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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-September was 24,409,000. his was 12,000 more than in August. Changes included increases in most manufacturing industries, e largest being in engineering and electrical goods. The main decrease was in catering and hotels, c.	458-462
Unemployment	
There were 340,300 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 12th October and 500 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 347,800 (1.5 per cent. of all employees). etween 14th September and 12th October unemployment rose by 6,000, the main increase being in itering and hotels etc. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 13,000. The imber unemployed for more than eight weeks was 170,000—50 per cent. of the wholly unemployed, scluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 18,000; the normal monthly seasonal crease is about 27,000.	463-470
Unfilled Vacancies	
There were 325,000 unfilled vacancies on 7th October, 10,000 less than on 9th September.	471
Overtime and Short-time	
In the week ended 19th September the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the anufacturing industries was 2,046,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 36,000.	460
Rates of Wages	
The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st October (January 1956 100) were, respectively, 141.7 and 149.8, compared with 141.6 and 149.7 at 30th September.	478-484
Retail Prices	
The retail prices index at 13th October (January 1962 = 100) was 107.9 , compared with 107.8 15th September. The index for the food group was 108.0 , compared with 108.1 the previous onth.	485
Stoppages of Work	rotessional and
About 74,600 workers were involved in October in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: ey lost about 157,000 working days.	486
Factory Accidents	

There were 177 fatal and 63,900 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in 474 the third quarter of 1964.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1963

The aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1963 was about 9,917,000. This number was about 44,000 more than the total at the end of 1962, and about 33,000 more than the total at the end of 1961. The total of 596 trade unions at the end of 1963 compared with 617 at the end of 1962.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees-including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wageearners—which are known to include in their objects that of negotiating with employers with a view to regulating the wages and working conditions of their members. The figures cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

All figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information.

Number of trade unions

The total of 596 trade unions at the end of 1963 (which included 18 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland) showed a reduction of 21 compared with 1962. Twenty-two unions were merged in other unions or otherwise ceased to function, four unions amalgamated to form two new unions, and three new unions were formed.

Aggregate membership of trade unions

At the end of 1963 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,917,000, compared with 9,873,000 at the end of 1962, an increase of 0.4 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1963 was 7.849,000, a decrease of 3,000 or less than 0.1 per cent. as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 2,068,000, an increase of 47,000 or 2.3 per cent.

The total membership at the end of 1963 included 46,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 86,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership in the United Kingdom and with H.M. Forces was thus about 9,785,000. Of this total, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 210,000.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are, therefore, counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of the duplication is not known but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

ize	UI	traue	unions		
T	11	C 11	1001		

In the following table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1963:-

N N			Percer	tage of
Number of members	Number of unions	Total membership	Total number of all unions	Total member ship of all unions
Under 500	261	42,000	43.8	0.4
500 and under 1,000	57	41,000	9.6	0.4
1,000 and under 2,500	94	152,000	15.8	1.5
2,500 and under 5,000	58	195,000	9.7	2.0
5,000 and under 10,000	30	201,000	5.0	2.0
10,000 and under 15,000	21	256,000	3.5	2.6
15,000 and under 25,000	22	421,000	3.7	4.3
25,000 and under 50,000 50,000 and under 100,000	18	665,000	3.0	6.7
100,000 and under 100,000	17	1,180,000	2.9	11.9
250.000 and more	10 8	1,645,000	1.7	16.6
250,000 and more	8	5,119,000	1.3	51.6
Totals	596	9,917,000	100.0	100.0

At the end of 1963 there were 318 unions with fewer than 1,000 members each, including 261 with under 500 members each. These 318 smaller unions together accounted for under one per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In contrast, the 18 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for rather more than two-thirds of the total membership of all unions.

Industrial distribution of membership

In the table which follows some information is given regarding the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1963, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped as far as possible in accordance with the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification*.

Many unions have some membership spread over a number of industries and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In the case of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and two smaller unions, it would be unrealistic to assign the widely dispersed membership to any single industry group, and all the members have therefore been included in the group "General labour organisations". Conversely, the memberships in certain industry groups exclude numbers of workers who are members of general labour organisations. It should be noted that national and local government employees in specific industrial employment are usually members of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have therefore been included in groups other than the National and Local government service groups. The figures of trade union membership in the National government service group also exclude the majority of Post Office employees, who are classified in the " Other transport and communication " group.

And her produced to the second states of the	Men	bership at end of	f 1963†	Memb	pership at end of	1962†
Industry group*	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
eneral labour organisations	1,842,150	357,800	2,199,950	1,813,250	342,890	2,156,140
griculture, forestry, fishing		8,250	132,990	124,760	8,250	133,010
oal mining		37,300	681,860	674,560	30,190	704,750
Il other mining and quarrying		490	3,620	3,720	460	4,170
ood, drink and tobacco	40,670	23,020	63,690	38,580	23,500	62,080
hemicals and allied industries	9,260	6,790	16,050	9,260	6,800	16,060
letal manufacture, engineering and electrical goods, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere		and the second	1	Carl Carl Carl		
and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	a state to the state	- 122 - 1229/1	percention 2 20		2 3 C
specified	1,906,800	132,470	2,039,270	1,919,100	128,220	2,047,320
otton, flax and man-made fibres-preparation and weaving	42,360	83,600	125,960	42,420	87,990	130,410
11 other textile industries	71,260	72,250	143,510	71,480	69,490	140,970
eather, leather goods and fur	11,000	3,980	14,980	10,890	4,160	15,050
lothing other than footwear	23,720	94,390	118,110	24,710	98,160	122,870
ootwear	42,510	38,450	80,960	43,900	38,860	82,750
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	12,690	12,540	25,230	12,210	12,520	24,730
imber, furniture, etc	91,360	10,690	102,050	92,640	11,200	103,840
aper, printing and publishing	289,340	84,470	373,810	278,460	79,280	357,740
ther manufacturing industries #	5,320	1,450	6,770	5,290	1,410	6,700
onstruction	463,860	2,600	466,460	465,150	1,350	466,500
as, electricity and water :	30,160	440	30,600	38,620	3,270	41,890
ailways	393,930	26,440	420,370	426,720	27,960	454,670
ther transport and communication	408,120	61,340	469,460	406,480	61,350	467,820
istributive trades	234,470	168,710	403,190	233,750	170,960	404,710
surance, banking and finance	136,250	62,410	198,660	136,270	59,950	196,220
ducational services	199,490	230,020	429,500	191,240	227,080	418,320
Il other professional and scientific services	111,070	142,630	253,700	109,700	141,200	250,900
inemas, theatres, radio, sport, betting, etc	73,950	24,030	97,970	71,960	22,690	94,640
Il other miscellaneous services	2,510	640	3,160	2,450	600	3,040
ational government service	251,990	137,470	389,460	254,360	134,060	388,420
ocal government service	382,430	243,430	625,860	350,530	227,080	577,610
Totals	7.849,100	2,068,070	9,917,170	7,852,420	2,020,920	9,873,340

ard Industrial Classification, 2nd Revised Edition, 1958. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage)

† The memberships have been rounded to the nearest ten members. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
 ‡ A large proportion of the trade union members who are employed in these industry groups are members of General labour organisations and are included under that group of unions.

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1964

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their members. Although female membership accounts for little more than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly exceeds male membership in certain groups, notably in Cotton, flax and man-made fibres preparation and weaving; Clothing other than footwear; Educational services; and some of the professional services, notably the medical services.

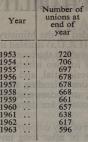
As previously stated, the total membership rose by about 44,000 in 1963. The main changes were increases in General labour organisations (+43,800), Paper, printing and publishing (+16,100), Educational services (+11,200) and Local government service (+48,300). These increases were partly offset by decreases in Coal mining (-22,900), Gas, electricity and water (-11,300) and Railways (-34,300). The fall in membership in the Gas, electricity and water group was due mainly to the transfer of the membership of one union from this group to the Local government service group as a result of the merger of the union with a union in the Local government service group.

Federations of trade unions

At the end of 1963 there were 42 federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom, as compared with 43 at the end of 1962. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

Totals for 1953-1963

The following table shows the number of trade unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past 11 years:-



This table shows that, while over the last ten years trade union membership has increased by about 4 per cent, the number of separate unions has declined by about 17 per cent.

Directory of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions

The latest edition of the "Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., published in November 1960 and lists of amendments have since been issued regularly.

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* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. The sums of the onstituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.



Branches throughout the Greater London area, and at

CROYDON, LONGFORD (MIDDX), BRISTOL, SOUTHAMPTON, BOURNEMOUTH, ROCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER (90976)

Men	Membership at end of year*		Percentage increase $(+)$ or decrease $(-)$ on
Males	Females	Total	membership of previous year
000's	000's	000's	of Labour at 17 Indust
7,749	1,778	9,527	(- 0.6)
7,753	1,807	9,561	+ 0.4
7,869	1,862	9,731	+ 1.8
7,866	1,902	9,768	+ 0.4
7,930	1,889	9,819	+ 0.5
7,784	1.844	9,628	- 1.9
7,750	1,862	9,612	- 0.2
7,879	1.945	9,824	+ 2.2
7,898	1.986	9,884	+ 0.6
7,852	2,021	9,873	- 0.1
7,849	2,068	9,917	+ 0.4

Membership, etc. of registered trade unions

The Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to the membership and finances of trade unions in Great Britain registered under the Trade Union Acts as at the end of 1963 was not available at the time of going to press. It is hoped to include a review in next month's issue of this



INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION: REPORT FOR 1963

Courses of industrial rehabilitation are provided by the Ministry of Labour at 17 Industrial Rehabilitation Units (I.R.U.s) situated in the main centres of industry and population throughout the country. The capacity of each Unit is 100 places except for two which are double-sized. One of the 200-place Units is residential, and two others have residential places for men. Persons attending non-residential Units, who are unable to travel daily, are accommodated increased by the particle of the protocountry are therefore in private lodgings or hostels: all parts of the country are therefore served.*

The courses are intended for men and women of any employable The courses are intended for men and women of any employable age who, on completion of medical treatment or after long un-employment, need special help in adapting themselves mentally and physically to re-employment or in choosing the most suitable job. Admissions are made weekly; there is no set syllabus and the courses are planned to meet the individual need; they usually last about eight weeks and never more than twelve. The courses are controlled by a Case Conference made up of a rehabilitation officer in control of the Unit a part-time doctor an occumational psycholos controlled by a Case Conference made up of a rehabilitation officer in control of the Unit, a part-time doctor, an occupational psycholo-gist, a social worker, a technical man in charge of the workshops and a disablement resettlement officer. In each Unit there are seven workshop sections including machine-operating, bench engineering, wood-work, assembly and other light work, commercial and clerical work, and gardening combined with heavier work such as concreting. The supervisors in charge of the workshops are craftsmen selected for their personal qualities. The medical officer is assisted by a nurse, and by a remedial gymnast in the Unit gymnasium, and a consultant psychiatrist visits the Unit regularly.

An outstanding feature of the I.R.U. system is that rehabilitation is carried out under industrial conditions closely akin to those which the men and women are likely to encounter when they re-enter industry. The activities are planned with the dual object of restoring the person's mental and physical condition and giving him an opportunity to show what abilities or latent skills he may possess. Vocational assessment is an essential and continuing aspect of the course : a person engaged on production work (sub-contracted from local firms or Government Departments), with an increasing requirement to reach normal working tempo and observe normal industrial conditions, will show whether he has the stamina and temperament required for a particular job as well as the necessary manual dexterity or intellectual ability. There is no segregation by category of disability, age or sex. The general aim is to improve or restore total working capacity and to assess the suitability for various types of employment, including suitability for vocational training or re-training in a skilled trade. This training, if recom-mended, is not provided in the Units: it would normally be arranged to follow at a Government Training Centre or other training establishment.[†] An outstanding feature of the I.R.U. system is that rehabilitation establishment,†

Occupancy of the Units

Last year's report (see page 487 of the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE) described steps taken to increase the average occupancy of the 1,900 I.R.U. places, which over recent years has tended to be below 85 per cent. The rate in 1962 was $86 \cdot 1$ per cent., and there was another slight increase during 1963 to $86 \cdot 7$ per cent. During 1963, 11,956 people (including 1,317 women) were admitted to the Units, an increase of 42 over 1962. The average length of completed courses was $7 \cdot 9$ weeks, as against $7 \cdot 8$ weeks in 1962.

Sources of recruitment

Sources of recruitment Of the 11,956 persons admitted during 1963, 8,203 (68 \cdot 6 per cent.) were recommended by persons or authorities outside the Ministry— mainly by hospitals, general practitioners and other members of the medical profession, but also including some (4 \cdot 2 per cent.) recommended by employers, trade unions and voluntary organisa-tions; 3,753 persons were recommended directly by the Employment Exchanges and other sources within the Ministry and these com-prised 706 (5 \cdot 9 per cent.) persons recently discharged from medical treatment, 2,314 (19 \cdot 4 per cent.) other unemployed disabled persons and 733 (6 \cdot 1 per cent.) persons without apparent disability but experiencing exceptional difficulty in obtaining or keeping employ-ment. (Registration under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts is not a condition for acceptance for a course at an I.R.U.)

The proportion recommended from outside sources ($68 \cdot 6$ per cent.) shows another slight fall from the previous year ($69 \cdot 4$ per cent.) shows another slight fall from the previous year ($69 \cdot 4$ per cent.) Last year's report described increased publicity for the service which was intended to reverse this trend. In the middle of 1963 there was a wide distribution of new leaflets, to the medical profession and to industry, which stressed the need for early recognition of the type of case which the I.R.U. could help, and prompt reference to the Disablement Resettlement Officer (D.R.O.) of the local Employment Exchange. This publicity seems to have been effective: towards the end of 1963 recommendations from outside sources were coming in at a better rate, and it is expected that this increased interest from outside will show up clearly in the figures for 1964.

*Further details about the Service, including the location of the I.R.U.s and the financial arrangements for the support of the entrants and their dependants during the course, are given in the following leaflets which can be obtained from any Employment Exchange:—

- during the course, are given in the following leaflets which can be obtained from any Employment Exchange:—
 R.H.L.1(D)—Industrial Rehabilitation. Some facts of interest to the medical profession (with a supplement describing the results obtained with people suffering from different types of disability).
 R.H.L.1(E)—Industrial Rehabilitation. Some facts of interest to industry.
 R.H.L.3—Industrial Rehabilitation. A leaflet for potential applicants.
 † For further details see leaflets P.L.406, P.L.407 and P.L.408 which can also be obtained from any Employment Exchange.

Types of disabilities

Provided there is a reasonable prospect of the person's employ-ment in open industry at the end of the course, the service caters for all kinds of disabilities, except blindness—see below. The table below analyses the admissions during 1963 to show the proportion in each of several broad medical groups, the number who completed their courses and the proportion of these who were placed in employment or accepted for a course of vocational training within three months of leaving the Unit.

	vero nu aper, p ces (+	Number Number con				ettlement position in three months of npletion of course			
Disability group	Number of entrants during	entrants in each group as a per-	of entrants who com- pleted	Percent col. accepte	Total accepted for				
	period	centage of all entrants	the course	Employ- ment	Train- ing	employ- ment or train- ing			
(1) No obvious disability Amputations	(2) 315 308	(3) 2·6 2·6	(4) 280 267	(5) 47·9 44·2	(6) 20·0 25·5	(7) 67·9 69·7			
Arthritis and rheu- matism	354	3.0	303	47.2	17.2	64.4			
Diseases of: Digestive system	411	3.4	317	52.7	19.9	72.6			
Heart and circula- tory system	973	8.1	834	48.4	16.1	64.5			
Respiratory system (other than T.B.) Eye and ear defects	794 491	6·6 4·1	665 432	43·9 48·1	16·8 17·8	60·7 65·9			
Injuries of head and trunk Injuries, diseases and	273	2.3	232	50.4	15.5	65.9			
deformities of: Lower limb Upper limb	889 579	7-4 4-8	770 491	49 · 1 47 · 0	19·4 22·0	68 · 5 69 · 0			
Spine (including paraplegia) Psychoneurosis Psychosis Mental subnormality Epilepsy	1,059 1,491 915 309 551	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	881 1,176 703 275 472	43 · 2 51 · 1 48 · 5 50 · 5 44 · 9	24·4 13·9 10·7 2·5 15·3	67.6 65.0 59.2 53.0 60.2			
Other organic nervous diseases Respiratory T.B. T.B., other forms Other diseases	858 517 90 644	7·2 4·3 0·8 5·4	758 437 76 530	42·3 45·5 47·4 46·2	10.6 23.3 19.7 18.3	62·9 68·8 67·1 64·5			
Left before medically examined	135	1.1	-	en - ats		-			
All disability groups	11,956	100.0	9,899	47.1	17.0	64.1			

As in previous years about two-thirds (65.2 per cent.) of all the entrants were suffering from (a) injuries to the head, trunk, limbs and spine, (b) heart, circulatory and chest diseases (including respiratory tuberculosis) or (c) some form of mental disorder. The main changes in the last decade have been in the two categories, respiratory tuberculosis and mental disability. The figure for respiratory tuberculosis which used to be about 25 per cent. has continued its decline—from 5.7 per cent. in 1962 to 4.3 per cent. in 1963. Mental disorders accounted for 22.8 per cent. of admissions in 1963, a slight decrease on the figure of 24 per cent. in 1962.

Results of courses

The proportion of those completing their courses who are placed in employment or sent for training within three months is normally between 65 and 75 per cent. The rate for 1963 entrants was 64 · 1 per cent.; this compares with 59 · 2 per cent. for the previous year, which was an exceptionally low figure. For various reasons, mainly medical, about one in every six entrants does not complete the full course planned for him; during 1963 the rate of premature termination was 17 · 2 per cent.

termination was 17.2 per cent. Letters of enquiry about subsequent progress are sent out, after about six months, to all persons who complete courses. Information now available about the progress of entrants during 1962 who completed their courses shows that 8,237 (82.4 per cent.) replied to the enquiry. Of these, 4,683 (56.9 per cent.) were in employment or had been sent for training, and a further 1,207 (14.7 per cent.) had had some employment since leaving the Units although they were not working at the time of reply. The proportion who had had no employment since completing the course was rather higher than usual: the persons covered by the enquiries were seeking employment during a period when there was a general increase in the rate of during a period when there was a general increase in the rate of unemployment, which in some areas reached an exceptionally high level

Industrial rehabilitation of the blind

Industrial rehabilitation of the blind The Ministry of Labour reimburses the cost of courses of industrial rehabilitation for the blind provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery for the newly blind, Torquay, and by the Edinburgh and South East of Scotland Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife. The main object is to teach the newly blind to become adjusted to their disability, but persons who have been blind for some years are also admitted to the courses, which provide physical and mental toning-up, instruction in braille and blind methods of working as well as vocational assessment and guidance. During 1963, 310 blind men and women completed courses at these centres and 33 other entrants terminated their courses prematurely. The year saw an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in the number of blind persons taking up these courses, and appli-cations during 1964 have continued at a high level.

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1964

Special arrangements for industrial rehabilitation of some mentally

Over a period, there have been discussions with certain industrial therapy organisations (formed by voluntary workers, local industrialists, representatives of mental hospitals and trade unions, etc.) about special arrangements for the industrial rehabilitation of the mentally disabled, especially to accommodate those long-term patients of mental hospitals who need a longer period than the normal I.R.U. course provides to adjust themselves to industrial conditions outside. During 1963 two of these organisations, I.T.O. (Epsom) Ltd., and I.T.O. (Thames) Ltd., working in con-junction with mental hospitals at Epsom and Southall respectively, started pilot rehabilitation schemes. The Ministry has recently recognised these I.T.Os. as providing (on an experimental basis) "agency industrial rehabilitation " under section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, and is affording them financial assistance. Both organisations are now in process of expanding their industrial activities in larger premises (at Epsom and Hanwell respectively), and in due course each might provide places for some 60 or 80 mentally disabled persons, for periods of industrial rehabilitation lasting about six months (and in no case exceeding 12). Over a period, there have been discussions with certain industrial

It is not expected that these arrangements will be extended to other areas until some operating experience has been gained of the experimental establishments at Epsom and Hanwell.

FIRST YEAR APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

Handbook for Engineering Course

Four years ago the Ministry of Labour introduced classes for first year apprentices in engineering and other trades at Government Training Centres throughout the country, the aim of this scheme being to demonstrate to employers the advantages of systematic full-time training. Each class is for 12 apprentices, working under the close supervision of a qualified instructor. The apprentices who take part are sponsored by their employers, to whom they return at the end of the first year to complete their training.

return at the end of the first year to complete their training. These courses, details of which were given in an article on page 435 of the November 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, have developed successfully since 1960. Not only employers but technical colleges and other organisations concerned with training have shown considerable interest in them. Many requests have been made for details of the engineering syllabus, together with the exercise drawings and lecture notes which are used. To meet this demand the information has been published in one volume "Handbook on the First Year Apprenticeship Training in Engineering" obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 45s. (48s. including postage). The handbook provides in convenient form the full syllabus, lecture notes and exercise drawings, and is a complete manual for workshop training. It contains all the material needed by an instructor to take an engineering apprentice systematically through the first year of his training and has been produced in ring-folder form with a stout cover to stand up to constant workshop use. It opens flat and any sheet can be easily removed. removed

The engineering course lasts 50 weeks—24 on bench work, 22 on centre lathes and four on reciprocating machines—and is sufficiently flexible to allow attendance at day release courses. It is designed to give an apprentice comprehensive basic instruction in precision bench fitting and turning, with accompanying exercises on shaping, slotting and drilling machines. It covers most of the requirements of the City and Guilds of London Institute Part I examination in mechanical engineering craft practice.

Lectures and practical instruction are arranged on a progressive basis, and the handbook suggests that demonstrations should, if possible, be given on the operation of machines other than those used in the syllabus. Basic operations, it points out, are developed on set exercises, some of which embody components which will finally be assembled to produce a surface gauge and other instru-ments of usable quality. The course includes marking out, precision lineal and angular measurement, plain, stepped and tapered turning and boring in chuck and on the face plate, including some eccentric work. There are opportunities for single point tool grinding and an introduction to single point screw cutting for those students who make sufficient progress. Fitting is developed from hacksawing and filing to fractional limits through part-mating, scraping and bedding down to accurate final assembly. Several exercises are in metric measurement. metric measurement.

All the elements of normal production processes are covered by the lecture programme. Lectures and demonstrations, it is noted, should be closely related to the work in hand, and ample provision should be made not only for note-taking, but for clarification and discussion. There are full courses of instruction on factory regulations and safety precautions and reading of engineers' drawings

The schedules of tools, materials and equipment as used by the Ministry for a class of 12 apprentices are available as a complement to the use of the handbook to assist any firm to set up its own training scheme.

(90976

TRAINING OF INDUSTRIAL **TRAINING OFFICERS**

New Scheme of Financial Assistance

As part of the Government's plan to improve the standard of training and in recognition of the key part to be played by training officers, the Ministry of Labour will pay half the cost of fees incurred by firms who send training officers to approved full-time training courses of from four to eight weeks, starting in this financial year, at Colleges of Advanced Technology and Technical Colleges. At the present time the Bristol College of Science and Technology and the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire College of Technology are organising courses which will be subject to these grant arrangements.

Other Colleges of Advanced Technology and Technical Colleges in England and Wales have been asked by the Department of Education and Science to consider the provision of such courses, in consultation with local industry. The University of Strathclyde are making arrangements for a Scottish course to be held in the spring of pert year of next year.

The success of this scheme will depend on the demand and it is suggested that employers—particularly those in the small and medium sized firms—should keep in touch with colleges in their area about the provision of suitable courses.

Applications for a grant for training officers attending these courses should be made to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Labour, the address of which can be obtained from the nearest Employment Exchange, or to the Ministry of Labour (T.C.2), 32 St. James's Square, London S.W.1.

DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

The 24th issue (October 1964) of the "Digest of Scottish Statistics" prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office was published recently by H. M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage). Tables contributed by the Ministry of Labour give statistics of total man-power, insured employees, unemployment, vacancies notified, industrial stoppages and average weekly earnings of adult male manual workers. The unemployment tables show that the total numbers unemployed recorded in each of the first nine months of 1964 were lower than those for the corresponding months in 1963, and from June were the lowest since 1962.

in 1963, and from June were the lowest since 1962. The industrial activity section includes the quarterly Index of Industrial Production in Scotland which has been rebased on 1958. Amended indices are also given for the years 1955 to 1958 on the 1954 base, these having been revised in the light of additional infor-mation obtained from the 1958 Census of Production. The index for the second quarter of this year was 127 (1958=100), 10 points or $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the corresponding quarter last year. All the industrial groups covered by the index had increased outputs excepting mining and quarrying. The most important contributors to the 10 points rise were metal manufacture with output up by 32 per cent., engineering and electrical goods (11 per cent.), food, drink and tobacco (nearly 8 per cent.), the vehicles group (21 per cent.), the construction industry (6 per cent.) and the chemicals group (nearly 10 per cent.). Together these six industries contributed over four-fifths of the 10 points increase. Other notable increases were in metal goods not elsewhere specified (nearly 12 per cent.) and bricks, cement, glass, etc. (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.).

The remaining sections of the Digest cover transport and commu-nication, population and vital statistics, social services, finance and miscellaneous data.



Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1964

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES: STATISTICS OF NUMBERS, MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., IN 1963

The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1963 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis.

In the tables given in this article many figures, including totals, are rounded up or down to the nearest thousand, and in certain cases, therefore, the totals shown may appear to differ slightly from the sum of the constituent items.

Retail Societies

The table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for years 1963, 1962 and 1961 and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the productive and distributive activities.

arty those in the small and		1963	1962	1961
Number of societies	640	871 Thousands	903 Thousands	926 Thousands
Membership		12,962	12,893	12,832
And a think of the south of the		£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales		1,025,959	1,016,498	1,018,550
Salaries and wages		138,666	136,909	135,043
Surplus	10.0	52,023	55,551	60,042
Allocated from surplus:		and and a state of the	nanue 2 alue	and the contraction of the contr
Share interest		7,546	7,497	7,502
Dividends on sales		40.275	43,531	46,543
Liabilities:				
Share capital		249,263	254,912	254,852
Due to depositors and loanholders		131,158	125,022	119,271
Other		51,766	51,427	48,817
Net balance disposable and reserves		66,563	65,781	66,701
Assets:	1000	00,000	00,101	
Stocks		97,636	100,432	98,105
Transaction on the land of the land of the land	hills	179,360	189,622	193,936
Other	••	221,755	207,088	197,599
Omer	ing 7	221,155	207,000	191,599
Total assets	See.	498,751	497,142	489,641

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1963 was 197,793 (96,275 males aged 18 years and over, 67,227 females aged 18 years and over and 34,291 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £105,583,655.

Wholesale Societies

The following table shows the principal transactions and the financial position in the years 1963, 1962 and 1961 of the societies mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the distributive and the productive activities.

tation of Protostion. The meder	1963	1962	1961
Number of societies	134 Thousands	146 Thousands	155 Thousands
Membership	52	52	53
Sales	£000's 616,119 50,113 15,785	£000's 615,907 48,583 17,348	£000's 603,006 45,397 17,040
Allocated from surplus: Share interest Dividends on sales	2,027 8,133	2,034 8,541	2,007 8,498
Liabilities: Share capital	41,860 66,856 39,361 55,208	42,273 71,947 39,425 54,239	42,520 78,020 35,341 51,170
Net balance disposable and reserves Assets: Stocks	51,524 28,686 123,075	53,109 28,282 126,493	51,539 22,355 133,157
Total assets	203,286	207,884	207,051

The bulk of the business was conducted by three societies, the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

In considering the sales figures for both the retail and wholesale productive societies, it should be borne in mind that the sales of the wholesale societies, in the main, are made to the retail societies for resale to their members and that, in consequence, any aggregation of the figures would be misleading.

The number of employees engaged in wholesale distribution in 1963 was 19,640 (12,167 males aged 18 years and over, 5,326 females aged 18 years and over and 2,147 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was $\pounds 12,062,778$.

Production

Both retail and wholesale societies are engaged in production, and during 1963 there were 592 such societies whose activities included the production of commodities.

The number of persons employed in production was 80,853 of whom 51,995 were males aged 18 years and over, 21,895 were females aged 18 years and over, and 6,963 were persons under 18 years of age; the amount paid as salaries and wages was £50,313,437 and the value of productions (including materials) was £296,413,000.

The figures do not include those relating to the tea estates in India and Ceylon of the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Whole-sale Society Limited. In 1963 the wholesale value of goods produced on these plantations was $\pounds 2,180,000$, the number of employees (including local labour) was 15,814, and they were remunerated partly in cash and partly by the provision of housing accommodation and other services.

In the table below, the productive work undertaken by co-opera-tive societies in 1963 is analysed by industry. The wholesale value of the productions includes the cost of materials used. Totals are also given for the years 1962 and 1961.

	star En	previlse sim to:	in largoi	Wholesale value of productions			
Industry	Number of em-	Salaries and	Retail	Wholes produ socie	o ar chabilin		
	ployees	wages	erating galagis di ta ata bis	C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J., C.W.S.*	Other societies	All societies	
Food and tobacco.	35,609	£000's 22,529	£000's 52,284	£000's 130,862	£000's 27,976	£000's 211,122	
Farming and dairy- ing Clothing Textiles	1,885 12,243 3,834	1,168 5,819 1,766	1,239 2,174 27	4,184 9,571 7,916	4,106	5,423 15,852 8,568	
Building and wood- working	14,643	10,549	12,418	13,255	1,231	26,904	
ing	3,801	2,564	2,336	4,082	642	7,060	
for productive departments)	8,838	5,918	812	16,566	4,106	21,484	
Totals for 1963	80,853	50,313	71,290	186,437	38,686	296,413	
Corresponding totals for: 1962 1961	85,253 84,382	50,344 47,637	75,522 80,046	184,265 173,544	39,067 40,871	298,855 294,461	

Services

In addition to the production and distribution of commodities, services of a varied character are provided by the distributive societies and also by societies separately registered for these purposes, the principal of these services being banking and insurance.

Banking—The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of a considerable number of the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the society's banking activities in the years 1963, 1962 and 1961 are given in the next table.

a boa ganiwinb baimana and na	1963	1962	1961
Number of accounts:	nstructor to	on wi beb	on Initation
Co-operative societies	876	935	960
Trade unions	18,080	17,867	17,688
Clubs	2,611	2,630	2,598
Miscellaneous organisations	31,929 144,552	31,649 138,415	31,141 133,126
Individuals	144,552	130,413	155,120
Total	198,048	191,496	185,513
	TESOTE STAT	o moltone	ortial £ 1009
Deposit balance:	180, 18 90ms	How attend	r on station
C.W.S. trade department	24,837,773	33,663,906	42,069,578
Other accounts	41,915,476	44,129,097	45,124,476
Current account balances:	5042 425	2 500 505	2.016.124
C.W.S. trade department	5,943,435	3,599,685	2,816,134
Other accounts	74,441,776	66,203,179	66,863,129
nvestments	74,061,683	85,005,463	96,989,894
Total assets	178,308,256	176,613,147	184,135,03

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1963, 1962 and 1961 are given in the next table.

sincludes parking out, precision	1963	1962	1961
- A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY	£	£	£
Deposit balances:	GELGER DO D	un sonuo un	
S.C.W.S. trade department	4,532,777	4,172,215	5,535,677
Other accounts	8,962,306	9,354,377	7,734,982
Current account balances:	anise for an	generative danalis	
S.C.W.S. trade department	485,501	709,102	652,447
Other accounts	1,162,764	1.096.079	1,460,549
nvestments	14,072,170	14,791,772	15,702,934
Total assets	16,803,547	16,704,800	16,791,368

Insurance—The Co-operative Insurance Society Limited is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. The Society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks, although this type of insurance has been increasing. Figures of the work of this society in 1963, 1962 and 1961 are shown in the next table.

*The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1964

-	1963	1962	1961	3. Fishermen's societ fish on behalf of, th	ties, which	h supp bers.	ly fishing	gear to, ai	nd marke
	£	£	£	19 days after 19 years					
Premiums: Industrial branch Collective life branch Other branches	32,355,118 1,247,606 34,489,152	30,685,624 1,382,516 32,188,867	29,411,359 1,531,628 29,232,082	A CHARTER I & ARRINGT	t trans	6200	1963	1962	1961
Total	68,091,876	64,257,007	60,175,069	Requirements and produce Number of societies Number of members	societies:	astria	403 347,966	386 351,610	369 352,215
Interest on shares Dividends on premiums Salaries and wages	2,625 349,173 4,274,615 10,694,802	2,625 332,057 3,997,381 9,793,460	2,625 332,479 3,565,049 9,342,658	Sales			£000's 223,812 5,162	£000's 216,340 4,950	£000's 198,282 5,016
Miscellaneous services—Many selves provide such services as lat				Farming and growing socie Number of societies Number of members		and and a second s	21 810	21 801	24 861
funeral furnishing whilst others registered federal laundry socie services, including those of reta	have combi eties. The	ined to form total figures	s for these	Sales	:: ::		£000's 135 18	£000's 128 21	£000's 145 26
are given in the following table.	n, wholesar			Fishermen's societies: Number of societies Number of members	bourse ••worke••		47 3,021	50 2,971	50 2,810
- interior - interior and and	1963	1962	1961				£000's	£000's	£000's
Number of employees	21,910	20,841	21,668	Sales Surplus on year			1,271 42	1,216 37	1,042 33
Salaries and wages Revenue from services	£ 10,663,224 34,007,075	£ 9,471,917 31,142,931	£ 9,313,588 29,625,630	All trading societies: Number of societies Number of members		0.002	471 351,797	457 355,382	443 355,886
Revenue from services		Provident and the second second					Car and the state	£000's	and the second s

Collective life branch	. 32,355,118 . 1,247,606 . 34,489,152	30,685,624 1,382,516 32,188,867	29,411,359 1,531,628 29,232,082	a structure a same			1963	1962	1961
Tatal	. 68,091,876	64,257,007	60,175,069	Requirements and produc Number of societies Number of members	ce societies:		403 347,966	386 351,610	369 352,215
Dividends on premiums Salaries and wages	. 2,625 . 349,173 . 4,274,615 . 10,694,802	2,625 332,057 3,997,381 9,793,460	2,625 332,479 3,565,049 9,342,658	Sales Surplus on year		ID 210 ID 01 IQ	£000's 223,812 5,162	£000's 216,340 4,950	£000's 198,282 5,016
Miscellaneous services—Ma				Farming and growing soc Number of societies Number of members		10748 10748 10748	21 810	21 801	24 861
	laundering ha								
selves provide such services as funeral furnishing whilst oth registered federal laundry s	ers have combined ocieties. The	ined to forn total figure	n separately s for these	Sales Surplus on year	in salary	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£000's 135 18	£000's 128 21	
funeral furnishing whilst othe	ers have combined or the contract of the contr	ined to forn total figure	n separately s for these		bourse bourse bourse bourse bourse	C	135	128	145 26 50
funeral furnishing whilst other registered federal laundry s services, including those of r	ers have combined or the contract of the contr	ined to forn total figure	n separately s for these	Surplus on year Fishermen's societies: Number of societies Number of members	Amerage booten • worken	100	135 18 47 3,021 £000's	128 21 50 2,971 £000's	145 26 50 2,810 £000's
funeral furnishing whilst other registered federal laundry s services, including those of r are given in the following tab	ers have combined to the combined of the combi	ined to forn total figure le and feder	n separately s for these al societies,	Surplus on year Fishermen's societies : Number of societies	Average bours	··· ana via	135 18 47 3,021	128 21 50 2,971	145 26 50 2,810
funeral furnishing whilst other registered federal laundry s services, including those of n are given in the following tak 	ers have combi ocieties. The etail, wholesal le. 1963	ined to forn total figure e and feder 1962	n separately es for these ral societies, 1961	Surplus on year Fishermen's societies: Number of societies Number of members Sales	A sense borns born	······································	135 18 47 3,021 £000's 1,271	128 21 50 2,971 £000's 1,216	145 26 50 2,810 £000's 1,042

The next table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1963, 1962 and 1961. They are divided into three groups:

1. Requirements and produce societies, whose principal functions are to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture, and/or to market their members' agricultural produce;

In 1963 there were 26 new societies registered for the control of rabbits and other agricultural pests and the total of such societies on the register at the end of the year was 839. 2. Farming and growing societies, which themselves undertake growing operations: and

The Sheffield Cutlery Trades: Joint Advisory **Committee's Report**

Measures to improve cleanliness in cutlery and silverware factories in Sheffield are recommended in the Report of the Joint Advisory Committee for the Cutlery and Silverware Trades in Sheffield and District issued recently by the Ministry of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d. including protects) postage).

The Report is divided into three main sections dealing with welfare and hygiene, cleanliness and dust and machinery. Each of these aspects was considered by a separate Sub-Committee, which visited factories and sought expert advice where appropriate.

In the section dealing with welfare and hygiene the Committee set out their considerations and recommendations on drinking water, washing facilities, clothing accommodation, facilities for sitting, first-aid, medical services, sanitary accommodation, protective clothing, fume in non-ferrous casting, messrooms and canteen facilities and welfare supervision.

The Committee say that in the cutlery and silverware trades there is no outstanding medical problem which could make medical services necessary, but the main factor to be taken into account is the size of the factory unit. While recognising the desirability of extending medical services wherever possible in industry, it is considered there would be little point in making a recommendation for the outleast and situations. for the cutlery and silverware trades.

The formation of a committee is recommended to determine a suitable training course for welfare supervisors and to indicate the duties of the persons appointed; a management conference should be convened to emphasise the proposals and explain the details.

Dealing with cleanliness and dust the Committee say that standards of cleanliness in much of the industry are no different from those in other light industries. Some firms, they add, maintain a very high degree of cleanliness, but nevertheless the cutlery and silverware trades have a reputation for being dirty and they list eight reasons which are thought to lead to this conclusion.

The Committee consider that with one exception existing legal The Committee consider that with one exception existing legal requirements relating to cleanliness in the industry are sufficient, if carried out, to produce clean conditions. They emphasise that particular attention should be paid to these requirements in all premises. They point out that the exemption of "sand buffing" processes from the Grinding of Cutlery and Edge Tools Special Regulations 1925 and 1950 is undesirable. Sand and pumice processes are among the dirtiest in the cutlery and silverware trades and merit special attention in all aspects of cleanliness.

The organisation of an effective publicity campaign to promote habits of cleanliness both at shop floor and management levels is also recommended. Other practical means of improving cleanliness include greater use of aids to "good housekeeping", the availability of sufficient cleaning equipment, the maintenance of walls and ceilings in sound state to permit periodic decoration to be carried (90976)

455

At the end of 1963 there were also 566 service societies which supplied their members with some service connected with agricul-ture, such as the provision of smallholdings and allotments and facilities for threshing and crop drying. At the end of the year there were 471 smallholding and allotment societies with 52,215 tenants and 121,294 shareholding members.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

out, greater attention to decoration of premises and the provision of adequate lighting.

The Committee found no evidence to suggest that the materials used in abrasive operations give rise to lung disease. They recom-mend that research should be made in the main abrasive operations in the cutlery and silverware trades. This would deal with dust clouds and the size of dust particles, and the effectiveness of existing exhaust ventilation plant in dealing with the elimination of dust.

Many of the steps recommended for improving cleanliness, the Committee state, could and should be put into effect immediately, whilst improved methods of dust suppression might require a longer-term approach.

Polishing wheels were found to be the largest single cause of accidents in the trades and a chapter dealing with machinery sets out a number of recommendations aimed at reducing these occurrences. Consideration is also given to problems arising from the use of other machinery such as power presses, automatic roll polishing machines, drop stamps, double-headed machines and cross-rolling mills.

Medical Examinations of Workers in Lead Processes

From 26th November it will be compulsory for the periodic medical examination, already required by law, of workers employed in lead processes to include, at least once a quarter, a haemoglobin estimation. This is the effect of the Lead Processes (Medical Exam-inations) Regulations 1964, recently made by the Minister of Labour. Copies of the Regulations, S.I. 1964 No. 1728, may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 5d. (8d. including postage).

Under a number of codes of regulations workers employed in various lead processes have to be medically examined periodically to ensure that their health is not being affected by the absorption of lead in the body, and that they are fit for work in such processes. A low haemoglobin level in the blood is an indication of anaemia which may be a symptom of lead absorption. The haemoglobin estimation will enable cases of lead absorption to be identified in the early stages.

The method of the haemoglobin estimation has been approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories. It is extremely simple, consisting of testing the specific gravity of a drop of blood in a copper sulphate solution. From this test the haemoglobin content of whole blood

The Regulations also provide that factory occupiers shall send monthly to the inspector for the district a copy of every entry made in the health register (Form F.2145). This will make possible the prompt investigation of any case of suspected lead absorption. Copies of Form F.2145 are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 6d. including postage).

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Labour and Holiday Trends in Major European Countries-cont. NOTES

BELGIUM

(a) There is normally no provision for annual holiday entitlement for persons with less than one year's service; exceptionally some undertakings grant a period of holiday. (b) In 1965, 18 days' holiday will be general, with two weeks at double pay and the final week at normal wages. (c) Underground workers in coal mines. (d) Legislative provision is made for payment for ten days of public boliday.

FRANCE

(a) Most industries covered by collective agreements, particularly those in manufacturing, now have a four-week holiday. (b) Mothers under 21 years are allowed two extra days by statute for each dependent child. (c) The average yearly wages are assessed over a qualifying period which is normally the 12 months ending on 31st May before the commencement of the holiday. (d) One day is payable under legislation; most collective agreements provide for five days. Women and young workers have a statutory right to the remaining days without payment.

GERMANY

GERMANY (a) 15 days are granted after six months' employment; workers over 35 years of age get 18 days' holiday. (b) The 15 days (or 18 days as the case may be) are supplemented to a large extent by collective agreements; nearly 95 per cent. provide for holidays of 18 days or more and of these 75 per cent. provide for 19 days or more. The trend is to increase the number of days of entitlement on age grounds instead of age and/or length of service. (c) By collective agreement certain categories of workers receive from three to six additional days and sometimes more. (d) Disabled workers are allowed additional days both by Land (Regional) legislation and by many collective agreements. (e) Victims of Nazi persecution are allowed three to six additional days under Land legislation, and in the Länder of Hessen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein collective agreements provide for similar increases. (f) The number of public holidays varies from one Land to another according to the predominant religious belief of the area.

ITALY

(90976)

(a) The Constitution provides that all workers are entitled to a period of paid annual leave and for some categories minimum periods are stipulated in legislation. For the majority of workers, however, the length of the holiday is laid down in the collective contract of the industry; those quoted are for manual workers in the metal industries and are representative. Foremen and other

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Earnings, hours, employment and unemployment A schedule covering six European countries showing average earnings, hours of work, numbers of employed workers and numbers unemployed in four important industrial groups in 1962 was pub-lished in the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE (page 398). The schedule below gives similar information for 1963 which has been

obtained from sources in the countries concerned. The information in both articles is related to "all workers" unless otherwise stated; supplementary labour costs which might be borne by employers have not been taken into account. Explanatory notes are included in the table

	0000	19	63		selves provide such services as laundering, hairdressing, catering and fureral furnishing whilst others have combined to form separately
Carl and a second secon	Average hourly earnings s. d.	Average hours worked per week	Total number of workers in employment (thousands)	Number of unemployed	NOTE.—For each country the explanatory note references at the head of each column refer to all items in that column. Other references are placed immediately to the right of the items to which they refer.
Belgium	(a) (b) (h)	NAT DE BRANN	(<i>d</i>)	(e)	 (a) Exchange rate 140B. francs = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny). (b) Hourly earnings for men calculated on the basis of an eight-hour day.
All manufacturing	5 2	(c)	1,236	(c)	(c) No information available. (d) Labour force employed.
Engineering	5 4(f)	39.6	430 (g)	6,045 (g)	 (e) Compulsory unemployment insurance; statistics consisting of daily averages of wholly, partially and temporarily unemployed.
Chemicals	5 5	40.9	82	1,208	(f) Machinery, transport equipment.
Textiles	4 7	40.4	173	5,339	 (g) Metals. (h) Average of the first three-quarters of 1963.
FRANCE	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a) Exchange rate 13.82 new francs=£1 (rounded to the nearest penny).
All manufacturing (e)	4 9	46.7	6,455	96,834	 (b) Includes salaried employees. (c) Estimates based on statistics of establishments.
Engineering	5 3(f)	47·3 (g)	2,155 (h)	5,709 (h)	 (d) Employment Office statistics. (e) Includes building industries.
Chemicals	5 4	45.2	304	820	 (f) Machinery. (g) Metal products, machinery, etc. (h) Metal workers.
Textiles	4 0	44.7	490	5,943	
WESTERN GERMANY	(a) (b)	(b)	(c)	(e)	(a) Exchange rate $11 \cdot 10$ Dms. = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny).
All manufacturing	6 6	44.4	5,743	96,299 (d)	(b) Relates to November 1963. (c) Relates to December 1963.
Engineering	6 9	44.7	3,790	10,807	(d) Includes construction and iron and steel. (e) As from 1963 figures for West Berlin are included.
Chemicals	7 0	45.3	552	1,491	and a state where the state of the state of the state
Textiles	5 5	42.7	662	9,924	
ITALY	(a) (b) (c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	 (a) Exchange rate 1740 lire = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny). (b) Including family allowances, holidays, feast days and bonuses.
All manufacturing	5 1	37.3	2,101	375,044	(c) Statistics supplied by Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance.
Engineering	5 7	38.4	978	86,066	The Sheffield Cutlery Trades: Joint Advisory
Chemicals	56	38.2	160	6,254	Committee's Report
Textiles	4 2	34.5	437	24,373	Massures to improve cleantiness ne cullery and allyerware
NETHERLANDS	(a) (b) (c) (i)	(b) (i)	(d)	(e)	(a) Exchange rate 10.10 florins = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny).
All manufacturing	5 3 (5)	47·2(f)	nd the size o	5,063	(b) Production and related workers: October 1963. (c) Estimates based on the semi-annual wage enquiry.
Engineering	5 1 (g)	46·8 (g)	venulation	1,463 (h)	 (d) Figures not available. (e) Employment Office statistics, excluding persons employed on public relief
Chemicals	5 7	46.9	lee state, co	48	work. (f) Excluding coal mining.
Textiles	5 1	45.1	nproved n rm approa	82	 (g) Metal industries, machinery, etc. (h) Metal workers. (i) Adult male workers.
Sweden	(a) (b)	(c)	(<i>d</i>)	(e)	(a) Exchange rate 14.45 kroner = ± 1 (rounded to the nearest penny).
All manufacturing (f)	10 11	38.5	704	0.9%	(b) Earnings relate to adult male workers only and are based on earnings from time-work and piecework, including overtime, extra shift pay, holiday
Engineering	11 4	38.3	233	0.8%	c) Adult male workers.
Chemicals	10 4	38 ·1	26	0.7%	 (d) All workers, including juveniles. (e) The percentages shown relate to unemployed members of unemployment
Textiles	96	38.9	37	0.9%	(f) Including mining.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Labour and Holiday Trends in Major European Countries

Annual and public holidays

A schedule of the main annual and public holiday arrangements in six European countries was also published in the October 1963

issue of this GAZETTE (page 398). The information has now been brought up to date and is appended below. Explanatory notes are given on the next page.

parologina.costos ou bicento a	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden
ANNUAL HOLIDAYS Entitlement	Statutory Nil (a) 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days 18 days (under	Statutory 11/2 days per month 18 days 18 days 20 days 22 days 24 days (under	Statutory (and collective agreement) (a) 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days 24 days (under 18 years)	Statutory (and collective agreement) (a) I day per month of service 12 days 14 days 18 days 18 days 18 days 20-30 days (b)	Collective agreement (a) On a pro rata basis 15 days (b) 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days 15 days (collective agreement (b) (b)	Statutory 11 days a month 18 days 18 days
Workers employed in occupa- tions dangerous to health Disabled persons Other special categories of workers	18 years) 18 days (c) —	18 years) 	(c) 18 days (d) 15–18 days (e)	 15–29 days (a)	to preduced leaft condit troution should be paid the bey point off that the en-	36 days
Rate of payment	Double pay for 12 days Normal wages for remainder (b)	$\frac{1}{18}$ of average yearly wages (c)	Normal wages	Normal wages	4 per cent. of yearly wages (c)	Normal wages (b)
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS Number of statutory days Recognised days	10 days 5 days	11 days	10–13 days (f) (normally 11–12 days)	17 days	Nil 6–9 days (d)	12 days 2 half-days
Number of days for which payment is normally made Rate of payment	10–15 days (d) Normal wages	1-5 days (d) Normal wages	10–13 days Normal wages	17 days Normal wages (c)	7 days Normal wages (e)	11 days (c) Normal wages (d)

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workers with special responsibility have a minimum of 15 days, rising to 20 days after three years' service, 25 days after 11 years and 29 days after 19 years. Salaried workers have 15 days' minimum rising to 20 days after two years, 25 days after ten years and 30 days after 18 years. (b) Apprentices are by law allowed a minimum of 30 days up to the age of 16 and 20 days from 16 to 20 years. (c) Legislation provides for payment for all public holidays at the full normal daily remuneration (including additions and supple-ments) to all hourly-paid workers. The payment is assessed at one-sixth of the total remuneration for one week which, in the absence of a collective agreement specifying otherwise, is the statutory working week of 48 hours. Pieceworkers are assessed on the average remuneration for the last four weeks. Employees on fixed salaries are not entitled to additional payment for public holidays unless a holiday falls on a Sunday, when they receive the equivalent of one day's salary (for monthly-paid staff one-twenty-sixth of monthly salary). sixth of monthly salary).

NETHERLANDS

(a) For workers not covered by agreements (15 per cent.) legal provision exists for a minimum of one uninterrupted working week plus five or six days (i.e., one working week) with pay. (b) Normally a period of holiday of 15 days is granted (i.e., three working weeks). An additional two or three days are granted to young persons and sometimes for seniority. (c) The majority of agreements provide for double pay for holidays up to a maximum of two weeks. (d) The minimum allowance provided by collective agreement is six days; workers in coal mining are allowed nine days and in certain other industries eight days. (e) By agreement workers are entitled to payment for six days; the majority of employers pay for seven.

SWEDEN

(a) Legislation has recently been introduced to provide for a four-week holiday and will be in full operation by 1965. From 1st July 1963 onwards if a worker has worked for eight days in a given month he is entitled to one day's holiday; if for 15 then to two days' holiday. (b) Employees who are paid at time rates on a weekly or longer unit of time are paid their usual wages for annual holidays; others at the rate of average daily earnings, excluding overtime, received during the qualifying year; home-workers and other unsupervised workers at the rate of 9 per cent. of the total earnings during the year. (c) There is no statutory provision for payment, but collective agreements provide for payment for 11 days to workers with more than four months' service. (d) Workers paid on an hourly basis generally receive a special public holiday rate under collective agreements. rate under collective agreements.



NORTHUMBERLAND



A** 2

INVITATION TO INDUSTRY

Sites or factories available with roads and services NOW for sale or lease

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Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1964 EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in September

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

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-August and mid-September 1964, together with figures for recent months, for mid-September 1963 and for June of each year from 1960. 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 employeers and persons working on the organized by a woll include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: SEPTEMBER 1964

	1			1 204 203	produces makeda	the policit map	la proclema	alle dellade	(7	housands)
Industry or Service	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-Sept.* 1963	Mid-June* 1964	Mid-July* 1964	Mid-Aug.* 1964	Mid-Sept.* 1964	Change Aug.–Sept. 1964
Agriculture and fishing	983 761	948 731	920 712	906 684	917 677	886 657	890 655	893 654	892 652	$-1 \\ -2$
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	820 513 592 2,151 212 873 557 785 563 1,649	841 515 596 2,163 211 875 561 789 562 1,669	809 514 616 2,202 207 881 575 791 560 1,676	822 515 618 2,200 208 879 576 789 558 1,680	825 517 619 2,209 208 879 578 790 560 1,690	819 518 623 2,224 211 884 581 791 564 1,702	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 4 \\ + & 15 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 5 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 4 \\ + & 12 \end{array} $
Total in manufacturing industries	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,782	8,831	8,843	8,875	8,915	+ 40
Construction	1,567 370 1,662 3,284 4,947	1,617 379 1,683 3,312 5,060	1,653 387 1,688 3,367 5,227	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,681 \\ 397 \\ 1,649 \\ 3,401 \\ 3,000 \\ 685 \end{array} $	1,695 400 1,652 3,436 2,995 674	1,720 398 1,617 3,404 3,079 676	1,727 398 1,621 3,421 3,075 688	1,737 399 1,620 3,454 3,075 693	1,737 400 1,620 3,446 3,084 666	
hotels, etc.)	502 741	511 756	520 772	1,649 537 802	1,658 532 808	1,630 539 813	1,632 539 813	1,645 539 813	1,639 539 819	- 6
Total in civil employment <td>23,628 15,526 8,102</td> <td>23,925 15,682 8,243</td> <td>24,098 15,769 8,329</td> <td>24,106 15,759 8,347</td> <td>24,226 15,793 8,433</td> <td>24,250 15,801 8,449</td> <td>24,300 15,832 8,469</td> <td>24,397 15,881 8,516</td> <td>24,409 15,881 8,529</td> <td>+ 12 + 13</td>	23,628 15,526 8,102	23,925 15,682 8,243	24,098 15,769 8,329	24,106 15,759 8,347	24,226 15,793 8,433	24,250 15,801 8,449	24,300 15,832 8,469	24,397 15,881 8,516	24,409 15,881 8,529	+ 12 + 13
Wholly unemployed	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	461 346 115	468 347 121	317 240 77	312 236 76	364 269 95	335 249 87	- 29 - 20 - 8
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	427 410 17	424 407 17	424 408 16	423 407 16	422 406 16	423 407 16	+ 1 + 1
Total working population <t< td=""><td>24,436 16,239 8,197</td><td>24,650 16,325 8,325</td><td>24,912 16,472 8,440</td><td>24,994 16,515 8,479</td><td>25,118 16,547 8,571</td><td>24,991 16,449 8,542</td><td>25,035 16,475 8,561</td><td>25,183 16,556 8,627</td><td>25,167 16,537 8,632</td><td>-16 - 19 + 5</td></t<>	24,436 16,239 8,197	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,912 16,472 8,440	24,994 16,515 8,479	25,118 16,547 8,571	24,991 16,449 8,542	25,035 16,475 8,561	25,183 16,556 8,627	25,167 16,537 8,632	-16 - 19 + 5

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

* 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.

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1964

Coal mining	Rep.	and C	1
Coal mining		inter a	0.5
Grain milling Bread and flour cor	16 1	y	1.1.2
Biscuits	and fish	261	ts
Milk products Sugar	dougon		
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate an Fruit and vegetable	products	confect	ioner
Food industries not	elsewher	e speci	fied
Brewing and maltin Other drink industr Tobacco			
Themicals and allied in	ndustries	ter s	1
Coke ovens and ma	nufacture	ed fuel	
Chemicals and dyes	i greases		S.C
Pharmaceutical and	toilet pro	eparatio	ons
Paint and printing i Vegetable and anim Synthetic resins and Polishes, gelatine, a	al oils, fa	ts, soa	p, etc
Polishes, gelatine, a	dhesives,	etc.	
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (gene			
Steel tubes Iron castings, etc.		1.5	100
Light metals Copper, brass and			1.
Province and alaste	ical good	and a	
Agricultural machin Metal-working mac	nery (exc.	tractor	s)
Engineers' small too	ols and ga	auges	
Textile machinery a Contractors' plant a	nd access nd quarry	ories ving ma	chine
Mechanical handlin Office machinery	g equipm	ent	5
Other machinery Industrial plant and	l steelwor	k	
Ordnance and smal Other mechanical e Scientific, surgical,	ngineerin	g	
Watches and clocks			
Electrical machiner Insulated wires and Telegraph and telep	cables		1
Radio and other ele	ectronic a	pparat	us
Domestic electric a Other electrical goo	ods	ITS OL	sti
Shipbuilding and mari Shipbuilding and sh	ne engine	ering	
Marine engineering	a ziviazi	of one	
Motor cycle, pedal o Aircraft manufactu Locomotives and ra Railway carriages a Perambulators, har	ring and ailway tra and wagon d-trucks,	repairin ick equ ns, etc. etc.	ipme
Metal goods not elsew Tools and impleme Cutlery	nts	000	
Bolts nuts screw.	rivets, etc		
Wire and wire man	uractures		
Wire and wire man	precious	metals	refini
Wire and wire man Cans and metal bo Jewellery, plate and Other metal industr	precious	metals	refini
Wire and wire man Cans and metal bo Jewellery, plate and Other metal industr	precious	metals	refini
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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

	NES .	(Mid-	month)	WY TO	LUNG	B-DU	STRUE			(Tho	usands)
Sep	tember 19	63*		July 1964*	and south the	-	August 196	4*	Sep	tember 19	64*
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
592·1	17.5	609.6	570.0	17.5	587.5	569.3	17.5	586.8	567.8	17.5	585.3
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{463.2} \\ \textbf{32.6} \\ \textbf{90.1} \\ \textbf{17.8} \\ \textbf{40.4} \\ \textbf{22.2} \\ \textbf{12.6} \\ \textbf{32.5} \\ \textbf{16.2} \\ \textbf{22.6} \\ \textbf{78.9} \\ \textbf{39.3} \\ \textbf{17.5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 362\cdot7\\ 8\cdot4\\ 61\cdot3\\ 39\cdot5\\ 36\cdot2\\ 11\cdot8\\ 3\cdot9\\ 62\cdot1\\ 50\cdot2\\ 4\cdot5\\ 18\cdot8\\ 19\cdot6\\ 22\cdot4\\ 24\cdot0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 825 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \\ 151 \cdot 4 \\ 57 \cdot 3 \\ 76 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 82 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 98 \cdot 5 \\ 61 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	461·3 31·3 90·4 17·2 22·9 12·1 39·3 33·4 15·7 23·0 77·9 40·5 17·4	$\begin{array}{c} 345\cdot 2\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 61\cdot 9\\ 33\cdot 1\\ 35\cdot 2\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 7\\ 57\cdot 4\\ 45\cdot 3\\ 4\cdot 5\\ 19\cdot 0\\ 19\cdot 4\\ 22\cdot 9\\ 22\cdot 8\end{array}$	806·5 39·4 152·3 50·3 75·4 34·8 15·8 96·7 78·7 20·2 42·0 97·3 63·4 40·2	$\begin{array}{c} 464 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 91 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 7 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \\ 78 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	346·3 8·0 62·3 33·4 35·4 11·6 3·7 58·8 43·7 4·6 19·0 19·5 23·2 23·1	810·3 39·4 153·7 50·5 76·1 34·5 15·9 98·4 76·2 20·4 42·3 98·0 64·4 40·5	455.5 31.4 89.9 17.3 40.0 21.4 12.3 39.5 29.6 16.0 23.2 27.7 40.1 17.1	$\begin{array}{c} 348\cdot 2\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 60\cdot 9\\ 35\cdot 7\\ 35\cdot 3\\ 11\cdot 1\\ 3\cdot 8\\ 61\cdot 0\\ 43\cdot 1\\ 4\cdot 6\\ 19\cdot 3\\ 19\cdot 4\\ 23\cdot 1\\ 22\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 803 \cdot 7 \\ 39 \cdot 4 \\ 150 \cdot 8 \\ 53 \cdot 0 \\ 75 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 72 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 97 \cdot 1 \\ 63 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 371 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 171 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 141\cdot 3\\ 0\cdot 5\\ 4\cdot 1\\ 2\cdot 1\\ 44\cdot 7\\ 9\cdot 5\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 6\\ 5\cdot 0\\ 4\cdot 8\end{array}$	512-8 16-5 31-0 8-4 216-5 77-5 27-6 47-3 43-3 31-0 13-7	370 · 4 16 · 3 25 · 7 6 · 4 168 · 6 34 · 7 18 · 2 33 · 7 29 · 1 28 · 6 9 · 1	$\begin{array}{c} 142 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$512.7 \\ 16.8 \\ 29.6 \\ 8.5 \\ 212.8 \\ 78.7 \\ 28.3 \\ 47.3 \\ 42.9 \\ 33.7 \\ 14.1 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 371\cdot 0\\ 16\cdot 4\\ 25\cdot 6\\ 6\cdot 4\\ 168\cdot 5\\ 35\cdot 0\\ 18\cdot 2\\ 34\cdot 0\\ 29\cdot 1\\ 28\cdot 6\\ 9\cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 143.7\\ 0.5\\ 3.8\\ 2.1\\ 44.7\\ 14.9\\ 10.2\\ 13.7\\ 13.6\\ 5.2\\ 5.0\end{array}$	$514.7 \\ 16.9 \\ 29.4 \\ 8.5 \\ 213.2 \\ 79.9 \\ 28.4 \\ 47.7 \\ 42.7 \\ 33.8 \\ 14.2$	$\begin{array}{c} 371\cdot 2\\ 16\cdot 4\\ 25\cdot 7\\ 6\cdot 3\\ 168\cdot 7\\ 35\cdot 0\\ 18\cdot 2\\ 33\cdot 9\\ 29\cdot 1\\ 28\cdot 7\\ 9\cdot 2\end{array}$	144.4 0.5 3.9 2.1 45.0 45.3 10.3 13.6 13.7 5.2 4.8	$515 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 213 \cdot 7 \\ 80 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 0$
$521 \cdot 6261 \cdot 044 \cdot 9104 \cdot 145 \cdot 666 \cdot 0$	$73 \cdot 2 24 \cdot 5 8 \cdot 4 13 \cdot 8 11 \cdot 0 15 \cdot 5$	594·8 285·5 53·3 117·9 56·6 81·5	541.8 273.3 45.3 108.0 46.3 68.9	75.325.08.514.311.416.1	$\begin{array}{c} 617 \cdot 1 \\ 298 \cdot 3 \\ 53 \cdot 8 \\ 122 \cdot 3 \\ 57 \cdot 7 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	542·3 273·4 45·6 108·2 46·2 68·9	75.6 25.2 8.5 14.4 11.3 16.2	$\begin{array}{c} 617 \cdot 9 \\ 298 \cdot 6 \\ 54 \cdot 1 \\ 122 \cdot 6 \\ 57 \cdot 5 \\ 85 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	545.6 275.0 45.9 108.8 46.6 69.3	$76 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 3$	621 · 8 300 · 4 54 · 4 123 · 4 58 · 0 85 · 6
$\begin{array}{c} 558 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 80 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 46 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 2283 \cdot 4 \\ 126 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \\ 166 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 126 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \\ 166 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 126 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \\ 166 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 148 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 81 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 579\cdot 4\\ 4\cdot 4\\ 14\cdot 1\\ 12\cdot 4\\ 6\cdot 1\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 6\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 0\\ 6\cdot 2\\ 16\cdot 0\\ 6\cdot 2\\ 46\cdot 2\\ 47\cdot 6\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 55\cdot 3\\ 32\cdot 0\\ 30\cdot 4\\ 123\cdot 2\\ 26\cdot 0\\ 64\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,137\cdot5}\\ \textbf{36\cdot3}\\ \textbf{94\cdot7}\\ \textbf{53\cdot8}\\ \textbf{41\cdot5}\\ \textbf{50\cdot5}\\ \textbf{53\cdot4}\\ \textbf{59\cdot9}\\ \textbf{345\cdot6}\\ \textbf{142\cdot8}\\ \textbf{29\cdot0}\\ \textbf{212\cdot4}\\ \textbf{137\cdot6}\\ \textbf{15\cdot0}\\ \textbf{212\cdot4}\\ \textbf{137\cdot6}\\ \textbf{15\cdot0}\\ \textbf{218\cdot0}\\ \textbf{63\cdot9}\\ \textbf{72\cdot9}\\ \textbf{271\cdot8}\\ \textbf{66\cdot4}\\ \textbf{146\cdot7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,570\cdot8}\\ \textbf{32.7}\\ \textbf{79.6}\\ \textbf{42.7}\\ \textbf{35.5}\\ \textbf{43.3}\\ \textbf{23.66}\\ \textbf{47.1}\\ \textbf{40.7}\\ \textbf{285.1}\\ \textbf{127.3}\\ \textbf{20.3}\\ \textbf{172.3}\\ \textbf{89.0}\\ \textbf{6.8}\\ \textbf{162.2}\\ \textbf{42.6}\\ \textbf{43.7}\\ \textbf{151.8}\\ \textbf{40.2}\\ \textbf{84.3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 603\cdot 3\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 14\cdot 4\\ 13\cdot 3\\ 6\cdot 1\\ 7\cdot 7\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 7\cdot 0\\ 16\cdot 4\\ 63\cdot 1\\ 16\cdot 2\\ 5\cdot 3\\ 49\cdot 4\\ 48\cdot 2\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 57\cdot 8\\ 22\cdot 3\\ 31\cdot 8\\ 133\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 1\\ 22\cdot 6\\ 68\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,174\cdot 1\\ 37\cdot 4\\ 94\cdot 0\\ 56\cdot 0\\ 41\cdot 6\\ 51\cdot 0\\ 26\cdot 7\\ 54\cdot 1\\ 57\cdot 1\\ 348\cdot 2\\ 143\cdot 5\\ 25\cdot 6\\ 221\cdot 7\\ 137\cdot 2\\ 14\cdot 8\\ 220\cdot 0\\ 64\cdot 9\\ 75\cdot 5\\ 284\cdot 9\\ 66\cdot 8\\ 153\cdot 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,576} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{32} \cdot 9 \\ \textbf{80} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{43} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{43} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{47} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{286} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{127} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{173} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{127} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{6} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{162} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{44} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{152} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{84} \cdot \textbf{7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 606 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 63 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 49 \cdot 6 \\ 48 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 58 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 133 \cdot 6 \\ 69 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,182.6} \\ \textbf{37.6} \\ \textbf{94.6} \\ \textbf{56.4} \\ \textbf{41.6} \\ \textbf{51.4} \\ \textbf{26.7} \\ \textbf{54.2} \\ \textbf{57.2} \\ \textbf{349.6} \\ \textbf{143.8} \\ \textbf{25.5} \\ \textbf{222.7} \\ \textbf{138.0} \\ \textbf{14.7} \\ \textbf{220.7} \\ \textbf{65.0} \\ \textbf{76.4} \\ \textbf{286.2} \\ \textbf{266.6} \\ \textbf{153.7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,586} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{80} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{43} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{43} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{47} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{288} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{128} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{1748} \\ \textbf{89} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{88} \\ \textbf{163} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{44} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{152} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{32} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{55} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 610 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 63 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 59 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 133 \cdot 6 \\ 133 \cdot 6 \\ 69 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,197\cdot 6} \\ \textbf{37\cdot 8} \\ \textbf{95\cdot 3} \\ \textbf{57\cdot 0} \\ \textbf{41\cdot 8} \\ \textbf{51\cdot 7} \\ \textbf{27\cdot 0} \\ \textbf{54\cdot 7} \\ \textbf{57\cdot 7} \\ \textbf{352\cdot 4} \\ \textbf{144\cdot 6} \\ \textbf{25\cdot 7} \\ \textbf{224\cdot 8} \\ \textbf{139\cdot 0} \\ \textbf{14\cdot 8} \\ \textbf{222\cdot 6} \\ \textbf{64\cdot 4} \\ \textbf{77\cdot 9} \\ \textbf{286\cdot 5} \\ \textbf{66\cdot 8} \\ \textbf{155\cdot 1} \end{array}$
198·5 143·5 55·0	11·3 7·7 3·6	209·8 151·2 58·6	195·0 141·3 53·7	11.6 8.0 3.6	206.6 149.3 57.3	195·2 142·1 53·1	11.5 7.9 3.6	206·7 150·0 56·7	198·1 144·7 53·4	11.5 8.0 3.5	209.6 152.7 56.9
751.5395.220.9224.351.056.1 4.0	116·2 59·8 8·2 38·0 4·2 3·7 2·3	867.7 455.0 29.1 262.3 55.2 59.8 6.3	753.7 410.6 18.8 224.3 46.7 49.8 3.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 118 \cdot 1 \\ 61 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 38 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	871.8 472.4 26.1 263.2 51.0 53.4 5.7	754·1 411·3 19·0 224·1 46·6 49·6 3·5	$ \begin{array}{c} 118 \cdot 3 \\ 61 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	872·4 473·2 26·3 263·2 50·9 53·2 5·6	757.6 413.9 19.1 225.4 46.0 49.6 3.6	118·9 61·8 7·5 39·6 4·2 3·6 2·2	876.5 475.7 26.6 265.0 50.2 53.2 5.8
363·4 16·3 5·5 27·5 33·0 15·3 16·3 249·5	186.4 7.8 5.8 16.5 10.1 20.9 12.4 112.9	549.8 24.1 11.3 44.0 43.1 36.2 28.7 362.4	371.8 16.4 5.9 27.5 33.9 15.9 16.0 256.2	192.9 8.1 5.4 17.0 10.1 21.3 12.1 118.9	564.7 24.5 11.3 44.5 44.0 37.2 28.1 375.1	$\begin{array}{r} 373 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 257 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	192.9 8.1 5.3 17.0 10.2 21.3 12.2 118.8	566.6 24.6 11.1 44.6 44.4 37.2 28.2 376.5	375·3 16·5 5·8 27·7 34·4 15·7 16·0 259·2	194.8 8.2 5.3 17.1 10.2 21.6 12.4 120.0	$570 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 379 \cdot 2$
$\begin{array}{c} 364 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 89 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 415\cdot 6\\ 9\cdot 3\\ 62\cdot 8\\ 55\cdot 0\\ 99\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 6\cdot 8\\ 87\cdot 7\\ 4\cdot 4\\ 16\cdot 7\\ 14\cdot 1\\ 19\cdot 5\\ 23\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 780\cdot 5\\ 42\cdot 9\\ 100\cdot 4\\ 97\cdot 0\\ 188\cdot 5\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 11\cdot 4\\ 125\cdot 4\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 39\cdot 0\\ 21\cdot 9\\ 29\cdot 3\\ 72\cdot 9\\ 26\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 369 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 8 \\ 38 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 88 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 38 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 49 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 410\cdot 3\\ 9\cdot 6\\ 62\cdot 5\\ 54\cdot 1\\ 94\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 3\\ 6\cdot 5\\ 88\cdot 9\\ 4\cdot 3\\ 17\cdot 0\\ 14\cdot 3\\ 18\cdot 6\\ 22\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 780 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 96 \cdot 7 \\ 183 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 127 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 6 \\ 72 \cdot 3 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	370.9 35.9 39.3 42.9 88.2 8.6 4.5 38.8 3.6 23.1 8.2 9.8 49.5 18.5	$\begin{array}{c} 410\cdot 5\\ 9\cdot 6\\ 62\cdot 9\\ 53\cdot 9\\ 94\cdot 7\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 6\cdot 4\\ 89\cdot 4\\ 4\cdot 3\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 14\cdot 2\\ 18\cdot 5\\ 23\cdot 0\\ 8\cdot 4\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 781\cdot 4\\ 45\cdot 5\\ 102\cdot 2\\ 96\cdot 8\\ 182\cdot 9\\ 16\cdot 7\\ 10\cdot 9\\ 128\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 40\cdot 2\\ 22\cdot 4\\ 28\cdot 3\\ 72\cdot 5\\ 26\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 369 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 87 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 39 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	412.5 9.5 62.5 53.9 94.9 8.2 6.4 90.8 4.3 17.2 14.4 18.8 23.3 8.3	781 · 8 45 · 1 101 · 6 96 · 7 182 · 6 16 · 8 10 · 9 129 · 8 7 · 9 40 · 3 22 · 6 28 · 3 72 · 4 26 · 8
35.6 22.7 8.7 4.2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 26 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	61·7 29·3 23·8 8·6	35·8 22·7 9·1 4·0	25.8 6.4 15.2 4.2	61.6 29.1 24.3 8.2	36·0 22·8 9·2 4·0	25.9 6.5 15.2 4.2	61·9 29·3 24·4 8·2	35·9 22·8 9·2 3·9	26.0 6.6 15.2 4.2	61 · 9 29 · 4 24 · 4 8 · 1
145·3 7·4 33·2 19·8 7·2 13·4 4·4 8·6 51·3	396.8 22.6 88.4 47.7 40.0 97.3 9.2 33.1 58.5	542 · 1 30 · 0 121 · 6 67 · 5 47 · 2 110 · 7 13 · 6 41 · 7 109 · 8	144.6 7.2 33.1 19.2 7.1 13.6 4.2 8.5 51.7	393.3 22.6 86.5 46.7 39.3 95.6 9.0 33.0 60.6	537.9 29.8 119.6 65.9 46.4 109.2 13.2 41.5 112.3	145.0 7.2 33.0 19.4 7.2 13.5 4.2 8.5 52.0	395.4 22.5 86.7 46.9 96.3 8.9 33.5 60.7	$540 \cdot 4$ $29 \cdot 7$ $119 \cdot 7$ $66 \cdot 3$ $47 \cdot 1$ $109 \cdot 8$ $13 \cdot 1$ $42 \cdot 0$ $112 \cdot 7$	145.1 7.3 33.1 19.3 7.1 13.5 4.2 8.5 52.1	399 · 2 22 · 8 87 · 7 46 · 8 40 · 2 97 · 3 9 · 0 33 · 9 61 · 5	544.3 30.1 120.8 66.1 47.3 110.8 13.2 42.4 113.6
$264 \cdot 1 \\ 65 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \\ 58 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 95 \cdot 4$	76.8 6.9 34.5 19.1 1.6 14.7	340 · 9 72 · 8 63 · 4 77 · 2 17 · 4 110 · 1	270.5 66.1 29.6 59.3 15.9 99.6	77.4 6.9 34.3 19.6 1.6 15.0	347.9 73.0 63.9 78.9 17.5 114.6	271 · 4 66 · 1 29 · 4 59 · 8 16 · 0 100 · 1	$77.1 \\ 6.8 \\ 34.0 \\ 19.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 15.0$	348.5 72.9 63.4 79.5 17.6 115.1	272.4 66.0 29.7 59.6 16.0 101.1	1.6	350·3 72·8 63·9 79·7 17·6 116·3
228 · 8 82 · 2 77 · 1 9 · 6 27 · 0 18 · 1 14 · 8	56.6 12.5 20.1 8.4 4.5 5.6 5.5	285 · 4 94 · 7 97 · 2 18 · 0 31 · 5 23 · 7 20 · 3	228.5 82.4 77.5 9.8 26.7 17.5 14.6	57.3 12.8 20.6 8.1 4.6 5.6 5.6	285 · 8 95 · 2 98 · 1 17 · 9 31 · 3 23 · 1 20 · 2	230 · 8 83 · 3 78 · 0 10 · 0 27 · 0 17 · 9 14 · 6	4.6	288 · 4 96 · 3 98 · 7 18 · 1 31 · 6 23 · 5 20 · 2	231·3 83·0 79·0 10·0 26·8 18·0 14·5	12.9 20.8 8.3 4.6 5.6	289 · 1 95 · 9 99 · 8 18 · 3 31 · 4 23 · 6 20 · 1

ect to the light of revision in information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards.

A** 3

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Mid-month)

August 1964* September 1964*			Wet when	28 51	ATARA	Katan	1				(The	ousands)	
Industry Industry Into T Total	Ser	otember 19	963*	or tot	July 1964*			August 1964*			September 1964*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc	410 · 4 75 · 2 33 · 7 35 · 5 108 · 7 157 · 3	217·4 22·3 34·2 36·7 30·7 93·5	627.8 97.5 67.9 72.2 139.4 250.8	409·2 74·0 34·2 36·4 107·5 157·1	214·4 21·6 33·8 35·9 31·1 92·0	623.6 95.6 68.0 72.3 138.6 249.1	411 · 4 74 · 2 34 · 6 36 · 6 108 · 0 158 · 0	217.0 22.0 34.2 35.9 31.3 93.6	628·4 96·2 68·8 72·5 139·3 251·6	415.6 74.6 34.7 36.4 111.6 158.3	218·2 22·0 34·5 36·2 31·5 94·0	633 · 96 · 69 · 72 · 143 · 252 ·	
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	188.8 88.4 11.6 7.8 12.4 5.1 43.1 20.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 122.5 \\ 37.4 \\ 3.5 \\ 7.6 \\ 20.9 \\ 6.1 \\ 33.0 \\ 14.0 \end{array} $	311·3 125·8 15·1 15·4 33·3 11·2 76·1 34·4	195.1 92.2 11.6 7.6 12.0 5.0 47.3 19.4	123.6 38.8 3.4 7.5 19.0 6.0 35.4 13.5	318 · 7 131 · 0 15 · 0 15 · 1 31 · 0 11 · 0 82 · 7 32 · 9	195.9 92.6 11.4 7.6 12.1 5.0 47.7 19.5	124.8 38.8 3.5 7.6 19.6 6.0 35.7 13.6	320.7 131.4 14.9 15.2 31.7 11.0 83.4 33.1	197·3 93·4 11·5 7·6 12·1 5·1 48·1 19·5	127·3 39·4 3·4 7·7 20·4 6·2 36·3 13·9	324-0 132-1 14-9 15- 32- 11- 84-0 33-0	
otal, all manufacturing industries	5,865.7	2,782.3	8,648.0	5,918.4	2,790.8	8,709 . 2	5,937.8	2,803 · 1	8,740.9	5,956.9	2,823.8	8,780	
Construction	1,474.4	80.0	1,554 • 4	1,506 . 4	80.0	1,586.4	1,516.4	80.0	1,596.4	1,516.4	80.0	1,596.	
as, electricity and water	350·3 109·0 202·8 38·5	49 · 4 16 · 1 30 · 4 2 · 9	399.7 125.1 233.2 41.4	348 · 1 105 · 3 205 · 1 37 · 7	49.7 16.3 30.6 2.8	397·8 121·6 235·7 40·5	348.6 105.2 205.6 37.8	50·2 16·5 30·9 2·8	398.8 121.7 236.5 40.6	349.5 105.4 206.5 37.6	50.6 16.6 31.2 2.8	400 · 122 · 237 · 40 ·	
ransport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	224·6 185·5	45·2 16·2	269·8 201·7	222·1 186·2	44·8 16·1	266·9 202·3	222.0 186.5	44·9 16·1	266·9 202·6	219·5 187·3	44·5 16·3	264 · 203 ·	
istributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and	1,383·3 356·9 798·6	$1,555 \cdot 5 \\ 203 \cdot 3 \\ 1,282 \cdot 7$	2,938 · 8 560 · 2 2,081 · 3	1,369 · 7 349 · 3 791 · 5	1,554·0 195·6 1,289·0	2,923·7 544·9 2,080·5	1,379 · 8 351 · 9 797 · 5	1,576·7 199·0 1,307·2	2,956·5 550·9 2,104·7	1,373·3 349·3 791·9	$1,575 \cdot 4 \\ 201 \cdot 7 \\ 1,303 \cdot 3$	2,948 · 551 · 2,095 · 2	
agricultural supplies	126·9 100·9	36·1 33·4	163·0 134·3	124·7 104·2	35·3 34·1	160·0 138·3	125·6 104·8	35·8 34·7	161·4 139·5	126·2 105·9	35·6 34·8	161 · 140 ·	
fiscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	68.9 34.3 18.8 199.0 30.7 11.6 323.3 12.1	66.8 22.9 29.7 363.8 93.1 35.7 73.2 4.1	135.7 57.2 48.5 562.8 123.8 47.3 396.5 16.2	69·9 33·4 18·9 205·8 30·0 11·2 318·7 12·1	62.8 23.1 26.4 371.0 91.1 33.0 75.7 4.8	132.7 56.5 45.3 576.8 121.1 44.2 394.4 16.9	71.1 33.7 18.9 206.0 30.6 11.6 322.0 12.2	64.0 22.4 27.0 376.3 91.7 32.7 76.2 4.9	135.1 56.1 45.9 582.3 122.3 44.3 398.2 17.1	71 · 3 32 · 2 19 · 1 194 · 8 29 · 5 11 · 1 322 · 8 12 · 0	64.1 21.2 31.5 360.0 90.3 32.7 75.9 4.8	135 53 50 554 119 43 398	

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

The following table† shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries‡ in the week ended 19th September 1964. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer.

	153-1		ed number o ntenance wa			E	stimated nu	mber of o	operatives of	n short-tim	e
	Esti- mated total	472 A	Per-		of overtime orked	En la		mainer du sustantium	Total	Hou	rs lost
Industry	(000's)	Number (000's)	centage	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week (000's)	Total on short- time (000's)	as per- centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short- time
Bread and flour confectionery	. 559 . 109 . 67	189·3 36·5 29·1	33·9 33·4 43·5	1,625 300 268	8.6 8.2 9.2	<u>0·2</u>	<u>0.9</u> 	<u>1·1</u>	<u>0·2</u>		16·4
Chamicals and dues	: 297 . 124	78·7 33·5	26·5 27·0	806 377	10·2 11·3	10 二 2		· <u> </u>	nader eller	1. <u>5</u> 00	Laline of
Iron and steel (concert)	. 469 226 . 98	$\begin{array}{c} 138 \cdot 9 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	29.6 17.5 42.2	1,294 405 367	9·3 10·3 8·9		0·7 0·5 0·1	0·7 0·5 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·1	6 4 1	7·9 8·9 10·1
	1 470	636 · 6 447 · 1 189 · 4	43 · 0 49 · 8 32 · 7	5,165 3,703 1,462	8·1 8·3 7·7	<u>0·1</u>	0·5 0·3	0.6 0.4 0.1	ang batin	9 6 3	15.6 14.3 29.0
Vehicles	. 618 . 374 . 146	249·1 151·5 68·0	40·3 40·5 46·5	1,871 1,126 523	7·5 7·4 7·7		19·5 19·4 0·1	19·5 19·4 0·1	$3 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1$	154 153 1	7·9 7·9 11·1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	. 426	162.1	38.0	1,331	8.2	5 6 1	0.5	0.5	0.1	6	10.5
Woollen and worsted	. 648 . 176 . 154 . 108 . 58	122 · 8 17 · 0 40 · 9 13 · 8 21 · 4	18·9 9·7 26·6 12·8 36·8	969 120 359 77 172	7·9 7·1 8·8 5·6 8·0	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	4·4 0·1 0·8 2·5 0·7	5·4 0·4 0·8 2·9 1·0	0.8 0.2 0.5 2.7 1.7	82 14 13 37 15	15.1 34.8 15.1 12.7 15.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	11.5	26.0	81	7.1		0.1	0.1	0.2	2	19.7
Clothing and footwear	07	37·7 9·5	8·6 9·8	188 41	5·0 4·3	0·1 0·1	6·0 4·7	6·1 4·8	1·4 4·9	44 32	7·3 6·7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	. 267	84.2	31.6	823	9.8	\$ <u>+</u> \$9	0.2	0.2	0.1	2	8.8
Timber, furniture, etc Timber	. 72	89.6 32.1 32.6	42·7 44·8 43·4	736 274 227	8·2 8·5 7·0		$\frac{0.5}{0.2}$	$\frac{0 \cdot 6}{0 \cdot 2}$	$\frac{0\cdot 3}{\overline{0\cdot 2}}$	bns5	$\frac{8\cdot 1}{7\cdot 5}$
Paper, printing and publishing	162	172 · 1 37 · 7 68 · 7	40·1 46·5 42·1	1,510 333 548	8·8 8·8 8·0	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	0·5 	0·5 	<u>0·1</u>	1000 <u>10</u> 00 21	10·0
Other manufacturing industries Rubber		73 · 5 30 · 5	31·2 31·0	639 269	8·7 8·8		0·3 0·3	0·4 0·3	0·2 0·3	1 1 4 1 A	10·3 7·3
Total, all manufacturing industries:	6,119	2,046.1	33.4	17,039	8.3	1.7	34.0	35.7	0.6	336	9.4

sion in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count tly some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded compo Insurance cards † Because of the rounding of figures indepe t Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing

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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 ship-building 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 recal-culated on a new reference base:—12 monthly average for 1962 = 100. A complete series of both indices to date on the new base and a note on the revision were published on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

				(A	verage 196	2 = 100)					5 2 112 03 8 1	(A	verage 190	52 = 100)
Innued for an ion for information of formation construction and the time actuary time actuary time actuary time actuary time actuary time actuary time actuary time actuary	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles,	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing			All manu- facturin indus- tries		g, Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	104.6 103.9 100.4 100.9 103.9 102.9 100.0 98.2	98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.5	106.9 104.6 101.6 104.9 107.9 102.9 100.0 99.2	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 98 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	102.5	103 · 102 · 102 · 101 · 101 · 101 · 100 ·	5 104-5 4 103-2 8 104-9 7 101-7 3 100-6 0 100-0	104.3 104.5 103.0 104.5 104.8 101.1 100.0 100.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
Week ended: 1963 August 17*† September 14 October 19 November 16 December 14	82.5 101.3 101.9 102.0 102.3	80·8 100·0 101·1 101·8 102·2	88.0 102.9 103.1 102.5 102.7	79.4 100.6 101.3 101.8 102.1	92.0 101.8 102.0 100.9 100.2	82.7 102.1 102.5 103.3 103.5	Octobe Noven	t 17* ber 14	100 · 2 100 · 2 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 8	5 100 · 100 · 100 ·	0 101 · 5 3 100 · 8 6 100 · 4		$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 3 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	100 · 9 100 · 8 101 · 0 101 · 1 101 · 2
1964 January 18 February 15 March 21 April 18 June 20 July 18† August 15† September 19 Index for All	100.7 101.2 101.5 102.2 101.9 102.2 96.8 84.0 103.0	101-1 101-8 102-1 102-8 102-6 103-2 99-1 84-1 104-2		100.7 101.3 101.4 102.1 102.1 101.4 92.6 80.3 101.4 <i>ustries f</i>	95.2 94.4 94.4 95.1 96.3 96.3 97.0 88.1 97.7 7.0 88.1	102.0 102.7 103.1 103.8 103.7 104.0 99.5 85.1 105.4	1964 Januar Februa March April 1 June 2 July 11 August Septem Index	iry 15 21 18 6*‡ 0 3 .15	100 · 1 101 · 0 101 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 1 101 · 1 101 · 1 100 · 1	5 100 100 100 101 101 3 100 0 101 2 101 101 101 7 101	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 6 & 100 \cdot 8 \\ 9 & 101 \cdot 9 \\ 1 & 102 \cdot 2 \\ 3 & 101 \cdot 4 \\ 4 & 101 \cdot 9 \\ 5 & 102 \cdot 0 \\ 1 & 101 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array}$	101.6 101.8 102.0 101.6 102.1 102.1 101.6 101.5	98.8 99.0 99.6 99.9 99.8 99.6 100.8 101.4 99.8	100.6 100.9 101.3 101.4 100.6 101.3 101.6 101.6 101.3 57 §
715 1 12:7	1	1	960 19	1. 12	ar mucipice	1964	Month	1957	1958	1959	1960 1	961 196	2 1963	1964
January — February 105·6 March — April 106·9 May 106·5 June — July — August 103·1 September 104·5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	101.5 10 102.4 10 100.1 10 105.2 10	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 102 5.3 102 5.1 102 5.1 102 5.1 102 5.3 96 1.0 83 5.4 102 4.8 101	8 97.8 3 98.0 4 99.7 7 100.0 4 100.0 6 94.6 4 82.5 3 101.3 9 101.9 3 102.0	100-7 101-2 101-5 102-2 101-9 102-2 96-8 84-0 103-0	January February March April May June July August September October November December	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline 103.1 \\ 103.5 \\ 103.7 \\ \hline 104.1 \\ 103.3 \\ 103.4 \\ - \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} $	103·1 103·1 	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} & 99 \\ \hline 0.4 & 100 \\ - & 100 \\ 1.5 & 100 \\ 0.6 & 100 \\ 1.4 & 100 \\ 1.6 & 100 \\ 0.9 & 100 \\ 0.8 & 99 \\ 0.8 & 99 \\ 0.6 & 99 \\ 0.5 & 99 \\ - & 99 \end{array}$	2 98.4 2 98.6 4 99.4 2 99.8 2 100.0 3 100.5 5 100.7 8 100.5 5 100.6 3 100.6	101·1 100·3 100·9 101·2 101·1 100·7

indices for July 1962-4 would have approximately 14 points higher.

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

YOUR GUIDE TO

THE CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT A Notes for the Guidance of Employers and Employees

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY I

A General Guide and waste to a based best appear to so

THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT 1964

General Guide: Scope and Objectives

(90976)

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

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

CT 196 oyees	 machine Added to the and celling surfaces, the new vkward corners, mouldings, tors, pipes and the pointing ponge work. The new das standard equipment 	Employment Exchanges
	SES ACT 1963	Employment Exchanges H.M. Stationery Office (addresses on page 490) or through any bookseller 2s. 6d. (by post 2s. 10d.)
Gilher ma Rubble Toys, J Pitchio Miscol Total, uli	Green, London, N.13 Green 3763	Employment Exchanges free of charge



459 Green Lanes, Palmers Green, London, N.13 Telephone : Palmers Green 3763

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WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 458 to 460 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 September 1964, are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' work per week. Further information about the compilation of these figures and analyses for the period 1950–61 were given on pages 458–459 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	89·3 19·1	25.6
Biscuits	13.8	31·4 38·7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	28·3 34·8
Fruit and vegetable products	9·4 4·0	21.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified* Brewing and malting	4.0	20·7 11·3
Brewing and malting	2·2 2·3	10.0
Tobacco	3.4	14.8
Chemicals and allied industries	21.6	15.0
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	6·1 7·4	13.6 16.3
Paint and printing ink	2.3	16.9
detergents	2.4	17.5
Metal manufacture	10.3	13.5
Iron and steel (general)	3.0	11.8
Copper, brass and other base metals	2·1 2·2	14·4 13·5
1.011 1.466 1.6.101 1.8.101 1.101 1.5.1		La dataka
	94·2 2·2 2·2	15·4 15·1
Engineers' small tools and gauges Other machinery*	2·2 8·5	16·3 13·3
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.3	13.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	7.0	14.0
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments,		14.0
etc Electrical machinery	7·0 7·5	14·3 12·7
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	4.1	18.6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	4·4 25·0	13·3 18·7
Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods*	2.9	10.7
E. Che I F. DO. I Supply Langer + A. and - F. and	14.6	21.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.001.00	8.7
Vehicles	11.3	9.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5.9 3.1	9·5 7·8
1 105-201 10Y-1 20101-8 1000-9 1 101-00 1		ber melaist
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	38·6 4·0	19·8 23·4
	6·2 2·0	28.7
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	2·0 22·7	16·1 18·9
Textiles	56.1	M most 2000
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-	doulations' as	13.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres.	10·8 6·2	17.3
Woollen and worsted	14.7 nod	15.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	10·9 2·5	12·0 17·4
Made-up textiles	2.2	11.7
sections on animal rates and a correct to a part which are that	2.6	11.2
Leather goods and fur	3·5 2·1	13·5 13·8
Clothing and footwear	34·1 7·9	8·5 9·0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.1	6.6
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	4·1 8·1	10·2 8·3
Dress industries not elsewhere specified* Footwear	4·4 4·2	13.0
	13 AUST AND	6.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Pottery	7·3 2·0	9·4 5·8
Glass	2.3	11.4
Abrasives and building materials etc., not else- where specified*	2.0	13.2
Timber, furniture, etc Furniture and upholstery	7.6	13·1 11·1
	1.40.1	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	27·4 2·2	12·6 10·0
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing	5.6	
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	eral Galla	16.2
specified* Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	5·8 4·9	16·0 15·6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engrav-		
ing, etc	8.9	9.5
Other manufacturing industries	23.7	18.6
Rubber Toys, games and sports equipment	7.9	20·1 19·1 19·3
Plastics moulding and fabricating	3.9 7.0	19.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	14.4
Miscenaneous manufacturing industries	Concerning the second sec	
Fotal, all manufacturing industries	426.0	15.1

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The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 12th October 1964 were:----

er Biet Ber-	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	To
/holly unemployed* emporarily stopped†	236,517 5,885	16,057 98	76,408 1,393	11,317 88	340 7
Total	242,402	16,155	77,801	11,405	347
change since 14th September	+ 13,605	- 8,753	+ 6,582	- 5,340	+ 6

The rate of unemployment at 12th October was 1.5 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 14th September

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

ritain at	t 12th Oc	ctober 1	964 acco	rding to c	luration of	unemple	
			the second se		CONTRACTOR OF TAXABLE PARTY.		

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total		1778 800 K	G	ireat Britai	in III -		conversal rockie & s charge of t
One or less Over 1, up to 2	32,249 19,931	3,823 2,532	11,128 8,387	2,724 1,836	49,924 32,686			nolly ployed*		orarily pped†	Total	United Kingdom total
Up to 2	52,180	6,355	19,515	4,560	82,610		Males	Females	Males	Females	Iotar	Transie St.
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	13,961 11,140 9,066	1,529 1,197 1,017	6,118 4,789 4,087	1,182 897 681	22,790 18,023 14,851	1953 1954 1955	204,300 176,500 137,400	115,600 95,100 75,700	13,900 7,900 9,300	8,200 5,300 9,800	342,000 284,800 232,200	380,000 317,800 264,500
Over 2, up to 5	34,167	3,743	14,994	2,760	55,664	1956	151,000 204,300	78,600 90,200	17,800 12,300	9,600	257,000 312,500	287,100 347,200
Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8	8,121 6,625 5,532	770 587 527	3,485 2,924 2,527	545 447 354	12,921 10,583 8,940	1958 1959 1960	293,800 322,600 248,200 226,300	116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800	27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300	19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300	457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700	500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800
Over 5, up to 8	20,278	1,884	8,936	1,346	32,444	1962	321,900 393,900	110,000	23,000 46,300	8,300 6,400	463,200 573,300	499,900 612,300
Over 8, up to 9 Over 9, up to 13 Over 13, up to 26 Over 26, up to 39 Over 52	5,006 14,475 28,322 15,649 12,085 54,355	430 2,071 954 309 105 206	2,107 5,470 9,130 4,929 2,858 8,469	254 1,407 600 152 89 149	7,797 23,423 39,006 21,039 15,137 63,179	1963 1964:	363,543 344,308 313,600 305,159 271,596	114,487 111,460 101,798 99,938 89,348 76,569	20,120 5,955 7,868 4,728 6,318 3,386	2,592 2,349 2,120 1,773 1,841 1,620	500,742 464,072 425,386 411,598 369,103 321,923	540,353 502,877 461,891 448,364 403,506 354,214
Over 8	129,892	4,075	32,963	2,651	169,581	15th June 13th July	240,348	75,764	3,767	1,548	317,512 368,514	349,024 399,130
Total	236,517	16,057	76,408	11,317	340,299	10th Aug 14th Sept 12th Oct	269,385 248,869 252,574	94,762 86,548 87,725	2,661 4,836 5,983	1,706 1,416 1,481	368,514 341,669 347,763	370,400 376,322

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment[‡] and the numbers wholly unemployed, excluding "school-leavers", in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 12th October 1964.

1 2,140 34 6.5	n - lait	Who	lly unem	ployed*				Tempo		Total unemployed				
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Wome 18 yea and ov	rs und	er To	tal 18	years years	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern Bastern and Southern South Western Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Sochand Wales	37,829 19,638 14,328 19,052 17,322 38,527 27,198 46,100 16,523	2,183 1,147 645 1,287 1,255 2,832 2,734 2,584 1,390	10,25 5,07 4,68 6,64 5,25 12,05 8,05 18,65 5,71	73 82 44 91 1, 59 1, 55 1, 26 1,	389 26 721 20 956 27 305 25 515 54 521 39 561 68	,591 ,747 ,376 ,939 ,173 ,933 ,608 ,871 ,061	95 131 104 1,990 541 557 287 2,004 176	2 4 5 5 3 14 12 52 1	29 27 41 336 153 379 89 311 28	1 5 37 19 15 10 8	127 167 153 2,358 716 965 388 2,377 213	40,109 20,920 15,082 22,334 19,121 41,930 30,231 50,740 18,090	11,609 5,994 5,447 7,963 6,768 13,968 9,765 20,508 7,184	51,718 26,914 20,529 30,297 25,889 55,898 39,996 71,248 25,274
Great Britain	236,517	16,057	76,40	08 11,	317 340	,299	5,885	98	1,393	88	7,464	258,557	89,206	347,763
Northern Ireland	19,522	688	7,69	95	337 28	,242	106	F + 8	206	5	317	20,316	8,243	28,559
United Kingdom	256,039	16,745	84,10	03 11,	554 368	3,541	5,991	98	1,599	93	7,781	278,873	97,449	376,322
	Percentage rate of unemployment [‡] Males						of unemployment: wholly unemployed* Wholly Females							
Region				Constantine Constantine Constantine		9			and the	1 243	A Sector	Who	lly unempi g " school-	loyed leavers "
Region				Up to 2 weeks		9	Over 8 weeks		Fer	nales	Over 8 weeks	Wholexcluding Total	g " school-	loyed leavers " ge since optember
Region London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Sociland Wales	une	mployment	4		Ma 2 weeks	ales	Over 8	Up to 2 weeks 2,319 1,938 2,175 1,825 3,578 1,999 3,716	Fer 2 weeks up to 5 2,825 1,442 1,513 1,589 1,480 2,609 1,876 3,006	nales 5 weeks up to 8 1,253 581 551 1,015 809 1,589 1,276		excluding	g * school-	leavers "
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Scotland	Males 1.1 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.0 1.3 2.2 3.4 3.7	Females 0.5 0.7 1.2 0.6 0.9 1.3 2.3 2.6	t Total 0-9 1-1 1-6 0-8 1-2 1-9 3-1 3-3	2 weeks 12,602 6,227 3,917 5,017 4,606 8,996 4,983 8,181	Ma 2 weeks up to 5 6,804 3,574 2,282 2,932 3,047 6,036 4,189 5,938	5 weeks up to 8 3,599 1,604 1,242 1,736 1,614 3,503 2,658 4,438	Over 8 weeks 10,654 9,310 22,824 18,102 30,127	Up to 2 weeks 5,088 2,319 1,938 2,175 1,825 3,578 4,599 3,716 1,437	Fer 2 weeks up to 5 2,825 1,442 1,513 1,589 1,480 2,609 1,876 3,006 1,414	5 weeks up to 8 1,253 581 551 1,015 809 1,589 1,276 2,354 854	weeks 2,413 1,620 1,401 2,821 2,482 5,798 4,525 11,111	excluding Total 50,808 26,228 20,077 27,111 24,190 53,615 38,072 67,872	Chang 14th Se + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	ge since pptember 3,925 2,789 3,517 163 1,174 1,364 1,484 680

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 465. [†] The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employed [‡] Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed). (90976)

Unemployment at 12th October 1964

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

At 12th October 41,674 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 12th October was 332,245, consisting of 247,719 males and 84,526 females.

,299

7,763

5.094

in Great oyment.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1964

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

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 12th October 1964 and the percentage rates of unemployment. An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

ni and fou her or a soft for bander as	10 i o	TRACE RE	rs of per	sons on	q saits	Per-	Elster la	states	WY AL	i lint d	-	ers of per	sons on	964	Per-
imates published in the 2 14 101, the nomber of 5 11 11th October was 1,716 temakes	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	un-		TIT.11 bg	sa ta Soli Soli Ins	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	employ-
Princ	ipal To	wns (by	Regio	n)		<u>Ne</u>	föd s - p	Develop	pment	Distric	ts (by F	Region)	-contin	nued	nange beplen
London and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	27,683 1,544 601	7,451 361 318	2,246 61 183	37,380 1,966 1,102	91 191	0.8 2.1 1.5	Newquay	tern— <i>contin</i> y and Perrar c, St. Ives ury's	porth	245 538	151	33	429	ate of s the s e D U	5·3 5·5
Eastern and Southern Bedford †Bournemouth Cambridge	219 1,560	59 417	23 118	301 2,095	t bas	0.6	Bridlingt North West		8-8-10-1 × 8-0-2 1	415	63 G	25 1021	503	83	5.6
Ipswich Luton †Norwich Oxford	195 428 269 1,257 302	34 143 58 266 52 580	12 46 41 61 32	241 617 368 1,584 386		$ \begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.7 \\ 0.4 \end{array} $	Daltor Merseysi	de and Pres	181	424 16,366 86 473	487 4,586 47 299	114 1,930 7 53	1,025 22,882 140 825	16 209 6	3·2 3·7 2·1 3·8
*Portsmouth *********************************	1,724 361 348 2,325 774	98 81 336 187	207 50 35 161 52	2,511 509 464 2,822 1,013	4 1 15 1 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	Aspatria, Maryp ington Billingl	, Cockern ort and ham, Mid ham, Redcar,	Work-	569	460	147	1,176	£ 61 g	4.2
South Western †Bristol Exeter	230 2,031 608	67 450 148	26 139 34	323 2,620 790	_	0·5 1·0 1·7	Bank a Thorna Bishop	and Stockto	on and	3,352 1,044 277	1,140 199 92	747 103 70	5,239 1,346 439	28	3.1
†Plymouth Swindon Midlands	381 1,213 720	175 567 198	68 131 70	624 1,911 988	1 3 2 —	1:2 2:0 1:5	Chester-l and Ho Consett Darlingto	on	Spring	1,027 369 654	187 75 175	200 78 44	1,414 522 873	7 2 8	3·4 3·9 2·6 1·7
†Birmingham Burton-on-Trent †Chesterfield Coventry †Derby	4,594 197 776 1,363 738	1,288 96 220 606 303	384 17 110 195 61	6,266 310 1,106 2,164 1,102	1,433 2 323	0.9 1.0 1.4 1.2 0.9	Loftus	ough ols and Horden		602 46 1,213 421 88	41 12 510 155 18	90 145 131	733 58 1,868 707 106		2.8 2.4 5.0 3.8 2.7
[†] Leicester	860 378 257 2,343 35	176 175 62 551 20 102	80 45 23 127 3	1,116 598 342 3,021 58	80 16 2 40	0.6 1.0 0.5 1.2 0.2	Prudhoe Saltburn Seaham Seaton D Spennym	Delaval		55 134 280 99 456	21 52 171 130 55	8 50 34 97	84 186 501 263 608	2952	2·3 4·8 3·1 9·1 4·2 4·4
Peterborough	244 147 1,525 378 155	102 23 519 144 20 282	32 18 174 80 14	378 188 2,218 602 189		0.7 0.4 1.5 0.9 0.4	Sunderla Southy ington Tyneside	vick and Station	ion,	664 3,096 8,545	120 768 2,300	74 398 1,205	858 4,262 12,050	12 21 68	4·5 3·0
Wolverhampton Worcester	500 238	33	67	849 277	(T)	0.8 0.6	Moor Wingate	ven and C	leator	276 765 279	40 234 41	33 93	349 1,092 320	37 10 2	6·7 4·6 3·9
†Barnsley †Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Grimsby	855 1,487 214 932 1,104	257 295 69 259 188	111 102 5 313 151	1,223 1,884 288 1,504 1,443	40 134 7 74	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	Stoneh	n, Inverurie aven er n, Dalry, I	Notge S	1,761 42	666 38	65 3	2,492 83	11 11	2.5 3.6
Halifax Huddersfield †Hull	274 387 2,447 1,815	87 175 549 390	24 20 282 187	385 582 3,278 2,392	15 29 16 39	0.7 0.6 2.0 0.9	Kilbirr	iie, Kilwi evenston , Broxburn lders on	inning	1,221 688	776 304	103 71	2,100	36	6·2 3·5
Lincoln Rotherham Scunthorpe †Sheffield Wakefield	464 474 249 1,474 223	159 85 207 567 127	52 140 71 149	675 699 527 2,190 372	18 1 27 4	1·3 1·2 1·1 0·8 0·7	Ferry	and Bro	ugnty	321 768 1,623	300 391 313	35 93 106	656 1,252 2,042	<u>13</u> 9	4.6 5.1 2.2
York North Western Accrington	582 138	196 59 57	22 70 17	848 214	-	1·3 0·9	keithin Falkirk, bridge	Bo'ness, B Granger	onny-	941	816	141	1,898	not 21°	W Reinis
Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley	359 411 1,022 817	57 212 218 142 213	17 27 28 107 65	443 651 1,347 1,024	4 9 1 9	1.5 1.2 2.5 1.3	Glasgow Clydeb	(inc. Barr ank, Kirl d Ruthergle	thead, kintil-	800 158 17,390	1,179 58 4,084	80 50 1,251	2,059 266 22,725	32 22 435	3·4 8·0 3·8
Burniey Bury Crewe †Manchester Salford	399 137 311 5,177 988	213 48 151 681 162	18 11 66 353 93	630 196 528 6,211 1,243	$ \begin{array}{r} 10\\ 21\\ \\ 30\\ 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{cases} 1.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.3 \end{cases} $	Greenock gow Highland	s and Island	Glas-	1,959 3,520 205	956 846 143	248 592 15	3,163 4,958 363	39 329 11	7·3 5·7 4·2
†Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens	681 647 230 734	186 282 68 770	29 91 7 110	896 1,020 305 1,614	2 17 1 26 19	0·9 1·2 0·6 2·7	Leven Lesmaha North La	y, Glenra and Methil gow markshire	othes,	1,164 124 3,533	1,012 47 2,587	73 5 333	2,249 176 6,453	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4.5 5.8 4.3
Stockport Warrington Wigan	666 336 768	187 298 145	132 41 38	985 675 951	8 10 28	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	Renfre Peterhead Banff a	l, Fraserb ind Buckie	ourgh,	1,594 987	784 332	74 65	2,452 1,384	622 409	3·2 5·4
Northern †Carlisle Scotland †Edinburgh	585 2,970	313 623	65 193	963 3,786	-	2·3	Stranraer	··· ··		159 118 134 310	37 105 135 145	10 19 23 36	206 242 292 491	4 	7·2 9·8 4·9 8·2
Wales †Cardiff †Newport	2,347	344 140	272 134	2,963 876	65	1.9 1.3	Pontar	dawe and Y	rnant, 'staly-	379 571	324 160	89 100	792 831	9	4.8
†Swansea Developmen	1,373	394 ricts (by	139 Region	1,906	35	2.9	Caernan Blaens Portma Llanelly,	tvon, Ban au Ffestin doc and Pw Burry	niog, vilheli Port,	1,073	261	114	6 red) 1,448		4.7
South Western Bideford	213 395	68	18	299	9	3.8	Merthyr Milford I	Burry non, Kid dulais and T Tydfil Haven and Dock	Pem-	709 536	390 112	111 65	1,210 713	67 1	2·9 2·8
Camborne and Redruth Camelford Falmouth Gunnislake Helston	395 55 588 56 131	137 28 53 13 67	39 14 37 <u>15</u>	571 97 678 69 213	5	3.8 5.1 7.2 10.4 4.8	Rhondda	, Pontyclun fail	and	778 777 435	177 278 102	77 118 32	1,032 1,173 569	niaingi 1 1 1 1	10·2 3·3 4·0
Liskeard and Looe	157 188	67 59	13 9 13	233 260		6·0 5·2	Total, a Districts	ll Develop	oment	89,419	31,131	10,278	130,828	2,804	3.8

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1963. † Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which are given on page 472 of this GAZETTE.

filling and to provide information about	ha radi	earer ann		reat Britai	n annin ann	hini bu staragi dijinisinj	thatw w	<u>fdition</u> hanges a Employ	a al a	n in ser
ni emilaque a lla tall si gnipherg mesen li le dicalmi la Industry i ratio dese e les ne mangant sem alla dista vali dima	WI unem (includin	holly ployed ng casuals)	Tempor stopp	rarily bed	narishig havals in hội từn	Total	at A ta stri in for he is bitou	alteria Un mesure or Limitt or	ited Kingdo (all classes)	n len le len
oscupations in a group should be none close r, than he oscupations outside the group i	all trell	st mana tal	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota
riculture, forestry, fishing	8,487 6,272	895 858	1,302 84	41 41	9,789 6,356	936 899	10,725 7,255	12,559 8,998	1,030 993	13,58 9,99
Fishing		4 177 131	1,218 1 1	ai hiriatii	3,172 6,317 5,659	4 177 131	3,176 6,494 5,790	3,266 6,481 5,659	4 179 131	3,27 6,66 5,79
od, drink and tobacco	1,528 3,581	4,359 595 2,931 672	6 1 4 1	59 57 2	7,027 1,529 3,585 1,477	4,418 595 2,988 674	11,445 2,124 6,573 2,151	7,536 1,690 3,820 1,552	4,925 658 3,198 693	12,40 2,34 7,0 2,24
Fobacco	436	161 1,407	- 6	- 7	436 4,739	161 1,414	597 6,153	474	376 1,427	8: 6,3
Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261–263)	1,211 2,032	79 395	1 4 112	1 13	1,212 2,036 5,459	79 396 636	1,291 2,432 6,095	1,213 2,145 5,549	80 401 648	1,2 2,5 6,1
tal manufacture	4,460	623 412 4.637	91 117	13 11 49	5,459 4,551 12.451	423 4,686	4,974 17,137	4,633 13,049	431 4,979	5,0 18,0
Mechanical engineering* (331–352)	8,432	1,980 991 419	103 1 	17 3 12	8,535 1,132 557	1,997 994 431	10,532 2,126 988	8,876 1,294 574	2,113 1,059 465	10,9 2,3 1,0
Other electrical industries* (361–363, 369)	· 2,214 · 8,071	1,247 194	13 47	17 20	2,227 8,118	1,264 214	3,491 8,332	2,305 8,518	1,342 228	3,6
Shipbuilding and ship repairing hicles Motor vehicle manufacturing	4,454	155 722 366	44 2,758 2,738	20 284 284	7,469 7,212 4,380	175 1,006 650	7,644 8,218 5,030	7,790 7,362 4,457	188 1,044 659	7,9 8,4 5,1
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	· 290 867	68 209 56	6 14		296 881 1,601	68 209 56	364 1,090 1,657	304 936 1,610	68 234 59	1,
14 DE 43 1991	4,222	1,717	75	42	4,297	1,759	6,056	4,391	1,809	6,3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres .	4,568 806 506	429	606 14 6	292 18 25	5,174 820 512	3,794 545 454	8,968 1,365 966	5,849 1,108 650	5,054 941 736	10, 2, 1,
Jute	· 1,071 · 377 · 251 · 545	763 73 536 307	146 302 135	86 	1,217 377 553 680	849 73 679 317	2,066 450 1,232 997	1,248 380 577 762	889 76 758 379	2, 1,
time the care to the and all the start of the	. 530	12	15	3	545	239	784	560	257	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Footwear	· 1,530 · 418	322	253 142	279 127	1,783 560	3,405 449	5,188 1,009	1,878 566	4,289 473	6, 1,
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	· 3,514 • 1,105 • 551	122 259	121 1 48	73 	3,635 1,106 599 894	829 122 331 271	4,464 1,228 930	3,819 1,176 614 903	853 132 335 278	4,
mber, furniture, etc	· 825 · 2,662 · 1,015	495 105	69 66 36	9	2,728 1,051	504 105	1,165 3,232 1,156	2,866 1,099 938	528 109 161	1, 3, 1, 1,
per, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc. * (481–483)	· 876 · 2,348 · 1,116	1,624 873	20 6 1	523	896 2,354 1,117	149 1,629 875 754	1,045 3,983 1,992	2,421 1,136 1,285	1,712 923 789	4, 2, 2,
ther manufacturing industries	1,232 2,534 997 657	1,310 292	5 40 6 4	6 1 4	1,237 2,574 1,003 661	1,316 293 326	1,991 3,890 1,296 987	2,647 1,025 670	1,395 310 330	4, 1, 1,
0,1 ST 437 ST 176,3 1 0 BE LEE 7E EED,1	. 63,868		4,228	1,141	68,096	25,849	93,945	71,326	29,148	100
Alexandre al and the Alexandre in Alexandre	. 44,497	490	61	4	44,558	494	45,052	51,172	545	51
	2,481	3.61	8		2,489	223	2,712	2,641	235	2
Road passenger transport	22,760 4,796 2,061	5 227 604	176 2 8	3	22,936 4,798 2,069	1,889 227 606	24,825 5,025 2,675	24,316 4,862 2,259	1,978 231 630	26 5 2
	2,713 6,672 1,929 2,87	2 123	10 107 31 7		2,723 6,779 1,960 2,884	115 123 31 457	2,838 6,902 1,991 3,341	2,853 7,063 2,456 3,063	115 125 33 501	2723
	·· 2,877	1 19	74	102	24,763	14,565	39,328	26,546	15,978	42
	·· 5,854	1.1	2	4	5,856 4,592	971 5,564	6,827 10,156	5,983 4,827	1,053 6,162	7 10
liscellaneous services	26,47	5 2,074	67 27	153 45	26,544 5,792	19,678 2,119	46,222	27,923 6,101	21,192 2,177 10,987	49 8 23
	11,470 3,47	688	14 4 52	49 2 8	11,484 3,477 17,305	10,490 690 2,595	21,974 4,167 19,900		2,893	21
	7,11 10,13	8 1,477 5 1,110	6 46	4	7,124 10,181	1,481 1,114	8,605 11,295	7,537 10,689	1,694 1,199	9
x-service personnel not classified by industry	1,16	5 16,080		L	1,167 24,145	185 16,080	1,352 40,225	25,640	190 16,866 13,597	42
	19,29 4,85			T.T.C.	19,290 4,855	12,881 3,199	32,171 8,054	4,991	13,597 3,269	34
GRAND TOTALT	252,57	4 87,725	5,983	1,481	258,557	89,206	347,763	278,873	97,449	370

Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: September 1964

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition, once each quarter adults registered at Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupa-tional 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

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1964*

1909 202 800.9 87.57	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25,8	-				Reg	gion		and there are	Classical I.
Occupation		Great	Britain	London	and S.E.	Easter. South		South V	Vestern	Mi	dlands
TRACE AND ADDRESS ADDRESS		Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men	1. Jansen I.				Non2 is the set	The last		(122.4	(2011) *ko (2011) /ko	ranibai Lo	Contraction Contraction
Farm workers, fishermen, etc. Regular farm market garden workers . Gardeners, nursery workers, etc. Forestry workers . Fishermen	:: ::	3,611 1,746 708 73 1,084	1,608 684 881 40 3	187 66 110 3 8	378 105 266 7 —	513 329 125 7 52	501 180 308 13	431 237 88 4 102	185 95 85 4 1	173 96 71 4 2	219 108 106 5
Miners and quarrymen Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen		676 597 79	2,448 2,275 173	3 2 1	III	4 2 2	4 4 —	5 2 3	27 27	20 13 7	503 473 30
Gas, coke and chemicals makers		259	431	25	80	8	59	6	4	9	59
Glass workers	his and the	76	159 77	26 5	65	4	20 1	3	2	3 49	16 59
Pottery workers	s	85 700	2,142	52	180	14	305	20	87	111	779
Moulders and coremakers		317 156 227	1,322 367 453	30 9 13	138 19 23	7 2 5	246 26 33	12 4 4	60 22 5	57 14 40	478 164 137
Electrical and electronic workers	maintenance	2,265	4,640	444	1,210	222	1,049	168	227	148	1,124
workers		705 1,113 447	1,892 1,604 1,144	198 178 68	607 337 266	93 84 45	516 371 162	58 86 24	76 55 96	38 67 43	503 412 209
Engineering and allied trades workers Constructional fitters and erectors Platers Riveters and caulkers Shipwrights Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuild Sheet metal workers Welders	ing workers	11,451 756 299 293 219 354 316 890	29,708 110 835 105 361 67 1,496 1,694	1,636 39 13 10 7 30 56 113	7,417 12 134 5 60 6 457 322	939 32 39 37 50 10 24 86	5,758 14 81 13 48 4 372 272	564 23 26 5 14 4 16 27	2,320 6 25 1 22 1 106 99	1,265 52 10 4 1 5 29 70	5,072 47 193 6 2 8 163 325
Coppersmiths Toolmakers Press tool makers Mould makers		76 88 48 18	94 287 249 289	12 22 13 2	17 91 103 13	1 10 6 1	10 68 27 30	6 4 3 1	11 13 8 198	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\14\\11\\-\end{array}$	14 62 45 15
Precision fitters		1,138 801 1,270 268	3,062 1,453 3,725 1,604	185 97 221 53	772 342 1,134 366	117 60 102 14	607 183 796 295	67 31 84 9	403 38 294 102	101 56 97 26	455 349 507 280
Machine-tool setters, setter operators . Machine-tool operators Electro platers		587 927 43 653	5,363 2,674 190 1,570	93 180 8 114	978 710 54 397	37 53 1 52	940 619 72 307 353	32 44 1 28 81	380 222 1 76 85	103 249 12 32 312	1,090 554 40 199 488
Miscellaneous engineering workers Watch makers and repairers Instrument makers and repairers Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc. Vehicle and cycle chassis and body build Aircraft body building		1,497 95 205 19 279 85	2,022 51 577 38 560 704	197 29 49 7 35 9	670 8 251 22 168 189	$ \begin{array}{r} 113 \\ 6 \\ 37 \\ \overline{11} \\ 26 \end{array} $	15 167 124 291	5 10 1 31 6	2 30 	2 12 5 25 11	13 27 8 71 5
Aircraft body building	• • • •	1,234	528 7,092	42 287	136 1,923	14 108	50	5	14 460	23	106 1,039
Woodworkers Carpenters, joiners Cabinet makers		836	5,442	183	1,240 253	71 6	1,039 108	55 2 12	382 18	48	844 48
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists Pattern makers Other woodworkers	: :: ::	181 48 95	612 164 352	41 6 25	247 29 154	24 1 6	154 28 42	12 1 2	18 16 26	13 3 5	57 39 51
Leather workers		497 76 421	295 115 180	106 24 82	102 45 57	50 5 45	51 15 36	20 2 18	13 7 6	68 7 61	83 29 54
Textile workers		620 107 72 441	827 139 210 478	$\begin{array}{c c} 10\\ -\\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$	43 	13 2 1 10	36 6 9 21	3	24 5 19	63 	86 6 9 71
Clothing, etc. workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers . Wholesale heavy clothing workers		738 101 307	979 69 462	371 49 204	559 33 308	40 5 10	86 6 24	21 3 1 7	$\frac{26}{4}$	21 5 4 4	92 5 27 37 23
Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc		155 175 737	255 193 611	76 42 124	152 66 126	16 9 50	19 37 143	10	9.	8	83
Workers in food manufacture		592 24 121	558 51 2	116 5 3	112 12 2			$\frac{16}{4}$	12	22 1 109	83
Paper and printing workers		393 90 303	470 150 320	130 14 116	150 51 99	42 3 39	156 36 120	20 3 17	18 35	28 7 21	38 15 23
Building materials workers Brick and tile production workers . Other building materials workers .		98 63 35	497 252 245	12 4 8	53 30 23	2 2	114 83 31	. 2	39 17 22	33	176 70 106
Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers		314 42 107 165	752 260 315 177	107 8 48 51	216 18 135 63	$\frac{21}{10}$	117 15 79 23	15 1 4 10	70 24	29 5 11 13	153 99 38 16
Construction workers		2,253	3,979	341	833	145	824	101	431	174	572
Bricklayers	· ·· ··	482 83 152	2,124 154 81	60 8 16	443 13 11	$\frac{41}{9}$	469 5 5	15 14 5	the Descention and	63 1 4	351 7 14
Slaters Plasterers Others	· · · ·	152 171 1,365	502 1,118	26 231		14 81	77 268	8	42	11 95	59 141
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF T		State and the		and the second	and the second second	A REAL PROPERTY.			and the second second		State of the state

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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 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 Inter-national Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners 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 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

		1210		Re	gion		- 44				
Occupation		Yorks. a	nd Lincs.	North V	Western	Nort	hern	Scot	land	W	ales
Stand Brand Street Street		Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men		100	1	3 . 1 22	3. 1. 1 M	125					n Keniyata
Farm workers, fishermen, etc. Regular farm, market garden workers Gardeners, nursery workers, etc. Forestry workers Fishermen		685 146 37 1 501	98 53 40 3 2	221 75 84 3 59	81 50 30 1 —	244 152 63 10 19	32 21 10 1 —	993 544 95 28 326	58 39 16 3	164 101 35 13 15	56 33 20 3
Miners and quarrymen Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen		37 31 6	353 352 1	45 33 12	257 256 1	112 99 13	$\frac{17}{17}$	395 367 28	14 14	55 48 7	1,273 1,176 97
Gas, coke and chemicals makers		10	10	90	44	37	1	62	22	12	152
Glass workers		6	34	14	11	5	3	14	8	1	
Pottery workers	17	1	2	4	6	4	1	19	1	0 (98 L <u>AS</u>)	3
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Moulders and coremakers Smiths, forgemen		44 7 11 26	399 167 64 168	77 34 26 17	160 96 36 28	111 38 44 29	73 69 3	246 130 40 76	91 60 30 1	25 2 6 17	68 8 3 57
Electrical and electronic workers		133	327	409	224	286	86	332	244	123	149
Electronic equipment manufacture and a workers	maintenance	37 72 24	33 122 172	118 197 94	78 77 69	60 153 73	38 29 19	76 205 51	13 152 79	27 71 25	28 49 72
Engineering and allied trades workers Constructional fitters and erectors Platers Riveters and caulkers Shipwrights Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding Sheet metal workers Welders Coppersmiths		540 36 8 6 2 5 7 42	2,679 21 148 11 10 4 68 165 14	2,136 156 26 33 119 67 137 9	2,870 2 42 26 55 7 103 277 8	1,403 142 74 68 46 55 20 158 20	1,252 1 103 25 20 27 68 123 1	2,328 159 72 125 59 118 88 184 24	1,577 1 92 18 143 7 104 92 13 11	640 117 11 12 7 8 9 73 1	763 6 17 1 3 55 19 6
Toolmakers		5 6 45 51 50	5 1 3 289 180	16 11 233 178	26 20 3 260 128	10 2 4 157 129 132	7 3 25 55 59	5 1 186 143	11 6 137 57	2 1 3 47 56	6 4 36 2 84 117
Fitters (not precision), mechanics Turners		50 14 35 38 19 91 91 10 3 35	246 149 617 230 4 172 144 4 14 4 14 3 64	273 54 103 137 6 122 216 21 42 3 64	296 161 695 207 14 128 188 33 33 2 37	$ \begin{array}{c} 132\\ 22\\ 58\\ 36\\ 3\\ 117\\ 10\\ 18\\ -20\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 109 \\ 90 \\ 372 \\ 27 \\ 4 \\ 65 \\ 21 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline 10 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 243 \\ 63 \\ 100 \\ 153 \\ 12 \\ 168 \\ 287 \\ 10 \\ 19 \\ - \\ 45 \\ \end{array} $	180 135 230 66 1 163 54 5 16 3 29	68 13 26 37 	163 26 61 39 63 19 4 11 20
Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers	ng 	4	15 98	11 53	51 101	4 15	$\frac{10}{9}$	11 52	1 13	34	6
Woodworkers		73 52 3 10 2 6	628 493 35 54 16 30	264 203 13 17 9 22	442 353 21 32 20 16	138 96 4 23 8 7	308 273 5 23 5 2	164 83 7 37 16 21	615 541 20 21 7 26	56 45 4 4 2 1	306 277 14 6 4
Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers		22 3 19	12 8 4	54 17 37	20 5 15	33 5 28	$\frac{3}{3}$	121 8 113	· · 3 2 1	23 5 18	844
Textile workers	··· ··	178 21 17 140	192 39 38 115	183 60 27 96	393 79 137 177	$\frac{12}{1}$	3 	150 22 26 102	49 9 7 33	8 2 6	on tooli W olean
Clothing, etc. workers		49 5 22 7 15	63 3 37 8 15	92 12 41 18 21	96 14 51 9 22	46 3 6 5 32	25 4 9 9 3	84 16 18 19 31	23 6 5 12	14 3 1 3 7	9
Food, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture		39 38 1	52 47 5	124 115 5 4	66 59 7	41 39 2	20 20 	181 172 8 1	31 28 3	26 26 —	12 12
Paper and printing workers	·····	13 1 12	20 8 12	71 31 40	25 9 16	17 4 13	5	62 26 36	11 5 6	10 1 9	12 8 4
Building materials workers Brick and tile production workers	··· ··	6 5 1	51 20 31	13 5 8	39 23 16	10 9 1	3 1 2	44 31 13	5 1 4	6 4 2	17
Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers		6 1 2 3	34 12 10 12	65 13 15 37	99 39 19 41	15 2 7 6	$\frac{11}{9}$	48 10 8 30	31	8 2 2 4	9 6 1 2
Construction workers Bricklayers Masons Slaters		100 37 	385 178 6 5	505 86 13 36	280 136 11 8	285 75 8 17	136 84 4 2	473 80 34 47	247 110 21 30	129 25 5 9	271
Plasterers		7 47	53 143	30 32 338	63 62	29 156	46	37 275	50 36	7 83	61

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 14th September and unfilled vacancy figures to 9th September

(continued on page 468)

(90976)

Classification, all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers. Figures for September 1964* are given below. This continues the practice of publishing both national and regional figures—see the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1963. Information for the remaining quarters, December, March and June, will be published

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1964*

(continued on page 469)

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Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1964*-continued

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children his and solar and solar and solar de the operation	er aistair	Britain for the fille	London	and march	Easter		South V	innol + Gl	La La La	dlands	abretti t
and a suit set the hard a stand	Wholly unem-	Unfilled	Wholly unem-	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem-	Unfilled	Wholly unem-	Unfilled	Wholly unem-	Unfilled vacancies	Logitiman in the
Men_continued	ployed	philose at	ployed	<u>a lastari</u>	ployed	Stol s	ployed	ietteri i	ployed	-Rissel + 	
ainters and decorators	2,338 1,919	3,584 2,936	659 548	1,214 904	214 187	729 630	145 104	235 201	179 122	532 441	Painters and d Painters
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	419	648 776	111 152	310 163	27 64	99 164	41 42	58	57 103	91 156	Decorators Drivers, etc. o
nsport and communication workers	14,150	13,971 1,423	1,895	5,951 631	1,079	1,971 162	707 24	403 27	1,023 12 945	3,312 314	Transport and Railway wo
Aotor drivers (except P.S.V.)	10,323 203 2,718	1,423 4,081 6,754 24	1,229 24 427	1,490 3,220 8	794 16 193	778 625	543 10 84	403 27 222 44 2	945 15 9	726 1,919	Motor drive P.S.V. drive Seamen
farbours and docks workers	102 213	94 587	11 78	33 346	4 24 40	8 92 302	3 10 33	29 29 50	2 18 22	67 286	Harbours a Other trans
rehousemen, packers, etc.	339 3,020	1,008 1,860	111 680	223 910	233	274	194	99	241	247	Communica Warehousemen
Varehouse workers	2,521 499	1,336 524	475 205	574 336	213 20	231 43	175 19	84 15	197 44	190 57	Warehouse Packers, bo
rical workers	24,181 21,843 2,122	4,412 3,235 1,021	6,537 5,757 694	1,854 1,338 448	3,468 3,226 234	740 552 165	2,646 2,480 153	259 153 54	1,698 1,531 157	644 495 144	Clerical works Clerks Book-keepe
ther clerical workers	216	4,128	86	68 1,374	8 421	23 915	13	54 52 278	10 260	5	Other cleric Shop assistant
vice, sport and recreation workers	9,151	7.232	3,037	2,660	669	1,503	390 33	507 87	456	810 241	Service, sport
olice, etc	518	1,488	115 353	376	84 85	349 279 70	1.1.1	99	54	99	Police, etc. Hotels and Kitchen s
Bar staff	747 550 621	438 733 621	143 254 178	201 231 278	85 49 41 44 21	137 112	75 53 25 37	45 90 47 23 10	40 25 46 27	42 71 61	Bar staff Waiters, Others
fairdressers	290 73 118	222	84 27	70	4	60 27 71	18 2 19	15	4 6	20 10 14	Hairdresser Laundry an Domestics
ttendants	2,011 1,428 1,325	228 686 828 28	18 259 500 959	95 220 411 8	126 54 70	159 107 10	34 24 32	33 33 4	129 32 31	91 84 1	Attendants Porters, me Entertainm
	454	581	4,615	265	73 1,931	122 2,350	38 1,396	21	32	76 2,142	Others
aboratory assistants	378 609	14,012 455 1,459	104 173	4,355 85 461	34- 74	199 298	20 75	11 59	33 63	64 313	Administrative Laboratory Draughtsm
ther administrative, professional and technical workers	877	5,158 6,940	752 3,586	2,908 901	5 1,818	398 1,455	10	209 411	1,181	343 1,422	Nurses Other adm workers
ourers	123,415 50,435	17,799 3,796	12,833 3,255 4,792	4,867	6,732 1,845	4,191 937	4,998	1,158 251	11,457 4,103	3,358 844	Labourers General lab
eneral labourers (light).	44,891 9,973	487 2,893 10,623	4,792 2,542 2,244	133 1,085 2,797	3,025 749 1,113	172 1,121 1,961	2,498 289 856	24 109 774	4,600 859 1,895	124 159 2,231	General lab Factory has
	18,116		C. C.			C. C.L. C. C. C.	a series to be a graph.	A PARTIAL CONTRACTOR	and the same state	The second second	Other labor
Grand total	223,021	124,489	35,058	36,686	16,986	23,432	12,273	7,774	19,069	21,919	
Grand total	223,021	124,489	35,058	36,686	16,986	23,432	12,273	7,774	19,069	21,919	
Grand totaí	223,021	124,489	35,058	36,686	16,986	23,432	12,273	7,774	19,069	21,919	The second s
Grand total Women	223,021	124,489	35,058	36,686	16,986	23,432	12,273	7,774	19,069		to attack
n workers, etc	259	322	27	133	16,986	66	12,273 26 	23 10		21,919	Farm workers
n workers, etc								23	restance Products Products Products Products Products Products Products	34	harran de
Women n workers, etc.	259 107 40 94	322 133 141 499	27 1 3 1	133 6 33 1	38	66 50 13 10		23 10 5	22 2 2 86	34 9 25 446	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke
Women n workers, etc	259 107 40	322 133 141	27	133 6 33	38	66 50 13			22 2 2	34 9 25	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge
Women a workers, etc. coke and chemicals makers s workers ery workers ace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers trical and electronic workers neering and allied trades workers	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39	322 133 141 499 154	27 1 3 1 	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28	38 1 1 27	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019	26	23 10 5 3 5 170	22 2 2 86 29 7 521	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering a
Women n workers, etc. n, coke and chemicals makers ss workers ery workers inace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers intrical and electronic workers ineering and allied trades workers insceline-tool operators insceline-tool operators	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184	27 1 3 1 	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 2,276	38	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811	26 — — 1 — 18 8 8	23 10 	22 2 2 86 29 7 521 122 260 158	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering a Welders Machine-to Miscellance
Women n workers, etc. n, coke and chemicals makers n, coke and chemicals makers as workers ery workers ery workers inace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers trical and electronic workers ineering and allied trades workers lachine-tool operators iscellaneous engineering workers iscellaneous metal goods workers	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580	27 1 3 1 - 7 210 55	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685	38 1 1 1 2 7	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115	26 	23 10 5 3 5 170 41	22 2 2 86 29 7 521 12 260	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering a Welders Machine-to
Women 1 workers, etc. coke and chemicals makers coke and chemicals makers s workers s workers ery workers ace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers rrical and electronic workers elders achine-tool operators iscellaneous engineering workers iscellaneous metal goods workers mers mers mers metal goods workers mers metal goods workers	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329	27 1 3 1 	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 1,276 480 54 309 204	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ \end{array} $	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24	26 — — 1 — 18 8 8	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 2 2 86 29 7 521 12 260 158 91 5 24 4	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellaneo Miscellaneo
Women n workers, etc.	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 7,515 7,515 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767	27 1 3 1 7 210 5 55 134 16	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 1,276 480 54 309	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ \end{array} $	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 2 2 86 29 7 521 12 260 158 91 5	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellance Woodworkers Leather worke Tanners, fe Boot and st
Women n workers, etc.	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 6222	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 721	$ \begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 5\\ 55\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\$	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 1,276 480 54 309 204 105	$ \begin{array}{r} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{array} $	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24 32	1 26 	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 2 2 86 29 7 521 12 260 158 91 5 24 4 20	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464 3 37	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellance Woodworkers Leather worke Tanners, fe Boot and si
Women n workers, etc.	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 222 55 309 198	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 721 379 740 406	$ \begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 5\\ 5\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ 3\\ 5 \end{array} $	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 51,276 480 54 309 204 105 142 	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ -1 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 1$	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24 32 70 27 7 15	1 26 	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 22\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 86\\ 29\\ 7\\ 521\\ 122\\ 260\\ 158\\ 91\\ 5\\ 24\\ 4\\ 20\\ 93\\ \hline 9\\ 1\\ 24\\ 4\\ 20\\ 93\\ \hline 9\\ 1\\ 24\\ 4\\ 20\\ 93\\ \hline 9\\ 1\\ 24\\ 21\\ \hline 9\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ $	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464 3 37 82 85	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellance Woodworkers Leather worke Tanners, fe Boot and si Textile Work Textile work Cotton and Yarn and tr
Women a workers, etc. coke and chemicals makers s workers s workers ery workers ace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers achine-tool operators achine-tool operators iscellaneous engineering workers iscellaneous metal goods workers workers workers iscellaneous metal goods workers iscellaneous angineering workers iscellaneous and shoe makers, repairers	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 222 55 309 198 645 2,159	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 7,515 7,515 7,515 7,515 7,515 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 721 379 740 406 1,334 11,058	$ \begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 5\\ 55\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ \end{array} $	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 1,276 480 54 309 204 105 142 	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ - \\ - \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 65 \\ \end{array} $	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24 32 70 27 7 15 21	26 1 18 8 2 18 18 10 1 1 1 6 1 51	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 2 2 86 29 7 521 120 260 158 91 5 24 4 20 93 91 1 24 4 20 93 93 9 1 1 24 4 20 93 93 91 1 24 20 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464 3 37 82 85 257 1,453	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellanec Woodworkers Leather worke Tanners, fe Boot and si Textile Worke Textile wea Cotton and Yarn and th Textile exan Other work
Women n workers, etc.	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 2222 55 309 198 645 2,159 198 645	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 767 329 438 4,148 568 767 329 438 4,148 568 767 329 438 4,148 568 767 329 438 4,148 568 7,515 568 7,515 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	$ \begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 5\\ 55\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 133 \\ 6 \\ 33 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 153 \\ 2,469 \\ 28 \\ 685 \\ 1,276 \\ 480 \\ 54 \\ 309 \\ 204 \\ 105 \\ 142 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 5 \\ 46 \\ 88 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ -1 \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 65 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ \end{array} $	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24 32 70 27 7 15 21 945 50 243 372	26 1 18 8 2 5 1 4 10 1 1 6 1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 2 2 86 29 7 521 12 260 158 91 5 24 4 20 93 93 9 9 1 24 21 38 108 2 9	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464 3 37 82 85 257 1,453 16 280 852	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellaned Woodworkers Leather worke Tanners, fe Boot and si Textile Work Textile Spin Textile work Cotton and Yarn and th Textile exam Other work
Women n workers, etc. n, coke and chemicals makers n, coke and chemicals makers ns workers ery workers ery workers ery workers hace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers trical and electronic workers ineering and allied trades workers //elders iscellaneous engineering workers //iscellaneous metal goods workers //oworkers //oworkers //oworkers //oworkers //oworkers //oworkers //oworkers	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 222 55 309 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 721 379 740 406 61,334 11,058 308 3,730 4,027 1,353 150	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 5\\ 55\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 90\\ 122\\ 111\\ 7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 133\\ 6\\ 33\\ 1\\ 8\\ 153\\ 2,469\\ 28\\ 685\\ 1,276\\ 480\\ 54\\ 309\\ 204\\ 105\\ 142\\ -3\\ -5\\ 480\\ 105\\ 142\\ -3\\ -5\\ 466\\ 88\\ 4,578\\ 136\\ 1,540\\ 1,439\\ 870\\ 87\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ - \\ - \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 65 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 3 \\ \end{array} $	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 6 24 32 70 	26 1 18 88 82 51 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 51 2 51 2 51 2 51 9 1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 2 2 86 29 7 521 12 260 158 91 5 24 4 20 93 	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464 3 37 82 85 257 1,453 16 280 852 127 3	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellaned Woodworkers Leather worke Tanners, fe Boot and si Textile Work Textile work Textile work Textile work Cottin and Yarn and th Textile exam Other work
Women n workers, etc	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 160 1,595 166 160 1,595 166 222 55 309 198 645 2,159 120 692 547 363 346 188 203	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 721 379 740 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 4,027 1,353 308 808 682	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 5\\ 55\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 900\\ 122\\ 111\\ 17\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 900\\ 122\\ 111\\ 7\\ 25\\ 21\\ \end{array}$	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 1,276 480 54 309 204 105 142 	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ - \\ - \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 65 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ \end{array} $	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24 32 70 	26 1 18 88 2 11 12 51 25 177 9 8	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 86\\ 29\\ 7\\ 521\\ 122\\ 260\\ 158\\ 91\\ 5\\ 24\\ 4\\ 20\\ 93\\ \hline 9\\ 1\\ 24\\ 1\\ 21\\ 38\\ 108\\ 2\\ 9\\ 9\\ 31\\ 26\\ 3\\ 13\\ 24 \end{array}$	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464 3 37 85 257 1,453 16 280 852 257 1,453 16 280 852 127 3 130 45	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellaneo Woodworkers Leather works Tanners, fe Boot and st Textile Works Textile works Textile works Textile works Cotton and Yarn and t Textile exam Other works
Women m workers, etc. s, coke and chemicals makers ss workers ss workers tery workers nace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers ineering and allied trades workers ineering and allied trades workers velders ineering and allied trades workers viscellaneous engineering workers discellaneous engineering workers velders odworkers inscellaneous engineering workers odworkers extile wavers cotton and shoe makers, repairers cotton and rayon staple preparers carn and thread winders, etc. cotton and rayon staple preparers carn and thread winders, etc. cotton and rayon staple preparers carn and thread winders, etc. cotton and rayon staple preparers carn and thread winders, etc. cotton and rayon staple preparers carn and thread winders, etc. cotton and rayon staple preparers carn and thread winders, etc. other workers cotton and rayon staple preparers carn and thread winders, etc. </td <td>259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 222 555 309 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107</td> <td>322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 721 379 740 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 4,027</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 55\\ 55\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 900\\ 122\\ 111\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 900\\ 122\\ 111\\ 17\\ 25\\ 21\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 14\\ 14\\ -\\ 16\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10$</td> <td>133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 1,276 480 54 309 204 105 142 </td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ - \\ - \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 65 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ \end{array}$</td> <td>66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24 32 70 27 7 15 21 945 50 243 372 84 21 116</td> <td>26 1 18 8 8 2 5 14 100 1 1 1 5 177 9 8 12 10 1 10 11 12 10 11 12 12 10 11 12 10 11 12 10 10 11 12 13 14 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 10 10 10</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>22 2 2 86 29 7 521 12 260 158 91 5 24 4 20 93 9 9 1 24 21 38 108 29 9 31 26 3 3 13</td> <td>34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464 3 37 82 257 1,453 16 280 852 257 1,453 16 280 852 127 3 130</td> <td>Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellaned Woodworkers Leather worke Tanners, fe Boot and si Textile Workers Textile worke Textile spin Textile work Textile spin Textile work Cothing, etc. Retail bespin Wholesate H Light clothi Other light Hat makers Other vork</td>	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 222 555 309 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 721 379 740 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 4,027	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 55\\ 55\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 900\\ 122\\ 111\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 900\\ 122\\ 111\\ 17\\ 25\\ 21\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 14\\ 14\\ -\\ 16\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10$	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 1,276 480 54 309 204 105 142 	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ - \\ - \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 65 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ \end{array} $	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24 32 70 27 7 15 21 945 50 243 372 84 21 116	26 1 18 8 8 2 5 14 100 1 1 1 5 177 9 8 12 10 1 10 11 12 10 11 12 12 10 11 12 10 11 12 10 10 11 12 13 14 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 10 10 10	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 2 2 86 29 7 521 12 260 158 91 5 24 4 20 93 9 9 1 24 21 38 108 29 9 31 26 3 3 13	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464 3 37 82 257 1,453 16 280 852 257 1,453 16 280 852 127 3 130	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellaned Woodworkers Leather worke Tanners, fe Boot and si Textile Workers Textile worke Textile spin Textile work Textile spin Textile work Cothing, etc. Retail bespin Wholesate H Light clothi Other light Hat makers Other vork
Women m workers, etc. a, coke and chemicals makers ss workers ss workers tery workers tery workers nace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers ctrical and electronic workers inace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers ctrical and electronic workers inace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers ctrical and electronic workers wiscellaneous engineering workers Miscellaneous metal goods workers odworkers ther workers exile spinners exile spinners exile weavers cot and shoe makers, repairers arm and thread winders, etc. exile bespoke tailoring workers cother workers thing, etc. workers tetail bespoke tailoring workers ther light clothing workers tother workers exile examiners, menders, etc. other workers other sin food manufacture other sin food manufacture other sin food manufacture	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 222 55 309 198 645 2,159 120 692 547 363 464 188 203 857 785 6 66	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 721 379 740 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 4,027 1,353 150 808 682 2,113 5 25	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 5\\ 55\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 99\\ 394\\ 18\\ 90\\ 122\\ 111\\ 7\\ 25\\ 21\\ 111\\ 7\\ 25\\ 21\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 4\end{array}$	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 51,276 480 54 309 204 105 142 	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ - \\ - \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 65 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 246 \\ \end{array} $	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24 32 70 27 7 15 21 945 50 243 372 84 21 116 59 273 270	$ \begin{array}{c c} 26 \\ \\ 1 \\ \\ 18 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ \\ 5 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 51 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 22\\ 2\\ 2\\ 86\\ 29\\ 7\\ 521\\ 122\\ 260\\ 93\\ 91\\ 5\\ 24\\ 4\\ 20\\ 93\\ 9\\ 1\\ 24\\ 4\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108$	$\begin{array}{c} 34\\ 9\\ 25\\ 446\\ 87\\ 46\\ 2,740\\ 70\\ 1,429\\ 526\\ 715\\ 22\\ 201\\ 46\\ 155\\ 464\\ 3\\ 37\\ 82\\ 85\\ 257\\ 1,453\\ 16\\ 280\\ 852\\ 127\\ 3\\ 130\\ 45\\ 142\\ 142\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ $	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worke Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellaned Woodworkers Leather worke Tanners, fe Boot and si Textile Workers Textile work Other work Cotton and Yarn and th Textile exam Other cotto Upholstery Food, drink an Workers in Workers in
Women 1 workers, etc. coke and chemicals makers s workers s workers ery workers ace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers rrical and electronic workers neering and allied trades workers achine-tool operators achine-tool operators achine-tool operators achine-tool operators ber workers iscellaneous engineering workers iscellaneous engineering workers ota and shoe makers, repairers ile Workers witle spinners witle wavers witla tolothing workers <tr< td=""><td>259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 222 555 309 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107</td><td>322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 721 379 740 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 4,027</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 55\\ 55\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 900\\ 122\\ 111\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 900\\ 122\\ 111\\ 17\\ 25\\ 21\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 14\\ 14\\ -\\ 16\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ 18\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 10\\ 10\\ 12\\ 25\\ 21\\ 111\\ 17\\ 25\\ 21\\ 111\\ 18\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 10\\ 10\\ 12\\ 25\\ 21\\ 111\\ 18\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 10\\ 10\\ 12\\ 25\\ 21\\ 111\\ 18\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14$</td><td>133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 1,276 480 54 309 204 105 142 </td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ - \\ - \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 65 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 246 \\ 246 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$</td><td>66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24 32 70 27 7 15 21 945 50 243 372 84 21 116 59 273 270 3 -</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 86\\ 29\\ 7\\ 521\\ 12\\ 260\\ 158\\ 91\\ 5\\ 24\\ 4\\ 20\\ 93\\ \hline 9\\ 9\\ 1\\ 24\\ 20\\ 9\\ 31\\ 24\\ 18\\ 108\\ 2\\ 9\\ 31\\ 31\\ 24\\ 18\\ 17\\ \hline 1\\ 1\end{array}$</td><td>34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464 3 37 82 257 1,453 16 280 85 257 1,453 16 280 852 257 1,453 130 45 142</td><td>Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worker Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellanee Miscellanee Miscellanee Moodworkers Leather work Tanners, fe Boot and st Textile Work Textile work Textile work Textile work Textile work Textile work Textile spin Textile work Cothing, etc. Retail besp Wholesale H Light clothi Other light Hat makers Other vork</td></tr<>	259 107 40 94 87 76 2,084 39 622 978 445 33 222 62 160 1,595 166 222 555 309 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 198 645 2,159 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	322 133 141 499 154 295 7,515 119 2,580 3,184 1,632 163 767 329 438 4,148 568 721 379 740 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 406 1,334 11,058 308 3,730 4,027	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ 7\\ 210\\ 55\\ 55\\ 134\\ 16\\ 2\\ 24\\ 14\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 900\\ 122\\ 111\\ 17\\ -\\ -\\ 3\\ 5\\ 9\\ 394\\ 18\\ 900\\ 122\\ 111\\ 17\\ 25\\ 21\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 14\\ 14\\ -\\ 16\\ 10\\ 17\\ -\\ 18\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 18\\ 14\\ -\\ 10\\ 10\\ 12\\ 25\\ 21\\ 111\\ 17\\ 25\\ 21\\ 111\\ 18\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 10\\ 10\\ 12\\ 25\\ 21\\ 111\\ 18\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 10\\ 10\\ 12\\ 25\\ 21\\ 111\\ 18\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14\\ 14$	133 6 33 1 8 153 2,469 28 685 1,276 480 54 309 204 105 142 	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ - \\ - \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 65 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 246 \\ 246 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	66 50 13 10 5 80 1,019 115 811 93 32 56 24 32 70 27 7 15 21 945 50 243 372 84 21 116 59 273 270 3 -	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 86\\ 29\\ 7\\ 521\\ 12\\ 260\\ 158\\ 91\\ 5\\ 24\\ 4\\ 20\\ 93\\ \hline 9\\ 9\\ 1\\ 24\\ 20\\ 9\\ 31\\ 24\\ 18\\ 108\\ 2\\ 9\\ 31\\ 31\\ 24\\ 18\\ 17\\ \hline 1\\ 1\end{array}$	34 9 25 446 87 46 2,740 70 1,429 526 715 22 201 46 155 464 3 37 82 257 1,453 16 280 85 257 1,453 16 280 852 257 1,453 130 45 142	Farm workers Gas, coke and Glass workers Pottery worker Furnace, forge Electrical and Engineering an Welders Machine-to Miscellanee Miscellanee Miscellanee Moodworkers Leather work Tanners, fe Boot and st Textile Work Textile work Textile work Textile work Textile work Textile work Textile spin Textile work Cothing, etc. Retail besp Wholesale H Light clothi Other light Hat makers Other vork

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 14th September and unfilled vacancy figures to 9th September.

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(90976)

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1964*-continued

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		o tum tinto	Reg	Last of some		New York				
Occupation	Yorks. a	nd Lincs.	North V	Vestern	Nort	hern	Scot	land	Wa	les
transmin barrenter barrent	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men—continued	117	220	344	331	265	100	1	106	and and	e wradaka
Painters Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	94 23	185 35	278 66	283 48	265 218 47	100 93 7	319 281 38	106 97 9	96 87 9	117 102 15
rivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc	110 1,015	81 629	306 2,740	75 946	231 1,670	33 195	422 3,004	30	95	
Railway workers	19 803 12	84 230 281	38 1,822 34	110 301 413	32 1,154 24	18 78 87	71 2,272 50	319 50 155 78	1,017 33 761	245 27 101
Seamen	147 5 4	$\frac{2}{18}$	765 10 36	22	408 34 4	$\frac{2}{1}$	529 18 28	2 20 3	18 156 15 11	87 2 2
Communications workers	25 179	14 75	35 459	26 92 103	14 264	9 24	36 639	11 53	23 131	5 21 75
Warehouse workers	168 11	57 18	359 100	64 39	252 12	23 1	558 81	43 10	131 124 7	70 5
lerical workers	1,559 1,423 132	208 157 50	3,077 2,768 301	381 283 97	1,550 1,425 120	100 78 22	2,231 1,951 271	135 105 24	1,415 1,282 60	91 74 17
Other clerical workers	4 307	1 318	8 668	1 326	° 325	106		6 119	73	127
ervice, sport and recreation workers	408	494 197	1,661	522 100	718 45	191 60	1,531	316	281 35	229 25
Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff	54 31	72	172 93	88	76	34 11	120 267	82 23	27 16	38 14
Waiters, etc. Others Hairdressers	12 37 14	35 23 12	91 90 44	52 36 9	20 63 24	24 12 9	70 96 46	49 30 11	10 12 30 12	44 22 8
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	5 7 120	9 7 29	16 13 420	13 12 73	5 6 300	1 2 18	8 25 536	5 5 22	2 6 87	8 7 41
Porters, messengers	53 23 24	$\frac{67}{32}$	507 83 45	80 2 36	72 35 17	$\frac{15}{5}$	166 72 64	19 3 14	20 20 14	$\frac{11}{10}$
dministrative, professional, technical workers	877 23	1,183	1,997 77	1,356 25	914 43	652 16	1,650	944	597 19	340 25
Draughtsmen	31 8	52 399	87 27	128 416	40 11	35 103	53 47	92 300	13 10	21 82
workers	815 10,035	707	1,806 21,644	787	820 17,122	498	1,525 29,281	547 354	555 9,313	212
General labourers (heavy)	3,971 4,640 267	308 10 49	10,424 6,488 1,343	354 9 113	7,751 5,895 829	58 5 8	14,842 9,297 1,418	108 3 22	2,889 3,656 1,677	84 7
Other labourers Grand total	1,157	1,237	3,389	968	2,647	186 3,637	3,724	221	1,091 14,452	227 248 4,915
	1	Rogipa		1		11	. <u></u>			
Mogifieren Scotland Naka	673	itali? daga	t ₁	if hair ant	exa	alian in	1 15 gigt	Cecestral	424	inegal.
arm workers, etc	12	41	13	16	25	1 1	1 92	1 7		
as, coke and chemicals makers	1	5	16	10	23	1	73	4	4	29
lass workers	4	5	23	63	5	-	2	advante Too	etrad or all	2
urnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	- Ale	33	2 4	32 3	1	5	3 47	1	3	10
lectrical and electronic workers	1	3	8 399	4	19	4	31		1	Contraction 2
Welders	26	354 14 136 97	399 2 107 212	642 2 163 308	129 2 15 87	$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{24}{-} \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	636 17 139	76	35 1 5	21 4 5 12
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	50 3	107 24	212 78 10	169 15	25	23	309 171	48 21	21 8	12
eather workers	7	24 23 15	51 13	126	17	2	12 85 22		4, 2	4
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	4 3 126	8	13 38 410	33 93 1,752	1 16 35	2	63 875	331	31	31
Textile spinners	24 14	1,223 272 208	68 99	256 374	35 4 4		68 95	331 25 54		62 4 1
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	2 28 19 39	177 170 394	46 85 24 88	377 409 45 291	6	6 5 11	6 161 97	50 29	1 8 2	2
lothing, etc. workers	111	501 13	88 375 20	291 2,179 62	15 309 24	423	448 661 38	173 496	3 85 7	55 167
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	2 49 23 16	205 161	117 95	828 767	24 187 39	283 61	199 182	11 199 169	26 24	8 33 107
Hat makers	2 12	34 1 46	53 7 34 49	101 37 96	19 1 18 21	$\begin{array}{c c} 39\\ \hline 17\\ 16 \end{array}$	101 19 57	74 1 34	14 3 10	8 10
ood, drink and tobacco workers	35 35	41 470	150	288 347	21 90 72	16 28 28	65 274	8 68	1	1
Workers in food manufacture	35	470	125 1 24	344	72 1 17	28	255 3 16	67 	11 1 2	12
aper and printing workers	34	42 27	170 106	180 162	28 13	64	305 144	83	2	64
Printing workers	31.	15. 10.	64. 6	18	15 3	2	161 20	5	-1	2
	R. 12.5	1 100	1000 - 10000 - 10000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -			1		1		1

• Wholly unemployed figures relate to 14th September and unfilled vacancy figures to 9th September.

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Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1964*-continued

Participation of the second		entigenti				Re	gion			
Occupation	Gr	eat Britain	London	and S.E.		rn and thern	South	Western	Mi	dlands
	Whol unem ploye	- Unimed	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancie
Women—continued							Launh	an and		
Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Plastic workers Other workers		42 1,193 39 230 57 461 46 502	24 2 8 14	435 109 123 203	5 2 3	141 6 73 62		61 1 22 38	16 4 8 4	187 55 77 55
Painters and decorators		98 158	2	22	2	6	3	3	15	91
Transport and communication workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors Other transport workers Communications workers	1	36 1,712 72 190 35 486 52 547 77 489	206 43 8 22 133	647 67 34 331 215	144 34 2 13 95	314 31 119 50 114	68 15 2 8 43	44 12 3 9 20	112 40 8 11 53	304 22 174 59 49
Warehouse workers, packers, etc Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers	1,9 1 1,8	19 298	235 15 220	1,151 148 1,003	36 9 27	326 38 288	29 1 28	75 14 61	160 9 151	479 59 420
Clerical workers	14,1 8,9 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,2 8	09 3,924 24 2,191 82 3,971	2,115 1,292 190 313 231 89	6,584 1,740 1,109 2,059 1,191 485	1,345 821 133 208 139 44	2,122 637 350 581 374 180	927 587 77 137 95 31	682 166 93 213 127 83	1,089 736 80 125 106 42	1,518 496 219 393 240 170
Shop assistants	8,2	25 9,108	530	3,778	425	1,680	423	511	480	951
Service, sport and recreation workers	13,2	15 25,354	2,334	9,340	978	4,587	866	2,004	1,019	2,26
Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff	··· 4,0 ·· 4	72 4,182 67 3,253 36 3,573 50 781 27 2,033	446 338 196 295 99 163 284 87 370 56	1,949 1,843 1,023 1,129 275 907 1,604 527 83	143 104 83 101 63 35 373 28 28 28 20	851 564 589 682 125 404 1,172 161 6 33	121 100 93 111 30 25 356 17 7 6	304 223 255 411 78 133 555 34 	327 111 85 83 53 40 236 52 15 17	565 388 271 - 245 154 420 86
Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen, tracers Nurses		35 252 33 118	625 28 23 196	4,579 97 45 3,858	254 21 11 95	2,166 81 34 1,922	228 13 3 107	1,133 7 9 1,067	300 14 14 114	2,040 20 12 1,833
Other administrative, professional and techn workers .		1000	378	579	127	129	105	50	158	17:
Other workers	19,7 13,0 3,7 2,8	40 5,429	2,281 1,723 295 263	4,686 1,700 2,217 769	914 619 151 144	3,269 1,920 1,038 311	657 423 124 110	881 278 450 153	2,259 1,342 613 304	1,58 48 85 24
Grand total	70,1		9,102	40,173	4,507	17,338	3,334	6,237	6,379	15,25

			Re	gion				in the second			
Occupation and	Yorks.	and Lincs.	North	Western Nor		orthern		Scotland		Wales	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfillec	
Women-continued		110	19			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		States States	denia inte a		
Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Plastic workers Other workers	5 1 1 3	42 4 18 20	90 21 19 50	199 52 49 98	14 3 6 5	98 97 1	80 8 13 59	28 3 2 23	8 	Tottacy	
Painters and decorators	4	10	9	19	3		59	6	and hall	no le stalistist	
Transport and communication workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors Other transport workers Communications workers	97 26 2 11 58	110 15 61 23 11	250 33 15 34 168	137 21 22 43 51	135 31 16 17 71	45 7 18 7 13	335 29 78 23 205	92 12 54 18 8	89 21 4 13 51	19	
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	146 6 140	515 8 507	735 22 713	470 18 452	173 24 149	10 1 9	451 29 422	37 2 35	17 4 13	1	
Clerical workers	903 621 77 82 88 35	508 147 80 133 94 54	2,430 1,502 263 247 241 177	1,088 393 154 252 201 88	1,352 890 163 115 101 83	294 103 49 66 49 27	2,874 1,737 438 223 212 264	589 170 97 200 76 46	1,081 723 103 132 77 46	22 7 4 7 2 1	
Shop assistants	574	499	1,128	988	1,222	260	2,628	313	815	12	
Service, sport and recreation workers	775	1,443	1,518	2,544	1,523	844	3,069	1,437	1,133	88	
Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff Bar staff Bar staff Waitresses, etc Others Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners) Attendants. Entertainment workers Other workers	207 108 78 71 35 34 187 34 8 13	323 216 165 176 54 107 326 40 	348 383 138 116 91 111 171 91 27 42	467 506 264 453 77 194 408 97 2 76	289 196 143 100 30 71 630 41 9 14	$ \begin{array}{c} 175\\ 163\\ 120\\ 116\\ 40\\ 16\\ 180\\ 27\\ -7\\ 7 \end{array} $	469 215 381 334 121 124 1,285 85 17 38	$ \begin{array}{r} 310\\ 148\\ 380\\ 240\\ 31\\ 74\\ 229\\ 18\\ \hline 7 \end{array} $	116 117 170 125 28 24 519 21 3 10	13 13 18 12 3 4 21 1 1	
Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen, tracers	207 14 6 110	2,014 17 5 1,885	465 37 28 193	1,998 21 6 1,823	169 18 14 86	527 4 2 503	457 74 28 206	2,262 3 2 2,184	193 16 6 70	39	
Other administrative, professional and technical workers .	77	107	207	148	51	18	149	73	101	2	
Other workers	1,682 925 405 352	1,125 315 539 271	3,063 1,391 725 947	1,152 152 777 223	2,218 1,542 564 112	307 117 160 30	4,922 3,686 689 547	527 191 245 91	1,712 1,389 217 106	45 26 15 2	
Grand total	4.836	9,004	11,325	13,979	7,475	2,907	17,991	6,282	5,222	2,43	

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The table below shows, for the periods ended 9th September 1964 and 7th October 1964, the numbers of persons placed in employ-ment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in

Men aged 18 and over 97,400 124,928 Boys under 18 97,400 124,928 Women aged 18 and over 97,400 124,928 Girls under 18 37,954 313,612 Total 229,549 334,754 Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Coal mining Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Engineering, including scientific instruments, ctc. Metal manufacture Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Vehicles Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Metal goods not elsewhere specified Industrig and publishing	Men aged 18 and over 9 Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over 4 Girls under 18 Total	7,400 5,296 8,899 7,954	vacancies 124,928 46,638 113,612 49,576
Boys under 18 45.296 46.638 Women aged 18 and over Grits under 13 37.954 113.612 Total 229,549 334,754 Agriculture, forestry, fishing 334,754 Mining and quarrying	Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18 4 3 Total	8,899 7,954	46,638 113,612 49,576
Total 229,549 334,754 Industry group Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal mining Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Betal manufacture Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Yoollen and worsted Leather, leather goods and fur Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	Total 22		334,754
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Industry group		and the second s
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Industry group		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Industry group		and the second second
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Industry group		
Mining and quarrying			
Coal mining	Agriculture, forestry, fishing		
Food, drink and tobacco	Mining and quarrying		
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Engineering, including scientific instrumments, etc. Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Netal goods not elsewhere specified Wehicles Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Miscellaneous services Miscellaneous services Public administration Clothing and scientific service Professional and scientific service <	Coal mining		
Metal manufacture	Food, drink and tobacco .	• •	
Engineering and electrical goods	Chemicals and allied industries	•	• ••
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	Metal manufacture		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Wetal goods not elsewhere specified Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Miscellaneous services Miscellaneous services Public administration National government service	Engineering, including sci	entinc	
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Miscellaneous services Public administration National government service			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spining and weaving) Woollen and worsted Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufacturing industries Gas, electricity and water Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Miscellaneous services Miscellaneous services Public administration National government service			
Textiles		ified .	
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)fibres (spinning and worsted)Woollen and worstedLeather, leather goods and furLeather, leather goods and furClothing and footwearBricks, pottery, glass, cement, etcTimber, furniture, etcPaper, printing and publishingPaper, cardboard and paper goodsPrinting and publishingOther manufacturing industriesTotal, all manufacturing industriesConstructionDistributive tradesInsurance, banking and financeProfessional and scientific servicesMiscellaneous servicesLaundries, dry cleaning, etcPublic administrationNational government serviceLocal government service	Jean of the second second second		
Clothing and footwearBricks, pottery, glass, cement, etcTimber, furniture, etcTimber, furniture, etcPaper, cardboard and paper goodsPaper, cardboard and paper goodsPrinting and publishingOther manufacturing industriesTotal, all manufacturing industriesConstructionGas, electricity and waterDistributive tradesInsurance, banking and financeProfessional and scientific servicesEntertainments, sports, etcLaundrics, dry cleaning, etcNational government service	Cotton, linen and man (spinning and weaving) .	n-made	fibres
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Entertainments, sports, etc. Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. Public administration	Leather, leather goods and fur	-	
Timber, furniture, etcPaper, printing and publishingPaper, cardboard and paper goodsPrinting and publishingOther manufacturing industriesTotal, all manufacturing industriesConstructionConstructionGas, electricity and waterTransport and communicationDistributive tradesInsurance, banking and financeProfessional and scientific servicesEntertainments, sports, etcCatering, hotels, etcLaundries, dry cleaning, etcPublic administrationNational government service	Clothing and footwear		
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. Public administration National government service	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	etc	
Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. Public administration National government service	Timber, furniture, etc		
Other manufacturing industriesTotal, all manufacturing industriesTotal, all manufacturing industriesConstructionGas, electricity and waterTransport and communicationDistributive tradesInsurance, banking and financeProfessional and scientific servicesMiscellaneous servicesEntertainments, sports, etcLaundries, dry cleaning, etcPublic administrationNational government service	Paper, printing and publishing. Paper, cardboard and paper Printing and publishing	goods	·
Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. Public administration National government service	Children and Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna		
Gas, electricity and waterTransport and communicationDistributive tradesDistributive tradesInsurance, banking and financeProfessional and scientific servicesMiscellaneous servicesCatering, hotels, etcLaundries, dry cleaning, etcPublic administrationNational government service	Total, all manufacturing indust	ries .	
Gas, electricity and waterTransport and communicationDistributive tradesDistributive tradesInsurance, banking and financeProfessional and scientific servicesMiscellaneous servicesCatering, hotels, etcLaundries, dry cleaning, etcPublic administrationNational government service			
Transport and communicationDistributive tradesInsurance, banking and financeProfessional and scientific servicesProfessional and scientific servicesMiscellaneous servicesCatering, hotels, etcLaundries, dry cleaning, etcPublic administrationNational government service		• • •	• ••
Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. Public administration National government service		· /	• ••
Insurance, banking and financeProfessional and scientific servicesMiscellaneous servicesEntertainments, sports, etcCatering, hotels, etcLaundries, dry cleaning, etcPublic administrationNational government serviceLocal government service		•	
Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. Public administration National government service Local government service		•	
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. Public administration National government service Local government service			
Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. Public administration National government service Local government service		ices	••
Public administration	Entertainments, sports, etc.		
	Public administration National government service	 e	
- the maintenance of the second			
	attan majain main		
	Region		

	1		2.0775	
London and Se			 	
Eastern and Sc		m	 	
South Western			 	
Midlands			 	
Yorkshire and		olnshire	 	
North Western		1	 	
Northern			 	
Scotland			 	
Wales			 ••	••
Great Britain	••	••	 •••	

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 14th September and unfilled vacancy figures to 9th September.

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

	eks ended ber 1964	Total number of placings 5th Dec.
Placings	Unfilled vacancies	1963 to 7th Oct. 1964 (44 weeks)
78,144 23,891 43,873 15,050	123,909 43,496 109,520 47,896	859,505 214,597 427,555 174,509
160,958	324,821	1,676,166

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

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 7th October 1964 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th October 1964. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

1	ining unfille 64	ancies remain October 19	nbers of vac at 7th	Nu			during four 7th October		
Total	Girls under 18	Women 18 and over	Boys under 18	Men 18 and over	Total	Girls under 18	Women 18 and over	Boys under 18	Men 18 and over
4,615	366	696	1,924	1,629	6,585	106	3,841	637	2,001
4,409 3,952	37 3	83 39	917 867	3,372 3,043	1,192 940	16 5	32 18	704 663	440 254
8,625	1,517	4,291	849	1,968	8,556	643	4,369	680	2,864
4,619	723	1,554	580	1,762	3,150	358	721	526	1,545
6,501	400	692	1,106	4,303	3,800	150	406	655	2,589
36,551	3,210	8,373	4,880	20,088	16,029	1,007	3,860	2,840	8,322
22,301 14,250	1,511 1,699	3,306 5,067	3,627 1,253	13,857 6,231	9,612 6,417	463 544	1,573 2,287	1,847 993	5,729 2,593
2,166	26	48	188	1,904	3,493	25	102	394	2,972
9,401	366	1,179	738	7,118	3,274	132	471	657	2,014
12,831	1,915	3,397	2,819	4,700	6,201	380	1,511	1,230	3,080
13,488	4,397	5,809	1,496	1,786	4,384	700	1,381	514	1,789
4,128 2,961	984 1,055	2,122 1,185	419 417	603 304	995 876	109 133	330 269	104 92	452 382
1,907	548	663	374	322	630	82	160	128	260
18,878	6,292	10,398	1,134	1,054	3,211	1,004	1,479	302	426
4,151	626	1,010	770	1,745	2,586	118	362	356	1,750
5,599	586	796	1,530	2,687	3,469	205	417	932	1,915
5,991 3,268 2,723	1,830 916 914	1,777 1,133 644	1,037 431 606	1,347 788 559	3,025 1,768 1,257	546 268 278	1,016 626 390	431 158 273	1,032 716 316
5,980	1,001	2,331	808	1,840	3,569	330	1,225	415	1,599
136,688	23,437	42,318	18,309	52,624	65,377	5,680	17,480	10,060	32,157
22,167	458	515	3,198	17,996	23,535	210	285	2,984	20,056
1,636	85	188	326	1,037	1,430	70	99	388	873
17,131	510	1,630	1,008	13,983	5,715	294	611	767	4,043
48,444	13,296	15,137	10,895	9,116	22,731	4,806	6,068	4,571	7,286
4,219	1,168	927	785	1,339	1,949	739	476	403	331
32,438	1,900	21,846	1,540	7,152	5,379	874	2,842	630	1,033
42,230 1,971 15,614 3,541	6,072 203 1,192 1,029	23,097 980 10,863 1,873	3,794 274 738 345	9,267 514 2,821 294	21,277 993 11,435 1,619	1,653 84 353 306	10,779 397 6,981 722	1,976 119 288 252	6,869 393 3,813 339
10,844 5,944 4,900	567 351 216	3,083 2,010 1,073	800 326 474	6,394 3,257 3,137	5,788 2,719 3,069	602 271 331	1,360 966 394	771 310 461	3,055 1,172 1,883
324,821	47,896	109,520	43,496	123,909	160,958	15,050	43,873	23,891	78,144

Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
22,364 9,555 4,201 10,093 6,014 11,777 4,276 6,320 3,544	5,694 2,986 1,240 3,120 2,116 3,479 1,913 1,807 1,536	15,778 4,778 2,016 4,296 3,615 5,916 1,956 3,900 1,618	2,879 2,026 923 2,080 1,522 1,992 1,265 1,339 1,024	46,715 19,345 8,380 19,589 13,267 23,164 9,410 13,366 7,722	37,066 22,771 7,422 22,192 10,080 10,617 3,383 5,362 5,016	13,806 5,721 2,325 9,540 4,925 3,200 866 1,967 1,146	40,146 15,700 5,424 14,883 8,907 13,506 2,742 6,036 2,176	13,992 5,878 2,419 9,930 4,309 5,698 1,307 3,280 1,083	105,010 50,070 17,590 56,545 28,221 33,021 8,298 16,645 9,421
78,144	23,891	43,873	15,050	160,958	123,909	43,496	109,520	47,896	324,821

Statistics of Local Employment Unemployment: Grouping of in the Coal Mining Industry **Employment Exchange Areas**

Column 1 of the table on page 464 of this GAZETTE shows for some of the principal towns the number of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 12th October 1964 and the relevant percentage rates of unemployment.

In areas where two or more Employment Exchanges have been grouped to enable the calculation of a percentage rate (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1960, page 134), only the main town has been named and has been identified by a dagger(†). Details of Employment Exchanges included in each group are given below.

- Eastern and Southern

- Bournemouth including Christchurch and Poole. Norwich including Loddon, Acle and Wroxham. Portsmouth including Fareham, Gosport and Havant. Reading including Henley-on-Thames. Slough including Maidenhead and Windsor. Southampton including Eastleigh, Hythe and Woolston.

South Western

Bristol including Avonmouth, Kingswood and Westbury-on-Trym, Plymouth including Devonport and Saltash.

Midlands

- Birmingham including Aston, Handsworth, Selly Oak, Small Heath and Washwood Heath. Chesterfield including Clay Cross, Eckington and Staveley. Derby including Castle Donington.

- Mansfield including Shirebrook. Nottingham including Arnold, Basford and Bulwell, Beeston, Hucknall and Netherfield.
- Stoke-on-Trent including Burslem, Hanley and Longton.
- **Yorkshire and Lincolnshire**
- Barnsley including Hoyland, Royston and Wombwell.
- Bradford including Shipley. Hull including Hessle. Leeds including Horsforth and Stanningley. Sheffield including Attercliffe and Woodhouse.

North Western

- Manchester including Levenshulme, Newton Heath, Openshaw, Stretford, Withington and Wythenshawe. Salford including Eccles and Swinton. Oldham and Chadderton including Failsworth, Royton and Shaw.

Carlisle including Brampton.

Scotland

- Edinburgh including Dalkeith, Leith, Loanhead and Portobello. Wales
- Cardiff including Barry, Bute Docks, Llantwit Major and Penarth.
- Newport including Newport Docks. Swansea including Morriston and Swansea Docks.

Disabled Persons (Employment)Acts, 1944&1958

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 12th October 1964 was 49,916, of whom 43,346 were males and 6,570 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the table below

and the second s	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	37,720 5,821	43,541	
obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,626	749	6,375
Total	43,346	6,570	49.916

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 7th October 1964 was 6,210, including 5,038 men, 937 women and 235 young persons. In addition there were 229 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 463 to 470.

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in September

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

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

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

Division of the National Coal Board	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) of compared with	or decrease $(-)$ the average for
e suitest yn disel 9 State yn 19 Bahan	books during 5 weeks ended 26th Sept. 1964		5 weeks ended 28th Sept. 1963
Northumberland Durham Yorkshire North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	69,200 109,100 38,000 85,100 36,500 73,500	- 100 - 200 - 200 + 100 Nil - 200 - 400 Nil	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
England and Wales	. 444,900	- 1,000	- 21,800
Scotland	. 51,600	- 200	- 3,700
Great Britain	. 496,500	- 1,200	- 25,500

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 September about 4,800 persons were recruited to, and about 6,700 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,900, compared with a net decrease of 600 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)

and the second second second second			
541 <u>516</u>	September 1964	August 1964	September 1963
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	·· 7·54 ·· 9·95	8·58 9·91	7·75 10·24
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary		6·42 9·45	5·90 10·11

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 100.07 cwt. in September, compared with 96.96cwt. in the previous month and 96.66 cwt. in September 1963. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was $33 \cdot 61$ cwt. in September; for August 1964 and September 1963 it was $31 \cdot 30$ cwt. and $32 \cdot 62$ cwt., respectively.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 5th October 1964.

		-14.20		Men	Women	Total
during	period		to courses	820	139	959
at end	of period		e at courses	1,471	224	1,695
during	of persons v period			743	91	834
premat	of persons wl urely (for me the period	edical or ot	her reasons)	167	17	184

Up to 5th October 1964 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 164,728, including 4,714 blind persons.

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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 20th October 1964 and the corresponding figures for 15th September 1964 and 15th October 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. (Thousands)

MININE STATES			f insured work o	wing to		
Region		and a series	and the second se			
11 by the 12 method by 11 by 12 by 1	20th -	15th Sept. 1964	1911210 100	20th Oct. 1964	15th Sept. 1964	State of the
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Southern Southern North Western North Midland Bast and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	88.0 76.5 48.7 37.2 54.2 84.9 60.0 92.0 168.2 75.2 122.0 72.8	77.5 67.9 43.2 32.9 49.7 76.6 53.1 82.3 153.7 68.1 112.8 68.2	86.9 74.5 46.9 35.7 53.5 81.0 57.7 88.4 160.3 71.7 120.8 70.9	3.5 3.7 2.5 1.8 2.6 5.2 5.5 9.0 8.7 9.2 8.7	3·2 3·3 2·3 1·7 2·6 5·0 5·2 9·5 8·8 8·0 8·9 8·9	
Total, Great Britain	979.7	886.1	948.3	70.1	67.4	1

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 20th October 1964 represented 4.8 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st October 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	Tot
Extended hourst	46,264 23,013	1,998 1,198	5,933	54, 26,
Long spells Night shifts	8,676 3,524	374 1,223	1,475	10, 4,
Part-time work§	8,370	33	- 52	4, 8,
Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	1,614 3,531 3,470	380 95	310 62	4, 3,
Total	98,462	5,301	9,976	113,

* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.
† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.
‡ Includes 1,838 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.

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15th Oct. 1963

 $\begin{array}{c} 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\$

69.0

,195 ,355 ,525 ,747 ,370 ,699 ,221 ,627 739

Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 14th September 1964.

Number of persons	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training	1,437	996	2,433
In training at end of period at: Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc	2,198 146 12 —	728 515 25 478	2,926 661 37 478
Total in training	2,356	1,746	4,102
Training completed	879	796-	1,675
Placed in employment	917	787	1,704

Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1964

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th September 1964, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 192, with a gross tonnage of 1,767,341 tons. This was 223,808 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad was 212,301 at the end of September, which was 53,895 tons more than the last quarter.

the last quarter. The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of September amounted to 10,640,761 tons gross, of which 16.61 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of September was 8,873,420, an increase of 742,990 tons com-pared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 268,230 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 5,193,448 tons, or 48.8 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 860,160, representing 48.7 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 Russia (U.S.S.R.), for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the third quarter of 1964 were three steamers (23,810 tons), and 52 motorships (310,660 tons), a total of 55 vessels (334,470 tons). The numbers launched during the same period were three steamers (108,800 tons), and 42 motorships (248,852 tons), a total of 45 vessels (357,652 tons). The numbers completed during the period were 34 motorships (116,793 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).

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

		- Trage			September 1964	October 1964
Places under the Fac	tories	Act	 	100 C 2 2	66	56
Mines and quarries*		Mar Star	 	10000	23	16
Seamen			 	Store &	10†	4
Railway service			 		16	5

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for October 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

	Textile and connected processes					-
	Clay, pottery, cement, etc					1
	Metal extraction, refining and conversion	18.81	1	1.0		1
	Metal casting					1
	Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forging					1
	Miscellaneous metal processes					-
	Shipbuilding and repairing					3
	Constructional engineering, boiler making				nho.X	1
	Locomotive and railway equipment		199 be		10.1.5	1
	Non-rail vehicles and aircraft	stiller.	01077	brie. It		2
	Other machine and metal manufacture and repair	ir	s bnak	mi. m		1
	Electrical engineering		See. 1	4		1023
	Woodworking processes		0001400	q		10
	Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil re-	efining	, soap			(
	Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel	102.10	i bras s	(1.2)		E
	Wearing apparel			1.10	18.84 5	1
	Paper and printing					1
	Milling			E		1
	Food	100.10	2.1.13	i		1
	Drink			1918 · 171	31 -1-10	12
	Electricity generation	8 264	1. 100.00	02	30.b	-
	Rubber	8.D	1919.95			1
	Other factory processes	••	••	••		2
M	Vorks and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factor	ries Ac	1961			
	Building operations	12130	Section.	Quattr		23
	Works of engineering construction	19.00	101 D . 11	1 11500	i eri	9
	Docks and warehouses	100.00	Q T. 84	2010	0.44	2
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT		1.73	COUD	ale.	56
						100
-	the second s		and the set	27 Fact 18 2		

* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th September 1964 and the 5 weeks ended 31st October 1964. † Includes 3 deaths caused by an explosion in a vessel.

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

The following tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st July 1964 to 30th September 1964 inclusive (a) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals are published each year in this GAZETTE and also in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

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

Details of the Process Classification and other accident classi-fications 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.)

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Mines and quarries*				Railway serv
Coal mines:				Brakesmen
Underground			9	Engine driv
Surface			5	Firemen
Other stratified mine	s			Labourers
Miscellaneous mines				Mechanics
Quarries			2	Passenger
TOTAL, MINES AND	QUARR	LIES	16	Permanent Porters
Seamen				Shunters
Trading vessels	12.30	-	3	Other grad
Fishing vessels		-	1	Contractor
TOTAL, SEAMEN	-	pO.di	4	TOTAL,

Industrial Diseases

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

Lead poisoning		3	II. Deaths	
Mercurial poisoning Compressed air illness Epitheliomatous ulceration Chrome ulceration	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 1 5 10	Nil	
TOTAL, CASES	100	21		

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 26th September 1964, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain, was 46 compared with 51 in the 13 weeks ended 27th June 1964 and 54 in the 13 weeks ended 28th September 1963. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 294, 352 and 305.

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

	k	ber of pe illed durin weeks end	ıg	Number of persons seriously injured during 13 weeks ended			
Nature of accident	28th Sept. 1963	27th June 1964	26th Sept. 1964	28th Sept. 1963	27th June 1964	26th Sept. 1964	
Underground: Explosions of fire- damp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage	27 17	4 24 13	1 14 19	1 <u>23</u> 75	4 141 91	1 <u>13</u> 89	
Misc. (including shaft accidents)	6	5	8	76	79	54	
Total	50	46	42	274	315	256	
Surface: All causes	4	5	4	31	37	38	
Total, underground and surface	54	51	46	305	352	294	

The following tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal

(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, Third Quarter 1964, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	Division									
Northern		. UNC 1	All and	9	5,815					
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire		1.1		13	3,538					
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	Sheffield			12	5,007					
Midlands (Birmingham)	00			5	4,440					
Midlands (Nottingham)				16	5,276					
Eastern and Southern.	132		1000	24	5,333					
London (North)				8	4,695					
London (South)				21	4,355					
South Western	era dete litte		teans	12	3,090					
Wales	15 105 000		48 2000	18	4,508					
North Western (Liverpool)	- management	at matter	- and -	18	6,535					
North Western (Manchester)	interite		State and	11	4,048					
Scotland		• • • • • • • • •		20						
scottand	·	11. 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	2000000	20 22	7,422					
	Tota	ls	100	177	64,062					

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Process	Fatal	Total	Process	Fatal	Total
-	accidents	accidents			accidents
Cotton spinning processes		680	Wearing apparel	systems and	219
Cotton weaving processes	_ 2	371 51	Tailoring		242 18
Woollen spinning processes	- 3	232	Footwear manufacture	.9 <u>10</u> 00	223 16
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	- 1	363 179 292	Total		718
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture Carpet manufacture	1	162 206	Articles (see here and the set of the second of the	The state of the s	Trenews.
Rope, twine and net making	= 1	94 126 350	Paper and printing trades Paper making	3	819
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	62	Paper staining and coating	2	107 407
Laundries		211	Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture Bag making and stationery Printing and bookbinding	1	227 647
Total	9	3,379	Engraving	no transiti (1. dina i ma	10
Clay, minerals, etc. Bricks, pipes and tiles		598	Total	. 7	2,217
Pottery	- 1	350 230	Food and allied trades		
Stone and other minerals Lime, cement, etc	- 6	191 673	Flour milling		136 210
Total	7	2,042	Coarse milling	-	29 1,140
Metal processes		D In bus	Sugar confectionery		483 800
Iron extraction and refining	12	267 1,159	Milk processing		358 102
Aluminium extraction and refining	T.T.	98 13	Sugar refining		134 174
Other metals, extraction and refining Metal rolling:	anan Transis	245	Other food processing	_ 2	1,040 952
Iron and steel	7	1.256 277	Non-alcoholic drink	14 - 12 ·	202
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	ale heat	82 538	Total	3	5,760
Metal drawing and extrusion	15	485 2,399	Miscellaneous	a dol sans	
Steel founding	3	492 142	Electrical stations	CONTRACTO CONTRACTO	773 40
Non-ferrous metal casting		353 81	Other use of radioactive materials	190-108-0	40 6 142
Metal plating		81 71 169	Tanning	的是中国	157
Total	20	8,127	(not otherwise specified)	1.3 2- 103	30
General engineering	A 30 484	110.000.00	materials (not otherwise specified)	-,	83 862
Locomotive building and repairing	1	239 463	Rubber <	141 1 <u>2 5</u> 89	57 33
Engine building and repairing	- 1	667 557	Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	E. Eokjas	499
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	833 1,607	Glass	poinservite i	762
Non-power vehicle manufacture	- 2	190 1,322	bigh precision work		168
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:— Work in shipyards and dry docks	5	1,456	textiles		122 32 123
Work in wet docks or harbours		259 390	Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified) Processes associated with agriculture	1	123 43
Machine tool manufacture	- 1	388 2,025	Match and firelighter manufacture		6 422
Tools and implements	Bac + Spil	330	Water purification		11
engineering	-2	1,068 751	Total	4	4,371
Sheet metal working	_ 2	907 573	Total, all factory processes	92	51,747
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	15	804 978	Construction processes under section 127	Ling Itenie	
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	854	of Factories Act 1961		002503
Raílway running sheds	—	61 37	Building operations Industrial building:	and alloader	827,323
Iron and steel wire manufacture		20 151	Construction	10 9	1,728
Wire rope manufacture		98	Demolition	3	99
Total	24	17,028	Maintenance	11 2	1,817
Electrical engineering Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear	172 - 184		Demolition Blocks of flats:	3	114
manufacture and repair	4	669	Construction	3	587 75 8
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instru-	alter des	67	Demolition	ant-as the	
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	- 1	671 269	Construction	6 2	1,383 482
Cable manufacture		424	Other building operations:-		482 59
repair Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	169 603	Construction	3	231 129
Total	7	2,872	Demolition	1	28
Wood and cork working processes			Total	56	7,771
Saw milling	3	562 43 52	Works of engineering construction Operations at:—	and with	
Plywood manufacture		152	Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc	1	171 100
Coopering		64 380	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling) Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	3	122
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture Engineers' pattern making	_	7 41	Docks, harbours and inland navigations	1	376 72 75
Joinery	21	840 318	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	2	106
Total	6	2,459	Sea defence and river works	2	34 760
Chemical industries			Other works	1	206
Heavy chemicals		381 242	Total		2,022
Other chemicals	2	361 91	Total, all construction processes	75	9,793
Synthetic dyestuns	_	211 122	Processes under section 125 of Factories		a Contraction
Oil refining	14 States	299	Act 1961	Contra -	A Comment
Explosives Plastic material and man-made fibre production	1 1 1 million and	112		of the second se	
Explosives Plastic material and man-made fibre production		112 157 496	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than ship-	10	2,257
Explosives Plastic material and man-made fibre production Soap, etc Paint and varnish Coal gas Coke oven operation	 	157 496 204		10	-
Explosives Plastic material and man-made fibre production Soap, etc Paint and varnish Coal gas		157 496	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than ship-		2,257 265 2,522

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,460,800 in June, compared with 3,453,200 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,313,400 in June 1963. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in September is estimated at 12,491, compared with 14,924 in August and 26,575 in September 1963.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 22nd August was 6,957,000, compared with 6,967,000 at 18th July and 6,746,000 at 24th August 1963. Persons wholly unemployed at 22nd August are estimated at 247,000 or $3 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the labour force, compared with 265,000 or $3 \cdot 7$ per 4 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 265,000 or $3 \cdot 7$ per cent. at 18th July and 270,000 or 3.8 per cent. at 24th August 1963.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of July the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 5,100 or 0.6 per cent. of the total number insured, the same percentage as that at the end of June. The comparable figure at the end of July 1963 was 1.1 per cent.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of September was 94,313, of whom 21,013 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 89,828 and 20,857 at the beginning of the previous month and 110,240 and 20,232 at the beginning of September 1963.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of September was 92,319, compared with 94,637 at the end of the previous month and 96,016 at the end of September 1963. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 7,947, 8,198 and 8,491.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 16th October was 43,057, compared with 38,562 at 18th September and 39,238 at 19th October 1963.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of April was 1,140,345, of whom 750,299 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,234,720, including 827,323 wholly unemployed, and at the end of April 1963 it was 1,179,830, including 767,679 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of September was 24,927; this figure included 913 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of August the respective figures were 24,716 (revised figure) and 1,015 and at the end of September 1963 they were 24,975 and 864.

NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in April 1964 as 956,500, compared with 934,700 in October 1963 and 929,700 (revised figure)



HUCKNALL ROAD, NOTTINGHAM

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in April 1963. Latest figures on unemployment show that 962 persons were unemployed in July, compared with 938 in June and 1,237 in July 1963.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in December 1963 as $119 \cdot 6$ (1953-54 = 100), compared with 120 $\cdot 8$ in the previous month and 115 $\cdot 9$ in December 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 15,790 in May 1964, compared with 16,683 in April and 22,191 in May 1963.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of May was 116,126, compared with 119,297 at the end of the previous month and 88,010 at the end of May 1963.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of September who were wholly unemployed was 119 or 0.1 per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 130 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end of the previous month and 171 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end of September 1963.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 59,247,000 in August, compared with 59,007,000 (revised figure) in July and 57,651,000 in August 1963. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in August was 12,975,000, compared with 12,815,000 (revised figure) in July and 12,705,000 in August 1963. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 3,654,000 or 4 · 8 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,813,000 or 5 · 0 per cent. at the middle of August 1963.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base 100*	Month for which index figure given	Items covered†	Index	fall (index (in i poi	(+) or -) of figure ndex nts) red with
	Year		alimitadus si	diarta ani almiare h	Month before	Year before
A R.M. You Conference and	1 July 1	1. P. 4. 4 . A . A	R. P. C. A. B	in factor	our alice	ant W
European countries France	1962	Aug. 1964	{All items Food	108·4 108·9	+0·2 +0·4	$^{+2.9}_{+3.7}$
Italy (large towns)	1961	Aug. 1964	{All items Food	120·6 120·3	$^{+0.2}_{+0.2}$	$^{+8.3}_{+7.6}$
Netherlands	1959–60	Sept. 1964	{All items Food	115 116	+1 164	+8 +7
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Aug. 1964	{All items Food	123·7 126·2	$^{+1\cdot2}_{+2\cdot2}$	+5.6 +9.7
Sweden	1949	Aug. 1964	{All items Food	182 216	+1 +3	+6 +10
Switzerland	1939	Sept. 1964	{All items Food	208·7 221·7	+0.4 + 1.0	+5·9 +2·6
Other countries			d Survia	1 4 10 1	another an	H CO
Canada	1949	Sept. 1964	{All items Food	135.6 132.7	$-0.5 \\ -2.4$	+2.2 + 1.4
India (all-India)	1949	May 1964	{All items Food	147 147	+3 +2	+15 +15
Japan	1960	May 1964	{All items Food	$125 \cdot 3 \\ 128 \cdot 3$	+0.7 + 1.1	$^{+4\cdot2}_{+2\cdot7}$
New Zealand	1955*	Sept. 1964	{All items Food	1280 1210	+19‡ +35‡	+47 +76
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	Aug. 1964	{All items Food	106·9 102·7	$^{+0.3}_{+0.2}$	$^{+4.9}_{+2.8}$
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	Aug. 1964	{All items Food	104·8 105·0	$-0.2 \\ -0.3$	+3.2 + 4.1
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	June 1964	{All items Food	108.6 108.4	+0.4 + 1.1	$^{+2.4}_{+4.5}$
United States	1957–59	Aug. 1964	{All items Food	108·2 106·9	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ -0.3 \end{array} $	+1·1 +0·9
					a second and a second second	and the second s

* Except New Zealand (1,000).

† The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, lothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

t The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

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Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January 1963 and September 1964 are given in the following table. had been published and an explanation for this was given on page 117 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c}$	Great Britain to suggi and to 12 has the						ach we	eek*	86 613 M	i inilin	a filmai	a a din	1963 A	verage	= 100
Advantamentamentamentamentamentamentamentam	estinegro upperiod chiennearge evited		Sept. 1963											Aug. 1 964	Sept. 1964
Other Fride 94.7 10.8 10.2 95.3 10.2 95.4 10.2	Metal manufacture	96.1 94.1 96.7 96.9 95.7 94.7 94.7 95.3 95.1 95.3 92.0 90.8 95.4 95.4	101.5 101.7 100.2 100.5 101.4 99.7 101.2 100.5 101.5 100.7 101.8 103.6 100.8 101.5	102.0 102.6 101.3 101.5 103.7 101.6 102.5 101.8 102.6 103.3 103.8 101.0 102.1	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 6 \\ 99 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 99 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	104·4 108·4 106·3 108·4 110·6 109·5 106·1 103·8 102·7 105·1 104·3 103·8 102·6 105·8	$105 \cdot 7$ $109 \cdot 4$ $108 \cdot 7$ $109 \cdot 6$ $110 \cdot 6$ $109 \cdot 6$ $107 \cdot 9$ $106 \cdot 0$ $102 \cdot 8$ $106 \cdot 9$ $107 \cdot 5$ $107 \cdot 4$ $103 \cdot 9$ $106 \cdot 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 111\cdot 0\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 110\cdot 4\\ 109\cdot 6\\ 107\cdot 1\\ 105\cdot 8\\ 403\cdot 3\\ 103\cdot 2\\ 105\cdot 9\\ 108\cdot 0\\ 107\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 4\\ 107\cdot 3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 115 \cdot 2 \\ 117 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 115 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 4\\ 110\cdot 0\\ 106\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 7\\ 110\cdot 0\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 110\cdot 7\\ 106\cdot 8\\ 100\cdot 9\\ 107\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 7\\ 109\cdot 2\\ 106\cdot 6\\ 105\cdot 8\end{array}$	104.7 109.7 110.9 108.9 108.9 117.1 109.6 108.7 110.2 106.8 101.6 107.9 110.7 111.7 106.9 108.8 109.2
Comparison		95.4	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	105.0	105.9	106.0	107.5	107.3	110.1	110.6	108.0	108.8
Employees paid monthly* Manufacturing industries 99-2 97-1	Gas, electricity and water	95·4 90·7 99·3 96·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	105·3 98·0 101·0 100·7	102.6 95.8 99.0 101.2	102.6 99.3 99.8 102.5	$102 \cdot 6$ $101 \cdot 5$ $101 \cdot 3$ $103 \cdot 5$	102·9 98·4 93·3 105·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	103·4 103·8 106·1 106·9	102.5 107.7 107.3 109.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 8 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$112 \cdot 0^{\ddagger}_{104 \cdot 5}_{108 \cdot 0}_{108 \cdot 1}_{108 \cdot 1}_{110 \cdot 0}_{106 \cdot 5}$
Limployees paid monthly* Manufacturing industries 98.2 97.4	All industries and services covered	95.1	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.8	103.4	104.4	104.0	106.6	106.5	109.1	109.3	107 • 7†	108.5
Peod., drink and tobacco 98-2 97-8 97-1 98-4 113-8 108-1 101-0 102-2 107-6 102-2 107-6 102-2 107-6 102-2 107-6 102-2 100-4 110-4 100-4		2 101 2 111 2 111	10000	Emp	oloyees	paid :	month	ly*	141			01342) 0 261 0 161			
All manufacturing industries 98.3 97.9 98.4 99.7 108.6 102.5 105.1 104.8 102.7 103.0 104.8 103.5 102.0 102.3 Other industries and services 97.8 101.6 102.7 102.7 102.7 102.2 102.1 101.5 102.4 102.5 102.4 103.5 102.7 102.5 102.4 103.5 102.6 102.5 103.4 102.5 102.4 103.5 102.4 103.5 102.4 103.5 102.4 103.5 102.4 103.4 103.4 103.4 103.4 103.4 103.4 103.4 103.4 103.4 103.4 1	Food, drink and tobacco	99·3 97·4 98·0 93·8 98·3 97·7 97·7 92·4 100·9 98·6 100·9 99·1 98·9	97.4 98.3 98.1 97.6 96.4 99.4 97.8 98.5 96.8 96.1 96.8 101.9 97.1 96.6	97.6 99.3 97.8 97.1 99.1 99.1 99.8 100.4 96.9 97.1 98.0 98.4 98.4 97.5	98.2 99.6 100.9 100.5 99.6 100.1 98.5 100.0 99.3 97.1 98.0 98.9 100.1 101.4	106·2 106·8 109·2 128·4 120·9 105·7 110·7 106·1 128·0 103·6 107·4 109·6 105·1 103·2	102:3 101:0 104:1 106:7 102:1 101:8 101:4 96:9 99:0 102:5 100:9	$\begin{array}{c} 118 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 102\cdot 4\\ 104\cdot 0\\ 105\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 7\\ 101\cdot 6\\ 104\cdot 1\\ 104\cdot 4\\ 105\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 2\\ 105\cdot 1\\ 101\cdot 9\\ 103\cdot 8\\ 103\cdot 4\\ 101\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 110 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 99 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 9 \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	102:0 104:4 105:9 109:1 117:1 104:6 103:0 104:4 112:6 98:5 107:5 107:7 103:3 104:0	100.8 103.6 104.0 103.2 102.1 104.9 108.3 104.2 108.0 97.2 101.3 110.7 104.0 102.8	$100 \cdot 4$ $101 \cdot 1$ $102 \cdot 7$ $103 \cdot 7$ $101 \cdot 6$ $103 \cdot 6$ $102 \cdot 8$ $100 \cdot 4$ $106 \cdot 0$ $97 \cdot 3$ $101 \cdot 9$ $103 \cdot 3$ $102 \cdot 0$ $101 \cdot 8$	$\begin{array}{c} 101\cdot 9\\ 100\cdot 0\\ 106\cdot 3\\ 102\cdot 5\\ 103\cdot 3\\ 100\cdot 1\\ 103\cdot 8\\ 100\cdot 3\\ 107\cdot 5\\ 97\cdot 2\\ 97\cdot 2\\ 104\cdot 1\\ 106\cdot 9\\ 102\cdot 6\\ 101\cdot 2\\ 102\cdot 1\end{array}$
Agriculture	All manufacturing industries	98.3	97.9	98.4	99.7	108.6	102.5	105.1	104.8	102.7	103.0	104.8	103.5	102.0	102.3
All employees¶ Manufacturing industries 96-4 98-9 98-9 100-3 106-6 100-5 100-9 103-8 102-6 104-9 107-4 107-3 105-3 104-6 Chemicals and alied industries 96-4 98-9 98-9 100-3 106-6 100-5 100-9 103-8 102-6 104-9 107-3 105-3 105-3 104-5 Metal manufacture 96-4 98-9 100-3 100-2 103-5 107-3 107-3 103-8 107-3 103-8 109-7 100-4 106-7 103-8 103-5 107-3 103-8 103-8 103-7 103-8 103-7 103-8 103-8 103-8 103-7 103-8 103-8 103-8 103-8 103-8 103-7 103-8 103-8 103-8 103-8 103-7 103-8 1	Agriculture	96·5 97·4 96·3	96.8 99.9 98.8	96.8 99.9 100.3	98.5 100.2 99.8	118·0 101·2 104·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	100.5 102.9 102.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	105·9 104·6 105·5	$106 \cdot 1$ 104 \cdot 5 107 \cdot 9	105·0 104·5 106·6	101.9 104.2 106.0	104·4 102·3 103·3 110·6 95·2
All employees Manufacturing industries 96-4 98-9 98-9 100-3 106-6 100-9 103-8 102-6 104-9 107-4 107-3 105-3 104-9 Chemicals and allied industries 97-0 100-2 100-2 100-6 100-6 100-5 100-9 103-8 102-6 104-9 107-4 107-3 105-3 104-9 106-6 103-6 103-7 103-7 103-8 107-3 107-3 107-3 107-7 100-7 107-8 107-3 107-7 100-7 107-7 100-7 107-7 100-7	All industries and services covered			98.5	99.7	108.8	102.0	103.9	104.2	102.7	103 · 1	104.6	103.4	102 · 1	102.4
Manufacturing industries96.498.998.9100.3106.6100.5100.9103.8102.6104.9107.4107.3105.3104.9Chemicals and allied industries97.0100.2100.6100.6103.6102.6109.1103.7103.8107.4107.3105.3104.9105.7Metal manufacture94.5101.3102.2100.3106.6103.6102.6109.1103.7103.8107.4107.3107.8108.5108.1107.3108.5107.4107.3105.7106.7107.5100.4107.3107.8108.5108.1107.3108.5108.1107.3108.5108.1107.3108.5108.1107.3108.5108.1107.3108.5108.1107.3108.5108.1107.3108.5108.1107.3108.5108.1107.3108.5108.1107.3108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.5108.1108.1108.5108.1108.1108.5108.1108.1108.5108.1108.1108.5108.1108.1108.5108.1108.1108.5108.1108.1108.5108.1108.1108.5108.1108.1108.1	141 martine 141 martine 140 m	CI.	Contra la	135	All e	mploy	ees¶	GRE THE	ALL IN	easternel.	141			salaa a	AL AND
Agriculture94.7108.4104.399.8100.298.398.299.2101.9106.1107.2107.4111.9112.7Mining and quarrying95.6100.8101.2105.1102.6102.6102.6102.9102.4103.3102.5101.7101.48104.8Construction91.298.097.799.3101.398.8105.2103.9107.5107.4105.9107.7Gas, electricity and water98.8100.3100.899.6100.4101.795.8104.6105.6106.5108.1106.9106.7Transport and communication96.8101.2101.1100.6101.4102.5103.4106.7109.1109.6109.0110.7Miscellaneous services95.6100.299.6101.4101.8100.2101.4102.5105.3107.5108.4107.1104.5104.5	Food, drink and tobacco	97.0 94.5 96.9 96.7 95.9 95.1 96.4 94.8 95.7 92.8 91.8 96.0 95.8 91.8 94.5	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	100.6 102.2 101.0 101.3 103.2 101.3 101.3 101.3 102.2 102.6 102.2 102.6 103.2 100.6 101.5 100.9	100.6 103.3 102.3 102.3 101.9 102.6 103.7 102.5 101.0 103.3 102.6 104.7 102.7 102.3 102.2	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	102.6 105.1 105.8 108.7 110.3 107.2 104.6 103.5 100.2 103.9 103.6 102.8 102.6 102.6 102.6 102.5	109.1 107.3 106.1 109.2 111.3 107.9 105.9 104.3 101.6 105.5 104.6 104.1 103.1 103.3 103.8	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\cdot 3\\ 108\cdot 1\\ 107\cdot 3\\ 110\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 106\cdot 8\\ 105\cdot 1\\ 103\cdot 3\\ 104\cdot 1\\ 105\cdot 3\\ 106\cdot 9\\ 107\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 4\\ 106\cdot 2\\ 105\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108\cdot 5\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 0\\ 110\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 0\\ 110\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 4\\ 106\cdot 0\\ 108\cdot 2\\ 110\cdot 6\\ 109\cdot 1\\ 110\cdot 3\\ 107\cdot 1\\ 108\cdot 1\\ \end{array}$	107.8 109.7 108.6 114.4 111.7 109.4 115.2 110.9 105.8 110.6 109.5 111.2 107.8 106.0 108.8	$\begin{array}{c} 105\cdot 3\\ 104\cdot 9\\ 108\cdot 7\\ 106\cdot 1\\ 113\cdot 1\\ 109\cdot 2\\ 108\cdot 4\\ 109\cdot 6\\ 106\cdot 4\\ 109\cdot 6\\ 106\cdot 4\\ 106\cdot 8\\ 108\cdot 5\\ 106\cdot 8\\ 108\cdot 5\\ 105\cdot 8\\ 105\cdot 2\\ 107\cdot 5\\ \end{array}$	104-2 106-3 107-3 107-1 108-7 108-7 108-7 108-2 106-0 102-1 107-1 107-8 111-2 106-1 107-7 107-7
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Other industries and services	04.7	109.4		00.9	100.2	09.2	08.2	00.2	101.0	105.1	107.2	107.4	111.0+	112.0+
All industries and services covered 95.5 100.5 101.2 101.7 102.6 103.1 104.2 104.0 106.0 106.0 108.4 108.5 106.9† 107.	Agriculture	95.6 91.2 98.8 96.8	100.8 99.8 100.3 101.2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 101 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	105·1 98·0 100·8 100·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 6 \\ 97 \cdot 7 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 102.6 \\ 99.3 \\ 100.4 \\ 102.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 102.6 \\ 101.3 \\ 101.7 \\ 103.4 \end{array} $	102.9 98.8 95.8 105.0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 103 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 102.5 \\ 107.5 \\ 106.5 \\ 109.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	104.8 105.9 106.9 109.0	112.0‡ 104.5 107.4 106.7 110.0 104.5
	All industries and services covered	95.5	100.5	101.2	101.7	102.6	103 • 1	104.2	104.0	106.0	106.0	108.4	108.5	106.9†	107.6

* The earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month. * Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE. [†] Provisional.

§ Except British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport. || Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes. TEarnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula :-- monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

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.

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

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

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

	All indu	stries and	services	Manufacturing industries only				
Date	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates		
1964 Sept.	141.6	94.6	149.7	138.9	94.8	146.4		
1964 Oct.	141.7	94.6	149.8	139.1	94.8	146.6		

Index of weekly rates of wages

Index of weekly rates of wages The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average move-finder of month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United finder compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 10. The representative industries and services for which changes in the soft on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETT for February 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisa-tions of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages field the weights for the industry groups being given on page 56 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 providing hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other industries workers due to variations in output or the induction of new machinery, etc.

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Weekly Rates of Wages I.-All Industries and Services

All workers Date Men Women Juveniles All workers Date Men Women Juveniles 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 103.9 109.6 113.6 116.4 120.0 124.3 129.0 133.6 104 · 2 109 · 7 114 · 0 120 · 8 125 · 1 130 · 1 135 · 1 $\begin{array}{c} 104\cdot7\\ 110\cdot0\\ 113\cdot7\\ 116\cdot5\\ 119\cdot4\\ 124\cdot2\\ 128\cdot0\\ 131\cdot8 \end{array}$ 104 · 8 110 · 0 113 · 8 116 · 8 119 · 7 124 · 6 129 · 1 133 · 6 104 · 7 110 · 0 114 · 0 120 · 0 125 · 0 129 · 0 134 · 3 104 · 9 110 · 1 113 · 6 116 · 5 119 · 1 123 · 9 127 · 4 131 · 6 104 · 9 110 · 0 114 · 9 117 · 9 122 · 9 129 · 9 134 · 1 138 · 9 111 · 3 115 · 8 119 · 0 123 · 2 130 · 3 135 · 6 141 · 0 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 avera lonthly average 1963 September October . 1963 September October . November 138 · 4 138 · 4 139 · 6 142 · 1 132.0132.0132.6135.7134·0 134·0 135·0 137·0 136·2 136·5 137·9 139·3 $141 \cdot 3 \\ 141 \cdot 4 \\ 142 \cdot 9 \\ 144 \cdot 2$ 134·7 134·7 135·8 137·7 131 · 2 131 · 2 131 · 5 134 · 8 134·1 134·0 135·6 137·9 No $136 \cdot 2 \\ 136 \cdot 3 \\ 136 \cdot 5 \\ 137 \cdot 2 \\ 137 \cdot 8 \\ 138 \cdot 2 \\ 138 \cdot 7 \\ 138 \cdot 8 \\ 138 \cdot 9 \\ 139 \cdot 1$ 1964 January February 137 · 4 137 · 6 138 · 0 138 · 5 139 · 0 139 · 7 140 · 2 140 · 4 140 · 6 140 · 7 139.7 139.8 140.2 140.8 141.4 142.8 143.3 *143.9* 144.4 144.5 144 · 7 144 · 9 145 · 4 146 · 0 146 · 3 147 · 7 148 · 3 148 · 6 149 · 0 149 · 1 138 138 138 139 139 140 141 141 141 141 1964 Jan 135·3 135·4 135·7 136·3 136·9 137·2 137·6 137·7 137·7 138 · 4 138 · 5 138 · 5 139 · 6 140 · 1 141 · 1 142 · 6 142 · 5 142 · 5 142 · 1 142 · 1 143 · 1 143 · 1 144 · 1 145 · 1 145 · 1 145 · 1 145 · 1 uary March March March ... April ... May ... June ... July ... August ... September October ... April May June July August Septem October

			III.—Indus	stry Groups	(all worker	rs)			
Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1963 1963	117 120 127 132 138	118 119 126 129 135	119 123 128 132 138	112 115 118 124 131	117 119 125 127 130	112 116 121 124 128	118 121 122 126 131	118 123 124 132 135	115 120 126 131 138
1963 September October November December	138 138 142 142	137 137 137 137 137	139 139 140 140	133 133 133 133	129 129 130 135	129 129 129 129 129	133 133 133 133 133	135 134 141 141	140 140 140 140 140
1964 January February March April May June July September October	143 143 143	137 137 137 137 137 141 141 141 141 141	141 141 142 142 143 144 145 146 146 146	134 134 135 135 141 141 142 142 142 142	135 135 135 135 135 135 135 136 136 136 136	130 130 133 133 133 133 134 134 135 135	133 133 133 133 133 133 136 136 136 136	142 143 143 143 143 146 146 146 146	140 141 143 147 147 148 148 148 148 148 148
		Paper	Other		00 - 1- 201 1 C	Transport	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Professional	and the state
Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1963 1963	118 122 126 134 138	118 122 126 133 137	112 115 120 128 135	120 122 125 133 138	112 115 120 125 132	115 121 125 129 135	117 121 128 132 138	119 123 129 134 140	118 120 125 132 137
1963 September October November December	138	137 137 137 137 137	137 137 137 137 137	137 137 142 142	134 134 134 134	135 135 135 135 138	139 139 139 139 139	143 143 144 144	137 139 141 141
1964 January February March April May June July August September	141 141 143 143 143 143 143 143 143	141 141 141 142 143 144 144 144 144 144	137 137 138 143 143 144 144 144 144	142 142 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	134 136 136 137 137 137 146 146 146 146	139 140 141 142 142 142 142 142 142 142 142	139 139 140 140 141 144 144 144 146 148 148	145 145 145 147 147 147 147 147 147 150 150	141 141 143 144 144 144 144 144

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

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Index of normal weekly hours

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



IV.-All Industries and Services Date Men All we Women Juveniles 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 8 99 · 8 98 · 1 95 · 9 95 · 1 95 · 0 100.0 99.9 99.6 99.5 98.3 95.8 95.8 95.1 95.0 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6 97 · 9 96 · 0 95 · 1 95 · 0 10 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 Ionthly averages 1963 Septem October Novemb 95.0 95.0 94.9 94.9 95.0 95.0 94.9 94.9 95·0 95·0 94·8 94·8 95 95 94 94 1964 January 94.9 94.8 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.5 94.5 94.5 94.8 94.8 94.7 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.5 94.5 February March . April . May June July August Septemb

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

VI	-All Indu.	stries and	Services	e zuopinantzizzten.	VII.—Manufacturing Industries only					
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	104.8 110.1 114.2 117.3 122.3 129.8 135.7 140.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 117 \cdot 7 \\ 122 \cdot 8 \\ 130 \cdot 7 \\ 137 \cdot 0 \\ 142 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	105.5 111.4 116.0 119.2 125.6 135.9 142.5 148.4	104.7 110.1 114.3 117.4 122.5 130.3 136.2 141.3	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1963	104 · 9 110 · 1 113 · 9 117 · 0 122 · 8 129 · 6 133 · 8 137 · 7	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0	104.9 110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1 145.6	104.7 110.1 113.9 116.9 122.8 130.1 134.6 138.6	
1963 September October November December	141 · 0 141 · 0 142 · 3 144 · 4	143·4 143·7 145·3 146·7	148 · 7 148 · 8 150 · 7 152 · 1	141.7 141.8 143.1 145.1	1963 September October November December	138.0 138.0 138.3 141.8	141.6 141.5 143.2 145.6	146.0 145.9 147.2 149.8	139.0 139.0 139.6 142.9	
1964 January February March	$\begin{array}{c} 144 \cdot 8 \\ 145 \cdot 1 \\ 145 \cdot 6 \\ 146 \cdot 2 \\ 146 \cdot 9 \\ 147 \cdot 7 \\ 148 \cdot 2 \\ 148 \cdot 5 \\ 148 \cdot 8 \\ 148 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 147\cdot 1\\ 147\cdot 3\\ 147\cdot 7\\ 148\cdot 4\\ 149\cdot 0\\ 150\cdot 5\\ 151\cdot 1\\ 151\cdot 7\\ 152\cdot 3\\ 152\cdot 4\end{array}$	152.6 152.9 153.4 154.1 154.7 156.1 156.8 157.2 157.7 157.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 145 \cdot 6 \\ 145 \cdot 8 \\ 146 \cdot 9 \\ 147 \cdot 6 \\ 148 \cdot 4 \\ 149 \cdot 0 \\ 149 \cdot 3 \\ 149 \cdot 7 \\ 149 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	1964 January February	$142 \cdot 3 \\ 142 \cdot 5 \\ 142 \cdot 7 \\ 143 \cdot 4 \\ 144 \cdot 1 \\ 144 \cdot 4 \\ 144 \cdot 9 \\ 145 \cdot 0 \\ 145 \cdot 0 \\ 145 \cdot 3 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 146 \cdot 1 \\ 146 \cdot 3 \\ 146 \cdot 7 \\ 147 \cdot 5 \\ 148 \cdot 0 \\ 149 \cdot 1 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 150 \cdot 3 \\ 150 \cdot 5 \\ 150 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 150 \cdot 4 \\ 150 \cdot 6 \\ 150 \cdot 8 \\ 151 \cdot 7 \\ 152 \cdot 1 \\ 153 \cdot 0 \\ 153 \cdot 6 \\ 153 \cdot 8 \\ 153 \cdot 9 \\ 154 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	143.4 143.5 143.8 144.5 145.2 145.7 146.2 146.4 146.4 146.6	

General

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

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

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

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

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

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Government publications can be purchased over the counter or by post from the Government Bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Bristol and Belfast, or through any bookseller

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 absorbed for other sources. time and absences for other reasons

Normal Weekly Hours

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

orkers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
0.0 9.9 9.7 9.6 8.0 5.9 5.1 5.0	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1963	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 97 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 6 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	100.0 100.0 99.9 99.7 97.8 95.2 94.9 94.8	100 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 9 97 · 5 95 · 4 95 · 0 94 · 9	100 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 8 99 · 6 97 · 3 95 · 4 95 · 1 95 · 0	
5.0 5.0 4.9 4.9	1963 September October November December	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	94·7 94·7 94·7 94·7	94.9 94.9 94.9 94.8	95.0 95.0 95.0 95.0	
4·9 4·8 4·8 4·8 4·7 4·7 4·6 4·6 4·6	1964 January February March April May June July August September	95.1 95.1 95.0 95.0 95.0 95.0 94.9 94.9 94.9	94.7 94.7 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.6	94.8 94.8 94.7 94.7 94.7 94.7 94.7 94.7 94.7 94.7	95.0 95.0 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.8 94.8	

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) April 1958).

Hourly Rates of Wages

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

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1964 were given in an article on pages 320 to 327 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1964 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 49.2 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 31.8per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 52.3 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 39.2 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 48.3 per cent. for weekly earnings, 30.6 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 51.9 per cent. for hourly earnings and 37.6 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

15s. (By post 15s. 8d.)

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in October.

Major settlements in October. On 8th October the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made a proposal to increase the minimum rate by 12s. a week from 4th January 1965. Following the six-monthly review the rates for Government industrial workers were increased as from 1st October ('M' rates 5s. a week in Great Britain and 4s. or 3s. in Northern Ireland, 'D', 'E' and 'X' rates 7s. or 6s. for skilled workers and 5s. for labourers). On 7th October agreement was reached in the fibreboard packing case industry for immediate increases of 3d. to $4\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour and on 19th October the National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade agreed to increases of $4\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for skilled workers and 3d. an hour for labourers, effective from 26th October. Other industries in which changes in rates have been agreed include bacon curing (increases of 8s. 9d. to 11s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. a week from 12th October), wallpaper manufac-ture in England (an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the first pay day in October) and pot still malt distilling in Scotland (an increase of 3d. an hour from the beginning of October). The National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade met on 14th October and agreed to a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 40 as from 5th April 1965, whilst in the Sheffield Lighter Metals Trades the hours are to

be reduced to 41 as from 7th December 1964. Wages regulation orders made during the month include three which reduce normal weekly hours of work from 43 to 42, viz., milk distribution in England and Wales with the establishment of a fiveday week (from 1st November), boot and shoe repairing (from 28th October) and laundering (from 2nd November).

28th October) and laundering (from 2nd November). The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from 1st October 1964 to 5th April 1965 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £82,000 to the full time weekly wages of 274,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 371,000 workers by an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. (Increases for approximately 253,000 workers amounting to £78,000 and a reduction in normal weekly hours of 1 hour for 13,000 workers are already included in the table in the adjoining column)* adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during October.

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting Government industrial workers, the fibreboard packing case industry, the home grown timber trade, bacon curing, wallpaper manufacture in England, pot still malt distilling in Scotland and boot and shoe repairing.

In the electrical cable making industry rates have been increased by 10s. 6d. a week and in the atomic energy industry by 15s. a week for craftsmen and 12s. a week for labourers. Normal weekly hours of work have been reduced from 44 to 42 in the retail multiple foot-wear trade and from 42 to 41 in the vehicle building industry.

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

manufacture and textile finishing. Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during October show that 622,000 workers received increases of £139,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 75,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of approximately 1½ hours. Of the total increase of £139,000 about £102,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £19,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, £14,000 from direct negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions and the remainder as a result of statutory wages regulation orders.

Analysis of changes during the period January-October

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.

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	OI W	ages	Normal weekly hours of work		
Aining and quarrying	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
Contraction in 1999	S. Barres Int	£	CAN LONG	SLAD .	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	91,000	57,500	83,500	107,700	
Mining and quarrying	332,500	143,800		n+59	
Food, drink and tobacco	470,000	203,300	185,500	215,800	
Chemicals and allied industries	237,500	132,600	1,000	1,000	
Metal manufacture	215,000	57,600	2 22	TERRIC THE	
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine	97,500	90,400	nen liera	Love	
engineering	68,000	60,100	Land - Alar	YAR	
Vehicles	142,500	70,100	43,000	49,100	
Metal goods not elsewhere	P. J. P.				
specified	127,500	59,400	7,000	3,400	
Textiles	564,000	251,100	29,000	32,700	
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	7,800	20,000	20,000	
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement.	268,000	188,600	alt of	-	
etc	193,500	112,000	ANGLAN CANEL	1 360 <u>20</u> 94957	
Timber, furniture, etc	187,000	88,200	103,000	103,600	
Paper, printing and publishing	432,500	235,600	- Carlos		
Other manufacturing industries	144,500	81,600	7,000	4,200	
Construction	1,387,500	201,200	282,500	288,300	
Gas, electricity and water	246,500	274,100	and states and 1	N. 1918 12. 82	
Transport and communication	656,000	383,400	97,000	195,900	
Distributive trades	1,399,000	717,500	86,000	172,400	
Public administration and		THE REAL PROPERTY.	TRANSPORT OF THE PARTY		
professional services	798,000	316,400	-		
Miscellaneous services	524,500	243,400	88,500	88,800	
Total	8,602,500	3,975,700	1,033,000	1,282,900	

Included in the above table are about 912,000 workers who had

Included in the above table are about 912,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In the corresponding months of 1963 about 6,611,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £2,587,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 165,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 227,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay.

Changes in holidays with pay. In the wallpaper manufacturing industry it has been agreed to increase holidays by one day this year, by a further two in 1965 and to three weeks in 1966. Holidays in the ball and clay industry in Devon and Dorset are to be increased by two days as from 1st April 1965. The Sussex section of the brewing industry is to reduce the service qualification for a third week's holiday from 18 years to 13 years from 1st January 1965 and to eight years and three years from 1st January 1966 and 1st January 1967, respectively. Under an order of the Keg and Drum Wages Council holidays have been increased by one day, commencing this year.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING OCTOBER

(Note.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1964," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	1 Oct.	Forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Grading scheme revised. The three previous grades of workers (1, 2 and 3) replaced by two—a "forest worker" grade paid the basic rate (196s. a week) and a "skilled forest worker" grade paid the basic rate plus the previous grade 1 lead rate (11s.).
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	4 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased [‡] by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 2.49d. to 11s. 3.43d.) for men, by 0.7d. (8s. 4.87d. to 8s. 5.57d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 7.24d. to 5s. 7.71d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying	Midland area	4 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased [‡] by 1.47d. a shift (11s. 2.75d. to 11s. 4.22d.) for men, by 1.11d. (8s. 5.06d. to 8s. 6.17d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.74d. (5s. 7.37d. to 5s. 8.11d.) for boys under 18.

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

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Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Bacon curing	Great Britain (24)	Pay day in week com- mencing 12 Oct.	All workers	Increases of 11s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. a week for male chargehands, of 8s. 9d. or 10s. 6d according to grade, for other men 21 and over, of 7s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. for women and over, and of 3s. 6d. to 18s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. for younger workers. Minimum rat after change: chargehands 234s. 6d. a week, other men 21 and over, Grade 220s. 6d., Grade II 213s. 6d., Grade III 207s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., younger male worke 84s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. at under 16 rising to 185s. 6d. at 20; female workers 79s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. under 16 rising to 147s. at 21.
Pot still malt distilling	Scotland (32)	First full pay period in Oct.	Adult male workers	Increase in basic wage of 3d. an hour. Minimum rate after change for m on day shifts 5s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour.
Coke and by-products manufacture	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of pay week including 29 June*	Workers employed at coke oven and by-products plants vested in the National Coal Board	Increases in national standard rates of amounts ranging from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9 a shift, according to occupation and grade. National standard rates af change: craftsmen—grade I engineering 51s. 5d. a shift, grade I 50s. 7 grade II 44s. 6d.; other workers, grade B 44s. 8d., C 43s. 3d., D 42s. 2 E 41s. 4d.
Explosives manufacture	Great Britain (245)	1 Oct.	Workers employed at Govern- ment industrial establish- ments where "X" rates apply	Increases of 7s. or 6s. for skilled men 21 and over in London and the Provin respectively, of 5s. for non-skilled men, and of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and ov with proportional amounts for apprentices and younger workers. Minimu weekly time rates after change: male timeworkers 21 and over—skill London 267s., Provinces 257s., non-skilled 221s., 213s.; female timework 21 and over—London 181s., Provinces 174s. 2d.†
Atomic energy	United Kingdom (243)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Increases in national minimum wage rates of 15s. a week for men and wom 21 and over in craft grades, of 12s. for men and 9s. 7d. for women in gene worker grades, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and ot juvenile workers. National minimum rates after change include: craftsm and craftswomen 250s. a week; general worker grades (excluding domes worker grades), men 21 and over 208s. 9d., women 21 and over 167s. 2d
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and cer- tain works in Scotland‡ (44) (45)	4 Oct.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agree- ments in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased by $0.94d$. a shift (11s. 2.49d. to 11s. 3.4 for shift-rated workers) or by 0.12d. an hour (1s. 4.81d. to 1s. 4.93d. hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.7d. a shift (8s. 4.87d. 8s. 5.57d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (1s. 0.61d. to 1s. 0.7d.) for those 18 a under 21, and by 0.47d. a shift (5s. 7.2d. to 5s. 7.71d.) or by 0.05d. hour (8.41d. to 8.46d.) for workers under 18.
Pig iron manufacture	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire and Northants (44)	4 Oct.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 2.343d, a shift (11s, 1.551d, to 11s, 3.894 for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.75 (8s. 4.149d, to 8s. 5.906d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for won employed on youths' work, and by 1.171d. (5s. 6.747d, to 5s. 7.918 for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Iron and steel manufacture	Staffs., Ches., Tees- side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow¶ (45)	5 Oct.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 2.49d. to 11s. 3.42 for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (8s. 4.87d. to 8s. 5.57d.) for you and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 7.24d. to 5s. 7.71d.) for th under 18.
n 18 and over a	South-West Wales** (45)	4 Oct.	Workers, other than brick- layers and carpenters, em- ployed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 2d. a shift (10s. 2d. to 10s. 4d.) for n and for women employed on men's work, by 1 ¹ / ₂ d. (7s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 7s. 9d.) youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d.) for youths under 18
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	2 Aug.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2d. a shift (11s. 2d. to 11s. 4d.) for men, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. (8s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 a over, and by 1d. (5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d.) for workers under 18.
	England and Wales	5 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 2.49d. to 11s. 3.4 for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (8s. 4.87d. to 8s. 5.57d.) for you and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 7.24d. to 5s. 7.71d.) for th under 18.
Bobbin manufacture	England and Wales (52)	Third pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increases§ of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for younger work: Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 229s. 5d. a week, les skilled 215s. 7d., labourers 205s.; women 18 and over 169s. 9d.
Government industrial establishments	Great Britain (244–245)	Beginning of pay week con- taining 1 Oct.	Workers paid on an engineering basis	Increases of 7s., 6s. or 5s. a week, according to occupation and area, for men and over, of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after chan men 21 and over, skilled, London 262s., Coventry 252s., Provinces 25: non-skilled 216s., 211s., 208s.; women 21 and over 181s., 176s. 8d., 174s. 2
Antie Antie Antie Antiers Crene autoritation	Northern Ireland (244–245)	Begin- ning of pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers paid on an engineering basis	Increases of 6s., 4s. or 3s. a week, according to occupation and area, for n 21 and over, of 3s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportio amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time re after change: men 21 and over—Belfast, skilled 252s., non-skilled 20 other areas 252s., 197s.; women 21 and over 169s. 2d., 165s.†
Electrical cable making	Great Britain	18 Oct.	All workers (except plumber- jointers, etc.)	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over and women 18 and over, and proportional amounts for younger workers. Lieu bonus payable to the workers remunerated solely on minimum plain time rates increased by 1d. hour for men (3d. to 4d.) and women (2j4 to 3j4). Timeworkers' rr after change inclusive of lieu bonus: men 21 and over—occupational cla fication 1, district 1 210s. a week, district 11 207s. 4jd., 2, 213s. 6d., 210s. 10 3, 218s. 9d., 216s. 1jd., 4, 224s., 221s. 4jd., 5, 229s. 3d., 226s. 7jd., 6, 234s. i 231s. 10jd.; women 18 and over (all areas)—occupational classification 164s. 6d., 2, 168s., 3, 171s. 6d.; youths and boys 77s. 10jd. at 15 rising 170s. 7jd. at 20; girls 76s. 1jd. at 15, 92s. 9d. at 16, and 108s. 6d. at 17, †7
	United Kingdom (56)	26 Oct.	Labourers employed in federa- ted shipbuilding and ship repairing centres, except those whose rates of wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Compensatory payment of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour (6s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. a week) increased to 15s week for all hours worked, whether in ordinary or overtime hours, for th labourers in receipt of the national plain time rate without any additions the form of payment by results, incentive or other form of bonus payment
Ministry of Defence (Navy Dept.) dockyards and establishments	Great Britain (244–245)	Pay week containing 1 Oct.	All workers	Increases of 7s., 6s. or 5s. a week, according to occupation and area, for n 20 and over, of 4s. 2d. for adult females, and of proportional amounts apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates a change: men 20 and over—skilled, London 262s., Provinces 252s., m skilled 216s., 208s.; women 18 and over in dockyards 169s., 164s. 2d., establishments away from dockyards, 21 and over, 164s., 2d.,

* These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown. † Under the half-yearly review.

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

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

- ¶ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

** Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board. that has also been agreed that from the beginning of the first full pay week on or after 5th April 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40, without

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

|| Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change	Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Vehicle building	United Kingdom (57–58)	Begin- ning of first full pay week com- mencing	All workers	New hourly rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction in normal weekly hours*. 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' assistants 5s. Old prush	Educational and allied woodworking	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.) men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
	nor diama diama diama diama d	on or after 1 Oct.	A raban te bel star A raban te bel star A raban te bel star A se secondario di star a secondari di secondari X.	hands, cellulose polishers and hammernen or strikers 4s. 10 ⁴ d., labourers 4s. 8d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastics and/or metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 5s. 5 ⁴ d., unit assembly (metal-framed bodies) 5s. 4 ⁴ d., detail work (metal-framed bodies), fabrication of plastic components 5s. 0 ⁴ d. (an additional ¹ / ₄ d. an hour is paid in all cases to	Upholstery and bedding filling materials trade	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.) men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
n 14. 6d. 10 J audard Tatos grado I 50s	anona seco venta anona venta fin di grana. Mational s di grana. Mational s Rida a sol. a shi	in alizerania antipation ali antipation ali	ente la moltana de la companya de la	skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 5½d. an hour, vicemen, electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 5½d. an hour, vicemen, electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 5½d. an hour, vicemen, electricians and skilled maintenance 4s. 8d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastics and/or metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 5s. 5½d., unit assembly (metal-framed bodies) 5s. 4½d., detail work (metal-framed bodies), fabrication of plastic components 5s. 0½d. (an additional ¼d. an hour is paid in all cases to all adult workers employed in the London area within 20 miles of Charing Cross); Scatland—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, panel beaters, smiths, wheelers, woodcutting machinists national minimum rate 5s. 5½d. (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas 5s. 6d.), (standard rate when employed on passenger-carrying vehicles 5s. 6½d.), painters and trimmers 5s. 5½d., 5s. 6d., coach fitters 5s. 4¼d., 5s. 5d., 5s. 5½d., vicemen not qualified to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 4s. 11½d., brush hands and hammermen 4s. 10½d., labourers 4s. 8d.; skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 5½d., electricians' assistants 5s. 0½d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastic bodies and components—final erection and alignment (national minimum rate) 5s. 5½d. (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas 5s. 6½d.), fabrication of plastics components 5s. 0¼d., 5s. 1¼d.; United Kingdom— women 21 and over employed as sewing machinists and fabricators of plastics components 4s. 5d.	Bedding and mattress making	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d. men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
s. 36, 12 42	rade B 445, 5d., O 4 Products in London	n workers	The second secon	do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) $4s$. 11 $\frac{3}{2}$ d., bush hands and hammermen $4s$. 10 $\frac{3}{2}$ d., labourers $4s$. 8d.; skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians $5s$. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., electricians' assistants $5s$. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastic bodies and components—final erection and alignment (national minimum	Basket making	United Kingdom (141)	First full pay week in Oct.	- All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3 per cent (47 to 50 per cent.).
	section and southers 21 -entited 21rs, 2178; none \$745, 22 % of	r ebenge: 274., no 1816, 7409	weakly enter and the state and boundary and any transfer and and over-London		Stone carving, wood carving and modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. [†]
and drum nufacture	Great Britain (67) (259)	2 Oct.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for men 21 or over and for women 20 or over, and of 1d. to $2\frac{1}{2}d$., according to age, for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of $2\frac{3}{4}d$. for men 21 or over and for women 20 or over, and of $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for younger workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—males 1s. $8\frac{1}{4}d$. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. $8\frac{1}{4}d$. at 21 or over, females 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}d$. to 3s. 6d.; piecework basis time rates—males 1s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$. to 5s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$., females 1s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$. to 3s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$.	Fibreboard packing case making	United Kingdom (146)	Beginning of first full pay period following 7 Oct.	All workers	Increases in minimum hourly rates of amounts ranging from 3d. to 4 according to area and occupation, for men 21 and over, of 2½d., 2¼ 3¼d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for you workers. Minimum rates outside London (London rates in brackets) change include: men 21 and over in Class I occupations, day work 6s. an hour (6s. 3¾d.), double-day shift 6s. 10¼d. (7s. 1¼d.), night shift in junction with double-day shift 7s. 1¼d. (7s. 4¼d.), class II 5s. 6d. (5s. 8 6s. 2¼d. (6s. 4¼d.), 6s. 4¼d. (6s. 7½d.), class III 5s. 3d. (5s. 5¼d.), 5s. 1 (6s. 1¼d.), 6s. 1¼d. (6s. 4d.), class IV 5s. (5s. 2¼d.), 5s. 7¼d. (5s. 10d.), 5s. (6s. 0½d.), class V 4s. 9¼d. (4s. 11¼d.), 5s. 4¼d. (5s. 7¼d.), 5s. 7d. (5s. 9 women 18 and over, day work 3s. 6½d. (3s. 8¼d.), double-day shift (4s. 2¼d.).
ool textile	Leicester (86)	First pay day in Oct.	Workers employed in the lamb's wool and worsted yarn spinning industry	Cost-of-living bonus increased [‡] by ¹ / ₂ d. in the shilling (5d. to 5 ¹ / ₂ d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good time-keeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 21 and over—skilled 210s. a week, unskilled 199s. 9d.; skilled able-bodied women 18 and over 137s.		hillinger 1964 En Gorgber, 1964	i Rish book son book	Standal weekly moure ere	6s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d.), 6s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d.), 6s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d. (6s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d.), class 111 5s. 3d. (5s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d.), 5s. (6s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d.), 6s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. (6s. 4d.), class IV 5s. (5s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d.), 5s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d.), 5s. (6s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d.), class V 4s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d. (4s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d.), 5s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d.)
essed felt nufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increases [‡] of 1s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, and of 1s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost- of-living bonus, include: men 21 and over 195s. 2d. a week, women 18 and over—felt production processes 143s. 2d., cutting and stitching 132s. 9d.	Wallpaper manufacture	England (150–151)	First pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increase of 7½ per cent. in hourly provincial rates. Rates after change i Provinces: men 21 and over—skilled 5s. 8½d. to 6s. 10¼d. an hour, acco to occupation, semi-skilled 5s. 2½d. to 6s., unskilled 4s. 10½d.; w 18 and over—skilled 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 9½d., semi-skilled 3s. 10½d. to 4s. unskilled 3s. 8d. or 3s. 11¼d.
furnishings Jufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow	End of first com- plete pay week in Oct.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase [‡] of 1 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus (84 to 85 per cent. on basic rates).	Pianoforte manufacture	Great Britain (165)	Beginning of first full pay week in	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.) fo 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
bleaching, , printing finishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Friday or equivalent pay day in	All workers	Increases‡ in cost-of-living payments of 3s. 4d. a week (69s. 7d. to 72s. 11d.) for men 21 and over, of 2s. 4d. (49s. 10d. to 52s. 2d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.	Organ building	United Kingdom (164)	Oct. 1 Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* of 1d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amour other grades. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, pool and Manchester 6s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, other districts 6s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.
s. 44.7 for r	Scotland (98)	Oct. do.	All workers	Increases [‡] in cost-of-living payments of 3s. 4d. a week (69s. 7d. to 72s. 11d.) for men 21 and over, of 2s. 4d. (49s. 10d. to 52s. 2d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.	Coal and coke distribution	London region (226)	5 Oct.	Transport and other workers	Increases of 2s. 6d. a day (35s. to 37s. 6d.), or 17s. 6d. a week (217s. 235s.) and after one year's service 20s. (240s. to 260s.) for transport other workers after one year's service in the over-riding minimum with earnings derived from tonnage rates and output bonus are subj
dyeing, ting and ishing	Macclesfield	do.	All workers	Increases [‡] in cost-of-living payments of 3s. 4d. a week (69s. 7d. to 72s. 11d.) for men 21 and over, of 2s. 4d. (49s. 10d. to 52s. 2d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Cost-of-living bonus increased [‡] by 4s. a week (65s. to 69s.) for journeymen, and	Cinema theatres	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (230–231)	2 Aug.	All workers, other than managers	Increases from 5s. to 20s. a week, according to occupation and grade of cin for adult male workers, of 5s. to 10s. for female workers, of 5s. for probati and juvenile male workers, and of 5s. (2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour) for cleaners. Min rates after change for London and Home Counties include: first projecti
o printing Textile	United Kingdom	do. Pay day	Block printers	by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 206s. a week. Increases ¹ of 1s. 9d. a week (91s. 9d. to 93s. 6d.) in the cost-of-living addition		line and the			214s. 11d. to 288s. 2d. a week, according to grade of cinema, second jectionists (over 20) 197s. 3d. to 236s. 4d., third projectionists (over 141s. to 196s. 4d., fourth projectionists (over 20) 150s. 4d. or 162s house engineers 260s. 10d. or 288s. 2d., assistant house engineers or 236s. 4d., head attendants or foremen 171s. 7d. to 208s. 11d., utility
king-up packing	(95) Great Britain	in week ending 3 Oct. 5 Oct.	All workers	for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (61s. 2d. to 62s. 4d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.§ Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for men 21 or over, of	Other Top				doornen, assistant foremen and boilermen 170s. 7d. to 2005. 174., util, util, watchmen/cleaners (male) 166s. 5d. to 181s. 5d., male attendants (over 158s. 2d. to 181s. 5d., chief cashiers 112s. 3d. to 154s. 6d., cashiers 121 to 144s. 8d., usherette/relief cashiers 107s. 7d. to 128s. 10d., female attendants 100s. 10d. to 122s. 1d., cleaners (24-hour week) 74s. 5d. to 80s. 2d. Mini
y feather artificial ver trade	(259)	m seek or man and the man over-	reing officercases of bi, viso or its 21 and over, of 35, 44, 4 amounts for approximo- diter changes men 21 other seats 2552, 1975	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, according to age, for younger male workers, of 3d. for women 18 or over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 3d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ an hour at under $15\frac{1}{2}$ rising to 4s. 1d. at 21 or over; female workers 1s. 6d. at 15 rising to 2s. 10d. at 18 or over (workers who enter the trade at 18 receive 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ for the first 6 months). [†]	Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	First pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing	 rotes, rote, to 1225, rote, creaters (24-non week) 745, 3d, to 805, 2d. With rates are also fixed for the nine‡ other zones.§ Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 10d. a week (53s. 8d. to 55s. 6d workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 3d. (35s. 10d. to 37s. 1d.) for younger wo and then consolidation into basic rates of 5s. 6d, a week of the cost-of-bonus paid to workers 18 and over and of 3s. 9d. to younger wo
me grown ber trade	England and Wales (137)	Pay week including 26 Oct.	Forest workers and hauliers in the woods, sawmill workers and transport workers	Increases of 4½d. an hour (15s. 9d. a week) for men 21 and over other than labourers, of 3d. (10s. 6d.) for labourers and women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: forest workers and hauliers—men 21 and over, skilled fellers 237s. 5d. a week, mechanical drivers in the woods 228s. 5d., loaders 222s. 5d., male labourers in the woods 212s. 2d., women 19 and over (other than those doing full men's work) 161s. 9d.; sawmill workers—men 21 and over, skilled sawyers, class A mills 5s. 11¼d., class B 5s. 9¼d., sawyers engaged in cutting pitwood, firewood, slabs and offcuts 5s. 5¼d., 5s. 3¼d., crane drivers (fully mechanical cranes) 5s. 4¼d., 5s. 3d., mill labourers 5s. 1d., 5s. 0¼d., women 19 and over, machinists (after 9 months' experience) 4s. 5¼d., 4s. 4d., labourers 3s. 10¼d., 3s. 10¼d.; transport workers—drivers, London 225s. 3d. to 243s. 3d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, outside London, class A mills 221s. 9d. to 246s. 5d., class B 217s. 3d. to 241s. 5d., mates 21 and over, London 228s. 3d., outside London, class A 225s. 3d., class B 220s. 3d.	Vil. Contra porta	ts of Teesesic te offering T and there is ale.	nough sall par hoetly nough svaila	employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Minimum basic rates after change include: optical printing dept. £11 17: to £20 16s. 4d. a week, according to occupation; developing dept. £13 4s. 2 £17 6s. 9d.; drying dept. £12 3s. 11d. or £13 1s. 8d.; grading dept. £12 15: to £17 11s. 1d.; sensitometric control dept. £13 15s. 4d. or £16 3s. engineering dept., senior chargehands £19 4s. 3d., senior cinematog engineers £17 19s. 6d., chargehands £16 16s. 11d., cinematograph engi £15 12s. 1d., all other maintenance engineers £13 18s. 10d., electri £15 4s. 11d., electricians (auxiliary) £12 19s. 11d.; printing dept. £12 85 £16 9s. 10d., chemical mixers £11 17s. 4d. to £14 1s. 2d.; solutions co £13 15s. 4d. or £16 2s. 9d.; projectionists and viewers £11 17s. 44 £15 2s. 6d.; regenerative film treatment operators £13 18s. 10d.; storeke (film) £12 11s. 7d. to £14 19s.; negative cleaners £12 11s. 7d. or £14 14s. positive examining dept. £11 8s. 1d. to £12 19s. 3d.; negative cutting £11 17s. 4d. to £16 5s. 8d.; negative preparation dept. £11 17s. 44 £13 1s. 8d.; camera dept. £12 15s. 1d. to £17 3s. 5d.; title writing £15 12s. 1d. or £18 3s.; despatch and general workers £11 8s. 1d. to Plus cost-of-living bonus of 50s. in each case.
Veneer oducing and ywood nufacture	England and Wales (143)	First pay day on or after 5 Oct.	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 4 ¹ / ₂ d., 3 ¹ / ₂ d. or 3d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 20 and over, of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change include: London district—men 20 and over, approved inspectors, grade I, timeworkers 5s. 10d. an hour, workers paid under payment-by-results or bonus schemes 5s. 8d., machinists 5s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. or 5s. 4d., according to occupation, 5s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., 5s. 2d., labourers 5s. 1d., 4s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., women 19 and over 3s. 10d., 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. Provincial	Boot and shoe repairing Government industrial establishments	Great Britain (241) (258) Great Britain (244-245)	28 Oct. Beginning of pay week con- taining	Pieceworkers Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Provinces 208s.; women 181s., 176s. 8d., 174s. 2d.**
rniture ufacture ling cane, ow and en fibre niture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	rates are 1d. an hour less. Increases [‡] in cost-of-living allowance of ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.	Sterik statu pho Tat	Northern Ireland (244–245)	1 Oct.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 4s. a week (Belfast) or 3s. (elsewhere in Northern Ireland men 21 and over, of 3s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of portional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates change for adult workers: men, Belfast (including Holywood, Kinr Lisburn and Rosepark) 202s., elsewhere in Northern Ireland 197s.; w 169s. 2d., 165s.**
rniture) ufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	do.	All workers	Increases [‡] in cost-of-living allowance of ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywomen and apprentices.	+ Cost-of-livir	ng-scale arrangements ig allowance now relat amount quoted relates ent now includes Nort ler "Changes in Hour	ed to new offi	official index of retail prices. icial index of retail prices (Jan. 19 107 · 2 on the scale.	1695. 2d., 1655.** 62 = 100) and varies quarterly by 1d. an hour for each rise or fall of 1.7 p

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 444 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.
* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
§ In the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1964" the rates for porters are shown as 127s. 6d. basic and 215s. 9d. total. These rates should be 121s. and 209s. 3d. Similarly the rate shown in the May issue of this GAZETTE should read 209s. 3d. and not 215s. 9d.

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翻訳

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

inters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers. This increase took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 487 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work". ** Under the half-yearly review.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	record sector deleter Particulars of change. In sec records and records and records to protect to protect to the sector to protect to the sector.				
Local authorities' services	Glamorgan and Monmouthshire (251)	10 Oct.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services	Increases of 3d, an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rate after change for adult male workers other than watchmen and flagmen 5s. 5d, an hour.*				

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING OCTOBER

A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF THE					
Brewing	Hampshire and Isle of Wight (29)	1 Oct.	All workers		Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
Vehicle building	United Kingdom (57–58)	Beginning of first	All workers		Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†
	er cent (47 to 50 per	full pay week commenc- ing on or after	Cost-of-living banus incre		Datas making - Limited Kingdon - The state of Wonkers
	of 1d. an hour (fa.)	1 Oct.	Increases? in cost of frin		Some curine United Elizoum. Fiel Inf. Journey and appendic
Surgical dressings manufacture	Great Britain (80)	1 Oct.	All workers		Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41\frac{1}{2}$, without loss of pay.
conside the dealer.	t gnignir annonna le	solar bian	Increases in minimum for		Freehourd United Kingdom . Beginning All workers
Retail multiple footwear	United Kingdom	5 Oct.	All workers		Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 (establishing a 5-day week in most cases), without loss of pay.
Retail multiple tailoring	United Kingdom	5 Oct.	All workers		Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 (establishing a 5-day week in most cases), without loss of pay.
Cinema theatres	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (230-231)	2 Aug.	All workers other than m gers	nana-	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42 for projectionists, and from 44 to 43 for other full-time workers. [†] [‡]
Boot and shoe repairing	Great Britain (241) (258)	28 Oct.	All workers		Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42, without loss of pay.§
	A Sale of the residence in the S	Surtroughter	Terrorente + in south in the		

* It has also been agreed that from 9th October 1965 there will be a further increase of 3d, an hour,

† See also under " Changes in Rates of Wages

‡ It has also been agreed that from 1st August 1965 normal weekly hours will be further reduced to 41 for all full-time workers. \$ This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 487 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages "

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES

INDUSTRIAL SITES

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

There are excellent rail and port facilities in the Borough and there is a civil airport in the immediate vicinity. Labour is readily available.

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

TOWN CLERK,

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, STOCKTON-ON-TEES

Telephone: Stockton 62200

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 13th OCTOBER 1964

INDEX FIGURE FOR

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13th October 1964

(16th January 1962 = 100)

114

106 112

108.0

110.0

109.5

115.7

106 112

109.7

108

97 103

103 107

105.5

96 115

102.4

113

103 104

112

108.0 107.9

...

102.9

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 107.9

At 13th October the official retail prices index was $107 \cdot 9$ (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with $107 \cdot 8$ at 15th September and $103 \cdot 7$ at 15th October 1963.

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

Food

Housing

Other groups

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 13th October 1964 on the basis 16th January 1962 =100

> GROUP AND SUB-GROUP

Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon Fish

II. Alcoholic drink

III. Tobacco

IV. Housing

appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware

VII. Clothing and footwear: Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing

Coal and coke Other fuel and light

Total—Fuel and light

Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household

Women's underclothing Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,

Total-Transport and vehicles

Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,

Total-Services

laundering and dry cleaning ...

ALL ITEMS

....

hats and materials

Total-Clothing and footwear ...

Total-Miscellaneous goods

Postage and telephones

Total-Durable household goods..

Total-Food

VI. Durable household goods:

V. Fuel and light:

Footwear

X. Services:

VIII. Transport and vehicles: Motoring and cycling Fares

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I. Food:

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th OCTOBER 1964 (Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

	A	LL	П	E	M
т	he	foll	owi	na	ta

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.

		Т	ABLI	E A	-17th	a Janu	ary 1	956 =	= 100)	a subserved	
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	100 104 108 110 110 112 117	100 104 108 110 110 112 118	101 104 108 110 110 113 118	103 104 110 110 110 113 120	103 105 109 109 110 114 120	102 106 110 109 111 115 121	102 107 109 109 111 115 120	102 106 108 109 110 116 119	102 106 108 109 110 115 119	103 107 109 109 111 116 119	103 108 110 110 112 117 120	10 10 11 11 11 11 12

	-	TAD	
	1000	AB	
	12112		4

		Month			1962	1963	1964
January		a color	-		100.0	102.7	104.7
February	19.2	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	1.1.1.1.1.1.1		100.1	103.6	104.8
March					100.5	103.7	105.2
April	1				101.9	104.0	106.1
May				Section 14	102.2	103.9	107.0
June		Street,			102.9	103.9	107.4
July	1222	10000		10000	102.5	103.3	107.4
August				1	101.6	103.0	107.8
Septembe	T				101.5	103.3	107.8
October		The second	-	2. Quel	101.4	103.7	107.9
Novembe	T			States in	101.8	104.0	and the second second
Decembe					102.3	104.2	N. F. S. S. S. S. S. S.

The figures in Table B can be linked with those in Table A to 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.

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction 102 and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices " (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics") may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage). 104 105.3

RETAI
The month received re
in overs

(2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) 117.5 (3) Other items

Following are the indices for 13th October on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group:

(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal varia-tions (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed mutton and lamb)

98.8

....

110.2

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

There were reductions in the average prices of eggs and of most vegetables and fruit but increases in the prices of potatoes and tomatoes. The index for the food group as a whole fell slightly to $108 \cdot 0$, compared with $108 \cdot 1$ in September.

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of costs of repairs and maintenance and increases in local rates in most areas in Scotland, the index for the housing group rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 115.7, compared with 115.0 in September.

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

S INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO OCTOBER 1964

LE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

IL PRICES OVERSEAS

ly summary of the latest information elating to changes in retail prices ea countries is given on page 476.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 223.) In addition, 37 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during October at the establishments where these 260 stoppages occurred is estimated at 74,600. This total includes 11,300 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 63,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 57,600 were directly involved and 5,700 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 157,000 working days lost during October includes 42,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

from the previous month. The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in October due to industrial disputes:—

	Numbe	r of stop	Stoppages in progress in month		
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost
Coal mining Shipbuilding Motor vehicles Construction	7 4 3 2	100 7 17 16	107 11 20 18	13,000 3,300 8,700 4,700	22,000 13,000 21,000 26,000
Port and inland water transport	2	7	9	21,600	21,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	19	76	95	23,300	54,000
Total, October 1964	37	223	260	74,600	157,000
Total, September 1964	31,20	227	258	66,600	155,000
Total, October 1963	28	238	266	80,300	189,000

Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases	49	27,200	
Hours of work	58 2	6,700 400	
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	34	8,100	
discipline	66	11,700	
Trade union status	11 3	1,500 2,100	
Total	223	57 600	

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

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	Number of					
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved			
Not more than 1 day 2 days	88 50	34,600 4,200	31,000 7,000			
3 days	101032 od	4,700	14,000			
4-6 days	37 37	11,000	37,000			
Over 6 days	2900 a	6,000	93,000			
Total	236	60,500	182.000			

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

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

	Januar	ry to Octol	ber 1964	January to October 1963			
Industry group	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working days lost	
griculture, for-	201	209 1962	i 6th Jan	3.8 250	(9)	0.40.00.00	
estry, fishing	2	600	1,000	1	†	+	
oal mining	913	151,900	266,000	869	137,300	296,000	
l other mining	1 Alanta	and a solo	10 3201 m	October	dist to a	windice	
and quarrying	3	1,200	8,000	5	300	Ť	
tobacco	18	4,800	19,000	23	4,700	9.000	
nemicals, etc	15	2,200	4,000	15	3,100	14,000	
etal mfre.	89	31,000	329,000	52	10,600	50,000	
igineering	235	104,900	285,000	177	58,500	171,000	
ipbuilding and		101,500	200,000		50,500	171,000	
marine eng	77	20,400	141,000	50	11,600	88,000	
otor vehicles and	and a second	1.1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	100.000	and the second second			
cycles	142	128,100	375,000	104	107,500	239,000	
ircraft	30	9,200	16,000	29	12,300	55,000	
ther vehicles	12	3,700	10,000	10	5,700	8,000	
ther metal goods	46	11,500	26,000	43	7,600	27,000	
extiles	32	5,400	26,000	30	6,200	19,000	
othing and foot-		1	10.000			The second second	
wear	14	3,700	6,000	7	1,200	2,000	
icks, pottery,	07		LIS LATIN L	118 20.03 10	122 × 122 222		
glass, etc	27	7,500	12,000	14	1,900	4,000	
mber, furniture,	1 17	010 000	16 Pagel	0000,0	ellos as	1	
etc	17	2,300	6,000	11	6,000	28,000	
aper and printing	13	4,200	10,000	9	1,200	4,000	
emaining manu-	42	9 700	25.000	100	2 200	E 000	
facturing inds	199	8,700 24,100	25,000 118,000	16	2,200	5,000	
as, electricity and	199	24,100	118,000	148	68,700	349,000	
water	16	2,900	11,000	1	1.000	2 000	
ort and inland	10	2,900	11,000	bod4	1,000	2,000	
water transport	87	107,000	123,000	62	22,700	33,000	
ll other transport	53	124,300	168,000	41	8,000	20,000	
istributive trades	31	5,100	26,000	21	1,800	23,000	
dministrative,	1	5,100	20,000	21	1,000	25,000	
professional, etc.	1 1 1 1 1	12 27 2 1	1	1900	- Sunsr	1207 425	
services	169	2,900	8,000	9	2,800	4,000	
lisc. services	9	3,600	18,000	9	400	2,000	
100 UNI				1 4200	Contra Toro	2,000	
Total	2,133‡	771,400	2,037,000	1,758‡	483,300	1,453,000	
	and the second s	and the second s	And the second second second	1		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

Industry, occupations and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
107.9 107.9 107.9	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	Sectional 23 acros sold	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING: Draughtsmen—Barrow (one firm)	135		13 July	20 Oct.	In support of a claim for increased wages	Work resumed pending central negotiations. Wage increases subsequently agreed.
CONSTRUCTION: Workers engaged in the con- struction of a power station near Pontefract (several firms)	1,000	bie is car bus <u>s</u> erie ompared multiply	9 Oct.	21 Oct.	For the re-instatement of a shop steward dismissed for attending a site meeting during working hours	Work resumed pending nego- tiations.
Workers engaged in the con- struction of power stations— Yorkshire and Nottingham- shire (several firms)	2,030	viti <u>s-r</u> itio de 59,100	19 Oct.	22 Oct.	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage of work	Work resumed.
Electricians, electricians' mates and other workers engaged in the construction of a nuclear power station—Leiston (two firms)	500	IP TO of the ind ino Index	2 Oct.	21 Oct.§	Dissatisfaction with the method of application of new rates of pay and reduced hours of work following a new national agreement	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Docks:— Dockworkers—Hull, London and Merseyside	20,400	ico 35, (3	7 Oct.	7 Oct.	One-day token stoppage of work in support of a national claim for increased basic wage rates	Work resumed.

PRINCIPAL STOPPACES OF WORK DUDING OCTODED

taken together. § A partial resumption of work took place on 22nd October but some workers did not return until 26th October.

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Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During October the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 3041 to 3044.* Awards Nos. 3041 and 3042 are summarised below. Award No. 3043 was referred to the Court under section 15(2) of the Civil Aviation Act 1949 and Award No. 3044 was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

ment Act 1959. Award No. 3041 (13th October).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Ministry of Defence (Navy Department) Industrial Whitley Council. Claim: That the women employed on experimental work on coil-winding and transducer assembly at the Admiralty Underwater Weapons Establishment, Portland, be registered under the appropriate Relaxation of Existing Customs Agreement and paid a rate of pay related to that of Skilled Craftsmen. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the claim had not been established, but considered that the Parties should enter into negotiations for increased rates of pay for the workers concerned having regard, inter alia, to the rates now being paid to women workers similarly employed by the Ministry of Aviation at the Royal Radar Establishment, Malvern. Award No. 3042 (19th October).—Parties: Transport and General

Radar Establishment, Malvern. *Award* No. 3042 (19th October).—*Parties:* Transport and General Workers' Union and Courtaulds Limited. *Claim:* The system of payment to production workers employed in the Courtelle Plant of the Grimsby Works of Courtaulds Limited. *Award:* The Court found and so awarded that the approach of the Company towards the review contemplated in the agreement made between the Parties on 6th December 1963 was not contrary to the terms of that constituted Parties on 6th December 1965 was not contrary to the terms of that agreement. The Court considered that the agreement constituted a useful step towards improving the wages structure applicable to the production workers employed in the Company's Yarn Mills and recommended that the Parties should meet for the purpose of assessing the results of the experiment and of considering the matters provided for in paragraph (c) (vi) of the agreement.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During October one award was issued by a single arbitrator appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 451 and 452,* which are summarised below. *Award* No. 451 (26th October).—*Parties:* National Guild of Telephonists and Post Office. *Claim:* That the pay of Telephonists (M) be increased by 6 per cent. from 1st January 1964. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded essentiable. awarded accordingly

awarded accordingly. Award No. 452 (30th October).—Parties: Institution of Profes-sional Civil Servants and Ministry of Transport. Claim: That the national salaries of the Chief Inspector of H.M. Coastguard and the Deputy Chief Inspector of H.M. Coastguard shall be revised with effect from 1st April 1962 to be: Chief Inspector £2,750 and Deputy Chief Inspector £2,470. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st April 1962 the national salaries of the grades concerned shall be as follows: Chief Inspector £2,500 and Deputy Chief Inspector £2,200.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H. (107), dated 2nd October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L. (65), dated 27th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers.

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal P.(81), dated 27th October, for fixing revised general minimum time

*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 490 or through any bookseller.

rates for male and female workers, and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S.(57), dated 30th October, for reducing from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. Further information regarding any 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 October the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:---

The Wages Regulation Orders .— The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Second Amendment) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1624, dated 5th October and operative from 28th October. This Order reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours per week to be worked before overtime is payable, and revises the provisions relating to holiday remunera-tion.—See page 483.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1633, dated 6th October and operative from 1st November. This Order reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable, and provides for those hours to be spread over 5 days in a week.

The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) (Holidays) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1637, dated 7th October and operative from 26th October. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Laundry) (No. 2) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1646, dated 12th October and operative from 2nd November. This Order reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours per week to be worked before overtime is payable

The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) (No. 2) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1716, dated 26th October and operative from 23rd November. This Order revises the statutory minimum remunera-tion for workers employed on Road Haulage in connection with A or B licensed vehicles.

Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council (Variation) **Order: Statutory Draft**

The Minister of Labour has announced that he intends to make The Minister of Labour has announced that he intends to make an Order to exclude workers in railway-owned hotels and refresh-ment rooms from the scope of the Licensed Residential Establish-ment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council. In doing this he has accepted a majority recommendation of a Commission of Inquiry whose report was published on 1st September 1964 (see page 401 of the September issue of this GAZETTE).

Copies of the draft Order can be obtained from the Secretary, Industrial Relations Department, Branch C, Ministry of Labour, Ebury Bridge House, London S.W.1, and any objections to the Order should be made to that office by 17th December 1964.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.H.M. (N. 55), dated 16th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers other than female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.H.M. (N. 56), dated 16th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During October no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 19/64 (8th May 1964)

Share fisherman—(1) whether claimant was a member of the crew while fishing was temporarily suspended; (2) abstention from fishing for "economic" reasons

A share fisherman was paid off when skippers at the port decided to abstain from fishing on the ground that there was no economic market for the catch. The period of abstention lasted for about six weeks, after which the claimant resumed fishing with the same vessel. The vessel was owned or partly owned by the master or a member of the crew but the claimant was not himself a part owner. Held, distinguish-ing Decisions R(U) 29/58 and R(U) 6/63, that the claimant did not cease to be a member of the crew while the vessel was temporarily idle, although he was no doubt free to take other employment. He was therefore subject to regulation 148(2) of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations. Held, in that respect, that abstention from fishing was not necessitated by any good cause, having regard to such Decisions as R(U) 16/53, R(U) 11/55 and R(U) 22/59. It was not the case that there was *no* market for any catch. An allegation that fishing could only have resulted in a loss cannot be entertained by the Commissioner. Reasonable cause for abstention from fishing does not in itself *necessitate* abstention. The Commissioner concludes that the accepted interpretation of regulation 148(2)(d) is logical and in accordance with principle, and sees no justification for departing from it.

Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable from 29th November 1963 to 7th December 1963 (both dates included), in terms of regulation 14B(2) of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467], as amended.

Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467], as amended. 2. The Regulations above cited give a special definition of the term "share fisherman" (see regulation 1(2) as amended). Regula-tion 14B(1) imposes upon share fishermen (as so defined) an additional condition with respect to the receipt of unemployment benefit: namely, they must prove that they have not neglected to avail themselves of a reasonable opportunity of employment as fishermen. Regulation 14B(2) imposes a further additional con-dition on any share fishermen who " is a master or member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which either the master or any member of the crew is the owner or part owner." Such a person must, in addition to satisfying the additional condition contained in regula-tion 14B(1), " also prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on that day for the reason— (a) that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing; or could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing; or (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance, not being repairs or maintenance to which paragraph (3) of this regulation relates; or (c) that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate; or (d) that any other good cause necessitated abstention from fishing.

3. The claimant in the present case was employed as member of the crew of the m.v. B., which was prosecuting drift net herring fishing from a West of Scotland port. On 28th November 1963 a decision was made by skippers of drift net fishing vessels at that port to abstain from fishing from 29th November 1963, for reasons to be discussed below. The claimant was neither a skipper nor a part-owner, and accordingly had no say in this decision; but he was rendered idle by it. The m.v. B. (with other drift net fishing vessels) abstained from fishing from 29th November 1963 until 6th January 1964, when it resumed fishing operations with the claimant once more one of its crew. In the meantime, or at any rate from 29th November to 7th December 1963, the claimant was idle and registering for employment. His claim for unemploy-ment benefit was referred by the local insurance officer to the local tribunal, who on 23rd December 1963 found that the claimant had " not proved that there was good cause necessitating abstention from fishing," and decided therefore that unemployment benefit was not payable for the period in question. The claimant's 3. The claimant in the present case was employed as member of

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the series numbered: "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions: "R(S)"—decisions on so so states benefit; "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit; death grant and vidow's benefit; "R(F)"—decisions on family allowances; "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. They are obtainable separately, or collectively in an Index and Digest of Commissioners' Decisions (see page 105 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE), rom H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 490 or through ny bookseller. These and other numbered decisions are also available for nspection at offices of the Commissioner in London, Edinburgh and Cardiff (see page 250 of the June 1964 issue of this GAZETTE). fectsic " " R(G) "

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association now appeal to the Commissioner, and I am informed that this appeal is taken as a test case.

4. The first question which arises is whether the claimant is a person to whom regulation 14B(2) applies. He is admittedly a share-fisherman as defined in regulation 1(2). The fact that he share-fisherman as defined in regulation 1(2). The fact that he himself is not a part-owner does not take him out of the operation of regulation 14B(2): because regulation 14B(2) applies where "either the master or any member of the crew is the owner or part owner" (the italics are mine), and that was the position of the m.v. B. The contention of the association is that, having been "paid off" by the owners, the claimant ceased to be a member of the crew: and reference is made to Decision R(U) 29/58. In the part owner from case to which that decision relates, the vessel changed over from one mode of fishing to another, necessitating a reduction of the number of crew from ten to eight. The claimant in that case was one of the superfluous two who were "stood down." The vessel went about its fishing without them. In these circumstances the deputy Commissioner accepted that the claimant had ceased, for the time being, to be a member of the crew. But of course in that case, the vessel had its full crew, for the mode of fishing which it was in fact prosecuting, without the claimant: and that, to my mind, marks a significant distinction from the present case. to my mind, marks a significant distinction from the present case. A fortiori, in Decision R(U) 6/63, when the owners of a vessel, being resolved (permanently) to cease fishing with that vessel, laid it up for sale, it was held that its complement had ceased to be members of the crew of that vessel. In the present case I am not satisfied that while the m.v. B. was temporarily idle in the circum-stances explained above, the claimant ceased to be a member of her crew within the meaning of regulation 14B(2), although no doubt he was at liberty to take other employment if he could have found it. I hold, therefore, that the claimant in the present case is a person to whom regulation 14B(2) applies, so that in order to is a person to whom regulation 14B(2) applies, so that, in order to qualify for the receipt of unemployment benefit, he must satisfy the additional conditions contained therein.

5. The claimant must show that there was no work for him on or 5. The claimant must show that there was ho work for him of or in connection with the m.v. B. for one or other of the four reasons specified in the regulation. The only one which is, or can be, invoked, in the circumstances of this case is that under head (d) of the regulation: namely, "that...good cause necessitated absten-tion from fishing." What is alleged to have constituted the good cause necessitating abstention from fishing?

6. The reason as stated by the association is " that there was no economic market for the fish caught ": and the association's submission is that " where, as in this case, the claimant knows full well and, if necessary, proves that there was no market for the fish he had caught or would catch for some considerable time ahead (save at fishmeal prices which do not suffice to meet the cost of catching) he has other good cause necessitating abstention from fishing and that, accordingly, this claim should be allowed."

7. It would not be accurate to say that there was no market for 7. It would not be accurate to say that there was *no* market for any fish which the vessel might catch. If there had been no market, so that fish could not have been sold at any price, regulation 14B(2)(d) might be held to be satisfied—see Decision R(U) 16/53. But that was not the position. The port from which the vessel operated was open, and there was a market for catches, although a poor one. The evidence is that for some weeks very low prices had been obtained, varying from 76s. to 42s. a cran; and some of the catches had to be sold for fish meal. Selling for fish meal attracts a government subsidy, amounting to 35s. a cran for 20 per cent. of the total catch, and 10s. a cran thereafter. At the port in question some 1,600 crans of herring were landed on 28th November 1963, and of this some 600 crans were sold for fish meal: and about half of this quantity, it is said, fetched 10s. a cran only.

8. Regulation 14B(2) was made on 25th February 1949, and came into operation on 3rd March 1949. It was not long before its meaning and implications fell to be considered by the Com-missioner. A point similar to that raised in the present appeal was dealt with in an unreported decision of the Commissioner (C.S.U. 1/50) dated 5th January 1950. There the Commissioner said— "For reasons about to be explained I find it unnecessary to con-ider decision of the the probable catch was sider whether on proof that the market for the probable catch was so inadequate as to have that result "[sc. that the fishermen would only incur debt on running expenses] " the fishermen concerned could all qualify for unemployment benefit by an agreement that all should abstain from fishing. The ground of my decision in the present case is that I can find no foundation in the evidence before the Local Tribunal and now before me for such a conclusion. The the Local Tribunal and now before me for such a conclusion. The evidence shows that the situation from the standpoint of the share fishermen was regarded as most unsatisfactory, for beyond a market estimated at 200–250 crans provided by liners purchasing for bait, kippering firms and purchasers for curing purposes at prices stated at 89s. 10d., 85s. 10d.–89s. 10d., and 60s. per cran respectively, there was no market for the surplus herring catch except at the figure of 35s. per cran offered by the Herring Industry Board for conversion into fish meal and oil. The share fishermen maintained that ' the figure of 35s. per cran for surplus herring is regarded by fishermen, fish-salesmen, drifter owners and others connected with the industry as entirely inadequate and uneconomical in view of the heavy working expenses of herring

and uneconomical in view of the heavy working expenses of herring drifters' and the members of the Local Tribunal appear to have accepted and given effect to that contention as a sufficient justifica-tion for the allowance of unemployment benefit, but I am unable to tion for the allowance of unemployment benefit, but I am unable to affirm that decision. No figures are given indicating even approxi-mately the normal running expenses of the vessels or the remunera-tion of masters and crews from their shares of profits at what might be called normal times. Nor on the information before me is it possible for me to form any view as to the remuneration that would have been available for them under the conditions that are described as 'unremunerative and uneconomical'—or even how much more or less it would have been than the unemployment benefit that they have claimed, and have been receiving under the

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and he continued thereafter to be, living with his wife in the hotel, and admittedly performing certain duties in connection therewith, although he maintains that these were negligible. decision of the Local Tribunal. It seems obvious that apart from other considerations it would have depended on the amount of the surplus catch.

Accordingly I must allow the appeal of the Insurance Officer." 9. It may be said that the crux of Decision C.S.U. 1/50 was that it had not been proved that fishing operations, if carried out, would have resulted in a loss. Later decisions of the Commissioner, however, go rather further than this: they indicate that an allegation that fishing could only have resulted in a loss cannot be entertained by the Commissioner and is in affect irrelevant to had by the Commissioner, and is in effect irrelevant to head (d) of the regulation. This appears from the reported Decision R(ID 10/51

10. In the case to which Decision R(U) 10/51 relates, certain vessels abstained from fishing because of "uneconomic conditions". Financial statements were submitted in that case, showing that evidence remarcial statements were submitted in that case, showing that members of the crew were receiving (and presumably would have continued to earn) "rather less in all than $\pounds 3$ a week". The Commissioner said—"... on consideration of regulation 14B as a whole and the terms of sub-paragraph (d) I think that it is clear 4. The first question is whether, during the period in question 4. The first question is whether, during the period in question or any part of it, the claimant was carrying on any occupation. If he was, then *prima facie* he was not unemployed. The claimant explained that the partnership agreement was drawn up "because it was required by the Income Tax authorities". That may be, But the position is that throughout the period in question, *ex facie* whole and the terms of sub-paragraph (d) 1 think that it is clear that it was not intended or contemplated that the statutory autho-rities should entertain and dispose of claims based on such a ground " [sc. namely that fishing would not have yielded a weekly wage exceeding (say) £2 a week for each member of the crew (after allowing for expenses)] "—even if it could be regarded as practicable for them to do so . . . The opposite view of the scope of sub-paragraph (d) would contemplate the somewhat embarrassing situation of the statutory authorities under the National Insurance Act 1946 disapproving in effect of the price conditions fixed for share fishermen—by a body with special qualifications and holding But the position is that throughout the period in question, ex facte of a formal deed to which the claimant was a party, he was an equal partner in a partnership established for the purpose of carrying on the business of hoteliers at specified premises, having certain rights and responsibilities in that connection. Admittedly the agreement did not require him to devote more time to the affairs of the partnership than he could afford to do without interfering with his duties as ship's pursar; but at the time we are concerned with his duties as ship's purser: but at the time we are concerned with he had no duties as ship's purser. Even if it be accepted that in fact he took very little part in the conduct of the business, he fishermen—by a body with special qualifications and holding special authority to do so—as conditions calculated to ensure for them a fair return for their labour. Apart, however, from such considerations such an interpretation of sub-paragraph (d) would give it a meaning and effect in violent contrast to the meaning and effect in the preserver in the contrast in the meaning and was, in law and in fact, a partner with the rights and responsibilities of a partner and entitled by virtue of the agreement to an equal share of the profits of the business. I was referred to Decisions R(G) 14/56, R(G) 1/60 and R(U) 16/61: and in the light of these effect of the other sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of regulation 14B(2). For those provisions plainly contemplate and provide decisions I consider it impossible to escape the conclusion that throughout the period in question the claimant was carrying on an occupation: namely that of hotelier (in partnership). that there will be days and that there may be periods when un-employment benefit will not be payable although, after a vessel has put to sea (and whether it be engaged in fishing or not) or during a period in which the vessel has not put to sea because of repairs, the master and crew earn nothing—or their earnings are small or unvestights." 5. Although prima facie this would indicate that the claimant negligible

11. In Decision R(U) 17/55 (at paragraph 16) the Commissioner "Reasonable cause for abstaining from fishing (whether that cause be of an economic nature or otherwise) does not in my view necessarily amount to 'good cause *necessitating* abstention'. It is important to remember that a share fisherman who in fact fishes is important to remember that a share fisherman who in fact fishes, and whose catch can only be sold at a loss, does not qualify for unemployment benefit. There is much to be said for the view that in an enterprise such as share fishing the participants must expect days of loss as well as days of profit. And just as a day of fishing at a loss is not compensated by payment of unemployment benefit, it must not be readily assumed that a day of abstention from fishing because of apprehended loss will be compensated by payment of unemployment benefit."

12. In Decision R(U) 22/59, after re-examination of the principles established in earlier cases it was reiterated that "unprofitability as a commercial venture has been rejected by the Commissioner as the test of ' any other good cause necessitating abstention from

13. It seems to me that in the present case I am being invited to depart from an interpretation of regulation 14B(2)(d) which has been accepted by the Commissioner consistently, in the series of decisions cited above, and doubtless in many others. I see no justification for doing so: particularly as the accepted interpretation seems to me, with respect, to be logical and in accordance with principle. I agree therefore that the claimant has not established that he satisfies the additional condition contained in regulation 14B(2), as he is required to do. Unemployment benefit is therefore

14. The appeal of the claimant's association is not allowed.

Decision No. R(U) 22/64 (2nd June 1964)

Whether unemployed-partner taking little part in a business

A ship's purser and his wife entered into a formal contract of partnership for the purpose of carrying on a hotel business. They were equal partners, but the agree-ment did not require him to devote more time to the affairs of the partnership than he could afford to do without interfering with his duties as a purser. He claimed benefit scon after he ceased to be employed as a purser some nine months later. During the period of his claim he performed certain duties in connection with the business but maintained that they were negligible. Held that the claimant had failed to prove that he was unemployed. Even accepting that he took very little part in the conduct of the business, he was, in law and in fact, a partner with the rights and responsibilities of a partner, and entitled by virtue of the agreement to an equal share of the profits of the business. He was therefore carrying on an occupation, having regard to Decisions R(G) 14/56, R(G) 160 and R(D) 16/61. Taking free board and lodging into account his earnings exceeded 6s. 8d. a day, and he was thus not assisted by the provisions of regulation 6(1)(h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations.

Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable from 26th July 1963 to 4th September 1963 (both dates included) on the ground that the claimant has failed to prove that he was unemployed.

The claimant was formerly employed as a ship's purser. His 2. The claimant was formerly employed as a ship's purser. His wife had, I gather, been employed in the management of a private hotel: the hotel had come on the market, and it was purchased by the claimant. He and his wife entered into a contract of partner-ship whereby the hotel business was to be carried on by both of them in equal partnership as from 30th September 1962. At that date the claimant was still employed as a ship's purser, and he continued to be so employed until June or early July 1963. From 26th July 1963 he claimed unemployment benefit. He was then, The Lead Processes (Medical Examinations) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964/1728; 5d. (8d.)), made on 28th October by the Minister of * See footnote * on next page.

3. The local insurance officer decided that for the period in question, namely that stated in paragraph 1 above, the claimant failed to prove that he was unemployed (as he is required to do by regulation 6(1)(a) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277]), and accordingly he disallowed the claim for unemployment benefit. The claimant appealed to the local tribunal, who on 11th November 1963 allowed his appeal. The insurance officer then appealed to the Commissioner, and the appeal was heard orally by me on 20th May 1964. The claimant appeared in person and gave some evidence.

5. Although prima facte this would indicate that the claimant was not unemployed, it is recognised that a person engaged in an occupation may nevertheless in certain circumstances rank as unemployed: that is to say, if the circumstances are such that regulation 6(1)(h) of the same Regulations (as amended) is satisfied in all its branches. One of the requirements is that the earnings derived from the occupation do not exceed 6s. 8d. a day on average. The claimant submitted certain accounts showing, or purporting to show, that the profit from the business amounted to about £90 a year, of which he was entitled to half, namely £45. I am bound f90 a year, of which he was entitled to half, namely £45. 1 am bound to say that the form of the accounts raises some questions, and that a cursory examination of them suggests that on a proper accounting the profit was larger: but on the other hand, the claimant in his verbal evidence at the oral hearing suggested rather that far from showing a profit the business in truth incurred a loss. Where a claimant at different stages of an appeal tenders conflicting evidence, he cannot expect the determining authorities necessarily truescent the wave of force the determining authorities necessarily to accept the version most favourable to the claimant. Once it be established that the claimant was engaged in an occupation, the onus is on him to show (*inter alia*) that the earnings derived there-from did not exceed 6s. 8d. a day. On the showing of the claimant's own accounts, he derived at least £45 a year from the business. In addition he had free board and lodging. On the most conservative possible view of the matter, this represents a yield in excess of 6s. 8d. a day.

6. I hold therefore that during the period in question the claimant was engaged in an occupation, in circumstances which did not satisfy the conditions of regulation 6(1)(h). Accordingly he was not unemployed. The decision of the local insurance officer that unemployment benefit was not payable was correct, and I cannot affirm the decision to the contrary given by the local tribunal. Insofar, however, as benefit may have been paid in pursuance of the tribunal's decision, the claimant is not required to repay this.

7. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Second The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Second Amendment) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1624; 8d. (11d.)), made on 5th October; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1633; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 6th October; The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) (Holidays) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1637; 8d. (11d.)), made on 7th October; The Wages Regulation (Laundry) (No. 2) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1646; 8d. (11d.)), made on 12th October; The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) (No. 2) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1716; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 26th October. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 487. The Load Processes (Medical Examinations) Regulations 1964

Labour under the Factories Act 1961.—See page 455; The Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors (No. 1) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1729; 3d. (6d.)), made on 28th October by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 26th November, determines the amount of fees payable by occupiers of factories to appointed doctors for estimations of haemoglobin content of the blood in pursuance of the Lead Processes (Madical Emerited) blood in pursuance of the Lead Processes (Medical Examinations) Regulations 1964.

The Docks Certificates (No. 2) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1736; 5d. (8d.)), made on 29th October by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 6th November, prescribes the form (F. 86) to be used for pulley blocks under Regulation 19(a) of the Docks Regulations 1934. Copies of the prescribed form F. 86 may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. (5d.).

price 2d. (ou.). The Industrial Training (Construction Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S. R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1964/145; 8d. (11d.)); The Industrial Training (Engineering Board) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. 1964/146; 8d. (11d.)); made on 21st September by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Industrial Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1964. These Orders, operative from 28th September, are similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Orders for Great Britain (see page 329 of the August issue of this GAZETTE).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 111. Veterinary Science. 2nd Edition, 1964. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.).

Friendly Societies.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1963. Part 3. Industrial and Provident Societies. (With corrections.) Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 6s. (6s. 5d.).—See page 454.

Industrial Disputes.—Conciliation Act 1896. Report of an Inquiry by Mr. A. D. Flanders into the Causes and Circumstances of a Difference over the Appointment of Dock Foremen at Southampton Docks. 19th October 1964. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 6d. Docks. (1s. 9d.).

National Insurance.—Law Relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance. Supplement No. 22. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 8d. (11d.).

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Report of the Joint Advisory Committee for the Cutlery and Silverware Trades in Sheffield and District. Ministry of Labour. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).—See District. page 455.

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 24. October 1964. (With corrections.) Scottish Statistical Office. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).— See page 453.

Training.—Handbook on First Year Apprenticeship Training in Engineering. Ministry of Labour. Price 45s. (48s.).—See page 453.

FACTORY FORMS, ETC.

Since the list published in the June 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (page 276) was prepared, the undermentioned Forms* have been issued or reprinted with material amendments and/or new prices. Forms prefixed by "F." are issued under the Factories Act 1961, those by "OSR." under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 and those by "SHW." under either or both of these Acts. The prices in brackets include postage. Where applicable purchase tax is chargeable at 20 per cent. of the net price (i.e., excluding notage) postage).

New forms No.

- F.2145 Form of Health Register for Medical Examinations in pursuance of the Provisions made in the Lead Processes (Medical Examinations) Regulations 1964. 3s. (3s. 6d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
- F.2147 Certificate of Exemption No. 8 (General). Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961. 3d. (6d.).
 F.2150 Certificate of Exemption No. 38 (General). Welding Operations in Water Sealed Gas Holders by the Electric Welding Process. 3d. (6d.).
- F.2152 Certificate of Exception No. 37 (General). Examination of Steam Boilers. 5d. (8d.).
- OSR.2 Notice of Accident. Form prescribed by the Minister of Labour for the purpose of section 48 of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. (2s. 5d.); 100, 6s. (6s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
- SHW.1 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Advice on First Aid Treatment. Each 2d. (5d.); 50, 4s. 6d. (5s. 2d.).

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

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SHW.2 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Pre-cautions needed on Dangerous Machines. 6d. (9d.).

- Reprinted with amendments (new price where indicated) Prescribed Form of Written Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence Occurring in the Carrying on of a Building Operation or Work of Engineering Construction. Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. (2s. 5d.); 100, 6s. (6s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). F.43B
- Examination of Steam Boilers Regulations 1964. Pre-scribed Form for Report of Examination when Cold of Steam Boilers other than Economisers, Superheaters, Steam Tube Ovens and Steam Tube Hotplates. Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase F 55
- Examination of Steam Boilers Regulations 1964. Pre-scribed Form for Report of Examination of Steam Boiler, under Normal Steam Pressure. Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. (2s. 5d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). F.55A
- Examination of Steam Boilers Regulations 1964. Pre-scribed Form for Report of Examination of Economiser when Cold. Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). F 56
- Examination of Steam Boilers Regulations 1964. Pre-scribed Form for Report of Examination of Super-heater when Cold. Each 2d. (5d.) (exclusive of F.57 purchase tax).
- Docks Regulations 1934, regulations 19(a) and 22(a). Pulley Blocks: Prescribed Form of Certificate of Test and Examination before being taken into Use. Each 2d. (5d.); 100, 5s. (6s.) (exclusive of purchase tax). F.86
- Form containing the Particulars Prescribed for the Register of Chains, Ropes and Lifting Tackle (section 26) (S.R. & O. 1938 No. 599) and Lifting Machines (section 27) (S.I. 1963 No. 1382). 1s. 6d. (1s. 11d.) F.88 (exclusive of purchase tax).
- F.2052 Certificate of Exemption No. 36 (General). Minor Repairs on or adjacent to Oil-Tanks of Ships. New price. 3d. (6d.).

No. Reprinted with new price

- Employment of Male Young Persons over 16 on Shift Work. 1s. (1s. 3d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). F.12 F.100
- Docks Regulations 1934. Form prescribed under Paragraph (a) under the heading "Duties" for Notice of Completion of Processes of Loading, Unloading or Coaling at Specified Hatches on Board Ship. Book of 60 Forms 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase tax). F 1036
- Dry Cleaning Special Regulations 1949. 6d. (9d.). Cellulose Solutions Regulations 1934. Certificate of Exemption. Regulations Nos. 3, 4 and 6. 3d. (6d.). F.1985

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