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Summary of the Monthly Statistic	
All semi-deliled workers 159 8° 277 6 4.15 70 7 All semi-deliled workers 150 9 204 0 100 5	Full details on pages
Employment	
The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-August was 24,397,000. This was 97,000 more than in July. There were increases in manufacturing industries, the distributive trades, and construction.	421–424
Unemployment	
There were 335,400 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 14th September and 6,300 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 341,700 (1·5 per cent. of all employees). Between 10th August and 14th September unemployment fell by 27,000. The main decrease was in the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed following the end of school term. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 176,000—52 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 400; the normal monthly seasonal increase is about 11,000.	425-427
Unfilled Vacancies	
There were 335,000 unfilled vacancies on 9th September, 23,000 less than on 5th August.	428
Overtime and Short-time	
In the week ended 15th August the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,739,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 13,000.	423
Rates of Wages	
The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th September (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 141.6 and 149.7, compared with 141.3 (revised figure) and 149.3 at 31st August.	
Retail Prices	
The retail prices index at 15th September (January $1962 = 100$) was 107.8 , the same figure as at 18th August. The index for the food group was 108.1 , compared with 108.7 the previous month.	442
Stoppages of Work	
About 62,400 workers were involved in September in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 149,000 working days.	443

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

In January 1963 the Ministry of Labour instituted a new series of enquiries into the earnings and hours of adult male manual workers, analysed by occupation. The enquiries are carried out twice each year under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The results of the January 1964 enquiry, relating to engineering industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture, were published in the May 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 184 to 194).

This article summarises the results of the fourth enquiry carried out in June 1964. A pilot enquiry was also conducted in the construction industries. The results are now being considered and will be the subject of an article in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE.

Coverage of industries included

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

Of the 2,700 enquiry forms sent out, nearly 2,400 were returned suitable for tabulation, analysed as follows:—

-			Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of men covered by returns tabulated
Ti	es 		679 929 304	739,053 136,407 11,514
T: '41 OF OO 1	es 	•••	50 34 9	51,239 6,576 346
T' '11 05 00 1	es ···		61 116 27	36,876 14,129 911
Dinner with 25 00 amentances	es ···		105 67 9	149,537 16,032 944

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 1,127,000 adult male manual workers in the engineering industries, 68,000 in shipbuilding, 74,000 in chemical manufacture and 191,000 in iron and steel manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 17th June 1964 (3rd June for iron and steel). The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries, e.g., it did not include transport workers, storemen, warehousemen or canteen workers.

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

earnings. Information concerning the number of men who worked overtime was supplied by employers in shipbuilding.

Changes in earnings: January-June 1964

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

The following table relates to all establishments in all the engineering industries covered. Separate figures are given for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, details for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. In the June 1964 enquiry timeworkers numbered 578,454 in all, made up of 269,913 skilled men, 231,834 semi-skilled and 76,707 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 548,553 of whom 259,737 were skilled, 267,228 were semi-skilled and 21,588 were labourers.

All Establishments: All Engineering Industries Covered

_	January	June	Change January —June 1964				
	1964	1964	Absolute	%			
Average weekly earnings including	overtime p	remium:					
Timeworkers	s. d. 1	s. d.	s. d.				
Skilled	389 10	403 4	+13 6	+ 3.5			
Semi-skilled	345 8	362 9	+17 1	+ 4.9			
Labourers	280 0	291 4	+11 4	+ 4.1			
All timeworkers	357 9	372 2	+14 5	+ 4.0			
Payment-by-result workers	404 04						
Skilled	401 8*	417 2 386 7	+15 6	+ 3.9			
	372 0* 297 3	386 7	+14 7	+ 3.9			
Labourers	383 5*	304 3 397 10	+70	+ 2.4			
A 11 -1-11-1	395 8*	410 1	+14 5	+ 3.8			
A 11! -1-!11 - 1 1	359 8*	375 6	+15 10	+ 3.6 + 4.4			
A 11 1-1-	283 9	294 2	+10 5	+ 3.7			
All workers covered	370 3*	384 8	+14 5	+ 3.9			
Average house, services and disc	,						
Average hourly earnings excluding Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.				
Skilled	93.4	95.7	+ 2.3	+ 2.5			
C! -1.'11 - 1			+ 4.3				
	21.0	84.0	1 2.1	1 2.6			
T -1-	81.9	84.0	+ 2.1	+ 2.6			
Labourers	65.6	66.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.0			
Labourers All timeworkers							
Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	65.6	66.3	+ 0.7 + 1.8	+ 1.0 + 2.1			
Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers Skilled	65·6 85·2	66·3 87·0	$\begin{array}{c c} + 0.7 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 2.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 1.0 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 2.6 \end{array}$			
Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers Skilled	65·6 85·2 102·6*	66·3 87·0 105·3	$\begin{array}{c c} + 0.7 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 2.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 0 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 6 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array}$			
Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	65·6 85·2 102·6* 95·6*	66·3 87·0 105·3 98·1	$\begin{array}{c c} + 0.7 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 2.5 \end{array}$	+ 1.0 + 2.1 + 2.6 + 2.6 + 0.6			
Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers	65·6 85·2 102·6* 95·6* 70·9 98·0* 97·8*	66·3 87·0 105·3 98·1 71·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} + 0.7 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 2.5 \\ + 0.5 \end{array} $	+ 1·0 + 2·1 + 2·6 + 2·6 + 0·6 + 2·5 + 2·6			
Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers	65·6 85·2 102·6* 95·6* 70·9 98·0*	66·3 87·0 105·3 98·1 71·4 100·4	$ \begin{array}{c} +0.7 \\ +1.8 \\ +2.7 \\ +2.5 \\ +0.5 \\ +2.4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + 1.0 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 2.5 \end{array}$			
Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers	65·6 85·2 102·6* 95·6* 70·9 98·0* 97·8*	66·3 87·0 105·3 98·1 71·4 100·4 100·3	$ \begin{array}{c} +0.7 \\ +1.8 \\ +2.7 \\ +2.5 \\ +0.5 \\ +2.4 \\ +2.5 \end{array} $	+ 1·0 + 2·1 + 2·6 + 2·6 + 0·6 + 2·5 + 2·6			

^{*} Amended figures

During the period under review there have been no changes in nationally negotiated rates of wages in the engineering and allied industries. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for each of the 12 categories of workers shown separately in the above table, the increases ranging from 7s. for payment-by-result labourers to 17s. 1d. for semi-skilled timeworkers. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for all the 12 categories of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 0.5d. to 2.7d., and the percentage increases varying between 0.6 and 2.7.

Hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns received averaged 46.3 per week in January 1964 as against 46.0 in June 1963. This upward movement has continued and for the June 1964 enquiry the corresponding figure was 46.8.

The first table on the next page gives similar information for all establishments in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry. In the June 1964 enquiry timeworkers numbered 15,648 in all, comprising 7,097 skilled men, 3,259 semi-skilled and 5,292 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 52,203 of whom 35,944 were skilled, 10,312 were semi-skilled and 5,947 were labourers.

No changes in rates of pay were negotiated nationally for the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry (other than Admiralty dockyards) during the period under review.

All Establishments: Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing

CHNEY COVENED	January	June	Change January— June 1964				
to the contract	1964	1964	Absolute	%			
Average weekly earnings including	overtime pr	emium:		Wat by let			
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Skilled	339 5	368 3	+28 10	+ 8.5			
Semi-skilled	278 9	284 10	+ 6 1	+ 2.2			
Labourers	266 3	264 5	- 1 10	- 0.7			
All timeworkers	303 4	315 9	+12 5	+ 4.1			
Payment-by-result workers	COMPANIES.	STEP STATE OF					
Skilled	367 5	376 2	+89	+ 2.4			
Semi-skilled	293 7	302 0	+ 8 5	+ 2.9			
Labourers	314 2	300 1	-14 1	- 4.5			
All payment-by-result workers	346 3	352 10	+ 6 7	+ 1.9			
All skilled workers	362 4	374 10	+12 6	+ 3.5			
All semi-skilled workers	289 11	297 11	+ 8 0	+ 2:8			
All labourers	292 1	283 4	-89	- 3.0			
All workers covered	335 10	344 3	+ 8 5	+ 2.5			
Average hourly earnings excluding Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	d. 78·9 64·5 59·1 69·4	d. 80·7 64·2 58·5 69·8	d. + 1.8 - 0.3 - 0.6 + 0.4	+ 2·3 - 0·3 - 1·0 + 0·6			
Payment-by-result workers	BUT SEE BA	C 1 8 -00%	200	REAR - LANGE			
Skilled	92.1	93.4	+ 1.3	+ 1.4			
Semi-skilled	69.6	70.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.0			
Labourers	68.9	68.0	- 0.9	- 1.3			
All payment-by-result workers	84.5	85.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.4			
All skilled workers	89.7	91.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.5			
A 11 ! -1-!!! - 4 1	68.3	68 · 8	+ 0.5	+ 0.7			
All semi-skilled workers							
All labourers	64.4	63.5	- 0.9	- 1.4			

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for nine of the 12 categories of workers shown separately in the above table, the increases ranging from 6s. 1d. for semi-skilled timeworkers to 28s. 10d. for skilled timeworkers. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for eight of the 12 categories of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 0.4d. to 1.8d., and the percentage increases varying between 0.6 and 2.3.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in shipbuilding covered by the returns received were 46.6 in June 1964 or slightly above the corresponding figure of 46.3 for January 1964.

Information for all establishments in chemical manufacture is given in the table below. In the June 1964 enquiry timeworkers numbered 43,718 in all, consisting of 34,105 general workers and 9,613 craftsmen: payment-by-result workers totalled 30,526 of whom 23,874 were general workers and 6,652 craftsmen.

All Establishments: Chemical Manufacture

0 8:0 00:3 01:1 0 8:0 00:3 01:1	January	June	Change J June	anuary— 1964
	1964	1964	Absolute	%
Average weekly earnings including	g overtime p	remium:		
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
General workers	339 0	362 10	+23 10	+ 7.0
Craftsmen	376 1	403 11	+27 10	+ 7.4
All timeworkers	347 6	371 10	+24 4	+ 7.0
Payment-by-result workers	The state of		100	Tr. In Contract
General workers	355 6	380 1	+24 7	+ 6.9
Craftsmen	399 9	431 8	+31 11	+ 8.0
All payment-by-result workers	365 5	391 4	+25 11	+ 7.1
All general workers	345 9 385 8	369 11 415 3	+24 2	+ 7.0
A 11	385 8 354 11	415 3 379 10	+29 7 +24 11	+ 7.7
All workers covered	334 11	379 10	+24 11	+ /.0
Average hourly earnings excluding				
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	
General workers	79.6	84.1	+ 4.5	+ 5.7
Craftsmen	90.3	95.4	+ 5.1	+ 5.7
All timeworkers	81.9	86.6	+ 4.7	+ 5.7
Payment-by-result workers	000	000		
General workers	92.0	96.3	+ 4.3	+ 4.7
Craftsmen	102.7	109.5	+ 6.8	+ 6.6
All payment-by-result workers	94.5	99.1	+ 4.6	+ 4.9
All general workers	84·6 95·4	89.2	+ 4.6	+ 5.4
All Craftsmen	73.4	101.2	+ 5.8	+ 6.1

Increases in minimum wage rates of the order of 3d. to 4d. an hour for adult male workers in the chemical industries covered by the enquiry came into effect just before the period under review. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all the nine categories of workers shown separately in the above table, the increases ranging from 23s. 10d. for general workers on timework to 31s. 11d. for payment-by-result craftsmen. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for all the nine categories of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 4·3d. to 6·8d., and the percentage increases varying between 4·7 and 6·6.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were 47.5 in June 1964 compared with 47.0 in January 1964.

A similar comparison relating to the iron and steel manufacturing industry is given for the first time in the table in the next column. In the June 1964 enquiry, timeworkers numbered 41,341, made up of 11,239 process workers, 7,610

skilled maintenance workers, 3,795 semi-skilled maintenance workers, 8,863 service workers and 9,834 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 149,700 of whom 89,350 were process workers, 19,966 skilled maintenance workers, 14,350 semi-skilled maintenance workers, 13,740 service workers and 12,294 labourers.

All Establishments: Iron and Steel Manufacture

b b c c la	January	June	Change January— June 1964				
4 6.7 102-0 95-7 1 7 8 90-5 88-0 0 8-0 78-7 66-3	1964	1964	Absolute	%			
Average weekly earnings including			111 .86	Skilled			
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	ing Source			
Process workers	352 8	368 3	+15 7	+ 4.4			
Maintenance workers (skilled)	399 1	415 5	+16 4	+ 4.1			
Maintenance workers	BACO SE M	A STATE OF THE STA	E RO'I SKN	ELMINITE.			
(semi-skilled)	340 11	349 1	+ 8 2	+ 2.4			
Service workers	334 4	339 1	+ 4 9	+ 1.4			
Labourers	295 7	304 9	+92	+ 3.1			
All timeworkers	339 9	353 10	+14 1	+ 4.2			
Payment-by-result workers	200 0	400 5	1.40 04	0.7			
Process workers	398 9	409 5	+10 8				
Maintenance workers (skilled)	428 10	446 6	+17 8	+ 4.1			
Maintenance workers	200 1	391 5	111 1	2.0			
(semi-skilled)	380 1		+11 4	+ 3.0			
Service workers	359 8		$\begin{vmatrix} +11 & 1 \\ +9 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 3.1			
Labourers	317 0	326 1 402 3	+9 1 +11 5	+ 2.9			
All payment-by-result workers	390 10 393 2	404 10	+11 8	+ 3.0			
All process workers	422 8	437 11	+15 3	+ 3.6			
All maintenance workers (skilled)	422 0	437 11	+13 3	+ 3.0			
All maintenance workers	372 3	382 7	+10 4	+ 2.8			
All service workers	350 3	358 4	+ 8 1	+ 2.3			
	307 1	316 7	+ 9 6	+ 3.1			
	380 0	391 9	+11 9	+ 3.1			
All workers covered	300 0	371	111	United			
1171 1 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	W. S. C. C. C. C.			CEDICA PETERSON			
Average hourly earnings excluding	overtime p	remium:					
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.				
Process workers	84.8	86.5	+ 1.7	+ 2.0 + 4.3			
Maintenance workers (skilled)	90.6	94.5	+ 3.9	+ 4.3			
Maintenance workers							
(semi-skilled)	79.0	80.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.3			
Service workers	79.2	79.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.6			
Labourers	68 · 4	69 · 4	+ 1.0	+ 1.5			
All timeworkers	79.7	81.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.6			
Payment-by-result workers			92	time worke			
Process workers	101.7	103.7	+ 2·0 + 3·9	+ 2.0 + 3.7			
Maintenance workers (skilled)	106.0	109.9	+ 3.9	+ 3.7			
Maintenance workers	19 10 51	232 255		ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE			
(semi-skilled)	93.1	95.9	+ 2.8	+ 3.0			
Service workers	88.9	91.0	+ 2.1	+ 2.4			
Labourers	75.0	76.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.5			
All payment-by-result workers	98.0	100 · 3	+ 2.3	+ 2.4			
All process workers	99.6	101.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.1			
All maintenance workers (skilled)	102.6	105 · 5	+ 2.9	+ 2.8			
All maintenance workers	00.0	00 5	. 0 2				
(semi-skilled)	90.2	92.5	+ 2.3	+ 2.6			
All service workers	85.3	86.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.4			
All labourers	71.9	73.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.7			
All workers covered	93.9	96.1	+ 2.2	+ 2.3			

There was no increase in the minimum basic rates during the period under review, but there were increases in the fluctuating flat rate addition of the order of 2s, to 3s. 6d. per week according to district. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all of the 18 categories of workers shown separately in the table, the increases ranging from 4s. 9d. for service workers on timework to 17s. 8d. for skilled maintenance workers on payment-by-result work. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for each of the 18 categories of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 0.5d. to 3.9d., and the percentage increases varying between 0.6 and 4.3.

Hours worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturing establishments covered by the returns received averaged 46·4 in June 1964 as against 46·1 in January 1964.

Definitions

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

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

1. In shipbuilding (a) weekly hours include overtime and/or Sunday hours, and Sunday allowances over and above normal payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium; (b) contract and lieu workers are included under "payment-by-result".

2. In chemical manufacture (a) craftsmen's labourers are included among general labourers; (b) overtime premium has been calculated by the Ministry from the information supplied by employers.

3. In iron and steel manufacture (a) lieu workers are included under "payment-by-result"; (b) service workers include all adult male manual workers other than process and maintenance workers, excluding labourers.

The Index of Earnings is given as Table 6 on page 415.

TABLE 1.—	SUMM	ARY I	FOR C	GREAT	BRIT	TAIN
350 vere process			Average	Average		
to the confermation of	overtime	overtime	actually worked including	hours of overtime worked	overtime	overtime
(a) AI	L ENGIN	EERING]	INDUSTR	ies Cov	ERED*	
Semi-skilled Labourers	262 0	s. d. 378 6 336 10 269 3	47·4 48·1 48·8	6·7 7·8 8·0	d. 102·0 90·5 71·7	d. 95·7 84·0 66·3
Skilled Semi-skilled	417 2 386 7 304 3	401 3 372 3 285 5	45·7 45·5 48·0	5·0 5·0 7·4	109·5 101·9 76·1	105·3 98·1 71·4
SUMMARY FOR	IN	CLUDED	ABOVE*		STRY GI	ROUPS
Semi-skilled Labourers	325 0	359 3 300 7 259 1	48·0 49·0 49·1	7·1 8·3 8·1	96·0 79·5 68·6	89·7 73·6 63·3
Skilled Semi-skilled	403 9 359 3 292 11	385 6 341 8 273 10	46·6 47·1 48·1	5·7 6·1 7·4	104·0 91·6 73·1	99·3 87·1 68·3
Cargo Chialini	(ii) El	ectrical	engineer	ing	of automosis	ayous II.
Semi-skilled Labourers	385 10 318 1 277 4	363 10 298 0 258 4	46·8 47·6 47·6	6·0 6·9 7·3	98·9 80·2 69·9	93·2 75·1 65·1
Skilled Semi-skilled	399 5 354 5 311 1	384 11 339 10 293 3	45·3 45·5 47·3	4·6 5·0 7·2	105·9 93·4 78·8	102·0 89·6 74·3
COM SON SINCE	(iii) Moto	r vehicle	manufa	cturing	The Important	policies to the land
Semi-skilled Labourers	471 5 432 10 335 9	444 3 401 6 314 0	46·7 47·4 47·8	6·6 7·8 7·6	121·1 109·6 84·3	114·2 101·7 78·8
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	466 7 452 4 333 1	456 7 443 5 317 3	44·0 43·1 47·7	3·5 3·3 6·6	127·2 125·9 83·8	124·5 123·4 79·8
(iv)	Aircraft n	nanufacti	uring an	d repair	ing	Solon Tells
	424 4 341 0 297 0	404 10 321 0 276 1	45·9 48·0 48·8	5·5 7·3 8·0	110·9 85·3 73·0	105·8 80·3 67·9
Skilled Semi-skilled	427 10 358 0 303 1	411 4 341 4 279 10	45·6 46·8 49·0	5·0 5·8 8·3	112·5 91·8 74·2	108·2 87·5 68·5
(b) S	HIPBUILD	ING AND	SHIP I	REPAIRIN	G*	
	368 3 284 10 264 5	331 2 259 0 238 4	49·2 48·4 48·9	8·6 8·0 7·9	89·7 70·6 64·9	80·7 64·2 58·5
Chillad	376 2 302 0 300 1	351 9 277 4 268 4	45·2 47·3 47·3	5·4 7·3 8·2	99·9 76·6 76·1	93·4 70·3 68·0
Average weekly Average Average						
Craftsmen P-B-R workers	403 11	378 3	47.6	8·1 7·3	89·2 101·7	
Craftsmen	431 8	415 1	45.5	4.5	113.9	
Mark Market Barrier	IRON AF	ND STEEL	LIVIANU	FACTURE		2.275(4) 2753-36
Process workers§ Maintenance workers (skilled) Maintenance						ARREST OF THE
(semi-skilled)§ Service workers§ Labourers	339 1 304 9	316 2 278 6	47·6 48·2	7·2 7·9	85·4 75·9	79.7
Maintenance workers (skilled)					Salar Salar	HARASTER NO.
(semi-skilled)§ Service workers§ Labourers	391 5 370 9 326 1	369 9 352 1 300 6	46·2 46·4 47·4	5·2 5·6 7·2	101·6 95·8 82·5	95·9 91·0 76·1

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

Mechanical engineering: 361; 363-369.

Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382.

Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370·1.

Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276.

Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.

† Includes lieu workers.

† Includes lieu workers.
‡ Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
§ Excludes labourers.

TABLE 2(a).—REGIONAL ANALYSIS—ALL

				e weel	cly	Average	Average	Average hourly earnings			
10 1 mm		includi overtii premit	me	overt	ime	hours actually worked including overtime	hours of overtime	overtime	excluding overtime premium		
		Lond	doi	n ana	l So	uth Eas	tern				
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers		401	d. 1 2 8	s. 375 361 279	d. 7 10 2	47·1 47·5 48·5	6·6 8·1 7·9	d. 102·3 99·1 74·6	d. 95·7 91·5 69·1		
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers			0 4 6	415 347 285	2 5 7	45·5 45·5 45·7	4·7 5·0 5·9	113·3 95·3 79·2	109·5 91·7 75·0		
		E	ast	ern d	and	Souther	n	THE PARTY OF THE P	the state of		
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers		420 406 325	0 8 3	394 374 300	4 3 11	47·8 48·7 48·3	7·0 8·3 7·9	105·5 100·3 80·8	99·0 92·3 74·8		
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	::	409 441 321	707	391 428 303	11 11 5	46·7 45·0 48·4	5·7 4·7 7·7	105·2 117·7 79·7	100·7 114·5 75·2		
			-	South	W	estern			0.50b; sl., 2416 e \$6.5		
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		333	3 3 0	372 312 251	9 2 7	46·5 47·8 47·1	5·9 7·1 6·8	102·3 83·7 68·7	96·2 78·4 64·1		
P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		408 369 302 1	1 0 1	388 354 278	3 5 3	46·3 44·2 48·4	5·7 4·5 7·5	105·7 100·3 75·1	100·6 96·3 69·0		
enthinateiris e			100	Mi	idla	nds .	14 2 · 3.	1 October	iospyrod		
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		424 349 1 294	0 0 2	403 328 273	1 7 11	46·9 48·4 49·0	6·2 7·6 8·2	108·4 86·8 72·1	103·1 81·5 67·1		
P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	100		5 6 9	438 404 315		44·5 44·6 47·5	3·9 4·3 7·2	121·5 112·1 84·1	118·3 109·0 79·8		
bas exerces	Service Control	York	ksh	ire a	nd .	Lincolns	hire	ALE DE	bellmics d 520 3		
Timeworkers† Skilled		364	9	338	4	48.3	7.8	90.6	84·1		
Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled	::	386	77 46	288 248 369 338	69 66	49·0 48·9 46·6 47·0	8·5 8·0 5·8 6·0	76·6 66·2 99·5 90·5	70·7 61·1 95·1 86·4		
Labourers	•••	282	1	265	6	47.7	7.3	71.0	66.8		
Timeworkers†			1	Vorth	W	estern		1	arososa T		
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers		333	069	357 312 250	7 2 1	47·8 47·6 48·6	6·9 7·3 7·7	95·9 84·1 66·6	89·7 78·7 61·8		
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	::	386 338 282	9 1 3	370 321 266	1 4 5	46·4 46·5 48·0	5·4 5·8 6·8	100·1 87·2 70·6	95·8 82·9 66·6		
		11.00		No	rthe	ern					
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		395 318 289	2 0 1	363 290 261	7 1 6	49·2 49·6 50·5	8·6 8·9 9·7	96·5 76·9 68·7	88·8 70·2 62·1		
P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		406 349 298 1	660	384 328 272	9 3 7	46·9 47·6 49·2	6·0 6·9 8·5	104·0 88·1 72·9	98·4 82·8 66·5		
the of let to a		o odi	30	Sc	otla	ind	and the	ni sosa	Incre		
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled			2	352 314	6	48·2 46·7	7.4	95.1	87.8		
Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled	O S		0 82	266 380 341	0 3	46·1 46·7 46·7	5·8 7·8 5·5 5·7	85·9 71·4 104·4 92·8	80·8 65·3 99·0 87·6		
Labourers		294	1	269	8	49 · 2	8.5	71.7	65.7		
Timeworkers†			8	Į į	Vale	es .	100 Telesia 100 Telesia 100 Telesia	inglish i	of the		
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers			961	368 325 257	3 5 4	48·4 52·1 49·2	7·2 11·0 7·7	100·0 83·0 70·1	91·2 74·9 62·7		
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		400 374 306	3 9 5	380 357 282	0 5 7	45·7 45·7 49·6	5·3 4·8 8·4	105·0 98·3 74·1	99·7 93·8 68·4		

TABLE 2(b). — REGIONAL ANALYSIS —

TABLE 2(c).— REGIONAL ANALYSIS— SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING* CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE* Average hourly Average weekly Average hourly earnings including overtime premium premium actually worked overtime premium overtime premium overtime Average hours actually worked overtime worked overtime worked Average weekly earnings

Average hours actually worked overtime premium premium overtime over earnings including excluding overtime including excluding overtime premium premium premium premium London and South Eastern London and South Eastern§ Timeworkers
Skilled
...
Semi-skilled
Labourers... s. d. s. d. 431 0 346 9 276 1 254 4 290 1 244 1 d. 92·7 70·8 70·0 16·1 6·3 9·8 74·6 65·2 58·9 55·8 46·8 49·7 s. d. s. d. 361 11 340 5 401 1 378 7 d. 89·1 100·0 General workers . Craftsmen P-B-R workers 83·7 94·4 48·8 48·1 8·1 7·8 P-B-R workers‡ Skilled . . Semi-skilled 464 11 365 3 439 1 11 399 0 3 314 3 1 355 2 110·2 83·0 98·3 94·6 71·4 79·5 General workers . Craftsmen . 50·6 52·8 53·6 11·3 12·0 16·1 424 11 | 409 6 48.6 7.8 104.9 101-1 Labourers. Eastern and Southern§ Eastern and Southern Timeworkers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
P-B-R workers
Skilled
Semi-skilled Timeworkers†
General workers.
Craftsmen
P-B-R workers 360 5 338 7 421 4 391 5 86·8 102·8 81·6 95·5 350 9 330 3 275 11 252 4 283 7 253 11 83·9 64·8 63·9 79·0 59·3 57·2 49·8 49·2 50·2 51·1 53·3 8·3 8·3 10·9 8.5 General workers ... Craftsmen ... 364 11 344 0 7-1 44.8 97.7 92.1 429 4 386 1 477 6 418 3 407 5 350 7 11·3 16·6 16·4 101·9 99·3 86·2 91·7 87·0 74·2 50·5 57·7 56·7 South Western South Westerns Timeworkers†
General workers .
Craftsmen
P-B-R workers Timeworkers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
P-B-R workers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers 418 2 373 7 458 3 434 1 96·8 110·6 86·5 104·8 51·8 49·7 10.6 348 10 270 9 270 2 330 6 252 7 246 6 92·2 68·7 66·9 87·4 64·1 61·1 45·4 47·3 48·4 4·6 6·0 6·8 428 1 410 7 464 10 435 2 50·4 48·5 101·9 97·8 114·9 107·7 General workers. Craftsmen. 9·7 8·5 372 10 349 10 269 3 250 4 45·0 45·0 99·4 71·8 93·3 66·7 5·4 6·1 Midlands§ Yorkshire and Lincolnshire **Timeworkers†** General workers . Craftsmen . 384 2 362 4 393 1 364 9 50·3 48·1 86·4 91·0 9.2 91·6 98·1 Timeworkers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
P-B-R workers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers P-B-R workers General workers . . . Craftsmen . . . 367 11 339 5 48·5 276 6 260 5 47·4 301 0 273 0 47·1 91·1 70·0 76·7 84·0 65·9 69·6 7·8 6·0 8·6 334 11 327 7 45.6 5.1 88.0 86.2 376 2 361 0 44·5 275 2 261 11 46·8 257 6 240 2 46·1 4·1 5·0 5·5 101 · 4 70 · 5 67 · 0 97·4 67·1 62·4 Yorkshire and Lincolnshire§ Timeworkers†
General workers .
Craftsmen
P-B-R workers
General workers . 312 365 49·2 48·9 82·4 95·5 76·2 89·6 338 389 8.5 North Western Timeworkers Skilled . . Semi-skilled Labourers . . 380 5 368 7 47.8 6.0 95.4 92.5 371 2 354 0 299 4 277 6 233 1 214 2 45·8 48·7 47·0 5·2 7·1 5·9 97·2 73·7 59·5 92·7 68·3 54·7 Craftsmen P-B-R workers‡ Skilled ... Semi-skilled Labourers... 347 10 330 2 43·4 269 1 253 3 43·6 279 6 257 10 45·0 96·2 74·1 74·6 91·3 69·7 68·8 4·1 5·0 6·0 North Western Timeworkers†
General workers.
Craftsmen 371 7 349 11 404 8 377 3 89·9 101·5 49·6 47·8 8·9 7·4 84·7 94·7 Northern P-B-R workers 388 11 376 11 436 2 413 3 46·9 47·0 99·6 111·4 96·4 105·5 General workers ... 5·0 5·4 Timeworkers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
P-B-R workers‡
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers. Craftsmen 293 10 279 0 289 9 256 1 253 4 230 6 46·5 49·4 49·6 4·4 10·0 7·8 75·9 70·4 61·3 72·1 62·2 55·8 367 5 350 3 291 1 268 11 262 5 245 2 43·6 46·5 45·3 3·8 6·6 5·6 96·5 69·4 65·0 Northern 101·2 75·1 69·5 327 4 307 5 443 2 412 3 47·1 49·6 83·4 107·3 78·3 99·7 6·9 8·8 374 4 367 440 6 427 45·2 44·4 99·5 119·1 General workers . . Craftsmen . . . 3·7 3·8 Scotland Timeworkers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
P-B-R workers
Skilled
Semi-skilled 339 3 307 7 292 3 256 4 251 0 227 3 49·1 50·4 47·8 7·0 10·0 7·1 82·9 69·5 63·0 75·1 61·0 57·0 Scotland 368 3 344 8 295 3 271 7 247 10 232 1 45·7 48·0 45·2 96·7 73·9 65·8 5·4 7·0 4·8 90·5 68·0 61·6 General workers . . Craftsmen . . . 338 8 318 7 353 7 331 10 6·2 4·3 90·2 105·7 Labourers.. 40.1 P-B-R workers General workers . . Craftsmen . .

380 11 299 3 416 3

435 1

Timeworkers
Skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
P-B-R workers
Skilled
Semi-skilled

Labourers . .

Wales§

44·2 43·6 60·2

47.0

12·7 10·5 19·9

9.1

103·4 82·4 82·9

111-1

336 0 268 2 360 3

374 10

Timeworkers†
General workers . . . Craftsmen

P-B-R workers

91·2 73·9 71·8

95.8

362 4 358 2 42·6 390 8 379 5 44·2

397 3 424 6

Wales§

389 3 404 5

102·1 100·9 106·0 103·0

99·8 103·9

101·9 109·1

1.4

5·3 5·1

^{* + ‡} See footnotes under Table 1.

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

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

BAL		weekly ings	Average	Average	Average			Average	weekly	Average hours	Average		hourly lings
ege carriers	overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including	hours of overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	age control of the co	overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including	hours of overtime	including overtime premium	overtim
remaining traismous PATA	The second	Midla	nds				quine al la page de la		North	ern			
The Local Conference of the Co	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	PRO:	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Timeworkers Process workers‡	364 5	342 10	47.2	6.3	92.7	87.2	Timeworkers Process workers‡	345 2	320 3	48 · 4	7.2	85.6	79.4
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	403 0	370 1	48 · 1	8.2	100 · 4	92.2	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	394 11	355 11	50 · 3	9.4	94.2	84.9
(semi-skilled)‡	355 3 354 10 286 8	326 10 334 2 267 5	50·1 49·2 50·1	10·1 8·2 8·5	85·1 86·5 68·7	78·3 81·4 64·1	(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	346 6 309 8 303 7	291 6 292 3 272 1	51·8 46·6 50·0	11·9 4·5 8·4	80·2 79·8 72·8	67·5 75·3 65·2
P-B-R workers† Process workerst	400 2	388 1	45.6	4.9	105 · 2	102-1	P-B-R workers† Process workerst	372 2	360 5	44.7	3.1	99.9	96.7
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	443 6	414 7	46.7	7.4	113.9	106.4	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	406 8	384 4	45.6	5.3	107.0	101.2
workers (semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	397 10 372 11 321 11	364 6 349 9 300 11	48·0 49·3 49·0	9·1 8·7 8·9	99·5 90·8 78·9	91·1 85·2 73·8	workers (semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	363 9 329 0 321 4	338 7 312 8 298 2	47·4 46·3 46·3	7·0 5·0 5·8	92·1 85·3 83·2	85·7 81·0 77·2
110 1 23 1 1	Yorksh	ire and	Lincolns	hire	emister t	Constant	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 5	Scotla	nd§	932	ballio	Total Se
Timeworkers	- 1 8	42 6	449 11	605	ensander I	W SOUTH	Timeworkers	Mari de				The state of	OF THE REAL PROPERTY.
Process workers‡ Maintenance	385 1	365 9	48 · 1	7.4	96.1	91.3	Process workers‡ Maintenance	289 4	260 4	47.8	7.8	72.6	65.3
workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	418 6	387 3	47.8	7.3	105 · 1	97.3	workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	7 - 6			101-	-233	
(semi-skilled)‡ Service workerst	348 1 324 0	325 11 301 9	47·3 47·0	7·1 8·2	88·2 82·7	82·6 77·0	(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡	314 9	287 3	51.7	7.5	73.1	66.7
Labourers P-B-R workers†	290 4	269 1	46.6	7.0	74.8	69.4	Labourers P-B-R workers†	261 6	238 6	47.6	7.2	66.0	60.2
Process workers‡	413 1	394 11	46.2	6.0	107.3	102.6	Process workerst	379 10	357 8	46.8	5.6	97.3	91.7
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	441 6	406 7	48.5	7.9	109 · 2	100.5	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance workers	423 6	385 11	48 · 1	8.0	105.7	96.3
(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	381 6 373 8 330 1	350 11 353 2 301 4	49·5 47·4 48·4	8·3 6·8 8·1	92·5 94·6 81·9	85·1 89·5 74·8	(semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	375 1 343 11 325 10	337 7 325 4 296 5	49·7 45·2 47·7	8·7 5·0 7·9	90·6 91·3 82·0	81·5 86·4 74·6
West Affiliate	1	North W	estern§			100			Wale	es			
Timeworkers Process workers‡	387 2	361 7	46.2	6.2	100 · 5	93.9	Timeworkers Process workers‡	376 9	348 5	47.0	5.4	96.1	88.9
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	<u> </u>	18 1 6 E	7 L 30 4	800 7 1		P. ST. D. St.	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	461 10	417 8	48.9	7.0	113-3	102.5
workers (semi-skilled)‡		- 1			_99	1972	workers (semi-skilled)‡	347 10	314 9	47.9	7.3	87-2	78.9
Service workers‡ Labourers	334 10	313 4	47.1	5.7	85.3	79.8	Service workers‡ Labourers	363 3 315 1	336 0 276 11	46·5 47·3	5·4 9·6	93·8 80·0	86.8
P-B-R workers† Process workers‡	437 7	418 11	45 · 1	3.9	116.4	111.5	P-B-R workers† Process workers‡	461 11	452 1	43.9	1.9	126-2	123.6
Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	476 4	465 5	43.9	2.9	130 · 1	127-1	Maintenance workers (skilled)‡ Maintenance	486 1	468 4	43.9	3.0	132.8	127.9
workers (semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	380 11 383 4 334 3	370 7 373 4 324 7	44·2 44·5 44·1	2·8 3·3 3·1	103·5 103·4 90·9	100·7 100·7 88·3	workers (semi-skilled)‡ Service workers‡ Labourers	413 0 405 9 340 0	394 4 387 11 323 11	44·5 44·4 44·6	3·2 3·2 3·9	111·3 109·7 91·5	106·3 104·9 87·2

*† See footnotes under Table 1.

‡ Excludes labourers.

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

NUMBERS OF ADULT MALE MANUAL WORKERS COVERED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE THIRD PAY-WEEK IN JUNE 1964

TABLE 3.—GREAT BRITAIN—ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED

100 200 4000 5-5	0-19		Tin	neworke	rs (including	g lieu wor	kers)		Payment-by-result workers							
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years	Av	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually	Average hours of	ear	ge hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years	earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourl earnings		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and over) covered by the survey including overtime premium	overtin	worked including	overtime worked	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the	including	excluding overtime premium	including overtime	excluding overtime premium					
a dir dein dei	\$ - 64 \$ - 64	J. A		6 201 8 861	10000	(a)) All en	gineering	industri	es cover	red	1000		1999		
Fitters (skilled—other than		s.	d.	s. d			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	100	CEL !	d.	d.	
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	44,294	382	0	360	2 47.2	6.5	97·1	91.5	66,703	412 11	397 4	45.8	5.0	108 - 1	104-1	
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	0 22	7 8		87 355	1 mark	nonfrances decreased	IT TO					1000	100	Listi Listi		
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	30,787	386	7	365	2 46.8	5.9	99.2	93.7	70,009	413 5	397 2	45.8	5.1	108 · 4	104.2	
rate	8,014 34,713	316 435	1 4		5 46·4 7 46·3	5·8 5·4	81·8 112·9	77·2 107·5	60,835 9,344	381 10 420 2	369 0 405 6	45·2 45·7	4·4 4·5	101·5 110·4	98·0 106·6	
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	17,933	427	2	391 10	49.5	8.9	103.6	95.0	3,866	422 6	393 0	49.2	8.2	103.0	95.8	
tricians	11,692	431	9	393	5 49.5	9.1	104.6	95.4	2,659	435 5	403 4	49.6	8.6	105 · 4	97.6	
Other skilled maintenance classes	11,938 3,369 7,268	421 402 396	6 1 6	384	5 49·1 45·6 2 47·7	8·6 4·7 6·8	103·0 105·9 99·8	94·7 101·3 93·7	2,559 2,667 13,620	405 10 389 4 446 6	379 4 377 4 432 4	48·1 45·2 45·3	7·3 4·0 4·4	101·2 103·4 118·4	94·6 100·2 114·6	
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	1,498 4,594 101,827	342 357 400	3 2 7	329 11 330 376	48.3	4·1 7·8 6·7	91·7 88·7 101·4	88·4 82·0 95·3	4,789 9,563 73,958	400 6 402 7 422 3	390 5 385 4 407 2	44·3 45·7 45·4	3·6 5·0 4·8	108·4 105·6 111·6	105·7 101·1 107·6	
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	223,820 76,707	364 291	5 4		48.2	7·9 8·0	90·8 71·7	84·2 66·3	206,393 21,588	388 0 304 3	373 2 285 5	45·6 48·0	5·2 7·4	102·0 76·1	98·1 71·4	

Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

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

	omedia	Tim	eworkers	(including	lieu work	ters)	all stop is	eszásái) s	as increase	Payment	-b y-re sult	workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly lings	Numbers of men (21 years		weekly sings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly
tuitaisea entlasan fazione anatura lamittan numera (colemna)	and over) covered by the survey	overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked including overtime	overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the	including overtime premium	overtime	worked including overtime	overtime worked	including overtime premium	overtime
								nd ship r						
B16 4:001 12:00	9/9/25	Value (3-1803	CAR	5.00	3730	898	8.5000.00	s. d.	s. d.	226.13	neds red -casessade	d.	d.
Platers								4,007 5,870	385 1 421 11	365 11 398 10	43·6 43·7 44·5	3·9 4·3 5·6	106·0 115·8	100·7 109·4
caulkers, burners, etc.) Shipwrights oiners Plumbers	for	timewor	formation kers in sh illed work	nipbuildin	g. Figure	s for skil	led	4,508 4,858 3,332 2,103	358 8 329 11 340 7	367 1 334 7 313 4 320 7	46·0 45·0 45·1	5·9 4·4 4·9	93·6 87·9 90·6	87·3 83·5 85·3
Electricians	are	e given in	Table 1(b)).)				2,171 3,749 494	362 2 379 11 384 10	333 1 349 3 351 0	47·4 46·0 47·4	7·3 6·9 7·3	91·7 99·0 97·5	84·3 91·0 88·9
7.50 2.90 .2.7 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	8-8067 0-7360 1-7400	AND AND SOUTH OF THE PARTY OF T	01/2023 02/2023 18/8/24	#5177 1983 1983	135	和 1000 mm 1 100	いた マペー を表	1 - 10 h	3550 LE 3500 LE 3500 LE	8119857 0875757 017550	188 A 2008	Contract	ALD A	canno canno constanta tare blent
	P. (4)					(c) Ch	emical n	nanufacti	ure*					
240 TOP 1 24	1882	OR PERS	5 27.2 127.5052	407.98 (BERT	2.00		1387	1-01-0	100	87 BEE	20,105	C. Sell		CHARACTER CHARAC
General workers engaged in production		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Day workers Continuous 3-shift workers Non-continuous 3-shift	16,832 12,204 2,065	318 1 412 5 409 2	296 7 395 5 376 5	48·1 47·8 51·9	7·7 6·9	79·3 103·4 94·6	74·0 99·3 87·0	7,125 12,933 2,438	350 8 391 4 420 7	333 7 386 4 394 11	47·4 44·6 50·9	6·3 3·0 9·4	88·9 105·4 99·1	84·5 103·9 93·1
vorkers Others including night workers	2,419	382 0 372 10	353 3	55.4	13.7	82.7	76·5 81·1	816	367 4	352 4	45.7	5.2	96.5	92.5
Craftsmen Fitters Other engineering crafts-	4,563	405 1	376 7	48.0	7.9	101 - 2	94.1	3,080	435 8	420 9	45.4	4.6	115-1	111.2
men Electricians Building craftsmen	2,471 1,319 1,260	411 10 410 0 377 7	387 8 385 0 357 6	47·0 47·9 47·2	7·0 7·2 6·1	105·1 102·6 96·1	99·0 96·5 90·9	1,949 889 734	436 5 432 11 400 7	416 4 419 9 384 1	45·4 45·2 46·0	4·4 3·9 4·5	115·4 114·9 104·5	110·0 111·4 100·2
TANK THE EXC.	10 to	PioFIN	E RES	809/ 810/01	2-87 2-87 2-88	1000	1.3	5-36-5	1 100	4 to: 1 dis	847	engine i	erdoel, boy are solidi	er (6). Er Oktobeler
	0.92 2.93					(d) Iron	and ste	el manuj	facture*1	8- 914 11 880				
福州和州	10-14 0-14 0-15	10 200 200 200 200 200 200	10A		8-19 1-50; 7-19	1 101	\$ - E - E - E - E - E - E - E - E - E -	1-14	8 1125 8 475 1 475 1 198	1 186 7 186 1 207	9894C	(belike)	200	
Process workers excluding labourers	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	s. d.	s. d.	100.51	1782 3-18	d.	d.	2.000 2.000 3.000	s. d.	s. d.	900.00	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF T	d.	d.
Blast furnaces and sintering plants (inc. crushing and screening ore at furnaces) Steel melting furnaces and	807	353 10	342 2	43.2	2.7	98.4	95·1	6,608	377 6	373 2	42.3	1.3	107.0	105 · 8
ancillary processes (exc. melting for mfr. of steel castings)	748	402 5	383 3	45 · 1	4.3	107.2	102 · 1	15,671	407 5	399 6	43.2	2.3	113.2	111-1
Rolling mills and ancillary processes (exc. wrought iron, sheet and tinplate	The Lead of	or a line of	an and	Gillari -	BAR S	MARK CO		Department .			7 Ny 70 Y		an kanal	
rolling but inc bright			The state of the s			The second second second					N. SCHOOL SECTION OF THE PARTY		AND CASE STATE OF	
rolling but inc. bright steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills,	3,620	382 8	352 6	47.2	5.7	97.3	89.6	31,691	416 2	398 11	45.9	4.7	108.8	104.3
steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.)	1,353	382 8	352 6	47·2 50·7		97.3	89·6 79·2	31,691 9,068	416 2	398 11	45.9	4.7	120.9	104.3
steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating,		3 2	b		- 2				23 . 18	13 13V		nadi 19	ro-belli	116.3
steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finishing processes) Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges) Steel foundries and		3 2	b		- 2		79·2 — 95·2	9,068	456 9	439 4	45.3	4.0	120.9	116·3 128·2
steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finishing processes) Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges) Steel foundries and ancillary processes (inc. steel melting for mfr. of steel castings)	1,353	358 6	334 6	50.7	8:5	84.9	79·2	9,068 2,145	456 9 469 1	439 4	45·3 43·6	4.0	120.9	104·3 116·3 128·2 90·6 96·2
steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finishing processes) Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges) Steel foundries and ancillary processes (inc. steel melting for mfr. of steel castings) Steel tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture Maintenance workers excluding labourers	1,353 — 443 1,315 2,949	358 6 — 398 1 364 7 347 4	334 6 385 7 334 4 327 6	50·7 48·6 50·3 47·7	8·5 — 7·6 10·6 6·3	84·9 — 98·2 87·0 87·3	79·2 — 95·2 79·8 82·3	9,068 2,145 3,523 7,851 12,793	456 9 469 1 396 8 396 10 379 4	439 4 466 0 370 2 377 0 358 6	45·3 43·6 49·0 47·0 48·2	4·0 1·2 9·1 6·6 7·7	120·9 129·0 97·1 101·2 94·4	116·3 128·2 90·6 96·2 89·2
steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finishing processes) Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges) Steel foundries and ancillary processes (inc. steel melting for mfr. of steel castings) Steel tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture Maintenance workers excluding labourers Fitters and turners Other mechanical craftsmen	1,353 443 1,315 2,949 3,197 1,064	358 6 398 1 364 7 347 4 411 5 412 6	334 6 	50·7 	8·5 7·6 10·6 6·3 7·9 6·4	84·9 — 98·2 87·0 87·3 101·6 105·3	79·2 — 95·2 79·8 82·3 92·5 98·7	9,068 2,145 3,523 7,851 12,793 7,118 3,087	456 9 469 1 396 8 396 10 379 4 445 9 440 5	439 4 466 0 370 2 377 0 358 6 417 10	45·3 43·6 49·0 47·0 48·2 46·6 45·6	4·0 1·2 9·1 6·6 7·7 6·3 5·0	120·9 129·0 97·1 101·2 94·4 114·7 116·0	116·3 128·2 90·6 96·2 89·2 107·6 110·1
steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finishing processes) Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges) Steel foundries and ancillary processes (inc. steel melting for mfr. of steel castings) Steel tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture Maintenance workers excluding labourers Fitters and turners Other mechanical craftsmen Electricians Bricklayers Other skilled maintenance	1,353 	358 6 398 1 364 7 347 4 411 5 412 6 427 0 473 10	334 6 	50·7 48·6 50·3 47·7 48·6 47·0 49·5 50·4	8·5 7·6 10·6 6·3 7·9 6·4 8·8 9·6	84·9 	79·2 	9,068 2,145 3,523 7,851 12,793 7,118 3,087 3,329 2,673	456 9 469 1 396 8 396 10 379 4 445 9 440 5 442 7 487 1	439 4 466 0 370 2 377 0 358 6 417 10 418 2 419 3 470 8	45·3 43·6 49·0 47·0 48·2 46·6 45·6 45·7 43·2	4·0 1·2 9·1 6·6 7·7 6·3 5·0 5·2 3·2	120·9 129·0 97·1 101·2 94·4 114·7 116·0 116·3 135·4	116·3 128·2 90·6 96·2 89·2 107·6 110·1 110·2 130·8
steel bars) Steel mills (inc. hot continuous wide strip mills, annealing, pickling, galvanising, corrugating, re-shearing, etc.) Tinplate manufacture (rolling mills and finishing processes) Forges and ancillary processes (exc. drop forges) Steel foundries and ancillary processes (inc. steel melting for mfr. of steel castings) Steel tubes, pipes and fittings manufacture Maintenance workers excluding labourers Fitters and turners Other mechanical craftsmen Electricians Bricklayers	1,353 443 1,315 2,949 3,197 1,064 1,531	358 6 398 1 364 7 347 4 411 5 412 6 427 0	334 6 	50·7 	8·5 7·6 10·6 6·3 7·9 6·4 8·8	84·9 98·2 87·0 87·3 101·6 105·3 103·4	79·2 	9,068 2,145 3,523 7,851 12,793 7,118 3,087 3,329	456 9 469 1 396 8 396 10 379 4 445 9 440 5 442 7	439 4 466 0 370 2 377 0 358 6 417 10 418 2 419 3	45·3 43·6 49·0 47·0 48·2 46·6 45·6 45·7	4·0 1·2 9·1 6·6 7·7 6·3 5·0 5·2	120·9 129·0 97·1 101·2 94·4 114·7 116·0 116·3	116·3 128·2 90·6 96·2 89·2 107·6 110·1 110·2

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370·1; Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276; Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.
† Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

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

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRY GROUPS

embour		Tir	neworkers	(includin	g lieu wor	kers)	iron pot	atholacia	endrows!	Paymen	it-by-resul	t workers		
Vernel System	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average	Average	ear	e hourly	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average	Average		e hourly
Classes of workers	and over) covered by the survey	overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including overtime		including overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	overtime		overtime	excluding overtime premium
Transferiore 1 200 2		1 578						ALLENGE AND		100				
Case de Paris de 17 (17 (17 (17 (17 (17 (17 (17 (17 (17						(a) M	Techanica	al engine	eering*				100	
Fitters (skilled—other than	2 (22)	s. d.	s. d.	Allene Par	110	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	44.7		d.	d.
Toolroom and Maintenance)	21,893	366 0	343 9	47.8	6.7	91.8	86.2	24,422	397 6	379 7	46.6	5.7	102.4	97.8
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	17,961	368 5	347 1	47.0	6.2	94 · 1	88.6	33,965	401 1	383 10	46.1	5.4	104.3	99.8
rate	5,271 11,975	315 5 422 8	296 4 398 1	46·8 47·3	6.0	81·0 107·3	76·1 101·1	26,693 3,188	361 8 411 7	346 7 395 1	46·4 46·5	5·2 5·3	93·6 106·3	89.7
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	6,410	403 2	371 1	49.6	8.5	97.5	89.8	1,724	404 9 426 3	376 5 393 6	49.3	8.1	98.6	91.7
tricians	3,681	430 2 385 8	392 3 355 2	51.1	9·8 8·2	94.0	92·2 86·5	1,250	397 10	370 1	48.5	7.5	98.5	91.6
Patternmakers	1,641 3,005	375 10 392 5	360 1 368 4	46·2 48·5	4·7 7·3	97·7 97·1	93·6 91·1	1,323 3,877	380 10 415 11	368 2 395 4	45.6	4.2	100 · 3	97·0 99·5
skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	1,083 3,199 35,368	338 3 369 8 385 0	327 10 340 6 358 8.	44·4 48·7 48·4	3·9 7·9 7·5	91·3 91·0 95·5	88·5 83·9 89·0	3,136 6,455 21,828	391 4 412 7 411 1	382 1 394 5 391 8	43·9 46·3 47·2	3·4 5·3 6·1	106·9 107·0 104·6	104·3 102·3 99·7
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	63,805 29,172	325 10 280 9	301 0 259 1	49·2 49·1	8·5 8·1	79·4 68·6	73·4 63·3	59,564 9,183	358 2 292 11	339 5 273 10	47·4 48·1	6·6 7·4	90·7 73·1	85·9 68·3
nb samulabest 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 53 1 501	20 100	2 002 K	2545	1.0 00 -	7-05			100 20	200				
2 to 1 1 26 1 20	8-92	11 805	\$ 160 1 150	12,933	(-100) (-12)	(b) El	ectrical	engineer	ring*†	E 500	1200,5	distribution i	irda-E ano enoveire	Continue Post-con
Fitters (skilled—other than	9 80	s. d.	s. d.	SAE	5 12	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		+0.00	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	6,241	375 10	355 0	47.4	6.5	95.2	89.9	9,545	397 1	383 5	45.3	4.4	105.2	101 · 6
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	4 3 3 3	A SEE	19 556	100	8.00	1.02		5-55	No tel	\$ W.	S1833			
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	3,029	378 4 307 4	359 4 291 1	46.4	5.4	97.9	92·9 75·2	9,082	406 0 353 5	391 6 341 9	45.6	4.7	107·0 94·6	91.5
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	6,868 3,775	414 1	398 7 381 2	45.0	4·2 8·8	110.4	106·2 94·0	1,938	428 9 438 7	414 10	45.5	8.4	113.1	109.4
Skilled maintenance electricians Other skilled maintenance	3,518	386 11	353 2	48.4	7.6	96.0	87.6	464	429 6	399 4	49.5	8.4	104.0	96.7
classes Patternmakers	2,589 149	393 10 381 9	363 8 374 6	48·1 44·0	7.7	98·3 104·1	90·8 102·1	340 542	404 2 406 2 378 3	376 6 396 4 365 2	48·4 44·0 44·9	7·9 3·2 4·1	100·1 110·9 101·2	93·3 108·2 97·7
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	1,277	378 1	359 4	47.0	5.8	96.5	91.7	1,214 523 283	411 5 419 10	401 10 404 10	44·6 43·8	3.6	110.7	108-1
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	216 22,290	376 4 375 7	352 6 355 8	47.5	6.3	96.7	91.6	12,905	389 9	375 8	44.8	4.4	104.4	100.6
grades Labourers	40,923 12,990	318 3 277 4	298 2 258 4	47·6 47·6	6·9 7·3	80.2	75·1 65·1	44,068 2,755	354 8 311 1	339 5 293 3	45.7	5.2 7.2	78.8	74.3
(100 DES) F.S.						1101	EF	Tree	£ 888	2 504				
E-301 8 201 744	***	17 605		TERLES	0.10	(c) Moto	r vehicle	e manufo	icturing'		and the same of	atelogial	ino social esi deni-es (seco	ordering and a second
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	5,011	462 9	438 9	47.3	6.7	117-3	111-2	10,346	470 4	462 0	44.0	3.4	128 · 3	126.0
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	3 65	A 101	7 98	381.5				Total Control	1 70.00			-BEAL O	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	3,472	440 5	418 4	46.0	5.3	114.9	109 · 1	10,566	447 4	436 2 435 0	45·0 43·1	3.0	119.3	116·3 121·1
rate	7,698	321 7 490 10	306 5 473 1	46.0	4.9	83·9 130·2	79.9	16,521 1,457	443 1 425 1	416 4	43 · 4	2.2	117-5	115-1
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	3,465 2,434	502 3 493 9	461 7 451 0	49 · 1	9.4	122.8	112.9	455	465 0 476 10	433 6	49 · 8	7-9	112.0	104.4
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,105 902	503 6 476 2	460 9 451 7	49·2 45·3	9·8 5·1	122·9 126·2	112.5	408 151	431 7 428 6	408 1 411 9	47·9 45·4	7.1	108·2 113·2	102·3 108·8
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	976	452 6	424 9	45.3	6·1 7·1	119.9	112.5	4,308	513 9	504 8 398 11	42.9	2.6	143·8 106·3	141.3
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	19,166	458 11	433 * 1	46.5	6.4	118.5	111.9	262 19,118	382 3 470 6	373 2 461 4	43.7	3.5	104·9 130·0	102·5 127·5
grades	83,158 12,776	433 6 335 9	402 0 314 0	47·4 47·8	7.8	109·8 84·3	101.8 78.8	60,721 3,661	454 10 333 1	445 8 317 3	43·1 47·7	3.4 6.6	126·6 83·8	124·0 79·8

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:— Mechanical engineering: 331-349.

Table 4.—Summary for Particular Industry Groups—continued

echow	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Tim	eworkers	(including	lieu work	cers)	lean unit	nibistority	Exp. Conve	Payment	-by-result	workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly nings
	and over) covered by the survey	overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked including overtime	overtime	overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the	overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked including overtime	overtime	including overtime premium	overtim
			N19767/3	draws h	(d)	Aircraft	manufac	cturing a	nd rep a i	ring*†				
Pittom (akillad ather than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	6,764	401 8	385 1	45.4	5.0	106-1	101 · 8	15,996	422 9	406 10	45.8	5.1	110.9	106.7
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	1 88 7	- 44	100000	514.2		2 de 1	2.8	0.15	i bel	1 100	1000	-nstelella	Bulk and	The state of
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,027	433 3	413 7	45.8	5.0	113.5	108 · 3	8,692	423 2	407 10	44.5	4.4	114-1	109.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	699 2,650	341 10 440 10	328 0 425 11	44·7 45·1	4.3	91·7 117·3	88·0 113·3	3,698 1,305	355 5 432 2	341 10 419 5	44·4 45·5	4.4	96·0 113·9	92·3 110·5
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	1,223	426 5	399 9	48.0	7.0	106.6	99.9	378	446 5	417 6	49.0	7.8	109.3	102.2
Skilled maintenance electricians	737	460 9	426 0	49.7	9.2	111-3	102.9	215	436 0	407 11	48 · 3	7-7	108 · 3	101 · 3
Other skilled maintenance classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,071 240 480	425 10 417 8 434 4	399 9 405 4 416 3	47·9 44·6 45·4	7·5 3·8 4·7	106·6 112·4 114·7	100·1 109·1 110·0	387 270 2,230	430 11 438 9 446 5	406 9 421 0 435 2	47·3 47·7 44·8	6·3 6·3 3·9	109·3 110·3 119·6	103·1 105·8 116·6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	-	-	-	-		114	-		-	-	_	-	-	-
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	11,132 12,450	428 0 341 0	407 9 320 7	45·9 48·1	5·8 7·5	111·9 85·0	106.6	7,018 11,359	436 8 358 9	416 9 341 2	46·6 47·6	5.7	112.4	107·3 86·1
grades Labourers	5,772	297 0	276 1	48.8	8.0	73.0	67.9	809	303 1	279 10	49.0	8.3	74.2	68.5
APPENDICATE AND LABOUR.		1 285	105	0457	1 10	7 15	PIT I		5 375	3 162	TEAL PARTY			TOTAL STREET
	31/100]					(e)	Marine	engineer	ing*†					
Fitters (skilled other than		s. d.	s. d.	and Sea	Ensures	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	1,331	350 6	322 10	47.6	7.7	88.3	81 · 3	4,002	366 4	345 4	47.1	5.8	93.4	88.1
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	561	360 4	330 10	48.8	7.9	88.6	81 · 4	2,928	389 11	366 7	46.5	5-5	100.6	94.6
rate	150	413 9	388 3	47.2	6.3	105.3	98.8	1,229 287	352 8 414 8	327 7 388 9	47·1 47·5	5.9	89·9 104·9	83·5 98·3
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	223	387 3	355 2	49 · 1	7.8	94.7	86.8	144	428 1	390 0	52.2	10.8	98.4	89.7
tricians	135	406 1	361 6	51 · 1	10.7	95.4	84.9	131	389 11	362 11	48 · 4	7.9	96.7	90.0
classes	Ξ			=		る田	三	345 364	336 3 346 4	330 3 331 11	43·2 44·5	2·0 4·0	93·4 93·5	91·7 89·6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	535	321 4	298 4	49.4	9.8	78.1	72.5	355	370 2	354 4	45.7	4.8	97.2	93.0
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	2,281	419 11	386 5	49 · 1	7.9	102.6	72.5	1,485 2,516	388 6 372 3	368 2 353 0	45.4	5.6	102.6	97·2 91·7
grades Labourers	3,993 2,544	304 4 268 7	276 8 244 7	48 · 4 48 · 7	7·9 8·0	75.4	68.6	2,892 1,810	306 8 283 8	282 1 257 3	48.4	8.8	76.1 68.9	70·0 62·5

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:— Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383. Marine engineering: 370.2.

For Table 5—Regional Analysis—see next page

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK **1st April 1964**

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case. Price 21s. By post 21s. 11d.

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

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

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

	Devo-so-s	Tim	eworkers	(including	lieu work	ers)	Terrest (acrossi)	and history and	Payment	-by-result	workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly	Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average	hourly	Numbers of men (21 years	Average		Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average	e hourly ings
	and over) covered by the survey	overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked	overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	by the	including overtime premium	overtime	worked including	overtime worked	including overtime premium	overtin
		**spiri	rorgan ben	a galanta	o Junean			l South	Eastern	•				
			A				1		1 1				G- bolto	10000
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-	30.20	s. d.	s. d.	BER.EL	seen	d.	d.	2-80	s. d.	s. d.	1-11/M	THE REAL PROPERTY.	d.	d.
ance)	9,881	379 1	356 1	47.0	6.5	96.8	90.9	8,412	425 7	410 7	45.7	4.8	111.7	107.8
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above		205 5	265			100.0	05.0	(992	417 2	402 4	15.0	4.9	109.4	105 - 5
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	6,131	385 5 312 2	365 2 296 4	46.1	5.5	100·2 82·7	95·0 78·5	6,883 5,348	359 7 449 3	402 4 347 10	45.8	4-1	96.3	93.1
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled).	6,377	312 2 431 2 422 10	414 2	45.0	8.2	114.9	110·3 95·8	749 508	449 3	436 2 424 5	45.6	6.9	118.2	114.7
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	3,618	460 7	390 8 417 7	50.2	10.1	110.2	99.9	339	444 11	417 3	48.0	7.6	111-2	104 · 3
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,156 527	441 0 482 7	399 6	49·1 48·2	9.3	107·8 120·1	97·6 110·1	344	429 9	406 3	48.0	7.0	107-4	101 - 5
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—	2,720	404 8	442 3 378 0	48.0	7.1	101 · 1	94.4	3,196	469 0	456 5	45.2	4.2	124-4	121.0
skilled)	215 548 21,653	403 0 394 6 391 7	385 4 358 11 365 11	46·2 45·6 47·1	5·2 6·3 6·4	104·7 103·8 99·8	100·1 94·5 93·3	202 531 8,745	434 10 437 5 425 4	422 1 423 11 411 7	45·7 44·3 44·9	4·5 4·2 4·4	114·2 118·5 113·6	110·8 114·9 109·9
All other adult semi-skilled grades	50,228 11,627	394 6 301 8	363 9 279 2	47·5 48·5	8.1	99·6 74·6	91·8 69·1	19,005 1,446	361 9 301 6	347 3 285 7	45·7 45·7	5·3 5·9	95·1 79·2	91·3 75·0
						(b) E	Eastern a	and Sou	thern†					
COLUMN TOWNS TO SERVICE	1/04	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 330	200,4	5-36-7	1.90 /		0.72	0 332.4	8 96 1	1804		1	Contra
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		pands a	d.	d.
Toolroom and Maintenance) Furners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	6,723	403 5	382 5	47.2	6.4	102.5	97.1	7,429	398 11	380 8	47.0	5.8	101.8	97.2
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,840	407 5	384 10	47.4	6.2	103 · 1	97.4	5,360	413 2	393 5	47.2	5.9	105 · 1	100 · 1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,234 3,706	297 1 440 5	285 1 417 8	44.9	4.4	79·4 113·0	76·2 107·1	4,454 334	368 4 393 7	353 3 380 4	46·7 45·9	5.6	94.6	90.8
Foolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	2,262	461 2	423 9	49.8	9.4	111.0	102.0	306	441 8	413 8	49.3	8.1	107.5	100.6
Skilled maintenance electricians Other skilled maintenance	1,400	462 1	423 11	49.5	8.9	112-1	102.8	200	458 5	432 5	49.0	7.7	112.3	105-9
classes	1,709 476	470 7 424 0	435 0 410 2 372 3	49.3	8.9	114.6	105.9	198 157	411 11 355 2 452 4	391 5 345 3 438 3	47·6 44·4 45·4	7·0 4·3 4·7	103·9 96·1 119·5	98·7 93·4 115·8
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	1,013	397 3	372 3	47.8	7.1	99.7	93.4	1,368	444 10	432 9	46.0	5.0	116.0	112-8
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	359 15,778	290 8 415 8	274 4 389 5	42·6 48·0	5.4	81.8	77·2 97·4	6,083	357 1 407 11	345 11 391 7	40.4	3.8	106.1	102 · 7
All other adult semi-skilled grades	40,263 8,897	410 0 325 3	377 0 300 11	48·8 48·3	8·4 7·9	100·9 80·8	92·8 74·8	29,516 1,626	451 11 321 7	440 4 303 5	44·7 48·4	4.6	121 · 3 79 · 7	118 - 2
ung sementen di den de	Assessing	35	in a s	94	0.000	77188	c) South	Waster	•					
						(c) South	rrester	"					
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	3,667	370 6	352 11	44.8	4.5	99.3	94.6	3,337	405 5	387 4	46.1	5.5	105.5	100 - 8
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,128	391 1	362 4	46.0	5.5	102.0	94.5	3,509	408 10	387 0	45.8	5.8	107.0	101 - 3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	651	309 2	288 9	46.7	6.1	79.4	74.1	3,294 182	342 9 425 9	325 4 412 8	46.8	5.1	87·8 113·5	83.4
Foolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	2,391	420 7	405 9	45.2	4·3 7·6	111.7	107·8 99·4	182	-	-	-	3 0	113	_
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	532	457 2	418 11	50.0	9.1	109.8	100.6	002 00	100 to 10	TON DO	1000 H	S. SOLIE	-brelet	-
Other skilled maintenance classes	422 222	408 7 411 10	383 3 397 5	48·5 45·4	7·1 4·3	101·1 108·8	94·8 105·0	=			-		102.5	-
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—	338	434 2	409 10	47.0	6.2	110.9	104.6	255	397 6	382 3	46.6	5.3	102.5	98.:
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	6,328	392 4	365 8	47.4	7.0	99.2	92.5	2,171	353 4 414 11	332 0 394 9	45·6 47·5	4·8 6·1	93·0 104·9	87.4
All other adult semi-skilled	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	9-32-30	8 - 3007/ 10 GO	THE PARTY NAMED IN	1 CHI 19 CHANGE 15	1000 - 200 F	VIII CHANGE	8,041	10 /30 BOARS	THE PARTY OF BUILDING	43.1	4.2	105.8	102 - 1

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

Assessed Assessed	Alter No. (c)	Tin	neworkers	(including	g lieu worl	kers)	MOW DAIL	offastjaris	o residence	Payment	t-by-result	workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey	including overtime	e weekly nings excluding overtime premium	overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	by the	including overtime	e weekly nings excluding overtime premium	overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	including overtime	excluding overtime premium
PRODUCTION OF THE PRODUCTION O	2 102 6 2 25 6 2 25 6 2 25			insulate insulate	(S) (N)		(d) M	idlands	is selected	277.00		s era gir	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	
	1 119	s. d.	s. d.	E.S. 189	100	d.	d.	5-12	s. d.	s. d.	958 I	nant tot -pemiak	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	9,106	402 5	385 3	46.3	5.7	104.4	99.9	16,628	452 4	441 1	44.5	3.8	121.9	118.8
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	6,593	410 1	391 9	47-0	5.8	104.6	100.0	22,856	446 1	433 6	44.7	4.1	119.6	116.3
rate	1,678 13,059	334 11 457 2	314 11 438 4	47·8 46·0	6.2	84·1 119·2	79·1 114·2	23,812 2,875	426 9 436 8	417 4 423 3	43·9 45·2	3·5 4·0	116·8 115·9	114·2 112·4
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	4,994	442 4	406 11	49.8	9.2	106.5	98.0	1,013	415 3	390 6	47.6	6.9	104.8	98.5
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes	3,369	446 11 424 6	410 10 392 7	49.0	9.3	109.3	100·5 95·1	539 653	461 5	427 2 389 11	50 · 1	9.0	110.6	97.8
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—	789 959	410 3 405 4	399 7 383 9	44·2 47·0	3.2	111.4	108.5	387 3,993	413 5 487 1	400 11 478 2	45.0	3.8	110.3	107·0 132·5
skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	319 929 30,505	352 11 358 6 417 4	342 11 335 9 398 11	43·8 49·2 46·5	3·6 8·1 5·7	96·7 87·4 107·6	94·0 81·9 ·102·9	1,106 1,247 28,072	414 1 407 10 454 6	406 10 388 4 443 8	43·2 47·1 43·9	2·5 6·2 3·6	115·1 104·0 124·1	113·1 99·0 121·2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	51,340 21,738	350 4 294 2	329 0 273 11	48·4 49·0	7·7 8·2	86·9 72·1	81·6 67·1	68,228 5,867	412 11 332 9	400 7 315 10	44·8 47·5	4·5 7·2	110·6 84·1	107·3 79·8
Fitters (skilled—other than	104	s. d.	s. d.	595.4	340	e) York	shire and	Lincol	s. d.	s. d.	020.5	ner tnan Mainten-	d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	2,898	345 6	323 3	48.2	7.4	86.1	80.6	5,247	380 5	s. d.	46.3	5.4	98.5	94.4
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	-E-31	2 275	. 100	387.2. T		4-29	5.4	4613	6 255	356 3	2,667	prods 3	te for	0. (n)
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,478	358 4	337 3	47.2	7.1	91.1	85.7	9,159	391 7	373 9	46.6	6.1	100.8	96.2
rate	1,068 2,054	317 0 384 7	296 9 356 5	47·1 48·2	6.9	80·8 95·7	75·6 88·7	8,588 1,048	349 11 396 6	336 6 382 5	46·2 46·1	5·1 5·0	90·8 103·1	87·4 99·5
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,373	395 2	358 9	50.6	9.7	93.8	85-1	594	399 0	368 9	50.5	9.4	94.9	87.7
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes	798	424 4 357 6	383 0 327 6	51.7	8.2	98·4 87·6	88.8	402	399 3 372 4	370 10 346 11	48.9	7.6	98.0	91.0
Patternmakers	397 696	350 3 353 7	339 1 324 10	45·2 48·8	4·4 9·1	93·0 87·0	90·0 80·0	452 1,314	361 7 390 5	353 2 371 2	44·8 48·8	3.2	96·8 96·1	94·5 91·3
skilled)	260 773	316 8 353 8 363 4	303 4 329 3	45·5 48·2	5·3 8·2 7·7	83·6 88·1	80·1 82·0	730 1,106	370 11 397 7	363 2 382 0 365 9	43·7 46·0	3.1	101.9	99.8
All other adult semi-skilled grades grades Labourers	6,944 11,423 7,453	363 4 312 2 269 7	335 11 287 9 248 9	48·2 49·2 48·9	8·6 8·0	90·4 76·2 66·2	83·6 70·2 61·1	6,672 19,050 2,875	381 8 356 7 282 1	365 9 339 5 265 6	46·5 47·4 47·7	5·8 6·5 7·3	98·6 90·4 71·0	94·5 86·0 66·8
September 1				Tesla N	(3)		A DOSESSED IN THE PARTY OF THE	100	103 E		100.0			
						(.	f) North	i Wester	rn					
Fitters (skilled—other than	1 12 1	s. d.	s. d.	mi l	1000	d.	d.	0 13 3	s. d.	s. d.	146 9	Transfer A	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	5,388	381 8	357 6	48.8	7.7	93.9	87.9	15,181	384 11	369 7	46.2	5.4	99.9	95.9
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,733	361 6	340 5	46.5	5.8	93.3	87.9	11,462	379 7	363 0	46.5	5.6	97.9	93.6
(b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	765 2,849	295 7 401 9	282 8 379 2	44·9 47·5	4·1 5·9	79·1 101·5	75·6 95·8	9,454 2,749	342 6 402 7	327 3 389 10	46·0 45·2	5.1	89·4 106·9	85·4 103·5
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,957	398 9	363 4	49.0	8.7	97.6	89.0	733	417 3	383 11	50.0	8.5	100.2	92.2
tricians Other skilled maintenance	1,136 1,736	423 7 394 5	386 0	49 · 2	9.1	103·2 99·2	94.1	594	420 9 393 10	387 5 369 8	49.2	8.4	102.6	94.5
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	389 747	375 9 390 2	363 2 358 4 372 2	46·4 48·3	4.9	97·2 97·0	92·7 92·5	542 839 1,964	393 10 390 1 400 6	369 8 378 5 384 4	48·2 44·9 45·9	3·8 4·7	104·2 104·6	101·1 100·4
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	274 663	347 4 377 7	337 11 352 1	44·2 49·4	3·2 6·1	94·3 91·6	91·8 85·5	1,102 1,658	385 6 379 5	376 7 362 5 368 7	44·0 45·8	3·2 5·1	105.3	102·8 94·9
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	9,079	374 4 334 6	351 10 312 11	47.5	6.6	94.5	88.8	10,413	387 1 336 8	368 7 319 6	46.7	5.9	99.5	94.8
Labourers	11,678	269 9	250 1	48.6	7.7	66.6	61.8	4,135	282 3	266 5	48.0	6.8	70.6	66.6

^{*}Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370·2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

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

		Tin	neworkers	(including	lieu work	cers)				Payment	t-by-result	workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		ge hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly nings
	and over) covered by the survey	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked including	overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the	overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked including overtime	overtime worked	including	overtim
numera (andrassa)	0000000	president	GENERAL SE	(0 TES	nuicasag	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		SATERATES !	The country of	CHORTON LA	day just			
							(g) No	orthern†						
		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
ritters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	1,579	403 6	366 3	51.3	10.5	94.4	85.6	3,667	409 0	389 0	46.4	5.6	105.7	100 - 5
Curners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	8.44.5	1 184	N 225	853,31	5-85	0-101	7-8	2 90	316 3	£ 592	901,6	Tollian	has m	Canal S
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	682	376 4	349 3	47.8	6.3	94.4	87.6	3,313	383 9	362 6	46.5	5.6	98.9	93.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate	233 362	320 1 412 7	295 8 384 10	48·6 47·8	7·5 7·3	79·1 103·7	73·1 96·7	2,928 735	349 0 444 0	333 2 418 3	45·3 47·8	4·5 6·8	92·4 111·6	88·2 105·1
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	468	391 0	353 10	49.0	9.0	95.7	86.6	405	430 4	393 4	51.7	10.5	100.0	91.4
tricians Other skilled maintenance	234	441 9 390 5	392 1	50.9	11.3	104-1	92.4	335	427 7	394 6	50.5	9.4	101·7 95·8	93.8
classes	138		353 7	50.8	10.5	92.3	83.6	259 284 444	392 11 392 8 410 11	364 7 383 10 383 0	44.4 47.2	3.1	106·1 104·5	103.7
Moulders (loose pattern— skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	114 204	319 8 358 6	299 6 328 10	47·6 47·7	5·7 7·7	80·6 90·3	75·6 82·8	460 2,370	402 8 428 10	387 7 407 9	45·7 47·1	5·1 5·8	105·8 109·3	101.8
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	2,894	397 7 317 11	368 9 289 10	48.6	8.3	98·2 76·8	91.1	4,761 8,691	401 6 349 8	380 1 326 7	46.8	5.8	102·9 86·8	97.4
Labourers	4,995 3,555	289 1	261 6	50.5	9.7	68.7	62.1	2,837	298 10	272 7	49.2	8.5	72.9	66.5
	C.V.													
							(h) Sc	otland						
Distance (abilled sales about		s. d.	s. d.	NAME OF THE PARTY		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	2,950	361 7	330 11	49.3	8.6	88.0	80.6	4,392	397 8	373 4	46.7	6.4	102 · 1	95.9
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	2.94	2 195	3 088	3,247	0 01	1100	100	2.86	0 125	0 212	2002	-namintal	bus on	(mont
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate(b) rated below fitters'	2,667	356 2	335 9	46.3	5.4	92.3	87 · 1	5,786	397 8	379 2	45.3	4.8	105 · 3	100 · 4
rate	577 2,833	309 2 416 3	292 2 389 8	46·2 47·4	5·3 6·2	80·3 105·4	75·9 98·7	1,761 476	374 4 389 6	354 4 372 5	46·6 45·9	5·8 5·2	96·4 101·8	91·3 97·3
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,754	415 0	376 1	49.6	8.9	100-5	91.0	216	435 10	404 2	50 · 1	8.6	104 · 4	96.8
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes	1,961	348 9 405 7	316 0 372 1	48.3	8.8	86·6 98·0	78·5 89·9	178	448 9	413 6	51.5	10.2	104.6	96.4
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	410 589	346 4 386 9	330 7 365 8	45·4 45·6	3·7 4·8	91·5 101·7	87·4 96·2	351 902	382 9 402 9	365 9 377 7	46·6 46·3	5·2 6·2	98·5 104·5	94.1
Moulders (loose pattern— skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	106 1,028	303 2 348 9	290 11 315 9	45·1 50·4	4·2 10·2	80·7 83·0	77·4 75·1	433 1,777	373 4 405 9	359 1 387 10	45·1 45·2	4·1 4·7	99·3 107·6	95.5
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	6,097	394 6 334 8	362 5 315 0	48.4	8·0 5·8	97·9 86·0	89.9	5,306	405 8 359 7	385 6 339 7	46.3	5.5	105.2	87.2
Labourers	6,559	291 0	266 2	48.9	7.8	71.4	65.3	2,025	294 1	269 8	49.2	8.5	71.7	65.7
							(i) V	Vales†						
		s. d.	s. d.	N 1985 A	O Nort	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-	949			44.0	2.0			1111			15.7	5.0		
ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	949	311 10	298 3	44.9	3.8	83.3	79.7	1,144	395 5	376 7	45.7	5.3	103.8	98.9
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	275	390 8	348 2	47.8	6.9	98.0	87.3	1,252	402 7	380 9	45.2	5.3	106.8	101-0
(b) rated below fitters' rate	175 950	336 5 452 2	308 7 416 8	48·5 47·5	7.7	83·2 114·3	76.3	1,031	374 2 469 5	349 7 440 3	46·6 47·7	5.8	96.4	90.1
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	585	452 2	380 2	49.8	8.6	101.3	105·3 91·5	149	409 3	440 3	47.7	6.9	118.0	110.7
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians Other skilled maintenance	317	466 8	412 10	51 · 4	10.1	109 · 0	96.4	0.05	Tar I	6 200	1207	Carlo and	Total and	-
classes	314 — 151	414 11 380 5	373 8 360 10	50·6 — 46·0	$\frac{9\cdot 3}{4\cdot 0}$	98·5 	88·7 94·2	02	0 EE	四	MI		To Res	I
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	131	-	-	-	1	99.3	1 L	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		ARREST A	1887		200	2 (4 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	2,261	414 7	373 1	49.8	8.1	100.0	90.0	488 1,316	339 10 414 3	338 4 390 6	41.2	0·5 6·4	98·9 104·9	98.5
grades	7,201 2,461	361 1 287 11	325 10 257 4	52·2 49·2	11·1 7·7	83·0 70·1	74·9 62·7	8,117 372	374 10 306 5	358 5 282 7	45·6 49·6	4·7 8·4	98·6 74·1	94-3

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TABLE 6.—INDEX OF EARNINGS: ALL ESTABLISHMENTS COVERED

Summary		e weekly ea uding overt premium		Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium				
on (shirk indicates a blue "massing" b rouse to short see?	June 1963	January 1964	June 1964	June 1963	January 1964	June 1964		
(a) Enginee	ering In	dustries	(Januar	y 1963	= 100)	(p=3, 3)(p=3, 3)(
Timeworkers			01134134	teg tel	Reducti			
Skilled	103.3	110.0	113.9	101.0	106.3	108.9		
Semi-skilled	104.3	109 - 2	114.6	101.6	106.1	108 - 8		
Labourers	103.8	110.3	114.8	101.6	107.4	108 - 5		
All timeworkers	103.8	109.8	114-2	101.3	106.5	108 · 8		
Payment-by-result	an has	SERVE LESSE	如此为政		889715.93			
workers Skilled	104-2	110.9*	115.2	101.9	106.1*	108-9		
Skilled	105.6	112.2*	116.6	102.1	107.7*	110.5		
Labourers	104.2	111.8	114.4	102.4	107.6	108 - 4		
All payment-by-	10.2	111						
result workers	104-8	111.5*	115.7	102.0	106-9*	109 - 5		
All skilled workers	103 - 7	110 · 4*	114.5	101 - 5	106.2*	108.9		
All semi-skilled	SMILITE A	0.00000	NUCLEGI	3807 43	ALLES TRUE	0.0		
workers	105.0	110.8*	115.7	101.9	106.8*	109 - 7		
All labourers	103.9	110.6	114.7	101.8	107.2	108 - 4		
All workers covered	104-3	110.6*	114.9	101.6	106.4*	109 · 1		

Timeworkers			F Smith			
Skilled	-	99.9	108 · 4	-	104.8	107 - 2
Semi-skilled	-	100-2	102-4	Manny 4	103-5	103-1
Labourers	-	106.7	106.0	133	105.0	103.9
All timeworkers	_	102.9	107 - 1		105 · 3*	105.9
Payment-by-result workers						
Skilled	_	104.8	107 - 3	_	104.0	105 - 4
Semi-skilled		106.9	109.9		103 · 1	104.2
Labourers	100	106.6	101 · 8		107.0	105 - 6
result workers		105-1	107-1		103.9*	105 - 4
All skilled workers All semi-skilled	_	103.9	107.5	_	103.9*	105.7
workers		105-2	108 - 1		103.5	104 - 2
All labourers		106.3	103 · 1	-	105.9	104 - 4
All workers covered		104.5	107 - 1		104 · 1*	105 - 7

(c) Chemi	cal Ma	nufactui	re (June	1963 =	= 100)	
Timeworkers						
General workers	_	104.5	111.9	_	102-1	107.8
Craftsmen		101.5	109.0		101.2	107.0
All timeworkers	-	103.9	111.2	-	101.7	107.6
Payment-by-result workers			Harris		We the	
General workers		99.1	106.0		101.4	106.2
Craftsmen	-	101.5	109 · 6	- 10	102-2	109.0
result workers	-	99.8	106.9	_	101.7	106.7
All general workers	1	102.3	109 - 5	-	101.8	107-3
All craftsmen	144	101.6	109 - 4	二	101.8	108.0
All workers covered	-	102.4	109 - 5	-	102-2	107-6

(d) Iron and Steel Manufacture (January 1964 = 100)

Timeworkers			104.4			102
Process workers	(Total 10	-	104.4		No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the Concession, Name of Street, or other pa	102
Maintenance	STATE OF THE PARTY		104-1	Market St.		104
workers (skilled)		THE REAL PROPERTY.	104-1		4 10 3 10	104
Maintenance						
workers			102.4	311		101
(semi-skilled)	OSCOR!	CELL STONY	101.4	P. (100)	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100
Service workers	1000	100000	101.4	E 898		101
Labourers	The second			300	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	
All timeworkers	E TO THE	-	104.2	- OOL	-	102
Payment-by-result	ALL HERD		2004218-0			100000
workers			100 7			100
Process workers	-	-	102.7	- TEE		102
Maintenance	A INTERNATIONAL		104 1			100
workers (skilled)	100	-	104.1	2 10 7 1383		103
Maintenance						
workers		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	400 0			100
(semi-skilled)	FEBRUARY CONT	-	103.0			103
Service workers	-	-	103 · 1	-	-	102
Labourers	-	_	102.9	-	-	101
All payment-by-			100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
result workers	-	E -	102.9	100 m	30-30	102
All process workers	100	-	103.0	-	-	102
All maintenance						
workers (skilled)	-	-	103 · 6	_	-	102
All maintenance			100 mg		1007-110-11	10 350
workers						1200
(semi-skilled)	+ 2	_	102.8	-	-	102
All service workers	- 11	-	102.3	_	-	101
All labourers	- 13	100-	103 · 1	200-	0000	101
All workers covered	1	-	103 · 1	-		102

Occupational Earnings in Engineering and Iron and Steel Manufacture: Corrected Figures for

January 1964 Enquiry

During the June 1964 enquiry it was discovered that inaccurate information received in January 1964 had led to the publication of incorrect figures in the article on occupational earnings which appeared in the May 1964 issue of this GAZETTE. Two tables which originally appeared on pages 184 and 185, respectively, of the May GAZETTE are reprinted below with corrected figures in italics, including those relating to shipbuilding already notified on page 244 of the June GAZETTE.

Corrected figures relating to other tables are given at the end of

All Establishments: All Engineering Industries Covered

of lays Oazerra, Conne	June	January	Change Julianuar	
escopacisation dennical manifestation dennical volume dennical	1963	1964	Absolute	%
Average weekly earnings including	overtime p	oremium:	a bus sure	
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled	366 0	389 10	+23 10	+ 6.
Semi-skilled	330 3	345 8	+15 5	+ 4.
Labourers	263 6	280 0	+16 6	+ 6.
All timeworkers	338 3	357 9	+19 6	+ 5.
Payment-by-result workers	377 4	401 8	+24 4	+ 6.
Skilled	350 0	372 0	+22 0	+ 6.
Semi-skilled	277 0	297 3	+20 3	+ 7.
Labourers	360 5	383 5	+23 0	+ 6.
All payment-by-result workers	371 8	395 8	+24 0	+ 6.
All skilled workers	340 11	359 8	+18 9	+ 5.
11 1 1	266 6	283 9	+17 3	+ 6.
All labourers	349 2	370 3	+21 1	+ 6.
All Workers covered	347 2	3.0	COLUMN TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF	1
Average hourly earnings excluding Fimeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	88 · 8 78 · 4 62 · 1 81 · 0	93·4 81·9 65·6 85·2	d. + 4·6 + 3·5 + 3·5 + 4·2	+ 5: + 4: + 5: + 5:
Skilled	98.5	102.6	+ 4.1	+ 4.
Semi-skilled	90.7	95.6	+ 4.9	+ 5.
Labourers	67-5	70.9	+ 3.4	+ 5.
All payment-by-result workers	93.5	98.0	+ 4.5	+ 4.
All skilled workers	93.5	97.8	+ 4.3	+ 4.
All semi-skilled workers	84.9	89.0	+ 4.1	+ 4.
All labourers	63.3	66.7	+ 3.4	+ 5.
All workers covered	87.0	91.1	+ 4.1	+ 4.

Index of Earnings: All Establishments Covered

MAN TO SELECT	Avera	ge weekly ng overtin	earnings ne premium		ge hourly ng overtin	earnings ne premium
Summary	indu (Jar	neering istries nuary = 100)	Ship- building (June 1963=100)	indu (Jar	neering istries nuary = 100)	Ship- building (June 1963=100)
errors tonto	June 1963	January 1964	January 1964	June 1963	January 1964	January 1964
Timeworkers	102.2	110.0	99.9	101.0	106.3	104.8
Skilled	103·3 104·3	110.0	100.2	101.6	106.1	103.5
Semi-skilled	103.8	110.3	106.7	101.6	107 - 4	105.0
Labourers	103-8	109.8	102.9	101.3	106.5	105.3
Payment-by-result workers	103 0	100				No.
Skilled	104.2	110.9	104.8	101.9	106.1	104.0
Semi-skilled	105.6	112.2	106.9	102-1	107.7	103 · 1
Labourers	104.2	111.8	106.6	102 · 4	107.6	107.0
All payment-by-	1010	111 6	105-1	102.0	106.9	103.9
result workers	104.8	111.5	103.1	101.5	106.2	103.9
All skilled workers	103.7	110.4	103.3	101 3	100 2	100
All semi-skilled workers	105.0	110.8	105 - 2	101.9	106.8	103-5
All labourers	103.9	110.6	106.3	101.8	107-2	105-9
All workers covered	104.3	110.6	104-5	101.6	106.4	104.1

January 1964 Enquiry: Corrections to other Tables published in May 1964 Gazette

	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	or he Don't A vices the	Average		Average hourly earnings	
Page No.	Table	Classes of payment-by-result workers	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
186	Table 1 (a): All engineering industries covered	Skilled Semi-skilled	s. d. 401 8 372 0	s. d. 387 3 359 0	d. 106·4 99·1	d. 102·6 95·6
186	Table 1 (b): (i) Mechanical engineering	Skilled Semi-skilled	383 9 342 4	368 3 326 9	100·7 89·0	96·6 84·9
186	Table 1 (e): Iron and steel manufacture	Maintenance workers (skilled)	428 10	404 5	112-4	106.0
186	Table 2(a): All engineering industries covered—Midlands	Skilled	436 10 399 5	425 5 388 10	118·4 108·8	115·3 105·9
188	Table 2(d):		474 9	458 3	129 - 7	125.2
188	Table 3(a): All engineering industries covered	Maintenance workers (skilled)	410 11 374 7	397 3 361 0	109·4 99·2	105·7 95·6
189	Table 3(d): Iron and steel manufacture	Other mechanical craftsmen	436 10	414 0	115.0	108.9
190	Table 4(a): Mechanical engineering	All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	389 8 341 3	373 8 324 9	101·9 87·9	97·7 83·7
193	Table 5(d): All engineering industries covered—Midlands	All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	450 1 396 11	439 7 385 6	123·2 107·5	120·4 104·4

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370·2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES

The monthly analyses of manpower published in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 421 of this issue) give separate figures for "local government service". Those figures relate to local government service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification of the standard Industri fication, and exclude those employees of local authorities (such as teachers, transport staffs, building workers, etc.) who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups. The figures are based primarily on the counts of National Insurance cards exchanged and, as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, it is not possible to obtain information from that source about the total numbers employed

The co-operation of local authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details in respect of the end of June of each year. The authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June 1963 obtained from this source were published on page 394 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for June 1964 are now given in the table below.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the councils of all counties. boroughs (county, metropolitan and municipal), urban districts and rural districts in England and Wales and of counties and burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the police forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the police forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home and Health Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls at 20th June 1964 including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for construction in the table represent broadly workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, the construction of roads, sewers, etc. Persons engaged on ordinary maintenance work are included in the figures for "all other local authority departments". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by local

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a local authority (e.g., teachers and lecturers at evening classes and technical colleges) are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the table and those for other industries. The extent of the next and the table and those for other industries. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 79,000. Since some of the overlap may be between two adjoining local authorities there may, in fact, be some duplication within the table itself, but the extent of this duplication is likely to be small.

Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces at 20th June 1964

		2-2012	Males	F	emales	Total
Department or service		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	males and females
CA + CC + CC B + ST	(30)	63 == 200) (Augustus)	et (June 19	Manufactu	Chemical	o) androvani
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply Construction Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amuser parks; race courses; golf courses; etc. All other local authority departments Police forces (including Metropolitan Police)	nent	137,361 52,196 12,007 97,310 61,545 30,126 7,013 337,296 73,309	49,904 11,915 71 145 55 2,821 1,532 14,129	171,134 80,701 595 765 7,332 75,887 5,042 66,344 2,472	56,296 218,176 191 160 438 63,447 3,652 26,626	414,695 362,988 12,864 98,380 69,370 172,281 17,239 444,395 75,781
Grand total	(0.01)	808,163	80,572	410,272	368,986	1,667,993
Scotland		- 14	Part		46.120	analmyseni Process wh
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply Construction Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amuser parks; race courses; golf courses, etc. All other local authority departments.		14,716 4,300 2,998 17,293 12,300 1,784 1,127 36,435 9,450	1,486 641 98 133 10 143 93 2,234	26,544 9,130 82 202 2,125 8,627 788 8,035 335	1,886 18,829 16 28 28 6,645 393 3,054	44,632 32,900 3,194 17,656 14,463 17,199 2,401 49,758 9,785
Grand total		100,403	4,838	55,868	30,879	191,988
6-601 1-801 8-102 8-103 8-103 C-101	NI W	Marie .	103.6 103.6		ont-by- rkers	tronureda.) trong BA. ow Herens w essocial []
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply Construction Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens): orchestras: entertainments: any services		10,199 2,965 1,425 7,485 2,437 1,952	1,501 463 6 5 2 99	11,837 5,351 44 131 391 4,283	2,170 11,102 8 6 20 3,998	25,707 19,881 1,483 7,627 2,850 10,332
parks; race courses; golf courses, etc	7.00	24,229 4,154	1,323	3,640 110	1,501	30,693 4,264
Grand total		55,188	3,489	25,920	18,967	103,564
Anthalors (published pit le sethelors) embles (proposition) embl	n					No.
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply Construction Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusen parks; race courses; golf courses, etc.	201	162,276 59,461 16,430 122,088 76,282 33,862	52,891 13,019 175 283 67 3,063	209,515 95,182 721 1,098 9,848 88,797 5,963	60,352 248,107 215 194 486 74,090	485,034 415,769 17,541 123,663 86,683 199,812
Police forces (including Metropolitan Police)	BENEFE	397,960 86,913	17,686	78,019 2,917	4,207 31,181	20,367 524,846 89,830
Grand total		963,754	88,899	492,060	418,832	1,963,545

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH IN SCOTLAND

A high level of industrial production, a marked increase in the level of investment both in new buildings and in plant and machinery projected by manufacturing industry, and the achievement of the 1963–64 target of £130 m. in public "infrastructure" investment in Central Scotland in implementation of the Government's programme for that area are some of the points brought out in

Central Scotland in implementation of the Government's programme for that area are some of the points brought out in "Development and Growth in Scotland 1963–64" recently presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland and published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2440) by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage).

The Command Paper, while concentrating largely on the progress made in implementing the Central Scotland programme published last November (see page 481 of the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE), does so against the general picture of industry, employment and capital investment in Scotland as a whole. It is in three parts, the first of which is in all-Scotland terms; the second parts, the first of which is in all-Scotland terms; the second concentrates on Central Scotland and the third deals with

concentrates on Central Scotland and the third deals with developments in the individual growth areas.

In the general review of the Scottish economy figures are given of the growth in industrial production in 1963 and the earlier part of 1964. In the first quarter of 1964 the Index of Production shows that industrial output was 9 per cent. higher overall than in the corresponding periods of 1963 and 1962 and nearly 21 per cent. higher than in the 1958 average. The growth in motor vehicle manufacture contributed to this overall increase but other important groups registering substantial expansion were chemicals, food, drink, tobacco, building materials and the construction industries. The Command Paper points out that this increase in industrial

The Command Paper points out that this increase in industrial output accompanies an improvement in the overall level of employment: the numbers wholly unemployed fell between January and July 1964 by over 27,000, which is 9,000 more than the normal seasonal decrease of 18,000. A rise of at least 11,000 in employment in manufacturing industry alone between mid-1963 and mid-1964

On factory building the approval of new projects between July 1963 and July 1964 was 40 per cent. higher in both floor space and potential employment than that in the previous 12 months. The

potential employment than that in the previous 12 months. The total number of new jobs expected to arise from industrial building projects which have been completed since January 1964 and which were either under construction or approved but not started at the end of June 1964 is some 30,000. In addition some 12,000 are expected from other projects, including financially assisted schemes. A substantial proportion of the financial assistance available for projects approved under the Local Employment Acts came to Scotland. A notable feature is the increase in the number of projects by firms completely new to the country; there were two-and-a-half times as many such projects—37 in all—in 1963 as in 1962 and the same high rate has continued in the first half of 1964. The bulk of this increased investment in industrial building and plant is in Central Scotland—a great deal of it in the growth areas—but the Command Paper points out that, in other parts of Scotland also, financially assisted projects are in hand which are expected to produce 2,250 jobs out of the all-Scottish total. Apart from jobs in prospect, six of the eight growth areas defined in the Central Scotland programme showed actual increases in employment (ranging from +600 in Irvine to +9,900 in North Lanarkshire).

(ranging from +600 in Irvine to +9,900 in North Lanarkshire). The Command Paper refers to the further studies now being undertaken by the Scottish Development Group on the four regions outside Central Scotland—Highlands and Islands, North East, Borders and South West—and a map is included defining the regions, together with a detailed note of the studies.

The greater part of the Paper is devoted to a first progress report on the Central Scotland programme. It sets out the arrangements for co-ordinating the programme in joint teams of Central Government and the local authorities and emphasises that "it would be premature in this first review made less than a year after its publicament and the local authorities and emphasises that "it would be premature in this first review, made less than a year after its publication, to try to present a full appraisal. There must be time for many of the modernising measures such as the road improvement and land rehabilitation schemes to take effect". It points out, however, that the out-turn of public investment on housing, roads and all the infrastructure services and projects mentioned in the Central Scotland programme was over £129 m., almost exactly on the target of £130 m. specified in the programme.

One of the features of the Paper is the improvement in the growth prospects in the North Lanarkshire growth area resulting from public and private investment there. Some 6,600 jobs are in prospect as a result of these developments and a considerable amount of land clearance and rehabilitation work is also being undertaken. Other growth areas which show substantial progress include Cumbernauld where there has been a 20 per cent. increase in the number of workers in employment since the beginning of 1963. In Central Fife there are promising new developments in the Donibristle and Cowdenbeath areas and in the New Town of Glenrothes.

The forward programmes of the power industries are also highlighted. Schemes to increase the British Petroleum refinery output at Grangements by peakly 40 per cent. to produce more storage.

lighted. Schemes to increase the British Petroleum refinery output at Grangemouth by nearly 40 per cent., to produce more storage capacity and to double part of the Finnart pipeline are now under construction and will be completed by the end of the year. The gas supergrid is being extended and by the end of 1965 the various expansions of capacity in hand will give over 100 m. more cubic feet of gas per day. Investment in electricity in Central Scotland is expected to rise to over £50 m. in 1965–66 and in each of the following four years, and two new collieries are expected to be in production in 1965 to serve the new generating stations being built. The Paper concludes by pointing out that while the bulk of prospective employment growth is in the growth areas there are prospects of some 18,000 jobs within the next three years in the remainder of Central Scotland outside the growth areas. Without

taking account of the employment potential of the Post Office Savings Bank, nearly 8,000 new jobs are expected to mature from industrial expansion and re-equipment schemes in Glasgow, while other areas with developments of importance to record include Paisley, Cumnock, Girvan and several districts of Lanarkshire and Fife, outside the growth areas there.

DIGEST OF WELSH STATISTICS

The "Digest of Welsh Statistics. No. 10, 1963", prepared by the Welsh Office, has recently been published and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. (8s. 6d. including postage).

The statistics, which relate to Wales and Monmouthshire, are shown where possible for the calendar year and they are grouped in ten main sections with a total of 102 tables relating to population and vital statistics, justice and crime, social services, housing, education, labour, production and trade, transport, national savings and local government finance.

and local government finance.

and local government finance.

Tables supplied by the Ministry of Labour give an analysis by industry of the total number of insured employees in 1963, compared with 1962 and 1961; an analysis, by age and duration of unemployment, of the numbers unemployed in 1962 and 1963 and, by industries, for each of the five years 1959 to 1963; statistics of unfilled vacancies during each month of the years 1953 and 1957 to 1963; and analysis by industry and type of employment, of young 1963; an analysis, by industry and type of employment, of young persons entering employment in 1963; and statistics of industrial stoppages of work, workers involved and working days lost during each of the years 1955 to 1963.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The ninety-sixth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Blackpool on Monday, 7th September 1964, and the four following days. The President was Mr. George H. Lowthian, C.B.E., the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 997. The number of organisations affiliated was 175 and the approximate membership affiliated was 8,326,000 including about 1,516,000 female members. The total membership showed an increase of nearly 10,000 on the total affiliated at the previous year's Congress.

The following table, which is based on the Statistical Statements relating to the 1964 and 1963 Annual Congresses, shows, for each of 18 trade groups, the number of unions affiliated, the number of delegates appointed to attend, and the affiliated membership of the unions congressed. unions concerned.

	1	964 Con	gress	1963 Congress					
Trade group	No. of unions	No. of delegates	Member- ship	No. of unions	No. of dele- gates	Member- ship			
Mining and quarrying	3 3	108	535,554	3 3	113	563,990			
Railways	3	42	412,085	3	42	446,059			
Transport (other than				10	00	4 450 044			
railways)	10	97	1,493,764	10	93	1,450,244			
Shipbuilding	3	20	120,369	5	19	131,646			
Engineering, founding	00	140	1 176	24	141	1 (62 000			
and vehicle building	23	143	1,666,176	24	141	1,662,989			
Iron and steel and	15	48	200 102	15	49	208,287			
minor metal trades	15	48	209,193	13	49	200,20			
Building, woodwork- ing and furnishing	17	69	530,315	17	67	530,194			
Printing and paper	11	62	358,920	12	59	351,228			
Cotton	6	23	95,198	6	24	99,340			
Textiles (other than	0	23	75,176		was consum				
cotton)	22	27	90,358	22	27	89,28			
Clothing	7	28	162,061	7	25	163,92			
Leather and boot and	Sentile St.			THE REAL PROPERTY.	DATE STORY	THE STREET, ST.			
shoe	5	21	97.613	5	21	99,49			
Glass, pottery, food,			COLUMN TOWNS						
chemicals, etc	14	68	475,683	14	65	475,293			
Agriculture	1	18	135,000	1	16	135,00			
Public employees	5 9	29	327,992	4	29	310,66			
Civil service		73	503,066	8	70	499,28			
Non-manual workers	17	57	323,822	16	55	310,68			
General workers	4	64	788,621	4	60	787,72			
Totals	175	997	8,325,790	176	975	8,315,33			

Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

STAFF ACCIDENT & SICKNESS SCHEME

A recent Ministry of Labour Report recommends the introduction of "Sick Pay Schemes" by employers for white-collar and manual employees to bridge the gap between Wages and National Insurance benefits.

A competitive quotation may be obtained from:-

Walter Pollard (Insurance) Ltd.

164/166, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.I.

Tel.: EUSton 6192

EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS IN LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD

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

The Board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the second pay-week in April 1964. The Board have not been able to supply similar details of hours worked and for this reason alone the figures now available cannot be incorporated in the general results of the April 1964 enquiry as published in the August 1964 issue of this GAZETTE. Moreover, the Board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the regular enquiry.

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

	Num	ber of wo	rkers	Average earnings					
ententalista esta musumad i apon p	in the base is	Females			Females				
	Males	Full- time	Part- time	Males	Full- time	Part-time			
Road staff Rail staff Common services	36,476 14,684 1,777	5,614 1,489 95	254 53 136	s. d. 350 11 365 1 335 3	s. d. 288 10 251 10 199 9	s. d. 102 8 115 10 122 1			
Total	52,937	7,198	443	354 4	280 0	110 2			

Similar figures for October 1963 were published in the April 1964 issue of this GAZETTE and it is hoped to publish similar details at six-monthly intervals in future

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SERVICE

As part of its effort to improve the volume and quality of training in industry the Industrial Training Council established the Training Advisory Service to offer practical assistance to employers' associations, joint councils and individual companies. The Service, set up in 1960, was run by a non-profit making limited company, the Industrial Training Council Service, whose directors were appointed by the Industrial Training Council. It has done valuable work and built up a high reputation built up a high reputation.

As a result of the Industrial Training Act 1964, and the appointment of the Central Training Council which will advise the Minister of Labour on the administration of the Act and on industrial training questions generally, the Industrial Training Council will cease to operate. It is clearly most desirable that the work of the Training Advisory Service should continue and indeed be expanded. It has been decided, therefore, that the Minister would look in future to the Central Training Council for advice on the running

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of the Service, and it has been agreed that the directors of the company should be appointed from among the members of the Council. The Minister has therefore appointed a new board of directors to the company, which has been renamed Industrial Training Service. The Ministry of Labour grant-aids the Service to enable it to undertake some development work for which it to enable it to undertake some development work for which i would be unlikely to earn fees.

The Service has a staff of Training Development Officers based in Scotland, the North of England, the Midlands, South West England, Wales and London. Its work includes assessing training needs both for industries and for individual companies, developing training schemes for workers at operative, semi-skilled, craft and supervisory levels, promoting group training schemes, organising working conferences of senior executives on the practical problems met when introducing or developing training schemes, and holding courses for instructors. It proposes to start an information service on a subinstructors. It proposes to start an information service on a subscription basis shortly.

Enquiries and requests for assistance should be addressed to the Head of the Service at 53 Victoria Street, London S.W.1.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Precautions in the use of Nitrate Salt Baths

Accidents which have occurred during the heat treatment of metals, by immersion in baths containing nitrate salt, have sometimes had catastrophic effect. A description of the hazards involved, photographs of the damage caused and advice on ways of preventing accidents are contained in a booklet in the Safety, Health and Welfare New series entitled "Precautions in the use of Nitrate Salt Baths" published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2s., (2s. 4d. including postage).

The booklet says that the principal hazards are explosions, fires, burns and gassings. Explosions may be due to physical reactions, such as those caused by the introduction of water into the nitrate salt, or by the trapping of air in a bath of salt during the immersion of tubes or other hollow objects. The need for care in the use of apparently dry material in the vicinity of nitrate salt is illustrated by the description of a fatal accident involving the use of an asbestos board as a heat shield. This material, although dry, actually contains chemically combined water. On falling into a heated bath containing nitrate salt, the water water the salt is the salt. containing nitrate salt, the water was turned into steam with violent disintegration of the board and ejection of molten nitrate. The risk of explosions due to chemical reactions occurring between molten nitrate and free or chemically combined carbon (such as oil, grease, cotton-waste, sacking, paper, wood or food) or between molten nitrate and metal, such as is caused when the bath is overheated, demands the exercise of the utmost care in all operations. The use of fully automatic temperature controllers or at least of automatic excess temperature or "cut-out" devices, which stop the heating immediately the temperature of the bath rises more than a few degrees above the required temperature, is strongly recommended and the practice adopted by some firms of installing two independent systems of temperature control, one operating as an overriding cut-out if the main control system fails, is even better.

As already mentioned, the presence of water near nitrate salt is a potential source of danger and in fighting fires involving molten nitrate neither water, foam nor vaporising liquid extinguishers should be used. Dry clean sand or portable dry powder type extinguishers are considered to be safer. To reduce the fire risk associated with splashing of molten nitrate or with bath failure, wood should not be used in the construction of floors, duckboards, platforms or benches. If it is precessary to add fresh salt to the both platforms or benches. If it is necessary to add fresh salt to the bath, care should be taken to see that the salt is dry and, if possible, it should be added to a cold bath. It should always be conveyed to the bath in a metal container and not in a sack or other form combustible container which may accidentally fall into the bath.

Protective clothing is essential; the minimum which should be provided is a head cover with face visor, asbestos apron and asbestos gloves of the gauntlet type. Thorough washing of overalls is necessary to remove nitrate powder and to reduce the risk of burns which may be caused by rapid combustion of impregnated clothing set on fire by molten nitrate splashes.

There is danger of gassing from nitrous fumes when serious local or general overheating occurs or when a bath fails, allowing molten nitrate to come into contact with hot fire bricks or carbonaceous material, or in any fire involving nitrate or nitrite salts. Concentrations of such fumes are often masked by smoke or other fumes. Emphasis is placed on the need for immediate medical attention and continued observation owing to the possibility of delay in the onset of serious lung conditions. It is, however, unlikely that harmful concentrations of nitrate fumes will be produced under normal bath operating conditions.

Safety precautions to be observed in the storage and disposal of nitrate salt, and in the starting-up, electrical heating, and the emptying of nitrate salt baths are discussed. Mention is made of the need to obtain the consent of the local authority before any solution of waste nitrate can be disposed of through the normal

Safe operation of nitrate salt baths is not to be expected from persons lacking proper instruction and supervision, and every effort should be made to see that these are provided. The main safety precautions to be observed by persons working at nitrate salt baths are published in a placard—Form 849—obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 3d. including postage).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Tripartite Technical Meeting for the **Clothing Industry**

A Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Clothing Industry was held by the International Labour Organisation in Geneva from 21st September to 2nd October 1964 under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. Claussen (Federal Republic of Germany). Twenty countries

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates were Mr. Z. T. Claro, M.V.O., O.B.E., Chief Conciliation Officer, Ministry of Labour and Mr. K. G. Sherriff, Grade 2 Officer, Ministry of Labour. The employers' delegates were Mr. R. L. Chambers, Executive Director of the Burton/Jackson Group of Companies (representing the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain) and Mr. R. H. Heaton, Director of the Hosiery and Knitwear Employers' Association. The workers' delegates were Mr. J. E. Newton, General Secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers and Mr. G. E. Dearing, General President, National Union of Hosiery Workers. The delegates were accompanied by advisers.

The agenda comprised:

- 1. General examination of the labour and social problems of the
- 2. Conditions of work in the clothing industry.
- Problems arising from fluctuations of employment in the clothing industry.
- The Meeting adopted two series of conclusions arising from items 2 and 3 on the agenda.

In its first series of conclusions the Meeting states that the improvement of working conditions is contingent on measures to increase productivity, to provide adequate training, to improve the distribution of garments and promote their consumption. Minimum standards for working conditions must be established where this has not already been done. The conclusions stress the importance of co-operation between governments, employers and workers in each country to improve conditions of work. Any wages policy should take into account all relevant economic and social factors; the average level of wages in the clothing industry should be raised to their other particular to the conditions of th the average level of wages in the clothing industry should be falsed to that in other manufacturing industries after all relevant factors have been taken into account. The Meeting advocates progressive reduction of hours to a 40-hour five-day week without loss of pay. It considers that where normal weekly hours of work exceed 48 immediate steps should be taken to reduce them to 48.

These conclusions are based on the provisions of the Recommendation concerning Reduction of Hours of Work adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1962. The conclusions contain various suggestions about paid annual holidays and, in particular, say that a minimum of three weeks' annual holiday paid for at a

rate at least equal to average normal weekly earnings should be the aim. The Meeting adopted a resolution calling for the inclusion of an item on the revision of the 1936 Holidays with Pay Convention on the agenda of the 1966 International Labour Conference. Another resolution states that industrial home work in the clothing another resolution states that industrial holle work in the clothing industry should be abolished except in certain cases. Where it is not practicable to eliminate home work, working conditions and social security standards should, as far as possible, be identical with those in the factory. Other conclusions deal with occupational health and safety, the problems of women with family responsibilities and the protection of young workers and clothing workers employed by contractors.

In its second series of conclusions the Meeting makes suggestions for measures to reduce fluctuations in employment and to minimise-fluctuations in production and their effect on workers. Govern-ments should adopt monetary, fiscal, economic and social policies designed to promote a continuously expanding economy and increasing employment. Industry should work in co-operation with increasing employment. Industry should work in co-operation with governments in studying, formulating and putting into effect measures appropriate to this end. Market research and other techniques should be used to forecast fashion developments so as to help to rationalise the production and distribution of clothing. Steps should be taken to try to level out the demand for the products of the industry and to increase it, by using such methods as consumer research, advertising and fashion parades to stimulate purchases, particularly at times of low demand. Suggestions are made for improving the organisation of the employment market and controlling hours of work and the extent of industrial home work. controlling hours of work and the extent of industrial home work.

The conclusions also state that in order to avoid undue hardship for individual workers during slack periods, employers and workers should co-operate in trying to find ways of ensuring an equitable distribution of work giving due weight to local needs and to the interests of both the undertaking and the workers. Other continues of the contin clusions deal with job security, severance allowance, guaranteed employment, state and voluntary unemployment insurance schemes, retraining for other industries, employment services, labour management co-operation, further study and investigation and measures for the implementation of the provisions of the

The Meeting also adopted a resolution concerning future action y the International Labour Organisation in respect of the clothing industry and another resolution suggesting a further tripartite technical meeting for the 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.

International Comparison of Days lost through Industrial Disputes

The yearly figures in the table below have been supplied by the International Labour Office and show the number of days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 persons employed, in a number of countries including the United Kingdom, in the last

A STREET SHE SHE STREET							THE S						
Test, count feet sphere	Y	PHOS	MES			SSITE		SPEC			A	verage fo	r:
Hermod Stånland	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	5 years (1954– 1958)	5 years (1959– 1963)	10 years (1954– 1963)
Australia* Belgium Canada Denmark§ Finland France Federal Republic of Germany¶ India Ireland Italy Japan Netherlands New Zealand Norway Sweden** Switzerland Uniton of South Africa United Kingdom†† United Kingdom††	540 290 680 30 200 210 150 550 700 400 35 65 110 25 5 5 110 25 890	580 640 930 15 160 460 870 420 350 380 70 170 180 65 5 280 1,100	630 600 560 1,470 110 190 150 1,100 330 460 110 75 1,400 — 150 1,50	370 2,320 630 10 390 510 80 850 350 480 520 5 80 10 20 5 620 630	250 150 1,220 60 160 50 990 360 470 520 20 60 40 10	200 440 310 30 610 280 -770 270 1,020 520 10 90 80 10 -10 420 2,770	380 210 310 100 130 160 — 770 140 540 350 260 100 — 10 — 240 750	330† 60 510† 3,340 50 330†	280 160 580† 30 30 220† 30 500† 330† 2,270† 350 ———————————————————————————————————	300 140‡ 330‡ 40 140 770 130 220‡ 880‡ 1,150 180‡ 20 140 360 10 50 ————————————————————————————————	474 800 804 309 184 306 102 872 308 466 456 48 90 348 21 5 5 5 300 990	298 202 408 708 192 352 32 536 442 1,170 368 60 136 228 6 10 10 294 1,106	386 501 606 508-5 188 329 67 704 375 818 412 54 113 288 13-5 7-5 7-5 297

Note.—Where no figure is given the number of days lost per 1,000 persons employed is less than five.

- * Including electricity and gas.
 † Revised figures (due to revisions of the number of days lost or to more recent employment figures). ‡ Preliminary figure.
- Excluding days lost during general strike of 1st-19th March 1956 (6,900,000 days lost and 423,000 employees involved).
- ¶ Excluding West Berlin (and the Saar up to 1958).

 * All industries included.
- †† Owing to changes in industrial classification the figures for 1959–61 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. ‡‡ Beginning 1960: including Alaska and Hawaii.

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES

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

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SPECIAL ISSUE ON INCOMES POLICY

Incomes Policy: The Norwegian Experience Incomes Policy in Germany: A Trade Union View Incomes Policy in Sweden: Problems and Developments Incomes Policy in Denmark: Recent Developments

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in August

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

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

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

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-August 1963 and June, July and August 1964. The figures relate to all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the table on this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot be made.

account cannot be made.

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: AUGUST 1964

Industry or Service	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-Aug.* 1963	Mid-June* 1964	Mid-July* 1964	Mid-Aug.* 1964	Change July-Aug 1964
Agriculture and fishing	999 826	983 761	948 731	920 712	906 684	915 678	886 657	890 655	893 654	+ 3 - 1
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	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	820 513 592 2,151 212 873 557 785 563 1,649	844 515 593 2,153 213 870 557 785 559 1,659	809 514 616 2,202 207 881 575 791 560 1,676	822 515 618 2,200 208 879 576 789 558 1,680	825 517 619 2,209 208 879 578 790 560 1,690	+ 3 + 2 + 1 + 9 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 10
Total in manufacturing industries	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,748	8,831	8,843	8,875	+ 32
Construction Das, electricity and water Fransport and communication Distributive trades Financial, professional and scientific services Zatering, hotels, etc. Miscellaneous services (excluding catering,	1,523 374 1,672 3,209 4,874	1,567 370 1,662 3,284 4,947	1,617 379 1,683 3,312 5,060	1,653 387 1,688 3,367 5,227	1,681 397 1,649 3,401 3,000 685	1,688 399 1,653 3,432 2,990 703	1,720 398 1,617 3,404 3,079† 676	1,727† 398 1,621 3,421 3,075† 688	1,737 399 1,620 3,454 3,075 693	+ 10 + 1 - 1 + 33
hotels, etc.)	505 738	502 741	511 756	520 772	1,649 537 802	1,661 534 806	1,630 539 813	1,632 539 813	1,645 539 813	+ 13
Total in civil employment	23,197 15,308 7,889	23,628 15,526 8,102	23,925 15,682 8,243	24,098 15,769 8,329	24,106 15,759 8,347	24,207 15,805 8,402	24,250† 15,801† 8,449†	24,300† 15,832† 8,469†	24,397 15,881 8,516	+ 97 + 49 + 47
Wholly unemployed	379 275 104	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	461 346 115	492 362 130	317 240 77	312 236 76	364 269 95	+ 52 + 33 + 19
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	565 550 15	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	427 410 17	424 407 17	424 408 16	423 407 16	422 406 16	- 1 - 1
Total working population	24,145 16,137 8,008	24,436 16,239 8,197	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,912 16,472 8,440	24,994 16,515 8,479	25,123 16,574 8,549	24,991† 16,449† 8,542†	25,035† 16,475† 8,561†	25,183 16,556 8,627	+148 + 81 + 66

Gas, electricity and water . .

Industry

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month) (Thousands)												
Industry	August 1963* June 1964*						July 1964	*	August 1964*			
Mining, etc.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Coal mining Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	593·5 470·4 32·7 90·4 17·9 41·5 23·6 12·4 40·2 34·6 16·1 23·1 79·8 40·3 17·8	358·6 8·4 61·5 36·6 36·8 12·5 3·9 60·5 49·3 4·5 18·4 19·7 22·6 23·9	829·0 41·1 151·9 54·5 78·3 36·1 16·3 100·7 83·9 20·6 41·5 99·5 62·9 41·7	454·3 31·4 89·4 17·2 39·3 22·8 12·1 39·2 30·1 15·8 22·8 77·3 39·8 17·1	17·5 339·8 8·1 61·3 33·0 34·8 11·8 3·8 57·2 41·4 4·6 19·2 19·1 22·8 22·7	794·1 39·5 150·7 50·2 74·1 34·6 15·9 96·4 71·5 20·4 42·0 96·4 62·6 39·8	461·3 31·3 90·4 17·2 40·2 22·9 12·1 39·3 33·4 15·7 23·0 77·9 40·5	345·2 8·1 61·9 33·1 35·2 11·9 3·7 57·4 45·3 4·5 19·0 19·4 22·9 22·8	806·5 39·4 152·3 50·3 75·4 34·8 15·8 96·7 78·7 20·2 42·0 97·3 63·4 40·2	569·3 464·0 31·4 91·4 17·1 40·7 22·9 12·2 39·6 32·5 15·8 23·3 78·5 41·2 17·4	17·5 346·3 8·0 62·3 33·4 35·4 11·6 3·7 58·8 43·7 4·6 19·0 19·5 23·2 23·1	810 : 3 39 : 2 153 : 76 : 1 34 : 5 15 : 5 98 : 6 42 : 3 98 : 6 64 : 4 40 : 5
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	371·6 16·0 26·8 6·3 172·0 34·3 18·1 33·7 29·7 25·8 8·9	141·5 0·5 4·1 2·2 44·8 43·1 9·6 13·7 4·9 4·9	513·1 16·5 30·9 216·8 77·4 27·7 47·4 43·4 30·7 13·8	369·8 16·3 25·8 6·4 168·5 34·2 18·4 33·7 29·0 28·4 9·1	142·0 0·5 3·9 2·1 44·2 43·6 10·1 13·6 13·8 5·2 5·0	511·8 16·8 29·7 77·8 28·5 212·7 47·3 42·8 33·6 14·1	370·4 16·3 25·7 6·4 168·6 34·7 18·2 33·7 29·1 28·6 9·1	142·3 0·5 3·9 2·1 44·2 44·0 10·1 13·6 13·8 5·1 5·0	512·7 16·8 29·6 8·5 212·8 78·7 28·3 47·3 42·9 33·7 14·1	371·0 16·4 25·6 6·4 168·5 35·0 18·2 34·0 29·1 28·6 9·2	143·7 0·5 3·8 2·1 44·7 44·9 10·2 13·7 13·6 5·2 5·0	514 · 1 16 · 9 29 · 2 8 · 3 213 · 2 79 · 9 28 · 4 47 · 1 42 · 1 33 · 8 14 · 2
Metal manufacture	518·8 259·5 44·8 103·7 45·2 65·6	72·9 24·5 8·4 13·6 11·0 15·4	591·7 284·0 53·2 117·3 56·2 81·0	539·7 270·9 45·3 108·5 46·1 68·9	75·4 24·9 8·5 14·4 11·4 16·2	615·1 295·8 53·8 122·9 57·5 85·1	541·8 273·3 45·3 108·0 46·3 68·9	75·3 25·0 8·5 14·3 11·4 16·1	617·1 298·3 53·8 122·3 57·7 85·0	542·3 273·4 45·6 108·2 46·2 68·9	75·6 25·2 8·5 14·4 11·3 16·2	617-9 298-6 54-1 122-6 57-5 85-1
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	1,555·3 31·8 81·0 41·3 36·1 43·1 22·0 46·7 43·0 282·8 126·4 22·8 165·2 89·9 7·0 162·5 41·9 42·3 147·9 40·4 81·2	572·1 4·4 14·2 12·3 6·3 7·3 3·1 6·9 17·0 61·5 16·0 6·2 45·7 47·3 7·9 54·9 21·8 30·3 119·8 25·5 63·7	2,127·4 36·2 95·2 53·6 42·4 50·4 25·1 53·6 60·0 344·3 142·4 29·0 210·9 137·2 14·9 217·4 63·7 72·6 267·7 65·9 144·9	1,571 · 4 32 · 7 79 · 6 42 · 7 35 · 5 43 · 3 23 · 4 46 · 6 40 · 8 285 · 7 126 · 9 20 · 4 171 · 9 89 · 5 6 · 8 162 · 0 42 · 7 43 · 3 151 · 5 41 · 8 84 · 3	604·4 4·6 14·2 13·1 6·2 7·7 3·1 7·0 16·4 63·5 16·1 5·3 49·5 48·6 8·0 57·7 22·4 31·3 133·5 26·9 69·3	2,175·8 37·3 93·8 55·8 41·7 51·0 26·5 53·6 57·2 349·2 143·0 25·7 221·4 138·1 14·8 219·7 74·6 285·0 68·7 153·6	1,570·8 32·7 79·6 42·7 35·5 43·3 23·6 47·1 127·3 20·3 172·3 89·0 6·8 162·2 42·6 43·7 151·8 40·2 84·3	603·3 4·7 14·4 13·3 6·1 7·7 3·1 7·0 16·4 63·1 16·2 5·3 49·4 48·2 8·0 57·8 22·3 31·8 133·1 26·6 68·8	2,174·1 37·4 94·0 56·0 41·6 51·0 26·7 54·1 348·2 143·5 25·6 221·7 137·2 14·8 20·0 64·9 75·5 284·9 66·8 153·1	1,576·1 32·9 80·1 43·1 35·4 43·6 23·6 47·1 127·5 20·2 173·1 89·5 6·7 162·5 42·7 44·0 152·6 40·0 84·7	606.5 4.7 14.5 13.3 6.2 7.8 3.1 7.1 16.5 63.5 16.3 5.3 49.6 48.5 8.0 58.2 22.3 32.4 133.6 69.0	2,182.6 37.6 94.6 56.4 41.6 51.4 26.7 54.2 349.6 143.8 25.5 222.7 65.0 66.6 66.6 153.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	200·6 145·7 54·9	11·2 7·6 3·6	211 · 8 153 · 3 58 · 5	194·6 140·6 54·0	11·5 7·9 3·6	206·1 148·5 57·6	195·0 141·3 53·7	11·6 8·0 3·6	206·6 149·3 57·3	195·2 142·1 53·1	11·5 7·9 3·6	206·3 150·0 56·3
Wehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.		115·4 59·2 8·2 37·9 4·2 3·6 2·3	862·8 451·0 29·0 260·8 55·7 60·1 6·2	755·2 410·9 18·9 224·2 46·9 50·6 3·7	118·3 61·8 7·4 39·0 4·2 3·7 2·2	873·5 472·7 26·3 263·2 51·1 54·3 5·9	753·7 410·6 18·8 224·3 46·7 49·8 3·5	118·1 61·8 7·3 38·9 4·3 3·6 2·2	871·8 472·4 26·1 263·2 51·0 53·4 5·7	754·1 411·3 19·0 224·1 46·6 49·6 3·5	118·3 61·9 7·3 39·1 4·3 3·6 2·1	872 · 4 473 · 2 26 · 3 263 · 2 50 · 9 53 · 2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements	361·4 16·3 5·5 27·4 32·7 15·3 16·1 248·1	184·3 7·7 5·7 16·5 10·1 20·5 12·3 111·5	545·7 24·0 11·2 43·9 42·8 35·8 28·4 359·6	370·9 16·3 5·9 27·5 33·7 15·6 16·0 255·9	193·3 8·1 5·6 17·0 10·1 21·2 12·2 119·1	564·2 24·4 11·5 44·5 43·8 36·8 28·2 375·0	371·8 16·4 5·9 27·5 33·9 15·9 16·0 256·2	192·9 8·1 5·4 17·0 10·1 21·3 12·1 118·9	564·7 24·5 11·3 44·5 44·0 37·2 28·1 375·1	373·7 16·5 5·8 27·6 34·2 15·9 16·0 257·7	192·9 8·1 5·3 17·0 10·2 21·3 12·2 118·8	566·6 24·6 11·1 44·6 44·4 37·2 28·2 376·5
Production of man-made fibres Production of man-made fibres, etc. Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	364·0 33·4 37·6 42·1 88·8 8·7 4·6 37·3 3·7 22·2 7·8 10·0 49·5 18·3	412·8 9·3 62·6 55·1 98·5 8·4 6·7 86·0 4·4 16·7 14·2 19·5 23·2 8·2	776·8 42·7 100·2 97·2 187·3 17·1 11·3 123·3 8·1 38·9 22·0 29·5 72·7 26·5	369·7 35·7 38·9 42·6 88·2 8·8 4·5 38·4 3·6 22·9 8·2 9·8 49·6 18·5	411.8 9.6 62.7 54.3 95.5 8.4 6.5 88.9 4.3 17.0 14.3 18.9 23.1 8.3	781·5 45·3 101·6 96·9 183·7 17·2 11·0 127·3 39·9 22·5 28·7 72·7 26·8	369·9 35·8 38·8 42·6 88·2 8·7 4·5 38·6 23·0 8·2 10·0 49·4 18·5	410·3 9·6 62·5 54·1 94·9 8·3 6·5 88·9 4·3 17·0 14·3 18·6 22·9 8·4	780·2 45·4 101·3 96·7 183·1 17·0 11·0 127·5 7·9 40·0 22·5 28·6 72·3 26·9	370·9 35·9 39·3 42·9 88·2 8·6 4·5 38·8 3·1 8·2 9·8 49·5 18·5	410·5 9·6 62·9 53·9 94·7 8·1 6·4 89·4 4·3 17·1 14·2 18·5 23·0 8·4	781 · 4 45 · 5 102 · 2 96 · 8 182 · 9 16 · 7 10 · 9 128 · 2 7 · 9 40 · 2 22 · 4 28 · 3 72 · 5 26 · 9
Leather, leather goods and fur	35·5 22·7 8·6 4·2	25·9 6·5 15·0 4·4	61·4 29·2 23·6 8·6	35·7 22·7 9·0 4·0	26·0 6·4 15·4 4·2	61·7 29·1 24·4 8·2	35·8 22·7 9·1 4·0	25·8 6·4 15·2 4·2	61·6 29·1 24·3 8·2	36·0 22·8 9·2	25·9 6·5 15·2	61 · 9 29 · 3 24 · 4 8 · 2
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear.	145·2 7·4 33·1 19·8 7·3 13·3 4·4 8·5 51·4	394·2 22·3 88·5 47·3 39·8 96·4 9·2 32·8 57·9	539·4 29·7 121·6 67·1 47·1 109·7 13·6 41·3 109·3	144.9 7.3 33.2 19.4 7.1 13.4 4.2 8.5 51.8	395·5 22·9 87·0 46·9 39·5 96·3 8·9 33·3 60·7	540·4 30·2 120·2 66·3 46·6 109·7 13·1 41·8 112·5	144·6 7·2 33·1 19·2 7·1 13·6 4·2 8·5 51·7	393·3 22·6 86·5 46·7 39·3 95·6 9·0 33·0 60·6	537·9 29·8 119·6 65·9 46·4 109·2 13·2 41·5 112·3	4·0 145·0 7·2 33·0 19·4 7·2 13·5 4·2 8·5 52·0	4·2 395·4 22·5 86·7 46·9 39·9 96·3 8·9 33·5 60·7	540 · 4 29 · 7 119 · 7 66 · 3 47 · 1 109 · 8 13 · 1 42 · 0 112 · 7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	263·3 66·2 28·9 57·7 15·9 94·6	76·6 6·9 34·4 19·0 1·6 14·7	339·9 73·1 63·3 76·7 17·5 109·3	269·4 65·8 29·4 59·1 15·9 99·2	77·3 6·9 34·3 19·6 1·6 14·9	346·7 72·7 63·7 78·7 17·5 114·1	270·5 66·1 29·6 59·3 15·9 99·6	77·4 6·9 34·3 19·6 1·6 15·0	347·9 73·0 63·9 78·9 17·5 114·6	271·4 66·1 29·4 59·8 16·0 100·1	77·1 6·8 34·0 19·7 1·6 15·0	348 · 5 72 · 9 63 · 4 79 · 5 17 · 6 115 · 1
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	227·4 82·3 75·9 9·6 26·5 18·1 15·0	55·8 12·4 19·7 8·3 4·5 5·6 5·3	283·2 94·7 95·6 17·9 31·0 23·7 20·3	227·9 81·6 77·6 9·7 26·8 17·5 14·7	57·4 12·8 20·8 8·1 4·6 5·6 5·5	285·3 94·4 98·4 17·8 31·4 23·1 20·2	228·5 82·4 77·5 9·8 26·7 17·5 14·6	57·3 12·8 20·6 8·1 4·6 5·6 5·6	285 · 8 95 · 2 98 · 1 17 · 9 31 · 3 23 · 1 20 · 2	230·8 83·3 78·0 10·0 27·0 17·9 14·6	57·6 13·0 20·7 8·1 4·6 5·6 5·6	288·4 96·3 98·7 18·1 31·6 23·5 20·2

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards.

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

(Thousands) August 1963* June 1964* July 1964* August 1964* Males Females Total Males Females Total Males Females Total Males Females Total Paper, printing and publishing
Paper and board
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc.
Other manufactures of paper and board
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc. 215·5 22·2 33·7 36·4 30·5 92·7 214·4 21·6 33·8 35·9 31·1 92·0 408·4 74·0 34·0 36·1 107·3 157·0 214·2 21·6 33·7 36·1 30·9 91·9 622·6 95·6 67·7 72·2 138·2 248·9 409·2 74·0 34·2 36·4 107·5 157·1 623·6 95·6 68·0 72·3 138·6 249·1 217·0 22·0 34·2 35·9 31·3 93·6 628·4 96·2 68·8 72·5 139·3 251·6 409·6 75·0 33·7 35·2 108·6 157·1 625·1 97·2 67·4 71·6 139·1 249·8 411·4 74·2 34·6 36·6 108·0 158·0 318·1 130·6 15·2 15·4 30·7 10·9 82·2 33·1 195·1 92·2 11·6 7·6 12·0 5·0 47·3 19·4 123·6 38·8 3·4 7·5 19·0 6·0 35·4 13·5 124·8 38·8 3·5 7·6 19·6 6·0 35·7 13·6 187·0 87·5 11·6 7·8 12·3 5·3 42·2 20·3 120·0 36·6 3·5 7·7 20·1 6·2 32·1 13·8 307·0 124·1 15·1 15·5 32·4 11·5 74·3 34·1 194·2 91·7 11·6 7·6 11·9 5·0 46·9 19·5 123·9 38·9 3·6 7·8 18·8 5·9 35·3 13·6 318·7 131·0 15·0 15·1 31·0 11·0 82·7 32·9 195·9 92·6 11·4 7·6 12·1 5·0 47·7 19·5 320·7 131·4 14·9 15·2 31·7 11·0 83·4 33·1 Other manufacturing industries ...
Rubber
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. ... 8,696.9 5,918.4 2,790.8 8,709.2 5,937.8 5,857.5 2,756.8 8,614.3 5,906.1 2,790.8 Total, all manufacturing industries 2,803 · 1 8,740 · 9 1,547 4 1,499 4 80.0 1,579 - 4 1,506 - 4 80.0 1,586.4 398·6 124·7 232·5 41·4 398·8 121·7 236·5 40·6 Water supply Transport and communication
Road passenger transport
Road haulage contacting 226·4 184·6 45·6 15·8 272·0 200·4 220·2 184·3 222·1 186·2 44·8 16·1 222·0 186·5 44·9 16·1 266·9 202·6 44·6 16·3 264·8 200·6 266·9 202·3

1,543·0 195·6 1,278·5

64·2 22·5 25·7 365·5 90·6 32·9 75·6 4·7

2,906·6 544·1 2,064·5

135·0 55·9 44·4 565·4 119·9 43·9 393·5 16·6

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

1,363 · 6 348 · 5 786 · 0

70·8 33·4 18·7 199·9 29·3 11·0 317·9 11·9

All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

1,384·7 358·0 800·6

69·2 35·9 18·5 207·8 31·5 12·1 323·0 12·3

1,550·3 200·2 1,280·1

36·3 33·7

67·5 23·1 26·3 383·6 94·8 36·0 72·0 4·1

2,935·0 558·2 2,080·7

162·2 133·9

136·7 59·0 44·8 591·4 126·3 48·1 395·0 16·4

The following table† shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries‡ in the week ended 15th August 1964.

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

 $\begin{array}{c|cccc} \textbf{1,369.7} & \textbf{1,554.0} & \textbf{2,923.7} \\ 349.3 & 195.6 & 544.9 \\ 791.5 & \textbf{1,289.0} & \textbf{2,080.5} \end{array}$

35·3 34·1

62·8 23·1 26·4 371·0 91·1 33·0 75·7 4·8

132·7 56·5 45·3 576·8 121·1 44·2 394·4 16·9

124·7 104·2

69·9 33·4 18·9 205·8 30·0 11·2 318·7 12·1

1,379 · 8 351 · 9 797 · 5

71·1 33·7 18·9 206·0 30·6 11·6 322·0 12·2

1,576.7

64·0 22·4 27·0 376·3 91·7 32·7 76·2 4·9

2,956·5 550·9 2,104·7

161·4 139·5

135·1 56·1 45·9 582·3 122·3 44·3 398·2 17·1

人形: 李维·李维特加斯·拉	計算器		ed number on tenance wo			Е	stimated nu	mber of o	peratives or	short-time	e WanA
	Esti- mated total	1 101	Per-		f overtime rked	Ci. 4	1-161-6	ar da	Total	Hou	rs lost
Industry	number of oper- atives	Number	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on	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
riughe 400 Hept ach for messen and in body and the second set of the feather of the collection	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	overtime	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	short- time
Food, drink and tobacco	563 111 68	184·6 38·5 31·0	32·8 34·7 45·9	1,759 323 307	9·5 8·4 9·9	<u>0·1</u>	1·2 - 0·1	$\frac{1\cdot 3}{0\cdot 1}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 \cdot 2 & \\ \hline 0 \cdot 1 & \end{array}$	$-\frac{16}{1}$	12·1 16·9
Chemicals and allied industries	296 124	69·8 30·7	23·5 24·8	697 338	10·0 11·0	de San			=		-
Metal manufacture	466 225 97	115·6 30·7 37·1	24·8 13·7 38·1	1,011 307 312	8·8 10·0 8·4		0·5 0·3 —	0·5 0·3 —	0·1 0·1 —	5 3	8·9 9·0 —
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering) Non-electrical engineering	1,469 891 576	516·2 367·9 148·4	35·1 41·3 25·8	4,060 2,981 1,076	7·9 8·1 7·3	$\frac{0\cdot 1}{0\cdot 1}$	0·5 0·2 0·2	0·6 0·2 0·3	<u>-</u>	11 4 7	17·0 20·0 23·0
Vehicles	616 372 145	226·7 144·0 57·7	36·8 38·7 39·6	1,671 1,062 426	7·4 7·4 7·4		3·3 3·2 0·1	3·3 3·2 0·1	0·5 0·9 0·1	25 25 1	7·7 7·6 8·0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	424	136.9	32.3	1,081	7.9	BMYC	0.2	0.2	DATE	2	10.0
Textiles	648 177 154 107	96·3 15·0 30·6 9·1	14·9 8·5 19·8 8·5	749 112 254 47	7·8 7·5 8·3 5·2	0·3 — 0·3	2·3 	2·6 0·1 0·2 1·9	0·4 0·1 0·1 1·8	34 1 2 24	13·0 24·5 11·2 12·7
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	9.1	20.7	61	6.7	_	0.1	0.1	0.2	1	10.2
Clothing and footwear	434 96	27·0 7·1	6.2	127 29	4·7 4·1	0·3 0·1	3.0	3·3 2·3	0·8 2·4	35 18	10·7 7·6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	265	74.4	28 · 1	708	9.5	到上]	0.2	0.3	0.1	3	11.8
Timber, furniture, etc	209	68.8	32.9	529	7.7	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	5	11.7
Paper, printing and publishing	425 79 163	146·6 34·1 58·6	34·4 43·1 36·0	1,217 261 465	8·3 7·7 7·9	Ξ	0.3	0·3 	0.1	_ 	7.0
Other manufacturing industries	233 97	67·3 30·4	28·9 31·2	587 269	8·7 8·8	TH	0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2	0·1 0·2	3	9·5 4·6
Total, all manufacturing industries:	6,092	1,739 · 3	28.5	14,258	8 · 2	1.0	12.3	13.3	0.2	142	10.7

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards. † Because of the rounding of figures independently some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. ‡ Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

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

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

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

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

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 §

			-	(A	verage 190	52 = 100		ALC: NO.	Spellely age		(A	verage 19	02 = 100)
1 000 14 0 000 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	24 a 20° 0 ab 10 ac 10 a	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·2	98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.5	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·2	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·1	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·8	1956	103 · 7 103 · 6 102 · 5 103 · 3 102 · 4 101 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 9	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9	103·8 103·7 102·5 103·2 102·5 101·1 100·0 100·0
Week ended: 1963 July 20*† August 17† September 14. October 19 November 16* December 14	94·6 82·5 101·3 101·9 102·0 102·3	94·0 80·8 100·0 101·1 101·8 102·2	87·5 88·0 102·9 103·1 102·5 102·7	91·7 79·4 100·6 101·3 101·8 102·1	100·7 92·0 101·8 102·0 100·9 100·2	96·4 82·7 102·1 102·5 103·3 103·5	Week ended: 1963 July 20* August 17 September 14. October 19 November 16* December 14.	100·5 100·7 100·5 100·6 100·6 100·8	100·0 99·9 100·0 100·3 100·6 100·7	100·8 100·9 101·5 100·8 100·4 100·7	101·1 100·8 101·0 101·3 101·4 101·6	101·1 102·3 99·9 99·9 99·5 100·2	100·6 100·9 100·8 101·0 101·1 101·2
1964 January 18 February 15 March 21 April 18 May 16*‡ June 20 July 18† August 15†	100·7 101·2 101·5 102·2 101·9 102·2 96·8 84·0	101·1 101·8 102·1 102·8 102·6 103·2 99·1 84·1	101·7 101·7 101·8 102·9 102·9 103·3 88·8 88·8	100·7 101·3 101·4 102·1 102·1 101·4 92·6 80·3	95·2 94·4 94·4 95·1 96·3 96·3 97·0 88·1	102·0 102·7 103·1 103·8 103·7 104·0 99·5 85·1	1964 January 18 February 15 March 21 April 18 May 16*‡ June 20 July 18 August 15	100·2 100·5 101·0 101·1 100·3 100·9 101·2 101·1	100 · 2 100 · 6 100 · 9 101 · 1 100 · 3 101 · 4 101 · 5 101 · 1	100·6 100·8 101·9 102·2 101·4 101·9 102·0 101·7	101·1 101·6 101·8 102·0 101·6 102·1 102·1 101·6	98·8 99·0 99·6 99·9 99·8 99·6 100·8	100·6 100·9 101·3 101·4 100·6 101·3 101·6

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 §

CHILDRE SHA		0 907 f		EEO DZ II	10 (ESERVICE	DV HILL C		IZER ORE		EAL LIE	1325315	30004	DUS SERVE			ALEXES IS	1200
Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1
January						101 - 2	98.5	100.7	January	(3 and 1	100-100	3 342 37	CHRODON	3-320de	99.4	98.4	10
February	105 - 6	104-2	99.2	105.5	103.9	102.8	97.8	101.2	February	103-1	102.7	101 - 4	103.6	100 - 4	100 - 2	98.4	10
March	- 1 A		-			102 - 3	98.0	101.5	March				182-180		100-2	98.6	10
April	106.9	103 - 4	101-5	106.0	106.3	102 - 4	99.7	102-2	April	103.5	102.6	103 - 1	102-1	101 - 5	100-4	99.4	10
May	106-5	103.0	102.4	105.3	105 - 1	102.7	100.0	101.9	May	103 - 7	102.0	103 - 1	102 - 1	100.6	100-2	99.8	10
June	-		-	Sec	106-1	102.4	100.0	102-2	June	_	_		_	101.4	100-2	100.0	10
July	MIN	-	200		93.3	96.6	94.6	96.8	July		_ jill			101.6	100-3	100-5	10
August	103 - 1	98.5	100 - 1	102-3	101.0	83.4	82.5	84.0	August	104 - 1	102.4	103 - 6	102.0	100.9	100-5	100 - 7	10
September		-		_	105-4	102-3	101 - 3	_	September	-	_1870	0 -	-	100 - 8	99.8	100 - 5	100
October	104-5	100.9	105-2	107-1	104.8	101.9	101.9	8.41-	October	103.3	102 - 1	104.0	101.9	100.6	99.5	100.6	130
November	106.4	101.6	106.1	106.7	104.5	101 - 3	102.0		November	103.4	102.4	103 - 8	101.8	100 - 5	99.3	100.6	1000

^{*} The indices of total weekly hours worked and of average hours worked from November 1963 onwards have been revised to take account of the April 1964 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers. Figures for dates after June 1963 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in Mid-1964. The figures from May 1964 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1964 enquiry into the hours of work of manual manual

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Unemployment at 14th September 1964

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at

ther 1964 Par-	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	224,036 4,761	24,833 75	69,912 1,307	16,636 109	335,417 6,252
Total	228,797	24,908	71,219	16,745	341,669
Change since 10th August	- 2,336	- 16,005	+ 2,915	- 11,419	- 26,845

The rate of unemployment at 14th September was 1.5 per cent. and at 10th August it was 1.6 per cent.

At 14th September 38,625 married women were registered as

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 14th September was 314,529, consisting of 236,298 males and 78,231 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1964

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

3.0		G	reat Britai	n		notes	
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		olly ployed*		orarily oped†	Total	United Kingdom total	
11 11	Males	Females	Males	Females	100-504	FINANCE TO SERVICE TO	
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800	
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500	
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100	
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200	
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900	
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100	
1960	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800	
1961	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800	
1962	321,900	110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900	
1963 1964:—	393,900	126,700	46,300	6,400	573,300	612,300	
13th Jan	363,543	114,487	20,120	2,592	500,742	540,353	
10th Feb	344,308	111,460	5,955	2,349	464,072	502,877	
16th Mar	313,600	101,798	7,868	2,120	425,386	461,891	
13th Apr	305,159	99,938	4,728	1,773	411,598	448,364	
11th May	271,596	89,348	6,318	1,841	369,103	403,506	
15th June	240,348	76,569	3,386	1,620	321,923	354,214	
13th July	236,433	75,764	3,767	1,548	317,512	349,024	
10th Aug	269,385	94,762	2,661	1,706	368,514	399,130	
14th Sept	248,869	86,548	4,836	1,416	341,669	370,400	

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 14th September 1964 according to duration of unemployment.

One or less Over 1, up to 2		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
		27,924 16,521	5,511 3,754	9,824 6,646	3,491 2,481	46,750 29,402
Up to 2		44,445	9,265	16,470	5,972	76,152
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5		11,873 9,070 7,889	2,269 1,674 1,365	4,966 3,955 3,486	1,664 1,184 853	20,772 15,883 13,593
Over 2, up to 5		28,832	5,308	12,407	3,701	50,248
Over 5, up to 8		16,921	5,807	6,820	3,810	33,358
Over 8		133,838	4,453	34,215	3,153	175,659
Total		224,036	24,833	69,912	16,636	335,417

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 14th September 1964.

	2 200	Whol	ly unemplo	yed*		20	Temp	orarily stop	ppedt		Total unemployed			
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	35,029 17,446 12,343 18,963 16,518 37,575 26,091 45,583 14,488	3,201 1,776 859 2,467 2,131 4,781 4,222 3,578 1,818	9,076 4,474 3,353 6,330 4,838 11,296 7,438 17,897 5,210	1,847 1,213 749 1,836 2,089 2,601 2,341 2,150 1,810	49,153 24,909 17,304 29,596 25,576 56,253 40,092 69,208 23,326	113 324 76 629 464 808 219 1,961 167	2 3 3 1 3 58 2	19 30 23 135 132 446 87 411 24	1 -4 25 15 7 6 49 2	135 357 103 792 612 1,264 315 2,479 195	38,345 19,549 13,278 22,062 19,114 43,167 30,535 51,180 16,475	10,943 5,717 4,129 8,326 7,074 14,350 9,872 20,507 7,046	49,288 25,266 17,407 30,388 26,188 57,517 40,407 71,687 23,521	
Great Britain	224,036	24,833	69,912	16,636	335,417	4,761	75	1,307	109	6,252	253,705	87,964	341,669	
Northern Ireland	19,490	762	7,753	364	28,369	178	5	166	13	362	20,435	8,296	28,731	
United Kingdom	243,526	25,595	77,665	17,000	363,786	4,939	80	1,473	122	6,614	274,140	96,260	370,400	

Les Seurocas Denies of	Per	centage rat	ben	angliod	Dura	tion of un	employme	ent: wholl	y unemplo	oyed*	1985 1982	TV1-11-	The margarets
Region		employmen		el dia ti	Ma	ales		Females				Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leave	
Residence between the way of the Portugue of the property and personalities of	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 10th August
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·1 1·2 1·6 0·9 1·3 2·3 3·4 3·7 2·4	0·5 0·6 0·9 0·7 0·9 1·3 2·4 2·6 2·4	0·9 1·0 1·3 0·8 1·2 1·9 3·1 3·3 2·4	11,401 5,409 3,027 4,980 4,283 8,833 4,902 7,523 3,352	5,741 2,547 1,764 2,949 2,617 5,787 3,915 6,333 2,487	3,433 1,619 1,057 1,950 1,963 4,163 3,276 3,766 1,501	17,655 9,647 7,354 11,551 9,786 23,573 18,220 31,539 8,966	4,685 2,187 1,312 2,218 1,971 3,292 2,090 3,310 1,377	2,419 994 827 1,600 1,357 2,545 1,847 3,248 1,271	1,359 739 394 1,112 1,115 1,884 1,322 1,908 797	2,460 1,767 1,569 3,236 2,484 6,176 4,520 11,581 3,575	46,883 23,439 16,560 26,948 23,016 52,251 36,588 67,192 21,652	+ 907 + 1,369 + 863 - 721 + 374 - 1,251 - 1,726 + 642
Great Britain	1.7	1 · 1	1.5	53,710	34,140	22,728	138,291	22,442	16,108	10,630	37,368	314,529	+ 444
Northern Ireland	6.6	4.6	5.8	3,063	4,	447	12,742	1,121	2,	356	4,640	- 8	Canal Can

^{*} Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 427.

[†] 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, 1963 and 1964 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962–4 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1962–4 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 1962–4 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962–4 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher and the indices for August 1963–4 approximately 14 points higher

[‡] Week preceding Whitsuntide.

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

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 14th related to the data personal actions of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment was given on pages 134–135 of the April 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the data personal actions of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment as the data personal actions of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment was given on pages 134–135 of the April 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment rates of unemployment as the property of the percentage rates of unemployment rates of

are final to be less to	reg	Numbe gisters at		rsons on otember	1964	Per- centage	Commission of the Commission o	re	Number at	ers of pe 14th Sep	rsons on otember	1964	Per- centage
es donned for the manifest of and	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un-	0 120 20 20 70 00 1270 1270 1270 1270 12	Men 18 and over	Womer 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un-
Prin	cipal To	owns (by	y Regio	on)	2.100	Lyures	Development	Distric	ets (by l	Region)	—conti	nued	August Augus
London and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	26,155 1,496 538	6,919 286 250	3,421 93 290	36,495 1,875 1,078	66 1	0·8 2·0 1·5	South Western—continued Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	118	28 54	15	161 459	A BIGIL	2.0
Eastern and Southern Bedford	218	74 281	45	337 1,743	bas,	0.7	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington North Western	214	12	25	251	7	2.8
†Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich Luton †Norwich Oxford	1,335 199 442 267 1,170 498	26 123 51 461 59	127 19 74 47 139 57	244 639 365 1,770 614		0·4 1·0 0·5 1·9 0·6	Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston	429 15,571 78 496	473 3,937 46 309	189 2,858 11 72	1,091 22,366 135 877	$\frac{8}{79}$	3·4 3·6 2·0 4·1
†Portsmouth †Reading	1,596 353 348 1,867 653 219	468 116 62 272 122 48	271 99 50 289 54 63	2,335 568 460 2,428 829 330	2 2 - 1	1·7 0·8 0·5 1·7 1·5 0·5	Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington	548	456	180	1,184	3	4.2
South Western †Bristol	1,976	439	252	2,667	100	1.0	Thornaby	3,418	1,032	1,121	5,571	37	3.2
Exeter	607 353 1,118	115 170 445	60 101 144	782 624 1,707	3 7	1·7 1·2 1·8	and Shildon Blyth Chester-le-Street, Birtley	1,065 261	199 76	136 102	1,400 439	2	4.8
Swindon Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	3,698 181	193 1,072 92	619 29	1,004 5,389 302	307	1·5 0·8 1·0	and Houghton-le-Spring Consett	1,002 362 720 618 47	182 74 170 39 10	324 120 91 126	1,508 556 981 783 57 1,823	16 2 7 —	4·1 2·8 1·9 3·0 2·4 4·9
†Chesterfield Coventry †Derby	1,008 737	219 569 312	195 233 163	1,094 1,810 1,212	2	1·4 1·0 1·0	Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Loftus	1,108 437 71	507 172 12	208 182	791	24 7	4.3
Leicester †Mansfield	847 410 284 2,257 44 273	176 172 57 520 18 106	116 95 46 259 13 70	1,139 677 387 3,036 75 449	74 23 ———————————————————————————————————	0·6 1·1 0·6 1·2 0·3 0·8	Prudhoe	55 125 272 93 441 661	16 42 184 117 63 110	19 92 37 142 128	90 167 548 247 646 899	2 4 3 1 —	2·5 4·3 3·3 8·6 4·5 4·6
Smethwick	156 1,554 371 164 500 237	26 496 130 12 283 46	64 292 120 59 203 25	246 2,342 621 235 986 308	14 43 1 15 —	0·6 1·5 0·9 0·5 0·9	Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Washington Station	2,944 7,916 258	762 2,101 28	622 1,940 23	4,328 11,957 309	23 59 43	4·5 3·0 5·9
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire		195	ATOM	3400	£1	INC.	Moor Wingate Scotland	753 260	240 48	156	1,149 308	15 2	4·8 3·8
†Barnsley	851 1,258 240 964 1,018 358	240 264 54 256 163 77	175 186 22 395 174 42	1,266 1,708 316 1,615 1,355 477	51 128 3 29 1 75	1·7 1·0 1·0 1·9 2·1 0·9	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	1,703 43	653	101	2,457 84	23 10	2·5 3·6
Huddersfield	399	138 507	51 535	588 3,311	19 22	0·6 2·0	and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	1,135	785 290	125 130	2,045	36 18	6·1 3·6
Lincoln Rotherham	1,761 502 442	389 151 76	270 60 184	2,420 713 702	$\frac{18}{2}$	0·9 1·4 1·2	Cumnock	338 787	309 368	81 117	728 1,272	12	5·1 5·2
Scunthorpe	251 1,489 228	237 487 135	217 241 70	705 2,217 433	1 32 4	1·4 0·8 0·8	Dundee and Broughty Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland,	1,779	393	198	2,370	26	2.6
York	572	172	141	885	_	1.4	Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing	952	837	257	2,046	40	4.3
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn. Blackpool. Bolton	156 374 547 635 886	59 78 267 137 148	33 54 47 85 79	248 506 861 857 1,113	6 4 150 10 7	1·1 1·7 1·6 1·6 1·4	bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil-	802 124	1,096 45	141 51	2,039 220	14 14	3·3 6·6
Burnley	410 130 286	211 34 151	51 13 92	672 177 529	8 9	1·6 0·6 1·8	lock and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas-	2,049	3,898	1,541	22,694 3,346	431	3.8
†Manchester †Salford †Oldham	5,310 1,004 803	702 173 211	793 140 49	6,805 1,317 1,063	55 8 126	} 1.4	Highlands and Islands Kilsyth Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes,	3,491	611	549 25	4,651	398	5.4
Preston	679 238 671	316 52 771	227 29 204	1,222 319 1,646	2 20 14	1·4 0·7 2·8	Leven and Methil Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire	1,189 124 3,528	1,056 48 2,652	203 8 663	2,448 180 6,843	53 148	4·9 6·0 4·6
Stockport	698 315 794	198 272 193	254 138 71	1,150 725 1,058	15 5 17	1·4 1·2 2·4	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh,	1,698	791	111	2,600	758	3.4
Northern †Carlisle	570	233	106	909		2.2	Banff and Buckie Rothesay Sanguhar	764 122 131	290 10 108	117 6 23	1,171 138 262	199	4·6 4·8 10·6
Scotland †Edinburgh	2,767	609	283	3,659	9	1.5	Shotts	141 276	132	18 46	291 429	43	4·9 7·1
Wales							Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly-				0.40		
†Newport	2,022 554 1,197	364 133 373	408 217 194	2,794 904 1,764	77 1 19	1·8 1·4 2·7	fera	367 566 900	323 123	150 101	840 790	21	5·1 6·4
Developme	ent Dist	ricts (by	Regio	n)			Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais and Tumble					3	2.8
South Western Bideford	183	46	21	250	13	3.2	Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pem-	608 515	385 97	181 64	1,174 676	1	2.7
Camborne and Redruth	303 38 291 48 107	96 6 32 10 28	44 12 38 7	443 56 361 58 142	1	3·0 2·9 3·8 8·8 3·2	broke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Rhyl	768 303	271 24	166 31	1,205 358	edstiral	3·4 2·5
Ilfracombe Liskeard and Looe	94 110	12 26	6 8	112	Ξ	2.9	Total, all Development Districts	85,666	28,946	14,708	129,320	2,701	3.7

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: SEPTEMBER 1964

Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1964

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 14th September 1964, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each watford, Herts.

di gunno sona ile 10 superiori gio in orden o	3 Aw (55.0	1 1/201 202		Great Britai	n	35219G B	250/251-50	PERMITTE !	Sunna	
Industry	unem	olly ployed g casuals)	Tempo	orarily oped		Total		U	nited Kingd (all classes)	
yacanores. Nevertheless, companison of the change of the chang	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7,959 6,082 1,622	988 939 10	956 116 838	70 70 —	8,915 6,198 2,460	1,058 1,009 10	9,973 7,207 2,470	11,516 8,660 2,565	1,162 1,113 10	12,678 9,773 2,575
Aining and quarrying	6,434 5,812	181 130	22 3	1 1	6,456 5,815	182 131	6,638 5,946	6,604 5,818	185 131	6,789 5,949
Food, drink and tobacco	1,508 3,504 1,474	4,573 598 3,141 688 146	11 2 9 —	76 3 69 4	6,833 1,510 3,513 1,474 336	4,649 601 3,210 692 146	11,482 2,111 6,723 2,166 482	7,350 1,632 3,806 1,546 366	5,180 662 3,451 709 358	12,530 2,294 7,257 2,255 724
Chemicals and allied industries	1,167	1,335 60 403	-8 -4	-4 -1	4,691 1,167 2,042	1,339 60 404	6,030 1,227 2,446	4,832 1,174 2,147	1,351 60 409	6,183 1,234 2,556
Iron and steel* (311-313)		567 369	88 87	12 11	5,354 4,447	579 380	5,933 4,827	5,438 4,519	587 386	6,025 4,905
ngineering and electrical goods	1,077	4,546 1,928 951 419 1,248	287 281 — 3 3	37 27 4 3 3	12,639 8,763 1,077 619 2,180	4,583 1,955 955 422 1,251	17,222 10,718 2,032 1,041 3,431	13,232 9,127 1,194 641 2,270	4,880 2,075 1,022 454 1,329	18,112 11,202 2,216 1,095 3,599
hipbuilding and marine engineering	6,926 6,302	190 143	41 39	11 10	6,967 6,341	201 153	7,168 6,494	7, 494 6,797	215 166	7,709 6,963
Motor vehicle manufacturing	876	667 330 57 194 65	1,830 1,817 1 8 4	132 132 — —	6,334 3,490 273 884 1,637	799 462 57 194 65	7,133 3,952 330 1,078 1,702	6,459 3,543 276 943 1,647	837 471 58 213 71	7,296 4,014 334 1,156 1,718
Setal goods not elsewhere specified	4,369	1,705	66	8	4,435	1,713	6,148	4,552	1,762 5,480	6,314 11,628
extiles Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and other knitted goods	842 499 1,084 403	3,745 569 491 762 99 610	757 12 147 171 — 140	431 23 90 142 — 87	5,412 854 646 1,255 403 408	4,176 592 581 904 99 697	9,588 1,446 1,227 2,159 502 1,105	6,148 1,161 807 1,285 408 432	1,039 861 953 136 779	2,200 1,668 2,238 544 1,211
Textile finishing	101	279	267	59	871 523	338 239	1,209	950 538	406 264	1,356
lothing and footwear	1,468	3,201 335	220 156	276 182	1,688 533	3,477 517	5,165 1,050	1,775 541	4,404 547	6,179 1,088
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	557	757 127 262 261	39 - 6 30	12 12 —	3,601 1,136 563 847	769 127 274 261	4,370 1,263 837 1,108	3,793 1,200 577 859	802 131 285 272	4,595 1,331 862 1,131
imber, furniture, etc	1,126	479 102 137	25 4 7	36 -4	2,850 1,130 906	515 102 141	3,365 1,232 1,047	3,006 1,191 951	535 105 152	3,541 1,296 1,103
aper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481–483)	72000	1,556 852 704	6 2 4	E	2,245 1,072 1,173	1,556 852 704	3,801 1,924 1,877	2,307 1,092 1,215	1,644 906 738	3,951 1,998 1,953
ther manufacturing industries	1,025	1,255 287 316	43 3 3	20 3 2	2,616 1,028 660	1,275 290 318	3,891 1,318 978	2,697 1,043 669	1,365 312 327	4,062 1,355 996
otal, all manufacturing industries	62,765	24,812	3,423	1,058	66,188	25,870	92,058	69,621	29,306	98,927
onstruction	42,910	474	55	1	42,965	475	43,440	49,749	535	50,284
as, electricity and water	2,480	189	11	1	2,491	190	2,681	2,621	200	2,821
ransport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport		1,676 217 557 101 107 27	201 1 4 3 109 75	3 1 1 -	21,023 4,349 1,764 2,600 5,928 1,969	1,679 217 558 102 107 27	22,702 4,566 2,322 2,702 6,035 1,996	22,393 4,411 1,933 2,717 6,198 2,496	1,754 220 578 103 109 28	24,147 4,631 2,511 2,820 6,307 2,524
Postal services and telecommunications	2,803	390 13,893	73	87	2,809	391 13,980	3,200	2,995	421 15,418	3,416 41,659
surance, banking and finance	5,648	920	8	4	5,656	924	6,580	5,787	1,004	6,791
ofessional and scientific services	4,768	5,344	12	46	4,780	5,390	10,170	5,014	5,978	10,992
iscellaneous services Entertainment, sport, betting* (881–883) Catering, hotels, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	4,433	15,215 1,541 7,275 605	46 14 3 7	136 27 37 4	21,614 4,447 8,429 3,352	15,351 1,568 7,312 609	36,965 6,015 15,741 3,961	22,905 4,732 8,826 3,569	16,747 1,622 7,727 665	39,652 6,354 16,553 4,234
ublic administration National government service		2,254 1,255 999	29 3 26	9 3 6	16,031 6,879 9,152	2,263 1,258 1,005	18,294 8,137 10,157	16,909 7,301 9,608	2,506 1,444 1,062	19,415 8,745 10,670
x-service personnel not classified by industry	1	203	-00	400 - 600	1,224	203	1,427	1,306	209	1,515
ther persons not classified by industry		20,399 12,082 8,317	三	=	31,938 19,367 12,571	20,399 12,082 8,317	52,337 31,449 20,888	33,474 20,730 12,744	21,256 12,837 8,419	54,730 33,567 21,163
Grand Total†	248,869	86,548	4,836	1,416	253,705	87,964	341,669	274,140	96,260	370,400

^{*} Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. 1The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,448 males and 184 females in Great Britain and 3,968 males and 206 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 5th August 1964 and 9th September 1964, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

		eks ended just 1964		eks ended mber 1964	Total number of placings 5th Dec.
sies Fameles Total	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	1963 to 9th Sept. 1964 (40 weeks
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	69,430 29,481 34,450 29,162	123,243 57,829 115,397 60,859	97,400 45,296 48,899 37,954	124,928 46,638 113,612 49,576	781,361 190,706 383,682 159,459
Total	162,523	357,328	229,549	334,754	1,515,208

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

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

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 9th September 1964 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th September 1964. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

Industry group			gs during five 9th Septemb			N	umbers of v	vacancies ren th September	naining unfil	led
ACCUSED TO THE BOOK TO THE TOTAL THE	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,666	1,068	2,898	152	5,784	1,520	1,952	559	435	4,466
Mining and quarrying	569 377	1,474 1,428	38 20	56 8	2,137 1,833	3,450 3,085	1,067 993	69 37	31 6	4,617 4,121
Food, drink and tobacco	3,933	1,254	4,729	1,623	11,539	2,180	930	4,663	1,719	9,492
Chemicals and allied industries	1,929	556	872	941	4,298	1,877	798	1,771	853	5,299
Metal manufacture	3,495	1,788	465	329	6,077	4,296	1,340	731	395	6,762
Engineering and electrical goods Engineering, including scientific instru-	9,653	6,438	4,483	2,760	23,334	19,844	5,245	9,114	3,353	37,556
ments, etc	6,854 2,799	4,504 1,934	1,731 2,752	1,211 1,549	14,300 9,034	13,644 6,200	3,948 1,297	3,572 5,542	1,550 1,803	22,714 14,842
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4,039	492	110	50	4,691	2,060	253	79	25	2,417
Vehicles	2,927	1,416	580	399	5,322	7,405	930	1,395	372	10,102
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,705	2,628	1,945	1,043	9,321	4,540	3,004	3,591	1,993	13,128
Textiles	1,955	1,139	1,507	2,287	6,888	1,743	1,506	5,705	4,642	13,596
(spinning and weaving)	490 421	236 209	467 256	364 339	1,557 1,225	577 354	391 442	2,050 1,318	1,038 1,172	4,056 3,286
Leather, leather goods and fur	273	270	131	162	836	264	391	597	530	1,782
Clothing and footwear	521	781	1,775	4,749	7,826	947	1,114	10,122	6,210	18,393
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	2,306	756	429	306	3,797	1,864	812	1,093	595	4,364
Timber, furniture, etc	2,121	2,004	389	338	4,852	2,544	1,540	871	619	5,574
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	1,302 918 384	1,073 434 639	1,181 779 402	1,549 660 889	5,105 2,791 2,314	1,363 780 583	1,020 431 589	1,971 1,235 736	1,893 941 952	6,247 3,387 2,860
Other manufacturing industries	1,956	677	1,427	787	4,847	1,717	882	2,311	1,034	5,944
Total, all manufacturing industries	40,115	21,272	20,023	17,323	98,733	52,644	19,765	44,014	24,233	140,656
Construction	25,169	5,608	294	472	31,543	18,518	3,246	552	462	22,778
Gas, electricity and water	937	700	114	143	1,894	1,065	398	211	94	1,768
Transport and communication	5,344	1,232	683	706	7,965	14,365	1,097	1,845	485	17,792
Distributive trades	8,647	7,295	6,584	10,871	33,397	8,922	11,270	14,934	13,480	48,606
nsurance, banking and finance	364	553	492	1,888	3,297	1,290	1,101	877	1,246	4,514
Professional and scientific services	1,069	922	2,558	1,709	6,258	6,993	1,771	21,546	1,910	32,220
Miscellaneous services	9,543 644 5,713 487	3,957 226 564 379	13,705 660 9,337 938	3,527 209 707 582	30,732 1,739 16,321 2,386	10,073 594 3,282 341	4,117 309 797 369	26,008 1,178 13,046 2,116	6,517 192 1,342 1,151	46,715 2,273 18,467 3,977
Public administration	3,977 1,423 2,554	1,215 486 729	1,510 1,070 440	1,107 558 549	7,809 3,537 4,272	6,088 3,076 3,012	854 241 613	2,997 1,942 1,055	683 398 285	10,622 5,657 4,965
Grand total	97,400	45,296	48,899	37,954	229,549	124,928	46,638	113,612	49,576	334,754

Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	12,417 5,565 11,811 7,276 14,796 5,597 8,301	10,878 5,743 2,480 7,534 5,098 5,670 2,686 3,119 2,088	16,460 5,063 2,378 5,000 3,755 6,939 2,334 4,861 2,109	8,282 5,055 2,108 6,202 4,398 4,639 3,340 2,375 1,555	62,618 28,278 12,531 30,547 20,527 32,044 13,957 18,656 10,391	37,125 23,432 7,774 21,919 10,151 10,597 3,637 5,378 4,915	14,733 6,085 2,713 10,483 5,327 3,138 1,181 1,689 1,289	40,173 17,338 6,237 15,258 9,004 13,979 2,907 6,282 2,434	14,666 6,257 2,679 10,724 4,688 4,909 1,436 3,076 1,141	106,697 53,112 19,403 58,384 29,170 32,623 9,161 16,425 9,779
Great Britain	97,400	45,296	48,899	37,954	229,549	124,928	46,638	113,612	49,576	334,754

Labour Turnover

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

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

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

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

Industry	men	per of ents per inployed ming of p	100 at	charg loss en	mber of ses and ses per inployed ning of p	other 100 at	Industry	mer	er of er ats per aployed aing of p	100 at	charg loss em	nber of es and o es per 1 ployed ting of p	other 100 at
yment benefit, the navibers emented by national assistance.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	to obligation to the second	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Food, drink and tobacco	4.0	5.8	4.7	3.3	5.4	4.2	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.0
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	2.9	3·1 5·3	2.9	2.5	3·2 4·6	2·6 4·0	Tools and implements Cutlery	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.2	2.6
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish	3.1	6.8	5.5	3.3	6.1	5.1	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8
products	6·4 4·4 1·7	6·0 4·1 2·8	6·2 4·3 2·0	5·1 4·6 0·7	5·6 6·5 1·6	5·3 5·3 0·9	Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Other metal industries	4·6 2·7 3·2	4·6 4·5 3·5	4·6 3·5 3·3	4·4 2·5 2·6	4·7 4·1 3·6	4·6 3·2 2·9
Cocoa, chocolate, etc Fruit and vegetable products	3.6	6.6	5.3	2·7 9·1 1·3	4.1	3·5 10·4	Tantiles	2.0	2.2	2.1			
Animal and poultry foods Other food industries Brewing and malting	2·0 4·0 2·8	3·1 5·6 3·6	2·3 4·7 3·0	2·8 2·1 3·4	2·6 5·5 3·0	1·5 4·0 2·3	Textiles	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.2	1.2
Other drink industries Tobacco	5.1	6.4	5.6	3.4	5.0	4.0	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	5.2	4.3	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.8
			asnivo	notegu	2 3010	Appell.	Weaving of cotton, linen, etc Woollen and worsted	3·3 2·8 4·2	3·2 3·1 4·3	3.0	2·7 2·8 5·0	3.5	3.1
Chemicals and allied industries	1.8	4.2	2-4	1.6	3.2	2.0	Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	3.0	2.5	4·2 2·7 2·8	2.5	6.6	5·8 3·7 2·3
Coke ovens	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.1	Carpets	1.4	2.5	2·0 2·7 2·1	0.9	2·6 2·2 2·6	1·8 2·0 2·1
Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	2·9 1·5 3·6	1·3 2·5 3·7 6·1	2·8 1·9 5·0	2.8	1·8 2·5 4·1	2·5 1·7 3·4	Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing	1·8 4·6 2·2	2·2 3·9 3·0	4.1	1·4 6·0 2·1	2·6 4·0 2·6	4.6
Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink	1.0	2.6	1.6	2·6 1·0 2·0	1.8	1.3	Other textile industries	3.3	3.8	2.5	3.7	3.6	2.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc Synthetic resins and plastics	1.8	3.5	2.4	1.7	5.3	2.8	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.1	3.9	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.1
materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	1.8	3.2	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.8	Leather and fellmongery	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.4
Crawola laukoran ananyinin	100000		abcera	5 0 10 cm	SOLUTION .	Taken on	Fur	2.2	3.8	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.8
Metal manufacture	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.9	Clothing and footwear	2.7	3.7	3.5	2.4	3.2	3.0
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring	3.9	3.9	3.9 2.8 4.2	4.6	4.5	4·5 2·8 3·6
Iron castings, etc	2·2 2·7 1·8	3.0	2·5 2·7 2·0	2.5	3.6	2.4	Women's and girls' tailoring Overalls and men's shirts, under-	2.2	4.1		2.5	2.9	NAME OF
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.5	wear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	2.8	4.4	4.2	2.0	2.9	2.8
	922	7232	50	1723	A L		Hats, caps and millinery Other dress industries	2·6 2·3 2·2	1.7	2·0 4·2 2·5	2·1 1·8 1·7	2.4	2.3
Engineering and electrical goods	2.3	3.6	2.7	1.9	3.1	2.2	Footwear	2.2	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.1
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	2.5	3.9	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.0	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.6
Metal working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines	3.2	3.6	3.2	1.5	2·6 2·6 2·1	2.3	Bricks and fireclay goods	2·6 2·3 2·6	2.4	2.6	2·6 2·9 1·9	3.4	3.0
Textile machinery, etc Contractors' plant and quarrying	1.3	3.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.6	Glass	1.5	3.3	3.0	1.0	3.8	2.4
Mechanical handling equipment	1.9	3.9	2.1	1.8	2·2 2·5 2·7 3·2 2·9 1·9	1.9	materials	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.7
Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork	2·1 2·4 2·7	3·4 3·7 3·5	2·5 2·5 2·6 2·8	2·0 2·0 2·6	3.2	1.9 2.4 2.2 2.2 2.6	Timber, furniture, etc	3.6	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Ordnance and small arms	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.5	Timber Furniture and upholstery	3·7 2·3 7·4	3.5	3·7 2·4 5·4	2.7	2.6	2.1
Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc Watches and clocks	2.5	3.8	2.9	1.9	3.3	2.4	Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	5.1	2.7	5.1	5.3	2·1 5·4	3.9
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	1·8 1·7 1·8	2·5 3·3 2·9	2.1	1.9 1.6 1.4	2·6 2·6 3·0	1.8	Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic	1.8	4.2	2.8	1.0	2.4	1.6		PER SI	Disse.	211027	0 701	001710	2.00
apparatus	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.8	3.6	2.7	Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	2.0	4.2	2.7	1.4	3.0	1.8
Other electrical goods	2.3	3.5	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.8	Cardboard boxes, etc Other manufactures of paper and	3.6	5.2	4.4	2.5	4.1	3.2
	- 100 D	10.18		1	da yab	Petrend	board Printing, publishing of newspapers		3.9	3.1	2.0	3.8	2.9
Marine engineering	1.6	0.6	1.5	2.7	0.9	2.6	and periodicals Other printing, etc	1.4	3.8	1.9	0.9	3.8	1.6
	1 4	0	76.34	PHI BOO	Pictor of Story	Fastards Saturds	Other manufacturing industries	3.0	4.4	3.6	2.6	3.5	2.9
Vehicles	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.3	2.9	1.5	Rubber	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle	1.4	3.2	1.6	1.2	3.2	1.5	Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment	1.9	3·9 4·4 6·1	2·5 2·8 3·1 5·3	1.2	3.4	2.2
and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.9	3.2	2.3	Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9
Locomotives and railway track	1.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.5	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.4	4.3	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.
Railway carriages, etc	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	All the above industries	2.4	3.9	2.9	2.1	3.4	2.5

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

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

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		or decrease (-) the average for
Taken to tention -asso -as	books during 4 weeks ended 22nd Aug.1964	4 weeks ended 25th July 1964	4 weeks ended 24th Aug. 1963
Northumberland	28,600	_ 200	_ 1,300
Dusham	69,400	_ 300	- 5,100
Yorkshire	109,300	- 100	- 3,300
North Western	37,900	- 100	- 2,600
East Midlands	85,100	_ 300	- 3,100
West Midlands	36,700	_ 100	- 1,900
South Western	73,900	- 300	- 4,400
South Eastern	5,000	Nil	_ 200
England and Wales	445,900	- 1,400	— 21,900
Scotland	51,800	_ 200	- 3,900
Great Britain	497,700	— 1,600	_ 25,800

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 August about 3,500 persons were recruited to, and about 4,100 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 600, compared with a net decrease of 3,200 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)

Sales Sales Sales	1	August 1964	July 1964	August 1963
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary		8·58 9·91	7·39 9·70	9·04 10·52
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary		6·42 9·45	5·48 9·38	6·72 10·07

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 96·96 cwt. in August, compared with 101·86 cwt. in the previous month and 93·16 cwt. in August 1963. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 31·30 cwt. in August; for July 1964 and August 1963 it was 33·49 cwt. and 30·51 cwt., respectively.

Professional and Executive Register

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

At 9th September 1964 the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 21,890, consisting of 20,788 men and 1,102 women (of whom 12,278 and 508, respectively, were in employment). During the period 11th June 1964 to 9th September 1964 the number of vacancies filled was 1,633. The number of vacancies unfilled at 9th September was 8,506.

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 11th September 1964 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £9,414,000. During the 13 weeks ended 12th June 1964 the corresponding figure was £12,225,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 13th September 1963 it was £14,878,000. 1963 it was £14,878,000.

Employment in the Coal 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 26th September 1964 was £7,005,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 27th June 1964 was £7,892,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 28th September 1963 it was £8,534,000.

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

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

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	94	11	19	5	131
benefit supplemented by national assistance.	24	2	-200	REST TO IN	26
Total receiving unemployment benefit	118	13	19	6	157
only	70 43	9	2 16	4 59	86 125
Total	231	31	37	69	369

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

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th September 1964, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	41,822 23,036 8,101 6,039 8,440 1,715 3,296 3,435	1,857 1,194 298 1,267 — 33 317 89	5,415 2,145 1,387 — 32 328 66	49,094 26,375 9,786 7,306 8,440 1,780 3,941 3,590
Total	95,884	5,055	9,373	110,312

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

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

‡ Includes 1,843 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1964

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 15th September 1964 and the corresponding figures for 18th August 1964 and 17th September 1963. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to								
Region	7,279	Sickness	ISOSUA TEXAS	Industrial injury					
Aprestices rivigue 30 has sure bot biller on beyokens and	15th Sept. 1964	18th Aug. 1964	17th Sept. 1963	15th Sept. 1964	18th Aug. 1964	17th Sept. 1963			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	77·5 67·9 43·2 32·9 49·7 76·6 53·1 82·3 153·7 68·1 112·8 68·2	73·2 65·6 41·5 31·9 48·0 73·4 50·7 79·1 149·6 65·0 109·3 67·5	77·9 67·7 42·4 32·9 49·5 76·9 53·8 82·7 152·4 66·8 114·1 67·9	3·2 3·3 2·3 1·7 2·6 5·0 5·2 9·5 8·9 8·9	3·0 3·1 2·0 1·5 2·2 4·5 4·8 9·0 8·2 6·9 8·5 8·4	3·0 3·2 2·1 1·6 2·5 4·6 5·5 9·6 9·1 9·1			
Total, Great Britain	886-1	854.9	885-0	67-4	62.0	66.1			

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 15th September 1964 represented $4\cdot4$ per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was $0\cdot3$ per cent.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944&1958

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 14th September 1964 was 48,642, of whom 42,185 were males and 6,457 were females. An analysis of these figures is

th and 142 or 0-1 p= 1,000 at the out of	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	36,598	5,716	42,314
obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,587	741	6,328
Total	42,185	6,457	48,642

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 9th September 1964 was 7,285, including 5,934 men, 1,059 women and 292 young persons. In addition there were 165 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered conditions. sheltered employment

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 425 to 427.

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 7th September 1964.

BOUNDARY SEE SHIT HIT	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	917	103	1,020
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,560	193	1,753
Number of persons who completed courses during period	699	73	772
Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during the period	164	25	189

Up to 7th September 1964 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 163,769, including 4,689 blind persons.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

					August 1964	September 1964
Places under the Fac	tories	Act	100		54	66
Mines and quarries*				 	22	
Seamen				 	10†	10‡
Railway service				 	3	16

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

actories Act						
Textile and connected p	rocesses			 		
Clay, pottery, cement, e				 		133
Metal extraction, refining	g and con	version		 		333
Metal casting						
Metal rolling, drawing,	extrusion a	ind forgi	ng			1000
Miscellaneous metal pro						
Shipbuilding and repair	ing					
Constructional engineer	ing, boiler	making				
Locomotive and railway						
Non-rail vehicles and ai	rcraft					
Other machine and meta	al manufac	ture and				
Electrical engineering					STATE OF THE PARTY.	
Woodworking processes						
Miscellaneous chemical	manufactu	re, paint	oil re			
Coal gas, coke ovens, p						
Wearing apparel						
Paper and printing						
Milling						
Food						
Drink						
Electricity generation						
Rubber						
Other factory processes						

Mines and quarries*				Railway service				
Coal mines:				Brakesmen and goods guards .				
Underground		SO.	16	Engine drivers and motormen				
Surface			1	Firemen	08			
Other stratified mines				Labourers				
Miscellaneous mines		2	1	Mechanics				
Quarries	11.13		6	Passenger guards				
TOTAL, MINES AND Q	UARR	IES	23					
Seamen				Shunters				
Trading vessels		1000	7‡	Other grades				
Fishing vessels		-	3	Contractors' servants				
TOTAL, SEAMEN		30.0	10	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE				

Industrial Diseases

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

Lead poisoning		3	II. Deaths
Aniline poisoning	10:20	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Compressed air illness	100	1	NIL
Epitheliomatous ulceration		7	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF
Chrome ulceration		16	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY AND THE
		-	14 M M
TOTAL, CASES		34	
		-	Green Lanes, Palmel

CUT PAINT CLEANING COSTS

WITH THE

"REVVI" Wall Washing Machine

NOW INCLUDES THE VERSATILE 'FLUIBRUSH' UNIT



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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 3,460,800 in June, compared with 3,453,200 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,313,400 in June 1963. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in August is estimated at 14,924, compared with 17,072 in July and 31,869 in August 1963.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 18th July was 6,967,000, compared with 6,760,000 at 20th June and 6,742,000 at 20th July 1963. Persons wholly unemployed at 18th July are estimated at 265,000 or 3·7 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 282,000 or 4·0 per cent. at 20th June and 293,000 or 4·2 per cent. at 20th July 1963.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of August was 94,637, compared with 96,672 at the end of the previous month and 95,805 at the end of August 1963. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 8,198, 8,727 and 8,438.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 18th September was 38,562, compared with 37,942 at 21st August and 37,279 at 21st September 1963.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of August was 24,719; this figure included 1,015 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of July the respective figures were 25,930 (revised figure) and 1,285 and at the end of August 1963 they were 25,936 and 1,163.

NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in April 1964 as 956,500, compared with 934,700 in October 1963 and 938,900 in April 1963 Latest figures on unemployment show that 938 persons were unemployed in June 1964, compared with 775 in May and 1,239 in June 1963

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 5,896 at the end of June, compared with 7,965 in the previous month and 5,562 in June 1963.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in December as 119.6 (revised figure) (1953-54 = 100), compared with 120.8 (revised figure) in the previous month and 115.9 in December 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 16,683 in April, compared with 17,389 in March and 21,623 in April 1963.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of August the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 17,080, compared with 11,914 (revised figure) in July and 15,927 in August 1963. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for August numbered 12,203 or 0.8 per cent. of all members, compared with 0.6 per cent. in the previous month and 0.8 per cent in August 1963. cent. in August 1963.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of August who were wholly unemployed was 130 or 0·1 per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 111 or 0·1 per 1,000 at the end of the previous month and 142 or 0·1 per 1,000 at the end of August 1963.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 58,968,000 in July, compared with 59,178,000 (revised figure) in June and 57,422,000 in July 1963. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in July was 12,814,000, compared with 12,888,000 (revised figure) in June and 12,571,000 in July 1963. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 3,813,000 or 5·0 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 4,692,000 or 6·1 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,322,000 or 5·7 per cent. at the middle of July 1963. The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

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

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

Great Britain	rational rat	Employees paid each week*								1963 Average = 100			
Industry group	Jan. 1963 1	Aug. Sept 1963 196	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	Aug. 1964
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·1 99·7 196·9 96·5 196·3 199·3 199·8 199·8 199·3 99·8 199·3 199·	00·1 99·99·5 101· 00·2 101· 99·4 100· 99·4 100· 00·5 101· 90·3 101· 00·5 100· 00·9 101· 00·1 103· 99·1 100· 99·5 101· 00·9 101· 00·9 101·	5 102·0 7 102·6 101·3 5 101·5 4 103·7 7 101·6 2 102·5 5 102·5 5 101·8 8 103·3 8 103·3 101·0 101	100·7 101·7 103·6 102·6 102·4 102·9 104·4 102·8 101·2 103·8 101·2 103·8 103·3 105·3 103·4 102·5	105·1 102·2 106·7 104·1 102·4 106·5 104·7 103·0 101·0 100·1 102·0 102·5 102·9 98·6 99·3 103·2	99·9 102·8 105·7 106·2 108·9 111·1 107·8 105·2 103·7 99·1 104·4 104·3 102·9 103·0 103·0 103·3	100·9 104·2 107·2 106·8 109·2 112·1 108·6 106·4 104·6 105·8 105·0 104·6 103·0 104·6 103·0 104·2	102·5 104·4 108·4 106·3 108·4 110·6 109·5 106·1 103·8 102·7 105·1 104·3 103·8 102·6 105·8 103·8	102·7 105·7 109·6 110·6 109·6 110·6 109·6 107·9 106·0 102·8 106·9 107·4 103·9 106·0 106·0	106·0 111·0 109·0 107·7 110·4 109·6 107·1 105·8 103·3 103·2 105·9 108·0 107·3 108·0 107·3	107·3 112·1 110·7 109·8 115·2 117·1 110·6 1111·2 108·9 105·3 109·0 111·2 109·3 111·7 107·6 109·5	108·2 111·7 110·7 109·6 115·1 112·6 109·9 116·3 111·8 105·7 111·7 111·7 111·7 111·3 108·6 106·6	105·9 107·4 110·0 106·9 113·7 110·0 109·0 110·7 106·8 100·9 107·6 109·7 109·2 106·6 105·8 108·6
All manufacturing industries	95.4	99 · 8 100 ·	7 101.8	102 · 8	103 · 4	105.0	105-9	106.0	107 - 5	107 · 3	110-1	110.6	108 · 0
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	95·4 10 90·7 10 99·3 9 96·9 10	01·7 108· 01·1 100· 01·7 100· 99·9 100· 01·1 101· 99·8 100·	8 101·2 0 100·5 5 100·4 4 101·2	99·8 105·3 98·0 101·0 100·7 101·3	100·2 102·6 95·8 99·0 101·2 99·3	98·3 102·6 99·3 99·8 102·5 100·7	98·2 102·6 101·5 101·3 103·5 102·4	99·2 102·9 98·4 93·3 105·2 102·6	101·9 102·4 105·7 104·7 106·4 106·0	106·1 103·4 103·8 106·1 106·9 109·4	107·2 102·5 107·7 107·3 109·2 110·3	107 · 4† 101 · 7 107 · 8 109 · 5 109 · 8 109 · 2	113·0‡ 104·9 106·4 108·0 109·2 105·8
All industries and services covered	95.1	00 · 3 100 ·	9 101-5	101.9	101 · 8	103 - 4	104 · 4	104.0	106.6	106.5	109 · 1	109 · 3†	107 · 8
1980 - 1981 19		Er	nployee.	s paid	month	ly*	191						
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	99·3 97·4 98·0 93·8 98·3 97·7 97·7 97·7 92·4 100·9 98·6 100·9 99·1 98·9	96·7 97·97·2 97·99·1 98·99·1 98·99·1 98·99·3 97·99·3 97·2 96·99·97·9 96·97·0 101·98·9 96·9 96·9 96·9 96·9 96·9 96·9 96·9	4 97·6 3 99·3 1 99·3 6 97·8 4 97·1 4 99·1 96·8 8 100·4 1 96·9 98·0 1 98·0 1 98·4	98·4 98·2 99·6 100·5 99·6 100·1 98·5 100·0 99·3 97·1 98·0 98·9 100·1 101·4 100·5	113·8 106·2 106·8 109·2 128·4 120·9 105·7 110·7 106·1 128·0 107·4 109·6 105·1 103·2 118·8	103·1 102·3 101·0 104·1 106·7 102·1 101·4 101·2 110·4 96·9 99·0 102·5 100·5 105·5	101·0 118·0 104·7 103·6 101·6 104·1 101·8 102·9 102·0 111·9 102·2 101·7 100·0 103·1	109·7 102·4 104·0 105·2 107·7 101·6 104·1 104·4 105·2 110·2 110·9 103·8 103·8 103·8 109·3	102·2 100·3 102·3 105·1 104·8 101·9 103·3 100·3 110·5 98·1 99·0 105·6 103·7 99·3 103·2	100·2 100·5 102·3 105·9 105·3 103·7 104·3 101·0 102·1 112·9 97·5 100·1 106·5 102·5 100·5	107·6 102·0 104·4 105·9 109·1 117·1 104·6 103·0 104·4 112·6 98·5 107·5 107·7 103·3 104·0 102·5	102-9 100-8 103-6 104-0 103-2 102-1 104-9 108-3 104-2 108-0 97-2 101-3 110-7 104-0 102-8 103-3	102·4 100·4 101·1 102·7 103·7 101·6 103·6 100·4 106·0 97·3 101·9 103·3 101·9 101·8 103·3
All manufacturing industries	98.3	98.0 97.	98.4	99.7	108 · 6	102-5	105 · 1	104 · 8	102.7	103.0	104 · 8	103 - 5	102.0
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	96·5 97·4 96·3	01·7 101· 98·3 96· 00·6 99· 00·9 98· 97·6 101·	8 96·8 99·9 8 100·3	102·3 98·5 100·2 99·8 102·4	101·8 118·0 101·2 104·7 116·6	102·7 100·6 102·2 102·8 99·3	102·7 100·5 102·9 102·4 97·2	102·2 103·6 102·5 103·6 103·3	102·1 102·1 104·3 105·2 103·1	101·9 105·9 104·6 105·5 98·7	102·4 106·1 104·5 107·9 99·9	102·5 105·0 104·5 106·6 97·3	102·5 101·9 104·2 106·0 98·5
All industries and services covered	97.9	98.5 98.	2 98.5	99.7	108 · 8	102.0	103-9	104 · 2	102 · 7	103 · 1	104.6	103 · 4	102 · 1
7数 四一批四点出	上說	vices les	All	mploy	ees¶	1 60.5		TEI TEI				THU INC	Novi Deca
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	97·0 94·5 96·9 96·7 96·6 95·9 95·1 96·4 16 94·8 16 95·7 92·8 99·8 99·8 99·8 99·8 99·8 99·8 99·8	99·5 98·8 100·00·0 101·99·8 100·5 101·99·8 103·08·7 100·99·8 100·1	22 100·6 102·2 8 101·0 4 101·3 103·2 7 101·3 8 101·8 3 102·2 2 102·6 4 102·2 2 102·6 9 101·5 100·9	100·3 100·6 103·3 102·3 101·9 102·6 103·7 102·6 104·7 102·3 102·3 102·6 104·7 102·3 102·3	106·6 103·6 106·7 104·9 103·6 107·6 104·8 104·0 101·7 103·1 103·1 103·1 103·1 103·1 103·1 103·1	100·5 102·6 105·1 105·8 108·7 110·3 107·2 104·6 103·6 103·9 103·6 102·8 102·6 102·6 103·5	100·9 109·1 107·3 106·1 109·2 111·3 107·9 105·9 104·3 101·6 105·5 104·6 103·3 103·3 103·3 103·3	103·8 103·7 107·8 106·0 108·3 109·7 108·9 105·8 104·1 103·4 105·1 104·0 103·8 102·7 105·2 104·4	102-6 103-8 108-5 108-5 109-2 109-8 109-0 105-6 103-6 106-2 106-4 107-2 103-8 104-9 105-7	104·9 107·3 108·1 107·3 110·1 109·0 106·8 105·1 103·3 106·9 107·2 107·4 106·2 105·6	107·4 108·5 109·8 109·1 114·8 117·1 110·0 110·1 106·0 108·2 110·6 109·1 110·3 107·1	107·3 107·8 109·7 108·6 114·4 111·7 109·4 115·2 110·9 105·8 110·6 109·5 111·2 107·8 106·0 108·8	105·3 104·9 108·7 106·1 113·1 109·2 108·4 109·6 106·1 101·4 106·8 108·5 105·8 105·8 105·2
All manufacturing industries	95.8	99.6 100.	3 101.3	102.4	104.2	104.5	105.7	105.8	106.7	106.6	109 · 2	109 · 4	107.0
Agriculture	95.6 91.2 98.8 96.8	01·7 108· 01·1 100· 01·4 99· 00·1 100· 01·1 101·	3 101·2 3 100·2 3 100·3 2 101·1	99·8 105·1 98·0 100·8 100·6	100·2 102·6 97·7 99·6 101·4	98·3 102·6 99·3 100·4 102·5	98·2 102·6 101·3 101·7 103·4	99·2 102·9 98·8 95·8 105·0	101·9 102·4 105·2 104·6 106·3	106·1 103·3 103·9 105·6 106·7	107·2 102·5 107·5 106·5 109·1	107·4† 101·7 107·4 108·1 109·6	113·0‡ 104·8 105·9 106·9 109·0 104·5
Miscellaneous services	200	99·5 100· 00·1 100·		101 · 4	101.8	100 · 2	101 · 4	102.5	105 · 3	107.5	108 · 4	107 · 1	107.0

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

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

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

At 30th September 1964 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

100 mg	All indu	stries and	services	Manufacturing industries only				
Date	Weekly	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates		
1964 Aug.	141.3	94.6	149.3	138.8	94.8	146.4		
1964 Sept.	141.6	94.6	149.7	138.9	94.8	146.4		

Note.—The August figures have been revised to include changes having retro-

Index of weekly rates of wages

Index of weekly rates of wages

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

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
956)	104.8	104-2	105.5	104 - 7	1956)	104-9	103.9	104-9	104-7
957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	1958	113.6	113.6	114-5	113.7
959 Monthly	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	1959 Monthly	116.5	116.4	117-3	116.5
960 averages	119.7	120.8	123 - 2	120.0	1960 averages	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	1961	123.9	124-3	129.5	124-2
962	129 · 1	130.3	135.6	129.6	1962	127-4	129.0	134-1	128.0
963]	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	1963]	131.0	133.6	138 · 2	131.8
963 August	133.8	136.0	141 - 2	134-5	1963 August	131 - 1	133.9	138-3	131.9
September	134.0	136-2	141.3	134.7	September	131 - 2	134-1	138.5	132.0
October	134.0	136.5	141.4	134.7	October	131.2	134.0	138.4	132.0
November	135.0	137.9	142.9	135.8	November	131.5	135.6	139.6	132.6
December	137.0	139.3	144.2	137.7	December	134-8	137.9	142.1	135.7
964 January	137.4	139.7	144.7	138-1	1964 January	135.3	138.4	142.6	136.2
February	137.6	139.8	144.9	138.3	February	135 - 4	138.5	142.8	136.3
March	138.0	140.2	145 - 4	138.7	March	135 - 7	138.9	143.0	136.5
April	138 · 5	140.8	146.0	139.2	April	136.3	139.6	143.7	137.2
May	139.0	141.4	146.3	139.7	May	136.9	140.1	144-1	137.8
June	139.7	142.8	147.7	140.5	June	137-2	141.1	144.9	138.2
July	140.2	143.3	148.3	141.1	July	137.6	142.0	145.5	138.7
August	140.4	143.8	148.6	141.3	August	137.7	142.2	145.6	138.8
September	140.6	144.4	149.0	141.6	September	137.7	142.3	145.7	138.9

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 1963 Monthly averages {	117 120 127 132 138	118 119 126 129 135	119 123 128 132 138	112 115 118 124 131	117 119 125 127 130	112 116 121 124 128	118 121 122 126 131	118 123 124 132 135	115 120 126 131 138
1963 August	138 138 138 142 142	137 137 137 137 137	139 139 139 140 140	133 133 133 133 133	129 129 129 130 135	128 129 129 129 129 129	133 133 133 133 133	135 135 134 141 141	140 140 140 140 140 140
1964 January February March April May June July August September	143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 144	137 137 137 137 137 141 141 141	141 141 142 142 143 144 145 146 146	134 134 135 135 141 141 142 142 142	135 135 135 135 135 135 136 136	130 130 130 133 133 133 134 134	133 133 133 133 133 133 136 136	142 142 143 143 143 146 146 146	140 141 143 147 147 148 148 148

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
59 60 61 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
63 August	139 139 138 138 138	137 137 137 137 137	136 137 137 137 137	137 137 137 142 142	134 134 134 134 134	135 135 135 135 135 138	139 139 139 139 139	140 143 143 144 144	137 137 139 141 141
64 January	141 141 141 143 143 143 143	141 141 141 142 143 144 144	137 137 137 138 143 143 144	142 142 144 144 144 144 144	134 136 136 137 137 137 146	139 140 141 141 142 142 142	139 139 140 140 141 144	145 145 145 147 147 147 147	141 141 141 143 144 144

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

Index of normal weekly hours

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

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

Normal Weekly Hours

IV .- All Industries and Services

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	
1959 Monthly	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	
1960 averages	97.9	98.3	98-1	98.0	
1961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	
1962	95.1	95-1	95.1	95.1	
1963	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	
1963 August	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	
September	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	
October	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	
November	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9	
December	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9	
1964 January	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9	
February	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.8	
March	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8	
April	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8	
May	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7	
June	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7	
July	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.6	
August	94.5	94.8	94.6	94.6	
September	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6	

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1957	99·9	100·0	100·0	100·0
1958	99·7	99·9	99·9	99·8
1959	99·6	99·7	99·7	99·6
1960	97·1	97·8	97·5	97·3
1961	95·6	95·2	95·4	95·4
1962	95·2	94·9	95·0	95·1
1963	95·1	94·8	94·9	95·0
1963 August	95·2	94·8	94·9	95·1
	95·1	94·7	94·9	95·0
	95·1	94·7	94·9	95·0
	95·1	94·7	94·9	95·0
	95·1	94·7	94·8	95·0
1964 January	95·1 95·1 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 94·9 94·9	94·7 94·7 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·6	94·8 94·8 94·8 94·7 94·7 94·7 94·7 94·7	95·0 95·0 95·0 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·8 94·8

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

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

VII.—Manufacturing Industries only

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
19567	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111-4	110-1
1958	114.2	114-4	116.0	114-3
1959 Monthly	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960 averages	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	135.7	137.0		136.2
1963	140.6	142.8	148 - 4	141.3
1963 August	140.8	143.0	148-6	141.5
September	141.0	143.4	148.7	141.7
October	141.0	143.7	148.8	141.8
November	142.3	145.3	150.7	143.1
December	144.4	146-7	152.1	145.1
1964 January	144.8	147.1	152.6	145.6
February	145.1	147.3	152.9	145.8
March	145.6	147.7	153.4	146.3
April	146.2	148.4	154.1	146.9
May	146.9	149.0	154.7	147.6
June	147.7	150.5	156.1	148.4
July	148.2	151.1	156.8	149.0
August	148.5	151.7	157.2	149.3
September	148.8	152.3	157.7	149.7

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSONS	COMMONS			
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956)	104-9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.7	110-1
1958	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959 Monthly	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960 averages	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	129.6	130.6	135.7	130-1
1962	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1963 August	137-8	141.3	145.7	138-8
September	138.0	141.6	146.0	139.0
October	138.0	141.5	145.9	139.0
November	138.3	143.2	147.2	139.6
December	141.8	145.6	149.8	142.9
1964 January	142.3	146.1	150-4	143-4
February	142.5	146.3	150-6	143.5
March	142.7	146.7	150.8	143.8
April	143.4	147.5	151.7	144-5
May	144.1	148.0	152-1	145.2
June	144.4	149.1	153.0	145.7
July	144.9	150.1	153.6	146.2
August	145.0	150-3	153.8	146.4
September	145.0	150.5	153.9	146.4

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 August 1963 were given in previous issues of

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

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

The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous 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.

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

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

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1964 were given in an article on pages 320 to 327 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1964 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 49·2 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 31·8 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 52·3 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 39·2 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing increases only the corresponding increases were 48·3 per cent. for weekly earnings, 30·6 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 51·9 per cent. for hourly earnings and 37·6 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 10 SEPTEMBER 1964

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Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in September

Agreement has been reached in the engineering and allied industries for a reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41 to take effect from 7th December. In the retail multiple footwear trade it has been agreed to reduce normal weekly hours from 44 to 42 as from 5th October, concurrently with the introduction

On 23rd September the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Services (Scotland) agreed to an increase of 7s. a week from 1st November, and on the same day the National Joint Industrial Council for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority reached agreement for increases of 15s. a week for craftsmen and 12s. for labourers effective from the beginning of October. The Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Cable Making Industry agreed on 29th September to an increase of 10s. 6d. a week from 18th October and to a reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40 effective from 5th April 1965. Other industries in which changes have been agreed include asbestos cement manufacture (an increase of 3d. an hour from 6th September) and asbestos textile manufacture (an increase of 3d. an hour from 14th September)

Industries affected by wages regulation orders made during the month include rope, twine and net making (introduction of rates for shift workers from 28th September), keg and drum manufacture (an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour from 2nd October) and sack and bag manufacture (an increase of 2½d. an hour from 30th September).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month include those affecting textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, carpet manufacture, iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying in the Midlands and North Lincolnshire and iron puddling in the Midlands.

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month have operative dates from 15th June 1964 to 5th April 1965 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £78,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 369,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 2,551,000 workers by an average of 1 hour. (Increases for approximately 38,000 workers amounting to of 1 hour. (Increases for approximately 38,000 workers amounting to £15,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during September

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting asbestos cement manufacture, asbestos textile manufacture, rope, twine and net making and sack and bag manufacture.

Changes in local authorities' services in England and Wales affect manual workers and county council roadmen (an increase of 7s. a week), semi-skilled engineering workers (an increase of 2d. an hour) and engineering craftsmen (an increase of 2½d. an hour). Minimum rates payable under the Wages Council Act have been increased by 12s. or 10s. a week in the retail furnishing and allied trades, in the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades and in the retail bookselling and stationery trades.

Under an order of the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board minimum rates have been increased by from 6s. to 15s. 6d. a week and for certain workers normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of two hours. There has also been a reduction, from 42 to 40, in the normal weekly hours of work in the electrical contracting industry without loss of pay.

The industries affected by the cost-of-living sliding-scale increases during the month include footwear manufacture, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands and newspaper printing in London and Manchester.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during September show that 962,000 workers received increases of £355,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 88,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of two hours. Of the total increase of £355,000, about £162,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £149,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £42,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments and the remainder from direct negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions.

Analysis of changes during the period January—September

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

	Basic fu weekly of w	rates	Normal weekly hours of work		
Industry group	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying	91,000 332,500	£ 57,300 143,800	83,500	107,700	
Food, drink and tobacco	455,500	196,700	184,000	214,500	
Chemicals and allied industries	213,000	116,500	1,000	1,000	
Metal manufacture	215,000	54,900	Section Linear	no Toda	
Engineering and electrical goods	72,500	55,300	Color Water	Tool San Ann	
Shipbuilding and marine	65,000	40,900	The state of the state of		
engineering Vehicles	142,500	70,100	25,000	31,100	
Metal goods not elsewhere	142,300	70,100	25,000	31,100	
specified	121,000	56,500	7,000	3,400	
Tautiles	564,000	243,800	21,000	28,700	
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	7,800	20,000	20,000	
Clothing and footwear	267,000	187,900			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,		7-		and the second	
etc	193,500	112,000	_	_	
Timber, furniture, etc	174,000	71,100	103,000	103,600	
Paper, printing and publishing	413,000	224,000		-	
Other manufacturing industries	144,500	81,300	7,000	4,200	
Construction	1,387,500	201,200	282,500	288,300	
Gas, electricity and water	246,500	274,100		405.000	
Transport and communication	656,000	383,400	97,000	195,900	
Distributive trades	1,399,000	717,500	51,500	103,400	
Public administration and	705 500	204 600		1 (10)	
professional services	795,500 448,500	294,600 206,400	-	THE RESERVE	
Miscellaneous services	440,300	200,400		Mary Co.	
Total	8,417,000	3,797,100	882,500	1,101,800	

Included in the above table are about 762,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1963, about 6,421,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £2,270,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 140,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 214,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay

In the cinema theatre industry service holidays have been extended to give three weeks' holiday after ten years. From 1st December holidays in the electrical cable making industry will be increased by one day, with further annual increases to reach three weeks' holiday by 1968, whilst workers in the building brick and allied industries receive one extra day from 1st October.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING SEPTEMBER

(Note.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1964," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Agriculture	Scotland (2–3) (258)	7 Sept.	Male workers employed by the week or longer, except as specified below	Increases of 9s. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: workers 20 and over 195s. a week, younger workers 84s. 3d. at 15 rising to 165s 6d. at 19 and under 20.‡
	TUBENT	OJA	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds, grieves, stockmen, horsemen and tractormen	Increases of 6s. to 15s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: shepherds in charge of a breeding or hill stock and grieves 20 and over 223s. 9d. a week, other shepherds and stockmen 218s. 9d., younger workers 93s. 3d. at 15 rising to 187s. at 19 and under 20, horsemen and tractormen 212s. 3d., 90s. to 181s.;
	964 c. (8) page 1	MAR.	Female workers employed by the week or longer, except as specified below	Increases of 6s. 9d. a week for workers 21 and over, of 6s. 3d. for those 18 and under 21, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: workers 21 and over 148s. 3d. a week, younger workers 84s. at 15 rising to 136s. at 18 and under 21.‡

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Agriculture (continued)	Scotland (2-3) (258) (continued)	7 Sept.	Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock- women, poultrywomen, dairymaids, horsewomen and tractorwomen	Increases of 7s. 3d. or 3s. 3d. a week, according to occupation, for workers 2 and over, of 6s. 6d. or 3s. for those 18 and under 21, and of proportiona amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: stockwomen poultrywomen and dairymaids 21 and over 168s. 9d. a week, younge workers 92s. 9d. at 15 rising to 152s. 6d. at 18 and under 21, horsewomen and tractorwomen 163s. 6d., 89s. 3d. to 148s.*†
			Male and female workers em- ployed by the day or hour as part-time workers	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates afte change: male workers 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 6d. at 20 and over, female workers 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 15 rising to 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 and over.*†
Baking	England and Wales	30 Aug.	Workers employed by Co- operative Societies	Increases in minimum rates of 15s. 9d. a week for men 18 and over, of 12s. 3d for women 18 and over, and of 10s. 6d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—foremen, Metropolitan area 271s. 7d a week, Provinces 260s. 7d., foremen despatch and first hands 258s. 7d 249s. 7d., doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 251s. 3d 242s. 3d., divider hands 243s. 11d., 234s. 11d., confectioners 240s. 3d 231s. 3d., table hands, plant operatives, chargehands (packing and despatch and slicing and wrapping operatives 236s. 7d., 227s. 7d., baker workers 229s. 3d., 220s. 3d., other workers 225s. 10d., 216s. 7d., youths an boys 109s. 2d. or 107s. 2d. at 15 rising to 219s. 7d. or 216s. 7d. at 20½ an under 21; women 21 and over—forewomen 207s. 3d., 200s. 3d., first hand 196s. 3d., 189s. 3d., ovenwomen 188s. 11d., 181s. 11d., confectioners 181s. 7d 174s. 7d., chargehands (packing and despatch dept.) 179s. 9d., 172s. 9d., baker workers 170s. 7d., 163s. 7d., other workers 168s. 5d., 159s. 11d., girls 107s. 4d. or 105s. 4d. at 15 rising to 162s. 11d. or 159s 11d. at 20½ and under 21.
Milk products manufacture	Scotland	Pay day in week ending 4 July	All workers	Increases of 8s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. for women 21 and over, an of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rate after change: men 21 and over—principal buttermakers and cheesemaker 219s. a week, second cheesemakers 211s. 6d., principal milk receivers 216s. 6d creamery engineers 221s. 6d., boilermen 213s. 6d., other workers 208s younger male workers 93s. at 15 rising to 182s. at 20 and under 21; femal workers 81s. at 16 rising to 154s. at 21 and over.
Aerated waters manufacture	Northern Ireland (261)	15 Sept.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 13s. 8d. a week for foremer forewomen or syrup makers, of 12s. 11d. for other male workers 21 and over of 9s. 1d. for other female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amount for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: foremer forewomen or syrup makers 196s. 2d. a week, other male workers 64s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 185s. 8d. at 21 and over, other female workers 64s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 130s. 5d. at 19 and over.
Gelatine and glue manufacture	Great Britain (43)	First full pay period beginning on or after 15 Sept.	All workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2½d. for women 21 and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers. National minimurates after change: male workers—day workers 1s. 11d. an hour at 15 risir to 4s. 6½d. at 21 and over, shift workers 21 and over, 3-shift system 4s. 11d. 2-shift system 4s. 10d., women 21 and over on men's work 3s. 4d. during firmonth, 3s. 6½d. thereafter, other female workers 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4 at 21 and over. Rates for London (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Crosare 1d. an hour higher for men, and ½d. an hour higher for all other workers
Iron and steel manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.§ (45)	27 Sept.	Workers other than mainten- ance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 2.34d. a shift (11s. 1.55d. t 11s. 3.89d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.76d. (8s. 4.16d. t 8s. 5.92d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.17d. (5s. 6.78d. t 5s. 7.95d.) for those under 18.
Surgical instrument and equipment manufacture	England (excluding Sheffield) and Wales (54)	15 June¶	Male workers	Increases in basic minimum time rates of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for skilled workers 2 and over, of 3d. for semi-skilled, of $2\frac{9}{4}$ d. for unskilled, and of proportion amounts for apprentices and learners under 23; increase in current piec work prices of 5 per cent., with a minimum guaranteed rate of 6s. 7 (previously 6s. 3d.) per hour per job. Basic minimum time rates after change skilled workers 23 and over 5s. 11d. an hour, semi-skilled 5s. 5d., unskilled 4s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Nylon yarn production	Pontypool, Doncaster and Gloucester	13 Apr.**	Craftsmen employed by British Nylon Spinners Ltd.	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for sem skilled craft workers and apprentices. Rates after change: craftsme 6s. 5\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour, semi-skilled workers 5s. 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 6s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., according to grad apprentices 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 5s. 4d., according to year of apprenticeship.
Flax spinning and weaving	Northern Ireland	3 Aug.	Maintenance workers	Increase of 5 per cent. Rates after change: skilled workers 264s. 7d. a wee semi-skilled 229s. 6d.††
Rope, twine and net making	Great Britain (88) (260)	28 Sept.	Shift workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed a follows:—general minimum time rates—net section, male workers whe employed on day shifts 2s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. an hour at 16 rising to 4s. 9d. at 21 or ove when employed on night shifts 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. at 18 rising to 5s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. at 21 or ove female workers on day shifts 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. at 16 rising to 3s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. at 18 or ove other sections—male workers 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. to 4s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., 5s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. to 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., femal workers 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. at 2d., on night shifts 5s. 2\frac{1}{2}d., female workers on day shifts 4s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., on night shifts 5s. 2\frac{1}{2}d., on other fibrous on manimade fibres of continuous filament 3s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., on other fibrous 3s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. there sections, male workers 4s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., 5s. 2\frac{1}{2}d., female workers 3s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.\frac{1}{2}d.
Hosiery manufacture	Midlands (91)	First pay day in Sept.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by ½d. in the shilling (10d. to 10½d.) on bas wages.§§
	Nottingham and district	First pay day in Sept.	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar section of the hosiery and knitwear industry	Increase of 2½ per cent. (22½ to 25 per cent.) on the total of basic earnings ar static bonus.
Made-up textiles	Great Britain (95) (259)	4 Sept.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for men 21 or over an women 18 or over employed in specified occupations, of 3½d. for other wome 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases piecework basis time rates of 4½d. or 4d., according to occupation, for ma workers, and of 4d. for female workers; foremen and forewomen no long included in the specified occupations. General minimum time rates aften change: men 21 and over in specified occupations 4s. 6d. an hour, other ma workers 1s. 10d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 0½d. at 21 or over, women 18 or over in specified occupations 3s. 3d., other female workers 1s. 9½d. at under 1 rising to 3s. at 18 or over; piecework basis time rates, male workers 4s. 11 or 4s. 5d., according to occupation, female workers 3s. 6½d. or 3s. 3½d. ¶¶

These increases took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 374 and 400 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

[†] These increases took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 374 and 400 of the September issue of this GAZETTE,

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers		Particulars of change
Sack and bag manufacture	Great Britain (260)	30 Sept.	All workers	exiliation on the same of the	Increases in general minimum time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men 21 or over, of amounts ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for younger male workers, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women 18 or over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $1\frac{3}{2}$ d. for younger female workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for female workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in certain specified occupations 4s. 1d. an hour (4s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other male workers 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under 16 rising to 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 or over (for new entrants 18 or over, during first 2 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); women 18 or over employed in certain specified occupations 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. (2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other female workers 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 10 d. at 18 or over (for new entrants 16 or over, during first 2 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); piecework basis time rate for female workers in specified occupations 3s. 1d., all other female workers 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.*
Hosiery finishing	Midlands (various districts) (99)	First pay day after 1 May	All workers		Cost-of-living agreement revised with previous time rates, target figures, lieu payments, overtime and shift rates consolidated at 117½ per cent., and in addition time rates increased. Rates after change, exclusive of cost-of-living bonus† of 4 per cent.: time rates—men 20 and over, trimmers 5s. 4½d. an hour, dyers, bleachers and scourers 5s. 2d., auxiliary dry workers 5s., women 19 and over, auxiliary workers 3s. 5d., menders 3s. 8d.; piece target figures—trimmers 7s. 2¾d., male wet workers 6s. 4½d., male dry workers 5s. 6¾d., female menders 4s. 1½d., female auxiliaries 3s. 9½d. Compensatory payments for double-day shift workers increased to 7¾d. and 9½d. an hour extra for all hours worked on first and second shifts respectively.
	A Secretary of the second of t	First pay day in Sept.	All workers		Increase‡ of 2 per cent. (4 to 6 per cent.) in the cost-of-living bonus paid as a percentage addition on gross wages. Where gross wages exceed £15 a week, the bonus in excess of 4 per cent. is limited to 6s.
Asbestos textile manufacture	Great Britain (100)	14 Sept.	All workers	AND PROPERTY.	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2\frac{1}{4}d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: day workers (Rochdale and Hindley Green, North and South Blocks), men 21 and over 4s. 10.25d. an hour, women 18 and over 3s. 6.375d.; pieceworkers (Hindley Green, North Block) 4s. 8.5d., 3s. 4.875d.
Hat, cap and millinery	Great Britain§ (114–115) (259)	18 Sept.	All workers	A CALL CONTRACT OF STREET	Increases in general minimum time rates of 14s. a week (24s. 11d. or 24s. 2d. in Scotland) for men 21 or over other than late entrants, of 14s. (24s. 2d. to 34s. 8d. in Scotland) for women other than learners, and of proportional amounts for late entrants, learners and younger male workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 14s. a week (22s. 10d. to 41s. 2d. in Scotland). Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers in specified occupations 189s. 5d. a week, other male workers 79s. at under 16 rising to 171s. 2d. at 21 or over, female workers other than learners 132s. 8d., learners 72s. 8d. during first 6 months rising to 112s. 9d. during third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers in specified occupations 200s. 5d., other male workers 182s. 2d., female workers 141s. 10d.
Footwear manufacture	United Kingdom (except East Lancashire and the Fylde Coast) (117)	First pay day in Sept.	Timeworkers	neithi a bh nu e	Increases; in minimum day wage rates of 4s. a week for men 19½ and over and women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 102s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 209s. at 21 and over, female workers 102s. 6d. at 15 rising to 169s. at 20 and over.
	the most the bod have been to been to been the control of the cont	CONTRACTOR	Pieceworkers		Increase; in percentage additions to piecework rates of 4 per cent., making a total addition of 161 per cent. for male workers, and of 173 per cent. for female workers.
	United Kingdom	First pay day in Sept.	Workers, other than pie workers, employed in ind tries ancillary to footwo manufacture¶	us-	Increases‡ in minimum day wage rates of 4s. a week for men 19½ and over and women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 102s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 209s. at 21 and over, female workers 102s. 6d. at 15 rising to 169s. at 20 and over.
	to the section of the sec		Pieceworkers		Increase‡ in percentage additions to piecework rates of 4 per cent., making a total addition of 161 per cent. for male workers, and of 173 per cent. for female workers (158½ and 170½ per cent., respectively, in stiffener section and 180 and 194 per cent. in toe puff and heel design and manufacture section).
	East Lancashire and the Fylde Coast	First making- up day in Sept.	Timeworkers		Increases‡ in day wage rates of 4s. a week for men 19½ and over and women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 102s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 209s. at 21 and over, female workers 102s. 6d. at 15 rising to 173s. 8d. at 20½ and over.**
	es or until at the latest by	a all estada	Pieceworkers		Increase‡ in the percentage addition to piecework rates of 2½ per cent. (67½ to 69¾ per cent.).**
Asbestos cement manufacture	Great Britain (136)	First pay week com- mencing on or after 6 Sept.	All workers		Increases of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men 21 and over, of $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly rates after change (groups 1 and 2 respectively): able-bodied men 21 and over, grade 0, 5s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $11\frac{1}{4}$ d., grade 1, 5s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., grade 2, 5s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d., grade 3, 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d.; women 18 and over (on women's work) 3s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d., 3s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Carton manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Aug.	All workers	es el	Increases of amounts ranging from 3d. to 5d. an hour, according to occupation and system of working, for men 21 and over, of 2d. or 2½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adult rates after change: men 21 and over in class I occupations, day work 6s. 2½d. an hour, double day shift 6s. 11d., three shift 7s. 1d., class II 5s. 6½d., 6s. 3½d., 6s. 5½d., class III 5s. 2½d., 5s. 10½d., 6s. 0½d., class IV 4s. 10d., 5s. 5½d., 5s. 7½d., class V 4s. 7½d., 5s. 3d., 5s. 5d.; women 18 and over, day work 3s. 4d., double day shift 3s. 9½d., 22 and over with 4 years' experience of process work when employed on plain time work 3s. 5½d., 3s. 10½d. Rates in London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) are 2d. an hour higher in each case.
Paper bag making	Great Britain (147)	Beginning of first full pay period following 17 Aug. ††	All workers		Increases of 12s. or 10s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 7s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adult rates after change: men 21 and over, class I London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 259s. 6d. a week, Provinces 252s., II 233s. 6d., 226s., III 218s. 6d., 211s., IV 207s., 199s. 6d.; women 18 and over 145s., 140s., 22 and over with 4 years' experience 150s., 145s.

* These changes took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 444 of this GAZETTE.

† The cost-of-living bonus is now based on the average of the index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100) for the months of January to June payable on the first pay day in September and for the months of July to December payable in the following March. When the average is 104 or less, for each point variation from 100, 1 per cent. of gross wages per point is added or deducted, and when 105 or more the same provisions apply, but for each point in excess of 104 the 1 per cent. of gross wages is limited to 3s.

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

§ The Wages Councils for England and Wales and for Scotland were amalgamated from 1st March 1963.

|| These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 400 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

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

** The cost-of-living arrangement is now subject to variation in March and September each year in accordance with movements in the index published in the January and July immediately preceding; the amounts quoted relate to the index figures in the range 106·5-107·4.

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

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

-		D				
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Classes of workers	Particulars of change	Industry
Printing	London (156–157) Manchester	1 Sept.	Workers, other than electricians and engineers, employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sun- day newspapers		reased* by 2s. a week (18s. to 20s. amounts for apprentices and junio	
Penmaking and stationers' sundries manufacture	Birmingham and district (166)	First pay day in Sept.	All workers	workers, and of 1s. 4d workers. Minimum apprenticed tool mak 196s. 7d., semi-skilled 20 and over 183s. 9d.	eek for men 20 and over and 1s. 6 d. for women 18 and over and 1s. rates after change include: mers 25 and over 215s. 4d. a week d workers 20 and over 191s. 3d. female workers 18 and over 14 o yield at least 140s. 5d. for female	for younger femalale workers—full , 21 and under 25, , unskilled worker 1s. 7d.†, piecewor
Electrical contracting	England, Wales and Northern Ireland (176)	28 Sept.	Male workers	weekly hours‡, as fo area 7s. 8\forall d. an hour.	rates fixed, consequent upon a r llows:—journeymen electricians— Mersey district 7s. 8d., grade B (o 6s. 4d., Mersey district 6s. 3½d., a	grade A (London ther areas) 7s. 34d
	Scotland (176–177)	28 Sept.	Journeymen electricians, armature winders and apprentices	New standard rates fix hours‡, as follows:— winders 7s. 2d.	ed, consequent upon a reduction- journeymen electricians 7s. 1d.	in normal week an hour, armatu
Road haulage	Northern Ireland (196) (261)	15 Sept.	Male drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles	assistants 21 and over proportional amounts after change: driversarea A 214s. a week, 8 tons 206s. 6d., 205s. 193s.; under 1 ton 19 carrying capacity of 2 197s. 6d. at 21 and over 1 ton and under 2 to	ninimum remuneration of 8s. a wer in areas A and B and of 12s. for assistants under 21. General—of vehicles with carrying capacity area B 212s. 6d., area C 207s. 6d s., 200s. 6d.; 1 ton and under 2 to 91s., 189s. 6d., 185s. 6d.; assistant 2 tons and over, area A 81s. 6d. aer, area B 79s. 6d. to 196s., area C ans 81s. 6d. to 189s. 6d., 79s. 6d. to 180s. 6d., 26d. to 180s. 6d., 26d. to 180s. 6d., 26d.	in area C, and cominimum time rate of 8 tons and over 1,2 tons and under 198s. 6d., 197s to 198s. 6d. to 191s. 6d. to 191s. 6d. to 198s., 79s. 6d. to 198s., 79s. 6d. to 188s., 79s. 6d. to
Civil air transport	United Kingdom (197)	23 Aug.	Surface transport and goods handling grades	workers 21 and over Minimum adult rates loading supervisors I (aircraft) 264s. 5½d., and chargehand steve 225s. 8½d., loaders, 259s. 2½d. Night s	. 3d. or 7s. 5d. a week, according, and of proportional amounts for after change include: motor transp. 314s. 3d., loading supervisors II 29 head loaders, head porters (B.E. dores 244s., baggage masters 234s. porters and stevedores 222s. 2 hift premium increased from timorning and afternoon shift premium increased.	or younger worker ort drivers 232s. 36 6s. 9d., head loade A. town terminal . 3d., apron loade 12d., warehouser
	United Kingdom	23 Aug.	General service workers	Increases of 2\(^1_8\)d. or 2\(^1_8\)d and of proportional a after change for adgrade II, liftmen, was attendants 5s. 6·75d 5s. 10·25d., women cl Night shift premium	an hour, according to occupation mounts for workers under 21. Minuit day workers include: men—lest-house men (laundry) 5s. 2·5d., l., gardeners grade I 5s. 5·9375 eaners and lavatory attendants, laun increased from time-and-a-quarter ternoon shift premium increased	nimum hourly rate abouters, gardene leading hand boil fd., head gardene addresses 4s. 3·1875 to time-and-a-thi
Wholesale newspaper distribution	London	1 Sept.	Male workers	workers 21 and over, after change, inclusive	ving bonus of 2s. a week (18s. to and of proportional amounts for o e of bonus, for full-time workers 2 day staff 269s. a week, night staff	ther workers. Rat
	Provinces in England and Wales (207)	First full week in Sept.	Adult workers	workers, and of 3s. 9 Rates after change, inc grade 1 towns, night	ing bonus of 6s. a week (20s. to 26d. (12s. 6d. to 16s. 3d.) for qualicusive of cost-of-living bonus: qualistaff and early morning staff 257 was 248s. 6d., 239s.; qualified femals, 3d.	fied female workers lified male workers s. a week, day st
Retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades	England and Wales (218) (260)	21 Sept.	Shop managers and manageresses	Provincial A areas ar and 9s. for managered area 206s. 6d. a weel where the number is t A area 201s. 6d., 207	minimum remuneration of 12s. a value of 10s. in Provincial B area for m sses. Minimum rates after change where the number of staff is on wo, and 218s. 6d. where the numbers. 6d., 213s. 6d., Provincial B area ses, London 159s., 165s., 171s., A	anagers, and of 1: managers, Londo e or none, 212s. 6 or is three, Province 192s. 6d., 198s. 6
	or of gridrous .nov. It of the momentum of th	Zah or or come hamsi mon 5/18 in 1891	Other workers except street newsyendors	and 9s. for women 2 and 9s. for women 2 and area, for younger female workers. Mi men, London area 19 178s., women 142s. 6 clerks and all other wo 15 rising to 186s. at 71s. to 138s., 67s. t mechanically propell one-horse-drawn veh or over, A 109s. to 19 propelled vehicles of two-horse-drawn veh	minimum remuneration of 12s. a vid 10s. in Provincial B area for med 1 or over, of 6s., 7s., 7s. 6d. or 9 male workers, and of 5s., 6s., 6s. 6 minimum rates after change: grade I lor oz. a week, Provincial A area 187d., 137s. 6d., 129s. 6d.; grade I clerorkers (except transport workers)—123 or over, A 81s. to 181s., B 70 133s., 63s. to 125s., transport ed vehicles of 1 ton or less carry icles, London 111s. at under 18 miles, B 104s. to 172s.; drivers, all a forer 1 and up to 2 tons carry icles, London 194s., A 189s., B 193s., 184s., of over 5 tons 202s., 1	n 21 or over, of 1 s., according to a d. or 8s. for young clerks 24 or over s., Provincial B ar ks under 24, grade nales, London 84s. 7s. to 172s., fema workers—drivers ring capacity and rising to 186s. at ages, of mechanica ing capacity and 180s. of over 2 a
	Scotland (218) (260)	14 Sept.	All workers other than managers and manageresses	Increases in statutory in 10s. in area 2 for me amounts ranging from male workers, and of rates after change: grarea 2, 173s. 6d., won shop assistants, cent transport workers)—1 area 2, 70s. to 167s. 6 workers—drivers of increase and of one rising to 177s. 6d. at ages, of mechanically	minimum remuneration of 12s. a n 21 or over, of 11s. and 9s. for w n 4s. 6d. to 10s., according to age as 3s. 6d. to 9s. for younger female rade I clerks 23 or over—men, area anen 131s., 125s.; grade I clerks under all warehouse workers and all of males, area 1, 74s. at 15 rising to 17 def., females 67s. to 127s. 6d., 62s. to 16d., females 67s. to 17s. 6d., females 67s. to 17s. 6d., females 67s. to 17s. 6d., females 67s. area 1, 10s. 6d. to 18s. females 67s. females 67s. to 18s. females 67s. fe	week in area 1 a omen 21 or over, and area, for young workers. Minimu 1, 180s. 6d. a wee 23, grade II cleriher workers (exceeds. 6d. at 22 or over 21s. 6d.; transpel ton or less carrying. 6d. at under 68s. 6d.; drivers, un to 5 fons carrying

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

† This rate includes an increase of 6s. 8d. a week operative from 31st August 1964.

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 444 of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workers employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers.

| These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 400 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	ersation to assent)	Particulars of change	
Retail furnishing and allied trades	Great Britain (221) (260)	7 Sept.	Shop managers and manager- esses	London and Provincia and 9s. for manageres area 217s. 6d. a week weekly trade is £475	ninimum remuneration of 12s. a wal A areas and 10s. in Provincial Isses. Minimum rates after change: where weekly trade is under £60 and under £500, Provincial A a to 254s.; manageresses, London 156s. 6d. to 222s. 6d.*	B area, and of 11 managers, Londo to 273s. 6d. when rea 210s. to 266s
	tension So, for female, recovered to the service of the service So, and the service So	rice women affect of the control of	thes. Id., semi-skilled to the second make the second control of t	Provincial A areas and 7s. 6d. or 9s., according 9s., according to area, younger female worked over—men London area 187s., women 15 grade II clerks, shop hands or van salesme 202s. 6d. at 22 or ove workers 74s. to 149s. workers—male worked over, A 81s. to 185s., 169s. 6d. to 137s. 6d., mechanically propelled horse-drawn vehicles, over, A 115s. 6d. to 1 mechanically propelled	dinimum remuneration of 12s. a will 10s. in Provincial B area for men 2 g to age and area, for younger male for women 21 or over, and of 5s., 6 grs. Minimum rates after change: ea, 209s. a week, Provincial A area 4s. 6d., 148s. 6d., 137s. 6d.; grade assistants, cashiers, central wareho m—male workers, London 87s. at er, A 82s. to 194s. 6d., B 75s. 6d. of 6d., 69s. 6d. to 144s., 63s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., female workers, London 86s. at under 16 rising B 74s. 6d. to 127s. 6d.; transport of the control o	1 or over, of 6s., 7s e workers, of 11s. of 5s., 6s. 6d. or 8s. fg grade I clerks 23 of 201s., Provincial e I clerks under 2 use workers, stocl under 16 rising to 180s. 6d., fema to 132s. 6d.; othog to 193s. at 22 of 5s. at 22 of 74s. to 143s. 6d workers—drivers apacity and of on the 202s. 6d. at 21 of drivers, all ages, of scarrying capacity grades.
Retail bookselling and stationery trades	Great Britain (222) (259)	7 Sept.	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in statutory m Provincial A areas and 9s. for manageresses.	inimum remuneration of 12s. a will 10s. in Provincial B area for mana Minimum rates after change: man al A area 228s., Provincial B area	eek in London an agers, and of 11s. agers, London are
	do. 10 196s. oros 17 7 182s. 6d. to 182s. 6d. to 182s. 6d. to 182s. 6d. to 192s. 6d	strenge 78. St. ci. ci. ci. ci. ci. ci. ci. ci. ci. ci	Other workers	Provincial A areas an or 9s. for women 21 workers. Minimum re cleaners, messengers, week at under 16 risis 194s. 6d., Provincial B 147s. 6d., 62s. 6d. to males, London 86s. to 73s. 6d. to 144s., 66s. drivers of mechanical and of one-horse-draw 21 or over, A 110s. to 1 ally propelled vehicles two-horse-drawn vehicles.	dinimum remuneration of 12s. a wid 10s. in Provincial B area for men or over, and of proportional an ates after change: workers other that deliverers or porters—males, London to 202s. at 22 or over, Provincia area 74s. 6d. to 182s., females 76s. o 138s.; cleaners, messengers, delivers, at 12s., A 79s. 6d. to 184s. 6d., B 75. 6d. to 137s. 6d., 60s. 6d. to 128s.; the propelled vehicles of 1 ton or leven vehicles, London 113s. at under 88s. 6d., B 102s. to 176s.; drivers, a sof over 1 and up to 2 tons carry cles 200s., 192s. 6d., 180s., of over of over 5 tons 208s., 200s. 6d., 188s	1 21 or over, of 11 nounts for young in transport worker don area 89s. 6d. 1 A area 82s. 6d. 1 6d. to 154s., 69s. to 172s., femaltransport workers so carrying capaci 18 rising to 196s. Il ages, of mechaning capacity and 2 and up to 5 to
Film distribution	United Kingdom	26 July	All workers	for men, of 20s. 9d. younger workers. Rat London (within a rac week with under 12 mo Provinces (in charge of than 5 employees) 26 Provinces 240s., 247s. 6 and driver packers, Lc Provinces 105s. to 220s or more) London 25 or more) London 25 200s., repairers and cl adult females 172s. 6d. at under 16 rising to mechanics, London 25 London 305s., adult p projectionists' assistan 21, technical and edito	nging from 21s. 9d. to 49s., according from 21s. 9d. to 49s., according 37s. for women, and of proporties after change include: film despatelius of 25 miles from Cambridge inths' experience, 315s. with over 12 for more employees) 287s. 6d., 2957s. 6d., assistant managers, Londo 6d., chief packers, Provinces 240s., pondon 115s. at under 18 rising to 2 s.; industrial grades—film repair, fo 2s. 6d., Provinces 222s. 6d., forewo s. or 210s., according to experience eaning machine operators, London, Provinces 200s., 162s. 6d., juvenile 13cs. 6d. at 20, Provinces 97s. 6d. 0s., projection room staff (35 mm.), rojectionists' assistants, London 25 ts, London 107s. 6d. at under 18 rivial dept., London, adult male assistants (2s., adult female assistants 187s. 6d.	rtional amounts feed dept.—manager Circus) 307s. 6d. months' experiences., (in charge of leocackers, storekeepe 30s. at 21 and over one men (in charge of provinces 195s. 1, adult males 210 es, London 107s. 6d. to 142s. 6d., driv chief projectionist 5s., Provinces 245; sing to 197s. 6d. stants 220s. or 235.
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	First full pay week following 24 Sept.	Technicians and trainees employed in the production of specialised films	a week increased by 2s. (26s. 8d. to 28s. 8d	workers whose normal salaries do no 3s. a week (40s. to 43s.) for those 1 .) for younger workers; workers whost-of-living bonus increased by 3s	18 and over, and b hose normal salari
Government industrial establishments	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (244-245)	Beginning of pay week con- taining 15 Sept.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates		creased by 3s. a week (13s. to 16s.) f . to 13s.) for those on alternating	
Fire services (local authorities' fire brigades)	Great Britain (257)	1 Aug.	Sub-officers and other ranks	service, for male oper operational members length of service, for v now paid in eighth ye now paid at 19 (prev members of brigades: Metropolitan Police D £725, London £760, £815, fourth year £77, £830, £880, £905, seveleading firemen £935,	£30 to £65 a year, according to grational members of brigades, of £ ational properties of service (previously ninth), and ricusly 21). Rates after change for firemen—first year of service, Prostrict (excluding the administrative second year £710, £760, £785, thi 70, £820, £845, fifth year £800, £8 nth year £860, £910, £935, eighth ye £985, £1,012; sub-officers—first year year £1,015, £1,065, £1,092,	215 or £20 for no g to age, grade at operational firemed minimum on scatter male operation ovinces £675 a year County of Londo and year £740, £79 50, £875, sixth year £900, £950, £97 ear f 900, £950, £97 ear of service £97
Local authorities' services	England and Wales (248–249)	7 Sept.	Manual workers	Increases of 7s. a week young labourers and on day work, include: a week, 2, 232s., 3, 211s. 9d., 217s., 222, 214s. 219s. 3d. 224s.	a for men, and of proportional arapprentices. Rates after change for general classes—London, group 1 of 237s. 3d., 4, 242s. 6d., 5, 247s. 9d. 3d., 227s. 6d., 232s. 9d., 238s., 6d., 229s. 9d., 235s.; roadworkers don, grade A 232s., B 246s., C 251	or men 21 and ovoccupations 226s. 9 l., 6, 253s., Zone Zone B 208s. 9d

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 363 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: London, grade I 5s. 7½d. an hour, grade II 5s. 9½d., grade III 5s. 11d., grade IV 6s. 1d., Zone A 5s. 3½d., 5s. 5½d., 5s. 7d., 5s. 9d., Zone B 5s. 2½d., 5s. 4½d., 5s. 6d., 5s. 8d.

Semi-skilled engineering workers

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 400 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

† These rates are to remain in operation until 25th January 1967.

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

|| Male control staff now have a separate scale from operational members of brigades.

¶ It has also been agreed that from 1st August 1965 there will be further increases ranging from £15 to £70 a year.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Local authorities' services (continued)	England and Wales (235)	7 Sept.	Female employees in the school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries and home helps	Increase of 1d. an hour (1½d. for home helps). Rates after change for workers 18 and over: school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries—helpers or general assistants, London 3s. 10d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 7½d., Zone B 3s. 6½d.; school meals supervisory assistants 3s. 11d., 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d., assistant cooks 4s. 0½d., 3s. 9½d., 3s. 9½d., cooks 4s. 3½d., 4s. 0½d.; home helps 4s. 4½d., 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11½d.
	England and Wales (250)	7 Sept.	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Increase of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, with appropriate percentage increases for apprentices. Rates after change for skilled craftsmen: London 6s. 9¾d. an hour, Zone A 6s. 5½d., Zone B 6s. 4½d.
	England and Wales	7 Sept.	Heating, ventilation and domestic engineers, mates and apprentices	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2d. for mates, with appropriate percentage increases for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen—London 6s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour, Zone A 6s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., Zone B 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., mates 5s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d., 5s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d., 5s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Local government service	England and Wales (254–255)	7 Sept.	County council roadmen	Increase of 7s. a week for men, with appropriate percentage increases for young labourers and apprentices. Basic Al minimum rates after change: London area 231s. 7d. a week*, Zone A 216s. 7d., Zone B 213s. 7d.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING SEPTEMBER

Agriculture	Scotland (2-3) (258)	7 Sept.	Stockmen, stockwomen, poultry women and dairy- maids	Normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours (from 59 and 46 in alternate weeks to 56 and 45).†;
	CONTROL SALES TO SE	E BLOUBING	Horsemen and horsewomen	Additional hours for stable work reduced by 1 hour a week (5 to 4).†‡
	petT astamu soli r vd seos stodw POT dawn benegoo	or prince of prince of a contra	Other workers except shep- herds and grieves	Provision for special harvest hours no longer made. Normal hours now 46 from midnight on the second Sunday in February to midnight on the second Sunday in November and 42 from midnight on the second Sunday in November to midnight on the second Sunday in February.†;
Aerated waters manufacture	Northern Ireland (261)	15 Sept.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43, without loss of pay.‡§
Electrical contracting	England, Wales and Northern Ireland; (176)	28 Sept.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.‡
	Scotland (176–177)	28 Sept.	Journeymen electricians, armature winders and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.‡

* This includes an increase of 4s. a week in London rates from 4th May 1964.

† These changes took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 374 and 400 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". § This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 444 of this GAZETTE.

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INDEX FOR 15th SEPTEMBER 1964

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 107.8

At 15th September the official retail prices index was 107.8 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), the same figure as at 18th August, compared with 103·3 at 17th September 1963.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th SEPTEMBER 1964

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 15th September 1964 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

100.	
	INDEX FIGURE FOR
	15th September
Sub-Group	1964
	(16th January
	1962 = 100)
I. Food:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cake	es 109
Meat and bacon	115
Fish	105
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fa	at 111
Milk cheese and eggs	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	104
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	121
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	101
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	86
Other food	108
	108.1
Total—Food	
II. Alcoholic drink	110.2
III. Tobacco	109.5
IV. Housing	115.0
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
V. Fuel and light:	106
Coal and coke	112
Other fuel and light	
Total—Fuel and light	109.4
VI. Durable household goods:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furn	ishings 108
Radio, television and other hou	isehold
appliances	97
Pottery, glassware and hardware	103
Total—Durable household goods	102.6
	102 0
VII. Clothing and footwear:	107
Men's outer clothing	107
Men's underclothing	105
Women's outer clothing	106
	103
Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberd	
Other clothing, including nose, naverd	103
hats and materials	106
Footwear	NAME OF TAXABLE OF
Total—Clothing and footwear	105.2
VIII. Transport and vehicles:	
Motoring and cycling	96
Fares	115
Total—Transport and vehicles	102.5
IX. Miscellaneous goods:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	113
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, c	leaning
materials, matches, etc	102
Stationery, travel and sports goods	, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc	i <u>104</u>
Total-Miscellaneous goods	105.2
X. Services:	103
Postage and telephones Entertainment	103
Other services, including domestic	
hairdressing, boot and shoe rep	nairing
laundering and dry cleaning	111
Total—Services	107.7
ALL ITEMS	107.8
CILD IIImi	

Following are the indices for 15th September 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)	98.8
(2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and	
chilled beef)	117.4
(3) Other items	110.3

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

The principal changes in the food group were reductions in the prices of apples and tomatoes. The index for the group as a whole fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. to $108\cdot1$, compared with $108\cdot7$

Mainly as a result of higher charges for electricity in some areas, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 109.4, compared with 108.9 in August.

The principal changes in this group were increases in the prices of London evening newspapers and of some periodicals and reductions in the prices of some toilet articles. The index for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to $105 \cdot 2$, compared with $104 \cdot 9$ in August.

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to football matches and for services such as hairdressing, laundering and shoe repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 107·7, compared with 107.1 in August.

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO SEPTEMBER 1964

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

		Month		E L	1962	1963	1964
January					100.0	102.7	104.7
February					100 · 1	103 · 6	104.8
March		1000			100.5	103.7	105.2
April			4		101.9	104.0	106.1
May					102.2	103.9	107-0
	3.00		2.3		102.9	103.9	107.4
June		1000	3 1 3 3 3	11 25 11	102.5	103 - 3	107 - 4
July					101.6	103.0	107.8
August						103.3	107.8
September	r				101.5		107.0
October		1000			101 · 4	103.7	
November	r				101 · 8	104.0	17 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
December	26 6 16				102.3	104.2	

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics") may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 214. In addition, 30 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during September at the establishments where these 244 stoppages occurred is estimated at 62,400. This total includes 6,100 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 56,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in September, 45,000 were directly involved and 11,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 149,000 working days lost during September includes 35,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

from the previous month.

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

	Numbe	r of stop	Stoppages in progress in month			
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Coal mining	3	81	84	8,700	18,000	
Food, drink and tobacco	2	2	4	800	8,000	
Metal manufacture	2	19	20	5,100	15,000	
Engineering	6	24	30	11,900	24,000	
Motor vehicles		11	11	10,800	24,000	
Construction All remaining indus-	7	18	25	1,800	8,000	
tries and services	11	59	70	23,200	52,000	
Total, September 1964	30	214	244	62,400	149,000	
Total, August 1964	23	179	202	58,100	97,000	
Total, September 1963	17	217	234	45,100	107,000	

Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	56	19,400
—other wage disputes	53	8,400
Hours of work Employment of particular classes or pe	ersons 32	5,300
Other working arrangements, rules discipline	and 58	10,200
Trade union status	11	1,400
Sympathetic action	3	300
Total	214	45,000

Duration of stoppages

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

	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	80 58 26 21	20,900 9,300 6,600 3,900	19,000 21,000 15,000 15,000			
Over 6 days	31	3,800	56,000			
Total	216	44,500	126,000			

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

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

	January	y to Septer	nber 1964	January to September 1963			
Industry group	No. of stop- pages		pages in gress	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in period	Workers involved			Workers involved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, for-							
estry, fishing Coal mining All other mining	804	139,300	1,000 239,000	774	115,400	260,000	
and quarrying Food, drink and	1	400	4,000	5	300	†	
tobacco	18	4,800	19,000	20	3,200	6,000	
Chemicals, etc	13	2,000	3,000	13	3,000	14,000	
Metal mfre	78	29,800	322,000	46	10,000	48,000	
Engineering Shipbuilding and	219	94,800	267,000	146	51,200	147,000	
marine eng Motor vehicles and	70	18,500	128,000	43	10,200	78,000	
cycles	124	121,900	353,000	89	89,000	190,000	
Aircraft	26	5,600	12,000	21	9,700	47,000	
Other vehicles	12	3,700	9,000	6	4,500	3,000	
Other metal goods	40	11,100	25,000	36	5,600	19,000	
Textiles	27	4,900	24,000	26	5,100	18,000	
Clothing and foot-		MINISTER OF				0.58 0.78	
wear	10	3,000	4,000	7	1,200	2,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	23	7,200	12,000	12	1,700	3,000	
Timber, furniture,	10	1 000	5 000		6000	on be de	
etc	12 13	1,900	5,000	11	6,000	28,000	
Paper and printing Remaining manu-	13	4,200	10,000	8	1,100	4,000	
facturing inds	38	7,500	22,000	11	1,800	3,000	
Construction	181	19,100	91,000	128	67,000	338,000	
Gas, electricity and	101	15,100	31,000	120	07,000	330,000	
water	13	2,400	11,000	3	500	1,000	
Port and inland water transport	80	85,500	102,000	46	11,500	20,000	
All other transport	49	124,000	178,000	39	6,300	17,000	
Distributive trades	23	4,100	20,000	16	1,600	15,000	
Administrative, professional, etc.		TOTAL STATE	102 100		2,030	12,000	
services	16	2,900	8,000	7	1,000	1,000	
Misc. services	9	3,600	15,000	8	400	2,000	
Total	1,896‡	702,900	1,883,000	1,520‡	407,200	1,265,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry, occupations §and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks	
torres sire of home era parallere in	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	T 1001 T.2 Ship salar country members	Terral of working - See house	
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Glamorgan (one colliery)	1,235	Con Con	24 Sept.	2 Oct.	Dissatisfaction over price lists	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:— Workers engaged in the manufacture of sugar confectionery—Halesowen and Oldbury (two firms)	570	STATE OF	26 Aug.	21 Sept.	In support of a claim for an increase in rates of pay and, subsequently, for trade union recognition	Work resumed. Agreement reached on increased rates of pay and trade union recog- nition.	
Engineering:— Production workers engaged in the manufacture of air compressors and portable tools— Fraserburgh (one firm)	650	STATES	27 Aug.	11 Sept.	Against the continuance of a new bonus scheme which, after a period of trial, had been rejected by the workers	Work resumed. New bonus scheme suspended for a limited period pending fur- ther negotiations.	
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Inspectors and other production workers engaged in the manufacture of components for the motor vehicle industry— Birmingham (one firm)	300	2,700	23 Sept.	5 Oct.¶	Claim for an increase in rates of pay of 9d. an hour. Employer's counter offer rejected	Work resumed. Agreement reached on an increase in basic rates of 3d, an hour for men and 2d, an hour and the second women with a temporary bonus of 2d, an hour and women respectively. Further negotiations on a new bonus system to proceed upgantly.	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

|| A stoppage of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

|| There was a temporary resumption of work on 29th September but the stoppage recommenced on 30th September.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During September the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 3040*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 3040 (14th September).—Parties: Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and Liverpool Wholesale Fresh Meat Trade Association and Stanley Market Tenants' Association. Meat Trade Association and Stanley Market Tenants Association. Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the amount, if any, in excess of an increase of 14s. per week which should be paid to porter-cutters and senior porter-cutters, it being agreed by the Parties that any further increase shall apply from 29th June 1964. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During September no awards were issued by single arbitrators or boards of arbitration.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

The Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D. (74), dated 4th September, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H. (79), dated 18th September, for revising the statutory minimum remuneration for workers employed on Road Haulage in connection with A or B licensed vehicles.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (No. 2) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1445, dated 8th September and operative from 28th September. This Order prescribes rates for the first time for male and female shift workers.—See page 437.

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Holidays) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1446, dated 8th September and operative from 28th September. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1447, dated 9th September and operative from 30th September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.—See page 438.

The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order 1964: S.I. 1964
No. 1452, dated 10th September and operative from 2nd October.
This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1487, dated 15th September and operative from 5th October. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and

The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) (Amendment) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1582, dated 24th September and operative from 12th October. This Order amends the provisions relating to

Agricultural Wages Act 1948

Order No. 1964 AWB No. 2 was made on 15th September 1964 by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from the holiday year commencing 1st November 1964, providing for additional days of annual holiday for whole-time workers at the rate of two days after ten years' but less than 15 years' continuous service, three days after 15 years but less than 20 years and one week after 20 years.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposal were issued during September.

Wages Regulation Orders

During September the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Aerated Waters Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 133, dated 3rd September and operative from 15th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 437.

The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 134, dated 3rd September and operative from 15th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.—See page 439.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

The following are recent decisions of general interest.

Decision No. R(U) 15/64 (25th March 1964)

Meaning of contributory condition in section 6(4)(ii) of the

A claimant who was divorced from his wife claimed an increase of unemployment benefit from 17th May 1963 to 25th May 1963 in respect of a child of his who was living with foster-parents. He made a payment of £1 12s. 6d. towards this child's maintenance on 27th April 1963. Held that apart from the first week of unemployment the claimant was not entitled to an increase of unemployment benefit in respect of the child. For the first week of unemployment the claimant could be deemed to satisfy the contributing condition in section 6(4)(ii) of the National Insurance Act 1957 by virtue of regulation 5C(1)(b) of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations 1948. For the remaining two days, however, he did not satisfy the contributing condition because he was not in fact contributing at a weekly rate of not less than the necessary amount.

Decision of the Commissioner

- 1. My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to an increase of unemployment benefit in respect of his children Barry and Sheila from 17th to 25th May 1963 nor in respect of his child Valerie for 24th or 25th May 1963, but that he is entitled to that increase in respect of Valerie from 17th to 23rd May 1963 (all days included).
- 2. At some time before the above periods the claimant's marriage had been dissolved by divorce and his former wife had remarried.
- 3. The claimant was unemployed from 17th to 25th May 1963 and claimed unemployment benefit together with increases in respect of the three children. His claim to the personal benefit was admitted
- 4. He also claimed to include Barry and Sheila in his family for family allowance purposes, but by a decision dated 5th February 1964 on Commissioner's File C.F. 37/63 the Commissioner decided that they could not be so included on the ground that at all times since 13th March 1956 there had been in force an order under the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, committing them to the care of the

*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 448 or through any bookseller.

†Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the series numbered: "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; "R(F)"—decisions on family allowances; "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. They are obtainable separately, or collectively in an Index and Digest of Commissioners' Decisions (see page 105 of the March 1964 issue of this Gazette), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 448 or through any bookseller. These and other numbered decisions are also available for inspection at offices of the Commissioner in London, Edinburgh and Cardiff (see page 250 of the June 1964 issue of this Gazette).

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local authority. Although the matter has not been specifically referred to in these proceedings, I think that that decision is conclusive for the purposes of this case (see the concluding words of section 43 of the National Insurance Act 1946). However that may be, I agree with the decision of the Commissioner that those two children could not be included in the claimant's family during the period relevant to this appeal, because of section 11(2) of the Family Allowances Act 1945. Further, they equally could not be included in his family for National Insurance purposes (section 78(2) of the 1946 Act), and therefore by reason of section 23(1) of the 1946 Act he was not entitled to the increase in respect of them.

- 5. The position with regard to the other child Valerie is much more complicated. On the evidence before them, the decision of the local tribunal affirming that of the insurance officer to the effect that Valerie also could not be included in the claimant's family was manifestly right, on the ground that the claimant was not contributing to Valerie's maintenance at all.
- contributing to Valerie's maintenance at all.

 6. It is however now established that on 27th April 1963 the claimant made a payment of £1 12s. 6d. towards the maintenance of Valerie, who then and at the material times was living with foster-parents and not with either of her own parents. In view of this, the insurance officer now concerned with the case in her written submission accepted that Valerie could be included in the claimant's family for National Insurance purposes during the family allowance week (Tuesday 30th April to Monday 6th May 1963) following the payment, and by virtue of regulations made under the Family Allowances Act 1945 for a further four weeks down to 3rd June. It was therefore conceded that Valerie was included in the claimant's family throughout the period relevant to this appeal.
- family throughout the period relevant to this appeal.

 7. That however is not enough to enable the claimant to be paid the increase in respect of her. He must also satisfy one of the conditions in section 6(4) of the National Insurance Act 1957. Since Valerie clearly was not living with the claimant, the latter must satisfy the condition "(ii) that contributions to the cost of providing for the child in question are being made at a weekly rate not less than 20s." (in the circumstances of this case). The special rules under the Family Allowances Act do not apply to contributions under section 6(4)(ii), but even so the claimant may be able to satisfy that condition by means of another regulation, under which he can be treated as satisfying the condition even though in fact he does not do so (see regulation 5C(1)(b) of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1278] as amended by the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations 1957 [S.I. 1957 No. 1888]).
- 8. The effect of these somewhat complicated provisions was explained in Decision R(U) 11/62, where it was pointed out that regulation 5C(1)(b) was designed, as it were, to "prime the pump" by providing the claimant with the increase in respect of the beginning of a period of unemployment and so to enable him to qualify for the continued present of the increase by realize the second of the continued present of the increase by realize the second of the continued present of the increase by realize the second of the continued present of the increase by realize the second of the continued present of the increase by realize the second of the continued present of the increase by realize the second of the continued present of the increase by realize the second of the se the continued payment of the increase by making the necessary contributions to satisfy section 6(4).
- 9. Pausing here for a moment, I am satisfied that by virtue of regulation 5C(1)(b), as explained in Decision R(U) 11/62, the claimant is entitled to be paid the increase in respect of Valerie for the week from 17th to 23rd May 1963, both days included. As was explained in that decision, what has to be considered is whether the conditions in regulation 5C(1)(b) were satisfied during the week immediately preceding the one in question. In this case they were. As already explained, Valerie was included in the claimant's family, and apart from section 6(4) the claimant was not during the preceding week entitled to receive an increase of unemployment benefit and apart from section 6(4) the claimant was not during the pre-ceding week entitled to receive an increase of unemployment benefit in respect of Valerie since he was not unemployed. By virtue of regulation 5C(1)(b) therefore the claimant must be deemed to have been contributing towards the cost of providing for Valerie at a weekly rate not less than that required by section 6(4). In respect of that week from 17th to 23rd May therefore I accept the contention of the insurance officer now concerned with the case that the claimant is entitled to the increase in respect of Valerie is entitled to the increase in respect of Valerie.
- 10. With regard to the two days, Friday and Saturday 24th and 25th May 1963, in her written submission the insurance officer now concerned with the case contended that the increase was not payable even for Valerie in respect of those days. The claimant then requested an oral hearing, but after it had been granted he intimated that he would not attend it. It was therefore cancelled. The insurance officer now concerned then herself requested an oral hearing stating that she would support the claimant's appeal in relation to Valerie and would seek to have further elucidated the requirements of section 6(4)(ii) and regulation 5C(1)(b) with particular reference to paragraphs 17 to 19 of Decision R(U) 11/62. This request for an oral hearing was granted. 10. With regard to the two days, Friday and Saturday 24th and
- 11. At the hearing counsel for the insurance officer submitted that the claimant was entitled to the increase in respect of Valerie for 24th and 25th May on the following grounds. He explained that the claimant, having become unemployed on Friday 17th May, would in the normal course have signed on at the employment exchange on that day and would have been instructed to sign on again on the following Wednesday (the 22nd), when he would have been told to sign on again on the following Friday (the 24th). On the 24th he would have been paid benefit down to Wednesday the 22nd. At the hearing counsel handed to me a paper containing nine propositions of law relating to regulation 5C(1)(b). One of them reads as follows:—"When a person is on benefit he cannot ordinarily be expected to pay over a sum on account of an increase in respect of a particular week until after the increase in respect of that week has been paid to him and if, as is frequently the case, the increase in respect of the particular week in question is not paid to him until after that week has passed it should not be withheld simply because he has not paid over the increase which, of course, he has not received".

 12. I think that it would have been much better if these important 11. At the hearing counsel for the insurance officer submitted that
- 12. I think that it would have been much better if these important propositions had been incorporated in a further submission and



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served on the claimant, so as to give him the opportunity of submitting, if he was able to do so, any further arguments in support of them. In the circumstances I am not prepared to express any opinion on the remaining eight propositions and it is only with some hesitation that I feel justified in dealing with this one, in view of the fact that this fresh case is favourable to the claimant, that it affects only an increase of benefit for two days, and that the claimant has had an ample opportunity of attending the hearing if he wished to

- 13. The conclusion which counsel sought to draw from this proposition was that the condition in section 6(4)(ii) was satisfied in respect of the two days because (a) in fact contributions to the cost of providing for Valerie were being made at the necessary weekly rate, or alternatively (b) using the metaphor suggested by the insurance officer and accepted in paragraph 17 of Decision R(U) 11/62 the pump was not effectively primed until the claimant had been actually paid the increase.
- 14. I have carefully considered these propositions, especially as they are put forward on behalf of the insurance officer in favour of ant and other claimants. In my judgment it is impossible to accept them.
- 15. The last contribution which the claimant in fact made was on 27th April, three weeks before he became unemployed. Since the insurance officer disallowed the claim for the increase in respect of Valerie, amongst others, for a period which included the first week of unemployment from 17th to 23rd May 1963, and the local tribunal on appeal affirmed that decision, the increase for the two days has not been paid even now (March 1964). The effect of accepting this doctrine would therefore be remarkable. If it applies to two days after the first week of unemployment I can see no grounds on which it should be restricted to the first days or the first week or even the first month. The claimant would have somehow to be treated as contributing during a period, which might be a very long one, when in fact he made no contributions at all.
- 16. In my judgment it is impossible to hold that in fact contribu-16. In my judgment it is impossible to hold that in fact contributions to the cost of providing for Valerie were being made at a weekly rate of not less than the necessary amount at the relevant time. This is a question which has to be decided as a matter of fact (Decision R(U) 11/62 paragraph 15). In my judgment the plain truth of the matter is paragraph 15.
- 17. In Decision R(U) 11/62 an interpretation of regulation 5C(1)(b) was accepted, although it was not in accordance with the natural and ordinary meaning of the words, because it was impossible to give any effect at all to that provision if it was given its natural and ordinary meaning. It has the effect of causing persons to be treated as contributing to the cost of providing for their children although in fact they were not doing so, and I do not feel justified in although in fact they were not doing so, and I do not feel justified in giving it an extended and even more artificial meaning. The state of affairs described in paragraph 17 of Decision R(U) 11/62 is one which may arise but does not necessarily do so. Priming the pump therefore may, or may not, be necessary. In my judgment if the doctrine accepted in paragraphs 16 to 19 of Decision R(U) 11/62 is to be extended, this must be done by amending the regulation and not by decisions of the statutory authorities.
- 18. For these reasons the claimant's appeal, so far as it relates to the increase in respect of Valerie for the first week of unemployment, is allowed, but otherwise it is dismissed.

Decision No. R(U) 11/64 (9th January 1964)

Whether unemployed—payment made in pursuance of an implied agreement when no work was available

A casual dock worker attended at the docks one Sunday night, expecting to start work at midnight. The work did not become available, and, as was the practice in the circumstances, he was paid the sum of £1 as "disappointment money." Such a payment was provided for in an industrial Agreement, which the claimant contended did not apply to casual workers. He claimed that the sum paid to him was an ex gratia payment which did not prevent him from being unemployed; further, that if he was engaged at all the engagement came to an end before midnight, so that he was unemployed on the Monday. Held that the claimant was not unemployed on the Monday. Even if the written Agreement did not apply to him the payment which he received was not gratuitous; the conduct of the employers and casual workers showed that it was made in pursuance of an implied agreement, which in effect provided a guarantee of part wages for the period when he would otherwise have worked. Decision R(U)5/58 compared.

Decision of the Commissioner

- 1. My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit for Monday 8th April 1963.
- 2. He is a casual lumper who works odd days in the Grimsby docks mainly unloading fish. The procedure is that he reports to the employment exchange in the afternoon and either is or is not given a green card. If he is given one he attends a call stand and either is or is not allocated to a particular ship at a stated time.
- 3. On the evening of Sunday 7th April 1963 the claimant, who evidently had been allocated to a ship which was expected to start unloading at midnight, went from his home to the docks. Owing to the tide it was evident that the ship could not berth in time. The claimant was therefore paid 9s. 5d., made up of £1 less 10s. 7d.—his share of a week's National Insurance stamp. According to the uncontradicted statement of his representative, which I must accept, the payment was made on the Sunday evening before midnight. The question for decision is whether the Monday can be treated as a day of unemployment.
- 4. The rights and duties of registered dock workers in these docks are regulated by a scheme which as amended is set out in the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Amendment) Order 1961 [S.I. 1961 No. 2107]. The scheme is to be found in the schedule to that Order, to which the claimant has helpfully referred me. The claimant contends that he is not a registered dock worker and on the evidence I must accept that as being correct. The scheme is concerned mainly with registered dock workers but it is clear that others can in

certain circumstances be employed in the docks (see paragraph 10

- 5. There was in force also an Agreement dated 30th January 1956 between the Grimsby Trawler Owners' Association and the Transport and General Workers Union. On the fact of it this Agreement applies to all lumpers irrespective of whether they are registered dock workers (see Clause 1) and the Agreement provides that where labour has been engaged for midnight landing and the vessel fails to arrive in dock by 12.30 a.m. each man shall be entitled to payment of 20st disappointment means unless transforred to another vessel. of 20s. disappointment money unless transferred to another vessel... (see paragraph 10(3) of the schedule). The claimant however contends that this Agreement does not apply to a casual worker like him, and that the payment made to him on this occasion was an *ex gratia* payment which does not prevent him from being unemployed. The representative of the Union however who appeared on behalf of the claimant before the local tribunal seems to have argued the case on the basis that the Agreement did apply to the claimant. He produced a copy of it and referred to it as being relevant. He relied on a note in the same schedule which provides that if the vessel will not enter the lock pits the men may be disengaged forthwith by the owners' representative. The representative's contention was that, if the claimant had on this occasion been engaged at all, his engagement had come to an end before midnight and therefore he vas not employed on Monday.
- 6. I should hesitate long before deciding that the Agreement did not apply to casual workers in view of the very serious possible consequences to them of not having an agreement protecting their rights in many matters. If I had thought it necessary to decide this question I should have asked for further assistance at an oral hearing. I have however come to the conclusion that this claim cannot succeed whether the written Agreement applies to the claim cannot succeed whether the written Agreement applies to the claimant or not.
- 7. To qualify for unemployment benefit the first thing that the claimant must prove is that the Monday was a day of unemployment within the meaning of section 11 of the National Insurance Act 1946 (see regulation 6(1)(a) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277]).
- 8. Having fully considered everything that has been said, I am satisfied that the true inference from the facts is as follows. The payment of 20s. (less the stamp money) was made in pursuance of what amounted to a guarantee of part wages for the period which the claimant would work on Monday if the ship docked in time. I do not think that it matters whether it was paid before or after midnight. What does matter is in respect of what period it was paid, which in my judgment was from midnight onwards. If the was made agreement applied to the claimant then the payment was made which in my judgment was from midnight onwards. If the written Agreement applied to the claimant then the payment was made under the Agreement in accordance with the claimant's agreed rights. If on the other hand the written Agreement did not apply to the claimant nevertheless in my judgment this was an ex gratia payment. It is not suggested that it was made only on one isolated occasion. It was the payment always made in such circumstances. I think that, if the employers had on this occasion said that they chose not to pay the claimant anything, he would not only have been extremely angry but would have felt that he was not being given something to which he was legally entitled. Put in a somewhat different way, if this Agreement did not apply to the casual workers, in my judgment it was a term of the arrangements between the employers and the claimant, to be implied from the course of conduct of the employers and persons in the position of the claimant, that he should be paid 20s. disappointment money in the same way as the registered workers. registered workers.
- registered workers.

 9. In the circumstances in my judgment the claimant cannot be regarded as having been unemployed on the Monday. Although I see the force of the argument of the claimant's association, I think that any other conclusion would be inconsistent both with the whole theory relating to guaranteed weekly wages and with decisions relating to individual days such as Decision R(U) 5/58. Where employers have agreed to pay and do pay a certain wage for a week whether the employee works or not, no day in that week can be regarded as a day of unemployment. In Decision R(U) 5/58 the claimant's agreement provided that he was entitled to double wages plus a fixed sum if he worked on Whit-Monday, and to the fixed sum only if he did not work on that day. A day or two beforehand he was notified that he would not be required to work on Whit-Monday. He was paid the fixed sum. It was held that he could not be regarded as unemployed on that Monday. That case seems to me indistinguishable from the present one.

 10. The claimant's appeal must be dismissed.
- 10. The claimant's appeal must be dismissed.

Decision No. R(U) 17/64 (24th March 1964)

Misconduct—loss of employer's money

An insurance agent returned his books to his employers, explaining that about three months previously he had lost some \$400 of the firm's money. He gave no proper account of how he lost it. The employers did not discharge him but regarded the employment as having been terminated. Held, by reference to Decision R(U) 8/57 that the claimant lost his employment through his misconduct. If an employee cannot account for his employer's money it is incumbent upon him to provide an explanation which is consistent with the exercise of due care. Failure to do so may justify an inference of carelessness of a type and degree amounting to misconduct. This was so in the present case. It was therefore not necessary to consider whether the claimant voluntarily left his employment without just cause.

Decision of the Commissioner

- 1. My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 3rd April 1963 to 14th May 1963 (both dates included) on the ground that he lost his employment through his misconduct: in terms of section 12(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act 1946.
- 2. Section 12(2)(a) above-cited provides that a person shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if "he has lost his employment in an employed

contributor's employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left such employment without just cause

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- 3. The claimant is a married man aged 41 years. From 1957 until 2nd April 1963 he was employed as an insurance agent. On that date he wrote to his employers saying—"Please find collecting book, round book, etc., enclosed. I am handing in my books as I cannot complete my account. I have completely broken down and cannot stand the strain any longer." He went on to explain that during the first week of the year he had lost his wallet with some £400 of his employers' money. He had not informed the with some £400 of his employers' money. He had not informed the employers of this at the time, but tried to cover up in various ways. He concluded—"I am going to the doctor's tomorrow morning and will not be able to finish my account. I am enclosing all the cash I have. I am very sorry all this has happened but at least I have got it off my chest at last." it off my chest at last.
- 4. The claimant subsequently claimed unemployment benefit, and accordingly the usual inquiries were made as to the circumstances in which his employment had terminated. Among other matters, the employers were asked—" Did you discharge the claimant?" and to this their answer was—" No, but we regarded his employment as having been terminated when he failed to render his accounts and account satisfactorily for the money collected on our behalf."
- 5. On 30th April 1963 the local insurance officer decided that the 5. On 30th April 1963 the local insurance officer decided that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period of six weeks specified in paragraph 1 above "because he voluntarily left his employment without just cause". The claimant appealed to the local tribunal, and appeared before them on 3rd July 1963. The tribunal refused the appeal, and recorded the following grounds of decision. "Tribunal consider that claimant's actings can properly be regarded both as having given up employment without just cause and a discharge for industrial misconduct."
- 6. The claimant appealed to the Commissioner. It seemed to me that it might well be in the claimant's interests that he should have an opportunity of explaining certain aspects of the case in greater detail. I therefore put the case out for oral hearing. The date of hearing was duly intimated to the claimant: but ultimately, on the day before the hearing and after various reminders, he wrote to say that he was not to attend. The hearing accordingly proceeded
- 7. "Loss of employment" is a more comprehensive phrase than "leaving voluntarily": because loss of employment may result either from voluntary leaving or from dismissal. In considering whether employment has been lost through misconduct, therefore, it is not always necessary to determine categorically whether the person concerned left voluntarily, or was dismissed. Plainly the employment in the present case was lost: and the question comes to be—why was it lost? It was lost because the claimant was—on his own admission—unable to continue in his employment, even if his employers had been prepared to allow him to do so. And the reason employers had been prepared to allow him to do so. And the reason for this was that the claimant was unable to account for his employers' money, because of the loss of some £400.
- 8. It is not to be assumed that the loss of employers' money by an employee necessarily, in all cases, constitutes misconduct. Such loss may be due to the wrongful act of a third party—as when a bank messenger is set upon and robbed—or to carelessness, or to sheer misfortune. A man may quite innocently have his pocket picked. But the suggestion that such a loss was due to sheer misfortune naturally invites consideration as to whether lack of due care was involved. Whether there was lack of due care, and whether (if so) it amounted to misconduct in the sense of the Statute, may be questions of degree. As was pointed out in Decision R(U) 8/57, misconduct in the sense of the Act implies an element of blameworthiness. It may be constituted by mere carelessness; but it is too much to expect that all people will at all times be entirely careful; and in considering whether a person has been guilty of misconduct it is necessary to discriminate between that type and degree of carelessness which may have to be put up with in human affairs, and the more deliberate or more serious type of carelessness which justifies withholding unemployment benefit because the employee has lost his employment through his own avoidable fault.
- 9. An employee who has charge of his employer's money is under a duty to exercise care to safeguard that money: therefore, if he loses it, or is otherwise unable to account for it, it is incumbent upon him to explain the loss in a way consistent with the exercise of due care. If he fails to do this, the inference is obviously justified that he has failed to exercise proper care; and this, in turn, may well constitute misconduct, as explained above. The claimant in the present case says that he was carrying the money in his wallet, and that on 8th January 1963 (which was a Tuesday), when he was on his second or third call in house-to-house collecting, he discovered the wallet was gone. There is evidence that it is only in exceptional circumstances that a collector would be carrying a sum of the order of £400: and the claimant has entirely failed to explain whether there were any exceptional circumstances to justify his having An employee who has charge of his employer's money is under of £400: and the claimant has entirely failed to explain whether there were any exceptional circumstances to justify his having carried so large a sum on his person on the occasion in question. Nor has he offered any proper explanation as to how the wallet came to be lost. He has, in other words, failed to suggest—and still less to establish—any explanation of the loss consistent with the exercise of due care on his part. This justifies the inference of carelessness amounting, in the circumstances, to misconduct. On this view it is not necessary to consider whether the claimant's actions after he discovered the loss amounted to further misconduct. I hold that the claimant lost his employment through his misconduct. I hold that the claimant lost his employment through his misconduct, and I do not find it necessary to discuss whether, alternatively, he might equally well be held to have left his employment voluntarily vithout just cause.
- 10. Disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit was thus incurred, in terms of the Statute, for the period of six weeks stated at the head of this decision.
- 11. The appeal of the claimant is not allowed.

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

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New Zealand 1955* June 1964 All items 1261 +11‡ +15‡ +15‡	37 58	
South Africa (9 urban areas) 1958 May 1964 All items 108·2 -0·1 + + + -1	2.2	
	1.4	

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (No. 2) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1445; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 8th September; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Holidays) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1446; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 8th September; The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1447; 8d. (11d.)), made on 9th September; The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1452; 8d. (11d.)), made on 10th September; The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1487; 8d. (11d.)), made on 15th September; The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) (Amendment) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1582; 3d. (6d.)), made on 24th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 444.

The Aerated Waters Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1964/133; 5d. (8d.)); The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. 1964/134; 5d. (8d.)). These Orders were made on 3rd September by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945. See page 444 Ireland) 1945.—See page 444.

The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. 1964/120; 5d. (8d.)), made on 21st August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1946. These Regulations, operative from 7th September, are similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Regulations for Great Britain (see page 331 of the August issue of this GAZETTE)

* Except New Zealand (1000).
† The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, lothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.
‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
§ See footnote * on next page.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Agriculture.—Report on Safety, Health, Welfare and Wages in Agriculture, 1st October 1962 to 30th September 1963 (Including the Reports of Proceedings required by section 13 of the Agricultural Wages Act 1948 and section 21 of the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act 1956). Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.).

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 87. Surveyor, Land Agent, Auctioneer and Estate Agent. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s.

Development Districts.—Local Employment Acts 1960 and 1963. 4th Annual Report by the Board of Trade for the Year ended 31st March 1964. H.C. 314. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).

Economic Situation.—National Income and Expenditure, 1964. Central Statistical Office. Price 6s. (6s. 8d.).

Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960. Amendment No. 19 (June 1964). Ministry of Labour. Obtainable on annual subscription only (12s. 6d. including postage).

National Insurance.—Law relating to National Insurance (Industrial Injuries). Supplement No. 10. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.); Law relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance. Supplement No. 21. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.). Ministry of Pensions and National

Pensions.—Royal Warrant concerning Pensions and other Grants in respect of Disablement or Death due to Service in the Military Forces during the 1914 World War and after 2nd September 1939. Cmnd. 2467. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.); Order by Her Majesty con-Cmnd. 2467. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.); Order by Her Majesty concerning Pensions and other Grants in respect of Disablement or Death due to Service in the Air Forces during the 1914 World War and after 2nd September 1939. Cmnd. 2472. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.); Order in Council dated 25th September 1964 concerning Pensions and other Grants in respect of Disablement or Death due to Service in the Naval Forces during the 1914 World War and after 2nd September 1939. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 7s (7s 6d)

Retail Prices.—Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices (Studies in Official Statistics No. 6). 3rd Edition, 1964. Ministry of Labour. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Duties of Local Authorities: The Factories Act 1961. 2nd Edition, 1964. Price 2s. (2s. 3d.); Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series, No. 27. Precautions in the Use of Nitrate Salt Baths. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.).—See page 418; Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. SHW. 2. Precautions needed on dangerous Machines. Price 6d. (9d.). Ministry of Labour

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

Scotland.—Development and Growth in Scotland 1963-64. Cmnd. 2440. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 417.

Wales.—Digest of Welsh Statistics. No. 10, 1963. Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Price 8s. (8s. 6d.).—See page 417.

NOTICE

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

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The main function of Employment Exchanges is to provide a free employment service for employers requiring workers and for workers—whether employed or not—seeking jobs. Vacancies which cannot be filled locally are circulated to Exchanges over a wide area and, if necessary, over the whole country.

Ex-Regular members of H.M. Forces

Employment Exchanges form part of the Regular Forces Resettlement Service and at each one there is a member of staff to help ex-Regulars to secure civilian employment suited to age, experience and ability. Advice on employment prospects is also given to Regulars during their last few months of service.

Professional and Executive Register A service for professional people and for those seeking managerial, executive and trainee executive posts in industry and commerce is provided at 38 of the larger Employment Exchanges. Information is also given about careers opportunities in the professions and in industry and commerce.

Nurses and Midwives

Many of the larger Employment Exchanges have specially trained staff to deal with the employment of nurses, midwives and those in related occupations. Qualified nurses give advice and, where necessary, conduct interviews.

Disabled People

At every Employment Exchange there is a Disablement Resettlement Officer to help disabled people to find suitable employment, and to offer advice on industrial rehabilitation, training or sheltered employment. This service is available to all disabled people. The D.R.O. will also discuss with employers their responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts and deal with questions arising out of the employment of disabled people. Blind Persons Resettlement Officers and Blind Persons Training Officers are available to assist in the resettlement of blind people.

Resettlement Transfer Scheme
By the payment of grants and allowances, the Resettlement Transfer Scheme encourages unemployed workers to transfer from one area to another, to take up new employment and to achieve permanent resettlement. The facilities provided, include free fares, lodging allowances and household removal

Further information about these services may be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Available locally through Youth Employment Offices, the Service is administered in some areas by the Ministry of Labour and in others by the Local Education Authorities. It gives and in others by the Local Education Authorities. It gives advice to young people leaving school on their choice of work, helps them to find suitable jobs, advises them in their early years of employment and also assists employers to fill their vacancies for young workers.

School-leavers, other young people under 18 years of age and those beyond that age still at school full-time, should get in touch with the Youth Employment Office if they require advice and assistance in seeking work. Enquiries from parents about jobs for their children are welcome.

TRAINING

Vocational Training
Vocational training in about 40 skilled trades is provided free of charge at Government Training Centres widely distributed throughout the country. Courses, usually of six months' duration, are available for unskilled workers, disabled people and ex-Regulars who are suitable for training. Skilled workers who have advantaged and the province in the province of the country. ho become redundant can be retrained in a new skill.

Where the facilities for training at a Government Training

Centre are not suitable, training at a Government Training Centre are not suitable, training can be provided at a technical or commercial college or with an employer, and for severely disabled people, at special residential training colleges.

Good tax-free allowances are paid to trainees at full-time courses. Where necessary, an allowance is made for lodgings or

Supervisory Training

Supervisory Training

Training in supervisory skills is provided under the "Training Within Industry for Supervisors" scheme. Its object is to develop the skill of supervisors in instructing others, in human relations, in improving methods and in preventing accidents. The training programmes are known as Job Instruction, Job Relations, Job Methods and Job Safety. For office staff there is a special course on Office Supervision. Ministry Training Officers either give these courses themselves or train the employer's representative as a T.W.I. Trainer so that he can then conduct courses within his own firm.

Courses in industrial teaching techniques for apprentices and trade instructors are provided at the Ministry's Instructor Training Colleges at Letchworth (Herts.) and Hillington (Glasgow). These courses are specially designed for people who spend a considerable part of their working time giving

The Industrial Training Act 1964 gives the Minister of Labour powers to set up industrial training boards which are responsible

for seeing that sufficient workers are trained to meet the requirements of individual industries. Boards are able to raise a levy on employers in their industry and to pay grants to those who train to approved standards. A Central Training Council advises the Minister on training matters.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

The Ministry provides free courses at 17 Industrial Rehabilitation Units covering the main industrial areas of the country. The Units cater for people over school-leaving age who, after completion of medical treatment or following long unemployment, need a gradual readjustment to working conditions and expert vocational help to fit them to return to work. They also provide expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to take up if a change of job is necessary. Men and women still in employment may need advice of this sort when ill-health or advancing age is causing them difficulty in coping with their

The courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units last about eight weeks. Tax-free allowances are paid to cover maintenance and also, where appropriate, lodging costs and fares. At three of the Units there are residential places.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Ministry is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Factories Act 1961 and associated legislation. H.M. Factory Inspectors are available for consultation on all matters concerning the safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to this Act, such as docks or places where building operations or works of engineering construction are in progress.

The address of the nearest office of the Inspectorate may be obtained from any Employment Exchange.

The Industrial Health and Safety Centre, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, London S.W.1 displays safety, health and welfare methods and appliances used in factories. It is open free to the public, and special arrangements can be made for taking groups round.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, which is concerned with the safety, health and welfare of workers in a wide range of non-industrial employment and which provides for minimum standards of accommodation and other facilities, makes various authorities (including local authorities, H.M. Factory Inspectors and Mine and Quarry Inspectors) responsible for enforcing its general provisions in different classes of

Information or advice on the Act can be obtained from Town Clerks or District Inspectors of Factories.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Relations Officers are attached to each Regional Office of the Ministry. They give assistance to industry in the formation and support of voluntary negotiating machinery and help in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes. They are available to give advice on such matters as personnel policies, the techniques of personnel management and problems of human relations at the place of work.

Wages Inspection
The Wages Inspectorate helps employers and workers to interpret the provisions of the Wages Regulation Orders made under the Wages Councils Act 1959 and enforces the payment of minimum remuneration and the allowance of holidays with of minimum remuneration and the allowance of holidays with pay as prescribed. The Inspectorate also advises employers and workers about the effect upon them of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954, and is responsible for its enforcement.

Enquiries about these services should be made to the appropriate

Regional Office (see below). **PUBLICATIONS**

PUBLICATIONS

A number of sale publications are issued by the Ministry. They include: Ministry of Labour Gazette (2s. 6d. monthly); Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production (15s. quarterly); Accidents—how they happen and how to prevent them (2s. quarterly); Careers Guide (Loose leaf edition 15s. and bound edition 7s. 6d.); The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act: A general guide (2s. 6d.); and booklets in the Choice of Careers and Safety, Health and Welfare series (prices vary with booklets). The prices do not include postage.

In addition certain free leaflets are available at Employment Exchanges. Among these are leaflets on the Professional and Executive Register, the Youth Employment Service, Supervisory Training, Training within Industry, Industrial Rehabilitation, the Contracts of Employment Act and the Industrial Training Act.

REGIONAL OFFICES

othern: Bryan House, 76-80 Whitfield Street, London W.1. ondon and South Eastern: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, London W C.1. HOLborn 8454. HOLborn 8454. Idlands: 281-289 Corporation Street, Birmingham 4. Aston Cross 3081. orthern: Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. Newcastle uth Eastern: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, London W C.1.

h Western: Albert Bridge House, Bridge Street, Manchester 3. Deansgate South Western: Bridge House, Clifton Down, Bristol 8. Bristol 38481 and

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