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## Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on  
pages

### Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-December 1963 was 24,234,000. This was 13,000 more than the revised figure for November. The changes included increases in the distributive trades, financial, professional and scientific services and engineering and electrical goods manufacture. There were decreases in agriculture and forestry, construction, food, drink and tobacco and transport and communication. 56-60

### Unemployment

There were 478,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 13th January 1964 and 23,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 501,000 (2.2 per cent. of all employees). Between 9th December 1963 and 13th January 1964 unemployment rose by 41,000. There were increases in most industries and services. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 261,000—55 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 24,000; the normal monthly seasonal increase is about 41,000. 61-67

### Unfilled Vacancies

There were 229,000 unfilled vacancies on 8th January 1964, 15,000 more than on 4th December 1963. 65

### Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 14th December 1963 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,004,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 24,000. 58

### Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st January (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 137.9 and 145.4, compared with 137.6 and 145.1 (as revised) at 31st December. 74-82

### Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 14th January (January 1962 = 100) was 104.7, compared with 104.2 at 10th December. The index for the food group was 105.4, compared with 104.6 the previous month. 84

### Stoppages of Work

About 101,500 workers were involved in January in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 379,000 working days. 85

### Factory Accidents

There were 136 fatal and 56,600 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in the fourth quarter of 1963. 70-71



## EARNINGS AND HOURS IN OCTOBER 1963

In October 1963 the average earnings of adult men in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labour were 334s. 11d. per week, compared with 323s. 1d. in the previous April. In manufacturing industries the figures were 345s. 9d. as against 332s. 4d. For women normally employed full-time, average earnings in all industries covered were 168s. 3d. in October 1963 and 163s. 9d. in April 1963; in manufacturing industries the corresponding figures were 168s. 2d. and 163s. 5d.

There was a significant upward movement in the general level of hours worked. In October 1963 men worked on average 47.6 hours, compared with 46.9 six months earlier, and in manufacturing industries alone 46.8 hours as against 46.1. The corresponding figures for women working full-time were 39.7 and 39.5 hours, respectively, in all industries covered, and 39.6 and 39.4, respectively, in manufacturing industries.

These results were obtained from returns furnished by some 57,000 establishments employing 6,700,000 manual workers, about 70 per cent. of all manual workers employed in the industries and services in the United Kingdom covered by the enquiry. \* Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the second pay-week in October 1963. 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. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to National Insurance Schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, i.e., those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

## Weekly earnings in October 1963

The following table summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in October 1963 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in October 1963. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

## Average Weekly Earnings in the second pay-week in October 1963

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Full-time	Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco	318 2	154 4	164 6	87 9			112 11
Chemicals and allied industries	348 2	164 7	164 6	84 11			109 4
Metal manufacture	358 7	165 6	166 4	84 2			108 5
Engineering and electrical goods	337 9	136 11	175 11	92 5			108 4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	323 6	133 7	163 7	79 8			§
Vehicles	396 8	153 5	199 0	89 3			116 2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	338 5	147 7	162 1	86 10			103 4
Textiles	307 2	152 4	166 8	86 4			118 3
Leather, leather goods and fur	306 7	145 8	161 9	88 6			108 0
Clothing and footwear	297 1	146 6	161 6	94 4			105 9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	344 2	173 8	160 2	87 5			109 6
Timber, furniture, etc.	330 4	144 3	184 6	92 2			105 9
Paper, printing and publishing	390 0	161 6	176 4	90 11			107 4
Other manufacturing industries	346 5	160 2	164 2	86 2			112 0
All manufacturing industries	345 9	149 2	168 2	89 2			109 9
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	328 0	185 3	170 6	§			§
Construction	332 7	152 2	156 4	68 7			97 1
Gas, electricity and water	325 6	164 11	174 8	83 7			§
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	332 2	175 4	231 5	80 7			102 1
Certain miscellaneous services	284 11	121 2	144 4	76 6			97 0
Public administration¶	257 8	148 7	176 5	71 9			109 4
All the above, including manufacturing industries	334 11	148 8	168 3	87 3			109 2

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the table on pages 46 and 47. All earnings figures in this article

\* Information regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961, is shown in the industry tables on pages 47 and 49 but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary tables and text of this article.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the tables on pages 46 to 49, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 112s. 4d. and the hours worked averaged 18.0.

‡ Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

¶ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables on pages 47 and 49.

\*\* Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication, and only those employees not assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "Public administration".

are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piece-work or by other methods of payment by results; they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. *In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.*

## Weekly hours worked in October 1963

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in the table on pages 48 and 49. The table below shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

## Average Hours Worked in the second pay-week in October 1963

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Full-time	Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco	48.2	44.0	40.4	22.3			41.0
Chemicals and allied industries	46.7	42.2	40.1	21.9			40.6
Metal manufacture	46.5	42.5	39.1	21.4			40.0
Engineering and electrical goods	46.7	42.7	40.2	21.7			40.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	46.4	42.0	40.2	23.9			§
Vehicles	45.4	42.0	39.9	20.9			39.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.2	43.3	39.3	21.7			40.2
Textiles	47.0	43.5	39.8	21.6			40.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	47.2	43.6	39.4	22.6			41.5
Clothing and footwear	43.7	42.5	38.4	23.8			40.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	49.4	44.1	38.7	22.1			40.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	47.2	43.5	39.7	21.9			40.3
Paper, printing and publishing	46.4	42.7	39.5	21.9			40.2
Other manufacturing industries	47.8	43.9	40.3	22.1			40.7
All manufacturing industries	46.8	42.9	39.6	22.1			40.5
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	51.4	46.2	40.1	§			§
Construction	49.8	45.7	38.8	18.2			39.1
Gas, electricity and water	49.2	44.7	38.0	20.0			§
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	50.5	45.3	44.0	21.5			41.5
Certain miscellaneous services	46.0	43.5	39.8	22.0			40.5
Public administration¶	44.8	42.8	40.8	18.8			42.0
All the above, including manufacturing industries	47.6	43.6	39.7	21.9			40.5

The detailed figures in the table on pages 48 and 49 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 38 and 43, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 39 and 42; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 20 and 23.

## Hourly earnings in October 1963

The following table shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, i.e., weighted both by employment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 48 and 49.

## Average Hourly Earnings in the second pay-week in October 1963

Industry group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
			Full-time	Part-time	
Food, drink and tobacco	d. 79.2	d. 42.1	d. 48.9	d. 47.2	d. 33.0
Chemicals and allied industries	89.5	46.8	49.2	46.5	32.3
Metal manufacture	92.5	46.7	51.0	47.2	32.5
Engineering and electrical goods	86.8	38.5	52.5	51.1	31.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	83.7	38.2	48.8	40.0	§
Vehicles	104.8	43.8	59.8	51.2	35.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	86.0	40.9	49.5	48.0	30.8
Textiles	78.4	42.0	50.3	48.0	34.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	77.9	40.1	49.3	47.0	31.2
Clothing and footwear	81.6	41.4	50.5	47.6	31.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	83.6	47.3	49.7	47.5	32.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	84.0	39.8	55.8	50.5	31.5
Paper, printing and publishing	100.9	45.4	53.6	49.8	32.0
Other manufacturing industries	87.0	43.8	48.9	46.8	33.0
All manufacturing industries	88.7	41.7	51.0	48.4	32.5
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	76.6	48.1	51.0	§	§
Construction	80.1	40.0	48.4	45.2	29.8
Gas, electricity and water	79.4	44.3	55.2	50.2	§
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	78.9	46.4	63.1	45.0	29.5
Certain miscellaneous services	74.3	33.4	43.5	41.7	28.7
Public administration¶	69.0	41.7	51.9	45.8	31.2
All the above, including manufacturing industries	84.4	40.9	50.9	47.8	32.3

## Earnings and hours in October 1963, compared with earlier years

The table below shows the average weekly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries at the time of each enquiry since April 1956.

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956 April	235 4	100 6	119 9	59 10	78 4
October	237 11	102 4	123 3	61 4	81 4
1957 April	241 6	105 0	126 0	62 4	83 11
October	251 7	108 4	129 9	64 2	85 2
1958 April	253 2	109 7	131 4	65 6	85 7
October	256 8	112 0	134 1	66 5	86 9
1959 April	262 11	114 0	137 1	67 8	87 4
October	270 9	117 6	140 8	68 9	90 4
1958 Standard	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956 April	271 1	117 6	140 11	69 0	90 10
October	282 1	123 1	145 0	72 6	93 1
1957 April	290 8	130 0	148 4	74 10	96 10
October	301 4	135 9	152 7	78 1	99 11
1958 April	306 10	137 10	154 6	79 7	102 0
October	312 10	141 3	157 2	81 0	104 6
1959 April	317 3	141 9	160 10	83 1	104 1
October	323 1	144 9	163 9	84 7	105 2
1963 April	334 11	148 8	168 3	87 3	109 2

## Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers**
			Full-time	Part-time		
1956 October	Per cent. 1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April	3	4	5	4	7	3
October	7	8	8	7	9	7
1958 April	8	9	10	9	9	8
October	9	11	12	11	11	10
1959 April	12	13	14	13	11	12
October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	20	22	21	21	18	20
October	23	29	24	25	23	23
1961 April	28	35	27	30	27	28
October	30	37	29	33	30	30
1962 April	33	41	31	35	33	33
October	35	41	34	38	32	34
1963 April	37	44	37	41	34	37
October	42	48	40	45	39	41

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April 1956 and October 1963 by 42.1 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and by 40.3 per cent. for all full-time women. During the half-year April 1963 to October 1963, the rise

† ‡ § ¶ See footnotes on previous page.

\*\* Excluding part-time workers.

was 3.7 per cent. for men and 2.8 per cent. for full-time women.

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the preceding table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc. working; (b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc. rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later table also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services (see page 74 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April 1956 and October 1963 the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by 26.2 per cent. for men and 29.6 per cent. for women. The difference between these figures and the rise of 42.1 per cent. for men and 40.3 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between April 1963 and October 1963, there was a rise of 0.7 per cent. for men and 1.1 per cent. for women in weekly rates of wages, compared with 3.7 per cent. for men and 2.8 per cent. for full-time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

The next table shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April 1956:—

## Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard					
1956 April	48.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.7	42.5
1957 April	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1
1958 April	48.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.1
October	47.7	44.6	41.0	21.5	42.2
1959 April	48.0	44.6	41.3	21.5	42.3
October	48.5	44.9	41.4	21.6	42.4
1958 Standard					
1956 April	48.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42.4
October					



Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
1957 October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	9	10	10	10	10	10
1958 October	11	12	13	12	11	12
1959 April	13	15	14	14	12	14
1959 October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	21	25	22	21	20	22
1960 October	25	32	26	24	25	25
1961 April	30	38	32	30	32	30
1961 October	34	42	34	32	35	34
1962 April	36	46	37	35	39	37
1962 October	39	47	41	37	39	39
1963 April	42	50	43	41	40	42
1963 October	45	53	46	44	45	45

Manufacturing industries

At October 1963 the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 41.3 per cent. higher for men and 40.4 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in these industries over the same period was 24.5 per cent. for men and 29.2 per cent. for women. During the period April 1963 to October 1963, the corresponding increases in earnings were 4.0 per cent. for men and 2.9 per cent. for full-time women, and in rates 0.6 per cent. and 1.0 per cent., respectively.

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
<i>1948 Standard Industrial Classification</i>						
1956 April	242 2	97 6	119 7	62 0	78 8	78 8
1956 October	245 7	99 11	123 4	63 9	81 9	81 9
1957 April	248 11	102 2	125 11	64 11	84 4	84 4
1957 October	261 2	106 2	129 9	66 8	85 7	85 7
1958 April	261 4	106 10	131 2	68 3	85 11	85 11
1958 October	265 5	109 1	134 1	69 2	87 2	87 2
1959 April	271 9	111 1	137 3	70 7	87 9	87 9
1959 October	281 3	115 0	141 1	71 8	90 9	90 9
<i>1958 Standard Industrial Classification</i>						
1959 October	284 3	117 6	141 4	72 3	91 5	91 5
1960 April	296 4	124 0	145 2	74 2	93 7	93 7
1960 October	303 3	132 3	148 3	76 3	97 3	97 3
1961 April	315 3	137 11	152 7	79 7	100 3	100 3
1961 October	317 10	139 1	154 3	81 0	102 6	102 6
1962 April	323 10	142 3	157 1	82 7	105 1	105 1
1962 October	326 10	142 8	160 7	84 10	106 6	106 6
1963 April	332 4	145 1	163 5	86 0	105 8	105 8
1963 October	345 9	149 2	168 2	89 2	109 9	109 9

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
1957 October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	9	10	10	10	10	10
1958 October	10	12	12	11	11	12
1959 April	12	14	14	12	12	13
1959 October	16	18	18	16	15	17
1960 April	21	24	21	19	18	21
1960 October	24	33	24	22	23	24
1961 April	29	38	27	27	27	28
1961 October	30	40	29	30	29	30
1962 April	32	43	31	32	33	32
1962 October	34	43	34	36	32	33
1963 April	36	46	36	38	33	35
1963 October	41	50	40	43	38	40

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
<i>1948 Standard Industrial Classification</i>						
1956 April	48.2	44.5	41.2	22.1	42.4	42.4
1956 October	48.2	44.6	41.3	22.3	42.5	42.5
1957 April	48.1	44.4	41.3	22.1	42.4	42.4
1957 October	48.0	44.0	41.0	22.0	42.2	42.2
1958 April	47.6	44.1	40.9	22.0	42.2	42.2
1958 October	47.3	44.1	40.9	22.1	42.2	42.2
1959 April	47.6	44.2	41.3	22.1	42.4	42.4
1959 October	47.6	44.5	41.4	22.1	42.4	42.4
<i>1958 Standard Industrial Classification</i>						
1959 October	48.2	44.5	41.4	22.2	42.4	42.4
1960 April	47.4	43.5	40.6	21.7	41.9	41.9
1960 October	47.4	43.6	40.4	21.8	41.4	41.4
1961 April	47.3	43.5	39.8	21.9	40.8	40.8
1961 October	46.8	43.0	39.6	22.0	40.6	40.6
1962 April	46.6	42.8	39.4	21.9	40.4	40.4
1962 October	46.2	42.7	39.3	22.0	40.3	40.3
1963 April	46.1	42.6	39.4	21.8	40.3	40.3
1963 October	46.8	42.9	39.6	22.1	40.5	40.5

\* Excluding part-time workers.

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in October 1963 was 45.4 per cent. higher for men and 46.2 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 30.9 per cent. for men and 36.5 per cent. for women.

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
<i>1948 Standard Industrial Classification</i>						
1956 April	60.3	26.3	34.8	33.7	22.3	22.3
1956 October	61.1	26.9	35.8	34.3	23.1	23.1
1957 April	62.1	27.6	36.6	35.2	23.9	23.9
1957 October	65.3	29.0	38.0	36.4	24.3	24.3
1958 April	65.9	29.1	38.5	37.2	24.4	24.4
1958 October	67.3	29.7	39.3	37.6	24.8	24.8
1959 April	68.5	30.2	39.9	38.3	24.8	24.8
1959 October	70.0	31.0	40.9	38.9	25.7	25.7
<i>1958 Standard Industrial Classification</i>						
1959 October	70.8	31.7	41.0	39.1	25.9	25.9
1960 April	75.0	34.2	42.9	41.0	26.8	26.8
1960 October	76.8	36.4	44.0	42.0	28.2	28.2
1961 April	80.0	38.0	46.0	43.6	29.5	29.5
1961 October	81.5	38.8	46.7	44.2	30.3	30.3
1962 April	83.4	39.9	47.8	45.3	31.2	31.2
1962 October	84.9	40.1	49.0	46.3	31.1	31.1
1963 April	86.5	40.9	49.8	47.3	31.5	31.5
1963 October	88.7	41.7	51.0	48.4	32.5	32.5

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and boys	Women		Girls	All workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
1957 October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	9	11	11	10	9	10
1958 October	12	13	13	12	11	12
1959 April	14	15	15	14	11	14
1959 October	16	18	18	15	15	16
1960 April	23	27	23	21	19	23
1960 October	26	35	26	24	25	26
1961 April	31	41	32	29	31	31
1961 October	34	44	34	30	35	34
1962 April	37	48	37	34	39	37
1962 October	39	49	40	37	38	39
1963 April	42	52	43	40	40	41
1963 October	45	55	46	43	45	45

Changes in rates of wages and hours of work since October 1963

Since the enquiry was made in October 1963, there have been a number of changes in weekly rates of wages but few reductions in normal weekly hours of work. It is estimated that the effect of these changes has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly and hourly wage rates by about 2½ per cent. The principal changes affected workers in iron and steel manufacture, engineering and allied industries, brass working and founding, shipbuilding and ship repairing, vehicle building, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, sawmilling, printing and bookbinding, building and civil engineering, and electricity supply.

Industries not covered by the enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries, in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in respect of April 1962 (the latest date for which all the information is available) were published on page 439 of the November 1963 issue of this GAZETTE and show that combining these figures makes little difference to the percentage increases since April 1956.

Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in the

\* Excluding part-time workers.

following table. They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over complete years or half-years, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Date*	Average weekly earnings		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
<b>Great Britain</b>			
<i>Half-yearly periods</i>			
1956 April - 1956 September	174 2	101 10	111 7
1956 October - 1957 March	174 11	103 0	114 3
1957 April - 1957 September	184 10	109 6	116 9
1957 October - 1958 March	183 5	111 9	120 1
1958 April - 1958 September	195 7	116 6	124 2
1958 October - 1959 March	193 9	118 0	126 2
1959 April - 1959 September	204 1	120 7	129 0
1959 October - 1960 March	195 2	118 8	127 2
1960 April - 1960 September	211 8	125 9	132 5
1960 October - 1961 March	206 11	124 10	134 4
1961 April - 1961 September	224 1	132 6	146 7
1961 October - 1962 March	215 1	131 1	136 5
1962 April - 1962 September	231 6	139 6	143 3
1962 October - 1963 March	228 2	138 8	142 7
1963 April - 1963 September	248 1	145 3	147 4
<i>Yearly periods</i>			
1956 April - 1957 March	174 7	102 5	112 11
1957 April - 1958 March	184 2	110 7	118 5
1958 April - 1959 March	194 8	117 3	125 2
1959 April - 1960 March	199 7	119 7	128 1
1960 April - 1961 March	209 3	125 3	133 4
1961 April - 1962 March	219 7	131 9	141 6
1962 April - 1963 March	229 11	139 1	142 11

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours include hours paid for but not actually worked. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

Date*	Average weekly hours		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
<b>England and Wales</b>			
<i>Half-yearly periods</i>			
1956 April - 1956 September	52.4	50.8	48.8
1956 October - 1957 March	51.3	49.8	47.8
1957 April - 1957 September	53.0	51.1	49.0
1957 October - 1958 March	50.9	49.8	48.1
1958 April - 1958 September	52.8	50.6	48.3
1958 October - 1959 March	51.1	49.9	48.5
1959 April - 1959 September	53.1	51.2	48.1
1959 October - 1960 March	50.4	49.0	48.0
1960 April - 1960 September	52.2	50.2	46.0
1960 October - 1961 March	50.2	48.9	46.0
1961 April - 1961 September	52.3	50.8	46.7
1961 October - 1962 March	50.1	48.9	45.4
1962 April - 1962 September	51.9	50.2	47.1
1962 October - 1963 March	50.4	49.4	45.4
1963 April - 1963 September	52.9	51.0	46.3
<i>Yearly periods</i>			
1956 April - 1957 March	51.8	50.3	48.3
1957 April - 1958 March	51.9	50.5	48.6
1958 April -			



TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER 1963

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1963					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Mining and quarrying (except coal)</b>					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	11,501	610	45	21	4	327 11	176 6	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	8,594	673	37	34	4	329 2	190 10	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	6,661	443	340	52	91	326 0	189 0	172 10	—	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>										
Grain milling	20,351	1,275	2,443	490	356	329 6	191 2	167 9	77 0	131 8
Bread and flour confectionery	45,639	6,083	13,566	7,683	2,880	306 6	144 2	154 6	84 8	102 6
Biscuits	11,247	1,071	13,594	13,376	3,072	332 11	158 6	160 8	89 0	109 9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	16,918	2,533	11,261	5,970	1,714	299 0	151 8	158 10	81 1	104 3
Milk products	10,124	907	3,171	1,114	443	296 3	158 6	158 10	90 3	104 4
Sugar	9,649	716	2,356	354	263	396 7	233 5	203 2	96 9	145 10
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	24,164	2,424	21,173	15,131	4,257	333 8	158 7	163 3	91 11	101 3
Fruit and vegetable products	17,186	1,341	21,267	7,321	1,939	315 6	170 5	153 3	87 6	115 4
Animal and poultry foods	7,150	312	709	215	132	327 7	184 7	154 6	93 1	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	10,527	847	5,426	2,363	960	362 2	163 5	175 2	89 2	122 5
Brewing and malting	46,488	2,977	6,377	1,548	413	312 7	166 11	166 4	78 11	111 7
Other drink industries	16,661	3,310	8,621	1,058	1,271	293 2	127 3	164 8	84 2	117 11
Tobacco	10,677	672	14,948	3,165	3,053	355 10	181 9	202 5	99 5	147 0
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>										
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	10,027	299	21	39	1	321 4	181 5	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	17,362	972	811	405	7	397 11	193 4	184 11	106 1	—
Lubricating oils and greases	2,337	177	271	71	31	322 2	—	162 5	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	81,366	4,732	7,499	2,732	723	357 10	167 5	163 2	86 1	105 1
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	13,325	1,126	13,161	3,682	3,023	313 4	156 4	162 10	82 3	110 2
Explosives and fireworks	23,723	1,815	4,799	817	609	312 7	130 9	190 3	97 4	118 2
Paint and printing ink	13,114	975	2,565	905	193	310 10	157 8	156 9	79 0	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soaps and detergents	15,776	2,977	4,135	1,815	676	358 0	165 0	163 7	86 2	107 0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	15,107	764	462	333	69	326 3	170 3	160 1	84 0	—
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	3,678	234	985	514	154	335 4	166 5	161 9	85 4	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>										
Iron and steel (general)‡	181,996	17,067	4,153	1,911	180	370 11	171 8	158 8	82 6	—
Steel tubes	26,776	1,935	2,374	847	118	341 9	163 6	167 4	81 10	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	77,106	6,804	5,320	1,185	350	342 1	154 8	163 7	86 8	118 0
Light metals	31,053	1,847	5,252	1,047	513	363 4	170 5	167 7	86 8	118 0
Copper, brass and other base metals	40,966	3,347	5,571	1,316	515	347 4	157 1	170 4	87 11	109 2
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>										
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	15,030	2,873	596	229	69	310 7	127 7	156 6	75 2	—
Metal-working machine tools	38,716	7,169	2,818	712	163	345 8	139 8	165 6	79 1	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	18,825	3,072	4,507	818	294	355 5	135 3	160 6	80 10	91 9
Industrial engines	23,759	2,568	1,624	480	50	350 10	137 8	180 5	86 0	—
Textile machinery and accessories	29,840	4,585	2,575	621	139	312 0	124 8	162 1	77 5	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	11,781	1,314	168	86	4	357 7	138 10	—	—	—
Mechanical handling equipment	19,859	3,283	652	244	32	332 7	133 6	164 6	72 6	—
Office machinery	14,952	1,209	4,729	768	111	319 1	141 0	182 7	86 0	—
Other machinery	126,860	19,536	12,955	3,224	605	328 4	134 7	179 6	85 0	103 8
Industrial plant and steelwork	62,910	7,821	1,531	1,013	56	357 4	141 1	156 0	73 10	—
Ordnance and small arms	15,615	1,039	3,269	738	134	319 0	129 0	181 9	91 8	—
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	79,829	8,882	17,007	3,658	1,156	348 5	143 9	184 10	91 1	114 9
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	35,744	6,670	15,808	3,010	1,592	326 8	138 8	176 10	91 11	111 0
Watches and clocks	3,031	367	4,560	283	608	344 8	146 10	193 2	97 2	104 5
Electrical machinery	88,331	15,869	22,540	4,154	2,005	334 4	132 3	176 4	92 6	104 4
Insulated wires and cables	23,337	1,566	7,265	2,818	659	371 3	160 10	181 0	92 2	110 9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	19,553	2,280	15,291	3,763	1,790	339 8	130 9	176 4	100 8	104 11
Radio and other electronic apparatus	44,067	7,984	47,247	12,613	7,131	330 5	133 9	171 10	93 10	110 8
Domestic electric appliances	16,512	1,429	9,563	1,483	855	343 9	165 8	175 3	97 3	102 5
Other electrical goods	29,137	3,650	24,177	7,276	2,165	339 1	141 5	175 8	95 11	108 3
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>										
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	90,608	12,568	1,020	425	45	324 9	132 8	162 0	81 0	—
Marine engineering	45,729	8,519	680	148	16	319 11	135 6	167 0	72 10	—
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Motor vehicle manufacturing	270,146	16,465	22,378	3,331	1,150	420 7	168 8	213 11	93 10	122 5
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	12,514	1,897	3,411	724	302	327 10	160 8	173 11	85 2	110 2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	113,809	11,959	9,122	1,390	383	365 8	134 9	179 2	84 7	104 11
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	5,441	880	493	156	37	307 2	141 3	176 11	72 2	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	9,076	967	325	100	4	316 1	140 2	202 4	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	1,850	473	706	177	94	303 11	150 2	162 4	99 4	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>										
Tools and implements	6,834	1,173	3,185	436	274	306 7	128 9	150 4	88 7	95 0
Cutlery	3,356	458	2,839	568	501	351 2	135 3	148 0	88 1	86 8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	14,021	2,166	6,657	2,360	368	325 8	145 6	171 7	89 8	108 8
Wire and wire manufactures	20,755	2,252	3,117	765	286	356 7	154 11	163 10	85 4	109 0
Cans and metal boxes	6,794	1,028	8,005	4,472	1,287	334 5	152 10	157 9	80 11	99 6
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	6,030	945	3,249	742	480	346 6	149 10	149 1	92 6	98 6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	114,269	15,482	40,570	10,186	3,880	338 10	148 5	164 6	88 5	106 9

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel."

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in October 1963—continued

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1963					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Textiles</b>					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Production of man-made fibres	22,642	1,323	4,916	714	559	353 10	163 4	177 10	92 0	115 5
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	26,393	3,205	39,581	8,104	4,539	266 10	145 5	165 2	82 6	122 10
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	28,083	2,797	33,948	3,854	3,248	286 5	145 7	173 9	82 0	119 10
Woolen and worsted	55,122	5,118	46,866	10,719	8,657	295 3	145 9	164 8	81 10	121 5
Jute	6,294	599	5,651	1,051	537	268 8	142 11	162 6	81 11	112 6
Rope, twine and net	2,537	640	3,986	524	720	291 3	138 3	148 0	77 7	104 7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	20,256	2,978	45,439	7,213	12,381	367 0	164 6	178 10	101 9	123 3
Lace	2,393	371	2,707	546	364	294 6	146 11	141 3	77 3	103 7
Carpets	13,408	2,212	7,978	1,382	2,361	341 0	165 2	189 10	94 10	117 9
Narrow fabrics	3,859	616	7,094	1,842	1,266	291 8	147 0	153 9	80 3	106 8
Made-up textiles	2,419	559	8,101	1,110	1,579	267 0	128 4	139 4	89 11	97 0
Textile finishing	31,415	3,124	10,888	1,518	1,504	307 2	161 5	154 11	78 10	113 11
Other textile industries	7,556	628	2,033	435	186	334 0	179 5	167 5	82 9	—
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>										
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	14,019	2,239	2,964	414	355	302 5	154 2	165 4	88 3	118 0
Leather goods	2,896	784	5,743	1,207	1,311	300 0	130 6	154 7	86 9	106 0
Fur	1,722	251	1,198	192	188	336 6	145 1	187 5	98 10	—
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>										
Weatherproof outerwear	2,229	505	8,778	886	1,922	282 7	124 7	159 8	100 2	107 9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	12,307	2,181	38,464	4,315	10,664	285 8	130 4	159 3	97 2	109 5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3,288	479	10,346	1,070	2,837	327 6	132 10	167 7	101 7	103 7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2,490	588	18,582	3,177	5,891	272 2	124 2	151 3	83 5	100 7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	2,427	570	28,841	4,439	9,581	287 4	125 7	158 0	95 7	100 4
Hats, caps and millinery	2,274	301	4,187	700	506	285 0	138 8	151 9	90 7	101 4
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	2,780	529	11,398	2,289	3,921	276 1	130 7	149 5	84 5	104 10
Footwear	26,270	5,569	29,480	2,708	5,929	304 8	172 0	183 11	103 5	126 11
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>										
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	39,500	5,467	2,225	335	226	333 8	1			



TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER 1963

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October 1963 by the workers covered by the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1963 by the workers covered by the returns received					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Mining and quarrying (except coal)</b>					d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	52.9	46.7	—	—	74.4	45.4	—	—	—	—
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	52.7	47.0	—	—	75.0	48.7	—	—	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	45.6	43.5	40.5	—	85.8	52.1	51.2	—	—	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>										
Grain milling	49.8	46.0	39.3	20.5	41.1	79.4	49.9	51.2	45.1	38.4
Bread and flour confectionery	48.4	43.3	40.6	22.2	41.2	76.0	40.0	45.7	45.8	29.9
Biscuits	50.6	45.3	39.9	22.9	41.1	82.6	49.1	46.0	47.9	32.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	47.7	43.7	40.4	21.9	39.2	75.2	41.6	47.2	44.4	31.9
Milk products	48.7	44.5	40.5	21.6	41.5	73.0	42.7	47.1	50.1	30.2
Sugar	50.3	44.5	39.3	20.8	37.6	94.6	62.9	62.0	55.8	46.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	47.6	43.9	39.7	22.7	40.8	84.1	43.3	49.3	48.6	29.8
Fruit and vegetable products	48.4	43.3	39.8	22.8	40.6	78.1	46.3	46.2	46.1	34.1
Animal and poultry foods	47.6	45.0	40.3	23.3	40.7	82.6	49.1	47.9	47.9	32.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	48.9	43.3	40.0	21.4	40.7	88.9	45.3	52.6	50.0	36.1
Brewing and malting	47.4	43.5	40.5	19.8	41.0	79.1	46.0	49.3	47.8	32.7
Other drink industries	47.7	44.9	43.2	21.7	43.6	73.8	34.0	45.7	46.5	32.5
Tobacco	45.5	42.8	40.7	21.5	41.3	93.8	51.0	59.7	55.5	42.7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>										
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	44.8	43.4	—	—	—	86.1	50.2	—	—	—
Mineral oil refining	44.1	40.2	40.0	23.4	—	108.3	57.7	55.5	54.4	—
Lubricating oils and greases	50.5	—	38.9	—	—	76.6	—	50.1	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	46.8	42.1	40.1	21.7	40.3	91.8	47.7	48.8	47.6	31.3
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	47.1	41.9	40.0	21.8	40.8	79.8	44.8	48.9	45.3	32.4
Explosives and fireworks	46.0	42.9	41.6	24.2	40.4	82.8	37.8	54.9	48.3	35.1
Paint and printing ink	46.0	42.7	39.8	21.4	—	81.1	47.3	44.3	—	—
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	48.5	42.6	40.2	22.3	40.3	88.6	46.5	48.8	46.4	31.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	47.0	42.6	39.9	22.4	—	93.6	48.0	48.1	45.0	—
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	50.9	43.4	39.2	20.4	—	79.1	46.0	49.5	50.2	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>										
Iron and steel (general)‡	45.8	42.4	38.9	21.7	—	97.2	48.6	48.9	45.6	—
Steel tubes	47.9	43.0	38.1	21.3	—	85.6	45.6	51.6	46.2	—
Iron castings, etc.‡	47.5	42.8	39.9	21.2	41.0	86.4	43.4	50.3	46.3	29.8
Light metals	46.3	41.8	38.2	21.2	37.9	94.2	48.9	52.6	49.1	37.4
Copper, brass and other base metals	47.0	42.5	39.7	21.5	40.7	88.7	44.4	51.5	49.1	32.2
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>										
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	47.1	44.6	40.5	20.1	—	79.1	34.3	46.4	44.9	—
Metal-working machine tools	45.5	42.4	38.7	21.6	—	91.2	39.5	51.3	43.9	—
Engineers' small tools and gauges	46.1	42.8	40.2	21.9	41.2	92.5	37.9	47.9	44.3	26.7
Industrial engines	46.3	42.3	40.4	21.8	—	90.9	39.1	53.6	47.3	—
Textile machinery and accessories	46.9	42.9	40.4	21.0	—	79.8	34.9	48.1	44.2	—
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	47.4	41.5	—	—	—	90.5	40.1	—	—	—
Mechanical handling equipment	48.6	43.2	38.0	19.9	—	82.1	37.1	51.9	43.7	—
Office machinery	44.9	41.1	39.4	20.1	—	85.3	41.2	55.6	51.3	—
Other machinery	46.9	42.7	40.3	21.4	40.1	84.0	37.8	53.4	47.7	31.0
Industrial plant and steelwork	48.6	43.5	39.7	21.6	—	88.2	38.9	47.2	41.0	—
Ordnance and small arms	45.9	42.5	42.4	22.9	—	83.4	36.4	51.4	48.0	—
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	46.4	42.6	40.7	21.0	40.2	90.1	40.5	54.5	52.2	34.3
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	45.2	42.1	40.0	22.1	40.7	86.7	39.5	53.1	49.9	32.7
Watches and clocks	46.0	42.7	41.5	21.0	42.4	89.9	41.3	55.9	55.5	29.6
Electrical machinery	46.6	42.6	40.4	22.5	40.7	86.1	37.3	52.4	49.3	30.8
Insulated wires and cables	50.3	43.5	40.7	23.4	39.2	88.6	44.4	53.4	47.3	33.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	46.7	42.2	39.7	22.1	40.8	87.3	37.2	53.3	54.7	30.9
Radio and other electronic apparatus	46.7	42.4	40.4	22.1	41.3	84.9	37.9	51.0	51.0	32.2
Domestic electric appliances	46.1	43.6	39.2	20.8	—	89.5	45.6	53.6	56.1	29.8
Other electrical goods	46.0	43.1	39.8	21.2	40.2	88.5	39.4	53.0	54.3	32.3
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>										
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	46.4	42.0	39.4	24.6	—	84.0	37.9	49.3	39.5	—
Marine engineering	46.5	41.9	41.9	20.5	—	82.6	38.8	47.8	42.6	—
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Motor vehicle manufacturing	45.3	42.5	40.0	20.3	39.3	111.4	47.6	64.2	55.5	37.4
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	43.8	40.8	39.2	20.9	39.5	89.8	47.3	53.2	48.9	33.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	46.0	41.5	40.1	22.2	40.6	95.4	39.0	53.6	45.7	31.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment§	45.2	42.2	40.7	19.0	—	81.5	40.2	52.2	45.6	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	44.5	41.8	39.3	—	—	85.2	40.2	61.8	—	—
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	46.1	44.3	37.8	22.6	—	79.1	40.7	51.5	52.7	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>										
Tools and implements	46.5	42.9	39.0	23.8	40.4	79.1	36.0	46.3	44.7	28.2
Cutlery	45.1	42.3	38.6	20.8	40.5	93.4	38.4	46.0	50.8	25.7
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	45.8	43.2	40.1	21.2	40.3	85.3	40.4	51.3	50.8	32.4
Wire and wire manufactures	48.8	44.2	39.4	22.0	39.8	87.7	42.1	49.9	46.5	32.9
Cans and metal boxes	47.9	42.7	40.0	21.3	38.7	83.8	43.0	47.3	45.6	30.9
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	46.4	42.7	38.1	22.7	41.0	89.6	42.1	47.0	48.9	28.8
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	47.2	43.3	39.2	21.8	40.6	86.1	41.1	50.4	48.7	31.6

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in October 1963—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October 1963 by the workers covered by the returns received				Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October 1963 by the workers covered by the returns received					
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
<b>Textiles</b>										
Production of man-made fibres	44.4	40.3	40.3	22.0	40.8	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Spinning and doubling of cotton flax and man-made fibres	46.4	43.3	39.7	20.4	40.6	95.6	48.6	53.0	50.2	33.9
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	44.0	42.1	39.8	20.3	40.6	69.0	40.3	49.9	48.5	36.3
Woolen and worsted	48.7	43.8	39.8	21.1	41.1	78.1	41.5	52.4	48.5	35.4
Jute	46.0	43.5	40.5	20.3	41.6	70.1	39.4	48.1	48.4	32.5
Rope, twine and net	49.9	43.6	39.8	21.5	40.6	70.0	38.1	44.6	43.3	30.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	45.0	43.9	39.7	23.7	41.1	97.9	45.0	54.1	51.5	36.0
Lace	45.5	43.4	39.3	21.6	40.6	77.7	40.6	43.1	42.9	30.6
Carpets	46.9	43.1	40.3	22.6	41.2	87.2	46.0	56.5	50.4	34.3
Narrow fabrics	46.6	43.3	39.6	21.9	41.5	75.1	40.7	46.6	44.0	30.8
Made-up textiles	47.2	43.8	39.2	23.9	40.1	67.9	35.2	42.7	45.1	29.0
Textile finishing	49.8	45.0	40.6	21.4	41.8	74.0	43.0	45.8	44.2	32.7
Other textile industries	49.2	46.5	39.2	20.7	—	81.5	46.3	51.3	48.0	—
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>										
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	47.5	43.9	40.7	22.7	41.0	76.4	42.1	48.7	46.7	34.5
Leather goods	46.0	43.1	38.8	22.6	41.5	78.3	36.3	47.8	46.1	30.7
Fur	47.3	43.2	40.0	22.5	—	85.4	40.3	56.2	52.7	—
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>										
Weatherproof outerwear	44.9	42.9	37.8	23.9	40.8	75.5	34.8	50.7	50.3	31.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	44.6	42.2	38.7	24.2	40.3	76.9	37.1	49.4	48.2	32.6
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	42.5	42.7	38.5	24.4	39.8	92.5	37.3	52.2	50.0	31.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	46.0	42.1	38.4	22.8	39.8	71.0	35.4	47.3	43.9	30.3
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	43.5	42.4	38.2	23.8	40.2	79.3	35.5	49.6	48.2	30.0
Hats, caps and millinery	42.2	41.6	37.1	23.9	39.0	81.0	40.0	49.1	45.5	31.2
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	44.7	43.0	38.6	22.9	40.0	74.1	36.4	46.5	44.2	31.5
Footwear	43.4	42.6	39.1	24.8	41.3	84.2	48.5	56.4		



## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) JUNE 1963

The estimated number of employees in Great Britain in June 1963\* was 22,900,000 (14,740,000 males and 8,160,000 females). The numbers had risen by 100,000 (60,000 males and 40,000 females) since mid-1962. The estimates cover all employees including those registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices and those absent from work through sickness and other causes in addition to those actually at work. Part-time workers are counted as full units. Employers and persons working on their own account are excluded from these statistics.

Changes in the numbers of employees in Great Britain between 1953 and 1963 are shown in the table in the next column. The increase of 100,000 since 1962 was the lowest since the rise of 50,000 between 1958 and 1959. Out of the total increase of 100,000 for the year ended June 1963, employees under 18 years of age accounted for 67,000 (girls 39,000 and boys 28,000) and the total number of employees under the age of 18 in Great Britain reached 1,635,000 at June 1963. The number of men over 18 years of age rose by 32,000 and of women over 18 by 1,000 between 1962 and 1963.

The estimates are based mainly on the count of National Insurance cards exchanged in the months of June, July and August 1963, together with information supplied by employers of five or more workpeople as to the total number of Insurance cards held by them at the beginning of June 1963. This enables a full industrial analysis of employees to be obtained. The method of calculating the figures from this data was explained on page 45 of the issue of this GAZETTE

\*From 1962 onwards, the annual count of National Insurance cards is regarded as relating to June instead of end-May. No alteration was made in the date of the count, which continues to be based on Insurance cards exchanged in June, July and August, together with information supplied by employers about the total number of cards they hold at the beginning of June; the interval between the mid-1961 and mid-1962 counts, as for the years subsequent to June 1962, is, therefore, 12 months. From 1962 onwards the monthly series of the numbers employed (see pages 56 to 58 of this GAZETTE) is linked to the estimates derived from the annual count at mid-June instead of end-May.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain  
each mid-year

(Thousands)

	Men (18 and over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 and over)	Girls (under 18)	Total
1953 .. ..	13,036	684	6,468	692	20,880
1954 .. ..	13,142	698	6,645	705	21,190
1955 .. ..	13,268	692	6,796	704	21,460
1956 .. ..	13,422	678	6,916	684	21,700
1957 .. ..	13,537	663	6,984	666	21,850
1958 .. ..	13,560	660	6,934	666	21,820
1959 .. ..	13,546	684	6,949	691	21,870
1960 .. ..	13,633	737	7,108	742	22,220
1961 .. ..	13,773	737	7,230	750	22,490
1962 .. ..	13,904	776	7,328	792	22,800
1963 .. ..	13,936	804	7,329	831	22,900

for February 1961. There is some possibility of error in the figures for separate industries in relation to the figures for all industries, as an estimate has to be made of the number of cards in each industry not covered by employers' returns, but the error is likely to be small.

Similar figures of employees in Northern Ireland have been supplied by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Northern Ireland. The table on pages 52 and 53 shows the industrial distribution of employees in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at June 1963, and the table on pages 54 and 55 provides corresponding data for each administrative Region of England, for Scotland and for Wales.

## THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963: COMMENCEMENT ORDER

Section 91(2) of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August 1963, page 317) empowers the Minister of Labour, by order, to appoint days for the coming into operation of the provisions of the Act. If he wishes, he may appoint different days for different provisions and he may bring provisions into operation on different days for different classes of premises.

On 10th February the Minister made the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1964, (S.I. 1964 No. 191 (C.3), H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d.), appointing the 1st May 1964 and 1st August 1964 as the main dates on which the provisions of the Act shall come into force. The purpose of the Act, which received the Royal Assent on 31st July 1963, is to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of people employed to work in offices, shops and railway premises.

The effect of this Order is as follows:—

*All premises except those in covered market places*

Certain administrative sections of the Act are operative from 18th February so that, for example, the Minister has power to make regulations and orders, and to appoint officers under section 57 to advise local authorities on their duties under the Act.

On 1st May sections 29(2), 46 and 49 will be brought into operation to enable applications for fire certificates and for exemptions to be made, and to require the registration of premises. The other sections to be brought into operation on that date are, in general, administrative provisions necessary for the operation of those three sections.

On 1st August all the remaining sections will come into operation with the exception of:—

(1) those relating to first aid, for which the dates of operation will be decided when consultations on a draft order and draft regulations on this subject have been completed; and

(2) section 79 (Minister to report to Parliament), which will become operative on 1st January 1965.

*Premises in covered market places*

As regards premises in covered market places, only section 49 and other provisions necessary for the operation of that section will be brought into operation on 1st May in order to require the premises to be registered. The application of other provisions of the Act to this class of premises will await the making of regulations under section 51, which will adapt the provisions of the Act to the special circumstances of these premises.

A booklet explaining the Act has been prepared by the Ministry and is obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, through booksellers or at any Employment Exchange, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d. including postage).

## ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The 85th Meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council was held on 22nd January. The Minister of Labour, the Right Hon. Joseph Godber, M.P., took the Chair.

### Industrial training

The Council was informed that the Industrial Training Bill had received its Third Reading and it was hoped it would be law by Easter. Discussions were being held with the employers and unions in the engineering and construction industries with a view to the establishment of Industrial Training Boards for these industries as soon as possible after the Bill became law. Talks had also been held, or were in prospect, for a number of other industries including wool textiles and iron and steel. Consultation would shortly begin about the membership of the proposed Central Training Council.

The Council noted that in anticipation of an increase in the demand for training in methods of instruction which would arise the Ministry had expanded the instructor training college at Letchworth and had opened a new college in Glasgow.

### Guaranteed earnings

The Council continued its study of factors affecting the status and security of the worker by considering a factual paper on guaranteed earnings. The paper showed that arrangements for guaranteed earnings covered some 9 million workers, about 60 per cent. of the total. The paper also gave information on arrangements overseas and outlined the different approaches adopted by various countries. After a preliminary discussion it was agreed that the subject would be brought back to the Council after it had been further studied by the Ministry.

### Sick pay

The Council was informed that the Committee on Occupational Sick Pay Schemes, which it had appointed at its last meeting, had held two meetings and others were planned for the immediate future. The Committee is considering what action might be taken by the Council to encourage the voluntary expansion and improvement of sick pay schemes. It is hoped that the Committee will present a first report to the Council at its July meeting.

### Selection and training of supervisors

The Council noted that the Committee on the Selection and Training of Supervisors was to be reconvened to review the progress which had been made since the issue of its report in 1962 and to consider if any further action was needed. The Council agreed that on general grounds, and with the advent of the Industrial Training Bill, there was advantage in taking stock of the current position.

## COURSES FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING OFFICERS

A Working Party set up by the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education in co-operation with the Institute of Personnel Management, the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Industrial Training Council, the Ministry of Education and more recently the Ministry of Labour, has been devising and running courses for training officers.

In co-operation with the London County Council an experimental ten-week course was launched at the technical teacher training establishment at Garnett College, Roehampton last Spring. Though the numbers of students put forward by industry was small the course was run successfully and much valuable experience was gained. A second course was projected for the autumn but because of lack of support had to be called off.

The Minister of Labour is at present engaged on his legislation on industrial training and considers that an important factor in the success of the new pattern of training to be introduced by the legislation will be the supply of well qualified training officers. The Minister has accordingly decided to give financial support to the next course to be run by the Working Party at the Further Education Staff College at Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, near Bristol and the Ministry will pay fees of up to £300 for each student participating in the eight-week course which will take place next May and June. It is expected that this support will give a needed stimulus in the interim period until the training boards envisaged under the new Bill can be established, and will generate more effort by industry. Detailed programmes of the course and application forms are obtainable from the Director, British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, 26a Buckingham Palace Road, London S.W.1.

## PROPOSED VARIATION OF HAIR, BASS AND FIBRE WAGES COUNCIL (GREAT BRITAIN)

The Minister of Labour has given notice that he intends to vary the field of operation of the Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council, (Great Britain), which was originally established as a Trade board in 1920, by the exclusion of workers employed in the curling of hair or fibre or of mixed hair and fibre (the preparation of hair and fibres for the filling of bedding and upholstery).

The Minister's decision follows the submission of a joint application from both sides of the trade for the exclusion from the Wages Council of these workers. He is satisfied that adequate voluntary negotiating machinery now exists for the effective regulation of their wages and conditions.

Consideration will be given to any written objections, giving grounds, which are received by the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations Department, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1, on or before 26th March 1964.

## SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Joint Standing Committee on Health and Welfare in the Cotton Industry

The Minister of Labour has used his powers under the Factories Act 1961 to reappoint the Joint Standing Committee on Health and Welfare in the Cotton Industry. The Committee's function is to advise the Minister about the health and welfare of persons employed in the industry, and it will continue the work of the existing Joint Standing Committee which was first set up in November 1960 to succeed the former Joint Advisory Committee for the Cotton Industry.

The reappointment was made after consultation with the British Spinners' and Doublers' Association, the Condenser and Allied Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the United Kingdom Textile Manufacturers' Association and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Time Limits for Sickness Benefit Claims

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review the time limits for claiming sickness benefit under the National Insurance Scheme. The full terms of reference are:— "To review the time limits for claiming sickness benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the related provisions for giving notice of incapacity for work; and to report."

The Committee invite representations on this question. These should be made in writing and sent before 22nd April 1964 to the

(89372)

Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London W.C.2.

The present time limits for claiming sickness benefit and notifying incapacity for work are contained in the Second Schedule to the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1948 (S.I.1948 No. 1041 as amended by S.I.1952 No. 1207). The general rule is that a person wishing to claim sickness benefit must notify incapacity or make a claim (usually on a National Insurance medical certificate issued by his doctor) within three days from the first day of incapacity. If notice only is given, it must be followed by a formal claim for benefit within ten days from the first day of incapacity. Once a claim has been made it must be renewed at intervals of not more than ten days so long as the illness lasts. Failure to meet these time limits may result in loss of benefit. The Regulations provide easements for people claiming sickness benefit for the first time, for people who are or have been in hospital, for those claiming increases for dependants and for claimants who have been incapable of work for some time.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### Ratification of Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention

Her Majesty's Government has now ratified International Labour Convention No. 108, concerning Seafarers' National Identity Documents.

This Convention provides that each member ratifying it "shall issue to each of its nationals who is a seafarer on application by him a seafarer's identity document", giving the name, date and place of birth, nationality, etc., of the seafarer. This card will enable the seafarer to be re-admitted to the territory issuing the card, and to be admitted to any other member country that has ratified the Convention, for temporary shore leave, to join his ship or transfer to another ship, or for any other purpose approved by the authorities of that member.

Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Convention provides that "in the event of any doubt whether any categories of persons are to be regarded as seafarers... the question shall be determined by the competent authority... after consultation with the shipowners' and seafarers' organisations concerned". After such consultation it has been agreed that fishermen in this country should not be regarded as coming within the scope of this Convention.

### Year Book of Labour Statistics 1963

The International Labour Office has recently issued the Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1963, which is obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, London S.W.1, price 49s. for the cloth bound edition and 44s. for the paper backed version.

The Year Book presents a summary, based on communications to the Office or on statistics from official publications, of the principal statistics relating to labour in all parts of the world. The text, headings of tables and notes are given in English, French and Spanish, and the countries are listed by continents in the alphabetical order of their English names. In general the annual series give figures up to and including the year 1962 with monthly and quarterly figures up to June 1963.

The statistical tables are grouped in nine main sections dealing with the total and economically active population; employment; unemployment; hours of work; wages; consumer price indices; family living studies; industrial accidents; and industrial disputes. Each of the main sections contains an introductory note which indicates briefly the characteristics of the principal types of statistics to be found in the tables, and draws attention to limitations on the international comparability of the data. Where statistics are presented by industrial groups, the *United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* has been used as the uniform basis, so far as this is possible, for the arrangement of the groups.

Appendices to the Year Book contain world and national indices of industrial production; indices of wholesale prices; and a table of rates of exchange of units of national currencies in terms of United States dollars. The Year Book also contains a list of references and sources: the references given are a selected list of International Labour Office publications dealing with the special problems of statistical methodology involved in the compilation of labour statistics, and the list of sources gives particulars of the principal publications containing current national statistics on labour matters. An index shows the countries which appear in each table and also the tables in which each country is represented.

The tables relating to employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages and consumer prices are brought up to date periodically in the Statistical Supplement to the *International Labour Review* which is published monthly by the International Labour Office.

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ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT JUNE 1963

(see article on page 50)

Industry	GREAT BRITAIN					UNITED KINGDOM				
	Males		Females		Total males and females	Males		Females		Total males and females
	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages		Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	44,060	472,860	8,400	93,080	565,940	45,160	487,710	8,460	93,630	581,340
Agriculture and horticulture	41,360	428,870	8,240	90,770	519,640	42,380	441,780	8,300	91,320	533,100
Forestry	1,390	19,940	120	1,810	21,750	1,430	21,390	120	1,810	23,200
Fishing	1,310	24,050	40	500	24,550	1,350	24,540	40	500	25,040
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	26,350	669,500	1,560	22,320	691,820	26,450	673,130	1,570	22,440	695,570
Coal mining	24,620	607,570	890	17,600	625,170	24,620	607,580	890	17,600	625,180
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	770	26,540	190	1,550	28,090	860	29,810	200	1,640	31,450
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	690	23,100	260	1,310	24,870	700	23,360	260	1,800	25,160
Other mining and quarrying	270	12,290	220	1,400	13,690	270	12,380	220	1,400	13,780
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	26,440	470,710	37,300	350,850	821,560	27,450	488,360	38,220	362,400	850,760
Grain milling	1,040	32,990	910	8,580	41,570	1,140	36,020	940	8,830	44,850
Bread and flour confectionery	8,120	90,480	7,520	60,350	150,830	8,340	95,590	7,820	62,040	157,630
Biscuits	3,350	18,080	4,210	35,270	53,350	3,610	18,280	4,310	35,590	53,870
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	890	41,250	1,400	36,700	37,850	980	43,920	3,460	37,780	81,700
Milk products	350	25,010	1,400	12,830	16,800	350	12,660	250	4,170	40,500
Sugar	2,050	40,600	5,980	56,820	97,420	2,060	40,830	6,010	57,110	97,940
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,240	32,030	3,790	45,870	77,900	1,310	32,610	3,840	46,790	79,400
Fruit and vegetable products	440	16,660	590	4,660	21,320	440	17,170	600	4,810	21,980
Animal and poultry foods	2,740	79,900	2,150	19,220	42,210	960	23,100	2,150	19,240	42,340
Food industries not elsewhere specified	4,070	40,280	2,480	22,690	62,970	4,280	41,380	2,500	23,080	64,460
Brewing and malting	440	17,800	3,070	23,870	41,670	450	19,810	3,900	29,430	49,240
Other drink industries	440	17,800	3,070	23,870	41,670	450	19,810	3,900	29,430	49,240
Tobacco	440	17,800	3,070	23,870	41,670	450	19,810	3,900	29,430	49,240
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	8,240	376,660	14,520	142,020	518,680	8,270	379,010	14,540	142,370	521,380
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	180	16,390	10	530	16,920	180	16,400	10	530	16,930
Mineral oil refining	470	27,560	230	4,160	31,720	470	27,630	230	4,180	31,810
Lubricating oils and greases	3,200	174,400	4,140	44,300	176,500	3,200	174,400	4,140	44,300	176,500
Chemicals and dyes	1,140	34,200	5,160	42,760	76,960	1,140	34,200	5,160	42,760	76,960
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	370	18,600	1,020	10,100	28,700	370	18,600	1,020	10,100	28,700
Explosives and fireworks	1,050	33,870	1,510	13,790	47,660	1,050	33,870	1,510	13,790	47,660
Paint and printing ink	800	30,320	1,400	13,690	44,010	800	30,350	1,400	13,710	44,060
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	500	25,710	470	4,950	30,660	500	25,730	470	4,950	30,680
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	310	9,000	340	4,990	13,990	310	9,000	340	4,990	13,990
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	19,310	528,550	7,080	73,750	602,300	19,340	529,170	7,090	73,780	602,950
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	10,120	263,820	2,620	24,590	288,410	10,120	263,840	2,630	24,600	288,440
Iron and steel (general)	1,460	45,840	860	8,530	54,370	1,460	45,950	860	8,530	54,480
Steel tubes	4,400	106,470	1,360	13,960	120,430	4,430	106,890	1,360	13,980	120,870
Iron castings, etc.	1,200	45,680	910	10,950	56,630	1,200	45,700	910	10,950	56,650
Light metals	2,130	66,740	1,330	15,720	82,460	2,130	66,790	1,330	15,720	82,510
Copper, brass and other base metals	80,340	1,576,980	54,510	576,480	2,153,460	82,160	1,595,880	54,980	581,830	2,177,710
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	2,500	31,880	580	4,430	36,310	2,510	31,980	590	4,460	36,440
Metal-working machine tools	5,200	82,570	1,530	14,330	96,900	5,210	82,640	1,530	14,330	96,970
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2,940	42,180	1,030	12,600	54,780	2,940	42,250	1,030	12,600	54,850
Industrial engines	1,500	37,040	710	6,340	43,380	1,500	37,050	710	6,340	43,390
Textile machinery and accessories	2,550	43,770	720	7,290	51,060	2,550	43,770	720	7,290	51,060
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	780	22,160	420	3,050	25,210	780	22,160	420	3,050	25,210
Mechanical handling equipment	2,740	47,810	930	6,960	54,770	2,740	47,810	930	6,960	54,770
Office machinery	1,580	44,060	1,270	17,590	61,650	1,580	44,060	1,270	17,590	61,650
Other machinery	14,750	286,980	6,300	62,470	349,450	14,880	289,230	6,320	62,690	351,920
Industrial plant and steelwork	5,810	128,540	1,620	16,130	144,670	5,830	128,990	1,630	16,160	145,150
Ordnance and small arms	870	23,450	390	6,300	29,750	870	23,670	390	6,300	29,970
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	9,690	167,180	3,760	46,190	213,370	9,760	168,730	3,810	46,470	215,200
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	5,420	90,890	4,490	47,780	138,670	5,460	91,480	4,500	48,200	139,680
Watches and clocks	320	7,140	720	8,090	15,230	320	7,160	720	8,100	15,260
Electrical machinery	8,680	164,300	5,660	55,560	219,860	8,830	166,340	5,700	55,990	222,330
Insulated wires and cables	1,190	42,650	1,870	22,320	64,970	1,200	43,000	1,880	22,430	65,430
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1,600	42,810	3,180	30,630	73,440	1,610	43,130	3,200	31,150	74,280
Radio and other electronic apparatus	7,220	148,720	12,160	118,740	267,460	7,270	149,010	12,200	119,040	268,210
Domestic electric appliances	1,550	41,230	2,060	25,410	66,640	1,570	41,540	2,070	25,830	67,370
Other electrical goods	3,450	81,620	5,240	64,170	145,790	3,450	81,720	5,240	64,290	146,010
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	11,540	216,160	1,170	11,770	127,930	11,780	229,980	1,200	12,150	242,130
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,460	159,560	820	8,050	167,610	8,570	168,780	840	8,330	177,110
Marine engineering	3,080	56,600	350	3,720	60,320	3,210	61,200	360	3,820	65,020
<b>Vehicles</b>	22,980	757,400	10,210	116,690	874,090	23,280	765,160	10,330	117,530	882,690
Motor vehicle manufacturing	10,660	393,230	5,280	59,540	452,770	10,720	394,070	5,280	59,570	453,640
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1,660	21,250	700	8,310	29,560	1,660	21,290	700	8,310	29,600
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	6,260	226,560	3,300	38,350	264,910	6,490	233,230	3,420	39,150	272,380
Locomotives and railway track equipment	2,170	53,610	370	4,400	58,010	2,180	53,760	370	4,400	58,160
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1,790	58,740	300	3,670	62,410	1,790	58,750	300	3,670	62,420
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	440	4,010	260	2,620	6,430	440	4,060	260	2,430	6,490
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	25,390	368,270	16,790	188,330	556,600	25,580	370,540	16,850	189,660	559,600
Tools and implements	1,590	16,720	840	7,970	24,690	1,590	16,750	840	7,980	24,730
Cutlery	510	5,610	700	5,970	11,580	510	5,810	710	6,100	11,910
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	1,580	27,940	1,090	16,790	44,730	1,580	27,940	1,090	16,800	44,740
Wire and wire manufactures	1,880	33,020	1,110	10,260	43,280	1,890	33,060	1,110	10,260	43,320
Cans and metal boxes	730	15,360	2,180	20,640	36,000	760	15,820	2,190	20,840	36,660
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	1,170	16,200	1,260	12,440	28,640	1,170	16,210	1,260	12,440	28,650
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	17,930	253,420	9,610	114,260	367,680	18,080	254,950	9,650	114,640	369,590
<b>Textiles</b>	20,890	370,120	50,570	421,320	791,440	23,080	392,570	54,470	454,070	846,640
Production of man-made fibres	640	33,350	770	9,260	42,610	640	33,550	830	9,860	45,410
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	2,440	39,110	5,000	64,150	103,260	3,180	44,360	6,160	73,350	117,710
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2,280	42,950	4,180	57,110	100,060	2,840	48,620	4,820	64,110	112,730
Woolen and worsted	4,870	90,420	12,630	100,430	190,850	4,960	91,260	12,780	101,630	192,890
Jute	540	9,260	720	8,690	17,950	540	9,260	720	8,700	17,960
Rope, twine and net	630	4,710	980	7,120	11,830	710	5,360	1,080	8,320	13,680
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2,840	37,570	14,950	86,760	124,330	2,950	38,800	15,350	88,410	127,210
Lace	220	3,810	280	4,470	8,280	240	3,940	350	4,980	8,920
Carpets	1,790	22,220	3,130	17,080	39,300	1,830	23,070	3,150	17,460	40,530
Narrow fabrics	540	7,860	1,700	14,190	22,05					



### ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) AT JUNE 1963: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

(see article on page 50)

	Region							Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorks. and Lincs.	North Western	Northern			
Men aged 18 and over .. .. .	3,440,000	1,555,000	810,000	2,205,000	1,364,000	1,782,000	835,000	1,299,000	646,000	13,936,000
Boys aged under 18 .. .. .	160,000	95,000	46,000	130,000	87,000	105,000	53,000	88,000	40,000	804,000
Women aged 18 and over .. .. .	2,012,000	803,000	402,000	1,115,000	672,000	1,006,000	363,000	696,000	260,000	7,329,000
Girls aged under 18 .. .. .	174,000	96,000	48,000	134,000	86,000	110,000	55,000	91,000	37,000	831,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>5,786,000</b>	<b>2,549,000</b>	<b>1,306,000</b>	<b>3,584,000</b>	<b>2,209,000</b>	<b>3,003,000</b>	<b>1,306,000</b>	<b>2,174,000</b>	<b>983,000</b>	<b>22,900,000</b>
<b>INDUSTRY</b>										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing .. .. .	63,890	131,650	63,830	67,860	67,090	24,620	29,800	94,560	22,640	565,940
Agriculture and horticulture .. .. .	61,860	127,190	60,880	66,470	58,480	22,620	26,590	77,340	18,210	519,640
Forestry .. .. .	1,880	2,590	2,080	1,340	820	370	2,020	6,860	3,790	24,550
Fishing .. .. .	150	1,870	870	50	7,790	1,630	1,190	10,360	640	24,550
Mining and quarrying .. .. .	12,420	5,420	18,300	166,420	130,480	45,550	135,870	74,750	102,610	691,820
Coal mining .. .. .	8,170	30	3,330	154,320	124,840	38,960	129,970	69,760	95,790	625,170
Stone and slate quarrying and mining .. .. .	860	170	5,950	4,350	2,130	3,490	2,360	3,020	5,760	28,090
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction .. .. .	2,060	5,050	8,130	4,040	1,510	970	880	1,670	560	24,870
Other mining and quarrying .. .. .	1,330	170	890	3,710	2,000	2,130	2,660	300	500	13,690
Food, drink and tobacco .. .. .	178,570	92,020	62,080	114,610	88,010	130,090	34,740	99,170	22,270	821,560
Grain milling .. .. .	8,040	7,680	3,400	3,490	4,500	8,490	1,700	3,390	880	41,570
Bread and flour confectionery .. .. .	31,240	11,410	9,080	26,360	12,010	25,260	10,130	18,370	6,970	150,830
Biscuits .. .. .	8,970	3,550	1,300	3,610	4,570	15,000	2,660	11,480	2,210	53,350
Bacon curing, meat and fish products .. .. .	16,950	6,030	6,810	9,010	10,970	11,180	3,200	12,750	1,050	77,950
Milk products .. .. .	9,150	2,530	8,920	4,790	1,530	4,610	1,490	2,590	2,230	37,840
Sugar .. .. .	6,340	1,790	120	1,680	1,640	3,500	110	1,570	50	16,800
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery .. .. .	18,300	10,500	6,520	17,230	22,660	12,610	2,760	5,160	1,680	97,420
Fruit and vegetable products .. .. .	18,150	17,770	1,720	8,500	10,480	14,000	1,880	4,810	590	77,900
Animal and poultry foods .. .. .	3,210	2,470	4,000	2,310	1,970	4,920	210	2,140	90	21,320
Food industries not elsewhere specified .. .. .	14,060	6,500	1,540	4,700	4,030	6,680	850	3,550	120	42,210
Brewing and malting .. .. .	22,250	11,920	5,790	18,770	10,260	11,240	5,810	4,180	99,730	
Other drink industries .. .. .	15,350	4,080	4,250	5,670	3,200	5,240	2,320	21,310	1,550	62,970
Tobacco .. .. .	6,560	5,790	8,630	8,490	190	7,180	1,620	2,540	670	41,670
Chemicals and allied industries .. .. .	122,400	53,370	11,310	48,340	44,930	124,310	55,210	35,070	23,740	518,680
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel .. .. .	40	10	—	3,770	4,590	270	3,650	860	3,730	16,920
Mineral oil refining .. .. .	11,010	6,840	130	2,300	50	7,910	30	2,410	3,110	31,720
Lubricating oils and greases .. .. .	4,080	110	220	740	870	2,200	180	270	60	8,730
Chemicals and dyes .. .. .	38,690	13,380	3,690	14,010	23,660	66,720	35,740	15,180	8,260	219,330
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations .. .. .	32,040	14,290	580	11,430	4,840	8,320	1,930	1,260	76,960	
Explosives and fireworks .. .. .	1,190	1,470	2,320	5,590	1,300	3,130	20	9,580	4,100	28,700
Paint and printing ink .. .. .	18,030	5,640	1,560	5,020	3,010	7,720	3,870	2,240	570	47,660
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents .. .. .	6,970	1,240	360	1,960	4,820	22,690	4,680	1,110	180	44,010
Synthetic resins and plastics materials .. .. .	3,700	8,470	2,260	4,380	240	4,270	700	1,900	30,660	
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. .. .. .	6,650	1,920	190	1,210	1,550	1,080	370	450	570	13,990
Metal manufacture .. .. .	33,450	20,210	5,360	183,380	119,040	38,620	58,800	51,900	91,540	602,300
Iron and steel (general) .. .. .	2,250	1,730	210	36,080	93,370	15,680	45,540	20,910	72,640	288,410
Steel tubes .. .. .	1,800	2,220	1,270	34,330	970	2,070	1,970	8,390	2,650	54,370
Iron castings, etc. .. .. .	5,400	6,130	1,870	58,630	13,650	7,190	14,770	4,330	120,430	
Light metals .. .. .	8,600	6,850	240	20,650	620	4,760	1,510	5,630	1,600	56,630
Copper, brass and other base metals .. .. .	15,700	3,280	2,830	33,690	10,430	7,590	2,590	3,590	2,760	82,460
Engineering and electrical goods .. .. .	593,150	262,840	90,140	419,510	171,520	293,740	106,920	163,880	51,760	2,153,460
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) .. .. .	2,710	11,830	3,610	4,690	3,290	2,840	970	5,360	1,010	36,310
Metal-working machine tools .. .. .	16,780	9,450	3,000	35,370	11,930	3,560	5,570	1,510	96,900	
Engineers' small tools and gauges .. .. .	12,840	4,990	1,570	15,890	13,730	3,390	340	1,540	510	54,780
Industrial engines .. .. .	5,610	3,730	4,750	14,730	6,890	2,440	1,550	10	43,380	
Textile machinery and accessories .. .. .	950	230	70	12,500	10,990	230	3,220	50	51,160	
Contractors' plant and quarrying machy. .. .. .	4,560	4,280	120	4,230	6,830	620	1,910	2,600	60	25,210
Mechanical handling equipment .. .. .	8,690	5,900	4,270	11,100	5,160	7,760	5,450	270	54,770	
Office machinery .. .. .	30,420	7,730	1,100	4,970	2,010	2,890	730	11,430	370	61,650
Other machinery .. .. .	89,120	33,400	18,610	52,620	37,960	49,520	13,140	45,880	9,200	349,450
Industrial plant and steelwork .. .. .	26,910	5,840	1,960	30,770	12,580	20,740	16,630	25,370	3,870	144,670
Ordnance and small arms .. .. .	7,440	1,690	280	5,860	1,340	4,280	6,150	1,780	930	29,750
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified .. .. .	34,980	39,860	16,840	52,710	25,650	21,710	9,230	8,140	4,250	213,370
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. .. .. .	75,310	21,750	9,140	8,810	4,450	7,860	1,750	6,770	2,830	138,670
Watches and clocks .. .. .	5,630	1,110	910	1,030	110	110	10	4,690	1,630	15,230
Electrical machinery .. .. .	35,780	9,450	3,000	35,370	11,930	3,560	5,570	1,510	96,900	
Insulated wires and cables .. .. .	23,770	18,550	4,320	58,230	16,240	56,050	18,190	10,430	4,710	219,860
Telegraph and telephone apparatus .. .. .	27,760	11,100	1,200	6,940	330	21,850	1,980	1,100	2,660	64,970
Radio and other electronic apparatus .. .. .	109,870	69,160	12,800	18,280	5,110	23,170	12,680	1,490	75,440	
Domestic electric appliances .. .. .	20,220	5,760	2,520	14,550	4,670	6,210	3,180	3,700	5,830	266,640
Other electrical goods .. .. .	56,840	9,910	3,100	44,800	1,960	16,430	3,650	6,190	2,910	145,790
Shipbuilding and marine engineering .. .. .	19,490	34,990	20,690	1,100	8,290	33,510	49,000	55,950	4,910	227,930
Shipbuilding and ship repairing .. .. .	15,600	25,580	15,980	700	7,440	22,470	37,800	38,010	4,030	167,610
Marine engineering .. .. .	3,890	9,410	4,710	400	850	11,040	11,200	17,940	880	60,320
Vehicles .. .. .	141,840	150,100	75,270	267,770	51,240	116,050	14,240	40,040	17,540	874,090
Motor vehicle manufacturing .. .. .	85,140	92,540	11,490	165,280	26,260	41,440	3,060	17,630	9,930	452,770
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing .. .. .	1,830	790	2,180	23,260	320	450	20	110	600	29,560
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing .. .. .	34,400	47,720	48,390	59,270	11,170	46,120	2,480	13,330	2,030	264,910
Locomotives and railway track equipment .. .. .	6,360	2,620	9,470	5,520	3,780	21,080	4,160	3,930	1,090	58,010
Railway carriages and wagons and trams .. .. .	12,510	5,720	3,620	12,280	8,770	6,740	4,480	7,790	3,500	62,410
Perambulators, hand trucks, etc. .. .. .	1,600	710	120	2,160	940	220	40	250	390	6,430
Metal goods not elsewhere specified .. .. .	99,600	31,440	7,680	230,550	71,320	56,760	12,160	26,340	20,750	556,600
Tools and implements .. .. .	3,680	830	190	6,130	11,610	1,470	240	380	160	24,690
Cutlery .. .. .	2,730	40	—	170	230	—	—	590	110	11,580
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. .. .. .	3,870	1,530	140	30,220	1,980	2,270	1,670	3,170	1,390	44,730
Wire and wire manufactures .. .. .	4,130	1,460	410	8,370	9,960	10,620	1,970	4,480	1,880	43,280
Cans and metal boxes .. .. .	8,620	3,470	390	7,190	3,830	5,240	2,570	1,490	3,200	36,000
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals .. .. .	9,750	970	240	11,650	5,240	450	270	20	28,640	
Metal industries not elsewhere specified .. .. .	66,820	23,140	6,310	166,820	30,990	36,480	7,170	15,960	13,990	367,680
Textiles .. .. .	26,910	14,790	15,290	155,980	198,540	240,570	20,310	101,830	17,220	791,440
Production of man-made fibres .. .. .	380	20	2,710	11,970	4,710	8,470	3,440	490	10,420	42,610
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres .. .. .	990	230	200	5,720	4,540	80,710	470	9,140	1,260	103,260
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres .. .. .	2,040	2,720	1,090	5,840	10,290	70,450	1,520	5,930	180	100,060
Woolen and worsted .. .. .	570	1,460	4,530	5,940						



# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT AND OTHER STATISTICS

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## Employment in Great Britain in December

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

Note.—The estimated numbers of employees included in these tables for all months after June 1962 have been revised on the basis of the new figures for June 1963 which have now become available from the count of National Insurance cards (see article on page 50 and tables on pages 52 to 55). Revised figures for each month from July 1962 to September 1963 will be published in the March issue of this GAZETTE. In the following tables, columns marked with an asterisk are subject to further revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards.

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-November and mid-December 1963, together with figures for recent months, for mid-December 1962 and for June of each year from 1959. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include 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

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: DECEMBER 1963

Industry or Service	(Thousands)									
	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-Dec. 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-Oct.* 1963	Mid-Nov.* 1963	Mid-Dec.* 1963	Change Nov-Dec. 1963
Agriculture and fishing	999	983	948	920	877	906	904	880	862	- 18
Mining and quarrying	826	761	731	712	697	684	673	672	670	- 2
Food, drink and tobacco	818	821	832	828	828	820	841	838	829	- 9
Chemicals and allied industries	520	531	532	518	515	513	514	513	512	- 1
Metal manufacture	576	619	631	596	595	592	598	600	604	+ 4
Engineering and electrical goods	1,938	2,058	2,147	2,182	2,182	2,151	2,173	2,180	2,189	+ 9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	264	252	241	236	226	212	211	211	211	-
Vehicles	869	919	898	860	857	864	877	877	877	+ 1
Metal goods	519	556	569	561	561	567	564	569	569	+ 1
Textiles	851	845	842	806	801	785	792	797	797	+ 1
Clothing and footwear	565	582	585	581	577	563	562	563	563	-
Other manufactures	1,557	1,628	1,651	1,662	1,669	1,649	1,678	1,684	1,683	- 1
<b>Total in manufacturing industries</b>	<b>8,477</b>	<b>8,811</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>8,852</b>	<b>8,827</b>	<b>8,715</b>	<b>8,810</b>	<b>8,829</b>	<b>8,834</b>	<b>+ 5</b>
Construction	1,523	1,567	1,617	1,653	1,634	1,681	1,705	1,705	1,693	- 12
Gas, electricity and water	374	370	379	387	394	397	402	403	403	-
Transport and communication	1,672	1,662	1,683	1,688	1,667	1,649	1,648	1,640	1,631	- 9
Distributive trades	3,209	3,284	3,312	3,367	3,493	3,401	3,448	3,481	3,522	+ 41
Financial, professional and scientific services						3,000	3,011	3,017	3,032	+ 15
Catering, hotels, etc.						685	634	624	621	- 3
Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)						1,649	1,634	1,624	1,622	- 2
National government service	505	502	511	520	529	537	532	534	535	+ 1
Local government service	738	741	756	772	786	802	810	812	809	- 3
<b>Total in civil employment</b>	<b>23,197</b>	<b>23,628</b>	<b>23,925</b>	<b>24,098</b>	<b>24,131</b>	<b>24,106</b>	<b>24,211</b>	<b>24,221</b>	<b>24,234</b>	<b>+ 13</b>
Males	15,308	15,526	15,682	15,769	15,732	15,759	15,785	15,780	15,764	- 16
Females	7,889	8,102	8,243	8,329	8,399	8,347	8,426	8,441	8,470	+ 29
Wholly unemployed	379	290	251	372	524	461	462	463	452	- 11
Males	275	210	184	278	399	346	342	344	340	- 4
Females	104	80	67	94	125	115	120	119	112	- 7
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	565	518	474	442	433	427	426	425	423	- 2
Males	550	503	459	425	415	410	409	408	406	- 2
Females	15	15	15	17	18	17	17	17	17	-
<b>Total working population</b>	<b>24,145</b>	<b>24,436</b>	<b>24,650</b>	<b>24,912</b>	<b>25,088</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>25,099</b>	<b>25,109</b>	<b>25,109</b>	<b>-</b>
Males	16,137	16,239	16,325	16,472	16,546	16,515	16,536	16,532	16,510	- 22
Females	8,008	8,197	8,325	8,440	8,542	8,479	8,563	8,577	8,599	+ 22

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

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month)

(Thousands)

Industry	December 1962			October 1963*			November 1963*			December 1963*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	611.6	17.8	629.4	588.9	17.5	606.4	586.9	17.5	604.4	585.7	17.5	603.2
Food, drink and tobacco	461.2	351.8	813.0	460.9	365.1	826.0	459.9	363.5	823.4	459.6	364.3	823.9
Grain milling	33.2	8.5	41.7	32.5	8.3	40.8	32.3	8.4	40.7	32.2	8.3	40.5
Bread and flour confectionery	87.1	60.7	147.8	89.7	61.4	151.1	89.4	62.2	151.6	89.2	61.9	151.1
Biscuits	18.2	35.2	53.4	17.8	39.6	57.4	17.7	37.0	54.7	17.5	33.1	50.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	40.3	37.8	78.1	39.9	36.4	76.3	40.0	36.8	76.8	40.0	35.9	75.9
Milk products	21.4	10.6	32.0	21.3	11.2	32.5	21.0	11.0	32.0	20.9	10.9	31.8
Sugar	14.4	4.5	18.9	13.9	4.1	18.0	14.1	4.2	18.3	14.1	4.1	18.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.7	58.4	99.1	40.6	63.9	104.5	40.5	62.2	102.7	40.1	60.0	100.1
Fruit and vegetable products	31.2	48.6	79.8	31.9	51.9	83.8	31.8	53.1	84.9	31.5	51.4	82.9
Animal and poultry foods	16.4	4.3	20.7	16.2	4.6	20.8	16.2	4.5	20.7	16.2	4.6	20.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	23.0	18.4	41.4	22.7	18.7	41.4	22.5	18.4	40.9	22.6	18.3	40.9
Brewing and malting	7.8	20.0	27.8	7.8	19.4	27.2	7.8	19.7	27.5	7.9	19.9	27.8
Other drink industries	38.1	22.0	60.1	38.3	22.0	60.3	38.2	22.5	60.7	38.8	22.3	61.1
Tobacco	17.4	22.8	40.2	17.4	23.6	41.0	17.3	23.6	40.9	17.3	23.6	40.9
Chemicals and allied industries	373.1	140.2	513.3	370.9	141.2	512.1	370.4	141.1	511.5	369.9	139.9	509.8
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.9	0.5	16.4	16.0	0.5	16.5	15.9	0.5	16.4	15.8	0.5	16.3
Mineral oil refining	27.2	4.1	31.3	26.9	4.1	31.0	26.8	4.1	30.9	26.7	4.1	30.8
Lubricating oils and greases	6.6	2.2	8.8	6.3	2.1	8.4	6.3	2.1	8.4	6.3	2.1	8.4
Chemicals and dyes	171.1	44.3	215.4	171.1	44.8	215.9	170.6	44.9	215.5	170.3	44.7	215.0
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	33.2	41.6	74.8	34.5	43.2	77.7	34.5	43.4	77.9	34.4	42.9	77.3
Explosives and fireworks	19.2	10.0	29.2	17.9	9.3	27.2	17.7	9.3	27.0	17.6	9.2	26.8
Paint and printing ink	34.0	13.8	47.8	33.5	13.7	47.2	33.6	13.7	47.3	33.6	13.6	47.2
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	30.1	13.5	43.6	29.6	13.5	43.1	29.6	13.0	42.6	29.4	12.7	42.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	26.8	5.4	32.2	26.2	5.1	31.3	26.4	5.1	31.5	26.6	5.1	31.7
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	9.0	4.8	13.8	8.9	4.9	13.8	9.0	5.0	14.0	9.0	5.0	14.0
Metal manufacture	520.5	73.8	594.3	523.6	73.3	596.9	525.8	73.6	599.4	529.0	74.0	603.0
Iron and steel (general)	257.1	24.8	281.9	262.1	24.5	286.6	263.1	24.5	287.6	264.6	24.5	289.1
Steel tubes	46.0	8.7	54.7	44.7	8.2	52.9	44.6	8.3	52.9	44.9	8.4	53.3
Iron castings, etc.	105.4	13.9	119.3	104.8	13.9	118.7	105.5	14.1	119.6	106.2	14.2	120.4
Light metals	44.9	10.9	55.8	45.7	11.0	56.7	45.9	11.1	57.0	46.3	11.2	57.5
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.1	15.5	82.6	66.3	15.7	82.0	66.7	15.6	82.3	67.0	15.7	82.7
Engineering and electrical goods	1,580.9	574.9	2,155.8	1,560.2	586.4	2,146.6	1,562.2	591.7	2,153.9	1,567.3	596.3	2,163.6
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	30.7	4.6	35.3	32.0	4.3	36.3	32.0	4.4	36.4	32.1	4.4	36.5
Metal-working machine tools	83.3	14.4	97.7	80.2	14.2	94.4	79.9	14.2	94.1	79.9	14.2	94.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	43.0	13.2	56.2	41.6	12.4	54.0	41.7	12.5	54.2	41.8	12.6	54.4
Industrial engines	36.0	6.2	42.2	35.4	6.1	41.5	35.6	6.1	41.7	35.8	6.1	41.9
Textile machinery and accessories	44.4	7.5	51.9	43.1	7.4	50.5	43.4	7.5	50.9	43.4	7.6	51.0
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	42.1	3.2	45.3	42.4	3.1	45.5	42.3	3.1	45.4	42.2	3.1	45.3
Mechanical handling equipment	49.3	7.3	56.6	46.2	6.9	53.1	46.0	6.9	52.9	46.1	7.0	53.1
Office machinery	45.5	18.7	64.2	42.5	17.1	59.6	42.4	17.1	59.5	42.5	17.1	59.6
Other machinery	285.0	62.3	347.3	283.8	62.6	346.4	283.5	62.9	346.4	284.2	63.1	347.3
Industrial plant and steelwork	133.2	17.0	150.2	126.8	16.0	142.8	126.7	15.9	142.6	126.5	16.2	142.7
Ordnance and small arms												



## Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Mid-month)

(Thousands)

Industry	December 1962			October 1963*			November 1963*			December 1963*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing	408.1	217.2	625.3	411.3	218.4	629.7	411.2	218.0	629.2	411.2	217.1	628.3
Paper and board	75.4	22.1	97.5	75.2	22.3	97.5	75.1	22.2	97.3	75.7	22.2	97.9
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc.	32.5	34.1	66.6	34.0	34.5	68.5	34.2	34.1	68.3	34.3	34.0	68.3
Other manufactures of paper and board	34.4	37.0	71.4	35.8	37.2	73.0	35.9	37.3	73.2	36.0	37.1	73.1
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	107.4	30.5	137.9	108.3	30.8	139.1	108.0	30.8	138.8	107.3	30.7	138.0
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	158.4	93.5	251.9	158.0	93.6	251.6	158.0	93.6	251.6	157.9	93.1	251.0
Other manufacturing industries	187.7	121.6	309.3	190.1	124.7	314.8	191.8	126.1	317.9	192.9	125.7	318.6
Rubber	87.3	37.2	124.5	88.9	38.1	127.0	89.5	38.3	127.8	90.0	38.4	128.4
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	12.4	3.9	16.3	11.7	3.6	15.3	11.7	3.6	15.3	11.8	3.6	15.4
Brushes and brooms	7.8	7.6	15.4	7.7	7.8	15.5	7.7	7.8	15.5	7.7	7.7	15.4
Toys, games and sports equipment	12.4	20.2	32.6	12.4	21.4	33.8	12.4	21.8	34.2	12.4	21.3	33.7
Miscellaneous stationery goods	5.8	6.7	12.5	5.1	6.2	11.3	5.1	6.2	11.3	5.2	6.2	11.4
Plastics moulding and fabricating	40.8	31.6	72.4	43.9	33.5	77.4	44.9	34.3	79.2	45.4	34.6	80.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	21.2	14.4	35.6	20.4	14.1	34.5	20.5	14.1	34.6	20.4	13.9	34.3
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,902.0	2,791.2	8,693.2	5,876.1	2,799.4	8,675.5	5,885.4	2,809.9	8,695.3	5,896.8	2,803.6	8,700.4
Construction	1,413.5	79.8	1,493.3	1,484.4	80.0	1,564.4	1,484.4	80.0	1,564.4	1,472.4	80.0	1,552.4
Gas, electricity and water	347.0	47.4	394.4	352.9	49.3	402.2	353.3	49.5	402.8	353.6	49.4	403.0
Gas	109.9	15.4	125.3	109.6	16.0	125.6	109.5	16.2	125.7	109.8	16.2	126.0
Electricity	199.7	29.1	228.8	204.8	30.4	235.2	205.3	30.4	235.7	205.4	30.3	235.7
Water supply	37.4	2.9	40.3	38.5	2.9	41.4	38.5	2.9	41.4	38.4	2.9	41.3
Transport and communication	221.8	46.1	267.9	222.2	44.7	266.9	220.7	44.4	265.1	220.0	44.1	264.1
Road passenger transport	180.0	16.0	196.0	186.6	17.0	203.6	188.0	17.2	205.2	185.9	16.4	202.3
Road haulage contracting												
Distributive trades	1,380.8	1,614.7	2,995.5	1,383.6	1,567.3	2,950.9	1,386.0	1,598.4	2,984.4	1,389.2	1,635.9	3,025.1
Wholesale distribution	355.0	202.6	557.6	356.2	206.0	562.2	356.8	204.1	560.9	355.2	200.8	556.0
Retail distribution	798.8	1,342.5	2,141.3	797.1	1,291.6	2,088.7	797.9	1,324.0	2,121.9	800.3	1,365.2	2,165.5
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	131.0	36.5	167.5	129.0	36.2	165.2	129.7	36.5	166.2	131.0	36.2	167.2
Dealing in other industrial materials, etc.	96.0	33.1	129.1	101.3	33.5	134.8	101.6	33.8	135.4	102.7	33.7	136.4
Miscellaneous services	67.0	65.9	132.9	68.4	65.4	133.8	68.9	65.1	134.0	68.6	65.5	134.1
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	30.8	19.3	50.1	32.4	21.6	54.0	30.9	20.2	51.1	31.4	20.0	51.4
Sport and other recreations	17.0	26.4	43.4	18.5	31.4	49.9	18.5	30.8	49.3	18.3	30.3	48.6
Betting	191.5	356.1	547.6	183.9	339.4	523.3	180.7	331.9	512.6	179.7	330.7	510.4
Catering, hotels, etc.	29.9	91.2	121.1	30.1	91.7	121.8	29.8	91.6	121.4	29.7	91.3	121.0
Laundries	11.8	34.3	46.1	11.5	34.5	46.0	11.3	34.3	45.6	11.3	33.9	45.2
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	316.3	68.1	384.4	320.7	73.4	394.1	320.6	73.5	394.1	319.3	73.6	392.9
Motor-repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	12.3	4.0	16.3	11.9	4.2	16.1	11.6	4.1	15.7	11.6	4.2	15.8
Repair of boots and shoes												

## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN DECEMBER 1963

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 14th December 1963. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical, and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

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

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives (000's)	Estimated number of operatives, excluding maintenance workers, on overtime			Estimated number of operatives on short-time						
		Number (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week (000's)	Total on short-time (000's)	Total as percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost	
				Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime					Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	572	187.0	32.7	1,629	8.7	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	8	9.9
Bread and flour confectionery	110	40.7	37.0	327	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brewing and malting	68	32.8	48.2	326	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	296	72.1	24.4	706	9.8	0.1	—	0.1	—	5	37.6‡
Chemicals and dyes	125	30.8	24.6	333	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	454	135.0	29.7	1,209	9.0	—	1.9	1.9	0.4	15	7.7
Iron and steel (general)	217	36.3	16.7	352	9.7	—	1.3	1.3	0.6	11	8.6
Iron castings, etc.	96	41.8	43.5	364	8.7	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	2	9.1
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	1,457	607.5	41.7	4,827	7.9	0.1	2.0	2.1	0.1	22	10.3
Non-electrical engineering	888	412.3	46.4	3,368	8.2	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.2	16	9.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	569	195.2	34.3	1,459	7.5	—	0.4	0.4	0.1	6	13.5
Vehicles	622	229.7	36.9	1,757	7.7	—	6.0	6.0	1.0	45	7.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	367	137.6	37.5	1,058	7.7	—	4.6	4.6	1.3	34	7.3
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	148	64.3	43.4	496	7.7	—	1.4	1.4	0.9	11	8.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	418	154.5	37.0	1,243	8.0	—	1.0	1.0	0.2	9	9.1
Textiles	651	145.1	22.3	1,154	8.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	0.6	67	17.0
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	177	17.8	10.1	122	6.8	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	16	17.4
Woolen and worsted	159	49.6	31.2	438	8.8	—	0.5	0.5	0.3	7	13.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	107	18.7	17.5	103	5.5	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.9	36	18.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	13.0	29.5	99	7.6	—	0.2	0.2	0.5	3	12.1
Clothing and footwear	438	43.2	9.9	210	4.9	0.1	5.2	5.3	1.2	41	7.8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	56	3.1	5.5	14	4.5	—	1.2	1.2	2.1	13	11.1
Footwear	95	15.5	16.3	71	4.6	—	1.9	1.9	2.0	11	5.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	262	85.9	32.8	797	9.3	—	1.1	1.1	0.4	9	8.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	208	81.8	39.3	625	7.6	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	7	9.9
Timber	70	28.2	40.3	218	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	74	31.9	43.1	228	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	420	170.8	40.7	1,446	8.5	—	0.1	0.1	—	1	7.4
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	73	34.8	47.7	281	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, etc.	161	69.0	42.9	542	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	233	77.9	33.4	689	8.8	—	0.8	0.8	0.3	5	5.6
Rubber	96	34.4	35.8	303	8.8	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	2	3.8
Total, all manufacturing industries†	6,075	2,003.5	33.0	16,391	8.2	1.5	22.7	24.2	0.4	237	9.8

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

† Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

‡ This relatively high average is due to 104 operatives at one establishment being stood off for the whole week.

## WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed published in this GAZETTE (see pages 56 to 58 of this issue) include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by employers. Estimates, based on the returns for December 1963, are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958), and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' work per week. Further information about the compilation of these figures and analyses for the period 1950-61 were given on pages 458-459 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

## Estimated Numbers of Women in Part-time Employment in Manufacturing Industries in Great Britain at mid-December 1963

Industry	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	87.3	24.6
Bread and flour confectionery	19.3	31.2
Biscuits	12.2	36.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	9.9	27.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	19.3	32.2
Fruit and vegetable products	11.7	16.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	3.1	11.1
Brewing and malting	2.2	10.3
Other drink industries*	2.3	14.8
Tobacco	3.5	14.8
Chemicals and allied industries	20.0	14.3
Chemicals and dyes	5.7	12.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	6.5	15.2
Paint and printing ink	2.4	17.6
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.1	16.5
Metal manufacture	9.7	13.1
Iron and steel (general)	2.9	11.8
Iron castings, etc.	2.0	14.1
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.0	12.7
Engineering and electrical goods	82.7	13.9
Metal-working machine tools	2.0	14.1
Other machinery*	7.8	12.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.3	14.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	6.5	13.6
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	5.6	11.7
Electrical machinery	6.2	11.1
Insulated wires and cables	3.7	16.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	4.4	14.3
Radio and other electronic apparatus	19.4	15.0
Domestic electric appliances	3.1	11.1
Other electrical goods*	13.6	19.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.1	9.5
Vehicles	11.7	10.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.1	10.0
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.1	8.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	34.0	17.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.8	22.5
Cans and metal boxes	5.7	28.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	19.7	16.9
Textiles	54.1	12.9
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	9.8	15.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	6.1	11.1
Woolen and worsted	15.6	15.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	9.7	10.9
Narrow fabrics	2.2	15.4
Made-up textiles	2.2	11.2
Textile finishing		



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

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

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

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

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

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

(Average 1962 = 100)

—	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	
							1956
1956 .. .. .	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	
1957 .. .. .	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	
1958 .. .. .	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	
1959 .. .. .	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	
1960 .. .. .	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	
1961 .. .. .	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	
1962 .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963 .. .. .	98.2	97.5	99.2	98.2	98.2	98.8	
Week ended:							
1962 July 21*† ..	96.6	97.4	98.6	91.9	103.0	97.6	
August 18† ..	83.4	82.4	77.7	81.6	91.7	83.1	
September 15 ..	102.3	102.0	102.9	101.7	103.2	102.3	
October 20 ..	101.9	101.3	101.0	102.5	102.6	101.8	
November 17 ..	101.3	101.0	100.2	102.5	101.8	101.3	
December 15 ..	100.7	100.4	100.4	102.4	101.2	100.8	
1963 January 19 ..	98.5	98.4	99.9	100.4	95.4	98.2	
February 16 ..	97.8	97.7	99.3	99.3	94.7	97.1	
March 16 ..	98.0	97.7	99.2	99.3	95.3	98.3	
April 27 ..	99.7	98.7	101.3	101.2	97.3	100.0	
May 18* ..	100.0	98.9	101.8	100.7	97.7	100.4	
June 15 ..	100.0	98.7	101.6	100.3	99.7	100.5	
July 20† ..	94.6	94.0	87.5	91.7	100.7	96.4	
August 17† ..	82.5	80.8	88.0	79.4	92.0	82.7	
September 14 ..	101.3	100.0	102.9	100.6	101.8	102.5	
October 19 ..	101.9	101.1	103.1	101.3	102.0	102.5	
November 16 ..	102.0	101.8	102.8	101.7	100.9	103.1	
December 14 ..	102.3	102.2	103.3	101.9	100.3	103.3	

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

(Average 1962 = 100)

—	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	
							1956
1956 .. .. .	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8	
1957 .. .. .	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7	
1958 .. .. .	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5	
1959 .. .. .	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2	
1960 .. .. .	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5	
1961 .. .. .	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1	
1962 .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963 .. .. .	99.8	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.8	100.0	
Week ended:							
1963 July 21*† ..	100.3	100.4	99.0	100.3	100.9	100.6	
August 18† ..	100.5	100.2	101.5	99.8	101.5	100.9	
September 15 ..	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.1	
October 20 ..	99.5	99.4	98.7	100.1	99.5	99.8	
November 17 ..	99.3	99.4	98.0	100.1	99.6	99.5	
December 15 ..	99.4	99.2	98.7	100.2	100.0	99.5	
1963 January 19 ..	98.4	98.4	98.6	99.3	98.3	98.3	
February 16 ..	98.4	98.4	99.0	99.2	98.5	98.3	
March 16 ..	98.5	98.6	99.5	98.6	98.6	98.8	
April 27 ..	99.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	99.5	99.5	
May 18* ..	99.8	99.5	100.7	100.5	99.8	99.9	
June 15 ..	100.0	99.5	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.1	
July 20 ..	100.5	100.0	100.8	101.1	101.1	100.6	
August 17 ..	100.7	99.9	100.9	100.8	102.3	100.9	
September 14 ..	100.5	100.0	101.5	101.0	99.9	100.8	
October 19 ..	100.8	100.3	100.8	101.3	99.9	101.0	
November 16 ..	100.5	100.6	100.4	101.2	99.3	101.1	
December 14 ..	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.4	99.9	101.1	

Index for All Manufacturing Industries for All Dates Available

Month	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
January ..	106.9	105.6	104.2	99.2	105.5	103.9	101.2	98.5
February ..	106.9	105.6	104.2	99.2	105.5	103.9	101.2	98.5
March ..	107.2	106.9	103.4	101.5	106.0	106.3	102.4	99.7
April ..	106.7	106.5	103.0	102.4	105.3	105.1	102.7	100.0
May ..	106.7	106.5	103.0	102.4	105.3	105.1	102.7	100.0
June ..	106.7	106.5	103.0	102.4	105.3	105.1	102.7	100.0
July ..	106.7	106.5	103.0	102.4	105.3	105.1	102.7	100.0
August ..	102.2	103.1	98.5	100.1	102.3	101.0	83.4	82.5
September ..	106.9	104.5	100.9	105.2	107.1	104.8	101.9	101.9
October ..	107.4	106.4	101.6	106.1	106.7	104.5	101.3	102.0
November ..	107.4	106.4	101.6	106.1	106.7	104.5	101.3	102.0
December ..	107.4	106.4	101.6	106.1	106.7	104.5	101.3	102.0

\* The index of total weekly hours worked for all months from July 1962 onwards has been revised to take account of the information derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards. Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average hours worked per head for months from May 1963 onwards have been revised to take account of the results of the October 1963 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers. Figures for dates after June 1963 are subject to further revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1964. The figures from November 1963 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1964 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

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

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 4. Librarianship.** 5th Edition. September 1963. Price 1s. (1s. 4d.); No. 98. **Dramatic Art.** (Out of print re-issue). Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.); No. 114. **The Fire Service.** Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). Ministry of Labour.

**Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960.** Amendment No. 16, December 1963. Ministry of Labour. Obtainable by annual

subscription only (10s. including postage, increased to 12s. 6d. for issues subsequent to 1st January 1964). (See the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, page 424.)

**International Labour Office.—Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1963.** International Labour Office, Geneva. (Obtainable in United Kingdom from Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, London S.W.1., price 49s. for cloth bound edition and 44s. for paper backed version.)—See page 51.

**Safety, Health and Welfare.—Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. A General Guide.** Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).—See page 50.

\*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 87 or through any bookseller.

## Unemployment at 13th January 1964

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 13th January 1964 were:—

—	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed*	344,998	18,545	101,416	13,071	478,030
Temporarily stopped†	19,677	443	2,353	239	22,712
Total .. .. .	364,675	18,988	103,769	13,310	500,742
Change since 9th December ..	+34,453	+3,053	+ 929	+ 2,491	+40,926

The rate of unemployment at 13th January was 2.2 per cent. and at 9th December it was 2.0 per cent.

At 13th January 53,284 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 13th January was 471,176 consisting of 359,109 males and 112,067 females.

### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 13th January 1964 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	39,323	4,590	12,514	3,298	59,725
Over 1, up to 2 ..	24,939	3,102	8,902	2,332	39,275
Up to 2 .. .. .	64,262	7,692	21,416	5,630	99,000
Over 2, up to 3 ..	20,472	1,752	6,167	1,264	29,655
Over 3, up to 4 ..	14,497	1,285	3,837	772	20,391
Over 4, up to 5 ..	12,877	874	3,952	613	18,316
Over 2, up to 5 ..	47,846	3,911	13,956	2,649	68,362
Over 5, up to 6 ..	12,174	827	4,204	528	17,733
Over 6, up to 7 ..	11,877	633	4,115	425	17,050
Over 7, up to 8 ..	10,133	504	3,615	392	14,644
Over 5, up to 8 ..	34,184	1,964	11,934	1,345	49,427
Over 8, up to 9 ..	9,529	435	3,321	323	13,608
Over 9, up to 13 ..	31,460	1,252	11,461	993	45,166
Over 13, up to 26 ..	51,111	1,968	17,764	1,326	72,169
Over 26, up to 39 ..	24,402	598	6,833	390	32,223
Over 39, up to 52 ..	16,182	345	4,414	186	21,127
Over 52 .. .. .	66,022	380	10,317	229	76,948
Over 8 .. .. .	198,706	4,978	54,110	3,447	261,241
Total .. .. .	344,998	18,545	101,416	13,071	478,030

### 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 1964, and the numbers registered in March, June, September and December 1963 and January 1964.

—	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom total
	Wholly unemployed*		Temporarily stopped†			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1953 .. .. .	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954 .. .. .	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955 .. .. .	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 .. .. .	393,900	126,700	46,300	6,400	573,300	612,300
1963—						
11th Mar. . .						



### 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 13th January 1964 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 13th January 1964				Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women over 18	Boys and girls under 18	Total		
<b>Principal Towns (by Region)</b>						
<b>London and South Eastern</b>						
Greater London .. .	43,707	10,440	2,342	56,489	612	1.2
Brighton and Hove .. .	2,515	664	132	3,311	129	3.5
Chatham .. .	1,085	355	164	1,604	137	2.2
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>						
Bedford .. .	497	129	50	676	—	1.5
†Bournemouth .. .	2,157	614	102	2,873	26	2.8
Cambridge .. .	342	61	6	409	3	0.6
Ipswich .. .	648	267	64	979	—	1.5
Luton .. .	572	76	31	679	—	0.9
†Norwich .. .	1,853	329	84	2,266	37	2.5
Oxford .. .	347	93	36	476	—	0.5
†Portsmouth .. .	2,642	700	214	3,556	18	2.5
†Reading .. .	518	148	51	717	24	1.0
Slough .. .	495	111	38	644	9	0.6
†Southampton .. .	2,052	473	140	2,665	2	1.9
South-east-on-Sea .. .	1,213	231	47	1,491	36	2.7
Watford .. .	348	137	38	523	6	0.8
<b>South Western</b>						
†Bristol .. .	2,985	693	164	3,842	12	1.5
Exeter .. .	682	169	25	876	—	1.9
Gloucester .. .	620	304	89	1,013	4	1.8
†Plymouth .. .	1,564	695	117	2,376	15	2.6
Swindon .. .	490	157	80	727	—	1.2
<b>Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham .. .	7,604	1,681	356	9,641	125	1.4
Burton-on-Trent .. .	213	148	20	381	5	1.2
†Chesterfield .. .	1,087	275	95	1,457	—	1.9
C Coventry .. .	2,015	575	134	2,724	354	1.4
†Derby .. .	1,240	431	59	1,730	5	1.4
Leicester .. .	1,366	252	72	1,690	156	0.8
†Le Mansfield .. .	526	184	41	751	9	1.3
Northampton .. .	494	98	14	606	6	0.9
†Nottingham .. .	3,849	734	164	4,747	167	2.0
Oldbury .. .	95	45	—	140	3	0.5
Peterborough .. .	417	179	54	650	—	1.2
Smethwick .. .	337	24	7	368	1	0.3
†Stoke-on-Trent .. .	2,209	721	134	3,064	250	2.0
Walsall .. .	855	175	45	1,075	50	1.6
West Bromwich .. .	379	39	25	443	14	0.9
Wolverhampton .. .	1,040	459	68	1,567	34	1.4
Worcester .. .	517	76	8	601	45	1.3
<b>Yorkshire and Lincolnshire</b>						
†Barnsley .. .	1,237	329	82	1,648	105	2.2
†Bradford .. .	2,355	350	82	2,787	62	1.6
Dewsbury .. .	396	53	8	457	21	1.5
Doncaster .. .	1,219	303	177	1,699	19	2.0
Grimsby .. .	1,421	222	135	1,778	—	2.8
Halifax .. .	441	94	22	557	8	1.2
Huddersfield .. .	610	234	23	867	46	0.9
†Hull .. .	3,450	577	202	4,229	34	2.7
†Leeds .. .	3,014	488	205	3,707	101	1.4
Lincoln .. .	593	150	51	794	—	1.6
Rotherham .. .	820	114	115	1,049	45	1.9
Scunthorpe .. .	414	474	87	975	3	2.0
†Sheffield .. .	2,867	746	128	3,741	133	1.4
Wakefield .. .	356	127	28	511	32	1.0
York .. .	825	237	106	1,168	—	1.8
<b>North Western</b>						
Accrington .. .	218	117	16	351	11	1.4
Ashton-under-Lyne .. .	550	113	14	677	15	2.1
Blackburn .. .	668	364	32	1,064	16	1.9
Blackpool .. .	2,244	885	123	3,252	56	6.0
Bolton .. .	1,282	252	59	1,593	104	1.9
Burnley .. .	528	202	17	747	29	1.8
Bury .. .	215	58	14	287	23	0.9
Crewe .. .	505	203	44	752	145	2.5
†Manchester .. .	8,244	1,187	351	9,782	151	2.0
†Salford .. .	1,547	197	71	1,815	29	2.0
†Oldham .. .	1,244	272	35	1,551	55	1.6
Preston .. .	1,140	440	75	1,655	117	2.0
Rochdale .. .	606	67	12	685	16	1.4
St. Helens .. .	820	890	112	1,822	15	3.1
Stockport .. .	1,002	319	97	1,418	97	1.8
Warrington .. .	525	357	35	917	64	1.5
Wigan .. .	1,146	457	46	1,649	120	3.7
<b>Northern</b>						
†Carlisle .. .	784	294	69	1,147	1	2.8
<b>Scotland</b>						
†Edinburgh .. .	4,555	956	270	5,781	25	2.4
<b>Wales</b>						
†Cardiff .. .	3,333	561	218	4,112	104	2.7
†Newport .. .	776	138	126	1,040	38	1.5
†Swansea .. .	3,481	402	135	4,018	1,817	6.3

### Development Districts (by Region)

	Men 18 and over	Women over 18	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
<b>South Western</b>						
Bideford .. .	331	93	30	454	15	5.5
Camborne and Redruth .. .	622	210	54	886	6	5.9
Camelford .. .	72	55	14	141	—	7.4
Falmouth .. .	1,490	99	43	1,632	4	1.7
Gunnislake .. .	67	1	93	161	—	16.8
Helston .. .	148	94	23	265	—	6.1
Ilfracombe .. .	214	110	20	344	3	9.9
Liskeard and Looe .. .	253	121	22	396	6	7.6

An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment was given on pages 134-135 of the April 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 13th January 1964				Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women over 18	Boys and girls under 18	Total		
<b>Development Districts (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>South Western—continued</b>						
Newquay and Perranporth .. .	270	222	41	533	2	6.9
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's .. .	746	309	64	1,119	21	8.3
<b>Yorkshire and Lincolnshire</b>						
Bridlington .. .	559	77	39	675	147	7.5
<b>North Western</b>						
Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness .. .	588	559	113	1,260	46	3.8
Merseyside and Prescot .. .	21,040	6,198	2,249	29,487	149	4.7
Ulverston .. .	99	73	10	182	7	2.8
Widnes .. .	510	352	74	936	6	4.3
<b>Northern</b>						
Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington .. .	742	431	130	1,303	13	4.5
Billingham, Middlesbrough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby .. .	5,168	1,443	871	7,482	46	4.3
Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon .. .	1,485	287	119	1,891	14	6.2
Blyth .. .	355	73	73	501	22	3.9
Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring .. .	1,413	320	307	2,040	43	5.3
Consett .. .	363	125	79	567	6	2.9
Darlington .. .	1,000	304	82	1,386	3	2.8
Durham .. .	719	43	60	822	1	3.0
Guisborough .. .	86	13	—	99	1	4.2
Hartlepool .. .	1,828	596	143	2,567	73	6.8
Haswell and Horden .. .	636	251	157	1,044	15	5.8
Loftus .. .	122	38	—	160	12	3.8
Prudhoe .. .	108	19	14	141	8	4.0
Saltburn .. .	257	86	—	343	29	8.6
Seaham .. .	354	216	85	655	6	4.2
Seaton Delaval .. .	194	71	36	301	4	9.6
Spennymoor .. .	704	117	84	905	9	6.0
Stanley and Lancheater .. .	678	152	118	948	4	4.9
<b>Scotland</b>						
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven .. .	2,615	882	180	3,677	114	3.7
Anstruther .. .	126	67	9	202	50	8.3
Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston .. .	1,496	901	196	2,593	7	7.6
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder .. .	1,119	330	239	1,688	17	5.9
Cumnock .. .	516	259	84	859	6	5.9
Dumbarton .. .	1,277	569	241	2,087	2	8.3
Dundee and Broughty Ferry .. .	2,304	468	172	2,944	18	3.2
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing .. .	1,249	1,131	197	2,577	77	5.3
Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonnybridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow .. .	1,146	1,200	197	2,543	16	4.2
Girvan .. .	166	62	39	267	7	8.1
Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen) .. .	24,560	5,657	2,414	32,631	214	5.3
Greenock and Port Glasgow .. .	2,011	1,006	234	3,251	5	7.3
Highlands and Islands .. .	5,374	1,435	890	7,699	699	9.0
Kilsyth .. .	188	99	39	326	—	3.6
Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil .. .	1,719	1,181	229	3,129	28	6.2
Lesmahagow .. .	176	59	28	263	3	8.6
North Lanarkshire .. .	5,564	3,202	904	9,670	313	6.3
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew .. .	1,551	910	102	2,563	19	3.5
Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie .. .	1,804	435	193	2,432	753	9.8
Rothsay .. .	251	78	27	356	1	12.3
Sanquhar .. .	110	84	29	223	14	8.6
Shotts .. .	314	168	66	548	8	8.2
Stranraer .. .	364	140	83	587	22	9.6
<b>Wales</b>						
Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystalyfera .. .	538	331	56	925	178	5.4
Anglesey .. .	760	216	117	1,093	—	8.8
Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli .. .	1,102	351	127	1,580	6	5.2
Llanelli, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais and Tumble .. .	2,445	450	96	2,991	1,630	7.3
Merthyr Tydfil .. .	665	102	49	816	1	3.3
Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock .. .	407	203	74	684	—	7.0
Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail .. .	1,371	383	107	1,861	134	5.2
Rhyl .. .	543	187	30	760	—	5.5
Total, all Development Districts .. .	127,545	40,144	14,664	182,353	5,384	5.3

\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1962.  
† 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: JANUARY 1964

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

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

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing .. .	15,196	2,525	2,827	200	18,023	2,725	20,748	22,555	2,895	25,450
Agriculture and horticulture .. .										



## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 13th January 1964. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Age groups													Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over		
Males														
One or less	4,570	3,110	6,386	4,957	3,871	3,353	2,922	2,146	1,955	1,720	1,610	227	36,827	
Over 1 and up to 2	3,102	2,166	4,338	3,663	2,779	2,462	2,164	1,637	1,638	1,602	2,254	236	28,041	
" 2 " " " 3	1,752	1,544	3,174	2,668	2,220	2,026	1,829	1,516	1,596	1,641	2,089	169	22,224	
" 3 " " " 4	1,285	1,067	2,292	2,014	1,726	1,530	1,414	1,094	1,135	956	1,163	106	15,782	
" 4 " " " 5	874	976	2,072	1,857	1,453	1,315	951	908	856	989	94	13,751		
" 5 " " " 6	827	856	1,838	1,665	1,478	1,341	1,171	898	886	907	1,036	98	13,001	
" 6 " " " 7	633	735	1,721	1,544	1,343	1,305	1,141	911	924	845	1,320	88	12,510	
" 7 " " " 8	504	672	1,400	1,279	1,173	1,118	1,006	814	772	772	1,040	87	10,637	
" 8 " " " 9	435	580	1,278	1,180	1,120	1,031	918	761	804	732	1,033	92	9,964	
" 9 " " " 13	1,252	1,646	3,634	3,723	3,444	3,458	3,113	2,438	2,708	2,679	4,275	342	32,712	
" 13 " " " 26	1,968	2,007	4,449	5,057	4,938	5,197	5,042	4,072	4,830	5,188	9,741	590	53,079	
" 26 " " " 39	598	651	1,450	1,820	2,121	2,410	2,410	2,260	2,019	2,445	6,076	347	25,000	
" 39 " " " 52	345	337	776	1,132	1,350	1,666	1,389	1,574	1,574	1,552	4,235	249	16,527	
Over 52	380	696	2,134	3,017	4,415	5,528	6,116	5,866	7,866	9,959	19,657	738	66,402	
Total	18,525	17,043	36,942	35,576	33,431	33,723	32,071	26,512	30,041	32,612	56,518	3,463	356,457	
Females														
One or less	3,293	1,955	3,087	1,512	1,170	1,009	914	923	836	598	146	15,443		
Over 1 and up to 2	2,332	1,416	2,394	1,086	727	617	629	677	650	592	114	11,234		
" 2 " " " 3	1,264	898	1,585	743	422	390	461	468	579	547	74	7,431		
" 3 " " " 4	772	560	953	477	266	256	309	307	371	296	42	4,609		
" 4 " " " 5	613	550	992	483	312	298	315	324	307	307	56	4,565		
" 5 " " " 6	528	526	1,033	545	335	327	368	348	340	315	67	4,732		
" 6 " " " 7	425	498	973	507	347	346	336	320	403	330	55	4,540		
" 7 " " " 8	392	404	861	457	336	287	306	311	323	273	57	4,007		
" 8 " " " 9	323	374	778	399	305	274	297	256	334	250	54	3,644		
" 9 " " " 13	993	1,253	2,629	1,356	872	967	1,029	998	1,116	1,102	139	12,454		
" 13 " " " 26	1,326	1,639	4,070	2,171	1,293	1,292	1,465	1,512	1,926	2,134	262	19,090		
" 26 " " " 39	390	390	1,485	923	533	477	581	629	848	872	95	7,223		
" 39 " " " 52	186	171	385	571	349	346	405	429	548	639	71	4,600		
Over 52	229	290	891	832	636	806	1,060	1,304	1,914	2,456	128	10,546		
Total	13,066	10,924	22,616	12,062	7,903	7,692	8,475	8,797	10,512	10,711	1,360	114,118		

Figures for the main age-groups and "duration" categories are given in the table below for each Region:—

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Males				Females				Males				Females			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
London and South Eastern																
2 or less	2,702	7,379	4,838	14,919	1,522	2,736	1,475	5,733	1,831	4,968	2,819	9,618	1,245	1,899	1,071	4,215
Over 2 and up to 5	957	4,604	3,863	9,424	512	1,302	1,095	2,909	1,156	3,841	3,351	8,348	621	1,135	921	2,677
" 5 " " " 8	547	3,170	2,891	6,608	265	1,022	801	2,088	680	2,700	2,056	5,436	384	1,026	744	2,154
" 8 " " " 13	403	3,056	3,586	7,045	193	845	818	1,856	626	2,940	2,906	6,472	399	1,263	970	2,632
" 13 " " " 26	247	2,804	4,750	7,801	149	637	884	1,670	711	3,492	4,276	8,479	319	1,488	1,321	3,128
" 26 " " " 52	86	1,480	4,227	5,793	38	221	498	757	360	2,373	4,152	6,885	162	1,022	995	2,179
Over 52	52	999	5,949	7,000	20	117	396	533	165	3,046	7,537	10,748	60	422	1,145	1,627
Total	4,994	23,492	30,104	58,590	2,699	6,880	5,967	15,546	5,529	23,360	27,097	55,986	3,190	8,255	7,167	18,612
Eastern and Southern																
2 or less	1,231	2,828	2,309	6,368	812	962	674	2,448	997	2,634	1,368	4,999	800	894	372	2,066
Over 2 and up to 5	562	1,848	2,037	4,447	386	511	465	1,362	937	2,434	1,684	5,055	603	692	298	1,593
" 5 " " " 8	285	1,166	1,463	2,914	217	395	384	996	625	1,898	1,384	3,907	415	568	318	1,301
" 8 " " " 13	212	1,166	1,903	3,281	207	392	446	1,045	726	2,426	2,042	5,194	427	843	504	1,774
" 13 " " " 26	188	959	2,915	4,062	150	362	600	1,112	1,026	2,834	3,511	7,371	622	1,177	707	2,506
" 26 " " " 52	48	382	2,204	2,634	46	145	309	500	550	1,912	3,276	5,738	280	808	606	1,694
Over 52	26	364	3,754	4,144	17	111	384	512	314	2,872	6,787	9,973	88	438	768	1,294
Total	2,552	8,713	16,585	27,850	1,835	2,878	3,262	7,975	5,175	17,010	20,052	42,237	3,235	5,420	3,573	12,228
South Western																
2 or less	618	1,373	1,254	3,245	584	681	398	1,663	2,612	4,516	2,581	9,709	1,825	2,020	775	4,620
Over 2 and up to 5	352	972	1,210	2,534	268	396	355	1,019	2,032	5,296	3,616	10,944	1,127	1,717	692	3,536
" 5 " " " 8	151	663	903	1,717	191	340	309	840	1,042	3,286	2,414	6,742	640	1,561	632	2,833
" 8 " " " 13	165	828	1,435	2,428	247	497	560	1,304	1,044	3,886	3,335	8,265	748	2,177	1,006	3,931
" 13 " " " 26	149	706	2,339	3,194	255	524	718	1,497	954	4,435	5,014	10,403	746	2,915	1,457	5,118
" 26 " " " 52	40	301	1,704	2,045	39	128	271	438	565	3,454	4,892	8,911	290	2,294	1,183	3,767
Over 52	18	276	2,942	3,236	17	79	352	448	354	4,566	10,691	15,611	153	1,230	1,849	3,232
Total	1,493	5,119	11,787	18,399	1,601	2,645	2,963	7,209	8,603	29,439	32,543	70,585	5,529	13,914	7,594	27,037
Midlands																
2 or less	1,318	3,510	2,201	7,029	764	1,110	601	2,475	661	1,561	905	3,127	696	540	244	1,480
Over 2 and up to 5	519	2,336	1,709	4,564	303	591	391	1,285	441	1,122	895	2,458	436	400	257	1,093
" 5 " " " 8	283	1,873	1,495	3,651	166	587	430	1,183	318	967	823	2,108	269	361	217	847
" 8 " " " 13	194	1,895	1,939	4,028	195	649	523	1,367	278	1,130	1,174	2,582	338	487	371	1,196
" 13 " " " 26	193	1,709	2,586	4,488	154	605	603	1,362	281	1,280	1,926	3,487	374	665	524	1,563
" 26 " " " 52	91	1,133	2,910	4,134	85	347	555	987	95	718	1,578	2,391	132	352	340	824
Over 52	44	1,192	5,109	6,345	50	286	710	1,046	57	904	3,829	4,790	77	298	770	1,145
Total	2,642	13,648	17,949	34,239	1,717	4,175	3,813	9,705	2,131	7,682	11,130	20,943	2,322	3,103	2,723	8,148
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire																
2 or less	978	3,040	1,836	5,854	748	760	469	1,977	12,948	31,809	20,111	64,868	8,996	11,602	6,079	26,677
Over 2 and up to 5	542	1,985	1,456	3,983	401	433	297	1,131	7,498	24,438	19,821	51,757	4,657	7,177	4,771	16,605
" 5 " " " 8	296	1,482	1,287	3,065	226	494	317	1,037	4,227	17,205	14,716	36,148	2,773	6,354	4,152	13,279
" 8 " " " 13	265	1,541	1,575	3,381	189	427	377	993	3,913	18,868	19,895	42,676	2,943	7,580	5,575	16,098
" 13 " " " 26	226	1,422	2,146	3,794	196	453	485	1,134	3,975	19,641	29,463	53,079	2,965	8,826	7,299	19,090
" 26 " " " 52	96	834	2,066	2,996	65	252	360	677	1,931	12,587	27,009	41,527	1,137	5,569	5,117	11,823
Over 52	46	905														



## Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: December 1963

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

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

included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners have been included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification, all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers.

Figures for December 1963\* are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

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

### Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, December 1963\*

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>Men</b>			<b>Men—continued</b>		
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	6,442	1,160	Paper and printing workers	628	346
Regular farm, market garden workers	3,208	494	Paper and paper products workers	176	110
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,145	640	Printing workers	452	236
Forestry workers	101	22	Building materials workers	187	257
Fishermen	1,988	4	Brick and tile production workers	102	99
Miners and quarrymen	1,375	1,884	Other building materials workers	66	158
Colliery workers	1,228	1,693	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	483	465
Other miners and quarrymen	147	191	Rubber workers	102	146
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	292	297	Plastics workers	146	201
Glass workers	109	95	Other workers	235	118
Pottery workers	140	44	Construction workers	3,455	3,926
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	1,379	955	Bricklayers	788	2,240
Moulders and coremakers	648	585	Masons	125	145
Smiths, forgemen	312	169	Slaters	145	140
Other workers	419	201	Plasterers	242	555
Electrical and electronic workers	3,340	3,097	Others	2,155	846
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	816	1,063	Painters and decorators	6,855	1,500
Electricians	1,862	1,321	Painters	6,222	1,140
Electrical fitters, etc.	662	713	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	633	360
Engineering and allied trades workers	20,322	17,066	Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	2,631	449
Constructional fitters and erectors	1,280	80	Transport and communication workers	22,512	11,061
Platers	839	249	Railway workers	239	1,227
Riveters and caulkers	544	40	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	17,274	2,358
Shipwrights	515	96	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	494	5,331
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	659	40	Seamen	3,471	7
Sheet metal workers	566	806	Harbours and docks workers	185	60
Welders	1,965	715	Other transport workers	340	408
Coppersmiths	116	39	Communications workers	509	1,670
Toolmakers	148	181	Warehousemen, packers, etc.	4,233	918
Press tool makers	99	166	Warehouse workers	3,468	643
Mould makers	17	34	Packers, bottlers	765	275
Precision fitters	2,036	1,838	Clerical workers	27,820	2,791
Maintenance fitters, erectors	1,324	869	Clerks	24,989	2,111
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	2,270	2,151	Book-keepers, cashiers	2,561	599
Turners	574	674	Other clerical workers	270	81
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,107	2,935	Shop assistants	6,135	2,427
Machine-tool operators	1,489	1,402	Service, sport and recreation workers	15,241	3,456
Electro platers	88	68	Police, etc.	702	695
Plumbers, pipe fitters	989	1,764	Hotels and catering:		
Miscellaneous engineering workers	2,450	1,219	Kitchen staff	2,255	588
Watch makers and repairers	102	56	Bar staff	1,413	192
Instrument makers and repairers	154	332	Waiters, etc.	1,196	236
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	33	21	Others	1,252	332
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	346	391	Hairdressers	478	96
Aircraft body building	140	550	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	173	71
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	472	350	Domestics	202	156
Woodworkers	2,115	4,927	Attendants	2,684	414
Carpenters, joiners	1,377	3,916	Porters, messengers	1,937	375
Cabinet makers	170	311	Entertainment workers	2,172	37
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	316	390	Others	787	264
Pattern makers	64	99	Administrative, professional, technical workers	18,560	10,056
Other woodworkers	188	211	Laboratory assistants	445	269
Leather workers	732	246	Draughtsmen	1,032	795
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	124	75	Nurses	164	2,771
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	608	171	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	16,919	6,221
Textile workers	1,042	836	Labourers	172,000	9,650
Textile spinners	198	147	General labourers (heavy)	74,782	1,696
Textile weavers	121	125	General labourers (light)	53,817	168
Other textile workers	723	564	Factory hands	14,032	1,434
Clothing, etc. workers	1,147	724	Other labourers	29,369	6,352
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	189	56			
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	537	304			
Other clothing workers	191	159			
Upholstery workers, etc.	230	205			
Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,094	338			
Workers in food manufacture	1,035	324			
Workers in drink manufacture	36	8			
Workers in tobacco manufacture	23	6			
			Grand total	320,269	78,971

\* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 9th December and unfilled vacancy figures to 5th December. The figures are for Great Britain; corresponding regional data will be published in the No. 8 (March 1964) issue of *Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production* obtainable quarterly from H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s. (15s. 8d. including postage).

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>Women</b>			<b>Women—continued</b>		
Farm workers, etc.	433	187	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	340	713
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	115	98	Rubber workers	51	196
Glass workers	62	82	Plastics workers	62	215
Pottery workers	146	277	Other workers	227	302
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	117	67	Painters and decorators	96	89
Electrical and electronic workers	125	253	Transport and communication workers	3,859	1,411
Engineering and allied trades workers	2,940	5,973	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	214	297
Welders	48	73	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	228	362
Machine-tool operators	822	1,662	Communications workers	3,094	636
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,323	2,996	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	2,896	1,432
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	747	1,242	Warehouse workers	189	149
Woodworkers	66	74	Packers, bottlers	2,707	1,283
Leather workers	329	730	Clerical workers	18,973	8,447
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	115	235	Clerks	11,618	2,728
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	214	495	Book-keepers, cashiers	2,285	1,180
Textile workers	2,483	2,926	Shorthand-typists	2,200	2,452
Textile spinners	303	453	Typists	1,799	1,409
Textile weavers	517	587	Office machine operators	1,071	678
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	139	220	Shop assistants	11,638	6,708
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	429	587	Service, sport and recreation workers	21,501	14,442
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	276	298	Hotels and catering:		
Other workers	819	965	Kitchen staff	3,780	3,032
Clothing, etc., workers	3,264	7,917	Bar staff	2,518	2,050
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	157	273	Waitresses, etc.	3,029	1,477
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	1,113	2,544	Others	2,933	1,784
Light clothing machinists	806	3,140	Hairdressers	720	387
Other light clothing workers	66	117	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	1,146	933
Hat makers	559	801	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	5,703	4,010
Other clothing workers	270	607	Attendants	677	609
Upholstery workers, etc.	293	435	Entertainment workers	708	12
Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,069	920	Other workers	287	148
Workers in food manufacture	962	888	Administrative, professional, technical workers	3,524	15,511
Workers in drink manufacture	19	1	Laboratory assistants	249	77
Workers in tobacco manufacture	88	31	Draughtsmen, tracers	212	120
Paper and printing workers	874	610	Nurses	1,389	14,294
Paper and paper products workers	477	433	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,674	1,020
Printing workers	397	177	Other workers	26,437	7,253
Building materials workers	60	32	Factory hands	16,876	2,789
			Charwomen, cleaners	5,110	3,507
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	4,451	957
			Grand total	101,347	76,152

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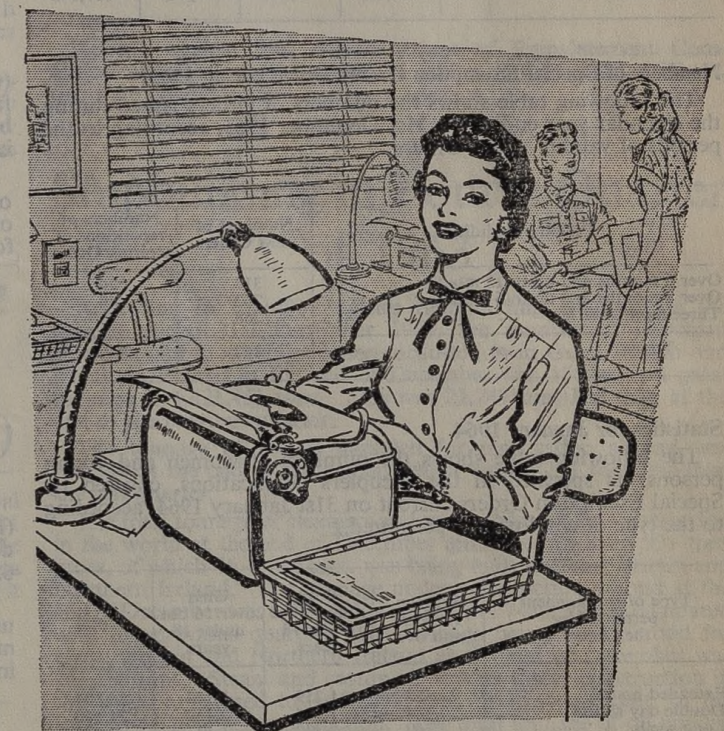
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## Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making Special Exemption Orders in respect of employment in particular factories.

### Numbers of workers covered by Special Exemption Orders\* current on 31st December 1963

	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Totals .. .. .	93,350	4,643	9,049	107,042

The distribution of these workers in 14 main industries was as follows:—

Industry group	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Food, drink and tobacco ..	18,541	283	1,585	20,409
Chemical and allied industries ..	3,933	186	652	4,771
Metal manufacture ..	680	734	13	1,427
Engineering and electrical goods ..	21,909	760	1,557	24,226
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	3,276	91	3,563	7,930
Hosiery and knitted goods ..	1,599	109	396	2,104
Cotton, linen and lace ..	7,648	340	702	8,690
Wool and worsted ..	8,854	356	1,175	10,385
Other textiles ..	7,165	358	726	8,249
Clothing and footwear, leather goods and fur ..	2,719	158	805	3,682
Bricks, pottery, glass and cement ..	2,403	46	7	2,456
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	358	141	31	530
Paper, printing and publishing ..	5,857	648	921	7,426
Other manufacturing industries and miscellaneous services ..	8,408	433	283	9,124
Totals .. .. .	93,350	4,643	9,049	107,042

### Numbers of Special Exemption Orders issued during 1963†

The following table shows the numbers of Orders issued during the calendar year ending on 31st December 1963, according to the periods of validity of the Orders.

Period of validity	Numbers of new Orders	Numbers of repetitions of expiring Orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months ..	313	770
Over 3 months and up to 6 months ..	262	49
Three months or less ..	268	20
Totals .. .. .	843	839

### Statistics for January 1964

The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st January 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§ ..	22,452	1,219	3,134	26,805
Double day shifts   ..	20,784	1,174	2,152	24,110
Long spells ..	7,769	300	1,113	9,182
Night shifts ..	4,223	911	—	5,134
Part-time work¶ ..	6,669	—	—	6,669
Saturday afternoon work ..	1,409	37	36	1,482
Sunday work ..	1,631	106	17	1,754
Miscellaneous ..	2,898	94	27	3,019
Totals .. .. .	67,835	3,841	6,479	78,155

\*See page 21 of the January 1964 GAZETTE for analysis according to type of employment permitted by these Orders.

† Corresponding information for 31st December 1962 was published on page 74 of the February 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

|| Includes 2,915 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.

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

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 21st January 1964 and the corresponding figures for 17th December 1963 and 15th January 1963. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial injury		
	21st Jan. 1964	17th Dec. 1963	15th Jan. 1963	21st Jan. 1964	17th Dec. 1963	15th Jan. 1963
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	103.9	84.8	114.0	3.2	3.0	3.3
Remainder ..	90.2	73.8	97.5	3.4	3.2	3.3
Eastern ..	56.4	46.2	59.3	2.5	2.3	1.8
Southern ..	42.8	35.9	46.1	1.7	1.6	1.8
South Western ..	62.5	53.6	67.3	2.5	2.3	2.5
Midland ..	95.4	77.8	101.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
North Midland ..	70.3	54.6	70.0	5.4	5.3	5.2
East and West Ridings ..	101.5	83.2	104.2	9.3	8.5	8.0
North Western ..	182.2	155.4	190.3	8.3	7.8	7.5
Northern ..	77.1	68.8	78.3	7.5	7.3	7.0
Scotland ..	130.2	124.0	135.6	8.7	8.7	8.6
Wales ..	79.0	68.1	85.6	8.3	7.7	8.1
Totals, Great Britain ..	1,091.6	926.1	1,149.7	65.3	62.2	62.4

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 21st January 1964 represented 5.4 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 13th January 1964 was 60,209, of whom 52,536 were males and 7,673 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment ..	47,011	6,943	53,954
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* ..	5,525	730	6,255
Totals .. .. .	52,536	7,673	60,209

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 8th January 1964 was 6,135, including 5,151 men, 829 women and 155 young persons. In addition there were 113 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 61 to 64, 66 and 67.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in December

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

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

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

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

Division of the National Coal Board	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 28th Dec. 1963	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 23rd Nov. 1963	5 weeks ended 29th Dec. 1962
Northumberland ..	29,500	— 100	— 1,500
Cumberland ..	3,700	Nil	Nil
Durham ..	72,500	— 500	— 3,900
Yorkshire ..	111,300	— 100	— 3,200
Lancs. & North Wales ..	38,900	— 100	— 3,200
East Midlands ..	87,500	— 200	— 2,200
West Midlands ..	38,300	Nil	— 1,700
South Western ..	77,400	— 200	— 2,900
South Eastern ..	5,100	Nil	— 200
England and Wales ..	461,200	— 1,200	— 20,800
Scotland .. .. .	54,400	— 300	— 5,400
Great Britain .. ..	515,600	— 1,500	— 26,200

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of December about 2,300 persons were recruited to, and about 3,800 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,500, compared with a net decrease of 1,800 during the four weeks of the previous month.

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

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

	December 1963	November 1963	December 1962
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary ..	6.72	6.90	8.90
Involuntary ..	8.86	9.98	8.18
All workers:			
Voluntary ..	5.23	5.29	6.90
Involuntary ..	9.08	9.98	8.75

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 99.86 cwt. in December, compared with 100.81 cwt. in the previous month and 94.30 cwt. in December 1962. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 33.73 cwt. in December; for November 1963 and December 1962 it was 34.25 cwt. and 32.13 cwt., respectively.

## Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 9th December 1963.

Number of persons	Able-bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training ..	1,147	897	2,044
In training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres ..	1,575	846	2,421
Technical and Commercial Colleges ..	86	486	572
Employers' Establishments ..	30	21	51
Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc. ..	—	480	480
Total in training ..	1,691	1,833	3,524
Training completed ..	526	706	1,232
Placed in employment ..	488	672	1,160

## 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 30th December 1963.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period ..	656	71	727
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,518	172	1,690
Number of persons who completed courses during period ..	566	70	636
Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during the period ..	127	14	141

Up to 30th December 1963, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 154,643, including 4,396 blind persons.

## Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1944, the National Service Act 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1950 and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1958 (page 73).

The following table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during six months ended 31st December 1963 and (b) during the whole period from 1st August 1944.

	Six months ended 31st December 1963	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants ..	—	1,791
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default ..	3	1,087
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation ..	1	2,307
Total of orders made ..	4	5,185
No orders made against the employers concerned ..	2	4,926
Total of cases determined ..	6	10,111

Appeals against four determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the half-year. Of these, two were confirmed and two were reversed.

## Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter of 1963

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st December 1963, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 156, with a gross tonnage of 1,421,455 tons. This was 22,247 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad was 203,794 at the end of December, which was 89,291 tons less than the last quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of December amounted to 8,401,931 tons gross, of which 16.9 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of December was 6,980,476, a decrease of 748,856 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 261,188 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,980,293 tons, or 47.4 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 773,072, representing 54.4 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the fourth quarter of 1963 were one steamer of 1,000 tons, and 49 motorships of 296,649 tons, a total of 50 vessels of 297,649 tons. The numbers launched during the same period were one steamer of 42,000 tons and 39 motorships of 179,619 tons, a total of 40 vessels of 221,619 tons. The numbers completed during the period were five steamers of 158,690 tons and 42 motorships of 158,069 tons, a total of 47 vessels of 316,759 tons.

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



## Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	December 1963	January 1964
Places under the Factories Act	45	62
Mines and quarries*	24	26
Seamen	4	10
Railway service	12	11

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

Factories Act	Number of accidents
Textile and connected processes	1
Clay, pottery, cement, etc.	5
Metal extraction, refining and conversion	1
Metal casting	2
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forging	3
Miscellaneous metal processes	4
Shipbuilding and repairing	5
Constructional engineering, boiler making	1
Locomotive and railway equipment	1
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft	—
Other machine and metal manufacture and repair	8
Electrical engineering	—
Woodworking processes	2
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil refining, soap	2
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel	—
Wearing apparel	—
Paper and printing	1
Milling	—
Food	—
Drink	—
Electricity generation	1
Rubber	—
Other factory processes	1

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

Building operations	17
Works of engineering construction	5
Docks and warehouses	2
<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT</b>	<b>62</b>

\* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th December 1963 and the 5 weeks ended 1st February 1964.

## Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Fourth Quarter of 1963

The following tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st October 1963 to 31st December 1963 inclusive (a) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April 1964 issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

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

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

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection with these statistics:—

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

Mines and quarries*	Railway service
Coal mines:	Brakesmen and goods guards .. 1
Underground .. .. . 19	Engine drivers and motormen .. 1
Surface .. .. . 3	Firemen .. .. . —
Other stratified mines .. .. . —	Labourers .. .. . —
Miscellaneous mines .. .. . —	Mechanics .. .. . —
Quarries .. .. . 3	Passenger guards .. .. . —
<b>TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES</b> .. .. . <b>25</b>	Permanent-way men .. .. . 3
<b>Seamen</b>	Porters .. .. . 2
Trading vessels .. .. . 5	Shunters .. .. . 2
Fishing vessels .. .. . 5	Other grades .. .. . 2
<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b> .. .. . <b>10</b>	Contractors' servants .. .. . —
	<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b> .. .. . <b>11</b>

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	II. Deaths
Lead poisoning .. .. . 9	Compressed air illness .. .. . 1
Compressed air illness .. .. . 5	
Epitheliomatous ulceration .. .. . 19	
Chrome ulceration .. .. . 21	
<b>TOTAL, CASES</b> .. .. . <b>54</b>	<b>TOTAL, DEATHS</b> .. .. . <b>1</b>

## Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 28th December 1963, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain, was 70 compared with 53 in the 13 weeks ended 28th September 1963 and 70 in the 13 weeks ended 29th December 1962. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 333, 307 and 400.

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

Nature of accident	Number of persons killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of persons seriously injured during 13 weeks ended		
	29th Dec. 1962	28th Dec. 1963	28th Dec. 1963	29th Dec. 1962	28th Dec. 1963	28th Dec. 1963
Underground:						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of ground	22	27	30	161	123	124
Haulage	26	16	22	109	76	102
Misc. (including shaft accidents)	15	6	7	92	77	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>299</b>
Surface:						
All causes	7	4	11	38	31	34
<b>Total, underground and surface</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>333</b>

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

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

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

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

### Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Fourth Quarter 1963, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	7	5,034
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (Leeds)	4	2,941
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (Sheffield)	8	4,613
Eastern and Southern	15	5,014
London (North)	13	4,254
London (South)	11	3,895
South Western	12	2,800
Wales	8	3,514
Midlands (Birmingham)	7	4,056
Midlands (Nottingham)	9	4,648
North Western (Liverpool)	11	5,677
North Western (Manchester)	8	3,730
Scotland	23	6,520
<b>Totals</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>56,696</b>

## Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, Fourth Quarter 1963, by Process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes	1	681
Cotton weaving processes	—	355
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	43
Woolen spinning processes	—	249
Worsted spinning processes	—	342
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	198
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	213
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	155
Carpet manufacture	—	176
Rope, twine and net making	—	66
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	118
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	351
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	55
Laundries	—	174
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,176</b>
<b>Clay, minerals, etc.</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	—	499
Pottery	—	276
Other clay products	—	162
Stone and other minerals	3	156
Lime, cement, etc.	—	579
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,672</b>
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	2	201
Iron conversion	2	982
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	108
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	4
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	219
Metal rolling:—		
Iron and steel	3	1,025
Non-ferrous metals	—	225
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	—	73
Metal forging	1	470
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	515
Iron founding	4	2,099
Steel founding	—	380
Die casting	—	158
Non-ferrous metal casting	1	270
Metal plating	—	69
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	70
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,988</b>
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing	—	363
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1	574
Engine building and repairing	1	615
Boiler making and similar work	—	424
Constructional engineering	—	769
Motor vehicle manufacture	—	1,451
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	196
Vehicle repairing	1	1,129
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	8	1,355
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	271
Aircraft building and repairing	—	394
Machine tool manufacture	—	347
Miscellaneous machine making	1	1,813
Cutlery and tool manufacture and repair	1	363
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing	1	1,053
engineering	—	721
Industrial appliances manufacture	1	825
Sheet metal working	—	537
Metal pressing	2	742
Other metal machining	2	993
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	—	729
Railway running sheds	—	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15,744</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	618
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	68
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	2	540
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	206
Cable manufacture	2	347
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	152
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	521
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,452</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling	2	460
Plywood manufacture	—	32
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	33
Wooden box and packing case making	—	110
Coopering	—	55
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	334
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	11
Engineers pattern making	—	37
Joinery	—	719
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	265
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,056</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	—	360
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	242
Other chemicals	—	265
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	61
Oil refining	—	241
Explosives	—	95
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	213
Soap, etc.	—	88
Paint and varnish	—	119
Coal gas	1	590
Coke oven operation	1	208
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	2	82
Patent fuel manufacture	1	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,605</b>
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring	—	203
Other clothing	—	180
Hatmaking and millinery	—	9
Footwear manufacture	—	190
Footwear repair	—	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>591</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	6	926
Paper staining and coating	—	153
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	363
Bag making and stationery	—	196
Printing and bookbinding	1	656
Engraving	—	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,317</b>
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling	—	115
Coarse milling	—	184
Other milling	—	29
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	2	770
Sugar confectionery	—	549
Food preserving	—	742
Milk processing	—	328
Eddible oils and fats	—	81
Sugar refining	1	151
Slaughter houses	—	148
Other food processing	—	820
Alcoholic drink	1	756
Non-alcoholic drink	—	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,788</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations	2	765
Plant using atomic reactors	—	47
Other use of radioactive materials	—	3
Tobacco	—	145
Tanning	—	158
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	34
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	70
Rubber	2	688
Linoleum	1	106
Cloth coating	—	40
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	430
Glass	—	675
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	—	168
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	85
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	48
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	70
Processes associated with agriculture	—	38
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	13
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	354
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,937</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>46,326</b>
<b>Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:—		
Construction	11	1,414
Maintenance	4	403
Demolition	1	111
Commercial and public building:—		
Construction	11	1,695
Maintenance	6	381
Demolition	1	56
Blocks of flats:—		
Construction	1	445
Maintenance	1	60
Demolition	—	8
Dwelling houses:—		
Construction	1	1,198
Maintenance	6	396
Demolition	—	33
Other building operations:—		
Construction	—	194
Maintenance	1	78
Demolition	—	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6,491</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction</b>		
Operations at:—		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	2	131
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	91
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	2	140
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	9	352
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	1	98
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	1	79
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	1	118
Sea defence and river works	1	27
Work on roads or airfields	2	563
Other works	—	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,704</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>8,195</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	4	1,846
Work at inland warehouses	3	329
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,175</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>56,696</b>



## Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,156,200 in April 1963, compared with 3,157,500 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,069,500 in April 1962. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in December is estimated at 29,555, compared with 20,978 in November and 43,153 in December 1962.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during November was 27,966, compared with 25,123 in the previous month and 39,049 in November 1962. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in November was 13,753.

### CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 14th December was 6,428,000, compared with 6,496,000 at 16th November and 6,160,000 at 15th December 1962. Persons wholly unemployed at 14th December are estimated at 346,000 or 5.1 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 303,000 or 4.5 per cent. at 16th November and 414,000 or 6.3 per cent. at 15th December 1962.

### DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of November the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 21,600 or 2.8 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1.8 per cent. at the end of October. The comparable figure at the end of November 1962 was 2.4 per cent.

### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of January 1964 was 123,413, of whom 25,059 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 121,613 and 23,338 at the beginning of the previous month and 180,081 and 20,911 at the beginning of January 1963.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of December was 236,074, compared with 121,373 at the end of the previous month and 218,871 at the end of December 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 16,255, 11,651 and 13,782.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th January 1964 was 61,580, compared with 56,969 at 28th December and 69,599 at 26th January 1963.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of December was 42,649; this figure included 1,831 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of November the respective figures were 28,538 and 994, and at the end of December 1962 they were 49,041 and 2,429.

### NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in April 1963 as 938,900, compared with 917,400 in October 1962 and 919,000 in April 1962. Latest figures on unemployment show that 435 persons were unemployed in November, compared with 611 in October and 822 in November 1962.

### SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in August as 119.1 (1953-54 = 100), compared with 118.6 in the previous month and 115.8 in August 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 19,984 in August, compared with 20,555 in July and 29,311 in August 1962.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 83,597 at the end of August, compared with 79,549 at the end of the previous month and 80,394 at the end of August 1962.

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### SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of December the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 20,617, compared with 20,678 in November and 22,946 in December 1962. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for December numbered 17,980 or 1.3 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.1 per cent. in the previous month and 1.3 per cent. in December 1962.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of December who were wholly unemployed was 778 or 0.5 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 263 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 1,886 or 1.1 per thousand at the end of December 1962.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 58,304,000 in November, compared with 58,402,000 (revised figure) in October and 56,828,000 in November 1962. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in November was 12,764,000, compared with 12,892,000 (revised figure) in October and 12,613,000 in November 1962. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of November was about 3,936,000 or 5.4 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,453,000 or 4.7 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,801,000 or 5.3 per cent. at the middle of November 1962.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base year*	Month for which index figure given	Items covered†	Index figure	Rise (+) or fall (-) of index figure (in index points) compared with	
					Month before	Year before
<b>European countries</b>						
Austria . . .	1958	Oct. 1963	{ All items Food	113.9 112.2	- 0.7 - 1.9	+ 3.2 + 3.5
Belgium . . .	1953	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	116.57 116.8	+ 0.55 + 0.9	+ 3.83 + 4.7
France (Paris) . . .	1956-57	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	153.1 152.9	+ 0.9 + 1.0	+ 9.2 + 9.1
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	Dec. 1963	{ All items Food	113.2 112.2	+ 0.7 + 1.3	+ 3.8 + 3.9
Italy (large towns)	1938*	Oct. 1963	{ All items Food	82.76 88.97	+ 0.89 + 0.91	+ 7.10 + 7.20
Luxembourg . . .	1948	Dec. 1963	{ All items Food	139.45 144.20	+ 0.34 + 0.27	+ 5.26 + 5.80
Netherlands . . .	1959-60	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	107 108	Nil Nil	‡ ‡
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	120.9 121.8	+ 2.9 + 5.5	+ 1.3 + 2.3
Sweden . . .	1949	Oct. 1963	{ All items Food	176 207	Nil + 1	+ 5 + 12
Switzerland . . .	1939	Dec. 1963	{ All items Food	205.0 221.1	+ 0.2 + 0.6	+ 7.6 + 7.1
<b>Other countries</b>						
Ceylon . . .	1952	Oct. 1963	{ All items Food	109.2 103.45	+ 1.2 + 2.08	+ 2.7 + 2.78
India (all-India)	1949	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	138 140	Nil Nil	+ 5 + 6
Israel . . .	1959	Sept. 1963	{ All items Food	126.3 116.1	+ 1.3 + 2.4	+ 5.4 + 2.3
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	103.1 99.7	+ 0.1 + 0.1	+ 2.0 + 0.7
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	102.0 100.8	+ 0.6 + 0.7	+ 0.9 - 0.4
United States . . .	1957-59	Nov. 1963	{ All items Food	107.4 105.1	+ 0.2 + 0.2	+ 1.4 + 1.0

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

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# WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

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

At 31st January 1964 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1963 Dec.	137.6	94.9	145.1	135.6	95.0	142.8
1964 Jan.	137.9	94.9	145.4	136.1	95.0	143.3

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

### Index of weekly rates of wages

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

### Weekly Rates of Wages

#### I.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1961	124.6	125.6	130.3	125.0
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6
1963	133.6	135.6	141.0	134.3
1962 December	131.3	133.3	138.7	132.0
1963 January	131.6	133.6	139.0	132.3
February	131.9	133.7	139.3	132.5
March	132.2	134.0	139.5	132.8
April	133.1	134.4	140.5	133.7
May	133.4	135.2	140.6	134.0
June	133.5	135.5	140.8	134.1
July	133.8	135.8	141.2	134.4
August	133.8	136.0	141.2	134.5
September	134.0	136.1	141.3	134.6
October	134.0	136.4	141.3	134.7
November	135.0	137.9	142.8	135.8
December	137.0	139.2	144.1	137.6
1964 January	137.2	139.5	144.5	137.9

#### II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.7
1962 December	129.4	131.4	136.4	130.1
1963 January	129.6	131.6	136.5	130.3
February	129.7	131.6	136.6	130.3
March	129.9	132.1	136.9	130.6
April	130.3	132.6	137.4	131.0
May	130.6	132.9	137.7	131.3
June	130.8	133.5	138.0	131.6
July	131.0	133.9	138.2	131.9
August	131.1	133.9	138.3	131.9
September	131.2	134.0	138.4	132.0
October	131.1	133.9	138.3	131.9
November	131.5	135.5	139.5	132.5
December	134.8	137.8	142.0	135.6
1964 January	135.3	138.3	142.6	136.1

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

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

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

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

### Index of normal weekly hours

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

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

### Normal Weekly Hours

#### IV.—All Industries and Services

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

#### V.—Manufacturing Industries only

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

### Index of hourly rates of wages

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

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

### Hourly Rates of Wages

#### VI.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	140.6	142.7	148.4	141.3
1962 December	138.1	140.2	145.9	138.8
1963 January	138.4	140.6	146.2	139.1
February	138.8	140.6	146.5	139.4
March	139.0	141.0	146.7	139.7



## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

### Major settlements during January

On 2nd January at a National Conference between employers and trade unions in the vehicle building industry, agreement was reached on an immediate increase of 2½d. an hour for men and 3½d. for women, with a further increase of 3d. for women from 4th January 1965. It was also agreed to introduce a 40-hour normal working week by phased reductions of 1 hour in October 1964 and in July 1965 without loss of pay. An agreement between the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers provides for an increase of 4d. an hour for adult workers from 2nd March 1964. The Joint Industrial Council for the Chemical and Allied Industries reached agreement for an increase of 1½d. in the shift differentials for 3-shift workers and of 1d. for 2-shift workers from 23rd January. At a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group it was agreed to reduce the normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41, effective from 31st August 1964. The National Joint Industrial Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries for England and Wales agreed on 28th January to increases of 3d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women to take effect from 4th April 1964.

Under the terms of a 3-year agreement similar to the earlier one for manual workers, engineering craftsmen employed by local authorities in England and Wales receive an increase of 2½d. an hour as from last September and further increases of 2½d. an hour in September 1964 and 1965. A 3-year agreement in the match industry gives male workers annual increases of 2½d., 2d. and 2d. an hour starting from 1st January this year.

Wages regulation orders during the month affected boot and shoe repairers (increases of 10s. a week for men and from 8s. to 10s. for women) and ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring workers (increase of 4d. an hour for adult workers).

The cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month affected sections of the iron and steel industry and mining and quarrying.

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month have operative dates from 2nd September 1963 to 1st January 1966 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £170,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 485,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 165,000 workers by an average of 1½ hours. (Increases for approximately 140,000 workers amounting to £72,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column).\*

### Changes coming into operation during January

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting vehicle building and the chemical industry, which came into operation during the month.

The principal change taking effect during January concerned the printing and bookbinding industry. Under the terms of the 1962 settlement basic rates were increased by 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week whilst 7s. a week for men and 5s. 3d. for women of the cost-of-living bonus was consolidated into basic rates. The remaining bonus was increased by 5s. 6d. for men and 4s. 3d. for women under the cost-of-living sliding-scale agreement. Similar increases were payable to workers in a number of allied industries.

Other industries affected by changes during January as the result of settlements and statutory wages regulation orders made at earlier dates included agriculture in Scotland (increases of 6s. 9d. or 6s. a week for men and 5s. 3d. or 4s. 9d. for women and a reduction of 1 hour in the normal weekly hours) and in Northern Ireland (increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women and a reduction of 1 hour in the normal weekly hours), baking in Scotland (increase of 8s. 6d. a week in the 6 a.m. rate for journeymen bakers), corset manufacture (increase in minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for adult workers), sawmilling (increases of 3d. an

hour for craftsmen and 2½d. for labourers) and manual workers employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland (increases of 8s. 9d. a week for men and 6s. 1½d. for women). Brewery workers in all areas in England and Wales have received increases in rates and in many areas a reduction of 1 hour in the normal working week as from the end of June.

The industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases during the month included iron and steel, carpet manufacturing, textile finishing, footwear manufacturing and furniture manufacturing.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during January show that 1,086,000 workers received increases of £347,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 110,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of slightly over 1 hour.\* Of the total increase of £347,000, about £122,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' organisations and trade unions, £111,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, £82,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements and the remainder from statutory wages regulation orders and from an arbitration award.

### Analysis of changes during January

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

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	83,500	26,000	83,500	83,700
Mining and quarrying ..	10,000	2,600	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco ..	31,000	12,400	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries ..	18,000	3,500	—	—
Metal manufacture ..	134,000	1,700	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods ..	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering ..	—	—	—	—
Vehicles ..	138,000	68,000	25,000	31,100
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	—	—	—	—
Textiles ..	—	—	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	84,000	6,600	—	—
Clothing and footwear ..	111,500	35,700	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	—	—	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	143,500	25,800	1,500	1,700
Paper, printing and publishing ..	267,500	136,700	—	—
Other manufacturing industries ..	3,000	700	—	—
Construction ..	—	—	—	—
Gas, electricity and water ..	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication ..	4,500	2,600	—	—
Distributive trades ..	9,000	3,300	—	—
Public administration and professional services ..	44,000	19,700	—	—
Miscellaneous services ..	4,000	2,100	—	—
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,085,500</b>	<b>347,400</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>116,500</b>

Included in the above table are about 110,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In January 1963, about 773,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £245,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, about 45,000 workers had a net decrease of £3,000, and approximately 3,500 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 5,700 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

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

(NOTE.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1963," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Limestone quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	4 Nov. 1963	Male workers ..	Increases of 2d. an hour for men and youths 18 and over, and of 1d. for boys. Rates after change (exclusive of cost-of-living net addition to wages) include: Rowrah Hall quarry—shot firers 3s. 10-854d. an hour, borers 3s. 9-569d., crushermen 3s. 9-711d., rudd men and labourers 3s. 8-569d.; Goldmire quarry—shot firers 3s. 11-283d., rock drillers and crusher attendants 3s. 9-426d., labourers 3s. 8-711d.
Chalk quarrying	England ..	20 Jan.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased‡ by 0-143d. an hour (1s. 6-285d. to 1s. 6-428d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0-071d. (9-143d. to 9-214d.) for boys under 18.
		First full pay week commencing on or after 30 Dec. 1963	Male workers ..	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2½d. an hour for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change for able-bodied men 21 and over: London area (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 4s. 10d. an hour, other areas 4s. 8d.

\* The statistics relate to wage-earners only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime.  
† Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.  
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

### Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during January—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Ironstone mining	Cleveland .. (14)	4 Jan.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-7d. a shift (10s. 5-8d. to 10s. 6-5d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0-4d. (5s. 2-9d. to 5s. 3-3d.) for boys under 18.†
Iron-ore mining	Cumberland .. (14)	20 Jan.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 1d. a shift (10s. 7d. to 10s. 8d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (5s. 3½d. to 5s. 4d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	5 Jan.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 0-7d. a shift (10s. 5-82d. to 10s. 6-52d.) for men, by 0-53d. (7s. 10-36d. to 7s. 10-89d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-35d. (5s. 2-91d. to 5s. 3-26d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying	Midland area ..	5 Jan.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-74d. a shift (10s. 5-68d. to 10s. 6-42d.) for men, by 0-55d. (7s. 10-27d. to 7s. 10-82d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-37d. (5s. 2-84d. to 5s. 3-21d.) for boys under 18.
Agriculture	Scotland .. (2-3) (256)	6 Jan.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock), grieves or stewards, stockmen, horsemen and tractormen	Increases of 6s. 9d. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: shepherds 20 and over 212s. 6d. a week, younger workers 91s. 3d. at 15 rising to 180s. 6d. at 19 and under 20, grieves or stewards and stockmen 208s. 3d., 88s. 9d. to 178s., horsemen and tractormen 206s. 3d., 87s. 6d. to 176s. ½s.
			Male workers employed by the week or longer in unspecified occupations	Increases of 6s. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: workers 20 and over 186s. a week, younger workers 80s. 3d. at 15 rising to 157s. 9d. at 19 and under 20. ½s.
			Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen, dairymaids, horsewomen and tractorwomen	Increases of 5s. 3d. a week for workers 21 and over, of 4s. 9d. for those 18 and under 21, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: stockwomen, poultrywomen and dairymaids 21 and over 161s. 6d. a week, younger workers 88s. 9d. at 15 rising to 146s. at 18 and under 21, horsewomen and tractorwomen 160s. 3d., 87s. 6d. to 145s. ½s.
			Female workers employed by the week or longer in unspecified occupations	Increases of 4s. 9d. a week for workers 21 and over, of 4s. 3d. for those 18 and under 21, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: workers 21 and over 141s. 6d. a week, younger workers 80s. 3d. at 15 rising to 129s. 9d. at 18 and under 21. ½s.
			Male and female workers employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 2d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 3½d. at 20 and over, female workers 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 3½d. at 21 and over. ½s.
	Northern Ireland .. (4) (259)	6 Jan.	Workers other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills	Increases of 7s. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 5s. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 20 and over 176s. to 183s. a week, according to district, female workers 20 and over 132s. to 137s. ½s.
Baking	Scotland .. (21)	First pay day following 5 Jan.	All workers ..	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week in the 6 a.m. rate for journeymen bakers with established percentages or cash allowances for other shifts or other workers maintained. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 234s. 6d. to 269s. 6d. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovenmen 243s. 6d. to 278s. 6d., bread runners 240s. 6d. to 275s. 6d., storemen 21 and over 209s. 6d. to 241s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 207s. to 238s., bakery workers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 199s. 6d. to 229s. 6d.; women—ingredient storekeeper chargehands 171s. 6d., assistant bakers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 and over 164s., bakery workers 21 and over 146s. 6d.
Brewing	Kent .. (31)	1 Jan. 1963†	All workers ..	Increase of 1s. a week for inside workers and new minimum rates adopted for transport workers.
		First pay day in Jan.	All workers ..	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied men 21 and over 214s. 6d. a week; transport workers—drivers of motor vehicles of 5 tons and under carrying capacity 226s. 6d., of over 5 tons 234s. 6d., mates 214s. 6d.; women 19 and over in breweries and bottling stores 148s. ½s.
	South Lancashire and East Cheshire (28)	1 Jan.	All workers ..	Increases of 8s. 9d. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; minimum rate for fork-lift truck drivers introduced. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery labourers 21 and over 217s. 10½d. a week, boilerhouse firemen 223s. 1½d., assistant firemen 217s. 10½d., transport drivers (mechanical) 232s. 3d., fork-lift truck drivers 225s. 4½d., one-horse drivers 217s. 10½d., two-horse drivers 223s. 1½d., mates 217s. 10½d., youths and boys 81s. 4½d. at 15 rising to 189s. 10½d. at 20 and under 21; female workers in bottling depts. 78s. 9d. at 15 rising to 159s. 3d. at 19 and over. ½s.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (32)	First full pay period on or preceding 1 Jan.	All workers ..	Increases of 8s. 9d. a week for men 21 and over, of 6s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—able-bodied brewery labourers 96s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 216s. at 21 and over, transport drivers 230s. 6d., helpers on lorries 216s.; female workers in bottling stores 94s. 6d. at 15 rising to 155s. at 21 and over. ½s.
	Hampshire and Isle of Wight (30)	First full pay week in Jan.	All workers ..	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles; percentage scales for women 19 and over adjusted. Minimum rates after change: male brewery labourers 20 and over 213s. 6d. a week, drivers of lorries up to and including 10 tons carrying capacity 226s. 6d., over 10 tons 233s. 6d.; women 19 and over 70-7 per cent. of the adult male rate. ½s.
	Yorkshire (including Sheffield and Rotherham) (28)	Week commencing 29 Dec. 1963	Inside brewery workers ..	Increases of 2½d. an hour for male workers 20 and over and female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 2s. 3½d. an hour at 15 rising to 5s. 1¼d. at 20 and over; female workers in breweries 2s. 3½d. at 16 rising to 3s. 11d. at 18 and over, in bottling depts. 2s. 3½d. to 3s. 10½d. ½s.
			Transport workers ..	Increase of 8s. 9d. a week. Minimum rates after change: motor drivers of vehicles of up to 12 tons carrying capacity 230s. 1½d. a week, over 12 tons 234s. 1½d., mates and one-horse drivers 217s. 1½d., two-horse drivers 222s. 1½d. ½s.
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton (29)	1 Jan.	All workers ..	Increases of 8s. 9d. or 9s. 3d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 8s. 9d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—brewery workers 89s. 9d. a week at 15 rising to 219s. at 21 and over, lorry drivers 239s., female workers in breweries or bottling and wine and spirit stores 73s. 10d. at 15 rising to 157s. 9d. at 21 and over. ½s.
	East Midlands (Derby, Kimberley, Mansfield and Nottingham districts) (30)	First pay week in Jan.	All workers ..	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for all workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—inside workers 101s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 220s. 6d. at 21 and over, motor drivers 233s. 7d., one-horse drivers 222s. 6d., two-horse drivers 226s. 6d., drivers' mates 222s. 6d.; female workers 99s. 5d. at 16 rising to 149s. 1d. at 20 and over.

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

† This will be the last entry under this agreement as the last ironstone mine in the district has closed down.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act.

§ See pages 7 and 36 of the January issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

|| These increases took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Acts (Northern Ireland).

¶ This increase was agreed in December 1963 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

\*\* It has also been agreed that from 29th June 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41.

†† It has also been agreed that from 1st October 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41.

‡‡ It has also been agreed that from 28th June 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41.



## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during January—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Brewing (continued)	Certain towns in Southern England* and Catterick	1 Jan.	Workers employed by Courage (Central), Ltd.	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for men 20 and over, of 6s. 6d. for women 20 and over, of 4s. 3d. for male juveniles, and of 3s. 3d. for female juveniles. Minimum rates after change: male brewery labourers 20 and over, grade A1, 216s. a week, grade B 215s.; female workers 20 and over 161s. 6d., 160s. 6d., younger male workers (both grades) 107s. 6d. at 15 rising to 143s. 6d. at 19 and under 20, younger female workers 91s. to 118s.; transport drivers (all classes mechanical), grade A1, 230s., grade B 228s., drivers' mates 220s., 218s., horse drivers grade B 228s.
Heavy chemicals manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week commencing on or after 23 Jan.	Certain workers, other than maintenance workers, employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and of chemical fertilisers, and in the manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of 1½d. an hour (5d. to 6½d.) in shift differentials for men employed on 3-shift systems, and of 1d. (3½d. to 4½d.) for men and women employed on 2-shift systems.†
Printing ink and roller manufacture	Great Britain (37)	First pay day in Jan.	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 6s. or 5s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of 3s. for juveniles; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for men, of 5s. 3d. for women, and of 3s. 6d. for juveniles; cost-of-living bonus after consolidation increased† by 5s. 6d. a week (6s. 2d. to 11s. 8d.) for men, by 4s. 3d. (4s. 7d. to 8s. 10d.) for women, and by 2s. 9d. (3s. 1d. to 5s. 10d.) for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: men 21 and over—grade 1 occupations, London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross) 272s. 4d. a week, Provinces 261s. 3d., grade 2, 261s. 3d., 251s. 6d., grade 3, 254s., 244s. 6d., grade 4, 251s. 1d., 242s. 2d., grade 5, 248s. 5d., 239s. 6d.; women 21 and over 179s. 8d.
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (45)	5 Jan.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. to 10s. 6.52d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.09d. an hour (1s. 3.73d. to 1s. 3.82d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.53d. a shift (7s. 10.36d. to 7s. 10.89d.) or by 0.07d. an hour (11.79d. to 11.86d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. a shift (5s. 2.91d. to 5s. 3.26d.) or by 0.05d. an hour (7.86d. to 7.91d.) for workers under 18.
Iron and steel manufacture	Staffs., Ches., Tees-side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow   (45)	6 Jan.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. to 10s. 6.52d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 10.36d. to 7s. 10.89d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.91d. to 5s. 3.26d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales¶ (45)	3 Nov. 1963	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Increases of 7s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire** (45)	5 Jan.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 0.65d. a shift (3s. 10.29d. to 3s. 10.94d.) for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Jan.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. to 10s. 6.52d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 10.36d. to 7s. 10.89d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.91d. to 5s. 3.26d.) for those under 18.
Bobbin manufacture	England and Wales (52)	Third pay day in Jan.	All workers	Increases† of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 216s. 4d. a week, lesser skilled 203s., labourers 192s. 9d.; women 18 and over 158s. 9d.
Vehicle building	United Kingdom... (57-58)	6 Jan.	All workers	Flat-rate increases of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 3½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: England, Wales and Northern Ireland—bodymakers, coach fitters, coach joiners and finishers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, painters, smiths, trimmers, wheelwrights, skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 4d. an hour, vicemen, electricians' assistants 4s. 10½d., brush hands, cellulose polishers and hammermen or strikers 4s. 9½d., labourers 4s. 6½d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastics and/or metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 5s. 4d., unit assembly (metal-framed bodies) 5s. 3d., detail work (metal-framed bodies), fabrication of plastics components 4s. 10½d. (an additional ½d. an hour is paid in all cases to all adult workers employed in the London area within 20 miles of Charing Cross); Scotland—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, panel beaters, smiths, wheelers, wood-cutting machinists (national minimum rate) 5s. 4d., (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas 5s. 4½d.), (standard rate when employed on passenger-carrying vehicles 5s. 5d.), painters and trimmers 5s. 4d., 5s. 4d., 5s. 4½d., coach fitters 5s. 3d., 5s. 3½d., 5s. 4d., vicemen not qualified to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 4s. 10½d., brush hands and hammermen 4s. 9½d., labourers 4s. 6½d.; skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 4d., electricians' assistants 4s. 10½d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastic bodies and components—final erection and alignment (national minimum rate) 5s. 4d., (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas 5s. 5d.), fabrication of plastics components 4s. 10½d., 4s. 11½d.; United Kingdom—women 21 and over employed as sewing machinists and fabricators of plastic components 4s. 3½d.††
Motor vehicle manufacture	Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port	31 Jan.	Workers employed by Vauxhall Motors, Ltd.	Increases of 5d. an hour for top skilled men, of 4½d. for production operatives, of 4d. for labourers, of 4½d. or 3½d. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours.††
Railway workshops (British Railways)	Great Britain (60-61)	23 Dec. 1963‡§	Male timeworkers	Increase of 6 per cent. Rates after change include: men 21 and over employed outside the London area—craft grades 231s. 6d. to 250s., a week according to occupation, other grades, group 1 occupations 220s. 6d. or 230s. 6d., 2, 215s. 6d., 3, 209s. 6d., 4, 206s. 6d., 5, 200s. 6d., 6, 195s., clothiers, boilers (steel sheet) 215s. 6d.; apprentices, youths and boys 64s. at 15 rising to 163s. 6d. at 20. London rates (within 10 miles of Charing Cross) are 6s. a week higher for men, and 4s. for apprentices, youths and boys, than the rates quoted.
			Female timeworkers	Increase of 6 per cent. Rates after change include: women 21 and over employed on women's work outside the London area—group 1 occupations 169s. 6d. a week, 2, 166s., 3, 162s., 4, 159s. 6d., 5, 157s., labourers 153s.; girls 59s. 6d. at 15 rising to 148s. 6d. at 20. London rates (within 10 miles of Charing Cross) are 4s. a week higher than the rates quoted.
			Payment-by-results workers (except work study schemes)	Flat-rate additions to earnings increased by the amounts quoted above for timeworkers (no changes in piecework prices or other payment-by-results calculations or in lieu rates involved).

\* The towns are:—grade A1 Staines, grade B Bridgend, Brighton, Devonport, Farnborough, Ludgershall, Newbury, Reading, Swindon, Oxford, Portsmouth, Torquay, Penzance, Taunton, Southampton, Gloucester and Exeter (Catterick grade B).

† These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council, and do not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

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

§ Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

¶ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

\*\* Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board.

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

†† It has also been agreed that there will be a further increase of 3d. an hour for women 21 and over from 4th January 1965 and normal weekly hours for all workers will be reduced, without loss of pay, from 42 to 41 from October 1964 and from 41 to 40 from July 1965.

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

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

## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during January—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Docks workshops	Great Britain	23 Dec. 1963*	Engineering maintenance workers employed by British Transport Docks Board	Increase of 6 per cent.
Railway workshops (London Transport Board)	London	23 Dec. 1963*	Male workers	Increases ranging from 11s. to 13s. a week. Rates after change include: skilled 239s. 6d. a week, semi-skilled, 1 starred 224s., 1, 215s. 6d., 2, 210s., unskilled 201s.
Linen weaving	Northern Ireland... (77)	18 Nov.	Skilled workers (other than cloth passers and winding masters)	Increases of varying amounts. Minimum time rates after change: mounters, card cutters 225s., slashers (cylinder machines) 217s. 6d., yarn dressers 232s. 6d., tenters (all looms) 220s.
			Odd workers and enginemen and firemen	Increases of 15s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: odd workers—men 21 and over 165s. a week, women 21 and over 111s. 6d.; enginemen and firemen 180s. 4d.
Lace furnishings manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Jan.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase† of 1 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus (77 to 78 per cent. on basic rates).
Leavers lace manufacture	Long Eaton, Nottingham and Derby	First complete pay week following 31 Dec. 1963	Twisthands and auxiliary workers	Increase† of 2 per cent. making the overall addition 61 per cent. on the wages schedule dated December 1960.
Carpet manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Jan.	All workers	Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108, increased† by 18s (188 to 206).
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Jan.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (64s. 7d. to 66s. 3d.) for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (46s. 4d. to 47s. 6d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
	Scotland (98)	do.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (64s. 7d. to 66s. 3d.) for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (46s. 4d. to 47s. 6d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Silk dyeing, printing and finishing	Macclesfield	do.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (64s. 7d. to 66s. 3d.) for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (46s. 4d. to 47s. 6d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Calico printing	United Kingdom...	do.	Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2s. a week (59s. to 61s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 198s. a week.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	Cost-of-living wage increased† by 2s. a week (77s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus, 242s. to 244s. a week, according to occupation.
Textile making-up and packing	Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 4 Jan.	All workers	Increases† of 1s. 9d. a week (84s. 9d. to 86s. 6d.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (56s. 6d. to 57s. 8d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Ready-made and bespoke tailoring	Northern Ireland... (107) (259)	28 Jan.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for male workers 20 or over (2½d. for first six months, 3d. for second six months for late entrants), of 4d. for female workers other than learners, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 4d. an hour for male and female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 19, measure cutters 4s. 9½d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than plain machinists) and passers 4s. 7½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 4s. 3½d., male workers 24 years with 2 years' experience, warehousemen 4s. 5½d., packers 4s. 4½d., 23 years with 1 year's experience 4s. 3½d., 4s. 3d., 22 years with less than 1 year's experience 4s. 2d., 4s. 2d.; porters and other male workers 22 or over 4s. 2d.; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 3s. 3d., other workers except learners 3s. 1½d.; piecework basis time rates, male workers 4s. 6½d. to 5s. 0½d., according to occupation, female workers 3s. 4½d.†
Corset manufacture	Great Britain (116)	1 Jan. or beginning of first full pay period following that date	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for adult male and female workers, of 1½d. to 2½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour for male and female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers—employed in cutting, marking-out (other than process working), hand pressing, matching-up or shading, with not less than 5 years' experience after 18, 4s. 8½d. an hour, less than 5 but not less than 3 years' experience after 18, 4s. 6½d., employed in folding, hand-fitting, parting, separating or making-up, with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, 4s. 6½d., warehousemen or packers 21 or over with not less than 2 years' experience 4s. 5½d., other workers including process workers 1s. 11½d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 4d. at 21 or over; female workers other than learners 3s. 3d., learners 1s. 9½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 8½d. during third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers on specified occupations 3½d. an hour higher than the appropriate general minimum time rate, warehousemen or packers 3½d. higher, other male workers 21 or over 3½d. higher; female workers of any age 3s. 6½d. an hour.‡
Footwear manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rossendale Valley) (117)	First pay day in Jan.	Timeworkers including workers employed in industries ancillary to footwear manufacture	Increases† in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 97s. a week at 15 rising to 200s. at 21 and over, female workers 97s. at 15 rising to 158s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase† in the percentage addition to piecework rates of 5 per cent., making a total addition of 152 per cent. for male workers, and of 162 per cent. for female workers (149½ and 159½ per cent., respectively, in stiffener section and 171 and 183 per cent. in toe puff and heel design and manufacture sections).
	East Lancashire and the Fylde Coast	First making-up day in Jan.	Timeworkers	Increases† in day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20½ and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 97s. a week at 15 rising to 200s. at 21 and over, female workers 97s. at 15 rising to 162s. 8d. at 20½ and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase† in the percentage addition to piecework rates of 3½ per cent. (60½ to 64 per cent.).

\* This increase was agreed in January 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

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

§ These increases were agreed between the Corsetry Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

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



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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Jan.	Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases in district minimum rates of 3d. an hour for adult male machinists and sawyers, and of proportional amounts for female machinists and apprentices. Rates after change include: qualified male machinists and sawyers—grade 1 areas 6s. 1d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 6s. 0½d., grade 2 areas 6s.
			Male and female labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in sawmill yards	Increases in district minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over, grade 1 areas 5s. 2½d. an hour, grade 2 areas 5s. 1½d., women 19 and over 3s. 8½d.
Furniture manufacture* (including cane, willow and woven fibre furniture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Jan.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Furniture manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	do.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices.
Screen printing and display production	England and Wales	1 Jan.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases of 4½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 3½d. for male auxiliary workers and adult trainees, of 2½d. for female auxiliary workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours; further increases† of 1d. an hour (8d. to 9d.) in the cost-of-living adjustment for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living adjustment, include: male workers—production artists, London 7s. 5½d. an hour, Provinces 7s. 3½d., writers other than poster writers 7s. 2½d., 7s. 0½d., poster writers and screen printer technicians 6s. 11d., 6s. 9d., screen printers 6s. 7½d., 6s. 5½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 5s. 11½d., 5s. 9½d., second 6 months 6s. 2d., 6s., auxiliary workers 5s. 9½d., 5s. 7½d.; female auxiliary workers—first year 4s. 4½d., 4s. 2½d., second year 4s. 6½d., 4s. 4½d., third year 4s. 8½d., 4s. 6½d.
	Scotland	1 Jan.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases of 4½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 3½d. for male auxiliary workers and adult trainees, of 2½d. for female auxiliary workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours; further increases† of 1d. an hour (8d. to 9d.) in the cost-of-living adjustment for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living adjustment, include: male workers—production artists 7s. 3½d. an hour, display writers, etc. 7s. 0½d., poster writers and stencil makers 6s. 9d., screen printers 6s. 5½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 5s. 9½d., second 6 months 6s., thereafter 6s. 5½d., auxiliary workers 5s. 7½d.; female auxiliary workers—first year 4s. 2½d., second year 4s. 4½d., third year 4s. 6½d.
Window blind manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Jan.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. to 2s. 0½d.) for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Ladders, trucks, etc. manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period in Jan.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 3d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled workers 21 and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool districts 5s. 11d. an hour, Provincial 5s. 10d.; labourers 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2½d.
Manufactured stationery	England and Wales (145)	First pay day in Jan.	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, and of 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for men, and of 5s. 3d. for women; cost-of-living bonus after consolidation increased† by 5s. 6d. a week (6s. 2d. to 11s. 8d.) for men, and by 4s. 3d. (4s. 7d. to 8s. 10d.) for women; in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: London—men 21 and over, envelope machine adjusters, relief stampers and cutters (guillotine) 286s. 8d. a week, cutters (envelope) 276s. 11d., tag machine adjusters, d'oley machine adjusters, warehousemen (leading hands) and packers for export 270s. 11d., warehousemen and packers (ordinary, including rail), slitters and reelers (for mill reels) 255s. 5d., porters and general assistants 243s. 11d., women 18 and over, on completion of training 178s. 10d., with 4 years' experience after training 186s. 4d.; Provinces—men 21 and over, envelope machine adjusters, cutters (guillotine and envelope), head stock-keepers, relief stampers, after 5 years' experience, grade 1 towns 270s. 8d., grade 2 towns 268s. 2d., tag machine adjusters, d'oley machine adjusters, after 4 years' experience 248s. 2d., 245s. 8d., warehousemen, packers and slitters (for mill reels), after 3 years' experience 237s. 11d., 235s. 5d., porters and general assistants 229s. 2d., 226s. 8d., women 18 and over, on completion of training 170s. 7d., 168s. 7d., with 4 years' experience after training 178s. 1d., 176s. 1d.
Printing and bookbinding	England and Wales (except London) (152-154)	First pay day in Jan.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding national newspapers)	Increases in basic rates of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, and of 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for men, and of 5s. 3d. for women; cost-of-living bonus after consolidation increased† by 5s. 6d. a week (6s. 2d. to 11s. 8d.) for men, and by 4s. 3d. (4s. 7d. to 8s. 10d.) for women; in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: men 21 and over—hand compositors and monotype caster attendants, jobbing, weekly and bi-weekly newspapers grade 1 towns 270s. 8d. a week, grade 2, 268s. 2d., evening newspapers 305s. 8d., 302s. 2d., morning and tri-weekly newspapers 330s. 8d., 327s. 2d., machine minders and rotary machine minders, class 1 machines 270s. 8d., 268s. 2d., class 2, 275s. 8d., 273s. 2d., class 3, 280s. 8d., 278s. 2d., class 4, 285s. 8d., 283s. 2d., class 5, 290s. 8d., 288s. 2d., rotary machine minders, class 6 machines 295s. 8d., 293s. 2d., weekly newspapers 278s. 2d., 275s. 8d., evening 313s. 2d., 309s. 8d., morning and tri-weekly 338s. 2d., 334s. 8d., linotype, intertype and monotype operators and readers, jobbing and weekly newspapers 278s. 2d., 275s. 8d., evening 313s. 2d., 309s. 8d., morning and tri-weekly 338s. 2d., 334s. 8d., electrotypes and stereotypers, jobbing offices 270s. 8d., 268s. 2d., jobbing offices on rotary work 285s. 8d., 283s. 2d., weekly newspapers 278s. 2d., 275s. 8d., evening 313s. 2d., 309s. 8d., morning and tri-weekly 338s. 2d., 334s. 8d., printers' assistants, etc., in jobbing offices, class I 270s. 8d., 268s. 2d., class II 248s. 2d., 245s. 8d., class III 237s. 11d., 235s. 5d., class IV 229s. 2d., 226s. 8d., printers' assistants, etc., in newspaper offices with 12 months' experience, class I, weekly newspapers 249s. 11d., 247s. 5d., evening 274s. 3d., 270s. 9d., morning and tri-weekly 291s. 3d., 287s. 9d., class 2, 242s. 11d., 240s. 5d., 267s. 3d., 263s. 9d., 284s. 3d., 280s. 9d., class 3, 236s. 11d., 234s. 5d., 261s. 3d., 257s. 9d., 278s. 3d., 274s. 9d., bookbinders, machine rulers, cutters 270s. 8d., 268s. 2d., women 18 and over employed in bookbinding sections or as feeders in printing machine depts., on completion of training 170s. 7d., 168s. 7d., with 4 years' experience after training 180s. 7d., 178s. 7d.

\* Similar changes also apply to workers in educational and allied woodworking, the upholstery and bedding filling materials trade and bedding and mattress making.  
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 ‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Printing and bookbinding (continued)	Scotland (158)	First pay day in Jan.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and newspaper production	Increases in basic rates of 6s. or 5s. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 4s. 6d. for women; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for men, and of 5s. 3d. for women; cost-of-living bonus after consolidation increased* by 5s. 6d. a week (6s. 2d. to 11s. 8d.) for men, and by 4s. 3d. (4s. 7d. to 8s. 10d.) for women; in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: letterpress dept.—compositors and machinemen 270s. 8d. a week, monotype keyboard operators and readers 280s. 8d., linotype operators 283s. 2d., female compositors 235s. 1d., auxiliary workers employed as assistants in case rooms or letterpress machine rooms, feeders, etc., men 234s. 8d., women 171s. 1d., women with 4 years' or more experience as an adult worker 181s. 1d.; bookbinding, etc., depts.—bookbinders, machine rulers, guillotine cutters and qualified warehousemen (with not less than 5 years' experience) 270s. 8d., porters, packers and general assistants (over 21 years with not less than 1 year's experience) 234s. 8d., women engaged in bookbinding, stationery manufacture, machine feeding and warehousing, on completion of training 171s. 1d., with 4 or more years' experience after training 181s. 1d.
	London (154-155)	First pay day in Jan.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding national newspapers)	Increases in basic rates of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 4s. 6d. for women; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for men, and of 5s. 3d. for women; cost-of-living bonus after consolidation increased* by 5s. 6d. a week (6s. 2d. to 11s. 8d.) for men, and by 4s. 3d. (4s. 7d. to 8s. 10d.) for women; in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: hand compositors, books, jobbing and weekly newspapers, other than Sunday papers 286s. 8d. a week, weekly periodicals 296s. 8d.; machine operators (inter., lino. or monotype) general offices 297s. 11d., weekly periodicals (display work) 312s. 11d.; readers, general offices 300s. 5d., weekly periodicals 310s. 5d.; monotype caster minders (one machine with charge responsibility) 286s. 8d.; printing machine managers 286s. 8d. to 321s. 8d.; male or female feeders on certain printing and folding machines—scale A, day work 243s. 11d. to 253s. 2d., night work 360s. 0½d. to 373s. 11d.; female feeders 21 and over, on flat-bed printing machines not covered by above scale, and on platen, litho and all other classes of machines 179s. 10d., on direct rotary litho and rotary off-set machines 179s. 10d. to 189s. 10d.; assistants on letterpress rotary and intaglio machines—brake hands on small and slow-running rotary machines, day work 258s. 8d., night work 382s. 2d., brake hands and oilers on other machines, day 267s. 5d. to 274s. 2d., night 395s. 3½d. to 405s. 5d., reel hands, fly hands, etc., day 264s. 8d. to 271s. 5d., night 391s. 2d. to 401s. 3½d.; linotype assistants and proof-pullers (galley and rough work), day 243s. 11d., night 360s. 0½d.; copyholders, day 233s. 11d., night 345s. 0½d.; warehousemen and cutters—binders' cutters (cloth and vellum), men in charge of trimming machines or one or more folding, stitching or wrapping machines, head stock-keepers and guillotine cutters 286s. 8d., warehousemen (leading hands) and packers for export 278s. 8d., packers for rail 271s. 11d., bench hands and packers (ordinary) 255s. 5d., warehouse porters 243s. 11d.; bookbinders and machine rulers 286s. 8d.; skilled women workers in warehouse and bindery—on completion of training 178s. 10d., after 4 years' or more experience as an adult worker 188s. 10d.
Printing	London	First pay day in Jan.	Male workers employed in advertisement production (composing, pressproofing and mono casting)	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. 8d. a week (10s. to 13s. 8d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Lithographic printing and photogravure	England and Wales (160-161)	First pay day in Jan.	Workers employed in lithographic printing and photogravure (except photogravure process workers)	Increases in basic rates of 6s. or 5s. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 4s. 6d. for women; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for men, and of 5s. 3d. for women; cost-of-living bonus after consolidation increased* by 5s. 6d. (6s. 2d. to 11s. 8d.) for men, and by 4s. 3d. (4s. 7d. to 8s. 10d.) for women; in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: lithographic printing—lithographers class 1, London 286s. 8d. a week, grade 1 towns 270s. 8d., grade 2 towns 268s. 2d., qualified stone and plate preparers 254s. 5d., 237s. 11d., 235s. 5d., plate grainers with 4 years' experience 261s. 11d., 245s. 5d., 242s. 11d., office printing machine minders (automatic machines of Multilith, Rotaprint class, feeder extras included), qualified minders (other than recognised journeymen) in sole charge of 1 machine or in charge of 2 or 3 machines with an assistant 254s. 5d., 237s. 11d., 235s. 5d., women 18 and over, in charge of 1 machine (after 2 years' training) 198s. 10d., 190s. 7d., 188s. 7d.; lithographic artists and designers, negative spotters (where craftsmen are solely employed on this work) 286s. 8d., 270s. 8d., 268s. 2d., other litho. operators including artists, designers, camera operators, retouchers, map and plan draughtsmen 341s. 8d., 325s. 8d., 323s. 2d.; copper plate and steel engraving depts., pantographic engraving machine operators undertaking no other work 286s. 8d., 270s. 8d., 268s. 2d., cutting up own work or finishing it by any of the customary means 316s. 8d., 300s. 8d., 298s. 2d., other engraving operators including artist-designers, copper plate and steel engravers, relief engravers, die sinkers, router machinists, etc. 336s. 8d., 320s. 8d., 318s. 2d.; photogravure—machine depts. (minimum for smallest of each range of machines), machine minders, sheet-fed machines 291s. 8d., 278s. 2d., 275s. 8d., reel-fed machines 315s. 8d., 293s. 2d., 290s. 8d., direct assistants, sheet-fed machines 248s. 5d., 237s. 11d., 235s. 5d., reel-fed machines 254s. 5d., 243s. 11d., 241s. 5d., general assistants not directly employed on photogravure machines 243s. 11d., 229s. 2d., 226s. 8d.
Lithographic printing	Scotland (161)	First pay day in Jan.	Male workers	Increases in basic rates of 6s. or 5s. a week, according to occupation; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid; cost-of-living bonus after consolidation increased* by 5s. 6d. a week (6s. 2d. to 11s. 8d.); in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: lithographic printing—lithographers class 1, 270s. 8d. a week, qualified stone and plate preparers 237s. 11d., plate grainers with 4 years' experience 245s. 5d., office printing machine minders (automatic machines of Multilith, Rotaprint class, feeder extras included), qualified minders (other than recognised journeymen) in sole charge of 1 machine or in charge of 2 or 3 machines with an assistant 237s. 11d.; lithographic artists and designers, negative spotters (where craftsmen are solely employed on this work) 270s. 8d., other litho. operators including artists, designers, camera operators, retouchers, map and plan draughtsmen 325s. 8d.; copper plate and steel engraving depts., pantographic engraving machine operators undertaking no other work 270s. 8d., cutting up own work or finishing it by any of the customary means 300s. 8d., other engraving operators including artist-designers, copper plate and steel engravers, relief engravers, die sinkers, router machinists, etc. 320s. 8d.
Lithographic tin printing	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	Male workers	Increases in basic rates of 6s. a week for tin printers, and of 5s. for plate preparers and tin varnishers; consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid; cost-of-living bonus after consolidation increased* by 5s. 6d. a week (6s. 2d. to 11s. 8d.); in each case proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: tin printers grade 1A 311s. 8d. to 371s. 8d. a week, according to operation on which engaged, grade 1, 295s. 8d. to 355s. 8d. operators of lithotax and similar stone and repeat cameras and of printex, etc., grade 1A 346s. 8d., grade 1, 330s. 8d., stone and plate preparers 254s. 5d., 237s. 11d., tin varnishers 268s. 11d., 252s. 5d.

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



Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during January—*continued*

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Pianoforte manufacture	Great Britain (164)	Beginning of first full pay week in Jan.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2d to 2s. 2½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Match manufacture	United Kingdom (165)	1 Jan.	Process workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 2d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—London 2s. 7½d. an hour, at 15 rising to 5s. 1d. at 20 and over, other districts 2s. 6½d. to 4s. 10½d.; female workers 2s. 6½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10½d. at 18 and over, 2s. 4½d. to 3s. 8½d.†
Road passenger transport (London (Transport Board))	London and the adjacent country zones (186-187)	Pay roll week commencing on or after 23 Dec. 1963‡	Road services workshop staff and skilled staff in road services garages	Increases ranging from 11s. to 13s. a week. Basic adult rates after change include: road services main workshops—skilled 239s. 6d. a week, semi-skilled 215s. 6d., unskilled 201s.; road services garages—skilled, central area 243s. 5d., country area 241s. 7d.
Wholesale grocery and provision trade	Scotland (202)	Pay day in week commencing 4 Nov. 1963	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 7s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—male workers 30s. a week at 16 rising to 20s. at 21, female workers 68s. 6d. to 149s.; drivers of motor vehicles of carrying capacity of less than 2 tons 206s. 6d., of 2 and under 3 tons 210s. 6d., of 3 and up to and including 5 tons 213s. 6d.
Retail bespoke tailoring	Northern Ireland (259)	14 Jan.	All workers	New general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed as follows: male workers 21 and over, area A 180s. a week, area B 174s., other male workers, including learners, 50s. at under 16 rising to 165s. at 20, 47s. to 162s., female workers with not less than four years' experience as machinists and finishers 3s., 2s. 9d. an hour, other female workers except learners 2s. 7d., 2s. 6d., female learners 50s. a week during first year of learnership rising to 100s., during fourth year 50s. to 90s. General minimum piece rates are subject to an increase of 25 per cent. (previously 17½ per cent.)‡
Broadcasting	Great Britain	19 Jan.	Manual workers employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation	Increase of approximately 4 per cent. Rates after change: craftsmen, M.C.1, 6s. 10½d. an hour, M.C.2, 7s. 2½d., M.C.3, 7s. 5d., M.C.4, 7s. 9d., M.C.5, 8s. 2d., M.C.6, 8s. 7d., M.C.7, 9s. 2d., non-craftsmen, M.1, 5s. 3½d., M.2, 5s. 4½d., M.3, 5s. 6d., M.4, 5s. 7d., M.5, 5s. 11½d., M.6, 6s. 1½d., M.7, 6s. 3½d., M.8, 6s. 5½d., watchmen 5s. 1½d., women, W.1, 4s. 5½d., W.2, 4s. 11d.
Cemeteries	London	Pay day in week commencing 16 Dec. 1963	Workers employed in non-municipal cemeteries	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over—gravediggers 231s. a week, assistant gravediggers 218s. 5d., foremen or head gardeners or propagating gardeners 228s. 1d., deputy foremen or assistant head gardeners or first class gardeners 222s. 8d., general labourers 212s. 6d., second class gardeners 216s. 9d.; younger male workers 105s. 9d. at 15 rising to 193s. 9d. at 20; women gardeners 180s. 3d.
River authorities	England and Wales (254)	First full pay period on or after 1 Jan.	Male workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths. Minimum basic rates after change for men 20 and over: Greater London area 5s. 2d. an hour, other areas 5s.‡
Local authorities' services	Scotland (249-250)	First full pay period commencing on or after 6 Jan.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, excluding watchmen, engineering craftsmen and apprentices, and building and civil engineering workers	Increases for full-time workers 20 and over of 8s. 9d. a week for men, of 6s. 1½d. for women, and of proportional amounts for full-time workers under 20 and part-time workers; Montrose transferred from Group 2 to Group 1. Basic rates after change for full-time able-bodied men 20 and over: Group 1 authorities 210s. a week, Group 2, 207s.
Health services	Great Britain (227)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 June 1963‡	Semi-skilled engineering grades	Increases of 2½d. an hour for grade I, 2½d. for grade II, and of 2½d. for grade III. Rates after change: grade I—London 5s. 0½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 11½d., II 5s. 3½d., 5s. 1½d., III 5s. 7½d., 5s. 5½d.

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

Industry	District	Date	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Agriculture	Scotland (2-3) (256)	6 Jan.	Stockmen, stockwomen, poultrywomen and dairymaids	Normal weekly hours reduced by 1 hour (from 60 and 47 in alternate weeks to 59 and 46).**††
	Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth (part), Fife, Kinross, East and West Lothian, Midlothian, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles (2-3) (256)	6 Jan.	Other workers, except shepherds, grieves or stewards	Normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1 hour. Normal hours after change: 4½ from midnight on the second Sunday in February to midnight on the first Sunday in September, 47 from midnight on the first Sunday in September to midnight on the second Sunday in November, and 42½ from midnight on the second Sunday in November to midnight on the second Sunday in February.**††
	Other areas in Scotland (2-3) (256)	6 Jan.	do.	Normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1 hour. Normal hours after change: 4½ from midnight on the last Sunday in January to midnight on the third Sunday in August, 47 from midnight on the third Sunday in August to midnight on the last Sunday in October, and 42½ from midnight on the last Sunday in October to midnight on the last Sunday in January.**††
	Northern Ireland (4) (259)	6 Jan.	Workers other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills	Normal weekly hours reduced from 47 to 46.†††
Motor vehicle manufacture	Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port	31 Jan.	Workers employed by Vauxhall Motors, Ltd.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41½ to 40.‡‡
Screen printing and display production	England and Wales	1 Jan.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.‡‡
	Scotland	1 Jan.	do.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.‡‡

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

† It has also been agreed that from 1st January 1965 and 1966 there will be further increases of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women.

‡ This increase was agreed in January 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

¶ These increases were the result of an award (No. 2999) of the Industrial Court dated 31st December 1963 (see page 36 of the January issue of this GAZETTE).

‡‡ These increases were authorised in October 1963 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

††† These changes took effect under Orders made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act.

†††† See pages 7 and 36 of the January issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

‡‡‡ This change took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Acts (Northern Ireland).

‡‡‡‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

## INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

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

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

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

figures relate to regular farm workers.

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

NOTE.—Because of Christmas and end-of-year bonuses, many December indices for employees paid monthly are substantially above the corresponding indices for November. The figures have been specially checked and have also been compared with the November-December movements in the unpublished experimental figures for the same period in 1962. The figures for the two years show much the same movements.

## Great Britain

## Employees paid each week\*

January 1963 = 100

Industry group	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>											
Food, drink and tobacco	100.2	102.7	103.6	105.3	107.3	105.7	104.3	103.3	103.4	105.0	109.5
Chemicals and allied industries	99.4	101.2	103.3	106.0	106.5	105.1	103.6	105.7	106.2	105.9	106.3
Metal manufacture	102.4	104.0	103.0	105.3	105.9	107.2	108.0	109.0	110.2	113.3	113.3
Engineering and electrical goods	100.4	102.1	100.4	104.5	104.5	104.5	102.8	103.6	104.8	106.2	107.7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	99.8	99.4	102.2	103.5	107.2	105.7	101.1	103.8	104.8	105.7	105.7
Marine engineering	99.6	101.3	98.5	102.8	104.9	103.7	104.1	105.1	107.5	105.8	110.3
Vehicles	101.8	104.3	100.0	105.2	105.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	106.1	107.4	109.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	101.3	103.8	101.6	105.3	106.6	108.5	105.9	106.9	108.3	110.3	108.8
Textiles	100.9	103.0	99.3	104.1	105.4	106.9	104.4	104.4	106.5	106.8	104.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	100.8	103.2	102.9	106.0	109.8	107.5	106.1	106.7	107.0	106.4	105.3
Clothing and footwear	100.8	102.6	102.5	105.1	105.6	108.4	105.0	105.7	107.7	108.9	107.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	102.4	106.0	106.3	109.6	115.5	109.3	108.3	110.6	112.3	112.2	111.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	103.3	107.7	107.7	111.8	111.0	112.0	110.3	114.1	114.3	116.0	113.3
Paper and paper products	99.6	104.2	102.4	106.5	111.3	106.9	103.8	105.6	105.9	108.2	103.4
Printing and publishing	101.2	103.0	104.5	106.3	107.8	106.1	104.4	106.5	107.1	107.4	104.2
Other manufacturing industries	101.2	104.0	102.8	108.4	109.2	109.4	107.4	107.8	108.1	109.1	109.8
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	101.0	103.2	101.9	105.5	106.6	106.3	104.6	105.5	106.7	107.8	108.4
<b>Other industries and services</b>											
Agriculture	98.0	100.4	105.6	105.7	106.3	107.7	107.3	114.4	110.0	105.3†	107.5‡
Mining and quarrying	102.6	103.1	102.8	105.9	103.9	103.5	105.9	105.6	106.0	110.3	107.5
Construction	105.0	112.0	110.5	115.6	115.3	117.5	112.1	110.3	110.8	108.0	105.6
Gas, electricity and water	99.0	98.9	99.3	101.8	101.7	103.4	100.6	101.2	101.2	101.8	99.7
Transport and communications§	99.7	100.4	101.0	104.5	105.8	105.3	104.4	104.7	104.4	103.9	104.4
Miscellaneous services	100.8	103.7	105.6	107.0	109.6	106.4	104.6	104.8	104.9	106.1	104.0
<b>All industries and services covered</b>	101.3	103.8	103.0	106.6	107.4	107.3	105.6	106.0	106.8	107.2	107.1

## Employees paid monthly\*

Industry group	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>											
Food, drink and tobacco	98.3	107.5	99.3	98.8	104.3	100.5	98.5	99.5	98.9	100.1	115.9
Chemicals and allied industries	113.0	98.8	97.1	96.9	103.5	99.0	97.8	98.1	98.3	98.9	107.0
Metal manufacture	103.2	107.6	99.7	100.9	101.3	102.5	101.7	100.9	101.9	102.3	109.6
Engineering and electrical goods	100.0	102.7	100.9	101.8	102.2	101.1	100.3	100.1	101.4	103.0	111.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	104.6	106.0	101.3	102.0	110.1	101.9	101.5	104.1	104.3	107.1	137.0
Marine engineering	101.7	100.5	97.4	99.5	102.8	99.1	98.5	98.1	98.7	101.3	122.9
Vehicles	101.8	102.7	101.4	100.2	102.5	102.4	102.9	101.6	101.4	102.3	108.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	105.9	103.5	99.0	98.7	104.3	102.2	101.6	100.1	99.0	100.8	113.3
Textiles	102.1	104.1	101.5	101.2	102.3	102.8	100.3	100.9	102.2	102.4	108.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	99.5	113.3	103.9	104.6	108.6	104.0	105.1	104.7	108.6	107.5	138.5
Clothing and footwear	102.9	108.9	96.9	97.5	97.9	99.1	96.1	95.2	96.0	96.3	102.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	101.3	101.4	98.7	98.7	98.7	100.7	99.2	98.1	98.5	99.4	109.0
Timber, furniture, etc.	93.8	102.1	95.8	98.6	99.1	98.8	96.1	101.0	97.1	97.9	108.5
Paper and paper products	102.7	104.0	99.7	102.5	101.2	98.6	97.5	97.9	99.3	101.0	106.0
Printing and publishing	101.7	105.4	98.4	102.2	102.3	99.8	100.0	97.7	98.5	102.5	104.3
Other manufacturing industries	101.5	106.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.3	99.1	99.1	99.8	103.2	122.0
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	102.9	103.4	99.6	100.1	102.8	100.8	99.8	99.6	100.1	101.4	110.5
<b>Other industries and services</b>											
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining and quarrying	100.3	99.8	99.3	101.6	102.8	103.9	103.9	103.8	102.5	104.6	104.0
Construction	99.0	103.1	103.9	105.0	103.2	102.5	101.8	100.3	100.3	102.0	122.2
Gas, electricity and water	100.4	101.3	102.9	105.5	103.2	103.4	103.3	102.6	102.6	102.9	103.9
Transport and communications§	101.4	105.0	102.9	104.2	104.9	103.6	104.8	102.6	104.1	103.6	108.7
Miscellaneous services	95.9	104.1	101.6	101.0	103.6	101.7	100.8	104.4	100.0	105.7	120.4
<b>All industries and services covered</b>	102.0	103.3	100.4	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.3	100.6	101.8	111.1

## All employees¶

Industry group	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>											
Food, drink and tobacco	99.9	103.6	102.8	104.2	106.8	104.8	103.3	102.7	102.7	104.1	110.7
Chemicals and allied industries	104.1	100.4	101.2	102.9	105.7	103.2	101.8	103.3	103.6	103.7	106.8
Metal manufacture	102.5	104.4	102.6	104.8	105.3	106.7	105.9	107.2	108.1	109.3	112



## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

### INDEX FOR 14th JANUARY 1964

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 104.7

At 14th January the official retail prices index was 104.7 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100) compared with 104.2 at 10th December. The corresponding figure for 15th January 1963 was 102.7. The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for many items, particularly fresh vegetables, which were partially offset by reductions in the prices of eggs.

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

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th JANUARY 1964

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 14th January 1964 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 14th JANUARY 1964 (16th January 1962 = 100)
<b>I. Food:</b>	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	107
Meat and bacon	105
Fish	103
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	112
Milk, cheese and eggs	103
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	103
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	119
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	104
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	86
Other food	107
Total—Food	105.4
II. Alcoholic drink	103.2
III. Tobacco	100.0
IV. Housing	110.9
<b>V. Fuel and light:</b>	
Coal and coke	111
Other fuel and light	109
Total—Fuel and light	110.1
<b>VI. Durable household goods:</b>	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	106
Radio, television and other household appliances	96
Pottery, glassware and hardware	101
Total—Durable household goods	101.2
<b>VII. Clothing and footwear:</b>	
Men's outer clothing	105
Men's underclothing	105
Women's outer clothing	103
Women's underclothing	104
Children's clothing	102
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	102
Footwear	106
Total—Clothing and footwear	104.0
<b>VIII. Transport and vehicles:</b>	
Motoring and cycling	96
Fares	109
Total—Transport and vehicles	100.6
<b>IX. Miscellaneous goods:</b>	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	107
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	103
Total—Miscellaneous goods	102.9
<b>X. Services:</b>	
Postage and telephones	103
Entertainment	103
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	107
Total—Services	105.0
ALL ITEMS	104.7

Following are the indices for 14th January 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)	99.6
(2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef)	113.9
(3) Other items	106.3

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

#### Food

Increases in the average prices of most items in the food group, and particularly for tomatoes, potatoes, cauliflower and sprouts, chocolate and sugar, were partially offset by a reduction in the average price of eggs. The average level of food prices as a whole rose from 104.6 in December to 105.4 in January.

#### Housing

Mainly as the result of a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished, the index for the housing group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 110.9, compared with 110.2 in December.

#### Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of increases in the average prices of coal and coke in the London area, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to 110.1, compared with 109.7 in December.

#### Durable household goods

The principal changes in this group were increases in the prices of carpets, other floor coverings and furniture, raising the group index figure to 101.2, compared with 100.4 in December.

#### Services

There was a seasonal reduction in the average level of charges for dry cleaning, partially offset by increases in cinema admission charges. As a result of these and some smaller price changes the index for the services group as a whole fell to 105.0, compared with 105.3 in December.

#### Other groups

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

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO JANUARY 1964

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Month	1962	1963	1964
January	100.0	102.7	104.7
February	100.1	103.6	
March	100.5	103.7	
April	101.9	104.0	
May	102.2	103.9	
June	102.9	103.9	
July	102.5	103.3	
August	101.6	103.0	
September	101.5	103.3	
October	101.4	103.7	
November	101.8	104.0	
December	102.3	104.2	

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

### REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JANUARY

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in January, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 187. In addition, nine stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during January at the establishments where these 196 stoppages occurred is estimated at 101,500. This total includes 11,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 90,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 43,400 were directly involved and 46,600 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 379,000 working days lost during January includes 256,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	Number of stoppages			Stoppages in progress in month	
	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost
Coal mining	—	79	79	52,400	60,000
Metal manufacture	1	6	7	12,200	254,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	—	9	9	5,100	10,000
Aircraft	1	4	5	800	5,000
Construction	2	20	22	2,600	6,000
Port and inland water transport	—	13	13	18,400	17,000
All remaining industries and services	5	56	61	10,000	28,000
Total, January 1964	9	187	196	101,500	379,000
Total, December 1963	22	100	122	54,900	172,000
Total, January 1963	13	150	163	23,700	54,000

### Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	33	5,900
—other wage disputes	47	7,500
Hours of work	—	—
Employment of particular classes or persons	37	8,400
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	61	18,800
Trade union status	9	2,800
Sympathetic action	—	—
Total	187	43,400

### Duration of stoppages

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

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	75	18,100	57,000
2 days	39	10,400	19,000
3 days	27	8,700	18,000
4-6 days	28	4,500	15,000
Over 6 days	9	900	17,000
Total	178	42,500	126,000

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY

Industry, occupations† and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Winding enginem <sup>en</sup> and other colliery workers—various collieries in Yorkshire	500	41,500	8 Jan.	8 Jan.	Token stoppage to support a claim by winding enginem <sup>en</sup> that their Association be recognised as a negotiating body within the coal mining industry	Work resumed. The Minister of Labour announced on 30th December 1963 his decision to appoint a Committee of Investigation with the following terms of reference:—"To inquire into the causes and circumstances of the decision of the Yorkshire Winding Enginem <sup>en</sup> 's Association to call a series of strikes, commencing 8th January 1964."
<b>METAL MANUFACTURE:—</b> Craftsmen and other workers employed in the steel industry—Port Talbot (one firm)	2,800	8,260	23 Dec. (1963)	2 Feb.‡	A breakdown in the negotiations of claims by (a) members of seven craft unions for an increase in paid holiday entitlement and (b) members of one of the seven craft unions for a substantial wage increase	Work resumed. A working party comprising one craft-union representative, one management representative and an independent industrialist to be established to examine craftsmen's work in relation to the firm's productivity and profitability, the report to be a basis of negotiation at local or national level.
<b>CYCLE MANUFACTURE:—</b> Toolmakers, millwrights and other workers—Nottingham (one firm)	325§	50§	14 Jan.	—	The issue of redundancy notices to a number of toolmakers. Workers claim that redundancy should be resolved by the introduction of short-time working rather than by dismissals	No settlement reported.
<b>AIRCRAFT:—</b> Draughtsmen, estimators and planners employed in aircraft manufacture—Preston (one firm)	165	—	25 Nov. (1963)	31 Jan.	Claim by draughtsmen for a wage increase of 15s. a week and the introduction of a minimum wage rate for draughtsmen aged 26 years and over	Work resumed. Compromise settlement effected.
<b>DOCKS:—</b> Dock workers—Birkenhead and Liverpool	9,000	—	20 Jan.	20 Jan.	Token stoppage in protest against a one-day suspension of a number of men who refused to work overtime	Work resumed.

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

† 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.

‡ Work was resumed at 6 a.m. Sunday, 2nd February.

§ It is estimated that by 13th February the total numbers of workers involved had risen to 2,000.



## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

### Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

#### Industrial Court Awards

During January the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 3000 and 3001\*. Award No. 3000 was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

*Award No. 3001 (27th January).—Parties:* National Association of Clerical and Supervisory Staffs and the Steel Company of Wales Ltd. (Tinplate Division). *Claim:* To determine claims by the Association for (1) a 10 per cent. increase in all base rates; (2) a service bonus for non-graded staffs; (3) the payment of the full grade rate at 21 years of age; (4) the payment of holiday bonus on a pro-rata basis; (5) the incorporation of part of the cost-of-living bonus into base rate; (6) the extension of the Service Bonus Scheme; (7) the payment of full salary during sickness. *Award: Item 1.*—The Court awarded the increases offered by the Company in July 1963, namely, for Inside staff increases ranging from 4s.-12s. per week for males aged 15-26 and 15s. per week for grades L, M. and N; 2s.-8s. per week for females aged 15-26 and 12s. per week for grades IIA and III. So far as Outside staff were concerned the increases offered by the Company were of sums ranging from 4s. to 15s. per week but only examples were given of the increases applicable to particular groups of staff: the Court awarded the offered increases subject that it shall be open to the Association to contend, and to the Parties to agree, that the increases offered to any particular group of staff should be altered on the ground that it is unsuitable or inequitable in relation to the increases applicable to another group or other groups of staff. All increases, whether for Inside or Outside staff, shall take effect from the 28th April 1963. *Item 5.*—The Court awarded that the following amounts shall be incorporated into the base rates, leaving the balance to remain as the cost-of-living bonus: 15-17 years of age—15s.; 18-20 years of age—22s. 6d.; 21 years of age and over—30s. *Items 2, 3 and 4.*—The Court found that these claims had not been established and awarded accordingly. *Items 6 and 7.*—During the hearing the Court assented to a request by the Association for the withdrawal of their claims without prejudice to their right to raise those matters with the Company at a later date.

#### Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

### Wages Councils Act 1959

#### Notices of Proposals

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

*Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council.*—Proposal R.P.G.(13), dated 7th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

*Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal Y.(69), dated 21st January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

During January the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders\*:

*The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order 1964:* S.I. 1964 No. 4, dated 2nd January and operative from 3rd February. This Order revises the provisions relating to overtime.

*The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Amendment) Order 1964:* S.I. 1964 No. 15, dated 8th January and operative from 3rd February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

*The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) Order 1964:* S.I. 1964 No. 70, dated 21st January and operative from 7th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

*The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order 1964:* S.I. 1964 No. 80, dated 23rd January and operative from 10th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

\* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 87 or through any bookseller.

*The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (England and Wales) Order 1964:* S.I. 1964 No. 104, dated 27th January and operative from 17th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland)

#### 1945

#### Notices of Proposals

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

*The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.L. (N.65), dated 24th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

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

*The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 2),* dated 6th January and operative from 14th January. This Order prescribes revised provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration for workers in the trade.

*The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 3),* dated 6th January and operative from 14th January. This Order prescribes revised statutory remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 82.

*The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 5),* dated 14th January and operative from 28th January. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration, and amends the provisions relating to holidays for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 79.

*The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 11),* dated 31st January and operative from 11th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration, and sets out provisions relating to holidays for male and female workers in the trade.

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

*The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/4; 3d. (6d.)),* made on 2nd January; *The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Amendment) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/15; 8d. (11d.)),* made on 8th January; *The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/70; 1s. (1s. 3d.)),* made on 21st January; *The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/80; 8d. (11d.)),* made on 23rd January; *The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (England and Wales) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/104; 8d. (11d.)),* made on 27th January. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See previous column.

*The Overseas Service Superannuation (Amendment) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/7; 3d. (6d.)),* made on 4th January by the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, with the consent of the Treasury, under the Overseas Service Act 1958. This Order, operative from 15th January, amends the Overseas Service Superannuation Order 1961 by providing for the change in the rate of equivalent pension benefits in the United Kingdom Graduated Pension Scheme made by section 3(2) of the National Insurance Act 1963 (1963 c. 7); this enables officers, for or in respect of whom provision is made for the payment of pensions or gratuities in respect of service under the United Kingdom Government, to continue to be contracted out of the Scheme.

*The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claim and Payments) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964/73; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)),* made on 20th January by the Minister of Pensions, jointly with the Postmaster General, and with the consent of the Treasury, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1961 and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946. These Regulations, operative from 31st January, consolidate the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1948 and all subsequent amending regulations; no amendments other than those of a drafting nature have been made.

*The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/191 (C.3); 8d. (11d.)),* made on 10th February by the Minister of Labour under the Offices, Shops and Premises Act 1963.—See page 50.

*The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1964/2; 8d. (11d.)),* made on 6th January; *The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. 1964/3; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)),* made on 6th January; *The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. 1964/5; 1s. (1s. 3d.)),* made on 14th January; *The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. 1964/11; 8d. (11d.)),* made on 31st January. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 86.

### MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD EXAMINATIONS

The next examinations for First and Second-Class Certificates as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines, Mechanical Engineers' and Electrical Engineers' Certificates and for Mechanics' Class I and Electricians' Class I Certificates, will be held on Wednesday, 27th May 1964 at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. All the examinations will be in the one subject of mining legislation only. Applicants must have taken one of the appropriate qualifying examinations acceptable to the Mining Qualifications Board.

The Oral and Practical examinations for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held on 5th, 6th and 7th of May. Applicants must hold the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying or have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or the Surveyors' written examination formerly held by the Mining Qualifications Board.

Intending candidates for these examinations should apply at once for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above certificates. Prospective candidates may apply to attend an examination taking place up to nine months before they complete the required period of practical experience. If they are successful at the examination the statutory certificate will be granted when the balance of the practical experience has been obtained.

Completed applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London S.W.1, should be returned as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 23rd March 1964.

The list of *Official Publications Received* will be found on page 60.

### NOTICE

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

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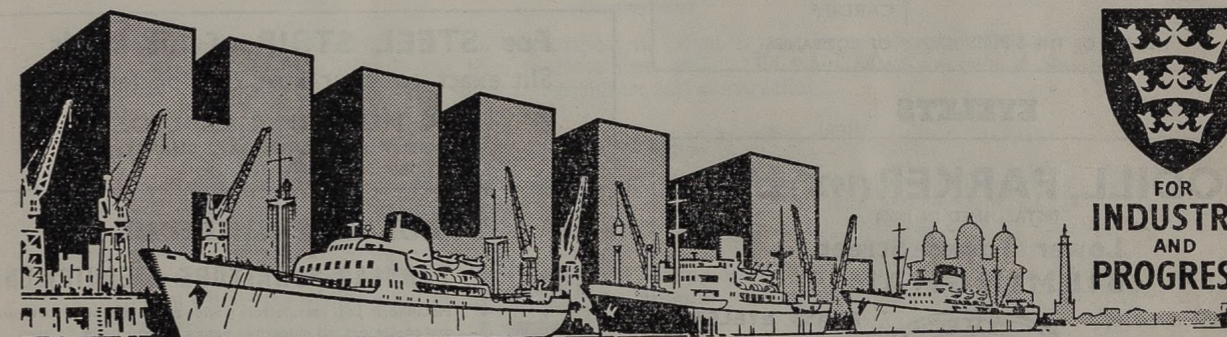
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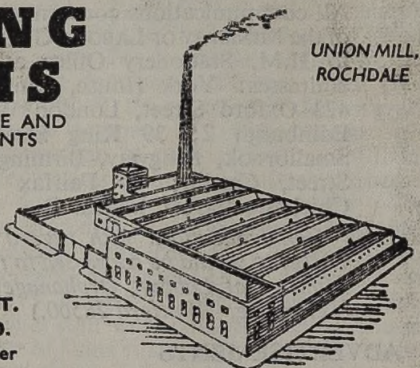
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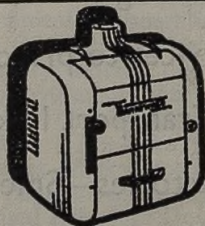
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