern Ireland) Awards

During December the Northern Ireland Industrial Court issued one award, No. 9,* which is summarised below

Award No. 9 (17th December 1963).—Parties: National Union of Hosiery Workers and the Madrigal Hosiery Company Ltd. Claim: To determine a claim made by the Union for an increase in wages (or cost-of-living bonus). Award: The Court awarded an increase in wages of 10s. a week, to take effect from and including the first full pay week following 28th November 1963.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 446 and 447*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 446 (9th December).—Parties: Society of Technical Civil Servants and H. M. Treasury. Claim: That with effect from 2nd April 1963 the National scale of pay of the Head Tracer grade of the linked departmental class of tracers shall be: £839, £862, £884, £907, £931, £949. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 2nd April 1963 the National scale of pay of the grade concerned shall be: £800, £822, £850, £888, £911, £921.

Award No. 447 (30th December) .- Parties: Civil Service Union Award No. 447 (30th December).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Air Ministry. Claim: That the National salary scales of Gliding Instructors and Senior Gliding Instructors in the Air Ministry shall be revised with effect from 1st April 1962 as follows: Gliding Instructors age 27 £1,235, age 28 £1,275, age 29 £1,315, age 30 £1,355 and then £1,395 by £40 to £1,435; Senior Gliding Instructors age 30 £1,425 and then £1,465 by £40 (3) to £1,585. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st April 1962 the National salaries of Gliding Instructors and Senior Gliding Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st April 1962 the National salaries of Gliding Instructors and Senior Gliding Instructors in the Air Ministry shall be £1,150 and £1,210 respectively. These rates take account of the 4 per cent. Central Pay increase effective from 1st April 1962 but do not take account of the 3 per cent. Central Pay increase effective from 1st April 1963.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal A.(66), dated 3rd December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 39 or through any bookseller.

workers, and for reducing from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

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Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal W.M.(67), dated 10th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers

Corset Wages Council (Great Britain) .- Proposal K.(53), dated 10th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Further information regarding any of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council conce Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1. ncerned, at

Wages Regulation Orders

During December the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:-

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) (No. 2) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 2005, dated 11th December and operative from 27th December. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and reduces from 43 to $42\frac{1}{2}$ the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See page 31.

The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) (Holidays) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 2040, dated 16th December and operative from 8th January 1964. This Order revises the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) (Holidays) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 2059, dated 17th December and operative from 8th January 1964. This Order revises the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.55), dated 6th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.174), dated 13th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During December the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:----

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 227), dated 4th December and operative from 11th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 33.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949

Combined Districts Wages Order No. 5 was made on 10th December 1963 by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949. The Order, which became effective on 6th January 1964, raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and reduces the normal hours of work for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Scotland.— See page 7.

Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1939 to 1956

Order No. 32, operative from 6th January 1964, was made on 6th December 1963 by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland, varying the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration and reducing the normal weekly hours of work for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland. See page 7 in Northern Ireland.-See page 7.

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Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

Decision No. R(U)7/63 (19th August 1963)

On holiday-claimant with two employments

The claimant had been a professional musician for 30 years. Until the end of 1959 that was his only employment. He then began also to teach instruments in schools managed by a local authority. For that work he was paid by the hour and received no holiday pay. During the term preceding the schools' Easter holiday in 1962 he was regularly employed as a teacher on four days a week. His engagements as a practising in the year before Easter, 1962. Held that the claimant was not on holiday during the schools' Easter holiday. His employment consisted of two parts, teaching and playing, and although the schools' holiday was one cause of his unemployment another direct cause was his lack of success in obtaining playing engagements. To come within the regulation a man must be on holiday from his employment as a whole. If, however, the part of his employment do the books of the same of a mere hobby or cannot fairly be regarded as a substantial part of his employment, then it might be just to say that he is on holiday during the school holiday. Other matters may have to be considered before any principle is formulated, net present case the claimant that obtained performent and biday during the school didays. Other matters may have to be considered before any principle is formulated, use and the vert than as a teacher. The Commissioner explains that the words "on holiday "in regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations are collegiated by "in the source of low parts.

Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that the claimant is entitled to unemployment benefit from 16th April to 7th May 1962, both days included. 2. This appeal and two others the subjects of Commissioner's files C.U. 215/63 and C.U. 216/63 were heard by me orally in succession. Each raises a similar question as to the right of a musician to unemployment benefit during the holiday period of a school or schools at which he teaches in addition to practising his profession as a musician

problem arises in this case. 8. My attention was drawn to only one decision in which it had been considered directly by the Commissioner, Decision C.U. 31/62(not reported) (a decision issued after the local tribunal gave their decision). There also the claimant was and had all his life been a professional musician. He took additional work as a visiting teacher, though not as part of the school staff. The Commissioner was satisfied that his school activities were covered by Decision R(U) 1/62. I think that that is true of the present case also. The Commissioner held however that Decision R(U) 1/62 was not applicable to the claimant's musical work which was entirely profession as a musician. 3. The claimant is a professional musician who has played the trumpet in orchestras of all kinds during the last 30 years. Down to the end of 1959 this was his sole means of livelihood. Like many R(0) 1/62. I think that that is that of the or despite the claim that has that of the order of R(U) 1/62 was not applicable to the claimant's musical work which was entirely independent of the schools. He said: "Although in practice nearly all (though not all) of that part of the claimant's work which is independent of the schools has hitherto been done during the school terms, it seems to me quite unrealistic to describe the claimant as on holiday during those parts of the year during which he has not hitherto succeeded in getting much work, whether or not those periods happen to coincide with the school holidays. The words in regulation 6(1)(e)(i), 'on holiday', must be given their natural and ordinary meaning and, having regard to the claimant's activities which are independent of his work in the schools, I have come to the conclusion that he is not fairly to be regarded as on holiday during those days when he is not in fact giving lessons or performing in concerts." The Commissioner accordingly allowed the claimant's appeal and awarded benefit in respect of the school Christmas holiday period. other musicians however he has found that engagements in his profession have become more scarce, and he has taken to teaching profession have become more scarce, and he has taken to teaching brass instruments in a number of schools managed by a local authority. He has no academic teaching qualifications but is competent to give practical instruction in the playing of brass instruments. His teaching work began one day a week in 1959 and gradually increased to five days a week. During the term immediately preceding the Easter holiday period in question in this appeal, namely from 9th January to 14th April, he was teaching four days a week on the mornings and afternoons of Tuesday appeal, namely from 9th January to 14th April, he was teaching four days a week on the mornings and afternoons of Tuesday, Thursday and Friday and on Saturday mornings, his teaching time being divided between five schools managed by the council. 4. His employment was temporary in the sense that it was terminable by an hour's notice on either side. He had no written

contract. He was paid by the hour for time during which he actually taught; he was paid nothing during holiday periods. He was not in the same position as the regular members of the staff in respect of such matters as discipline, as to which he had no powers; and he undertook no duties in connection with meals, games playing, etc. He took no part in the administration of the school. He says that it was understood that if he obtained a professional engagement which clashed with his hours of work they would be adjusted. I think however that, in view of his definite time-table contained in the insurance officer's submission and agreed by his representative, this was a matter of grace rather than agreement. At the hearing the claimant was emphatic that he is not a teacher at all. But at the hearing he was represented by a member of the National Association of Schoolmasters, which is one of several associations to which he belongs, and in my judgment, since he worked at teaching for the council and was paid for it, there was an implied contract of service. council and was paid for it, there was an implied constant memory a Whether he is correctly described as a teacher seems to me merely a

Whether he is correctly described as a teacher seems to hie increase matter of words. 5. Side by side with these teaching activities the claimant both during term time and during holiday time was carrying on his profession as a musician when he could obtain engagements. He has explained that they are much harder to come by in summer than winter, and therefore I think that to obtain a fair picture of the extent of his practice of his profession a period of a year should in this case be taken. If this is done the evidence shows that from a date long before April 1961 down to 9th September 1961 the claim-

*Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(F)"—decisions on family allowances; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 39.

ant was employed as a musician six nights a week at a theatre in London (about 125 days). Between 10th and 30th September 1961 there is a gap in the record. He had only nine days with professional engagements during the winter term 1961 and only two in the Christmas holidays. During the term from January to April 1962 there were 51 days on which he had engagements. In round figures there for he had emperiented an about half the days there were 51 days on which he had engagements. In found ngures therefore he had professional engagements on about half the days of the year even if Sundays be included, and considerably more if they are excluded. If the period from January to April 1962 is taken the average is not much different. Many of those professional engagements were (presumably in the evenings) on days on which the

6. An employed person cannot establish a claim to unemp 6. An employed person cannot establish a claim to unemployment benefit merely by proving that he had no work to do and therefore was in fact unemployed. One of the conditions of title to that benefit is that the day can be treated as a day of unemployment, and regulations may provide as to what days cannot be treated as days of unemployment (section 11 of the National Insurance Act 1946). Regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277]. provides that for the purposes of unemployment benefit a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does

not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work and is on holiday. 7. The words "on holiday" here are not used in their colloquial sense. They refer to an employment either existing or in suspense. If a man has finally determined his employment by leaving it without any intention of ever returning to it in any circumstances, he does not become "on holiday" if he goes for a visit to the seaside and so would in one sense be spoken of as being on holiday. (Decision C.U. 427/50 (reported).) The proper approach to the matter was described in Decision R(U)1/62, where a tribunal of Commissioners said: "an employee will be held to be on holiday during any day of recognised or customary holiday in his employ-ment and applying to him unless his employment has been 'terminated' in the sense that both (a) the legal obligations of the contract of service have been terminated and (b) there is no intention contract of service have been terminated and (b) there is no intention that the employment shall be resumed on the next available opportunity". In that case however there was no question of an occupation which falls into two parts. Since I feel compelled to hold that at the relevant time the claimant's occupation did so, consisting as it did partly of playing and partly of teaching, a different problem arises in this case.

Christmas holiday period. 9. At the hearing before me the claimant's representative submitted that that case was correctly decided and was directly in point in this case.

in point in this case. 10. The insurance officer on the other hand submitted that the decision was based on no principle which had previously been accepted and that it should not be followed. He conceded that the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit during the school holidays for Mondays and Wednesdays, because he had never done school work on Mondays and Wednesdays during term time. I feel some doubt whether this concession is completely logical. It would however mitigate the effect of Decision R(U) 1/62 in a case where the claimant's only occupation was his school occupation, and it was accepted in such a case in Decision C.U. 7/63 (not reported) and also in the two other appeals referred to in paragraph 2 above, and I do not wish to dissent from it. It produces the somewhat curious result of a person being on holiday on Tuesday, Thursday, Eriday and Saturday in each weak of a period hub not work of a period being on Monday.

curious result of a person being on holiday on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in each week of a period but not on Monday and Wednesday in the same period. 11. On the quite different problem arising in this case of the man who is carrying on a trade or profession to a substantial extent and at the same time concurrently doing teaching work, having carefully considered the insurance officer's argument, I do not feel justified in dissenting from the principle expressed in Decision C.U. 31/62 though I think that the words " on holiday " in the regulation are used in a somewhat special sense. If one takes the case of a carpenter who earns his living carpentering by day but teaches carpentry at used in a somewhat special sense. If one takes the case of a carpenter who earns his living carpentering by day but teaches carpentry at an evening class each evening, or a musician who plays in an orchestra or band at night, and teaches during the day, it seems to me to be going much too far to say that such a person is to be disentitled to unemployment benefit if he is unemployed at a time which happens to be part of the holiday time at the place where he teaches

12. In the case the subject of Decision R(U) 1/62 the direct cause

38 of the unemployment was the holiday; if it had not been a school holiday period the claimant would have been teaching but there would have been no question of his doing other work. Here there are two direct causes of the unemployment. If it had not been the school holiday time, the claimant would have been teaching on four days, but there was another direct cause namely his lack of success in obtaining playing engagements on those or the other evenings. Paragraph 7 of Decision R(U) 1/62 refers to "his employment". Where his employment in his occupation as a musician consists of two parts, teaching and playing, if that para-graph is to be applied, "his employment in his occupation as a referring to the whole of his employment, of which holidays are an incident, and disregarding the other, of which they are not. It would be just as wrong to take account of the latter but not the former. To come within the regulation a man must be "on holiday" from his employment as a whole. I think that this treatment of the matter, which is suggested by Decision C.U. 31/62, must be applied reasonably. If the second part (of which holidays are not an incident) either is something in the nature of a mere hobby or cannot fairly be regarded as a substantial part of his employment, then it might be just to say that the claimant was on holiday during the school holidays. It seems to me a matter of degree: the line then it might be just to say that the claimant was on holiday during the school holidays. It seems to me a matter of degree; the line has to be drawn somewhere.

has to be drawn somewhere. 13. The insurance officer invited me, in the event of my allowing this appeal, to indicate where the line should be drawn. I do not however feel justified in even attempting to do so beyond what is necessary for the decision of this appeal. The arguments, helpful as they were, may well not have taken into account many matters which may have to be considered before any principle is formulated. For example, it may be necessary to consider whether "his employ-ment" does not include self-employment (Class 2). (It would be strange if a man escaped the regulation by means of self-employment which, as a general rule, does not help to qualify him for unemploywhich, as a general rule, does not help to qualify him for unemploy-ment benefit at all.) No such question was raised against the claimant in any of these appeals. It might be material also to consider whether the same considerations would apply to the case consider whether the same considerations would apply to the case of a man employed in the musical profession and teaching music as would apply to a man employed in one trade or profession and teaching something quite different. Unless therefore it should be decided by those whose duty it is to consider such matters that it would be more satisfactory to deal with the various problems that have arisen about holidays by means of further regulations, I think that this question will have to be worked out gradually by means of decisions directed to the actual facts of individual cases which come before the Commissioner

of decisions directed to the actual facts of individual cases which come before the Commissioner. 14. The claimant's registered occupation at the relevant time was that of a musician, and for the purposes of this appeal it is sufficient to say that, taking what I regard as a fair period in this case, namely a year, the claimant was obtaining employment to a very substantial extent in the part of his occupation other than the teaching part. The number of days worked in playing amounted to something not

much different from those worked in teaching. Accordingly it would in my judgment be quite wrong to pay regard only to the teaching days and to disregard the playing days. I therefore hold, following Decision C.U. 31/62, that the claimant was not "on holiday" within the meaning of the regulations on any of the relevant days. His claim is not contested on any other ground, and he is therefore entitled to the benefit

relevant days. His claim is not contested on any other ground, and he is therefore entitled to the benefit. 15. Although this appeal has succeeded, the claimant should not be confident that he will necessarily be entitled to benefit during future holidays. There are many other pitfalls in such cases: section 4 of the National Insurance Act 1957 and the Seasonal Workers regulations are two of them. 16. The association's appeal is allowed.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

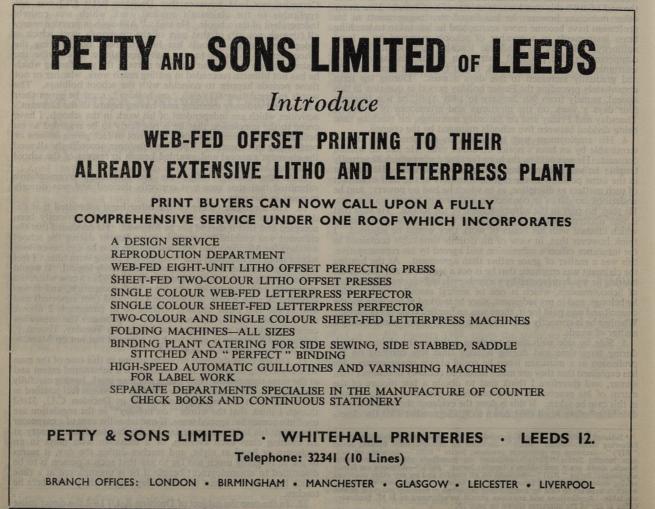
Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations,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

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) (No. 2) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/2005; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 11th December; The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) (Holidays) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/2040; 8d. (11d.)), made on 16th December; The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) (Holidays) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/2059; 8d. (11d.)), made on 17th December. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 36.

The Personal Injuries (Civilians) (Amendment) (No. 2) Scheme 1963 (S.I. 1963/1909; 5d. (8d.)), made on 26th November by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act 1939. This Scheme, operative from 2nd December, amends the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme 1962 which provides for compensation to, or in respect of, civilians injured or killed in the 1939–45 War, and provides for allowances for widows of severely disabled war pensioner. for widows of severely disabled war pensioners.

The National Insurance (Modification of the Superannuation Acts) (Amendment) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/1950; 3d. (6d.)), made on 2nd December by the Treasury under the National Insurance Acts 1946 and 1959. These Regulations, operative from 9th December, amend the National Insurance (Modification of the Superannuation Acts) Regulation 1960 by substituting a new definition of the expression "notional graduated retirement benefit", account

* See footnote * on next page.



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being taken of the increase from £15 to £18 in the maximum weekly remuneration on which graduated contributions are payable, provided for in the National Insurance Act 1963.

provided for in the National Insurance Act 1963. The National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equiv-alent Pension Benefits) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/1988; Is. (1s. 3d.)), made on 5th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury under the National Insurance Act 1959. These Regulations, operative from 6th January 1964, have been approved by the National Insurance Advisory Committee and amend the provisions of the National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Regulations 1960 relating to the preservation of pension rights for employees contracted out of the graduated part of the National Insurance Scheme: most of the amendments are designed to simplify the procedure when an amendments are designed to simplify the procedure when an employee leaves his contracted-out employment.

employee leaves his contracted-out employment. The National Assistance (Powers of Inspection) Amendment Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/1991; 3d. (6d.)), made on 6th December by the Minister of Health under the National Assistance Act 1948. These Regulations, operative from 1st January 1964, amend previous Regulations by excluding workshops for the disabled, which are now the responsibility of the Minister of Labour, and by enabling officers of the Ministry of Health to inspect arrangements made by local authorities for the provision of meals or recreation for old neonle

The Hoists and Lifts (Reports of Examinations) Order 1963 (1963/2003; 5d. (8d.)), made on 6th December by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 16th December, revokes the Order made on 31st May 1938 and 22(2) of the Factories Act 1961 of the result of every examination of a hoist or lift made in pursuance of that subsection.

The Abstract of Special Regulations (Aerated Water) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/2058; 3d. (6d.)), made on 17th December by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 30th December, revokes that of 11th May 1960 and prescribes the abstract of the Aerated Water Regulations 1921 for posting, in pursuance of the Factories Act 1961, in any factory in which those Regulations are in force.

Regulations are in force. The Commonwealth Immigrants (Jersey) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/ 2096; 3d. (6d.)); The Commonwealth Immigrants (Guernsey) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/2097; 3d. (6d.)); The Commonwealth Immigrants (Isle of Man) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/2098; 3d. (6d.)); all made on 20th December by Her Majesty in Council under the Common-wealth Immigrants Act 1962. These Orders, operative from 20th December, provide that Part 1 of the Commonwealth Immi-grants Act 1962 (control of immigration) shall continue in force in each case so long as it remains in force in the United Kingdom.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1963/227; 5d. (8d.)), made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945. See page 26 See page 36.

See page 36. The National Insurance (Modification of the Superannuation Acts) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/241; 5d. (8d.)), made by the Ministry of Finance under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland) 1946 to 1963. These Regulations, operative from 6th January 1964, amend the National Insurance (Modifica-tion of the Superannuation Acts) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1961 to take account of the higher amounts of equivalent pension benefits required to be assured in contracted-out schemes: they also repride for the reduction of transfer values payable in respect of provide for the reduction of transfer values payable in respect of persons leaving the civil service to take account of the potential graduated pension benefit earned during this employment.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

postage.)

annually.)

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

Careers.—Careers Guide. Opportunities in the Professions, Industry and Commerce. 5th Edition, 1962 (Loose-leaf). Amend-ment No. 2. December 1963. Obtainable by annual subscription

only, 4s. including postage. (NOTE .- Subsequent amendments 10s.

Friendly Societies.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1962. Part 1. General; Part 2. Friendly Societies; Price 3s. each (3s. 5d.). Registry of Friendly Societies

Industrial Diseases.—Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1962. Ministry of Power. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 8.

National Insurance.—National Insurance Acts 1946–1963. National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equivalent Pensions Benefits) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations 1963. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with section 77 (4) of the National Insurance Act 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in

Oversea Migration.—Oversea Migration Board Statistics for 1962. Cmnd, 2217, Price 1s. 9d. (2s.).

See page 28

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Economic Situation.—Public Expenditure in 1963–64 and 1967–68. Cmnd. 2235. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.). Education.—Report of the Committee Representative of Associations of Local Education Authorities, Training College Authorities and of the Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education on Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Training Colleges. England and Wales, 1963. Ministry of Education. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.).

Friendly

the goods or so official approval.

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

accordance with section 77 (5) of that Act. H.C. Paper 23 (Session 1963-64). Price 8d. (11d.).

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Pensions.-Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant of 30th **Pensions.**—Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant of 30th May 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Soldiers disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Soldiers deceased, in consequence of service during the 1914 World War. Cmnd. 2212; Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and Other Grants for Members of the Military Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of service after 2nd September 1939. Cmnd. 2213; Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of 22nd August 1949, concerning Retired Pay. Pensions and other Grants for deceased, in consequence of service after 2nd September 1939. Cmnd. 2213; Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of 22nd August 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Airmen disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Airmen deceased, in consequence of service during the 1914 World War; Cmnd. 2214; Order by Her Majesty to amend the Order of 27th September 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Members of the Air Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of service after 2nd September 1939. Cmnd. 2215; Order in Council dated 27th November 1963 to amend the Order in Council of 29th September 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Ratings disabled, and for the Widows, and Children of Officers and Ratings deceased, in consequence of service during the 1914 World War; Order in Council dated 27th November 1963 to amend the Order in Council of 29th September 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Members of the Naval Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of service after 2nd September 1939. Price 5d. each (8d.). Oversea Migration.—Oversea Migration Board Statistics for 1962.

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series, No. 19. Safety in Laundries. October 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).—See page 8.

Statistics.—Annual Abstract of Statistics. No. 100, 1963. Central Statistical Office. Price 22s. 6d. (24s.).—See page 8.

Transport Workers.—Interim Report of the Committee of Inquiry to Review the Pay and Conditions of Employment of Drivers and Conductors of the London Transport Board's Road Services. December 12, 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).—

A list of Factory Forms issued or reprinted since the list published in the July 1963 issue of this GAZETTE was prepared will be found on page 33.

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