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	pages	
<b>Employment</b>		
The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-November was 24,416,000. This was 5,000 more than in October. There was a seasonal increase in the distributive trades and an increase in most manufacturing industries, the largest being in the engineering and electrical goods group. There were decreases in agriculture, forestry and fishing and in catering and hotels, etc.	estimated number	
— Unemployment		
There were 339,600 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 7th December and 9,200 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 348,800 (1.5 per cent. of all employees). Between 9th November and 7th December unemployment fell by 1,000. There were decreases in most industries and services and seasonal increases in agriculture, forestry and fishing and construction. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 184,000—54 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 1,000; the normal monthly seasonal decrease is about 700.	he numbers of how changes to changes to that it working or multiparted the runs of the runs of the working managements.	
Unfilled Vacancies		
There were 311,000 unfilled vacancies on 2nd December, 8,000 less than on 4th November.	34	
Overtime and Short-time		
In the week ended 14th November the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,142,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 37,000.	28	
Rates of Wages		
The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st December (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 142·7 and 151·9, compared with 142·2 and 150·7 at 30th November.	38–43	
Retail Prices		
The retail prices index at 15th December (January $1962 = 100$ ) was $109 \cdot 2$ , compared with $108 \cdot 8$ at 17th November. The index for the food group was $109 \cdot 9$ , compared with $109 \cdot 4$ the previous month.	45	
Stoppages of Work		
	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	

About 43,700 workers were involved in December in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes:

they lost about 67,000 working days.

#### FORECASTS OF THE FUTURE WORKING POPULATION

Forecasts are given on page 4 of the size and composition of the working population of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom, which have been prepared recently by the Statistics Department, Ministry of Labour, in consultation with other Government Departments. Separate figures are given by age groups for males, married females and other females in the mid-year working population for each year from 1964 to 1975 and for 1980. These forecasts replace those published in the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. The methods of calculation used, and the main assumptions made, are outlined in the second part of this article on the page opposite.

#### The definition of "working population"

The Ministry of Labour estimates of the mid-year working population of Great Britain are derived from estimates of i) employees with national insurance cards which are in use both before and after the first Monday in June, together with estimates of (ii) those civil servants and merchant seamen who are insured but do not have cards, (iii) employers and self-employed persons and (iv) United Kingdom members of H.M. Forces and Women's Services, including those serving overseas. The age distributions of employees with cards are estimated from a sample of national insurance records. The age distributions of other categories of persons included in the working population estimates are obtained from data supplied by the Treasury, Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Defence together with 1951 Census of Population data. (The corresponding results from the 1961 Census of Population are not yet available.) The estimated working population of the United Kingdom is obtained by adding estimates of the total working population of Northern Ireland. All the estimates are, of course, subject to margins of error, including sampling errors, inherent in the methods of estimation.

The working population so measured thus includes some persons who were neither actually working nor seeking work at the middle of the year. It includes those who were in employment but temporarily off work (e.g., the sick and injured, those on vacation, etc.), those who only work parttime and those who do not work throughout the year. In particular, it includes school pupils and full-time and sandwich students in further and higher education who undertake insured employment, for example, outside school hours, at week-ends or during vacations; the number of such persons may be of the order of one-quarter of a million.

The overall changes from one date to another in the estimated numbers in the working population are thus the estimated net effect of all new entrants (mainly on leaving school or college, the return to work of married women and immigration) and of all withdrawals (death, disablement, permanent retirement, temporary retirement, particularly among women on or after marriage, and emigration). The changes are also subject to margins of error. The changes in the numbers of persons in the working population cannot show changes in the extent of part-time working, short-term working or multiple job holding. They include, for example, changes in the numbers of pupils and students who also belong to the working population. The number of such persons is likely to increase with the growth of total numbers in education and the consequential reduction in the proportion of young persons available for full-time employment.



#### Changes indicated by the forecasts

The forecasts in the table which follows indicate that, on the assumptions made, the total working population will continue to grow until 1971, but relatively slowly after 1966 With the raising of the school-leaving age, the working population will fall in 1972 and subsequently will rise again at a faster rate than in the late 1960's.

#### Total Working Population at Mid-Year

UI MA	United	Kingdom	Great	Britain		
s virtuom be	Forecast	Change since previous year	Forecast	Change since previous year		
1964	25,787* 25,933 26,056 26,096 26,126 26,158 26,177 26,198 25,977 26,043 26,137 26,237	+ 146 + 123 + 40 + 30 + 32 + 19 + 21 - 221 + 66 + 94 + 100	25,208 * 25,350 25,471 25,510 25,536 25,566 25,582 25,599 25,387 25,449 25,542 25,638	+ 142 + 121 + 39 + 26 + 30 + 16 + 17 - 212 + 62 + 93 + 96		
1980	27,073	+ 836 in five years	26,448	+ 810 in five years		

The forecasts show marked and very important changes in

the age-sex distribution of the working population.

The changing composition of the working population is shown in the following table.

#### Percentage Distribution of the Working Population of Great Britain

#### By Age

out t	For con	nparison	Forecasts						
Age group	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980			
15–19	41.6	10·8 40·7 44·9 3·6	12·1 38·7 45·8 3·4	9·9 40·5 45·9 3·7	9·1 41·4 45·6 3·9	9·8 41·9 44·4 3·9			
All ages	. 100	100	100	100	100	100			

#### By Sex

— Uzeni			For con	nparison		Forecasts							
			1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980					
Males Females		1028	67·3 32·7	66.5	66.0	66.0	66·0 34·0	65.7					
Married Others	1013	29014	15·5 17·2	17·4 16·1	18·3 15·7	19·7 14·3	21·0 13·0	21·4 12·9					
Males and Females		100	100	100	100	100	100						

Mainly for educational reasons, young persons under 20 years of age will represent a declining proportion of the total working population until 1975. However, as the age-group from 20 to 39 years will form an increasing proportion throughout the forecast period more than half the working population will be under 40 years of age. The ratio of females to males in the working population has risen in recent years but will remain relatively constant between 1965 and 1975 and then rise a little by 1980. Married females will form an increasing proportion of the total working population and other females a declining proportion. Among males, those aged 20 to 39 years will represent a rising proportion.

#### Some limitations of the forecasts

The forecasts are based on available statistical information relating to past years and assessments of demographic, social and educational trends in the medium-term future. Forecasting is inevitably a hazardous operation in view of the many variable factors about which assumptions have to be made. Consequently the forecasts merely indicate how, on these assumptions, the size and age-sex structure of the working population can be expected to change. If develop-

ments occur which invalidate some of the assumptions, the actual working population in future years could well differ substantially from these calculated forecasts.

Apart from being affected by demographic, social and educational changes, some movements into and out of the working population are associated with short-term changes in the pressure of demand for labour. The forecasts assume that, throughout the forecast period, there will be a high pressure of demand for labour and indicate the trends in the estimated working population on this assumption. As economic conditions change from year to year, even if the long-term trends shown by the forecasts are reliable, there will inevitably be shorter-term fluctuations about these trends.

The forecasts are subject to revision when the full results of the 1961 Census of Population and other later data become

#### Methods of forecasting

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The working population forecasts have been derived from (a) forecasts of the total population of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom analysed by age and sex and, for females. marital status, made early in 1964 by the Government Actuary's Department, (b) forecasts of the numbers of young persons under 25 years of age who will be full-time pupils and students in education in Great Britain, and (c), for persons aged 25 years and over in Great Britain, assumptions about the "activity rate" for each age-sex group in each year of the forecast period i.e., the percentage of the estimated number in the mid-year total population who will belong to the mid-year working population. Separate calculations were made for Northern Ireland and the results combined with those for Great Britain to obtain figures for the United Kingdom.

#### Total population

Total population

The estimates of the total population aged 15 years and over at mid-year 1964 to 1975 and 1980, which were used, were consistent with those published in less detail in the April 1964 issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics and the Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 101, 1964. They were based on the population estimates up to mid-1963 which were available at the time (early 1964) and so did not take account of further revisions in the estimates for recent years which have been made subsequently by the Registrars-General taking have been made subsequently by the Registrars-General taking fuller account of 1961 Census of Population results.

The population forecasts assumed that there would be net annual gains from migration of about 20,000 in the United Kingdom and 30,000 in Great Britain, mainly among persons aged 15 years and over and distributed equally between males and females. Death rates were assumed to continue to fall with rates of decline becoming progressively smaller with age. It was assumed that the proportion of women ultimately emaining single would continue to fall and that the fall in the average age of women at marriage would continue. The birth rate assumptions made do not of course affect the estimates of the population above the school-leaving age in the forecast period, except those for 1980 to a very slight

#### Working population: Great Britain

Young persons under 25 years of age

Estimates provided by the Education Departments of full-time pupils and students in schools, further education and teacher training, analysed by age and excluding overseas students, were combined with similar estimates of full-time students in Universities and advanced courses at Colleges of Advanced Technology consistent with recommendations made by the Robbins Committee on Higher Education. It was then assumed that the numbers of males and non-married females in the age groups 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years in the working population would be the numbers in the total population less oportions of the numbers in full-time education, with a urther deduction (one per cent. of the population) for persons either in education nor in the working population. The ssumed proportions of those in education also counted within the working population were:

	Males	Females (single, widowed, divorced)
Aged 15–19: up to 1971 Aged 16–19: from 1972	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.
onwards Aged 20-24	20 per cent. 50 per cent	33½ per cent.

From 1972 onwards, all persons aged 15 years were assumed be outside the working population. For married females inder 25 years of age, activity rate assumptions were made,

viz., for those aged 15 to 19 years, 40 per cent. in all years and for those aged 20 to 24 years, 35 per cent. in 1964 decreasing to 30 per cent. in 1969 and then remaining un-

#### Persons aged 25 years of age and over

The activity rates in the next table were assumed. Rates for years not shown were obtained by interpolation.

Age	2/15 2/15 2/15 2/15 2/15 2/15 2/15 2/15	M	ales	Kalk	S	and d	widow ivorced nales		Married females				
	1964	1969	1974	1980	1964	1969	1974	1980	1964	1969	1974	1980	
25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65 and	99 99 99 99 98 96 94 90	99 99 99 99 98 96 94 90	99 99 99 99 98 96 94 90	99 99 99 99 98 96 94 90	98 98 93 88 82 73 60 30	98 98 93 88 84 77 60 30	98 98 93 88 85 80 60 30	98 98 93 88 86 82 60 30	30 31 39 45 45 43 36 20	30 31 41½ 49 50 48 41 22	30 31 42 52½ 53½ 52½ 45 24	30 31 42½ 54 57 56 49 25	
over 65–69 70 and	40	371	35	35	5	5	5	5	81/2	9	91 -	10	
over	161	151	141	131	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	

Activity rates were thus assumed to remain constant for all persons aged 25 to 34 years, for males aged under 65 years, for single, widowed and divorced females aged under 45 years and those aged 55 years and over and for married females aged under 35 years. Declining rates were assumed for males 65 years and over up to 1974 and increasing rates for single. widowed and divorced females aged 45 to 54 years and married females aged 35 years and over. Allowance for reductions in the rates of increase was made because it would not be reasonable to assume the activity rates for particular groups can go on rising indefinitely. These assumed rates were mainly based on extrapolation of past trends for the age and sex groups concerned, having regard also to changes in rates for succeeding generations or cohorts as they become older. A particular cohort is likely to carry with it through succeeding age groups its own particular pattern of activity rates which will not necessarily be the same as that of previous cohorts reaching the same age.

The following table shows how the forecasts for Great Britain for 1969, 1974 and 1980 differ from those which would have been obtained if all activity rates were assumed to remain constant at the 1964 levels and there were no change n the school-leaving age.

20015 0803 6605	1		7600				(	Thousa	nds)	
HAT T AND A PLANTAGE OF A PARTY O	0.0	1969			1974		1980			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Education changes Aged 15-19 Aged 20-24	- 78 - 11	- 57 - 8	-135 - 19	-307 - 26	-280 - 20	-587 - 46	-409 - 55	-355 - 32	-764 - 87	
Increasing activity rates Married females aged 35 and over Other females aged	_	+334	+334		+587	+587	- 10	+790	+790	
45–54	-	+ 17	+ 17	- 1	+ 29	+ 29	-70	+ 30	+ 30	
Declining activity rates Males aged 65 and										
over	- 43	_	- 43	- 96	-	- 96	-123	-	-123	
	-132	+286	+154	-429	+316	-113	-587	+433	-154	

Thus, apart from the effect of demographic changes in the total population, the main changes are those resulting from the assumed increasing participation of married women aged 35 and over offset by the assumed expansion in the numbers of young persons in education.

#### Working population: Northern Ireland

It has been assumed that activity rates will remain constant for all age-sex groups, except for married females aged 35 to 59 years, for which gradually increasing rates have been assumed, and for young persons under 25, where allowance has been made for rising proportions in education. Less data were used as a basis for formulating activity rate assumptions, and so the forecasts for Northern Ireland are not made with the same degree of confidence as those for Great Britain. Consequently, if separate figures for Northern Ireland are derived from the published figures for the United Kingdom and for Great Britain by subtraction, they should be used with caution. The effect of errors in the Northern Ireland component on the United Kingdom forecasts should, however, be very small

<sup>\*</sup> The calculated forcasts for mid-1964 may differ from the final estimates for June 1964 which will become available next month. The forecast of 25,208,000 for Great Britain is higher than the provisional estimate for June 1964 which has already been published, but the latter is expected to be revised upwards

## Forecasts of the mid-Year Working Population 1964-1975 and 1980-Great Britain

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(T	10	us	ai	na	ST

nar gelleisen en north bers	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1531	1980
MALES  Aged 15–19 (16–19 from 1972) 20–24	1,550 1,685 1,688 1,654 1,695 1,876 1,510 1,652 1,518 1,193 386 235	1,564 1,719 1,701 1,651 1,681 1,817 1,554 1,650 1,530 1,225 391 234	1,575 1,783 1,683 1,649 1,680 1,767 1,611 1,620 1,539 1,256 394 233	1,446 1,933 1,683 1,649 1,676 1,724 1,678 1,583 1,531 1,274 403 234	1,369 2,008 1,702 1,668 1,667 1,699 1,751 1,511 1,525 1,292 412 235	1,320 2,039 1,739 1,694 1,653 1,683 1,824 1,432 1,521 1,307 420 236	1,285 2,057 1,780 1,707 1,648 1,670 1,766 1,476 1,519 1,318 426 237	1,257 -2,059 1,848 1,689 1,648 1,668 1,721 1,529 1,494 1,328 431 238	1,139 1,931 2,004 1,689 1,648 1,665 1,680 1,594 1,460 1,323 432 242	1,143 1,864 2,082 1,709 1,666 1,655 1,666 1,393 1,317 434 246	1,156 1,826 2,116 1,746 1,694 1,644 1,638 1,733 1,320 1,316 432 250	1,189 1,799 2,133 1,787 1,706 1,639 1,628 1,679 1,364 1,316 436 252		1,317 1,935 1,891 2,139 1,786 1,696 1,600 1,549 1,557 1,187 438 268
FEMALES: Married	16 6001	351 088	6,000	MAN AND S		54	54	54	56	57	58	61	100	50171
Aged 15–19 (16–19 from 1972) 20–24 25–29 30–34 35–39 40–44 45–49 50–54 55–59 60–64 65 and over	53 344 415 442 585 749 604 613 447 193 114	56 345 421 440 589 738 637 632 465 201 118	62 350 421 439 594 730 677 639 484 208 122	56 362 425 441 599 724 718 642 499 216 126	54 367 433 448 602 725 764 629 513 225 131	54 369 443 457 603 728 813 609 530 233 136	54 381 454 463 601 734 796 640 543 240 140	34 390 468 463 601 742 785 679 548 248 145	369 505 467 604 750 774 717 549 254 150	356 525 476 615 754 772 761 537 259 155	350 533 486 629 756 774 807 518 266 161	347 539 498 637 756 776 789 543 270 166	to a flow tasts to a flow tast	378 480 588 691 807 791 760 663 257 188
FEMALES: Others							and the		1 021	1,037	1,048	1,077		1,209
Aged 15–19 (16–19 from 1972) 20–24 25–29 30–34 35–39 40–44 45–49 50–54 55–59 60–64 65 and over	1,430 689 237 171 167 217 207 280 301 180 128	1,443 696 237 165 157 202 206 277 298 181 129	1,435 703 233 161 151 190 209 268 295 180 130	1,329 771 233 158 144 180 212 259 289 181 132	1,261 786 236 157 140 170 217 242 283 181 133	1,221 766 241 157 135 162 222 226 278 180 135	1,190 742 246 156 131 154 210 229 274 179 136	1,161 713 253 154 127 147 199 234 264 177 137	1,031 665 271 153 126 142 191 240 253 175 138	641 276 156 126 137 183 247 236 172 140	627 276 160 127 133 177 254 220 170 141	612 272 163 127 131 171 243 221 168 143	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	647 232 181 133 132 152 206 233 139 141
TOTALS: Males Females	16,642 8,566	16,717 8,633	16,790 8,681	16,814 8,696	16,839 8,697	16,868 8,698	16,889 8,693	16,910 8,689	16,807 8,580	16,831 8,618	16,871 8,671	16,928 8,710		17,363
Married Others	4,559 4,007	4,642 3,991	4,726 3,955	4,808 3,888	4,891 3,806	4,975 3,723	5,046 3,647	5,123 3,566	5,195 3,385	5,267 3,351	5,338 3,333	5,382 3,328	darq	5,674 3,41
Males and Females	25,208	25,350	25,471	25,510	25,536	25,566	25,582	25,599	25,387	25,449	25,542	25,638		26,44
TOTAL POPULATION  Aged 15 years and over Aged 16 years and over	40,616	40,835	41,019	41,167	41,336	41,508	41,653	41,829	41,244	41,433	41,649	41,873	osia 64 Ab	43,30
Working Population as a percentage of Total Population above school-leaving age	62·1	62·1	62·1	62.0	61.8	61.6	61.4	61.2	61.6	61.4	61.3	61.2	100	61 · 1

#### Forecasts of the mid-Year Working Population 1964-1975 and 1980-United Kingdom

A DOMERRED DATE OF STREET AS	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	199	1980
MALES		7,848	CONTRACTOR	Onestar I		eolaini				120000	75 10 45	1000	D ye	1.200
Aged 15–19 (16–19 from 1972) 20–24	1,593 1,731 1,727 1,693 1,735 1,919 1,548 1,690 1,551 1,219 392 237	1,607 1,768 1,740 1,689 1,720 1,859 1,592 1,689 1,564 1,251 397 236	1,618 1,833 1,721 1,686 1,719 1,808 1,651 1,658 1,574 1,282 400 235	1,488 1,986 1,722 1,686 1,714 1,763 1,719 1,620 1,566 1,301 409 236	1,411 2,062 1,742 1,704 1,704 1,738 1,793 1,547 1,561 1,319 418 237	1,362 2,093 1,781 1,731 1,690 1,721 1,866 1,468 1,557 1,334 427 238	1,327 2,112 1,824 1,744 1,684 1,708 1,807 1,513 1,555 1,345 433 239	1,299 2,114 1,896 1,725 1,683 1,706 1,761 1,567 1,530 1,356 438 240	1,176 1,984 2,054 1,726 1,683 1,702 1,719 1,634 1,495 1,352 439 244	1,180 1,918 2,133 1,748 1,701 1,692 1,693 1,707 1,427 1,346 441 248	1,194 1,879 2,168 1,786 1,729 1,680 1,676 1,773 1,354 1,345 439 252	1,228 1,852 2,185 1,829 1,741 1,665 1,718 1,399 1,346 443 254	ensing and a second a second and a second and a second and a second and a second an	1,360 1,992 1,942 2,188 1,827 1,730 1,634 1,585 1,594 1,216 446 270
FEMALES: Married												-	SCZ 3	72
Aged 15–19 (16–19 from 1972) 20–24 25–29 30–34 35–39 40–44 45–49 50–54 55–59 60–64 65 and over	54 354 425 450 593 759 612 621 452 194 115	57 356 431 448 597 748 645 640 470 202 119	63 361 431 446 602 740 686 647 489 209 123	57 374 435 448 607 734 727 650 504 217 127	55 379 444 455 610 735 774 637 519 226 132	55 381 454 464 611 738 823 617 536 234 137	55 393 466 471 609 743 806 648 549 241	55 402 480 470 609 751 795 688 554 249 146	57 380 518 475 612 759 784 726 555 255 151	58 367 538 484 623 764 782 771 543 260 156	59 361 546 495 638 765 783 817 524 267 162	62 358 552 507 646 765 785 799 549 271 167		72 390 492 597 703 817 800 769 671 258 189
FEMALES: Others	h lo m		kennî i	Name of								eB anie	Mail	l brit
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1972) 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 65 and over	1,470 715 246 176 172 223 212 287 309 183 130	1,483 723 246 170 162 208 211 284 306 184 131	1,474 732 242 166 156 196 215 275 303 183 132	1,367 801 242 163 149 185 218 266 297 184 134	1,299 816 246 162 145 175 223 248 291 184 135	1,259 795 251 162 140 167 228 232 286 183 137	1,228 771 256 161 136 159 216 235 282 182 138	1,199 742 264 159 132 152 205 240 272 180 139	1,064 694 282 158 131 146 197 246 261 178 140	1,071 669 287 162 131 141 188 254 243 175 142	1,082 655 287 166 132 137 182 261 227 173 143	1,112 640 283 170 132 135 176 250 228 171 145	or de la contra del la contra de la contra de la contra del la	1,248 677 242 188 139 136 157 212 240 142 150
TOTALS: Males Females	17,035 8,752	17,112 8,821	17,185 8,871	17,210 8,886	17,236 8,890	17,268 8,890	17,291 8,886	17,315 8,883	17,208 8,769	17,234 8,809	17,275 8,862	17,334 8,903		17,784
Married	4,629 4,123	4,713 4,108	4,797 4,074	4,880 4,006	4,966 3,924	5,050 3,840	5,122 3,764	5,199 3,684	5,272 3,497	5,346 3,463	5,417 3,445	5,461 3,442		5,758 3,53
Males and Females.	25,787	25,933	26,056	26,096	26,126	26,158	26,177	26,198	25,977	26,043	26,137	26,237	201	27,07
TOTAL POPULATION									, Man	00 OF			PER	rio .
Aged 15 years and over Aged 16 years and over	41,651	41,875	42,063	42,214	42,387	42,563	42,713	42,895	42,290	42,484	42,706	42,937	20	44,40
Working Population as a percentage of Total Population above school-leaving age	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.8	61.6	61.5	61.3	61 · 1	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1	SPA Sint	61.0

## NOTES ON REGIONAL

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1965

## LABOUR STATISTICS

#### No. 1—Employment and Unemployment, 1951 to 1963

#### Introduction

This is the first of a series of notes on regional labour statistics. Although many of the available regional statistics have already been published, either in earlier issues of this GAZETTE or elsewhere, not all have previously been assembled in the form of continuous series for successive years. It is hoped that summary tables of this kind will be helpful to those interested in regional problems. The notes also contain a good deal of hitherto unpublished information which has been specially compiled in order to complete the statistics on a continuous and comparable basis.

The present note is concerned with the total numbers of persons who were employed and unemployed in each Region in the years 1951-63. It does not include analyses by industry, which will be given later in the series.

#### **Definitions of Regions**

Some statistics (notably, those relating to average earnings) are only available for regions whose boundaries coincide with those used for administrative purposes by the Ministry of Labour. These differ, in some respects, from the boundaries of the Standard Regions which are commonly used for official statistical purposes. However, statistics of employment and unemployment are also available for the Standard Regions, which are accordingly used in the present note.

The definitions of the Standard Regions are reproduced, for convenience, in the Appendix below. It will be noted that in the tables a single entry is given for South East England, which for his purpose is defined as the combination of the London and South Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions. The tables also include figures for Northern Ireland.

One complication should be mentioned. In 1958 there was a change in the geographical boundaries of the Standard Regions, when South Western Region was extended to include Dorset (excluding Poole). Previously Dorsetshire had formed part of Southern Region. The tables have therefore been elaborated to show the statistics for these Regions on two bases, viz., both including and excluding this part of Dorset. This has been done in order to provide comparable series both for the Regions as they were defined at the time, and as they are defined now.

#### Employment—Tables 1 and 2

Table 1 shows estimates of the total numbers of employees in each Region at mid-year, including those who were registered as wholly unemployed as well as those who were in employment. These estimates are based on the numbers of National Insurance cards which were due for exchange on the first Monday in June, together with supplementary information about the numbers of employees who were insured but had no cards (viz., certain categories of merchant seamen and civil servants). They do not include employers or self-employed persons, or serving members of H.M. Forces and the Women's Services.

The National Insurance cards are counted in the Region in which they are exchanged. There are, however, firms which hold the cards of all their employees at a central office, though some may be working elsewhere. Since 1955, firms which have more than 20 employees working in areas away from their central office have been asked to make special returns, so that the regional card-counts could be adjusted, at least to this extent. These adjustments have proved to be reasonably stable from year to year. In compiling Table 1 the 1955 adjustments have therefore been pplied retrospectively to the years 1951-54, in order to improve the comparability of the series.

Table 2, showing the numbers of employees in employment, was btained by subtracting the numbers of persons registered as wholly unemployed from the total numbers of employees (as shown in Table 1). The term "employees in employment" therefore emprises all employees who were insured under the National Insurance Acts, but were not registered as wholly unemployed. There is, of course, no implication that they were all at work on a

In the years 1951-61 the unemployment figures which were used n this subtraction were estimates for the end of May, obtained by nterpolation between the mid-May and mid-June unemployment unts, whereas from 1962 onwards the mid-June count was taken. t will be noted that neither of these dates exactly coincides with he nominal date of the exchange of National Insurance cards, iz., the first Monday in June. This is the reason why Tables 1 and 2 are described as relating to "mid-year" rather than to a

#### nemployment—Tables 3 to 5

Table 3 shows the averages of the 12 (monthly) counts of the otal numbers registered as unemployed, including not only the wholly unemployed but also the temporarily stopped (i.e., persons uspended on the understanding that they are shortly to return to

In Table 4 these annual averages are expressed as a percentage of he corresponding total number of employees (as shown in Table 1). The extent to which the regional pattern of unemployment has emained stable can be judged from Table 5 in which the regional apployment percentages are expressed as ratios of the percentages or the United Kingdom.

Relative regional changes

As an indication of the relative regional rates of change in the numbers of employees, the changes shown in Table 1 between the years 1951 and 1961 (which have been chosen to facilitate comparison with the Censuses of Population) can be summarised as follows:—

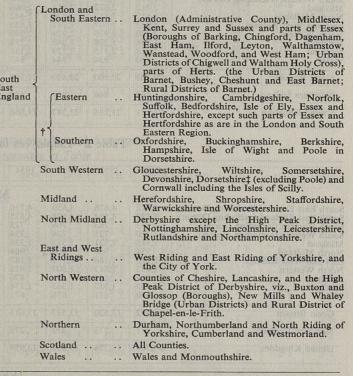
#### Changes in Employees 1951-1961

ange (per c	Change (per cent	.)
Females	Males Females	Total
+18·6 +13·4 +15·6 + 7·7 + 2·6 +14·7	-10·4 +18·6 - -10·1 +13·4 - -8·6 +15·6 - -0·4 +7·7 - -1·3 +2·6 - -1·4 +14·7 - -0·4 +5·9 -	+14·3 +13·0 +11·2 +10·8 + 2·8 + 1·8 + 5·2 + 1·7 + 4·3
		8.6
	3 · 4	

The wide range of variation is immediately apparent from these figures. It is also notable that, on average, the number of female employees has been growing at about double the rate for males, when expressed in percentage terms, but at about the same rate when expressed in absolute numbers.

#### **APPENDIX**

#### **Definition of Standard Regions\***



\* Ministry of Labour Regions differ from Standard Regions as follows: from 1st April 1962 two new Regions replaced the East and West Ridings, North Midland and Midland Regions. The new Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region was formed by adding Lincolnshire to the East and West Ridings Region and the remainder of the former North Midland Region was added to the Midland Region to form the new Midlands Region.

† Amalgamated on 5th August 1958.

‡ In 1958 South Western Region was extended to include the County of Dorset, excluding Poole. Previously Dorsetshire had formed part of Southern Region. (Continued overleaf (Tables 1-5))

#### CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL

The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. E. J. Hill, President, Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers, to be a member of the Central Training Council in place of Mr. Frank Cousins. who resigned from the Council on his appointment as Minister of Technology.

#### **Research Committee**

The Central Training Council has set up a Research Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. F. Garner, M.I.Mech.E. The Committee's terms of reference are:-

"To consider the needs for research into matters relating to training for employment in industry, the means by which these needs can be met, and the steps necessary to promote the application of the results of research; and to make recommendations to the Council accordingly.

"To advise the Minister on the merits of particular research projects proposed by training boards or otherwise."

		milition .	1		Project	THE DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF		OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	<b>原料证明</b>	,	mid-Ye		(Thou.	sands)
it essential it that as more		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
ensiden saabbaak a nass eerolist en Loeksekker s						ALES	4.000	4047	90 5 5	ene in	915574	on i	1.0	
uth East England (including Double East England (excluding Do	orset)	4,603 4,560	4,678 4,636	4,700   4,658	4,759   4,717	4,817   4,775	4,888	4,947 4,906 802	4,925 801	4,951 814	5,030	5,120 838	5,215 844	5,25
uth Western (including Dorset) uth Western (excluding Dorset)	3	759	771 729	775	784 742	789 747 1,383	796 754 1,392	761 1,392	1,397	1,404	1,443	1,450	1,475	1,48
orth Midland		1,317 957 1,220	1,330 965 1,200	1,324 965 1,191	1,345 974 1,197	985	998	1,013	1,014	1,014	1,025 1,221	1,039	1,050	1,05
st and West Ridings orth Western		1,850	1,843	1,832	1,843	1,854	1,861 905	1,870 905	1,868	1,855	1,861	1,874	1,883	1,88
orthern otland ales	::	1,389 684	1,390 685	1,397 691	1,405 684	1,403 681	1,406	1,409 686	1,401 683	1,393 678	1,388 680	1,383 685	1,396 682	1,3
Great Britain		13,620	13,700	13,720	13,840	13,960	14,100	14,200	14,220	14,230	14,370	14,510	14,680	14,74
Northern Ireland		295	297	296	296	297	297	299	298	301	305	305	306	3:
United Kingdom		13,915	13,997	14,016	14,136	14,257	14,397	14,499	14,518	14,531	14,675	14,815	14,986	15,0
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outh East England (including Douth East England (excluding Do	orset)	2,551   2,532	2,584 2,564	2,616	2,689	2,762	2,812	2,854 2,834 396	2,827 396	2,855 403	2,933 416	2,986 428	3,059	3,0
outh Western (including Dorset) outh Western (excluding Dorset	)	361 342	364	365 345	376 356	386 366 749	390 370 754	376 746	740	741	775	788	803	-8
orth Midland		695 455 613	692 448 607	689 461 606	721 468 623	478 631	486 645	488 652	486 639	486 635	508 649	526 660	533 665	5
ast and West Ridings	::	1,100	1,093	1,097	1,122	1,129	1,126	1,127	1,114	1,106 389	1,124 398	1,129 406	1,126 412	1,1
orthern	::	729 246	725 249	732 253	746 259	750 265	758 271	756 270	743 269	752 273	766 281	772 285	787 293	7 2
Great Britain		7,085	7,100	7,160	7,350	7,500	7,600	7,650	7,600	7,640	7,850	7,980	8,120	8,1
Northern Ireland	1000	171	169	171	174	176	176	177	172	175	177	178	180	1
United Kingdom		7,256	7,269	7,331	7,524	7,676	7,776	7,827	7,772	7,815	8,027	8,158	8,300	8,3
		- T- 18T A			T	OTAL							digata a	
outh East England (including Douth East England (excluding D	orset)	7,154 7,092	7,262   7,200	7,316   7,254	7,448 7,386	7,579 7,517	7,700 7,638	7,801 7,740	7,752	7,806	7,963	8,106	8,274	8,
outh Western (including Dorset outh Western (excluding Dorset	)	1,120 1,058	1,135 1,073	1,140 1,078	1,160 1,098	1,175 1,113	1,186 1,124	1,198	1,197	1,217	1,235 - 2,218	1,266 - 2,238	1,286	1,3
fidland		2,012	2,022	2,013 1,426	2,066	2,132 1,463	2,146 1,484	2,138 1,501	2,137 1,500 1,857	2,145 1,500 1,847	1,533 1,870	1,565 1,885	1,583 1,902	1,
ast and West Ridings		1,833 2,950	1,807 2,936	1,797 2,929	1,820 2,965	1,831 2,983 1,260	1,857 2,987 1,283	1,869 2,997 1,286	2,982 1,299	2,961 1,298	2,985 1,301	3,003 1,302	3,009 1,310	3,0
orthern cotland	W. in	1,238 2,118 930	1,238 2,115 934	1,248 2,129 944	1,257 2,151 943	2,153 946	2,164	2,165 956	2,144	2,145 951	2,154 961	2,155 970	2,183 975	2,
Great Britain	100000	20,705	20,800	20,880	21,190	21,460	21,700	21,850	21,820	21,870	22,220	22,490	22,800	22,9
Northern Ireland		466	466	467	470	473	473	476	470	476	482	483	486	50 B
United Kingdom	Santi-	21,171	21,266	21,347	21,660	21,933	22,173	22,326	22,290	22,346	22,702	22,973	23,286	23,
Strategy Posts in South and Posts in the Strategy of the Strat		1951	1952	1953	loyees in	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	(Tho	usand 19
aire in istes of Scille Shropshire Scotteshill		4.550	1.000	1 (50		<b>MALES</b> 4,787	4,854	4,897			1002-60	1 254	e disiwe i pelyz zoa	100116
South East England (including E South East England (excluding E South Western (including Dorse	orset)	4,572 4,529 753	4,626 4,584 763	4,650 4,608 766	4,716 4,675 775	4,746 783	4,813 788	4,857 790	4,850 784	4,885 799	4,983 807	5,074 828	5,156 832	5,
South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland	t)	710 1,313	721 1,321	724	734 1,338	741 1,378	746 1,385	749 1,379	1,379	1,388	1,434	1,440	1,457	1,
North Midland	ns 100	954 1,213	960 1,188	960 1,179	969 1,187	982 1,193	994 1,205	1,005 1,206	1,001	1,001	1,016	1,031	1,038 1,222 1,841	1, 1, 1,
North Western		1,832 869	1,813 864	1,800 871	1,818 876	1,836 879	1,841 894	1,841 892 1,378	1,825	1,807 882 1,336	1,826 879 1,342	1,845	870	1,
Scotland Wales		1,359 670	1,357 671	1,363	1,374 671	1,376			1.353				1 350	
Great Britain	107			070	0/1	672	1,380 673	672	661	657	666	1,347 673	1,350 666	
Sieut Biituiii		13,492	13,520	13,537	13,683	13,844	1,380 673 13,971		13,945	13,947	14,161	1,347 673 14,331	14,431	14,
Northern Ireland		277	273	13,537	13,683	13,844 275	13,971 277	14,021 277	13,945	13,947 276	14,161 283	1,347 673 14,331 282	666 14,431 282	14
				13,537	13,683 275 13,959	13,844 275 14,119	673 13,971 277 14,248	14,021	13,945	13,947	14,161	1,347 673 14,331	14,431	14,
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	provide	277 13,769	273 13,794 2,558	13,537 270 13,807	13,683 275 13,959 FF	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749	13,971 277 14,248 2S 2,798	14,021 277 14,298 2,837	13,945 271 14,216	13,947 276 14,223	283 14,444	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612	14,431 282 14,714	14
Northern Ireland United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse	Oorset) Oorset)	277 13,769 2,536 2,517 358	273 13,794 2,558 2,538 358	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360	13,683 275 13,959 <b>FF</b> 2,670 2,650 372	13,844 275 14,119 EMALF 2,749 2,729 382	13,971 277 14,248 2,778 2,778 387	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391	13,945	13,947 276	14,161 283	1,347 673 14,331 282	666 14,431 282	14,
Northern Ireland United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse South Western (excl	Oorset) Oorset) t)	277 13,769 2,536 2,517 358 339 693	273 13,794 2,558 2,538 358 339 686	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 360 341 683	13,683 275 13,959 FI 2,670 2,650 372 352 718	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 382 363 747	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 367 750	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740	13,945 271 14,216 2,803 390 733	2,836 398 734	283 14,444 2,919 412 771	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612	3,043 439 797	14,
Northern Ireland United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Widland North Midland East and West Ridings	Dorset) Dorset) it)	2,536 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610	2,558 2,558 2,538 358 339 686 443 598	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600	13,683 275 13,959 FF 2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619	13,844 275 14,119 EMALF 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 367 750 484 643	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649	13,945 271 14,216 2,803 390 -733 481 633	13,947 276 14,223 2,836 398 734 482 629	283 14,444 2,919 412	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612	14,431 282 14,714	14.
Northern Ireland United Kingdom  South East England (including I gouth East England (excluding I gouth Western (including Dorse Gouth Western (excluding Dorse Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western	Oorset) Oorset) t)	277 13,769 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347	273 13,794 2,558 2,538 358 339 686 443 598 1,065 347	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352	13,683 275 13,959 FF 2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357	275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 363	277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 750 484 643 1,116 373	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485	13,945 271 14,216 	2,836 398 -734 482 629 1,087 381 730	2,919 412 -771 505 645 1,109 391 748	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758	3,043 439 797 529 661 1,112 404 771	14.
Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland  North Midland East and West Ridings  North Western  North Western  Scotland	Dorset) Dorset) t) et)	277 13,769 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091	273 13,794 2,558 2,538 358 339 686 443 598 1,065 347 703 241	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079	13,683 275 13,959 FF 2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253	13,844 275 14,119 EMALF 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 367 750 484 484 643 1,116 373 743 266	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264	13,945 271 14,216 2,803 390 -733 481 633 1,097 379 722 260	13,947 276 14,223 2,836 398  734 482 629 1,087 381 730 265	283 14,161 283 14,444 2,919 412 -771 505 645 1,109 391 748 275	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280	3,043 439 797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288	14,
Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland  North Midland East and West Ridings  North Western  North Western  Scotland	Dorset) Dorset) t)	2,536 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240 7,026	2,558 2,558 2,538 358 358 368 443 598 1,065 703 241 6,980	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246 7,064	13,683 275 13,959 FI 2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253 7,272	275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260 7,440	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 750 484 643 1,116 373 743 266 7,540	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579	13,945 271 14,216 	7,541	2,919 412 -771 505 645 1,109 391 748 275 7,776	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919	3,043 439 797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288 8,044	14.
Northern Ireland United Kingdom  South East England (including I Bouth East England (excluding I Bouth Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland North Midland North Western Northern Scotland Great Britain Northern Ireland	Dorset) Dorset) t)	277 13,769 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240 7,026 166	273 13,794 2,558 2,538 358 339 686 443 598 1,065 347 703 241 6,980	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246 7,064 162	13,683 275 13,959 FF 2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253 7,272 167	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 362 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260 7,440 168	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 750 484 643 1,116 373 743 266 7,540 170	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579 170	13,945  271  14,216	13,947 276 14,223 2,836 398 	2,919 412 -771 505 645 1,109 391 748 275 7,776	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919	3,043 439 797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288 8,044	14.
Northern Ireland United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales  Great Britain	Dorset) Dorset) t) tt)	2,536 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240 7,026	2,558 2,558 2,538 358 358 368 443 598 1,065 703 241 6,980	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246 7,064	13,683  275  13,959  FF  2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253  7,272  167  7,439	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260 7,440 168 7,609	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 367 750 484 643 1,116 373 743 266 7,540 170 7,710	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579	13,945 271 14,216 	7,541	2,919 412 -771 505 645 1,109 391 748 275 7,776	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919	3,043 439 797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288 8,044	14.
Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland  North Midland East and West Ridings North Western  Northern  Scotland  Wales  Great Britain  Northern Ireland  United Kingdom	Dorset) Dorset) t) et)	277 13,769 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240 7,026 166 7,192	273 13,794 2,558 2,538 358 358 399 686 443 598 1,065 347 703 241 6,980 153 7,134	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246 7,064 162 7,226	13,683  275  13,959  FI  2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253  7,272 167 7,439	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260 7,440 168 7,609	2,798 2,778 387 7,540 7,710	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579 170 7,748	13,945  271  14,216	7,541 1657 13,947 276 14,223 2,836 398 734 482 629 1,087 7,541 165	2,919 412	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919 170 8,089	3,043 439 797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288 8,044 170 8,215	14.
Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western  Northern  Great Britain  Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse	Dorset) Oorset) Oorset) Oorset) Oorset) Oorset)	277 13,769 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240 7,026 166	273 13,794 2,558 2,538 358 339 686 443 598 1,065 347 703 241 6,980	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246 7,064 162 7,226	13,683  275  13,959  FF  2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253  7,272  167  7,439	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 362 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260 7,440 168 7,609 TOTAI	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 750 484 643 1,116 373 743 266 7,540 170 7,710	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579 170 7,748	13,945  271  14,216	13,947 276 14,223 2,836 398 	Control   Cont	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919 170 8,089	3,043 439 797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288 8,044	14 14 14 14 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western  Northern  Great Britain  Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse	Dorset)  Dorset)  tt  Dorset)  Dorset)  ct  ct  dorset  ct  ct  ct  ct  ct  ct  ct  ct  ct	2,536 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240 7,026 166 7,192	273 13,794 2,558 2,538 358 358 399 686 443 598 1,065 347 703 241 6,980 153 7,134	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246 7,064 162 7,226 7,226	13,683  275  13,959  FI  2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253  7,272  167  7,439  7,386 7,325 1,147 1,086 2,056	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260 7,440 168 7,609 TOTAI 7,536 7,475 1,165 1,104 2,124	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 750 484 643 1,116 373 743 266 7,540 170 7,710 7,652 7,591 1,174 1,113 2,135	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579 170 7,748 7,674 1,181 1,121 2,118	7,653 1,174 2,112	7,720 1,196 2,122	7,902 1,219 2,205	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919 170 8,089	3,043 439 797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288 8,044 170 8,215	14   3   3   1   8   8   1   8   1   1   1   1   1
Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western  Orthern  Creat Britain  Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South Western (including Dorse Midland)  South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland)  North Midland East and West Ridings	Dorset) Oorset)	277  13,769  2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240  7,026  166  7,192  7,107 7,046 1,110 1,049 2,006 1,407 1,823	273 13,794  2,558 2,538 358 339 686 443 598 1,065 347 703 241 6,980 153 7,134  7,183 7,122 1,121 1,060 2,008 1,403 1,786	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246 7,064 162 7,226 7,226 7,226	13,683  275  13,959  FF  2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253  7,272  167 7,439  7,386 7,325 1,147 1,086 2,056 1,435 1,806	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 362 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260 7,440 168 7,609 TOTAI 7,536 7,475 1,165 1,104 2,124 1,458 1,821	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 750 484 643 1,116 373 743 266 7,540 170 7,710 7,710 7,591 1,174 1,113 2,135 1,478 1,847	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579 170 7,748 7,674 1,181 1,121 2,118 1,490 1,855	13,945  271  14,216  2,803 390  733 481 633 1,097 379 722 260  7,498  161  7,659  7,653 1,174 2,112 1,482 1,832	7,720 1,196 7,706	7,902 1,219 2,205 1,521 1,853	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919 170 8,089	3,043 439 797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288 8,044 170 8,215	144 144 14 88 181 122 111
Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland  North Midland East and West Ridings North Western  Northern  Scotland  Wales  Great Britain  Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse South Mestern (excluding Dorse Midland  North Midland East and West Ridings  North Western	Dorset)  Dorset)  ti  Dorset)  Comparison of the	277  13,769  2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240  7,026  166  7,192  7,107 7,046 1,110 1,049 2,006 1,407 1,823 2,923 1,216	273  13,794  2,558 2,538 358 358 339 686 443 598 1,065 347 703 241  6,980  153  7,134  7,134  7,183 7,122 1,121 1,060 2,008 1,403 1,786 2,878 1,211	13,537  270  13,807  2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246  7,064  162  7,226  7,226  7,243 7,182 1,126 1,065 1,996 1,419 1,779 2,879 1,223	13,683  275  13,959  FI  2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253  7,272 167  7,439  7,386 7,325 1,147 1,086 2,056 1,435 1,806 2,927 1,233	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260 7,440 168 7,609 TOTAI 7,536 7,475 1,165 1,104 2,124 1,458 1,821 1,821 2,955 1,242	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 750 484 643 1,116 373 743 266 7,540 170 7,710 7,710	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579 170 7,748 7,734 7,674 1,181 1,121 2,118 1,490 1,855 2,956 1,268	7,653 1,174 -2,112 1,482 1,832 2,921 1,273	7,720 1,196 7,706	7,902 1,219 2,935 1,109 2,919 412 771 505 645 1,109 391 748 275 7,776 170 7,945	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919 170 8,089	666  14,431  282  14,714  3,043 439  797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288  8,044  170  8,215  8,198 1,271  2,254 1,568 1,884 2,953 1,274	144
Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western  Orthern  Creat Britain  Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South Western (including Dorse Midland)  South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland) North Midland East and West Ridings North Western .	Dorset) Dorset) Oborset) Oborset) Oborset) Oborset) Oborset) Oborset) Oborset) Oborset)	277 13,769 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240 7,026 166 7,192 7,107 7,046 1,110 1,049 2,006 1,407 1,823 2,923	273 13,794  2,558 2,538 3,598 339 686 443 598 1,065 347 703 241  6,980 153  7,134  7,132 1,121 1,060 2,008 1,403 1,786 2,878	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246 7,064 162 7,226 7,226 7,243 7,182 1,126 1,065 1,996 1,419 1,779 2,879	13,683  275  13,959  FF  2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253  7,272  167  7,439  7,386 7,325 1,147 1,086 2,056 1,435 1,806 2,927	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260 7,440 168 7,609 TOTAI 7,536 7,475 1,165 1,104 2,124 1,458 1,194 1,458 1,821 2,955	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 367 750 484 643 1,116 373 743 266 7,540 170 7,710 7,710 7,652 7,591 1,174 1,113 2,135 1,478 1,478 1,478 1,4847 2,956	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579 170 7,748 1,734 7,674 1,181 1,490 1,855 2,956	13,945  271  14,216  2,803 390  733 481 633 1,097 379 722 260  7,498  161  7,659  7,653 1,174 2,112 1,482 1,832 2,921	7,720 1,196 2,122 1,482 1,482 629 1,087 381 730 265 7,541 165 7,706	7,902 1,219 2,205 1,219 2,939 412 771 505 645 1,109 391 748 275 7,776 170 7,945	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919 170 8,089	666  14,431  282  14,714  3,043 439  797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288  8,044  170  8,215  8,198 1,271  2,254 1,568 1,884 2,953 1,274 2,121 954	144 144 188 188 1112 1122 1122 1123 1124
Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland  North Midland East and West Ridings North Western  Scotland  Wales  Great Britain  Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland  North Midland East and West Ridings  North Midland East and West Ridings  North Western  Northern  Scotland	Dorset)  ctt)  Dorset)  ctt)  Dorset)  ctt)  ctt  ctt  ctt  ctt  ctt  ctt	2,536 2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240 7,026 166 7,192 7,107 7,046 1,110 1,049 2,006 1,407 1,823 2,923 1,216 2,077	273  13,794  2,558 2,538 358 358 358 3686 443 598 1,065 347 703 241  6,980  153  7,134  7,183 7,122 1,121 1,060 2,008 1,403 1,786 2,878 1,211 2,060	13,537 270 13,807 2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246 7,064 162 7,226 7,226 1,065 1,996 1,419 1,779 2,879 1,223 2,076	13,683  275  13,959  FI  2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253  7,272  167  7,439  7,386 7,325 1,147 1,086 2,056 1,435 1,806 2,927 1,233 2,102	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 745 260 7,440 168 7,609 TOTAI 7,536 7,475 1,165 1,104 2,124 1,458 1,821 2,955 1,242 2,112	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 750 484 643 1,116 373 743 266 7,540 170 7,710 7,710 7,652 7,591 1,174 1,113 2,135 1,478 1,847 2,956 2,122	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579 170 7,748 1,121 1,121 1,121 2,118 1,490 1,855 2,956 1,268 2,119	7,653 1,174 -7,659 -7,653 1,174 -7,653 1,174 -7,12 1,482 1,832 2,921 1,273 2,074 921 21,443	7,720 1,196 7,706 7,720 1,196 2,122 1,482 1,263 2,067 922 21,488	7,902 1,219 2,935 14,444 2,919 412 771 505 645 1,109 391 748 275 7,776 170 7,945	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919 170 8,089	666  14,431  282  14,714  3,043 439  797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288  8,044  170  8,215  8,198 1,271  2,254 1,568 1,884 2,953 1,274 2,121 954  22,476	144 144 188 11 12 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
Northern Ireland United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western  Northern  Great Britain  Northern Ireland  United Kingdom  South East England (including I South East England (excluding I South Western (including Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse South Western (excluding Dorse South Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Midland East and West Ridings North Western  Northern Scotland Wales	Dorset) Dorset) Oorset)	277  13,769  2,536 2,517 358 339 693 453 610 1,091 347 717 240  7,026  166  7,192  7,107 7,046 1,110 1,049 2,006 1,407 1,823 2,923 1,216 2,077 910	273  13,794  2,558 2,538 3,598 339 686 443 598 1,065 347 703 241  6,980  153  7,134  7,134  7,132 1,121 1,060 2,008 1,403 1,786 2,878 1,211 2,060 912	13,537  270  13,807  2,593 2,574 360 341 683 459 600 1,079 352 713 246  7,064  162  7,226  7,226  7,226  7,226  7,227  1,126 1,065 1,996 1,419 1,779 2,879 1,223 2,076 922	13,683  275  13,959  FI  2,670 2,650 372 352 718 466 619 1,109 357 728 253  7,272  167  7,439  7,386 7,325 1,147 1,086 2,056 1,435 1,806 2,927 1,233 2,102 924  20,955	13,844 275 14,119 EMALE 2,749 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 363 735 260 7,440 168 7,609 TOTAI 7,536 7,475 1,165 1,104 2,124 1,458 1,821 1,821 2,729 382 2,729 382 2,729 382 2,729 382 363 747 476 628 1,119 1	13,971 277 14,248 2,798 2,778 387 367 750 484 643 1,116 373 743 266 7,540 170 7,710 7,710 7,652 7,591 1,174 1,113 2,135 1,478 1,478 1,478 1,4847 2,956 1,267 2,122 939	14,021 277 14,298 2,837 2,818 391 372 740 485 649 1,115 376 741 264 7,579 170 7,748 1,734 7,674 1,181 1,121 2,118 1,490 1,855 2,956 1,268 2,119 936	7,659  7,653 1,174 - 2,112 1,482 1,832 2,921 1,273 2,074 21,443 432	7,720 1,196 7,706 7,720 1,196 2,122 1,482 1,283 629 1,087 381 730 265 7,541 165 7,706	7,902 1,219 2,205 1,521 1,853 2,935 1,270 2,090 941 21,937 453	1,347 673 14,331 282 14,612 14,612 2,972 425 784 523 657 1,120 400 758 280 7,919 170 8,089 8,047 1,253 2,223 1,555 1,872 2,965 1,277 2,104 953 22,250 451	3,043 439 797 529 661 1,112 404 771 288 8,044 170 8,215	144 144 188 11 22 11 12 22 12 22

<sup>\*</sup> Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1  Table 3—T		gistered	Unemn	oloved (i	including	Temn	orarily (	Stonned	). Annu	al Avor	Cincil and		7
The second second (best of	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	(The	ousands) 1963
Constitution of the Action of the Constitution					MALES	5				SECTION AND			
South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	41·8 41·5 8·0 7·7 5·1 3·7 10·1 21·7 18·2 36·7 16·5	60·0 59·6 10·2 9·8 9·8 6·4 17·3 47·7 18·8 41·6 16·5	59·8 59·3 11·6 11·1 13·3 5·6 14·1 36·5 18·0 41·0 18·8	51·0 50·5 10·6 10·1 7·6 5·1 11·6 28·4 17·4 38·5 14·7	38·3 37·9 8·5 8·1 6·4 4·3 8·7 23·1 13·8 33·2 10·8	45·1 44·6 9·7 9·2 15·4 5·5 9·5 24·7 12·9 33·9 12·6	61·6 60·7 15·0 14·1 17·7 9·5 12·3 31·9 15·1 37·6 16·8	80·2 19·4 	78·4 18·7 21·9 16·2 26·0 55·7 32·4 69·1 25·4	60·4 14·6 — 15·0 11·4 15·9 40·1 27·9 56·8 17·7	61·7 12·7 	82·1 16·6 - 30·8 16·1 23·7 53·9 38·5 60·8 22·4	104·3 21·4 37·2 23·3 29·6 68·5 51·5 77·4 26·9
Great Britain	161.5	227.9	218 · 2	184 · 4	146.7	168 · 8	216.6	321 · 4	343 · 8	259 · 8	249.6	344.9	440 · 1
Northern Ireland	20.8	26.8	27.3	23 · 8	22.8	22.2	25.3	30 · 1	25 · 8	24 · 1	25.8	25 · 4	28 · 2
United Kingdom	182.3	254.7	245.5	208 · 2	169 · 5	191.0	241 · 9	351.5	369 · 6	283.9	275 · 4	370 · 3	468 · 3
The state of the s		all so ma	ellere ye.	F	EMALE	S		and the	eres zali				
South East England (including Dorset)	24.8	34.9	30.6	25.1	18.8	20.6	23.3	the street	1 -	1 —		1 -	1
South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	24·5 5·2 4·9 3·4 3·6 6·1 14·1 9·3 16·7 8·5	34·5 7·1 6·7 8·2 8·3 17·1 59·6 13·8 27·7 10·1	30·3 6·8 6·5 8·0 3·5 7·6 24·1 11·4 23·1 9·0	24·7 6·1 5·7 4·7 3·5 5·5 15·8 10·9 21·0 8·2	18·5 4·9 4·6 3·8 3·2 4·5 17·7 8·5 17·9 6·5	20·3 5·2 4·9 7·6 3·5 4·3 15·3 6·8 18·3 6·9	22.9 6.2 5.8 9.2 4.5 4.5 15.4 6.5 18.7 8.0	28·4 7·4 	25·6 7·4 — 9·6 6·4 8·7 26·3 10·7 25·8 10·9	20·5 6·0 — 6·4 4·6 6·0 17·7 9·3 21·8 8·3	20·3 5·1 7·7 4·3 5·0 13·8 8·0 19·7 7·2	25·4 5·9 9·6 5·8 7·3 22·9 10·8 22·3 8·3	26·4 6·5 9·7 6·6 8·4 25·1 13·9 27·4 9·1
Great Britain	91.4	186.4	123 · 8	100 · 4	85.5	88 · 2	95.9	136.0	131 · 4	100.6	91 · 1	118 · 3	133 · 1
Northern Ireland	7.7	21.5	10.7	9.2	9.5	7.9	9.4	13.4	11.1	8 · 3	10.3	11.3	10.8
United Kingdom	99 · 1	207.9	134.5	109.6	95.0	96·1	105 · 3	149 · 4	142.5	108 · 9	101 · 4	129.6	143 · 9
	1			1	TOTAL			No sales of					
South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	66·6 66·0 13·2 12·6 8·5 7·3 16·2 35·8 27·5 53·4 25·0	94·9 94·1 17·3 16·5 18·0 14·7 34·4 107·3 32·6 69·3 26·6	90·4 89·6 18·4 17·6 21·3 9·1 21·7 60·6 29·4 64·1 27·8	76·1 75·2 16·7 15·8 12·3 8·6 17·1 44·2 28·3 59·5 22·9	57·1 56·4 13·4 12·7 10·2 7·5 13·2 40·8 22·3 51·1 17·3	65·7 64·9 14·9 14·1 23·0 9·0 13·8 40·0 19·7 52·2 19·5	84·9 83·6 21·2 19·9 26·9 14·0 16·8 47·3 21·6 56·3 24·8	108·6 26·8 33·8 23·5 35·3 80·8 31·2 81·1 36·3	104·0 26·1 — 31·5 22·6 34·7 82·0 43·1 94·9 36·3	80·9 20·6 ————————————————————————————————————	82·0 17·8 31·4 15·7 18·8 49·3 32·4 68·4 24·9	107·5 22·5 40·4 21·9 31·0 76·8 49·3 83·1 30·7	130·7 27·9 46·9 29·9 38·0 93·6 65·4 104·8 36·0
Great Britain	252.9	414.3	342.0	284.8	232 · 2	257 · 0	312.5	457 · 4	475 · 2	360 · 4	340 · 7	463 · 2	573 · 2
Northern Ireland	28 · 5	48 · 3	38.0	33.0	32.3	30 · 1	34.7	43 · 5	36.9	32.4	36.1	36.7	39.0
United Kingdom	281 · 4	462.6	380.0	317.8	264.5	287 · 1	347 · 2	500.9	512 · 1	392 · 8	376.8	499 · 9	612-2
	Ta				Percen	-		0	es	30 0,20			1303000 2323,000
- Landhotavia	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Statistical Comments	10.23		O-MC	7777	MALES	30	110	UOA	08			19-11-20-11	
South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	0.9 0.9 1.1 1.1 0.4 0.4 0.8 1.2 2.1 2.6 2.4	1·3 1·3 1·3 1·3 0·7 0·7 1·4 2·6 2·1 3·0 2·4	1·3 1·3 1·5 1·5 1·0 0·6 1·2 2·0 2·0 2·9 2·7	1·1 1·1 1·4 1·4 0·6 0·5 1·0 1·5 2·0 2·7 2·1	0.8 0.8 1.1 1.1 0.5 0.4 0.7 1.2 1.6 2.4 1.6	0·9 0·9 1·2 1·1 0·6 0·8 1·3 1·4 2·4 1·8	1·2 1·9 1·9 1·3 0·9 1·0 1·7 1·7 2·7 2·4	1.6 2.4 	1.6 2.3 1.6 1.6 2.2 3.0 3.6 5.0 3.7	1·2 1·8 	1·2 1·5 1·6 1·1 1·1 1·9 2·7 3·5 2·6	1.6 2.0 2.1 1.5 1.9 2.9 4.3 4.4 3.3	2·0 2·5 2·5 2·5 2·2 2·4 3·6 5·8 5·6 3·9
Great Britain	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.0
Northern Ireland	7.1	9.0	9.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	8.5	10·1	8.6	7.9	8.5	8.3	9.1
United Kingdom	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.5	3 · 1
ं विवयन सामित्र	Buy II	6 (9) (1)	LOISES	husan	MALE	C	GALIN	v bso	I I ESE	10 81	ate of	Ulia	
South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset)	1·0 1·0 1·4	1·3 1·3 2·0	1·2 1·2 1·9	0.9 0.9 1.6	0·7 0·7 1·3	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.7 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$	0·8 0·8 1·6	1·0 1·9	0.9	0·7 1·4	0·7 1·2	0·8 1·3	0·9 1·4
South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·4 0·5 0·8 1·0 1·3 2·6 2·3 3·5	2·0 1·2 1·8 2·8 5·5 3·9 3·8 4·1	1.9 1.2 0.8 1.3 2.2 3.2 3.2	1.6 0.6 0.8 0.9 1.4 3.0 2.8	1·3 0·5 0·7 0·7 1·6 2·3 2·4	1·3 1·0 0·7 0·7 1·4 1·8 2·4 2·5	1·5 1·2 0·9 0·7 1·4 1·7 2·5 3·0	1·3 1·4 1·6 2·6 2·2 3·3	1·3 1·3 1·4 2·4 2·7 3·4	0.8 0.9 0.9 1.6 2.4 2.9	1·0 0·8 0·8 1·2 2·0 2·5	1·3 1·2 1·1 1·1 2·0 2·6 2·8	1·4 1·2 1·2 1·3 2·2 3·3 3·5

						0							
South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·0 1·4 1·4 0·5 0·8 1·0 1·3 2·6 2·3 3·5	1·3 1·3 2·0 2·0 1·2 1·8 2·8 5·5 3·9 3·8 4·1	1·2 1·9 1·9 1·2 0·8 1·3 2·2 3·2 3·2 3·6	0.9 0.9 1.6 1.6 0.6 0.8 0.9 1.4 3.0 2.8 3.2	0·7 0·7 1·3 1·3 0·5 0·7 0·7 1·6 2·3 2·4 2·4	0·7 0·7 1·3 1·0 0·7 0·7 1·4 1·8 2·4 2·5	0.8 0.8 1.6 1.5 1.2 0.9 0.7 1.4 1.7 2.5 3.0	1·0 1·9 1·3 1·4 1·6 2·6 2·2 3·3 4·0	0·9 1·8 - 1·3 1·3 1·4 2·4 2·7 3·4 4·0	0·7 1·4 	0·7 1·2 1·0 0·8 0·8 1·2 2·0 2·5 2·5	0·8 1·3 1·2 1·1 1·1 2·0 2·6 2·8 2·8	0·9 1·4 
Great Britain	1.3	2.6	1.7	1.4	1 · 1	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6
Northern Ireland	4.5	12.7	6.3	5.3	5.4	4.5	5.3	7.8	6.4	4.7	5.8	6.2	6.0
United Kingdom	1.4	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7
						Water and the second	The second second second		CONTRACTOR STREET				
1 1000					TOTAL								
South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	0·9 0·9 1·2 1·2 0·4 0·5 0·9 1·2 2·2 2·5 2·7	1·3 1·3 1·5 1·5 0·9 1·0 1·9 3·7 2·6 3·3 2·9	1·2 1·6 1·6 1·1 0·6 1·2 2·1 2·4 3·0 2·9	1·0 1·0 1·4 1·4 0·6 0·6 0·9 1·5 2·3 2·8 2·4	OTAL  0.8 0.7 1.1 1.1 0.5 0.5 0.7 1.4 1.8 2.4 1.8	0·9 0·8 1·3 1·1 0·6 0·7 1·3 1·5 2·4 2·0	1·1 1·8 1·8 1·3 0·9 0·9 1·6 1·7 2·6 2·6	1·4 2·2 - 1·6 1·6 1·9 2·7 2·4 3·8 3·8	1·3 2·1 1·5 1·5 1·9 2·8 3·3 4·4 3·8	1·0 1·7 	1·0 1·4 1·4 1·0 1·0 1·6 2·5 3·2 2·6	1·3 1·7 1·8 1·4 1·6 2·6 3·8 3·8 3·1	1.6 2.1 
South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	0.9 1.2 1.2 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.2 2.2 2.5	1·3 1·5 1·5 0·9 1·0 1·9 3·7 2·6 3·3	1·2 1·6 1·6 1·1 0·6 1·2 2·1 2·4 3·0	1·0 1·0 1·4 1·4 0·6 0·6 0·9 1·5 2·3 2·8	0.8 0.7 1.1 1.1 0.5 0.5 0.7 1.4 1.8 2.4	0.9 0.8 1.3 1.3 1.1 0.6 0.7 1.3 1.5 2.4	1·1 1·8 1·8 1·3 0·9 0·9 1·6 1·7 2·6	2·2 1·6 1·6 1·9 2·7 2·4 3·8	1·3 2·1 ———————————————————————————————————	1·7  1·0 1·2 1·9 2·9 3·7	1·4 1·4 1·0 1·0 1·6 2·5 3·2	1·3 1·7 — 1·8 1·4 1·6 2·6 3·8 3·8	2·1 2·1 1·9 2·0 3·1 5·0 4·8
South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	0·9 1·2 1·2 0·4 0·5 0·9 1·2 2·2 2·5 2·7	1·3 1·5 1·5 0·9 1·0 1·9 3·7 2·6 3·3 2·9	1·2 1·6 1·6 1·1 0·6 1·2 2·1 2·4 3·0 2·9	1·0 1·4 1·4 0·6 0·6 0·9 1·5 2·3 2·8 2·4	0·8 0·7 1·1 1·1 0·5 0·5 0·7 1·4 1·8 2·4 1·8	0·9 0·8 1·3 1·3 1·1 0·6 0·7 1·3 1·5 2·4 2·0	1·1 1·8 1·8 1·3 0·9 0·9 1·6 1·7 2·6 2·6	2·2 1·6 1·6 1·9 2·7 2·4 3·8 3·8	1·3 2·1 1·5 1·5 1·9 2·8 3·3 4·4 3·8	1·7 1·0 1·0 1·2 1·9 2·9 3·7 2·7	1·4 1·4 1·0 1·0 1·6 2·5 3·2 2·6	1·3 1·7 	2·1 2·1 1·9 2·0 3·1 5·0 4·8 3·7

#### Table 5—Regional Unemployment Percentages in Table 4 as Ratios of the United Kingdom Percentages

Each Take Tree Cont	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
			9119	r	MALES	101101							
South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	0·7 0·8 0·8 0·3 0·3 0·6 0·9 1·6 2·0 1·8 5·5	0·7 0·7 0·7 0·7 0·4 0·4 1·4 1·2 1·7 1·3 5·0	0·7 0·8 0·8 0·6 0·3 0·7 1·1 1·6 1·5 5·1	0·7 0·7 0·9 0·9 0·4 0·3 0·7 1·0 1·3 1·8 1·4 5·3	0·7 0·9 0·9 0·4 0·3 0·6 1·0 1·3 2·0 1·3 6·4	0·7 0·7 0·9 0·9 0·8 0·5 0·6 1·0 1·1 1·8 1·4 5·8	0·7 0·7 1·1 1·1 0·8 0·5 0·6 1·0 1·6 1·4 5·0	0·7 1·0 0·7 0·7 0·9 1·2 1·0 1·7 1·5 4·2	0.6 0.9 0.6 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.4 2.0 1.5 3.4	0.6 0.9 0.5 0.6 0.7 1.2 1.6 2.2 1.4 4.2	0.6 0.8 0.8 0.6 0.6 1.0 1.4 1.8 1.4 4.5	0.6 0.8 0.8 0.6 0.8 1.2 1.7 1.8 1.3 3.3	0.6 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 1.2 1.9 1.8 1.3 2.9
				FI	EMALE	ES							
South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland Morth Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern	0·7 0·7 1·0 0·4 0·6 0·7 0·9 1·6 2·5 3·2	0·4 0·4 0·7 0·7 0·4 0·6 1·0 1·9 1·3 1·3 1·4 4·4	0·7 0·7 1·1 1·1 0·7 0·4 0·7 1·2 1·8 1·8 2·0 3·5	0.6 0.6 1.1 1.1 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.9 2.0 1.9 2.1 3.5	0.6 0.6 1.1 1.1 0.4 0.6 0.6 1.3 1.9 2.0 2.0 4.5	0.6 0.6 1.1 1.1 0.8 0.6 0.6 1.2 1.5 2.0 2.1 3.8	0.6 0.6 1.2 1.2 0.9 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.9 2.3 4.1	0·5 1·0 0·7 0·7 0·8 1·4 1·2 1·7 2·1 4·1	0·5 1·0 0·7 0·7 0·8 1·3 1·5 1·9 2·2 3·6	0·5 1·0 0·6 0·6 0·6 1·1 1·7 2·1 3·4	0.6 1.0 0.8 0.7 0.7 1.0 1.7 2.1 4.8	0·5 0·8 	0.5 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.8 1.3 1.9 2.1
e-E-E a-951 - 4-101   e-801	T East			,	ГОТАІ		7 000	4.595					
South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern	0·7 0·9 0·9 0·3 0·4 0·7 0·9 1·7 1·9 2·1 4·7	0.6 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.7 1.2 1.5 1.3	0·7 0·7 0·9 0·9 0·6 0·3 0·7 1·2 1·3 1·7 1·6 4·5	0·7 0·7 0·9 0·9 0·4 0·4 0·6 1·0 1·5 1·9 1·6 4·7	0·7 0·6 0·9 0·9 0·4 0·6 1·2 1·5 2·0 1·5 5·7	0·7 0·6 1·0 1·0 0·8 0·5 0·5 1·2 1·8 1·5 4·9	0·7 0·7 1·1 1·1 0·8 0·6 0·6 1·0 1·1 1·6 4·6		0.6 0.9 	0.6 1.0 		0·6 0·8 	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 3.0

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.

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#### RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1964

During the year 1964 there was an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services, a reduction of 1.0 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work and a consequential increase of 4.7 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding figures were 2.9, 1.2 and 4.1 per cent., respectively.

As a result of changes in rates of wages coming into operation during the year about 9½ million of the total number of manual workers covered by collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders (estimated at 14 million) received an aggregate increase of approximately £4½ million in their basic full-time weekly wage rates. The number of workers affected by changes in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate reduction in hours during 1964 were both greater than those occurring during each of the two preceding years, an average reduction of one hour being made in the normal weekly hours of nearly 4½ million wokers, about 2½ million of whom also benefited under the increases in rates of wages referred to above. These statistics relate to manual wage earners only and the monetary amounts quoted in this article represent the increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages only and not the total increase in the wages bill.

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

The following table shows, for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only, the indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, and of normal weekly hours for all workers (based on 31st January 1956 = 100) at the end of 1963 and for each month in 1964 and also the month by month percentage increases over the December 1963 figures.

#### All Industries and Services

		kly wage rates		irly wage rates	Normal weekly hours		
Date	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1963	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1963	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1963	
1963 Dec	137·7 138·1 138·3 138·7 139·2 139·7 140·5 141·1 141·3 141·6 141·7 142·2	0·3 0·5 0·8 1·1 1·5 2·1 2·5 2·6 2·9 2·9	145·1 145·6 145·8 146·3 146·9 147·6 148·4 149·3 149·3 149·7 149·8	0·3 0·5 0·8 1·2 1·7 2·3 2·7 2·9 3·2 3·3	94·9 94·8 94·8 94·8 94·7 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·6	0·0 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	

#### Manufacturing Industries only

		kly wage rates		irly wage rates		nal weekly hours
Date	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1963	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1963	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1963
1963 Dec	135·7 136·2 136·3 136·5 137·2 137·8 138·7 138·8	0·4 0·5 0·6 1·1 1·6 1·8 2·2 2·3	142·9 143·4 143·5 143·8 144·5 145·2 145·7 146·2 146·4	0·4 0·5 0·6 1·2 1·6 1·9 2·3 2·4	95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9	- - 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1
Sept Oct Nov Dec	138·9 139·1 139·2 139·6	2·3 2·5 2·6 2·9	146·4 146·6 147·0 148·7	2·5 2·6 2·8 4·1	94·8 94·8 94·7 93·9	0·1 0·1 0·2 1·2

Note.—Details of the indices for men, women and juveniles are given in the usual monthly tables on pages 38 and 39 of this GAZETTE.

The table below gives a comparison of the percentage changes in the indices for each of the years from 1956 to 1964 inclusive.

#### Percentage Increase or Decrease during the Year

V		All ind	ustries and	services	Manufac	turing indu	stries only
Year end Dec.		Weekly wage rates	Hourly wage rates	Normal weekly hours	Weekly wage rates	Hourly wage rates	Normal weekly hours
		Increase	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Increase	Decrease
1956 1957		7.7	7.7	0.0	7-3	7.3	0.0
1958		5.4	5.7	0.3	5.4	5.6	0.2
1959		3.7	3.8	0.1	3.5	3.5	0.1
1960		1.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.2
1961	•	4·0 3·4	6.6	1.8	4.6	7.9	3.1
1962		4.4	4.8	0.3	1.9	3.2	1.3
1963		4.3	4.5	0.3	4.0	4.2	0.2
1964		3.7	4.7	1.0	2.9	4.1	0.1

These indices relate to changes in rates of wages and normal hours of work and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked. A comparison between changes in earnings and rates of wages between

April 1956 and April 1964 (the October 1964 figures are not yet available) shows that in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries the average increase in weekly earnings (all workers) was 49·2 per cent. as compared with 31·8 per cent. in weekly rates, whilst the increase for hourly earnings was 52·3 per cent. as compared with 39·2 per cent. for hourly rates. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 48·3 per cent. for weekly earnings, 30·6 per cent. for weekly rates, 51·9 per cent. for hourly earnings and 37·6 per cent. for hourly rates

#### Changes in rates of wages and hours of work

As already stated, during the year about 9½ million workers (of whom about 2½ million also had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of about one hour) received an aggregate increase of about £4½ million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages.

weekly rates of wages.

The division of these figures into industry groups and the month by month effect of the changes are given in the next two tables.

		ly rates vages		l weekly of work
Industry group	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase in weekly rates of wages	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	103,000	£ 64,900	83,500	107,700
Mining and quarrying	332,500	147,300	500	700
Food, drink and tobacco	509,500	222,600	233,000	278,200
Chemicals and allied industries	237,500	132,700	1,000	1,000
Metal manufacture	215,000	64,500	73,000	73,000
Engineering and electrical goods	97,500	90,500	2,115,000	2,115,100
Shipbuilding and marine en-	69,000	60 100	140,000	140,000
gineering	68,000 186,500	60,100 97,700	140,000 48,000	140,000 54,100
Metal goods not elsewhere	100,500	91,100	40,000	34,100
specified	127,500	59,400	45,000	41,500
Textiles	608,500	278,900	29,000	32,700
Leather, leather goods and fur	21,000	8,300	21,500	20,700
Clothing and footwear	279,000	192,800	10,500	10,400
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	107 000	447.000		
etc	197,000	115,000	5,000	4,800
Timber, furniture, etc	187,000	89,000	107,000	107,800
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	439,000 144,500	242,600 81,600	165,000	185,700
Construction	1,405,000	504,600	1,133,000	1,139,000
Gas, electricity and water	246,500	274,100	1,155,000	1,132,000
Transport and communication	1,000,500	750,100	97,000	195,900
Distributive trades	1,426,000	736,700	137,500	223,900
Public administration and pro-			10201 182	THE PARTY OF THE
fessional service	801,500	401,800		1000000
Miscellaneous service	524,500	244,600	180,000	180,100
Total	9,157,000	4,859,800	4,624,500	4,912,300

#### Month by Month Effect of the Changes

Month		eximate numerical series affected		Estimated amount of				
when change took effect	Increases in weekly rates of wages	Decreases in weekly rates of wages	Reductions in normal weekly hours	Increases in weekly rates of wages	Decreases in weekly rates of wages	Reductions in normal weekly hours		
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(£000's)	(000's)		
Jan	1,112	Cour Yales	112	362	term agr	121		
Feb	662	2	31	230	是是一种。	50		
Mar	2,264	OF THE PARTY OF TH	213	504	110111 49	149		
Apr May	1,229	-OA B to	106	481 358	bodiesi	116		
June	1,070	ne Wilder	79	511	mus adi t	132		
July	1,313		123	588		216		
Aug	974	SER SUR	216	448	IN IT DIO	216		
Sept	962		88	355	HARRON OF	175		
Oct	622	d.30=1156	75	139	molecuses	105		
Nov	1,806	A 10 - 1000	1,171	541	a tan - man	1,171		
Dec	517	-	2,422	343	_	2,459		

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

The following table analyses the aggregate amounts of net increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages in 1964 according to the methods by which they were effected.

	Increases in weekly rates of wages			
Method	Aggregate amount of net increase	Percentage of total		
Direct negotiation Joint industrial council or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement Wages councils and other statutory wages boards Arbitration Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices	(£000's) 1,275 2,367 855 12 351	26 49 18 —		
Total	4,860	100		

(continued on next page)

The tables which follow show the approximate number of workers affected by changes in rates of wages or normal hours of work and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956 to 1964.

#### Weekly Rates of Wages

Year	of we	ate number orkers ted by	amounts o	of change in es of wages	Estimated overall
Dec.	Net increases	Net decreases	Increases	Decreases	increase in weekly rates of wages
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(£000's)	(£000's)
1956 1957 1958 1959	12,673 12,338 11,232 4,708	<u>-</u>	6,633 5,340 3,461 1,252	= 1	6,633 5,340 3,461 1,251
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	11,124 7,850 12,696 10,324 9,157	ong garubu	4,303 4,116 5,232 5,097 4,860		4,303 4,116 5,232 5,097 4,860

#### Normal Weekly Hours of Work

Year e Dece		TOTAL STREET	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Signatura Signatura	egolion	bear	(000's)	(000's)
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963			21 434 348 364 6,817 5,727 1,344 698 4,625	37 1,038 649 486 12,675 11,189 2,176 852 4,912

Approximately 4½ million workers in 1961, 1½ million in 1962, ½ million in 1963 and 2½ million in 1964 had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

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

Many of the changes in rates of wages and hours of work which Many of the changes in rates of wages and hours of work which came into operation during 1964 were the consequence of agreements made at earlier dates. In general they were the second instalments of long-term agreements, usually for periods of three years and, amongst others, covered workers in furniture manufacture, the general printing industry, the construction industries (including electrical contracting), gas and electricity supply and local authorities' services in England and Wales. In addition to increases under such agreements the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on movements in the index of retail prices resulted in further increases in furniture manufacture (1½d. an hour), general printing (5s. 6d. a week) and building and civil engineering (½d. an hour).

In the electricity supply industry, where the second instalment of the long-term agreement (2½d. an hour) was operative from 1st February, the productivity bonus for the year 1964/65 was increased from 4s. 6d. to 6s. a week and, more recently, agreement has been reached for the introduction of a 40-hour week in July 1965. At the same time, following the Report of the Court of Inquiry held in May, considerable progress has been made in the implementation of a scheme for improving the status of the industry's manual employees. This is the first agreement in which staff status has been granted to manual workers.

Until just before Christmas, when the long-term agreement in the engineering industry was signed, there had not been a very large increase in the numbers of manual workers covered by such agreements. The other more important long-term agreements concluded in 1964 related to the building industry in Scotland, river authorities, the cotton industry, paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture and tobacco manufacture. In the case of the last three industries the agreements included provision for reductions in the normal weekly hours of work at some future date.

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1965

The engineering agreement, which followed an earlier interim agreement for a 41-hour week as from 7th December, provided for (1) improvements in holidays (one additional day in 1965 and a further additional day in 1966) and in holiday pay (time plus one-sixth to time plus one-third), (2) the establishment of new minimum earnings levels higher than the current agreed minimum national or district rates by the introduction, at six-monthly intervals starting in January 1965, of special increments (generally 6s. per normal week for skilled male workers, 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades, 5s. for unskilled workers and 7s. for women), (3) general wage increases of 5s. for skilled workers, 4s. 6d. for intermediate grades and 4s. for unskilled and female workers in March 1966 and March 1967, (4) revised rates for apprentices, youths and boys from 5th July 1965 and (5) the introduction of a 40-hour week as from 5th July 1965 and at the same time an increase in the weekly guarantee from 34 to 40 hours' pay at time rates. Workers whose remuneration, however made up, is not less than the appropriate earnings levels for a normal week, are not entitled to any increase as a result of the establishment of these new minimum earnings levels which have been introduced will become the new national minimum time rates, district differentials having been eliminated, and a new minimum piecework standard which is 15 per cent. above the new time rates will be introduced. minimum piecework standard which is 15 per cent. above the new time rates will be introduced.

A comprehensive agreement concluded in June provided for improved pay and conditions of employment for drivers and conductors employed by London Transport Board and the introduction of efficiency measures by the Board. Although the basic rates were increased by 16s. a week it was anticipated that when the full scheme was in operation there would be an increase of 38s. a in average earnings, exclusive of rest day working and voluntary overtime.

The recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry under Lord Devlin for an increase of 19s, 2d. a week in dockers' weekly time rates and a 5 per cent. increase in piece rates were accepted by the National Joint Council for the Industry and implemented with National Joint Council for the Industry and implemented with effect from 30th November. Following an award of the Railway Staff National Tribunal the rates of railway conciliation grades were increased by 9 per cent. from 21st December. The decision of the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales to increase minimum rates (12s. a week for men) from 4th January 1965 had, on this occasion, been preceded by one of the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board (9s. a week) effective from 7th September.

Wages Board (9s. a week) effective from 7th September.

During 1964 there has been a further movement towards a shorter normal working week. In addition to the engineering industry, industries for which a 40-hour week has been agreed during the year include tobacco (1st April 1965), paint, varnish and lacquer (1st January 1966), iron and steel manufacture (1st July 1965), electrical cable making (5th April 1965), vehicle building (1st July 1965), rubber manufacture (26th December 1965), and motor vehicle retail and repairing trade (5th April 1965). As a result of these agreements it is estimated that about 30 per cent of and motor vehicle retail and repairing trade (5th April 1965). As a result of these agreements it is estimated that about 30 per cent. of all manual workers covered by collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders will ultimately be conditioned to a normal week of 40 hours or less as compared with about 7 per cent. a year ago. By agreement the retail multiple tailoring and footwear trades and by statutory order the milk distributive trade in England and Wales have introduced a 42-hour five-day week and the indications are that more and more firms in the retail week, and the indications are that more and more firms in the retail distributive trades are arranging, by one means or other, for their employees to work a five-day week. In the coal mining industry, seven rest days a year have been agreed in lieu of a shorter working week. Four days are "colliery rest days" when the colliery is idle and the other three "individual rest days", the choice of date depending on the individual worker.

depending on the individual worker.

In the past year there have been further improvements in the holidays-with-pay arrangements and an increasing number of workers are becoming entitled to more than two weeks' annual holiday. In some cases the additional days over and above two weeks are given after a specified number of years' continuous service in the industry, whilst in others there is to be a progressive increase in the basic entitlement. In nearly all cases the additional days, which was arrest to be taken outside the normal which may amount to one week, are to be taken outside the normal summer holiday period or at times convenient to the employer. For example, an additional day may be taken at the Christmas or Easter holidays.

It is estimated that about 6 million workers are covered by agreements or orders granting wage increases or reductions in hours at some time in the future. The actual dates of the more important settlements, awards or statutory wages regulation orders made in 1964, together with the operative dates and brief particulars of the anges, are given in the following table.

#### PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS REPORTED IN 1964

Date of agreement, award or Order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	None Property			Brief deta	ils of chan	ge	
2 Jan.	6 Jan. 5 Oct. 5 July 1965	Vehicle building industry—United Kingdom .		of mare	in normal	weekly hou	rs of work		41, without loss 40, without loss
22 Jan.	31 Aug.	Food manufacturing industry—Great Britain .		Reduction	in normal	weekly hour	rs of work	from 42 to 4	1.
8 Feb.	{ 24 Feb. 1 Apr. 1965 }	Merchant Navy	1	Increases ra Reduction	in normal	weekly hour	rs from 44	to 42.	
11 Feb.	2 Mar.	Building and civil engineering—Great Britain .	28 6	Increase of	id. an ho	ur under c	ost-of-livin	g sliding-sca	le arrangements.
13 Feb.	13 Feb.	Road passenger transport—municipal undertaking	gs	Increases of	f 14s. a wee	ek for drive	ers and 10s	. 6d. for cone	ductors.

#### PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS REPORTED IN 1964—continued

Date of agreement, award or Order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
19 Feb.	2 Mar. 2 Nov. 1 Nov. 1965	Building industry—Scotland	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen and 1½d. for labourers. Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen and 1d. for labourers. Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen and 1d. for labourers.
26 Mar.*	{ 4 Nov. 1963 2 Nov. 1964 1 Nov. 1965 }	Health services (domestic and ancillary grades)— Great Britain	Increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 10d. for women. Increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 10d. for women. Increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 10d. for women.
3 Mar.	3 Mar.	Road passenger transport—company-owned omnibus undertakings	Increases of 14s. a week for drivers and 10s. 6d. for conductors.
5 Mar.	6 Apr. 5 Apr. 1965 5 July 1965 4 Apr. 1966	Tobacco manufacture—United Kingdom	Increases of 8s. a week for men and 7s. for women. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40. Increase of 6s. 6d. a week for men and women. Increases of 9s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women.
16 Mar.	23 Mar.	Road haulage contracting (British Road Services)	Increases ranging from 9s. 3d. to 14s. 3d. a week.
16 Mar.	30 Mar.	Pottery manufacture—Great Britain	Plussage on earnings increased from 37½ to 43½ per cent.
19 Mar.	5 Apr.	Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade—United Kingdom	Increases of 2½d., 2½d. or 3d. an hour.
8 Apr.	25 May	Food manufacturing industry—Great Britain	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men and 5s. 9d. for women.
15 Apr.	4 May	Retail meat trade—England and Wales	Increases of 10s. a week for men and 8s. for women.
27 Apr.‡	1 Apr.	Government industrial establishments—Great Britain	Increases of 5s. a week for men and 4s. 2d. for women, under arrangements for the six-monthly review of rates.
4 May (proposal)	7 Sept.	Agriculture—Scotland	Minimum rates increased by 9s. a week for men and 6s. 9d. for women.
14 May	18 May	Heavy chemicals, chemical fertilisers and plastics materials manufacture—Great Britain	Increases of 3d. for men and 2½d. for women.
25 May (proposal)	29 June	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades— Great Britain	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. or 12s. a week for men and 9s. or 11s. for women.
11 June	1 July	Electricity supply industry—Great Britain	All manual workers paid an annual salary instead of a weekly wage resulting in increases ranging from 11s. 6d. to 48s. a week.
12 June†	11 May	Heavy chemicals manufacture (constituent firms of I.G.I. Ltd.)	Increases of 3d. or 4d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women.
19 June	3 July 1 Jan. 1965 2 July 1965 7 Jan. 1966 1 July 1966 6 Jan. 1967	Cotton spinning and weaving	Increase in current wages of 4 per cent. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42½ to 42. Increase in current wages of 4 per cent. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41½. Increase in current wages of 4 per cent. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 41½ to 41.
24 June	24 June	Road passenger transport (London Transport Board)	Following Committee of Inquiry, increase of 16s. a week in basic rates for drivers and conductors. Normal weekly hours to be reduced from an average of 42 to an average of 40 sometime in 1965.
23 July†	29 June	Coal mining—Great Britain	Increases in national standard rates of daywage workers of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. a shift according to occupation.
24 July†	1 Jan. 1964	Post Office—United Kingdom	Increase to postmen of 6½ per cent. calculated on national rates of pay.
Aug.	1 Apr.	National newspaper printing—London and Man- chester	Increase in basic minimum rates of 10 per cent.‡
22 Sept.	7 Dec.	Engineering and allied industries	Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41.
29 Sept.	{ 18 Oct. 5 Apr. 1965 }	Electrical cable making—Great Britain	Increase of 10s. 6d. a week. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40.
8 Oct. (proposal)	4 Jan. 1965	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increases of 12s. a week in the minimum rate for men and 8s. 6d. or 9s. for women.
14 Oct.	5 Apr. 1965	Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade—United Kingdom	Reduction in normal weekly hours for work from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
26 Oct.†	1 Oct.	Government industrial establishments—Great Britain	Increases of 5s., 6s. or 7s. a week for men and 4s. 2d. for women, under arrangements for the six-monthly review of rates.
25 Nov.	30 Nov.	Dock labour	Increase in minimum rate of 3s. 10d. a day and of 5 per cent. for piece-workers following Committee of Inquiry.
14 Dec.	21 Dec.	Railway service	Increase of 9 per cent. for conciliation staff.
1 186	4 Jan. 1965		New minimum earnings levels introduced for timeworkers by six-monthly
22 Dec.	to 3 July 1967 5 July 1965 7 Mar. 1966 and 6 Mar. 1967	Engineering—United Kingdom	grades, 5s. for unskilled and 7s. for women.  Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 41 to 40. General wage increases of 5s. a week for skilled men, 4s. 6d. for intermediate grades, 4s. for unskilled and 4s. for women.

These increases were agreed in November 1963 and authorised in March 1964.

† Agreed, awarded or authorised on this date with retrospective effect to the date given in the next column.

‡ The revised rates to remain in operation until September 1967 subject to changes due to the existing cost-of-living agreement.

#### OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The first part of this article, including Tables 1 to 18, appeared in the December 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (page 492) Table 4 covered engineering and electrical goods, Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. (1958). Tables 19 and 20 now give a breakdown of this Order, Table 19 covering engineering (Minimum List Headings 331–352) and Table 20 electrical goods (Minimum List Headings 361–369). Tables 21 to 26 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational categories. In Tables 21 to 23 the figures for each industry group under which information was collected are analysed according to size of establishment. In Tables 24 to 26 analyses are given for individual industries (Minimum List Headings). ndividual industries (Minimum List Headings).

Tables 21 to 26 are not comparable with similarly headed tables in the articles dealing with the 1963 enquiry. In the 1964 enquiry, with the changes in the layout of the forms, skilled

workers were more closely defined and figures for male and female apprentices were collected separately. This last point is particularly important in the textile, clothing, pottery and printing and publishing industries where there are some numbers of female apprentices. On this occasion, therefore, the number of male apprentices has been compared with the number of male employees and the number of female apprentices with the number of female

In the majority of industry groups it was again noted that the and clerical employees and a lower proportion of skilled operatives to total male employees, while the smaller firms in general had a higher proportion of skilled operatives to total male employees, while the smaller firms in general had a higher proportion of skilled operatives to total male employees.

Tables mentioned in this article are given on the next and subsequent

Brast details of change			Fem	nales	and the same of th	Appren	tices and or (included	thers bein in cols. 2	g trained -5)
		Males	A. 18604		Total males and females	Appr	entices		s being ined
terminal velocities (bas excessed to have been all the second to have been all the sec	na escaped la la constant la c	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	The second secon	251,930	108,020	7,500	367,450	8,330	240	2,350	3,360
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists		60,990 10,690 45,180 25,710 66,920 42,440	1,190 340 580 680 96,060 9,170	- 90 - 20 - 6,850 540	62,270 11,030 45,780 26,390 169,830 52,150	760 5,420 1,130 380 640	20 10 10 130 70	10 140 690 190 990 330	10 40 30 3,100 180
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of ticeship or other equivalent training	TOTAL	423,540	5,730	490	429,760	64,970	10	6,350	100
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Woodworkers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course		29,560 26,250 40,820 45,400 5,520 73,040 12,750 4,130 23,050 14,980 6,270 200 130 18,340 9,120 2,460 3,640 13,370 25,470			29,560 26,300 41,050 46,820 5,600 73,380 12,750 4,130 23,130 14,990 5,930 7,180 200 130 19,760 9,370 2,460 3,640 13,530 27,720 25,270	3,790 730 6,860 3,490 710 10,710 2,410 260 1,660 2,220 860 840 90 — 300 1,000 140 160 — 1,060 24,720		320 470 310 1,020 40 1,430 180 300 210 40 240 — — — — — — — — 150 450 550	10 10 10 = 80
Maintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		760 18,120 8,070 760 2,680 6,450	= 10 = 10	turk Error	760 18,130 8,070 760 2,680 6,460	80 1,520 940 10 90 320			
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of and/or some training	skill by experience TOTAL	152,810	64,690	8,860	226,360	-		4,740	690
Machinists	ween one and six	69,790 22,850 60,170	24,580 26,610 13,500	3,260 3,180 2,420	97,630 52,640 76,090	=		2,210 430 2,100	250 270 170
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	153,190	23,110	14,300	190,600	-		760	290
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees		37,200 10,110 990 63,340 41,550	5,350 10 7,550 1,580 8,620	4,160 920 8,580	65,840	HIII	E	430 — 100 230	50 — — — — 240
GRAND TOTAL (PART		981,470	201,550	31,150	1,214,170	73,300	250	14,200	4,440

## Table 20—Electrical Goods (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 361–369)

PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	TOTAL	169,280	73,420	5,570	248,270	7,800	30	1,620	1,510
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists		30,450 21,810 18,670 30,700 37,890 29,760	800 380 700 1,210 62,110 8,220	10 10 20 5,220 310	31,260 22,190 19,380 31,930 105,220 38,290	2,660 1,550 2,840 250 500		20 260 310 450 310 270	30 70 1,280 130
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of enticeship or equivalent training	TOTAL	144,350	6,710	670	151,730	19,980	170 - CZ	3,450	90
Production workers Tool makers, tool room fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Instrument makers and instrument mechanics Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Woodworkers Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	**************************************	12,620 10,700 5,140 7,360 12,900 17,840 550 540 2,800 5,030 620 4,510 30 20 10,580 920 120 1,430 8,500 13,660 8,870			12,620 10,720 5,300 7,630 13,280 18,550 540 2,910 5,070 620 4,550 30 20 12,820 920 12,450 9,370 15,660 8,870	1,570 270 980 390 1,860 2,170 40 — 130 390 50 670 — 160 60 — — 10 1,230 8,570	ATTENDED TO THE INTERIOR	150 210 70 100 620 500 10 — 40 260 — 260 — 90 10 — 20 50 440 300	10
		300 8,100 5,660 230 1,620 3,700	20 = = 530	_ _ _ _ 30	320 8,100 5,660 230 1,620 4,260	10 510 670 — 50 190	cid-lo	100 180 — 10 30	1 0 H cil
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of ski and/or some training	TOTAL	100,420	152,660	34,530	287,610	Marin Ord	1 ) <u>s</u> graf	2,820	2,360
Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers including those who need betwee months' training or experience before becoming reasonably p	n one and six	31,380 23,830 45,210	26,710 87,990 37,960	4,840 23,870 5,820	62,930 135,690 88,990	1 (Z e3) 06 230 encons	Daodi :	520 850 1,450	170 880 1,310
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	76,080	26,550	11,280	113,910	ES 70 11	autial'	670	130
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees		25,750 4,980 460 21,170 23,720	5,520 40 5,090 590 15,310	1,060 	32,330 5,020 8,210 22,450 45,900			220 — 20 430	80 — — 50
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS	A, B, C and D)	490,130	259,340	52,050	801,520	27,780	30	8,560	4,090

Table 21—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment

#### MALES

Industry group and size	e of	Total*	Admini- strative, technical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-	Others	Male of appre		Male		hers trained
establishment (Standard Industrial Classificat	A CERTIFIC TO	male employees	and clerical	% of total r	skilled	bgs isolatio	Number	As % of male skilled operatives	apprentices as % of male employees†	Number†	As % of male
(1)	skilled persisted	(2)	(3)	Carlotte Service	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	employees†
Food, drink and tobacco 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	412,070 191,680 66,820 153,570	23·2 25·9 22·7 20·0	22·5 21·0 23·8 23·8	11·2 12·6 8·7 10·5	43·1 40·4 44·7 45·7	3,270 1,510 590 1,170	3·5 3·8 3·7 3·2	0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8	3,430 1,300 570 1,560	0·8 0·7 0·9 1·0
Chemicals and allied industries 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	341,200 210,480 49,520 81,200	33·3 32·3 37·0 33·5	22·1 24·7 17·9 17·8	19·1 19·7 19·0 17·7	25·6 23·3 26·1 31·0	5,620 4,670 370 580	7·5 9·0 4·2 4·0	1·9 2·4 0·8 1·0	3,630 2,170 460 1,000	1·1 1·0 0·9 1·2
Metal manufacture 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	523,690 371,880 58,900 92,910	16·0 17·2 15·7 11·5	57 55 62 64	:1	26·4 27·7 21·8 24·3	13,310 8,020 1,680 3,610	anier .	3·0 2·6 3·3 4·1	7,000 5,160 440 1,400	1·3 1·4 0·7 1·5
Engineering and electrical goods 500 or more employees 250-499 employees	TOTAL	1,471,600 872,680 176,060 422,860	28·6 31·2 29·9 22·8	38·6 33·1 38·4 50·0	17·2 19·8 16·4 12·2	15·6 15·9 15·3 15·0	84,950 42,560 8,620 33,770	15·0 14·7 12·8 16·0	6·9 6·2 5·9 8·6	22,760 10,310 3,050 9,400	1·5 1·2 1·7 2·2
Shipbuilding and ship repairing 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	105,300 68,450 13,190 23,660	12·4 12·8 11·1 12·1	57·5 56·1 55·1 63·0	31	)·0  ·1  -9  -8	10,260 6,260 1,140 2,860	16·9 16·3 15·6 19·3	autivitus yests	e englisyees es ejde beek Jignes troom	ethanidenae.
Marine engineering 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	43,540 31,760 5,290 6,490	18·4 19·5 16·4 14·5	50·8 50·0 53·5 52·2	10·0 9·5 7·6 14·5	20·9 21·0 22·5 18·8	5,120 3,560 820 740	23·2 22·4 29·0 21·8	12·2 11·7 16·3 11·4	530 460 70	1·2 1·4 1·3
Vehicles 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	732,980 630,750 28,610 73,620	21·5 22·1 19·4 17·3	36·8 34·4 44·2 54·3	26·5 28·1 21·3 13·9	15·2 15·3 15·2 14·5	28,750 22,430 1,120 5,200	10·7 10·4 8·9 13·0	4·5 2·8 4·3 7·2	7,330 5,000 310 2,020	1·0 0·5 1·1 2·7
Manufacture of metal goods 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	346,110 130,930 46,020 169,160	18·6 20·9 17·9 17·1	34·2 26·8 31·7 40·7	25·2 30·3 27·0 20·8	21·9 21·9 23·4 21·5	11,370 3,480 1,300 6,590	9·6 9·9 8·9 9·6	3·6 3·0 3·0 4·1	8,710 2,020 1,170 5,520	2·5 1·5 2·5 3·3
Textiles 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	351,350 128,870 82,040 140,440	17·9 19·4 16·0 17·8	32·7 26·7 34·2 37·2	25·4 32·2 24·9 19·4	24·0 21·7 24·9 25·7	4,920 1,840 1,050 2,030	4·3 5·3 3·7 3·9	1·5 1·6 1·4 1·6	5,920 2,260 1,180 2,480	1·7 1·8 1·4 1·8
Leather, leather goods and fur 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	33,470 1,460 3,300 28,710	14·9 15·8 18·2 14·5	44·0 28·8 24·2 47·0	26·7 37·7 26·1 26·2	14·4 17·8 31·5 12·3	320 — 320	2·2 	1·0 — 1·1	990 40 170 780	3·0 2·7 5·2 2·7
Clothing 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	80,150 17,160 9,470 53,520	25·3 19·8 24·7 27·2	51·2 51·5 47·2 51·8	3·1 2·8 4·6 2·9	20·4 25·9 23·4 18·1	1,910 540 260 1,110	4·7 6·1 5·8 4·0	2·5 3·1 2·7 2·3	2,350 420 380 1,550	2·9 2·4 4·0 2·9
Footwear 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	50,220 14,530 14,940 20,750	14·3 15·6 11·4 15·6	53·4 46·9 55·8 56·1	20·4 25·3 22·9 15·2	11·9 12·3 9·8 13·1	220 60 10 150	0·8 0·9 0·1 1·3	0·5 0·4 0·1 0·8	2,440 580 900 960	4·9 4·0 6·0 4·6
Bricks, glass, cement, etc. 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	222,820 81,210 31,960 109,650	15·2 19·4 15·5 11·9	22·5 22·2 23·3 22·4	25·1 23·4 27·7 25·6	37·2 34·9 33·6 40·0	2,860 1,230 500 1,130	5·7 6·8 6·7 4·6	1·4 1·7 1·7 1·2	2,500 760 370 1,370	1·1 0·9 1·2 1·2
Pottery 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	26,880 13,180 6,790 6,910	20·5 18·3 15·8 29·5	50·6 46·0 54·9 55·3	13·5 16·9 15·8 4·9	15·3 18·8 13·5 10·3	750 280 280 190	5·5 4·6 7·5 5·0	3·1 2·3 4·1 3·6	530 290 160 80	2·0 2·2 2·4 1·2
Timber, furniture, etc. 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	208,340 21,560 29,430 157,350	14·5 19·7 14·8 13·8	53·4 44·9 55·0 54·3	7·1 7·1 2·1 8·0	25·1 28·4 28·2 24·0	11,220 600 1,430 9,190	10·1 6·2 8·8 10·8	5·5 2·8 4·9 5·7	5,990 420 640 4,930	2·9 1·9 2·2 3·1
Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc. 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	136,340 71,750 27,010 37,580	18·2 18·1 21·0 16·6	31·1 28·8 31·2 35·2	18·8 20·5 15·2 18·2	31·9 32·6 32·5 30·0	2,320 1,330 500 490	5·5 6·4 5·9 3·7	1·8 1·9 2·0 1·3	2,750 1,510 610 630	2·0 2·1 2·3 1·7
Printing and publishing 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	TOTAL	249,730 92,950 30,440 126,340	25·6 25·9 27·1 24·9	58·9 50·7 58·8 65·0	2·2 3·5 2·0 1·2	13·3 19·8 12·1 8·9	18,560 2,570 1,760 14,230	12·6 5·5 9·8 17·3	7·6 2·8 5·9 11·6	3,010 1,020 540 1,450	1·2 1·1 1·8 1·2
Other manufacturing industries 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	183,470 111,250 22,290 49,930	22·5 23·1 19·5 22·3	27·5 26·6 24·5 31·0	31·6 33·1 35·6 26·8	18·3 17·2 20·4 19·9	2,230 1,240 310 680	4·4 4·2 5·7 4·4	1·4 1·2 1·6 1·7	3,050 1,380 670 1,000	1·7 1·2 3·0 2·0

<sup>\*</sup> Includes apprentices and others being trained.

<sup>†</sup> Where no figure is available the sign .. has been used.

## Table 22—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment

#### FEMALES

Industry group and size of	dobrzeja.	Admini- strative, technical	Skilled	Mainly semi-	Others	Female o		Female apprentices	Oth being t	
establishment  (Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* female employees	and clerical As	% of total fe			Number	As % of female skilled operatives	as % of female employees	Number	As % of female employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	1000
Food, drink and tobacco TOTAL 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	160,180 44,320	22·8 20·6 22·8 26·8	7·3 5·4 6·2 11·3	25·3 29·5 15·1 22·7	44·7 44·6 55·9 39·2	260 20 30 210	1·2 0·2 1·1 2·1	$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline 0.1 \\ \hline 0.1 \\ 0.3 \end{array} $	2,640 1,560 550 530	0·9 1·0 1·2 0·6
Chemicals and allied industries TOTAL 500 or more employees 250–499 employees	68,520 23,190	48·9 48·4 45·9 52·0	2·7 1·8 3·9 3·8	17·2 19·0 22·1 10·2	31·2 30·8 28·1 34·1	-10 -10 -	$\frac{0\cdot 3}{1\cdot 1}$	0·1 0·1 0·1	1,740 1,300 380 60	1·4 1·9 1·6 0·2
Metal manufacture         TOTA           500 or more employees            250-499 employees            11-249 employees	41,670 9,940	52·8 55·5 49·8 47·0	17	2·1 7·6 5·4 2·0	25·1 26·9 23·8 21·0	000,178 000,178	=	0·2 0·3 0·1	1,660 1,380 230 50	2·5 3·3 2·3 0·3
Engineering and electrical goods TOTA 500 or more employees 250-499 employees	359,480 61,770	35·8 32·7 40·7 42·2	2·5 1·4 2·6 5·6	47·9 53·4 41·1 35·4	13·8 12·5 15·6 16·8	= 10 = 10	0·1 — — 0·1	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline 0.1 \\ \hline 0.2 \\ - \end{array}$	8,530 5,350 1,110 2,070	1·6 1·5 1·8 1·7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing TOTA 500 or more employees	2,480	80.1	4·1 .:	0.50	5.8	024-88 18-18-8 18-18-8 18-18-8 18-18-8	=	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	conplication of the conpli	10 002 12-01 15-11 200 005mb
Marine engineering TOTA 500 or more employees	1,920	81·4 82·4 84·4 76·0		6·6 4·2 20·0	12·0 13·5 15·6 4·0	三	Ξ	2·9 3·6 3·1	80 80 —	2·9 4·2 —
Vehicles TOTA 500 or more employees	. 88,480	50·6 52·1 40·8 48·2	2·1 0·9 1·3 10·1	30·3 30·1 38·8 26·0	16·9 16·9 19·0 15·8	20 10 10	0·9 1·2 8·3	0·1 0·1 0·4 0·1	2,200 1,990 100 110	2·0 2·2 1·1 0·8
	70 700	23·6 22·6 21·6 25·1	4·5 1·7 1·1 7·9	46·1 50·5 51·1 41·1	25·7 25·3 26·2 25·9	= 20 = 20	0·2 — 0·3	=	1,730 970 260 500	1·0 1·4 1·1 0·6
250-499 employees	1 395,520 104,220 99,970 191,330	10·2 15·2 9·6 7·8	29·4 17·8 29·2 35·9	45·2 51·4 48·5 40·2	15·1 15·6 12·7 16·1	910 300 470 140	0·8 1·6 1·6 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·5 0·1	8,400 2,830 2,220 3,350	2·1 2·7 2·2 1·8
250-499 employees	1. 23,540 1,320 3,300 18,920	20·7 11·4 15·8 22·2	41·9 5·3 37·0 45·3	25·0 72·0 34·8 20·0	12·4 11·4 12·4 12·5	= 60	0·6 — — 0·7	0·3 — 0·3	800 20 200 580	3·4 1·5 6·1 3·1
250-499 employees	322,240 56,040 44,160 222,040	9·6 10·0 8·8 9·7	68·3 57·9 64·5 71·7	15·4 23·9 20·8 12·1	6·7 8·3 5·9 6·4	1,380 — 1,380	0.6	0.4	18,170 2,900 3,010 12,260	5·6 5·2 6·8 5·5
250-499 employees	56,710 14,290 15,990 26,430	11·2 15·8 9·4 9·8	55·6 53·9 54·5 57·2	21·6 22·5 27·3 17·6	11·7 7·9 8·8 15·5	18.530	=	=	2,770 740 810 1,220	4·9 5·2 5·1 4·6
Bricks, glass, cement, etc. Tor. 500 or more employees	10 070	42·1 40·8 46·3 42·5	4·5 3·0 1·1 7·4	23·9 25·0 18·3 24·3	29·5 31·3 34·3 25·9		=	E	250 170 30 50	0·7 0·9 0·7 0·3
Pottery Tor 500 or more employees	32,410 14,270 8,790 9,350	10·7 13·5 6·5 10·4	53·6 45·9 53·4 65·8	14·5 18·7 16·6 6·1	21·2 21·9 23·5 17·8	500 300 30 170	2·9 4·6 0·6 2·8	1·6 2·1 0·5 1·8	1,030 570 380 80	3·2 4·0 4·3 0·9
Timber, furniture, etc. Tor		40·1 46·8 34·6 40·1	27·2 10·8 31·6 29·0	13·7 22·6 12·1 12·5	19·1 19·8 21·7 18·4	50 - 20 30	0·4 	0·3 0·3 0·3	1,720 130 240 1,350	3·4 2·1 3·0 3·6
Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc. 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	AL 85,550 34,230 15,520 35,800	17·9 23·0 24·2 10·3	17·2 10·4 14·4 24·9	45·3 41·9 35·1 52·9	19·6 24·7 26·4 11·9		0·3 1·8	- 0·3	3,580 1,190 490 1,900	4·2 3·5 3·2 5·3
Printing and publishing Ton 500 or more employees 250–499 employees	18,560	40·2 45·2 45·6 36·8	41·9 27·8 37·8 48·7	7·5 9·3 5·7 7·1	10·5 17·7 10·9 7·4	1,180 30 170 980	2·6 0·4 3·0 3·0	1·2 0·1 1·2 1·6	8,780 2,090 1,380 5,310	8·1 7·5 9·3 8·1
Other manufacturing industries Ton 500 or more employees	AL 112,980 51,260 17,320 44,400	24·6 26·9 16·6 25·0	6·3 2·3 7·0 10·6	48·5 49·6 55·1 44·5	20·7 21·2 21·4 19·8			E	1,740 580 460 700	1.5 1.1 2.7 1.6

<sup>\*†</sup> See footnotes on page 13.

Table 23—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category, Industry Group and Size of Establishment

#### TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES

Industry group and size of	An Sa can can can can can can can can can ca	usdanuVI (2)	Admini- strative, technical	Skilled	Mainly semi-	Others		perative entices	Total		hers trained
establishment (Standard Industrial Classification (1	1958))	Total* employees	and clerical	operatives As % of tota  (4)	skilled	26-46	Number	As % of total skilled operatives†	apprentices as % of total employees†	eg ber dour confec	As % of total employees†
2.0 88 65	TOTAL	704,530	23.0	16.2	(5)	43.8	(7)	(8)	0.5	6,070	0.9
500 or more employees	2.0	351,860 111,140 241,530	23·5 22·7 22·4	13·9 16·8 19·2	20·3 11·3 15·0	42·3 49·2 43·4	3,530 1,530 620 1,380	3·1 3·1 3·3 3·0	0·5 0·6 0·6	2,860 1,120 2,090	0.8 1.0 0.9
Chemicals and allied industries 500 or more employees	TOTAL	465,720 279,000 72,710 114,010	37·4 36·2 39·8 38·9	16·9 19·1 13·5 13·7	18·6 19·5 20·0 15·5	27·1 25·2 26·8 31·9	5,630 4,670 380 580	7·1 8·8 3·9 3·7	1·4 1·8 0·6 0·7	5,370 3,470 840 1,060	1·2 1·2 1·2 0·9
Metal manufacture 500 or more employees	TOTAL	590,070 413,550 68,840 107,680	20·2 21·1 20·7 16·4	51 57	·6 ·4 ·2 ·8	26·3 27·6 22·1 23·9	13,310 8,020 1,680 3,610	has gos	2·7 2·4 2·8 3·5	8,660 6,540 670 1,450	1·5 1·6 1·0 1·3
Engineering and electrical goods 500 or more employees	TOTAL	2,015,690 1,232,160 237,830 545,700	30·5 31·6 32·7 27·2	28·8 23·9 29·1 40·0	25·5 29·6 22·8 17·5	15·1 14·9 15·4 15·4	84,960 42,560 8,620 33,780	14·6 14·5 12·5 15·5	5·0 4·4 4·4 6·7	31,290 15,660 4,160 11,470	1·6 1·3 1·7 2·1
500 or more employees 250–499 employees	TOTAL	109,720 70,930 13,720 25,070	15.2	55.4	29	Charge	10,260	16.9	tions send as (exclusive)	dio bus and	Light ned Copper, & Agricultur
500 or more employees 250–499 employees	TOTAL	46,280 33,680 5,610 6,990	22·1 23·1 20·3 18·9	47·8 47·1 50·4 48·5	9·8 9·2 7·1 14·9	20·3 20·6 22·1 17·7	5,120 3,560 820 740	23·2 22·4 29·0 21·8	11·7 11·3 15·5 10·6	610 540 70	1·3 1·6 1·2
500 or more employees	TOTAL	843,900 719,230 37,570 87,100	25·4 25·8 24·5 22·1	32·2 30·3 33·9 47·4	27·0 28·4 25·5 15·8	15·5 15·5 16·1 14·7	28,770 22,440 1,130 5,200	10·6 10·3 8·9 12·6	4·0 3·7 3·4 6·1	9,530 6,990 410 2,130	1·1 1·0 1·1 2·4
500 or more employees 250–499 employees	TOTAL	527,100 201,630 70,280 255,190	20·4 21·5 19·2 19·8	24·0 18·0 21·1 29·6	32·4 37·4 35·3 27·7	23·2 23·1 24·4 23·0	11,390 3,480 1,300 6,610	8·9 9·6 8·8 8·7	2·3 2·0 1·9 2·7	10,440 2,990 1,430 6,020	2·0 1·5 2·0 2·4
Textiles 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	TOTAL	746,870 233,090 182,010 331,770	13·9 17·5 12·5 12·1	31·0 22·8 31·5 36·4	35·9 40·8 37·9 31·4	19·3 19·0 18·2 20·2	5,830 2,140 1,520 2,170	2·5 4·0 2·7 1·8	0·9 1·0 0·9 0·7	14,320 5,090 3,400 5,830	1·9 2·2 1·9 1·7
	TOTAL  	57,010 2,780 6,600 47,630	17·3 13·7 17·0 17·6	43·1 17·6 30·6 46·4	26·0 54·0 30·5 23·7	13·6 14·7 22·0 12·4	380 — — 380	1·5 — 1·7	0·7 — 0·8	1,790 60 370 1,360	3·1 2·2 5·6 2·8
500 or more employees	TOTAL	402,390 73,200 53,630 275,560	12·8 12·3 11·6 13·1	65·0 56·4 61·4 67·9	12·9 19·0 18·0 10·3	9·4 12·4 9·0 8·7	3,290 540 260 2,490	1·3 1·3 0·8 1·3	0·8 0·7 0·5 1·0	20,520 3,320 3,390 13,810	5·1 4·5 6·3 5·0
	TOTAL	106,930 28,820 30,930 47,180	12·7 15·6 10·4 12·4	54·5 50·4 55·1 56·7	21·0 23·9 25·2 16·5	11·8 10·1 9·3 14·5	220 60 10 150	0·4 0·4 0·1 0·6	0·2 0·2 0·1 0·3	5,210 1,320 1,710 2,180	4·9 4·6 5·5 4·6
500 or more employees	TOTAL	260,540 99,280 36,560 124,700	19·0 23·3 19·3 15·6	19·9 18·7 20·5 20·6	24·9 23·7 26·5 25·5	36·1 34·3 33·7 38·3	2,860 1,230 500 1,130	5·5 6·6 6·7 4·4	1·2 1·4 1·4 1·0	2,750 930 400 1,420	1·1 0·9 1·1 1·1
Pottery 500 or more employees		59,290 27,450 15,580 16,260	15·1 15·8 10·5 18·5	52·3 45·9 54·0 61·3	14·1 17·9 16·2 5·6	18·5 20·4 19·2 14·6	1,250 580 310 360	4·0 4·6 3·7 3·6	2·3 2·2 2·1 2·6	1,560 860 540 160	2·6 3·1 3·5 1·0
250–499 employees	TOTAL	259,370 27,670 37,350 194,350	19·5 25·7 19·0 18·8	48·2 37·4 50·0 49·4	8·4 10·5 4·2 8·9	23·9 26·5 26·8 22·9	11,270 600 1,450 9,220	9·0 5·8 7·8 9·6	4·5 2·2 3·9 4·8	7,710 550 880 6,280	3·0 2·0 2·4 3·2
Paper and board making, cardboard boxes, etc.	TOTAL	221,890 105,980 42,530 73,380	18·1 19·7 22·2 13·5	25·7 22·9 25·1 30·2	29·0 27·4 22·5 35·1	27·2 30·1 30·3 21·2	2,360 1,330 540 490	4·1 5·5 5·1 0·2	1·1 1·3 1·3 0·7	6,330 2,700 1,100 2,530	2·9 2·5 2·6 3·5
Printing and publishing 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	2	358,380 120,790 45,320 192,270	30·0 30·4 33·2 29·0	53·7 45·4 51·9 59·4	3·8 4·9 3·2 3·2	12·5 19·4 11·7 8·4	19,740 2,600 1,930 15,210	10·1 4·7 8·2 13·3	5·6 2·2 4·4 8·1	11,790 3,110 1,920 6,760	3·3 2·6 4·2 3·5
500 or more employees	TOTAL	296,450 162,510 39,610 94,330	23·3 24·3 18·2 23·5	19·4 19·0 16·8 21·5	38·1 38·3 44·1 35·1	19·2 18·4 20·8 19·9	2,230 1,240 310 680	3·9 4·0 4·6 3·4	0·9 0·8 0·9 0·9	4,790 1,960 1,130 1,700	1.6 1.2 2.9 1.8

<sup>\*†</sup> See footnotes on page 13.

# Table 24—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry

## MALES

		Admini- strative, technical	Skilled	Mainly semi-	Others	Male op		Male apprentices		hers trained
Minimum List Heading (Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* male employees	and clerical	operatives	skilled	AND THE	Number	As % of male skilled operatives†	as % of male employees†	Number†	As % of male employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	% of total n	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	27,640 77,490 16,150 36,320 16,470 11,960 39,900 25,700 15,170 18,920 74,330 36,040 15,980	26·4 16·5 31·5 23·8 20·8 17·6 21·8 23·4 30·0 31·0 23·4 22·5 34·8	22·1 33·1 22·1 30·8 19·3 33·4 18·6 21·0 9·6 19·0 17·0 11·3 26·5	12.5 6.6 8.9 12.7 16.0 8.9 19.2 11.8 18.9 20.2 8.8 8.4 6.3	38·9 43·8 37·5 32·6 43·9 40·1 40·4 43·8 41·5 29·8 50·8 57·8 32·4	170 1,210 70 220 60 170 240 110 40 70 540 300 70	2.8 4.7 2.0 2.0 1.9 4.3 3.2 2.0 2.7 1.9 4.3 7.4	0·6 1·8 0·4 0·6 0·4 1·4 0·6 0·5 0·3 0·4 0·8 0·8	110 860 30 970 80 30 260 140 280 250 150 110 160	0·4 1·1 0·2 2·7 0·5 0·3 0·7 0·5 1·8 1·3 0·2 0·3 1·0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	14,900 24,350 5,390 159,060 31,360 15,440 30,850	11·7 37·9 49·2 31·2 47·0 21·6 45·7	27·4 34·5 12·8 23·1 17·9 19·5 14·8	29·9 14·8 14·1 20·0 10·4 22·6 15·0	30·9 12·7 23·9 25·7 24·7 36·3 24·5	130 620 — 3,320 210 510 30	3·2 7·4 — 9·0 3·8 16·9 0·7 5·8	1·1 3·4 	110 130 90 1,600 700 — 440	0·7 0·5 1·7 1·0 2·2 — 1·4
detergents	25,820 26,420 7,610	27·0 33·0 30·6	17·6 32·7	33.0	16·4 30·7	470 30	10.1	1.8	370 20	1.4
Iron and steel (general)	265,950 42,790 104,140 44,720 66,090	16·0 22·6 10·9 18·3 18·6	54 62 56	5·7 1·9 2·9 5·2 0·3	28·3 22·6 26·2 25·5 22·0	6,190 850 3,660 970 1,640	and if	2·8 3·0 3·8 2·5 2·7	4,120 440 1,360 360 720	1·5 1·0 1·3 0·8 1·1
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)  Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	29,910 74,980 39,760 34,950 41,640 22,920 45,050 29,620 270,830 123,400 18,880 161,160 81,820 6,550 157,160 39,190 42,200 138,240 37,600 75,740	20·9 20·8 19·6 31·4 19·7 25·7 25·8 35·7 20·1 33·3 32·7 31·6 27·0 35·5 44·2 29·1 29·1	43·7 56·1 52·1 35·2 48·1 40·4 48·1 30·0 43·0 33·6 43·5 38·5 40·2 37·9 11·4 26·5 28·1 19·1 30·7	17·4 10·2 17·5 16·4 14·3 14·0 10·9 21·4 12·4 23·6 21·1 15·9 17·4 15·7 38·1 25·2 16·1 32·8 20·6	18·0 12·9 10·8 17·0 17·9 20·0 15·2 13·0 15·9 18·2 22·5 15·3 12·3 9·8 14·9 23·5 12·8 11·6 19·1	2,730 7,310 3,260 2,200 2,750 870 4,020 710 19,430 6,340 850 10,430 3,840 230 10,390 490 960 5,200 920 2,020	20·9 17·4 15·7 17·9 13·7 9·4 18·5 8·0 16·7 13·0 13·4 14·9 12·2 8·7 17·5 11·0 8·6 13·4 12·8 8·7	9·2 10·5 8·6 7·6 7·2 4·4 10·1 2·8 8·1 7·0 4·8 7·0 5·1 3·8 9·3 1·5 4·2 5·3 2·7 3·3	760 1,070 750 390 500 380 340 190 4,200 1,590 2,630 1,280 40 2,650 620 920 2,270 1,920	2·5 1·4 1·9 1·1 1·2 1·7 0·8 0·6 1·6 1·6 1·6 1·6 2·2 1·6 2·2 1·6 2·5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	105,300 43,540	12·4 18·4	57·5 50·8	10.0	20.9	10,260 5,120	16.9	12:2	530	1:2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	2 400	16·4 16·3 34·6 15·5 11·6 17·9	31·4 23·2 43·5 51·7 44·4 31·5	35·0 45·0 11·1 16·7 25·3 35·0	17·1 15·4 10·9 16·1 18·7 15·6	12,120 300 10,930 3,000 2,240 160	9·5 7·1 11·4 14·1 11·5 15·0	3·4 1·7 6·1 7·9 5·2 4·7	5,150 340 1,220 190 370 60	1.9 0.6 0.5 0.8 1.8
Tools and implements Cutlery	5,280 25,170 32,960 14,720 14,540	15·1 24·6 17·6 19·9 19·2 24·3 18·3	46·0 22·5 38·9 17·1 31·9 34·5 35·8	22·5 36·4 18·0 38·3 17·7 26·9 24·4	16·4 16·5 25·5 24·7 31·3 14·3 21·4	430 60 850 430 630 660 8,310	7·0 5·0 8·7 7·6 13·4 13·2 9·7	3·2 1·5 3·6 2·1 4·3 4·6 3·7	640 70 520 310 180 480 6,510	4.8 1.3 2.1 0.9 1.2 3.3 2.7
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	39,590 84,380 8,250 3,990 36,130 3,290 21,510 8,230 7,970 47,390	25·2 14·4 13·5 15·6 8·5 21·6 18·8 21·9 17·9 29·8 44·5 14·0 26·8	12·9 26·4 43·2 32·6 34·8 26·6 51·9 51·7 42·5 44·4 12·9 29·0 20·0	45·3 28·0 12·9 28·6 25·2 25·8 10·5 17·9 13·7 7·5 9·3 34·4 30·7	16·7 31·1 30·4 23·1 31·5 26·1 18·8 8·5 25·9 18·3 33·2 22·7 22·5	500 240 470 1,240 340 90 630 140 380 250 — 270 370	11·3 2·3 2·7 4·5 11·8 8·5 3·4 8·2 4·2 6·8 — 2·0 10·6	1·9 0·7 1·2 1·6 4·2 2·3 2·1 4·3 1·8 3·2 0·6 2·2	400 370 580 1,110 30 40 910 40 820 320 120 820 360	1·2 1·0 1·5 1·3 0·4 1·0 2·5 1·2 3·8 3·9 1·5 1·7 2·1
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell- mongery	21,670 7,660	12·3 22·3 15·0	41·8 40·3 62·6	31·7 18·8 14·7	14·2 18·5 7·7	20 120 180	0·2 3·9 6·9	0·1 1·6 4·3	400 380 210	1.8 5.0 5.1
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	28,160 18,060 5,400 10,580 3,930 8,010	21·3 22·1 19·8 34·1 38·8 18·3 31·5 14·3	51·7 57·6 68·0 36·3 27·4 51·9 31·2 53·4	4·0 0·9 0·3 1·5 2·2 14·2 13·5 20·4	23·0 19·4 11·9 28·1 31·6 15·5 23·8 11·9	160 1,070 150 200 190 50 90 220	5·1 6·6 1·2 10·2 6·6 2·5 3·6 0·8	2·7 4·2 0·8 3·7 1·8 1·3 1·1 0·5	190 1,170 370 60 250 310 2,440	3·9 4·2 2·0 1·1 2·4 3·9 4·9
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	26,880 57,090 14,870	9·0 20·5 16·2 17·8	17·6 50·6 33·9 14·7	26·2 13·5 20·2 21·7 28·1	47·2 15·3 29·7 45·8	530 750 1,230 100 1,000	4·9 5·5 6·4 4·6 5·7	0·9 3·1 2·4 0·7	460 530 1,390 40 610	2·0 2·4 0·3
Timber	76,080 73,340 9,170 21,400 16,670	16·6 10·3 17·6 18·6 14·2 17·5	43·0 65·2 36·9 65·8 45·8 47·8	5·5 7·8 15·9 2·7 10·9 8·0	34·8 16·7 29·7 12·9 29·0 26·8	4,050 4,040 60 1,670 1,010 390	12·4 8·5 1·8 11·9 13·2 7·0	5·4 5·5 0·7 8·4 6·1 3·3	2,380 2,080 80 310 380 760	2·8 0·9 1·4 2·3

#### \*† See footnotes on page 13.

# Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry—continued

## MALES

Minimum List Heading	Total*	Administrative, technical and clerical Skilled operatives		Mainly semi- skilled	Others	Male operative apprentices		Male apprentices	Others being trained		
(Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	male employees			male employees		Number	As % of male skilled operatives	as % of male employees	Number	As % of male employees	
(i) (i) (ii) (ii)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Paper and board	71,850	16.1	26.7	23 · 4	33.8	1,100	5.7	1.6	1,730	2.4	
nocking cases	31,890	18 · 1	37.4	13.2	31.3	560	4.7	1.8	480	1.5	
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	32,600	23.0	34.4	14.3	28.3	660	5.9	2.0	540	1.7	
Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	105,900	32 · 1	47.2	2.9	17.9	3,710	7.4	3.8	1,190	1.1	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	143,830	20.8	67.5	1.7	10.0	14,850	15.3	10.4	1,820	1.3	
Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	89,680 10,600 7,090 10,860 4,330 42,820 18,090	21·3 23·7 44·4 23·8 40·6 19·1 21·5	29·0 23·7 29·8 26·5 6·2 22·9 38·0	33·7 19·8 6·6 19·0 36·5 41·2 22·3	15·9 32·8 19·2 30·7 16·6 16·8 18·2	700 130 120 190 — 530 560	2·7 5·2 5·7 6·6 5·4 8·2	1·0 1·2 1·7 1·8 ———————————————————————————————————	1,550 140 160 40 10 720 430	1·7 1·3 2·3 0·4 0·2 1·7 2·4	

# Table 25—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry

#### FEMALES

Minimum List Heading	Total*	Admini- strative, technical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-	Others	Female o		Female apprentices		hers trained
(Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	female employees	and clerical	% of total fe	skilled	vees	Number	As % of female skilled operatives	as % of female employees	Number	As % of female employee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Grain milling	7,190 47,860 28,130 32,690 9,560 3,500 52,330 32,370 4,020 16,890 17,090 19,090 21,740	49·8 21·4 16·1 15·8 33·2 26·9 16·5 15·0 71·4 27·8 48·5 30·2 17·7	0·7 15·0 3·7 13·2 1·7 ———————————————————————————————————	3.9 19.3 34.0 26.2 25.2 21.7 29.2 23.3 1.2 22.0 5.0 24.2 50.8	45·6 44·3 46·3 44·8 40·0 51·4 45·7 58·1 25·9 46·8 45·5 43·8 24·0		3.6	0·6  0·1     	500 200 360 70 680 60 	1·0 0·7 1·1 0·7 
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	390 3,620 1,720 36,870 39,460 8,850 12,120	69·2 73·7 75·6 60·4 37·5 17·9 63·6	 2·9 0·9 5·3 0·7 1·2	0·3 9·9 7·8 29·4 51·9 5·4	30·8 26·0 11·6 30·9 27·8 29·6 29·8		- - - 0·5 -	0·1 0·1 	30  580 680  140	0·8 1·6 1·7 
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc	12,020 4,670 4,800	41·2 68·7 43·1	1·1 1·3 10·8	6·5 4·9 11·9	51·2 25·1 34·2	r =	=	=	30 250 30	0·2 5·4 0·6
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	21,460 8,860 12,200 9,970 13,890	62·7 49·9 43·6 47·9 50·8	30 33 22	0.7 0.5 1.9 1.9	27·6 19·6 22·5 29·2 24·1	- Hiter		0·7 — — 0·1	950 180 160 180 190	4·4 2·0 1·3 1·8 1·4
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	4,010 11,810 12,220 5,690 7,150 2,910 6,000 11,960 54,760 14,320 4,820 46,910 43,040 7,100 53,210 19,110 29,830 120,000 23,150 66,090	81·5 67·7 42·6 64·3 58·2 84·2 75·6 74·5 32·0 36·6 35·6 20·7 39·4 26·5 20·9 22·3 29·5	0·7 2·4 2·9 1·8 3·4 	2·0 12·3 34·5 16·5 22·9 0·7 7·0 38·1 25·1 6·1 44·6 42·3 73·4 44·0 57·2 71·0 62·9 59·3 64·2	15·7 17·6 20·1 17·4 15·5 15·1 15·7 14·0 14·5 19·1 23·0 17·3 15·8 5·6 12·6 12·1 10·6 14·3	10	4.2	0·7 0·3 — 0·2 0·1 0·3 0·5 — 0·1 0·1 — — —	20 160 330 110 380 90 140 20 1,110 590 — 840 620 30 1,630 430 180 1,040 190 620	0·5 1·4 2·7 1·9 5·3 3·1 2·3 0·2 2·0 4·1 — 1·8 1·4 0·4 3·1 2·3 0·6 0·9 0·8 0·9
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	4,420 2,740	80·1 81·4	4.1	6.6	12.0	15,700	一	2.9	80	2.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	58,850 6,760 36,880 3,740 2,400 2,290	44·4 39·1 61·6 58·6 65·4 42·8	2·8 0·3 1·7 — 0·4	36·2 50·7 18·3 23·5 8·3 45·4	16·6 9·9 18·4 17·9 26·3 11·4		1.2	0·1 0·1 0·3 —	1,100 190 800 10 80 20	1.9 2.8 2.2 0.3 3.3 0.9
Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	6,290 5,650 15,820 8,810 19,800 11,440 113,180	31·2 20·0 19·7 40·6 15·1 26·8 23·8	7.5 4.6 1.1 7.5 0.8 16.6 4.1	32·9 51·2 56·3 33·6 38·0 24·2 49·8	28·4 24·2 22·9 18·3 46·2 32·4 22·3			- - - - 0·2	210 90 70 60 360 230 710	3·3 1·6 0·4 0·7 1·8 2·0 0·6

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* on page 13.

## Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry—continued

#### FEMALES

Length gold 1975	Nair ogo Sicia Roginal Carron	Admini- strative, technical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-	Others	Female o		Female apprentices	being	hers trained
Minimum List Heading (Standard Industrial	Total* female	and	operatives	skilled	Dona Carter take	32/2	As % of	as % of	(Standard	
Člassification (1958))	employees	Cicricar				Number	female skilled	female employees	Number	As % of female
	122	As	% of total fe	male emplo	yees	Paradan	operatives	amplement	Shanburk	employees
(11)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax	8,620	44.5	1.4	29.9	24·1	0-3.15	- Insurations	a has and	80	0.9
man-made fibres	62,050	5.1	13·0 43·0	68·8 32·2	13.1	10 20	0.1		650 780	1·0 1·5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fill Woollen and worsted	90,800	8.5	35.0	44.5	12.0	350	1.1	0.4	1,990	2.2
Jute Rope, twine and net	7,540 6,430	3.8	25·9 15·6	55·8 67·6	14.5	40	2.1	0.8	120	1.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	86,490	8.4	33.5	43.1	15·0 17·8	470	1.6	0.6	3,030	3.5
Carpets	4,090	10·3 18·4	36.3	33.4	11.9	20	0.3	0.1	450	2.8
Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles	13,570	9.9	39.5	41.0	9.7		三	E loto	350 230	2.6
Textile finishing	21,640	19·0 35·2	15·2 13·1	40·0 20·4	25·8 31·3				230 140	1.1
Other textile industries	7,560	33.2	13.1	20 4	31 3	BOESA"	History I	80652	estacionia a	Chesida
Leather (tanning and dressing) and mongery	ell- 5,570	43.1	12.4	27 · 1	17.4		1-2-2	BOURSELLOS STATES	100	1.8
Leather goods	14,390	13.8	46·9 67·6	27.9	11.4	60	2.5	1.7	340 360	2·4 10·1
Fur	21 120		73.6	13.4	4.4	20	0.1	0.1	1,210	5.7
Weatherproof outerwear  Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	21,120 84,700	8.6	70.6	15.0	5.5	1,000	1.7	1.2	4,620	5.5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	44,250	8.3	79·6 65·0	5.6	6.6	20	0.1	=	2,000 2,510	6.6
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	94,710	10.7	66·7 53·4	14.5	8.1	280 50	0.4	0.3	6,200	6.5
Hats, caps and millinery  Dress industries not elsewhere specified	8,660 30,980	12.3	55.8	25.7	6.2	ala—Janu	ble ds-	T -	1,570	5.1
Footwear	56,710	11.2	55.6	21.6	11.7		_		2,770	4.9
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	5,620	45.6	1.2	14.6	38.6	500	2.9	1.6	1,030	3.2
Pottery	32,410	30.6	6.5	26.5	36.4	-		-	140	0.8
Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc.	1,100	70.9	Visitely		29 · 1			_	_	_
elsewhere specified	13,020	54.1	3.6	26.2	16.1	1 Table	-	untimati i	100	0.8
Timber	11,200	55.1	13.1	10.4	21.4	10 40	0.7	0.1	260 810	2.3
Timber	19,740 7,340	36·5 15·0	39·2 34·3	11.0	21.9	-40	-	-	240	3.3
Shop and office fitting	2,990	64.2	13.4	9.0	13.4	三	1 工作	1.9	50 220	1.7
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufact	1010	38.3	13.0	12.1	36.6	-8	-0	-	140	2.8
Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-bo	19,720	28.9	3.8	28.0	39.4	- 3			510	2.6
packing cases	33,820	10.3	24.5	49.5	15.7	40	0.5	0.1	1,640	4.8
Manufactures of paper and board not where specified	32,010	19.2	17.7	51.4	11.6	-	-	_	1,430	4.5
Printing and publishing of newspapers periodicals	26,580	75.4	9.9	0.5	14-2	160	6.1	0.8	910	3.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbing engraving, etc.	ing, 82,070	28.8	52.3	9.7	9.3	1,020	2.4	1.3	7,870	9.6
Rubber	34,470	26.6	6.7	49.8	16.9	-		-	480 160	1.4
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc	3,150 7,100	47.3	1.3	24.5 26.8	27·0 27·2	三		=	540	7.6
Toys, games and sports equipment	18,710	12.4	1.4	57·6 50·1	28 · 6	The second	-	-	160	0.9
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating	5,410	22 · 1	1.3	54.2	22.3	=	-	2-5	200	0.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	13,440	36.5	13.4	35.4	14.7	11 200		801	200	o la linea

# Table 26—Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES

Construction of the state of th		Admini- strative, technical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-	Others		perative ntices	Total apprentices		hers trained
Minimum List Heading (Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	Total* employees	and clerical	20.4	skilled		Number	As % of total skilled	as % of total employees	Number	As % of total employees
			As % of tota	al employees	18.33	1 35551	operatives†	anguess o		Cimpiojees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Grain milling	34,830 125,350 44,280 69,010 26,030 15,460 92,230 58,070 19,190 35,810 91,420 55,130 37,720	31·2 18·4 21·7 20·0 25·4 19·7 18·8 18·7 38·7 29·5 28·1 25·2 24·9	17·7 26·2 10·4 22·5 12·8 25·8 13·0 11·3 7·9 11·6 14·0 8·0 15·6	10·7 11·4 24·8 19·1 19·4 11·8 24·9 18·2 15·2 21·1 8·1 13·9 32·0	40·3 43·9 43·1 38·4 42·5 42·6 43·4 51·8 38·2 37·8 49·8 52·9 27·5	170 1,470 70 220 60 170 240 110 40 70 540 300 70	2·8 4·5 1·5 1·4 1·8 4·3 2·0 1·7 2·6 1·7 4·2 6·8 1·2	0·5 1·3 0·2 0·3 1·1 0·3 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·6 0·5 0·2	110 1,360 230 1,330 150 30 940 200 280 480 260 160 540	0·3 1·1 0·5 1·9 0·6 0·2 1·0 0·3 1·5 1·3 0·3 0·3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15,290 27,970 7,110 195,930 70,820 24,290 42,970	13·2 42·6 55·6 36·7 41·7 20·2 50·8	26·7 30·0 10·4 18·9 10·9 12·6 11·0	29·1 12·9 13·1 17·7 21·0 33·3 12·3	30·9 14·4 21·0 26·7 26·4 33·9 26·0	130 620 — 3,320 220 510 30	3·2 7·4 — 9·0 2·9 16·6 0·6	1·1 2·9 — 1·8 0·6 2·1 0·2	110 160 90 2,180 1,380 580	0·7 0·6 1·3 1·1 1·9 — 1·3 0·5
detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc	37,840 31,090 12,410	31·5 38·3 35·5	13·9 15·1 24·3	12·8 28·8 8·2	41·7 17·7 32·1	300 470 30	10.0	1·5 0·2	620 50	2.0
Iron and steel (general)	287,410 51,650 116,340 54,690	19·4 27·2 14·3 23·7 24·2	50 59 50	· 3 · 7 · 8 · 1 · 4	28·3 22·1 25·8 26·2 22·4	6,190 850 3,660 970 1,640	ne men	2·6 2·5 3·4 2·0 2·3	5,070 620 1,520 540 910	1·8 1·2 1·3 1·0 1·1

<sup>\*†</sup> See footnotes on page 13.

Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry—continued
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES

Minimum List Heading	Total*	Admini- strative, technical and	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-	Others		perative entices	Total		hers trained
(Standard Industrial Classification (1958))	employees	clerical	As % of tota	skilled	es	Number	As % of total skilled operatives	apprentices as % of total employees†	Number†	As % of total employees†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	33,920 86,790 51,980 40,640 48,790 25,830 51,050 41,580 325,590 137,720 23,700 208,070 124,860 13,650 210,370 58,300 72,030 258,240 60,750 141,830	28·1 27·2 25·0 36·0 25·4 32·2 31·6 38·6 32·2 34·6 22·7 23·8 34·1 26·4 33·6 26·9 29·4 34·1 29·2 24·8	38·6 48·7 40·5 30·5 41·5 35·8 42·7 21·9 35·9 35·3 26·8 34·5 27·4 19·4 29·3 7·9 16·4 16·3 12·0 17·2	15·6 10·5 21·5 16·4 15·5 12·5 10·4 26·2 11·8 27·9 26·0 25·0 46·5 22·9 44·2 37·8 42·9 40·9	17·7 13·6 13·0 17·1 17·6 19·4 15·2 13·3 15·7 18·3 22·6 15·7 13·5 7·6 14·3 20·9 10·0 11·8 15·8 17·1	2,730 7,310 3,260 2,200 2,760 870 4,020 710 19,430 6,340 850 10,430 3,840 230 10,390 490 960 5,200 920 2,020	20·8 17·4 15·5 17·8 13·6 9·4 18·5 7·8 16·6 13·0 13·4 14·5 11·2 8·7 16·9 10·6 8·1 12·4 12·6 8·3	8·2 9·1 6·5 6·5 6·1 3·9 8·9 2·0 6·8 6·3 3·8 5·4 1·8 7·0 1·0 2·5 1·6	780 1,230 1,080 500 880 470 480 210 5,310 2,180 80 3,470 1,900 70 4,280 1,050 1,100 3,310 370 2,540	2·3 1·4 2·1 1·2 1·8 1·8 0·9 0·5 1·6 0·3 1·7 1·5 0·5 2·0 1·8 1·8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	109,720 46,280	15·2 22·1	55·4 47·8	9.8 29	20.3	10,260 5,120	16·9 23·2	11:7	610	i:3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	465,300 25,000 257,000 44,820 46,090 5,690	20·0 22·5 38·5 19·1 14·4 27·9	27·8 17·0 37·5 47·4 42·1 19·0	35·2 46·6 12·1 17·3 24·4 39·2	17·1 13·9 11·9 16·2 19·1 13·9	12,140 300 10,930 3,000 2,240 160	9·4 7·0 11·3 14·1 11·5 14·8	3·0 1·2 5·3 7·3 5·0 2·8	6,250 530 2,020 200 450 80	1·3 2·1 0·8 0·4 1·0 1·4
Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	19,560 10,930 40,990 41,770 34,520 25,980 353,350	20·2 22·2 18·4 24·3 16·8 25·4 20·1	33·6 13·3 24·3 15·1 14·0 26·6 25·7	25·9 44·0 32·8 37·3 29·3 25·7 32·6	20·3 20·5 24·5 23·3 39·8 22·3 21·7	430 60 850 430 630 680 8,310	6·5 4·1 8·5 6·8 13·0 9·8 9·2	2·2 0·7 2·2 1·6 1·8 2·7 2·5	850 160 590 370 540 710 7,220	4·3 1·5 1·4 0·9 1·6 2·7 2·0
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	43,130 100,690 91,610 175,180 15,790 10,420 122,620 7,380 37,750 21,800 26,440 69,030 25,030	29·0 8·7 10·2 11·9 6·3 14·0 11·5 15·4 18·1 17·4 21·3 15·5 29·3	10·6 18·2 43·1 33·9 30·5 19·8 38·9 35·8 39·8 41·3 25·2 24·6 17·9	42·2 53·2 23·9 36·8 39·8 51·6 33·5 35·1 22·2 28·3 31·2 36·1 27·6	18·2 20·0 22·8 17·3 23·4 14·6 16·1 13·7 19·9 12·9 22·4 23·7 25·2	500 250 490 1,590 380 90 1,100 140 400 250 — 270 370	11·0 1·4 1·2 2·7 7·9 4·4 2·3 5·3 2·7 2·8 — 1·6 8·2	1·5  0·3  0·5  0·9  2·6  0·9  1·1  1·9  1·1  1·2  0·4  1·6	480 1,020 1,360 3,100 230 160 3,940 190 1,270 670 350 1,050 500	1·1 1·0 1·5 1·8 1·5 1·5 3·2 2·6 3·4 3·1 1·3 1·5 2·0
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell- mongery	27,240 22,050 7,720	18·6 16·7 14·4	35·8 44·6 64·9	30·8 24·8 12·4	14·9 13·9 8·3	20 120 240	0·2 1·2 4·8	0·1 0·5 3·1	500 720 570	1·8 3·3 7·4
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	27,130 112,860 62,310 43,220 105,290 12,590 38,990 106,930	11·4 12·2 11·6 11·8 13·6 12·2 16·2 12·7	68·8 67·4 76·3 61·4 62·8 52·9 50·8 54·5	11·4 11·5 4·0 17·4 13·2 23·5 23·2 21·0	8·5 9·0 8·1 9·4 10·5 11·4 9·8 11·8	180 2,070 170 210 470 100 90 220	1·0 2·7 0·4 0·8 0·7 1·5 0·5	0·7 1·9 0·3 0·5 0·5 0·8 0·2 0·2	1,400 5,790 2,370 2,570 6,450 60 1,880 5,210	5·2 5·1 3·8 5·9 6·1 0·5 4·8 4·9
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	67,550 59,290 75,070 15,970	12·0 15·1 19·7 21·4	16·3 52·3 27·3 13·7	25·2 14·1 21·7 20·2 27·8	46·5 18·5 31·3 44·6	530 1,250 1,230 100	4·8 4·0 6·0 4·6	0·8 2·3 1·8 0·6	470 1,560 1,530 40 710	0·7 2·6 2·0 0·3
Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	87,280 93,080 16,510 24,390 21,490 16,620	21·6 15·9 16·4 24·2 21·2 23·6	39·2 59·7 35·7 59·4 40·7 37·4	6·1 8·5 21·6 3·4 11·4 9·2	33·1 16·0 26·2 13·0 26·7 29·7	4,060 4,080 60 1,670 1,010 390	11·9 7·4 1·0 11·5 11·5 6·3	4·7 4·4 0·4 7·3 5·1 2·3	2,640 2,890 320 360 600 900	3·0 3·1 1·9 1·5 2·8 5·4
Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	91,570 65,710 64,610 132,480 225,900	18·9 14·1 21·2 40·8 23·6	21·7 30·8 26·2 39·7 62·0	24·4 31·9 32·7 2·4 4·6	35·0 23·3 20·0 17·2 9·7	1,100 600 660 3,870 15,870	5·5 3·0 3·9 7·4 11·3	1·3 0·9 1·0 3·2 7·1	2,240 2,120 1,970 2,100 9,690	2·4 3·2 3·0 1·6 4·3
Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	124,150 13,750 14,190 29,570 9,740 73,520 31,530	22·8 29·1 29·4 16·6 39·2 20·4 27·9	22.8 18.5 30.7 10.6 3.2 13.9 27.5	38·2 20·9 16·7 43·4 44·0 46·7 27·9	16·2 31·5 23·2 29·4 13·6 19·0 16·7	700 130 120 190 — 530 560	2·5 5·1 2·8 6·1 — 5·2 6·5	0·7 0·9 0·8 0·7 — 0·9 1·8	2,030 300 700 200 10 920 630	1·6 2·2 4·9 0·7 0·1 1·3 2·0

<sup>\*†</sup> See footnotes on page 13.

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# STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The number of stoppages of work† in progress in the United Kingdom in 1964 was 2,526 (including 11 which had continued from 1963), as compared with 2,081 (including 13 which had continued

Stoppages in progress in 1964 resulted in the loss of about 2,275,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, as compared with 1,755,000 working days lost during 1963 through stoppages in 1963 through stoppages in 1964 resulted in the loss of about 2,275,000 working days lost during 1963 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1964 was about 879,000, including 176,000 workers who were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1963 was about 593,000 workers, including about 136,000 workers who were indirectly involved.

#### Industrial analysis

In the following table the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1964 are classified by industry and corresponding figures are given for 1963. The figures for each industry or industry group have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and do not, therefore, necessarily agree with the totals shown for all industries at the foot of the table.

		1964		acort Eres	1963		
Industry group	No. of stop-		ages in gress	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in year	Workers	Working days lost	begin- ning in year	Workers	Working days lost	
Agriculture, for-				CHILD IN	20.00	9 55	
estry, fishing	2	600	1,000	1	1 2 200	225,000	
Coal mining	1,059	168,300	302,000	987	152,200	326,000	
All other mining	1 1				400		
and quarrying	5	1,500	7,000	6	400	‡	
Food, drink and	the branch			12000	- 000	0.000	
tobacco	21	6,500	21,000	24	5,000	9,000	
Chemicals, etc	17	2,400	4,000	21	4,800	19,000	
Metal mfre	119	37,000	350,000	68	24,200	106,000	
Engineering	283	129,000	338,000	211	73,500	222,000	
Shipbuilding and					45.000	102 000	
marine eng	90	23,800	152,000	66	15,300	103,000	
Motor vehicles and	1	1 10 000	400 000	100	149 200	215 000	
cycles	164	149,800	429,000	129	148,300	315,000 61,000	
Aircraft	39	11,400	25,000	33	13,200 7,100	12,000	
Other vehicles	13	4,100	10,000	11 50	9,600	35,000	
Other metal goods	58	14,700		38	7,000	23,000	
Textiles	38	5,700	27,000	30	7,000	23,000	
Clothing and foot-	19	5,900	7,000	8	1,200	2,000	
wear	19	3,900	7,000	0	1,200	2,000	
Bricks, pottery,	29	7,700	14,000	19	2,200	7,000	
glass, etc Timber, furniture,	25	1,700	14,000	1	2,200	,,000	
Timber, furniture,	19	2,900	8,000	11	6,000	28,000	
Paper and printing	14	4,700	11,000	10	1,300	5,000	
Remaining manu-	17	4,700	11,000	10	1,500		
facturing inds	49	10,000	32,000	21	4,700	21,000	
Construction	220	25,700	124,000	168	70,800	356,000	
Gas, electricity and	220	25,100	121,000	2000		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
water	17	2,900	12,000	5	1,100	2,000	
Port and inland				AND DESCRIPTION		THE RESERVE	
water transport	102	114,800	129,000	80	27,800	46,000	
All other transport	76	135,900	183,000	53	11,000	26,000	
Distributive trades	37	5,700	27,000	26	2,300	25,000	
Administrative,	1	TANK TO SERVICE STATES	200			200 H 3 1 1 1	
professional, etc.,	9	O CO	PRINTED DE	72-9	Lorent Line		
services	19	3,100	8,000	10	2,900	4,000	
Misc. services	15	4,400	20,000	13	600	3,000	
A STATE OF THE STA		070 (00	2 275 000	20000	502 500	1 755 000	
Total	2,515§	878,600	2,275,000	2,068§	592,500	1,755,000	

The increase of 447 in the number of stoppages of work beginning in 1964, compared with 1963, was due to increases in severa industries, particularly coal mining, engineering and construction.

Considerably more workers were involved in stoppages in progress in 1964 than in 1963. The largest increases were in transport (+87,000 in port and inland water transport and +125,000 in other transport); engineering (+56,000); and coal mining (+16,000). In construction, despite a considerable increase in the number of stoppages, the total number of workers involved in stoppages decreased by 45,000.

The aggregate number of working days lost by stoppages in 1964 was higher than in 1963. Increases in metal manufacture (+244,000); transport (+83,000 in port and inland water transport and +157,000 in other transport); motor vehicles and cycles (+114,000); and engineering (+116,000) were only partly offset by reductions in a few industries, the largest of which (-232,000) was

#### Principal stoppages of work

The largest stoppage of work during 1964, both in terms of working days lost and number involved, occurred in July when about 100,000 Post Office workers throughout the country stopped work following a breakdown in negotiations over a claim for a wage increase. The main stoppage occurred on one day, 16th July,

\* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1964 re scheduled to appear in the May 1965 GAZETTE.

† The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

1 Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

but there were a number of localised stoppages during the preceding week; the total number of working days lost was about 115,000. Work was resumed and agreement subsequently reached on an interim increase of pay to be followed by a survey by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit.

Another dispute affecting a number of areas occurred in November when apprentices employed in engineering, shipbuilding and marine engineering in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland stopped work in support of a demand for increased wages, a 35-hour working week, four weeks' annual paid holiday and full pay during working week, four weeks annual paid holiday and full pay duming sickness. Many of the local stoppages were of short duration but some were more prolonged. The series of stoppages began on 2nd November and finally ended on 25th November. In all, some 6,000 apprentices were involved and 26,000 working days were lost. Work was resumed on pre-stoppage conditions.

Work was resumed on pre-stoppage conditions.

In the coal mining industry the largest stoppage of work occurred on 8th January when 500 winding enginemen at a number of collieries in Yorkshire took part in a one-day token stoppage in support of their claim that the Yorkshire Winding Enginemen's Association should be recognised as a negotiating body within the coal mining industry. As a result, about 41,500 other workers at these collieries were rendered idle for the day. The Minister of Labour had announced on 30th December 1963 his decision to appoint a Committee of Investigation to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the Association's decision to call a series of strikes commercing on 8th January. There was no further stoppage by the commencing on 8th January. There was no further stoppage by the winding enginemen in the threatened series and the Committee subsequently recommended the merger of the Yorkshire Winding Enginemen's Association with the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Following the dismissal of four men for alleged industrial misconduct, workers employed in an electrical engineering concern in Manchester stopped work for seven working days during May in Manchester stopped work for seven working days during May. The total number of workers involved was rather more than 3,400 and over 20,000 working days were lost. Work was resumed to allow the dispute to be dealt with through normal procedure. At another electrical engineering firm, in Liverpool, over 700 skilled machine operators stopped work on 2nd July following the rejection of their claim for higher rates of pay, which they alleged had already been granted to the firm's employees at another factory. Other workers at the establishment, rising in number to 1,100, were rendered idle. Work was temporarily resumed for two days during the period of the stoppage, which continued until 24th July, and was finally resumed on 10th August after the firm's annual holiday fortnight. The total number of working days lost was about 24,000.

fortnight. The total number of working days lost was about 24,000. The largest stoppage in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industry began in March, when over 150 shipwrights in a Birkenhead shipyard withdrew their labour following the breakdown of negotiations on a claim for a wage increase of 1s. an hour, a counter offer of 2d. an hour by the employer having been rejected. As a result over 1,000 other shipyard workers were rendered idle. The stoppage was protracted, lasting from the middle of March until the beginning of June, when work was resumed on agreed terms: all chipwrights engaged on new work were to have an increase of 2d. shipwrights engaged on new work were to have an increase of 2d. an hour with an additional 1d. an hour for those employed on hull construction. The total loss in working days was 54,000.

In a large firm of marine engineers in Sunderland 25,000 working days were lost during March and April because of a dispute over the dismissal of a shop steward who countermanded mana instructions about the usage of a particular machine. Nearly 1,000 men were idle for over a month. Work was resumed on 21st April pending continued discussions about the original issue, the usage of

pending continued discussions about the original issue, the usage of the machine; the shop steward was re-instated.

Several large-scale stoppages of work occurred during the year in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry. The largest of these, involving the loss of 35,000 working days, commenced on 12th February when about 300 storekeepers and internal transport drivers in a Solihull firm stopped work because of dissatisfaction with the incentive bonus scheme. About 4,000 other workers in the footory were rendered idle in consequence. Work was resumed on with the incentive bonus scheme. About 4,000 other workers in the factory were rendered idle in consequence. Work was resumed on 14th February, but following a breakdown of negotiations the stoppage recommenced on 26th February and the final resumption of work did not take place until 9th March, pending renewed negotiations which subsequently led to an adjustment of the bonus coheme.

stoppage of work which had considerable repercu throughout the motor vehicle manufacturing industry began in late September at a Birmingham factory manufacturing motor vehicle components. About 300 inspectors stopped work for eight working days in support of a claim for an increase of 9d. an hour in rates of pay, a counter offer made by the employer having been rejected. Agreement was reached on an interim increase of 3d. an hour for men and 2d. an hour for women with a temporary bonus of a further 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. an hour for women pending further urgent negotiations on a new bonus system. The total loss of time by workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishment concerned in the stoppage amounted to about 22,000

Several stoppages in the motor vehicle industry followed disagreements over the mobility of labour. The largest of these took place in Birmingham in early spring when a number of men, rising to over 2,000, engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies. stopped work because of a dispute over the transfer of a number of workers from a press shop to a body-building shop. The stoppage lasted for six working days, and at various times over 6,000 other workers employed in the factory were rendered idle. A total of 32,000 working days was lost. Work was resumed on agreed terms pending further negotiations. Another stoppage of work of this type took place in Birmingham in April and May when about 1,200 workers in one workshop ceased work because they alleged that the management had broken an agreement and wished to exceed the management and of time for the transfer of men from another shop.

A further 450 men were laid off in consequence and nearly 25,000 days were lost during the 18 days the stoppage lasted. Work was resumed on agreed terms.

A protracted stoppage of work began in February at a motor body building firm in Surrey. Some 85 finishers stopped work in protest against the inclusion of two long-service shop stewards in a redundancy list. Rather more than 200 other workers were involved although not themselves parties to the dispute. Although the numbers involved were relatively small the stoppage, which lasted for 20 weeks, resulted in a loss of 29,000 working days. Eventually for 20 weeks, resulted in a loss of 29,000 working days. Eventually work was resumed, both parties agreeing to accept the findings of a joint committee of the management and workers under an independent chairman. The terms of settlement subsequently provided for the re-employment of the two men but barred them from holding trade union office within the factory for two years.

Early in the year a protracted stoppage of work occurred in the

cycle manufacturing industry. Following the issue of redundancy notices involving a number of toolmakers, about 300 toolmakers and millwrights in Nottingham stopped work claiming that the redundancy should be met by the introduction of short-time working rather than by discharges. The number involved rose to over 400, and over 2,000 other workers at the firm became indirectly involved. The stoppage lasted for about three months and resulted in the loss of 61,000 working days. Eventually the issue of redundancy notices was accepted by the workers and work was resumed.

In April omnibus crews in Glasgow ceased work for eight working days in protest against the introduction of new working schedules. Work was resumed on the understanding that the new schedules would be operated pending the outcome of immediate negotiations. During the course of the stoppage there were fluctuations in the numbers involved, which at one time reached nearly 5,000. In all, 26,000 working days were lost.

During 1964 there were three token stoppages of work by dock workers in support of a national claim for increased basic wage rates. The two largest of these both affected Hull, London and Merseyside. The total number of working days lost by these two one-day stoppages, taken together, was 35,000.

#### OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN THE CONSTRUCTION **INDUSTRIES, JUNE 1964**

In January 1963 the Ministry of Labour instituted a new series of twice-yearly enquiries into the earnings and hours of adult male manual workers, analysed by occupation. The main results of the June 1964 enquiry in this series were published in the October 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 404–415). Also in June 1964 a pilot enquiry was conducted in the construction industries and this article summarises the results. this article summarises the results.

Coverage of the industries

About 4,200 enquiry forms were sent to employers of one or more persons in the construction industries (Minimum List Heading 500 of the Standard Industrial Classification) in Great Britain. A distinction was made between those engaged in constructional engineering and other employers in the construction industries, a separate form being used for each of the two groups. Certain specialist types of employers, such as those engaged in open-cast coal mining and scaffolding contractors, were excluded from the enquiry. Enquiry forms were sent to all known firms with 100 or more employees, and to a sample of those with 99 or less

Of the 4,200 forms sent out nearly 3,700 were returned suitable

for tabulation, analysed as fol	lows:—	
Tomba ramoredani nenea-di Selata di Selata di	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of me covered by returns tabulated
Constructional engineering:		
Firms with 100 or more		
employees	35	8,053
Firms with 25–99 employees	20	741
Firms with 24 or less		
employees	3	52
Construction (other than con- structional engineering):		
Firms with 100 or more		
employees	988	301,207
Firms with 25–99 employees	1,122	47,229
Firms with 24 or less	1 505	15 450
employees	1,525	15,459
The regulte of the enquir	y after adjustmen	t for camplin

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions (one in two for firms employing 25–99 and one in ten for firms employing 24 or less) cover about 10,000 adult male manual workers in the constructional engineering industry, and about 550,000 in the other construction industries who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 30th June 1964. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries, e.g., watchmen, cleaners, store-

Conduct of the enquiry

The information collected differed in some respects from that collected from other industries in the series. Employers were asked to supply information for the specified pay-week if work was stopped because of inclement weather so that information could be collected regarding the special payments made in the industry for time lost due to inclement weather (for details see Definitions below). Where work was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week for any other reason, however, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

The occupations in respect of which information was sought are iven in Table 3. Building trade craftsmen other than electricians given in Table 3. Building trade craftsmen other than electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen were grouped together. Building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men who receive increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work or for carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished from labourers. In the case of the constructional engineering industry information was collected separately for timeworkers and "other than timeworkers".

Employers were asked to state against each occupational heading the number of men at work in the specified pay-week; the number of hours actually worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; the number of hours available for work (not included in hours actually worked) for which payment was made at half-rate for inclement weather; the total amount of "make-up" paid under a "guaranteed weekly minimum" rule; the total earnings including any guarantee "make-up"; and the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings.

Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings-by-occupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. Those relating to weekly earnings, weekly hours and overtime premium broadly apply to this enquiry, but additional

and overtime premium broadly apply to this enquiry, but additional details are given below.

1. Adult Males.—The series is normally confined to adult males aged 21 years and over. As the adult rate is paid to young labourers aged 18 years and over in the building and civil engineering industries, information was obtained in respect of adult males aged 21 years and over and those below 21 years in receipt of adult

2. Timeworkers.—(Constructional engineering). Lieu workers are classed as timeworkers. Workpeople on variable incentive bonus, piecework, contract price, etc., are classed as "other than

3. Guaranteed weekly minimum wage.—An operative who keeps himself available for work throughout the normal working hours of each working day but is prevented from working by reason of inclement weather or other similar reasons beyond the control of employer and employee, is paid half his hourly rate for the time lost, subject to a minimum payment during the week of not less than 36 times his hourly wage rate. The difference between the payments for hours of work plus that for the hours of availability payments for hours of work plus that for the hours of availability paid at half rate, and the guaranteed weekly minimum wage is referred to as "make-up" pay.

4. Hours of work and total earnings.—Payment for travelling time is included in total earnings, but travelling time is not included

in hours of work.

5. Overtime.—Where hours in excess of the normal working week in the industry are paid for at flat-rate no overtime premium results. These hours have, therefore, not been treated as overtime

Also, where the normal practice of rounding entries to the nearest pound on an individual return results in no overtime premium, the corresponding overtime hours entry on the form has been ignored. For instance, a class of workpeople shown on a return may have worked six hours overtime and received 9s. overtime premium. As entries of amounts on a form are shown to the nearest pound, the form will show six hours overtime for no overtime premium. After the application of a sampling fraction this may become 60 hours overtime for no premium. To avoid distortion, the overtime entry has been ignored.

tesults of the enquiry
Although every effort has been made to check that the information processed is correct, certain difficulties regarding the completion of the enquiry form emerged. These suggest that the results should be regarded as tentative until comparison can be made with the results of the January 1965 enquiry when more advice on the completion of the form has been given.

Schedules bearing obviously incorrect information were returned for amendment, but it is possible that less obvious errors have escaped detection. Some of these errors may have affected to a limited degree all classes of workers, e.g., the quotation of "pay" hours instead of actual hours worked, failure to include overtime premium in total earnings, or quoting overtime earnings instead of overtime premium. However, in the case of mates, where the inclusion of apprentices and young workers not receiving adult rates may have occurred, the results are likely to be less reliable. The possible effect of all the above errors is to introduce some understatement of average earnings and some overstatement of average hours worked. Nevertheless, it is thought that the general picture is substantially correct.

The results of this enquiry are not strictly comparable to those obtained in the Earnings and Hours of Manual Workers enquiry held in April and October of each year. This latter enquiry is

intended primarily to show changes in average earnings and has not been weighted as has the present enquiry.

Table 1 summarises the information obtained for Great Britain as a whole, with occupations grouped according to skill. In the table for the industry as a whole qualified workers in the constructional engineering industry are shown with skilled building trade craftsmen, electricians and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen. Helpers, mates and handymen in the constructional

(Continued on next page)

heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates and building and civil engineering "plus-rated" men.

engineering industry are grouped with the electricians' mates, coverage obtained in constructional engineering was insufficient for a regional analysis.

and civil engineering "plus-rated" men.

Table 2 gives regional information for grouped occupations in respect of the construction industries other than constructional engineering. Figures relating to multi-regional firms have been given as they are of major importance in these industries. The

#### TABLE 1.—SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

gelebate of gold to well to models of set on	Average we	ekly earnings	Average hours	Average	nitron-secd	Average	Average ho	urly earnings
Lay the on come of 1 m white propositions as a compage there were the according to the	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including overtime	hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	" make-up " pay per week	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
see it to be a second to be a see that see the second seco	ALL Co	NSTRUCTION	N INDUSTRI	ES COVERE	D	gineration	no septimen	rech teller
Skilled and qualified workers	s. d. 348 9 376 0 307 6 348 10	s. d. 332 8 342 2 289 4 321 3	48·2 52·5 48·9 53·5	5·4 10·3 6·8 9·3	0·2 0·4 0·4 0·2	s. d. 0 5 1 2 — 0 11	d. 86·8 85·9 75·5 78·1	d. 82·8 78·1 71·0 72·0
DWSTRUCTION	O BH	i) Construci	i tional engine	ering	DIMAL	FEASU	390.	Supposi
	s. d.	s. d.	29893	PERMI	13	s. d.	d.	d.
Qualified workers	479 9 440 2 317 1	430 10 397 3 286 2	53·1 52·0 50·9	11·8 11·9 9·8	0·7 = =	0 5	108·4 101·5 74·8	97·4 91·6 67·5
i) dente continue victing weekly books	i) Construc	tion (other th	ian construc	tional engine	eering)	direct dati hi	Venguery?	et Smit s
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers	345 9 373 8 307 6 348 9	330 5 340 2 289 5 321 3	48·1 52·5 48·9 53·5	5·3 10·2 6·7 9·3	0·2 0·4 0·4 0·2	0 5 0 3 0 6	86·3 85·4 75·4 78·2	82·5 77·8 71·0 72·1

<sup>\*</sup> No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

TABLE 2.—REG	GIO	NAL	AN	ALYSIS-		RUCTION EERING)		R THAN	CONSTR	UCTION	AL
				Lor	NDON AND	SOUTH EA	STERN	TODA LESS			
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers Lorry drivers		Mestali Wildel William William		s. d. 361 0 369 6 321 1 357 1	s. d. 345 8 338 2 303 5 335 9	49·0 52·4 49·2 52·3	5·8 10·7 7·0 7·5	— 0·1 0·6	s. d. 0 1 0 2 0 1	d. 88·4 84·5 78·2 81·9	d. 84·6 77·4 73·9 77·1
			No. III C	oleres bes '	EASTERN A	ND SOUTHE	RN	,	milio a c	eviens and	
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers				329 10 358 7 292 10 344 4	318 11 331 10 280 1 322 8	47·8 52·4 49·3 54·1	4·2 9·0 5·5 7·8	0·2 — 0·1	=	82·7 82·1 71·3 76·4	80·0 76·0 68·2 71·6
				a teach to Istoriat beta	South	WESTERN			2000	001 415	
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers				306 0 305 9 274 4 309 7	298 4 289 2 266 0 294 9	46·3 48·7 46·8 50·1	3·1 5·7 3·7 5·5	=	3 4 2 10	78·9 75·3 69·9 74·1	76·9 71·2 67·8 70·6
			la mari	on of one	MIC	DLANDS		'	100 11	eniana lago	
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers	10191 0 1117 2017 7 2249			348 7 364 8 298 1 344 10	335 2 333 0 283 10 318 0	48·4 51·2 48·2 53·3	4·7 9·3 5·7 8·7	0·1 0·1 0·1 —	0 10 0 1 1 6	86·4 85·4 74·0 77·6	83·1 78·0 70·5 71·6
				Yo	RKSHIRE AN	ND LINCOLI	NSHIRE	togic ben	- Hillings	an to see	
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers	01.00			344 1 371 9 306 9 369 2	327 8 337 5 289 0 335 3	48·1 53·5 49·1 55·1	5·5 11·2 7·1 12·7		=	85·8 83·4 74·9 80·4	81·7 75·7 70·6 73·0
			desid	e enghiny droug estore	North	WESTERN		100000000000000000000000000000000000000			Self Self
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers			::	340 0 347 7 295 9 341 3	323 8 319 6 277 11 314 0	47·9 51·5 48·9 53·5	5·2 9·5 7·0 9·6	0·1 0·2 0·1	0 2 0 5 0 2	85·1 80·9 72·6 76·6	81·0 74·3 68·3 70·5
			e es al	po aginand	No	RTHERN		icaram end in ra kontaenna i	e servember en act acute	marayo istato	tis of bod
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers				332 3 338 3 285 11 314 10	321 3 320 7 270 7 296 8	46·2 48·1 47·2 50·3	3·7 5·4 5·1 6·3	1·7 5·4 3·5 0·1	1 0 3 0 1 10	86·1 83·8 72·3 75·1	83·2 79·4 68·5 70·7
					Sco	OTLAND	Tunisous so	ger neinmed		an to show	1251002 6
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers	10		::	335 2 362 3 304 6 333 2	316 7 328 7 283 11 303 4	46·8 52·2 48·1 52·8	5·8 10·3 7·1 10·4	0·1 0·5 —		86·0 83·2 75·9 75·7	81·2 75·5 70·8 68·9
				distante	V	VALES	delugalijste	coed once	driedant be	ellabaga de	ID S BORGO
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers		::		330 9 376 7 284 5 341 6	316 1 342 0 270 8 312 9	47·1 52·5 47·5 54·1	4·2 9·8 4·9 8·6		Dispersion	84·3 86·2 71·9 75·8	80·6 78·2 68·4 69·4
				entrantina	MULTI-RE	GIONAL FI	RMS*	olinga sei	esidesi ubasi	ever vilness	of surodi
Skilled workers "Plus-rated" men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers			10	445 6 449 5 362 0 439 1	407 3 395 1 326 8 376 10	53·0 56·2 52·0 61·6	10·7 13·7 11·1 16·9	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·1	0 1 0 1 0 1 —	100·8 95·9 83·5 85·5	92·1 84·3 75·4 73·4

<sup>\*</sup> Multi-regional firms are those with contracts in more than one Region who are unable to provide a regional analysis.

#### TABLE 3.—NUMBERS OF ADULT MALE MANUAL WORKERS COVERED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE PAY WEEK WHICH INCLUDED 30TH JUNE 1964—GREAT BRITAIN

A GOOD SELECTION OF THE	Numbers of men	Average we	ekly earnings	Average hours	Average			Average ho	urly earnings
Classes of workers	by the survey	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including overtime	hours of overtime worked	Average hours available	urs "make-up"	excluding overtime premium	
net maket december I health	s which w		(a) Construct	ional engine	ering	TOPECHI SE	Botset April 1	energy and a	elica, pres regenio i
Timeworkers—*  Qualified workers	3,924 974 628	s. d. 444 11 411 9 304 11	s. d. 396 0 368 5 275 11	53·9 54·0 50·7	12·1 12·1 9·6	1·1 a	s. d. 0 8 — —	d. 99·0 91·5 72·1	d. 88·1 81·8 65·3
Other than timeworkers—‡ Qualified workers Helpers, mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers†	2,864 1,393 192	527 6 460 0 357 1	478 7 417 4 319 7	51·9 50·6 51·2	11·5 11·7 10·4	sect in id by the l the Huton the Huton this Huton this latte as	strice to by	121·9 109·0 83·7	110·6 98·9 74·9
	(	b) Construct	ion (other th	an construct	ional engine	ering)	resy cosm profe tops set		l been a
Building trades craftsmen	262,842 29,531	343 0 359 7	328 4 340 1	48·0 47·5	5·1 5·4	0.2	0 6 0 1	85·6 90·9	82·0 86·0
craftsmen Electricians' mates	8,569 5,376	383 10 317 8	359 9 292 6	50·7 50·2	8.0	Age parts on a	Seri Seri Seri	90·9 76·0	85·2 70·0
Heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen's mates	4,635	313 10	290 9	51.3	9.4		15 to 5 010	73 · 4	68.0
rated "men	55,379	384 2	349 0	52.8	10.4	0.4	0 4	87 · 3	79.3
engineering operatives Lorry drivers	166,539 17,384	307 6 348 9	289 5 321 3	48·9 53·5	6·7 9·3	0·4 0·2	0_6	75·4 78·2	71·0 72·1

<sup>\*</sup> Includes lieu workers.

#### EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

#### **British Railways Board**

For a number of years the British Transport Commission collected details of rates of pay and earnings (but not hours worked) by occupation each March or April and published the results in their Annual Census of Staff. A summary of the results of the last such Census was published in the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, page 462.

No similar Census has been held since the spring of 1962 but the British Railways Board now provide details for manual workers each March and September similar to those collected by the Ministry in its half-yearly (April and October) enquiries into earnings and hours. Details for September 1963 were published on page 147 of the April 1964 issue of this GAZTETT the April 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

Set out below are separate details for railways, and ships and marine staff of British Railways, respectively, with workshop grades differentiated in each case. Figures are given for week ended 21st March 1964 and for week ended 5th September 1964. The amounts of average weekly earnings have been rounded to the nearest shilling in all cases.

Wages staff other

		tha	an worksh	юр	Works	shop wage	s staff
t case the second		Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
La la la comorcia		s 10kg, adment	Week	ended 21	st March	1964	ausers Sizual
Railways Male adults Male juniors Female adults		224,830 10,076	s. 328 200	48·1 44·8	73,750 5,043	s. 335 157	46·0 41·5
(a) full-time (b) part-time Female juniors		7,090 2,788 88	203 88 118	44·4 25·2 39·8	413 26 73	193 68 123	39·7 18·5 40·7
Ships and marine Male adults Male juniors Female adults		2,430 204	325 162	56·1 49·0	1,726 146	387 142	53·3 39·7
(a) full-time (b) part-time		149 28	251 99	52·7 28·2	To reg		
			Week	ended 5th	Septembe	r 1964	erero W a (ii)
Railways Male adults Male juniors Female adults (a) full-time		214,995 9,595 6,938	342 211 208	47·9 44·8 44·1	69,942 4,729 386	336 159 202	44·9 41·1 40·7
(b) part-time Female juniors	::	2,652	86 113	23·7 42·1	41 75	76 123	19·8 40·7
Ships and marine Male adults Male juniors Female adults		3,218 288	411 202	65·8 59·7	820 106	352 142	55·6 42·5
(a) full-time (b) part-time		234 36	325 94	62·4 25·8			

#### **London Transport Board**

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

The Board have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the second payweek in October 1964 but have not been able to supply similar details of hours worked. The Board's figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the regular enquiry but the numbers of inviers employed by the Board are required. of juniors employed by the Board are very small, accounting for only about one-half of 1 per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned.

		Num	ber of wo	rkers	Ave	erage earn	ings
Who are sent ball		gala viti	Fem	ales	1520 6E	Fen	nales
ntheoreti betoed. Nere introduced.	(32)	Males	Full- time	Part- time	Males	Full- time	Part-
		lo to	is that		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Road staff		36,785	5,634	263	376 2	312 6	109 11
Rail staff		14,588	1,435	45	367 9	265 7	129 4
Common services		1,803	101	136	341 3	198 3	115 4
All classes		53,176	7,170	444	372 8	301 6	113 6

Similar figures for April 1964 were published in the October 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (page 418) and it hoped to publish similar details at six-monthly intervals in future.

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

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

Rail staff. Train and station staff. Permanent way, signal, electrical engineering, catering and engineering stores staff at maintenance depots and overhaul works.

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

<sup>†</sup> No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

<sup>‡</sup> Includes workers on variable incentive bonus, piecework, contract price, etc.

#### SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### **Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics**

The Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics 1963 has recently been issued by the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage). The statistics are presented in the revised form adopted in 1960 and the figures in the tables relate to claims for benefit only and do not reflect the actual incidence of the disease.

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

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

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

Tables 1 and 10 of the Digest show a slight reversal of the general downward trend in the number of cases first diagnosed in recent years. The number of first diagnoses in 1963 was 2,268, compared with 2,171 in 1962, showing an increase of 4 per cent. Nevertheless, this is well below the 1957 figure of 3,756. In addition to the this is well below the 1957 figure of 3,756. In addition to the factors mentioned above concerning any rise in certification figures, the decline in the proportion of younger persons in the reduced manpower at risk has a bearing on the number of cases first diagnosed when expressed as a rate per 1,000 wage earners employed (4·3 in 1963, compared with 3·9 in 1962).

It is worthy of note that about three-quarters of the cases in 1963 (1,668 out of 2,268) were classified as suffering only up to 10 per cent. disability (i.e., the disease was in its early stages) and that 76 per cent. (1,736 cases) were aged 50 and over, suggesting that, in the majority of cases, the disease may have been contracted before modern dust prevention and suppression measures were introduced.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE

#### The National Insurance Etc. Act 1964

The National Insurance Etc. Act 1964 received the Royal Assent on 17th December 1964. The Act gives effect to the proposals for increases in benefits and contributions announced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 20th November (see page 506 of the December 1964 issue of this GAZETTE).

The Minister has now made the National Insurance Etc. Act 1964 (Commencement) Order 1964 appointing specified dates for the introduction of these changes. She has also made the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit) (Consequential Provisions) Regulations 1964, abolishing the earnings rule applied to widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension and raising the age up to which a

widow's pension may be awarded from 60 to 65.

Copies of the Act, Ch.96, the Order, S.I. 1964 No. 2000 (C.24) and the Regulations, S.I. 1964 No. 2001 are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 2s. 3d. for the Act and 6d. each for the Order and Regulations (2s. 6d. and 9d. including postage).

Information concerning the changes is given below.

#### Benefits

From 21st December 1964 the earnings rule for widow's pension and widowed mother's allowance was abolished and the age up to which a widow's pension may be awarded was increased from 60 to 65.

From 25th January the home confinement grant was abolished, the maternity grant was increased to £22 and the maternity allowance was raised to £4 a week. The increase in the income limit at or below self-employed and non-employed people may claim exception from liability to pay national insurance contributions also came into effect at the same time.

From 27th January industrial injury benefit was increased to £6 15s. a week for a single person, £9 5s. for a married couple, £1 2s. 6d. for the first or only child and 14s. 6d. for other children. On the same day the unemployability supplement was increased to £4 for a single person, £6 10s. for a married couple, £1 2s. 6d. for a first or only child and 14s. 6d. for other children.

From 28th January unemployment and sickness benefits are increased to £4 for a single person, £6 10s. for a married couple, £1 2s. 6d. for a first or only child and 14s. 6d. for other children.

Increased rates coming into operation on 29th March are: retirement pension £4 for a single person and £6 10s. for a married couple; widows' benefits—widow's allowance £5 12s. 6d., widowed mother's allowance £4 and widow's pension £4; guardian's allowance £2; child's special allowance £2 for the first or only child, £1 12s. for the second child and £1 10s. for other children; and industrial death benefit for widows £4 10s.

The 10s. widow's pension will also be increased from 29th March to £1 10s

From 31st March industrial injuries disablement benefit (maximum allowance) will be £6 15s., special hardship allowance (maximum) £2 14s. and contant attendance allowance (normal maximum) £2 15s. Supplementary allowances from the Industrial Injuries Fund for men on workmen's compensation and other old cases, e.g., total disability, will be £4 5s. and partial disability allowance in workmen's compensation cases will be increased by up to 12s. 6d. subject to loss of earnings. In Pneumoconiosis and is Scheme cases the new allowance for partial disability will

#### Contributions

Increases in contributions will operate from 29th March. The total weekly rates of flat-rate national insurance (including, for employed persons, industrial injuries) and national health service contributions are given below. Graduated contributions remain

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#### Weekly flat-rate contribution from 29th March 1965 Class of insured persons Pavable Payable Total person s. d. Class 1 (Employed persons) Men 18 and over (i) not contracted out of Graduated Pension Scheme... (ii) contracted out of Graduated Pension Scheme... 12 11 26 7 13 8 (ii) contracted out of Graduated Pension Scheme. Women 18 and over (i) not contracted out of Graduated Pension Scheme. (ii) contracted out of Graduated Pension Scheme. Boys under 18 Girls under 18. Class 2 (Self-employed persons). Men 18 and over Women 18 and over Boys under 18. Class 3 (Non-employed persons) Men 18 and over Boys under 18. Class 3 (Non-employed persons) Men 18 and over Women 18 and over Women 18 and over Women 18 and over Women 18 and over Boys under 18. Girls under 18. 16 1 15 4 31 5 22 7 11 5 11 2 12 11 9 0 7 6 1111 14 11 11 7 8 5 6 10 14 11 11 7 8 5 6 10

#### National Assistance (Determination of Need) **Amendment Regulations 1964**

On 17th December the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1964 giving effect to the National Assistance Board's proposals for higher national assistance rates.

Assistance Board's proposals for higher national assistance rates. These proposals have been approved by both Houses of Parliament. Copies of the Regulations, S.I. 1964 No. 2003, can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage). The effect of the Regulations, which will come into force on 29th March 1965, is to increase the weekly amounts provided for needs other than rent, for which separate provision is made in the assessment of individual allowances. Persons receiving assistance to supplement unemployment and sickness benefit will in most cases have the earlier increases in those benefits disregarded from the earlier increases in those benefits disregarded from the end of January.

The following table sets out the present and revised rates for both the ordinary and special scales:—

Contract that the print properties	W	rese	dy	V	New veek rate	cly
TAGHTAAONT	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary scale: Husband and wife	5	1	6	1	-	
Single householder	3	4	6	3	5 16	6
Other persons:	1100	3	0		10	U
21 years or over	2	15	0	3	7	6
18 but under 21 years		3	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	N. S.	11	6
16 but under 18 years	1	17	0	2	4	6
11 but under 16 years	1	8	0	1	13	6
5 but under 11 years	1	3	0	1	7	0
Under 5 years		19	6	1	2	6
Special scale (applicable to blind and				GELLER.		
certain tuberculous persons): Husband and wife, of whom one is				kanaria		
such a person	6	9	0	7	10	0
Husband and wife, of whom both are	1		0		10	U
such persons	7	5	0	8	6	0
Other such persons:	lovs		piniw	Sin Sin		
21 years or over	4	8	0	5	0	6
18 but under 21			0	3	11	6
16 but under 18	2	13	0	3	0	6
from the primpers on the balance	91 91		18.5	( to.	AGA.	767

An allowance for a "reasonable" rent (in almost all cases the net rent actually payable) is added to the above rates for householders, and a share of rent for a person living as a member of someone else's household.

#### supplements to pensions and benefits

Since the object of national assistance grants is to bring any esources a person already has (apart from resources which the

Board is required to disregard, e.g., £1 10s. of a war disability pension) up to the figure at which his needs are assessed, and since the amount received from national insurance pensions and benefits is taken into account in full as a resource, it follows that changes in pension and benefit rates can affect the amount of assistance supplements. On this occasion, however, the increases in national assistance rates are similar to the increases in national insurance pensions and benefits; in the great receives the refers the pensions and benefits: in the great majority of cases, therefore, the amount of the supplement will remain unchanged.

People without pensions and benefits will generally have an increase in their weekly grants of the amount by which the appropriate scale rates have been increased. The Board are, however, required to restrict the assistance granted to a man who is unemployed so that he is not better off than when working; some unemployed men are already getting an income equal to their normal net earnings and their incomes will therefore necessarily remain at that level

#### **War Pensions Increases**

The Royal Warrants and other Instruments giving effect to the increased rates of war pensions already announced by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, page 506) have been signed.

From 29th March 1965 the basic rate of pension for 100 per cent. war disablement will be raised to £6 15s. a week for private soldiers, with appropriate increases for the less severely disabled. From this date many of the supplementary allowances payable for disablement pensions will also be increased, e.g., a totally disabled unemployable pensioner under 65, with a dependent wife, who qualifies for the normal maximum of constant attendance allowance will get at least £17 7s. 6d., compared with £15 0s. 6d. at present. Pensions for war widows with children, or aged 40 or over, will be increased by 15s. a week, with further increases in children's allowances and in the maximum rent allowance.

From 27th January unemployability supplement was increased to £4 7s. 6d. weekly: certain treatment allowances were also raised.

The relevant Royal Warrants and other amending Instruments, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, are Royal Warrant 1914 War and Service since 2nd September 1939, Army, Cmnd. 2553, price 2s. 3d. (2s. 6d. including postage); Order in Council of 22nd December 1964, 1914 War and Service since 2nd September 1939, December 1964, 1914 War and Service since 2nd September 1939, Navy, price 1s. 9d. (2s); Order by Her Majesty, 1914 War and Service since 2nd September 1939, Air Force, Cmnd. 2554, price 2s. 3d. (2s. 6d.); Royal Warrant, Service in the Home Guard during World War II, Cmnd. 2563, price 9d. (1s.); Order by Her Majesty; Service in the Home Guard after 27th April 1952, Cmnd. 2564, price 9d. (1s.); The War Pensions (Naval Auxiliary Personnel) Scheme 1964, S.I. 1964 No. 1985, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.); The Pensions (Polish Forces) Scheme 1964, S.I. 1964 No. 2007, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.); The War Pensions (Mercantile Marine) Scheme 1964, S.I. 1964 No. 2058, price 1s. 9d. (2s.); The Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme 1964, S.I. 1964 No. 2077, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

#### Proposed Government Action on Certain International Labour Instruments

The Minister of Labour has presented to Parliament a Command Termination of employment paper\* setting out the Government's proposals on a Convention and on a Recommendation concerning the guarding of machinery, and on a Recommendation concerning termination of employment, all of which were adopted at the 47th Session of the International abour Conference in 1963. The Government also propose to accept in instrument of amendment to the Constitution of the International abour Organisation adopted at the 48th Session in 1964.

#### uarding of machinery

The main object of the Guarding of Machinery Convention No. 119) is to ensure the prohibition of the sale and hire of all new r secondhand power-driven machinery having specified dangerous arts without appropriate guards, and the prohibition of the use machinery with any unguarded dangerous parts. The Guarding Machinery Recommendation (No. 118) extends to machines ith dangerous parts at the point of operation the prohibition oplied in the Convention to the sale and hire of machinery with appropriate grants are the sale and hire of machinery with at appropriate guards for certain other parts; and contains other dditional provisions.

Existing law in the United Kingdom is largely, but not entirely, a conformity with the requirements of these instruments. The command Paper announces that, subject to some specific reservaons concerning the detailed application of the Convention and ecommendation in this country, the Government accept the ecommendation and propose to introduce legislation which will mable them to ratify the Convention.

\* International Labour Conference: Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on a Convention and to Recommendations adopted at the 47th (1963) Session and on an Instrument of mendment to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation adopted the 48th (1964) Session of the International Labour Conference. Cmnd, 2548. fice 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. including postage),

The underlying principle of the Termination of Employment Recommendation (No. 119) is that termination of employment by the employer should not take place without a valid reason. Examples are given of reasons not regarded as valid, and a number of recommendations are made concerning appeals against termination; period of notice or compensation in lieu; protection of dismissed workers; redundancy; and re-engagement.

The Government consider that the application of the principles embodied in the Recommendation can play a useful part in promoting a sense of security at work, and that this is in the interests both of workpeople and of the efficiency of the economy. The Government, therefore, accept the Recommendation, with certain reservations, and announce that they propose to discuss with representatives of trade unions and employers the provision of procedures to give effective safeguards against arbitrary dis-

#### Amendment to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation

When ratified by a sufficient number of Member States, Instrument of Amendment No. 1 (1964) will have the effect of deleting the present Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation (concerning the application of Conventions to non-metropolitan territories) and adding a new paragraph to Article 19 to the effect that Member States ratifying Conventions "shall accept their provisions so far as practicable in respect of all territories for whose international relations they are responsible". This obligation is without prejudice to the self-governing powers

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

#### AND OTHER STATISTICS

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## Employment in Great Britain in November

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between October and November

The table on the next page gives for those industries for which 1964 and in comparable recent periods.

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

#### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-October and mid-November 1964, together with figures for recent months, for mid-November 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 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.

The table on the next page gives, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-November 1963 and September, October and November 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, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning and at the end of the period; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period. Industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the table.

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: NOVEMBER 1964

									(1	housands
Industry or Service	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-Nov.* 1963	Mid-June*	Mid-Sept.* 1964	Mid-Oct.* 1964	Mid-Nov.* 1964	Chang OctNo 1964
Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying	983 761	948 731	920 712	906 684	880 672	886 657	892 652	880 650	859 648	- 2 -
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Wehicles Metal goods Fextiles 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	838 513 600 2,180 211 877 567 796 563 1,684	809 514 616 2,202 207 881 575 791 560 1,676	819 518 623 2,224 211 884 581 791 564 1,702	822 517 624 2,230 211 884 584 790 563 1,706	822 516 626 2,237 212 884 586 791 562 1,707	-++++
otal in manufacturing industries	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,829	8,831	8,915	8,932	8,943	+
Construction  Gas, electricity and water  Gransport and communication  Distributive trades  Financial, professional and scientific services  Catering, hotels, etc.  Miscellaneous services (excluding catering,	1,567 370 1,662 3,284 4,947	1,617 379 1,683 3,312 5,060	1,653 387 1,688 3,367 5,227	1,681 397 1,649 3,401 3,000 685	1,705 403 1,640 3,481 3,017 624	1,720 398 1,617 3,404 3,079 676	1,737 400 1,620 3,446 3,084 666	1,742 402 1,611 3,459 3,108 639	1,745 403 1,607 3,495 3,113 626	++-++-
hotels, etc.)	502 741	511 756	520 772	1,649 537 802	1,624 534 812	1,630 539 813	1,639 539 819	1,629 539 819	1,621 538 819	Sive-si
Otal in civil employment	23,628 15,526 8,102	23,925 15,682 8,243	24,098 15,769 8,329	24,106 15,759 8,347	24,221 15,780 8,441	24,250 15,801 8,449	24,409 15,881 8,529	24,411 15,872 8,539	24,416 15,862 8,555	+
Wholly unemployed            Males            Females	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	461 346 115	463 344 119	317 240 77	335 249 87	340 253 88	342 255 87	**************************************
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	427 410 17	425 408 17	424 408 16	423 407 16	425 409 16	426 410 16	+
Total working population	24,436 16,239 8,197	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,912 16,472 8,440	24,994 16,515 8,479	25,109 16,532 8,577	24,991 16,449 8,542	25,167 16,537 8,632	25,176 16,534 8,643	25,184 16,527 8,658	+ -+

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. Preliminary results of the total count indicate that the total number in civil employment at mid-1964 (and for subsequent months) was about 0.6 per cent. greater than the published provisional estimate. The extent to which the provisional estimates for the various industry groups will be revised cannot yet be estimated, but the broad picture of changes in employment during recent months will, however, not be affected.

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS (Mid-month)

(Thousands)

Industry	No	vember 1	963*	Se	ptember 1	964*	0	ctober 19	64*	November 1964*		
Industry	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal mining	586.9	17.5	604 - 4	567.8	17.5	585.3	565.7	17.5	583 · 2	563.9	17.5	581 -
Grain milling  Bread and flour confectionery  Biscuits  Bacon curing, meat and fish products  Milk products  Sugar  Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery  Fruit and vegetable products  Animal and poultry foods  Food industries not elsewhere specified  Brewing and malting  Other drink industries  Tobacco	459·9 32·3 89·4 17·7 40·0 21·0 14·1 40·5 31·8 16·2 22·5 78·9 38·2 17·3	363·5 8·4 62·1 37·0 36·8 11·0 4·2 62·2 53·1 4·5 18·4 19·7 22·5 23·6	823·4 40·7 151·5 54·7 76·8 32·0 18·3 102·7 84·9 920·7 40·9 98·6 60·7 40·9	455·5 31·4 89·9 17·3 40·0 21·4 12·3 39·5 29·6 16·0 23·2 77·7 40·1	348·2 8·0 60·9 35·7 35·3 11·1 3·8 61·0 43·1 4·6 19·3 19·4 23·1	803·7 39·4 150·8 53·0 75·3 32·5 16·1 100·5 72·7 20·6 42·5 97·1 63·2	455·3 31·4 89·7 17·5 39·8 21·0 13·8 39·4 29·6 16·0 23·2 77·3 39·6	351·4 8·0 61·1 36·2 35·2 10·8 4·0 60·8 45·3 4·7 19·8 23·3	806·7 39·4 150·8 53·7 75·0 31·8 17·8 100·2 74·9 20·7 43·0 96·7 62·9	455·0 31·1 89·4 17·5 40·0 20·7 13·9 39·2 29·8 15·9 23·4 77·4	352·0 8·0 61·5 35·8 35·7 10·7 4·1 59·9 46·5 4·6 19·5 19·8 23·2	807 · 39 · 150 · 53 · 75 · 31 · 18 · 99 · 76 · 20 · 42 · 97 · 62 · 62 · 62 · 62 · 62 · 62 · 62 · 6
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	370·4 15·9 26·8 6·3 170·6 34·5 17·7 33·6 29·6 26·4 9·0	141·1 0·5 4·1 2·1 44·9 43·4 9·3 13·7 13·0 5·1 5·0	511·5 16·4 30·9 8·4 215·5 77·9 27·0 47·3 42·6 31·5 14·0	17·1 371·2 16·4 25·7 6·3 168·7 35·0 18·2 33·9 29·1 28·7 9·2	22·9 144·4 0·5 3·9 2·1 45·0 45·3 10·3 13·6 13·7 5·2 4·8	40·0 515·6 16·9 29·6 8·4 213·7 80·3 28·5 47·5 42·8 33·9 14·0	370·6 16·3 25·4 6·4 168·6 35·0 18·2 33·8 29·0 28·8 9·1	22·8 144·6 0·5 3·8 2·1 45·0 45·8 10·3 13·4 13·6 5·2 4·9	39·8 515·2 16·8 29·2 8·5 213·6 80·8 28·5 47·2 42·6 34·0 14·0	370·1 16·3 25·3 6·3 168·1 35·1 18·1 33·8 29·0 29·1 9·0	22·7  144·1 0·5 3·8 2·1 44·5 45·8 10·3 13·5 13·5 5·3 4·8	39. 514. 16. 29. 8. 212. 80. 28. 47. 42. 34. 13.
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	525·8 263·1 44·6 105·5 45·9 66·7	73·6 24·5 8·3 14·1 11·1 15·6	599·4 287·6 52·9 119·6 57·0 82·3	545·6 275·0 45·9 108·8 46·6 69·3	76·2 25·4 8·5 14·6 11·4 16·3	621 · 8 300 · 4 54 · 4 123 · 4 58 · 0 85 · 6	546·2 274·8 46·0 108·9 46·8 69·7	76·6 25·4 8·6 14·6 11·5 16·5	622·8 300·2 54·6 123·5 58·3 86·2	548·1 275·6 46·4 109·1 46·9 70·1	76·8 25·4 8·6 14·7 11·6 16·5	624 · 301 · 6 55 · 6 123 · 6 58 · 6
Ingineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	1,562 · 2 32 · 0 79 · 9 41 · 7 35 · 6 43 · 4 22 · 3 46 · 0 42 · 4 283 · 5 126 · 7 22 · 8 167 · 3 89 · 5 7 · 0 163 · 0 42 · 0 42 · 9 149 · 5 42 · 0 82 · 7	591·7 4·4 14·2 12·5 6·1 7·5 3·1 6·9 17·1 62·9 6·2 47·5 47·5 47·5 8·1 55·7 22·4 30·5 127·9 67·7	2,153·9 36·4 94·1 54·2 41·7 50·9 25·4 52·9 59·5 346·4 142·6 29·0 214·8 137·0 15·1 218·7 64·4 73·4 277·4 69·6	1,586·7 33·0 80·7 43·5 35·5 43·8 23·9 47·6 41·0 288·6 128·3 20·3 174·8 89·9 6·8 163·6 44·9 152·9 39·8 85·5	610·9 4·8 14·6 13·5 6·3 7·9 3·1 7·1 16·7 63·8 16·3 5·4 50·0 49·1 8·0 59·0 133·6 27·0 69·6	2,197·6 37·8 95·3 57·0 41·8 51·7 27·0 54·7 57·7 352·4 144·6 25·7 224·8 139·0 14·8 222·6 64·4 77·9 286·5 66·5 155·1	1,590 · 9 33 · 0 80 · 8 43 · 4 35 · 5 44 · 0 24 · 2 47 · 7 41 · 0 289 · 2 176 · 3 90 · 3 6 · 8 164 · 1 42 · 3 44 · 9 153 · 1 39 · 6 85 · 6	613·5 4·8 14·7 13·4 6·3 8·0 3·2 7·1 16·9 64·0 16·4 5·5 50·4 49·6 8·0 59·4 22·4 33·3 132·9 27·2 70·0	2,204 · 4 37 · 8 95 · 5 56 · 8 41 · 8 52 · 0 27 · 4 54 · 8 57 · 9 353 · 2 145 · 2 25 · 8 226 · 7 139 · 9 14 · 8 223 · 5 64 · 7 78 · 2 286 · 0 66 · 8 155 · 6	1,594 · 6 33 · 0 80 · 9 43 · 5 35 · 8 44 · 1 24 · 2 47 · 7 41 · 2 290 · 2 128 · 6 20 · 4 176 · 8 90 · 2 6 · 8 164 · 4 42 · 7 45 · 1 153 · 2 39 · 6	616 · 2 4 · 7 14 · 8 13 · 6 6 · 4 8 · 0 3 · 2 7 · 1 17 · 0 64 · 3 16 · 5 5 · 5 5 · 5 50 · 9 49 · 9 8 · 0 59 · 8 22 · 5 33 · 8 13 · 6	2,210 · 8 37 · 7 55 · 7 57 · 1 42 · 2 55 · 1 27 · 4 54 · 8 58 · 2 354 · 5 145 · 1 25 · 9 227 · 7 140 · 1 14 · 8 224 · 2 78 · 9 285 · 3 67 · 2 66 · 2 78 · 9 285 · 3 67 · 2
hipbuilding and marine engineering	198·3 142·9 55·4	11·5 7·9 3·6	209·8 150·8 59·0	198·1 144·7 53·4	11·5 8·0 3·5	209·6 152·7 56·9	198·1 144·5 53·6	11·6 8·1 3·5	209·7 152·6 57·1	86·2 199·6 145·8 53·8	70·5 11·6 8·0	156·3 211·2 153·8
ehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing  Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing  Aircraft manufacturing and repairing.  Locomotives and railway track equipment  Railway carriages and wagons, etc.  Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	752·8 400·4 20·2 224·1 49·3 54·8 4·0	117·3 60·8 8·0 38·3 4·1 3·8 2·3	870·1 461·2 28·2 262·4 53·4 58·6 6·3	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	758:3 414:6 19:0 225:8 45:9 49:4 3:6	118·9 61·7 7·5 39·7 4·2 3·6 2·2	877·2 476·3 26·5 265·5 50·1 53·0 5·8	757·9 414·3 19·0 225·9 45·7 49·4 3·6	3·6 119·3 61·9 7·6 40·0 4·1 3·6 2·1	57 · 4 877 · 2 476 · 2 26 · 6 265 · 9 49 · 8 53 · 0 5 · 7
letal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	366·9 16·4 5·5 27·5 33·3 15·1 16·2 252·9	189·4 7·8 5·9 16·8 10·1 20·5 12·4 115·9	556·3 24·2 11·4 44·3 43·4 35·6 28·6 368·8	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	570·1 24·7 11·1 44·8 44·6 37·3 28·4 379·2	376·5 16·5 5·8 28·0 34·3 15·6 15·9 260·4	196·2 8·2 5·3 17·2 10·3 21·4 12·6 121·2	572·7 24·7 11·1 45·2 44·6 37·0 28·5 381·6	377·7 16·4 5·8 28·1 34·5 15·6 15·9 261·4	196·9 8·2 5·3 17·3 10·2 21·1 12·6 122·2	574·6 24·6 11·1 45·4 44·7 36·7 28·5 383·6
Production of man-made fibres Production of man-made fibres, etc. Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	367·5 34·1 38·3 42·2 89·3 8·7 4·6 38·2 3·6 22·5 8·1 9·6 49·8 18·5	419·1 9·4 63·2 55·0 99·6 8·5 6·7 89·1 4·4 17·1 14·2 19·8 23·7 8·4	786·6 43·5 101·5 97·2 188·9 17·2 11·3 127·3 8·0 39·6 22·3 29·4 73·5 26·9	369·3 35·6 39·1 42·8 87·7 8·6 4·5 39·0 3·6 23·1 8·2 9·5 49·1 18·5	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	369·0 35·7 39·1 42·7 87·2 8·6 4·3 39·1 3·7 23·2 8·2 9·5 49·1 18·6	412·2 9·5 62·5 53·9 94·6 8·1 6·2 91·2 4·4 17·2 14·4 18·7 23·1 8·4	781·2 45·2 101·6 96·6 181·8 16·7 10·5 130·3 8·1 40·4 22·6 28·2 72·2 27·0	368 · 8 35 · 7 39 · 0 42 · 8 86 · 7 4 · 3 39 · 0 3 · 7 23 · 4 8 · 2 9 · 6 49 · 0 18 · 7	413·1 9·6 62·8 53·9 94·5 8·2 6·2 91·5 4·5 17·3 14·4 18·7 23·1 8·4	781 · 9 45 · 3 101 · 8 96 · 7 181 · 2 16 · 9 10 · 5 130 · 5 130 · 5 22 · 6 28 · 3 72 · 1
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	36·1 22·9 9·1 4·1	26·4 6·6 15·4 4·4	62·5 29·5 24·5 8·5	35·9 22·8 9·2 3·9	26·0 6·6 15·2 4·2	61·9 29·4 24·4 8·1	36·1 22·8 9·3 4·0	25·9 6·6 15·1 4·2	62·0 29·4 24·4 8·2	36·1 22·8 9·3	25·9 6·6 15·0	62·0 29·4 24·3
othing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear.	145·7 7·3 33·1 19·9 7·2 13·6 4·3 8·7 51·6	397·2 22·6 87·7 48·2 39·7 97·2 9·1 33·3 59·4	542·9 29·9 120·8 68·1 46·9 110·8 13·4 42·0 111·0	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	145·2 7·3 33·2 19·1 7·1 13·9 4·2 8·5 51·9	398·2 22·7 87·4 46·6 40·5 96·9 8·9 33·8 61·4	543·4 30·0 120·6 65·7 47·6 110·8 13·1 42·3 113·3	4·0 145·1 7·3 33·2 19·0 7·1 14·0 4·3 8·5	4·3 397·1 22·6 86·8 46·3 40·5 97·1 8·9 33·7	8·3 542·2 29·9 120·0 65·3 47·6 111·1 13·2 42·2
icks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building materials	266·8 65·8 29·2 59·0 15·7 97·1	77·4 6·9 34·6 19·5 1·6 14·8	344·2 72·7 63·8 78·5 17·3 111·9	272·4 66·0 29·7 59·6 16·0 101·1	77·9 6·8 34·2 20·1 1·6 15·2	350·3 72·8 63·9 79·7 17·6 116·3	273·4 66·0 29·9 59·6 16·1 101·8	78·2 6·8 34·4 20·2 1·6 15·2	351·6 72·8 64·3 79·8 17·7 117·0	51·7 274·1 65·9 29·9 59·7 16·1 102·5	78·6 6·8 34·4 20·3 1·6 15·5	352·7 72·7 64·3 80·0 17·7 118·0
mber, furniture, etc. Limber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	230·0 82·4 77·8 9·7 27·3 18·1 14·7	57·6 12·7 20·5 8·4 4·6 5·7 5·7	287·6 95·1 98·3 18·1 31·9 23·8 20·4	231·3 83·0 79·0 10·0 26·8 18·0 14·5	57·8 12·9 20·8 8·3 4·6 5·6 5·6	289·1 95·9 99·8 18·3 31·4 23·6 20·1	231·4 83·1 79·1 10·1 26·7 17·9 14·5	58·0 12·9 20·8 8·3 4·6 5·7 5·7	289·4 96·0 99·9 18·4 31·3 23·6 20·2	232·1 83·4 79·6 10·0 26·6 17·9 14·6	58·2 13·0 20·9 8·3 4·6 5·7 5·7	290·3 96·4 100·5 18·3 31·2 23·6 20·3

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

(Mid-month)

	No	vember 19	63*	Sept	ember 196	54*	0	ctober 196	54*	Nov	vember 19	64*
Industry	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.	411·2	218·0	629·2	415·6	218·2	633·8	414·6	219·0	633·6	412·3	218·6	630·9
	75·1	22·2	97·3	74·6	22·0	96·6	74·8	22·1	96·9	74·9	22·1	97·0
	34·2	34·1	68·3	34·7	34·5	69·2	34·8	34·6	69·4	34·7	34·1	68·8
	35·9	37·3	73·2	36·4	36·2	72·6	36·4	36·4	72·8	36·5	36·4	72·9
	108·0	30·8	138·8	111·6	31·5	143·1	110·2	31·7	141·9	107·8	31·7	139·5
	158·0	93·6	251·6	158·3	94·0	252·3	158·4	94·2	252·6	158·4	94·3	252·7
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	191·8	126·1	317·9	197·3	127·3	324·6	198·7	129·1	327·8	199·0	130·2	329·2
	89·5	38·3	127·8	93·4	39·4	132·8	93·9	39·4	133·3	94·4	39·6	134·0
	11·7	3·6	15·3	11·5	3·4	14·9	11·5	3·4	14·9	11·4	3·6	15·0
	7·7	7·8	15·5	7·6	7·7	15·3	7·6	7·7	15·3	7·6	7·7	15·3
	12·4	21·8	34·2	12·1	20·4	32·5	12·3	21·4	33·7	12·2	21·8	34·0
	5·1	6·2	11·3	5·1	6·2	11·3	5·0	6·2	11·2	4·9	6·2	11·1
	44·9	34·3	79·2	48·1	36·3	84·4	48·8	37·1	85·9	48·8	37·4	86·2
	20·5	14·1	34·6	19·5	13·9	33·4	19·6	13·9	33·5	19·7	13·9	33·6
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,885 · 4	2,809 · 9	8,695 · 3	5,956.9	2,823 · 8	8,780 · 7	5,964 · 3	2,833 · 4	8,797 · 7	5,970 · 5	2,838 · 6	8,809 1
Construction	1,484 · 4	80.0	1,564 · 4	1,516.4	80.0	1,596 · 4	1,521 · 4	80.0	1,601 · 4	1,524 · 4	80.0	1,604 - 4
Gas, electricity and water	353·3	49·5	402·8	349·5	50·6	400·1	351·7	50·6	402·3	352·2	50·5	402·7
	109·5	16·2	125·7	105·4	16·6	122·0	105·7	16·6	122·3	105·9	16·6	122·5
	205·3	30·4	235·7	206·5	31·2	237·7	208·5	31·2	239·7	208·8	31·1	239·9
	38·5	2·9	41·4	37·6	2·8	40·4	37·5	2·8	40·3	37·5	2·8	40·3
Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	220·7	44·4	265·1	219·5	44·5	264·0	217·3	44·4	261·7	216·7	44·4	261·1
	188·0	17·2	205·2	187·3	16·3	203·6	188·6	17·1	205·7	189·4	16·6	206·0
Distributive trades	1,386·0	1,598 · 4	2,984·4	1,373·3	1,575·4	2,948·7	1,372·1	1,590 · 2	2,962·3	1,376·4	1,621·7	2,998·1
	356·8	204 · 1	560·9	349·3	201·7	551·0	348·2	203 · 3	551·5	349·1	201·4	550·5
	797·9	1,324 · 0	2,121·9	791·9	1,303·3	2,095·2	790·8	1,315 · 8	2,106·6	793·1	1,349·9	2,143·0
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	129·7	36·5	166·2	126·2	35·6	161·8	126·8	36·1	162·9	127·2	35·7	162·9
	101·6	33·8	135·4	105·9	34·8	140·7	106·3	35·0	141·3	107·0	34·7	141·7
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	68.9 30.9 18.5 180.7 29.8 11.3 320.6 11.6		134·0 51·1 49·3 512·6 121·4 45·6 394·1 15·7	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	135·4 53·4 50·6 554·8 119·8 43·8 398·7 16·8	71·2 31·7 18·7 184·3 29·1 11·0 324·2 11·9	64·2 20·8 32·1 343·3 89·7 32·5 76·2 4·6	135·4 52·5 50·8 527·6 118·8 43·5 400·4 16·5	70·1 31·2 18·6 181·4 28·9 11·0 321·6 11·7	63·7 20·3 31·3 333·3 89·3 32·2 76·3 4·4	133 · 8 51 · 5 49 · 6 514 · 7 118 · 2 43 · 3 397 · 9 16 · 9

## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER 1964

all manufacturing industries; in the week ended 14th November are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours 1964. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain. short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

The following table† shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week

	903	Estimate ing main	ed number of ntenance wo	f operative orkers, on	overtime	Е	stimated nu	imber of o	peratives on	short-time	e
	Esti- mated	THE STATE OF	Per-		f overtime rked	Charle		Total	Total as per-	Hou	rs lost
Industry	total number of oper- atives	Number	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week	Working part of week	on short- time	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on short-time
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	14 100	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	time
Food, drink and tobacco  Bread and flour confectionery  Brewing and malting	100	197·6 36·8 29·4	35·1 33·8 43·7	1,651 290 262	8·4 7·9 8·9	0·2 =	1·3 0·2 0·1	1·4 0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	17 2 1	11·4 10·3 15·6
Chemicals and market	. 294 . 122	77·6 31·5	26·4 25·9	764 341	9·8 10·8	# = 1	=	=	e des aname	nuat To no	Product
Metal manufacture	. 470 226 98	143·4 40·1 42·9	30·5 17·7 43·9	1,346 413 395	9·4 10·3 9·2		0·4 0·1 0·1	0·4 0·1 0·1	0·1 0·1 0·1	3 1 1	6·3 7·2 13·6
Non-electrical engineering	1,493 . 913 . 580	668·4 471·9 196·5	44·8 51·7 33·9	5,408 3,925 1,482	8·1 8·3 7·5		0·6 0·5 0·1	0·6 0·5 0·1	0.1	7 6 1	10·4 10·6 16·0
Vehicles	. 618 . 375 . 147	255·4 147·9 71·3	41·4 39·5 48·6	1,997 1,141 579	7·8 7·7 8·1	0·2 0·2 —	18·1 18·0 0·1	18·4 18·3 0·1	3·0 4·9 0·1	178 176 2	9·7 9·6 22·6
TO SEE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	. 430	168 - 7	39.3	1,361	8.1	-	0.7	0.7	0.2	7	9.7
Textiles	. 648 177 152 109	133·8 19·3 42·3 16·2	20·6 10·9 27·8 14·8	1,033 135 362 90	7·7 7·0 8·6 5·6	0.3	4·3 0·2 0·9 2·5	4·6 0·3 0·9 2·8	0·7 0·2 0·6 2·5	51 5 11 27	11·1 16·3 12·1 9·9
C-4 120-61 100-6-1 166-8-1 120-0	. 44	13.1	29.7	94	7.2	3	-	16 15 1598 2059713	nekto <u>be</u> rol tro berolist	at farmer to alite base	Many of the state
Clothing and footwear	437 96	42·0 9·4	9·6 9·8	209 41	5·0 4·4	0·3 0·2	9·0 6·4	9·3 6·6	2·1 6·9	92 56	9·9 8·5
12.2	. 266	89.2	33.5	867	9.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	6	11.6
Timber, furniture, etc	211 72 76	94·3 31·7 34·7	44·7 44·0 45·9	776 258 242	8·2 8·1 7·0	三	$\frac{0.4}{0.1}$	$\frac{0\cdot 4}{0\cdot 1}$	$\frac{0\cdot 2}{0\cdot 2}$	-5 -2	11.9
Paper, printing and publishing Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	421 73 163	175·1 37·3 71·4	41·6 51·4 43·8	1,465 303 558	8·4 8·1 7·8	Ξ	0.4	0.4	0.1	= 3 = 1	7.9
Other manufacturing industries	·· 242 102	83·0 36·6	34·3 36·0	714 321	8.6	I	0.2	0.2	0.1	den ben	radenti ramana
在1887 TER 1001 1931 198	6,135	2,141 · 6	34.9	17,683	8.3	1.2	35.9	37.1	0.6	371	10.0

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

‡ Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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1964

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

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding 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

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

Lubic 1. 1	idest of	10000			verage 196	62 = 100	SATES	BEN D	LATE	MARKET.	(A	verage 196	52 = 100
d and Cleric October 290	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	same reported in 3 to 1964 and the n	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu factur- ing
	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·2	98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.5	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·2	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·1	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·8	1956	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 101 · 1 100 · 6
Veek ended: September 14 October 19 November 16 December 14	101·3 101·9 102·0 102·3	100·0 101·1 101·8 102·2	102·9 103·1 102·5 102·7	100·6 101·3 101·8 102·1	101·8 102·0 100·9 100·2	102·1 102·5 103·3 103·5	Week ended: 1963 September 14 October 19 November 16 December 14	100·5 100·6 100·6 100·8	100·0 100·3 100·6 100·7	101·5 100·8 100·4 100·7	101·0 101·3 101·4 101·6	99·9 99·9 99·5 100·2	100 · 8 101 · 0 101 · 1
fanuary 18 February 15 March 21 April 18 May 16*‡ June 20 July 18† August 15† September 19 October 17 November 14	100·7 101·2 101·5 102·2 101·9 102·2 96·8 84·0 102·9 102·9 103·0	101·1 101·8 102·1 102·8 102·6 103·2 99·1 104·3 104·4 104·8	101·7 101·8 102·9 102·9 103·3 88·8 88·8 102·6 102·6	100·7 101·3 101·4 102·1 101·4 92·6 80·3 101·4 101·2 101·0	95·2 94·4 94·4 95·1 96·3 96·3 97·0 88·1 97·7 97·7	102·0 102·7 103·1 103·8 103·6 103·6 103·8 99·2 84·7 104·9 104·8 104·8	1964 January 18 February 15 March 21 April 18 May 16*‡ June 20 July 18 August 15 September 19 October 17 November14	100·2 100·5 101·0 101·1 100·3 100·9 101·2 101·1 100·7 100·7	100·2 100·6 100·9 101·1 100·3 101·4 101·5 101·1 101·2	100·6 100·8 101·9 102·2 101·4 101·9 102·0 101·7 100·7 101·1	101·1 101·6 101·8 102·0 101·6 102·1 101·6 101·5 101·4	98·8 99·0 99·6 99·9 99·8 99·6 100·8 101·4 99·8 99·6	100 · 6 100 · 9 101 · 101 · 100 · 101 · 10

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 §

Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January February March	105.6	104.2	99.2	105.5	103.9	101·2 102·8 102·3	98·5 97·8 98·0	100·7 101·2 101·5
April May June	106·9 106·5	103·4 103·0	101·5 102·4	106·0 105·3	106·3 105·1 106·1	102·4 102·7 102·4	99·7 100·0 100·0	102·2 101·9 102·2
July August September October	103·1 104·5	98.5	100 · 1	102.3	93·3 101·0 105·4 104·8	96·6 83·4 102·3 101·9	94·6 82·5 101·3 101·9	96·8 84·0 102·9 102·9
November	106.4	101.6	106.1	106.7	104.5	101.3	102.0	103 · 0

Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January February March	103·1 103·5 103·7 — 104·1 103·3 103·4	102·7 102·6 102·0 — 102·4 102·1 102·4	101·4 103·1 103·1 	103·6 102·1 102·1 — 102·0 101·9	100·4 101·5 100·6 101·4 101·6 100·9 100·6 100·5	99·4 100·2 100·2 100·4 100·2 100·3 100·5 99·8 99·5 99·3 99·4	98·4 98·6 99·4 99·8 100·0 100·5 100·5 100·6 100·6	100·2 100·5 101·0 101·1 100·3 100·9 101·2 101·1 100·7 100·7

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 §

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

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. The reference base used in the tables published in this

GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963, was the average of

these six months in 1958 taken equal to 100. As estimates for all

months of the year are now available, the indices have been recalculated on a new reference base:—12 monthly average for 1962 = 100. A complete series of both indices to date on the new base and

a note on the revision were published on page 404 of the October

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

\* Figures for dates after June 1963 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1964. The figures from May 1964 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1964 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

† In the calculations use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers and, from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962, 1963 and 1964 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962-4 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1962-4 are much more affected. It is estimated that if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962-4 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962-4 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher and the indices for August 1963-4 approximately 14 points higher.

† Week preceding Whitemoride

‡ Week preceding Whitsuntide.

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

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 63. H.M. Forces. The Women's Services. 4th Edition, 1965. Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 7d.); No. 66. Radio and Television Servicing. 3rd Edition, 1964. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.); No. 70. Laundry and Dry Cleaning. 3rd Edition, 1964. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.); No. 96. Dentistry. 2nd Edition, 1964. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.); Careers Guide. Opportunities in the Professions, Industry and Commerce. 6th Edition, 1964. Paper bound edition. Price 8s. 6d. (9s. 6d.). Ministry of Labour.

Industrial Diseases.—Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1963. Ministry of Power. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 24.

National Insurance.—Law Relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance. Supplement No. 23. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.); Law Relating to National Insurance (Industrial Injuries). Supplement No. 12. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.). Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

Safety in Mines.—Safety in Mines Research Establishment. Safety in Mines Research, 1963. 42nd Annual Report. Ministry of Power. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.).

Statistics.—Annual Abstract of Statistics. No. 101, 1964. Central Statistical Office. Price 22s. 6d. (24s. 9d.). This publication is similar in scope to the 1963 edition—see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1964, page 8.

\* 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 47 or through any bookseller.

#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour is concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/2018; 9d. (1s.)), made on 17th December; The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handerkchief, etc.) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/2079; 9d. (1s.)), made on 23rd December. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 47.

The National Insurance Etc. Act 1964 (Commencement) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/2000; (C. 24); 6d. (9d.)), made on 17th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Etc. Act 1964; The National Insurance Etc. Act 1964 (Commencement) Order 1964. Correction slip issued on 6th January. Gratis; The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit) (Consequent Provisions) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964/2001; 6d. (9d.)), made on 17th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts 1946 and 1957 and the National Insurance Etc. Act 1964.—See page 24.

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964/2003; 3d. (6d.)), made on 17th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act 1948.—See page 25.

<sup>†</sup> Because of the rounding of figures independently some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

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#### ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year at mid-April and mid-October on returns rendered by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and office (including works' office) employees. From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of (1) operatives and (2) administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, and the proportion that the second group formed of all employees at mid-October 1964. Details are contained in the table below. The experimental, development, technical and design employees (other figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1964 exchange of insurance cards are available. Estimates for April 1964, showing the proportions employed in each industry group, were published on page 291 of the July 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

Operatives and Administrative, Technical and Clerical Workers in Manufacturing Industries, October 1964

Industry group	Number of operatives	trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
A. Out	1975	(Thousands)		(Per cent.)
1 SOT   2 FOT   8 - 601		0-601 1	Males	September 1866
Food, drink and tobacco	365	90	455	19.8
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	253 454	118 92	371 546	31·8 16·8
Engineering and electrical goods	1,149	442	1,591	27.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	171 582	27 177	198 759	13·7 23·3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	311	65	376	17.4
Textiles	306	63	369	17.1
fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	31 116	29	145	20.3
cement, etc	231 199	43 32	274 231	15·7 13·8
Paper, printing and publishing	319	95	414	23.0
Other manufacturing in- dustries	153	46	199	22.9
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,640	1,324	5,964	22.2
0 64   2-49   A468   4 8 201   6 194   8-501		F	emales	TOT TOTAL
Food, drink and tobacco	280	71	351	20.3
Chemicals and allied in- dustries	80 39	65 38	145 77	44·9 49·9
Engineering and electrical goods	404	210	614	34.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	61	9 58	11 119	80·4 49·0
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	154	42	196	21.5
Textiles	370	42	412	10.2
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	364	34	398	8.5
cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	56 39	22 19	78 58	27·8 33·2
Paper, printing and pub- lishing Other manufacturing in-	155	64	219	29.4
dustries	102	27	129	21.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,128	705	2,833	24.9
Da. 1964, Price 1s. 6d; Erice 1s. 6d.(1s. 10d.);	Т	otal Ma	les and F	emales
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	645	161	806	20.0
dustries Metal manufacture	493	183 130	516 623	35·5 20·9
Engineering and electrical	1,555	652	2,205	29.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	173 643	36 235	209 878	17·4 26·8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	465	107 105	572 781	18·8 13·5
Textiles Leather, leather goods and	676	9	62	15.0
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	480	63	543	11.6
cement, etc	287 238	65 51	352 289	17.7
Paper, printing and pub- lishing Other manufacturing in	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	159	633	25.2
dustries	233	73	328	22.3
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,768	2,029	8,797	23·1

## Unemployment at 7th December 1964

#### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 7th December 1964 were:—

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atory	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	243,809 6,821	10,727 116	77,290 2,049	7,782 244	339,608 9,230
Total	250,630	10,843	79,339	8,026	348,838
Change since 9th November	+ 2,223	- 1,701	- 512	- 1,178	- 1,168

The rate of unemployment at 7th December was 1.5 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 9th November.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 7th December 1964 according to duration of unemployAt 7th December 41,697 married women were registered as

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 7th December was 337,295, consisting of 253,123 males and 84,172 females.

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1954 to 1964

The following table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1954 to 1964, and the numbers registered in each month of 1964.

801 -7			Great Co			
2 0 5 147 147 147 148	Who		Tempo		Total	United Kingdom total
170	Males	Females	Males	Females		name i
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800
1961	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800
1962	321,900	110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900
1963	393,900	126,700	46,300	6,400	573,300	612,300
964	279,600	92,600	6,600	1,800	380,600	413,400
1964:—	262 542	444407	20 120	0.500	500 540	540.050
13th Jan	363,543	114,487	20,120	2,592	500,742	540,353
10th Feb	344,308	111,460	5,955	2,349	464,072	502,877
16th Mar	313,600	101,798	7,868	2,120	425,386	461,891
13th Apr	305,159	99,938 89,348	4,728	1,773	411,598	448,364
11th May	271,596 240,348		6,318 3,386	1,841 1,620	369,103	403,506
15th June	236,433	76,569 75,764	3,767	1,548	321,923 317,512	354,214 349,024
13th July 10th Aug	269,385	94,762	2,661	1,706	368,514	399,130
14th Sept	248,869	86,548	4,836	1,416	341,669	370,400
12th Oct	252,574	87,725	5,983	1,481	347,763	376,322
9th Nov	254,596	87,462	6,355	1,593	350,006	376,788
7th Dec	254,536	85,072	6,937	2,293	348,838	377,480

Duration in we	eks	years and over	under 18 years	years and over	under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	::	28,964 16,721	2,888 1,729	8,790 5,814	1,783 1,189	42,425 25,453
Up to 2		45,685	4,617	14,604	2,972	67,878
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5		13,652 11,036 9,978	1,110 707 599	5,300 4,561 4,243	799 581 496	20,861 16,885 15,316
Over 2, up to 5		34,666	2,416	14,104	1,876	53,062
Over 5, up to 8	1	22,739	1,059	10,138	957	34,893
Over 8		140,719	2,635	38,444	1,977	183,775
Total		243,809	10,727	77,290	7,782	339,608

#### 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 7th December 1964.

	191	Who	lly unemplo	yed*		256	Temp	porarily sto	pped†		Total unemployed			
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	38,723 20,539 15,626 18,798 18,321 37,644 28,906 47,558 17,694	1,449 856 524 679 811 1,658 1,662 2,085 1,003	10,067 5,438 5,576 5,952 5,411 11,905 7,703 19,169 6,069	720 655 607 467 748 790 1,044 1,584 1,167	50,959 27,488 22,333 25,896 25,291 51,997 39,315 70,396 25,933	259 126 130 2,187 380 791 314 2,502 132	5 13 1 7 3 19 17 47 47	109 213 36 276 166 889 79 266 15	2 98 5 37 4 44 12 38 4	375 450 172 2,507 553 1,743 422 2,853 155	40,436 21,534 16,281 21,671 19,515 40,112 30,899 52,192 18,833	10,898 6,404 6,224 6,732 6,329 13,628 8,838 21,057 7,255	51,334 27,938 22,505 28,403 25,844 53,740 39,737 73,249 26,088	
Great Britain	243,809	10,727	77,290	7,782	339,608	6,821	116	2,049	244	9,230	261,473	87,365	348,838	
Northern Ireland	18,822	875	7,848	331	27,876	316	3	409	38	766	20,016	8,626	28,642	
United Kingdom	262,631	11,602	85,138	8,113	367,484	7,137	119	2,458	282	9,996	281,489	95,991	377,480	

10.5	Per	centage rat	e of	Dimburs.	Dura	ition of ur	nemploym	ent: wholl	y unempl	oyed*		Wholl	y unemployed
Region		employmen		24,216	M	ales	284	20   22	Fen	nales	52 6200		"school-leavers"
And of the legislature	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 9th November
condon and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands (orkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Ecotland Wales	1·1 1·3 1·9 0·9 1·3 2·1 3·5 3·8 2·7	0·5 0·7 1·4 0·5 0·8 1·2 2·1 2·7 2·4	0.9 1.1 1.7 0.8 1.2 1.8 3.0 3.4 2.7	10,826 4,721 2,976 4,307 4,366 7,218 5,060 7,705 3,123	6,985 3,350 2,245 2,847 2,866 5,430 3,907 6,757 2,695	3,951 2,195 1,643 1,710 1,748 3,602 2,654 4,338 1,957	18,410 11,129 9,286 10,613 10,152 23,052 18,947 30,843 10,922	3,395 1,661 1,305 1,455 1,460 2,880 1,312 3,048 1,060	2,531 1,412 1,211 1,375 1,398 2,251 1,480 3,216 1,106	1,461 885 1,060 813 751 1,640 1,114 2,515 856	3,400 2,135 2,607 2,776 2,550 5,924 4,841 11,974 4,214	50,794 27,368 22,240 25,730 25,085 51,740 38,840 69,898 25,600	- 1,370 + 404 + 942 - 505 + 257 - 2,060 - 143 + 914 + 437
Great Britain	1.8	1.1	1.5	50,302	37,082	23,798	143,354	17,576	15,980	11,095	40,421	337,295	- 1,124
Northern Ireland	6.4	4.7	5.8	3,237	6	,040	10,420	900	2	,568	4,711	_	Liunnishiee .

\* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnotet on page 33.

† The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

‡ Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 7th

ge veloc had not been i	re	Number gisters at	rs of perso 7th Dece	ons on mber 19	64	Per-	at as a late	reg	Number gisters at	s of pers 7th Dece	ons on ember 19		Per-
the state of the s	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys	Total	Tempo-	centage rate of un- employ- ment*	300 CG	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	rarily estopped	rate of un- employ- ment*
Princ	ipal To	wns (by	Region	)			Development	District	ts (by R	egion)-	-contin	nued	Oten, avez,
ondon and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove	27,642 1,938 562	6,598 785 290	1,367 67 108	35,607 2,790 960	280 3 —	0·8 3·0 1·3	South Western—continued Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	289 696 435	181 245 82	31 19 20	501 960 537	19 22	6·2 7·4 6·0
astern and Southern Bedford	218 1,837 224 480 289 1,341 269 1,830 390	44 691 49 150 49 193 73 666 107	21 79 6 26 31 48 24 193 32 28	283 2,607 279 656 369 1,582 366 2,689 529 416	-6   3 147 	0·6 2·6 0·4 1·0 0·5 1·7 0·4 1·9 0·7	Bridlington North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston Widnes Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work-ington	379 15,094 82 399	476 4,042 67 311	60 1,126 3 26	915 20,262 152 736 1,161	10 200 2 3	2·8 3·3 2·3 3·4
†Slough	329 1,625 905 221	59 386 240 55	161 28 24	2,172 1,173 300	101 16 8	1·5 2·1 0·5	Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby Bishop Auckland, Crook	3,152	1,035	433	4,620 1,338	27	2.7
South Western †Bristol Exeter Gloucester †Plymouth Swindon	1,997 672 411 1,412 764	169 788	99 19 34 91 88	2,481 829 614 2,291 1,009		0·9 1·8 1·1 2·4 1·5	and Shildon Blyth Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring Consett Darlington Durham	1,083 273 1,157 375 661 668	233 62 160 33	159 46 31 34	1,549 483 852 735 58	1 22 3 22 —	2·7 4·2 2·4 1·7 2·8
Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Chesterfield Coventry †Derby Leicester †Mansfield Northampton †Nottingham	2,436	193 559 238 1 143 1 153 42 4 481	93	4,438 341 954 2,822 1,059 963 597 305 3,010	41	1.2	Guisborough Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Loftus Prudhoe Saltburn Seaham Seaton Delaval Spennymoor Stanley and Lanchester	115	467 144 22 25 48 165 151 58		1,750 640 98 85 170 518 291 581	13 10 10 10 1 3 2	3.: 2.: 2.: 4.: 3.: 10.: 4.:
Oldbury	295 139 1,514 355	127 124 536 5 104 3 22 3 205	26 8 53 24 14 32	448 159 2,103 483 229 730 265	5 99 5 73 4	1·4 0·7 0·5	Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Wash- ington Station Tyneside Whitby Whitehaven and Cleator Moor Wingate	9,709	2,028 57 226	659	12,396	5 115 7 16 3 20	4· 6· 4· 3·
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire †Barnsley	1,350	0 240	70	1,094 1,660 303 1,334	55	0.9	Scotland Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther	1,50			2 2,72	7 27 5 16	2 5
Doncaster	1,36 29 41 2,50 1,88 46 41 27 1,37	6 218 6 7: 1 173 8 51' 8 32 8 12 1 10 9 43 3 51 10 11	125 148 9 7 149 1 89 1 89 34 3 65 4 78 2 85	1,709 38: 59: 3,174 2,29: 62: 57: 79 1,97	66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	0.7 77 0.6 5.5 2.0 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.6 0.7 0.7	Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders Cumnock Dumbarton Dundee and Brought Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland Cowdenbeath and Investor	1,29 65 30 77 9 1,63	8 349 8 256 3 418 7 312	65 26 68 9:	9 1,07 6 59 5 1,28 0 2,06	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	34 45 5
York	. 61	2 5		18	1 2	0 0.8	keithing	. 98 h 88	30 1,14	6 6	1 2,08	37 4	
Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn	. 33 39 . 1,87 . 76 . 33 . 11 . 28 . 5,21	01	6 10 4 134 4 28 9 22 5 8 61 37 98 243	58 2,64 88 57 16 47 3 6,56	7 9 4 0 0 3 2 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 6 & 1 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 8 & 1 \cdot 1 \\ 6 & 1 \cdot 4 & 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 6 & 1 \cdot 6 \\ 6 & 5 & 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead Clydebank, Kirkintil loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Gla gow Highlands and Islands Kileyth	i, l- . 16,85 s- . 2,03 4,14	53 3,81 30 92	6 65 3 17 5 71	55 21,32 78 3,13 16 6,24	24 549	2
†Salford †Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Stockport Warrington	60 60 74	40 70 95 16 17 2	74 22 71 33 77 8 769 66 70 22	1 32 1 1,52 6 83 2 60	9 1 75 25 9 28 28 2 30 5	0.8 1 1.1 0.7 25 2.6 1 1.0 1.0 1.9	Kirkcaldy, Glenrothe Leven and Methil Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone an Renfrew	1,20 1,3,4 1,8 1,8	22 13 2,63 80	36 23	50 2,4 5 1 37 6,2 62 2,6 80 1,2	63 84 93 641 94	6
Wigan Northern			31 4			_ 2.4	Banff and Buckle Rothesay Sanquhar	·   1 ·   1 ·   1	14 10 25 14	85 02 42	20 2 24 2 10 2	95 240 277 –	5 1
Scotland †Edinburgh	3,1	76 5	85 18	9 3,9	50	8 1.6	Stranraer	3	57 1	70	43 3		
Wales †Cardiff †Newport †Swansea	2,4	537 1	60 16 12 9 69 9	58 2,9 97 8 1,8	46	$\frac{56}{16}$ $\frac{1.9}{163}$ $\frac{2.9}{2}$	Pontardawe and Ysta fera	ly-		31 78	85	871 -	1
Develo	pment 1	District	s (by Re	gion)	20k.1 22k.1 604.1	\$1286 101613 10152	Blaenau Ffestinic Portmadoc and Pwllh Llanelly, Burry Po	neli 1,	8 0		shirts	194	1
South Western Bideford Camborne and Redruth Camelford Falmouth Gunnislake		410 1 65 1	158	38 17 24	815 506 124 532 78	8 4·0 8 4·0 	Pontardulais and Turn Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pebroke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun a Tonyrefail	em-	644 1 900 2 784 2	102 129 212 280 147	47 86 1, 61 1,	198	1 - 4

\* 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 were given on page 472 of the November 1964 issue of this GAZETTE. Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1965

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: DECEMBER 1964

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 7th December 1964, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each water of persons within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, Stats. A.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

amb should be to shear appropriate of these dollars	TO COLUMN	12-11-22-2	G	reat Britai	n	1913 JQ 312	(a) (b) (b)	S011 44 4	stiems on	TENESTER !
Industry	unem	olly ployed g casuals)	Tempo		d Chille o Vil and process	Total	o člosov si Nasouplas	Ui 1938	nited Kingd (all classes	
ns dutes movides some indication of the characteristics	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Fishing	10,914 8,398 2,278	2,063 2,028 8	1,116 132 981	99 99 —	12,030 8,530 3,259	2,162 2,127 8	14,192 10,657 3,267	15,598 11,867 3,470	2,302 2,265 10	17,900 14,132 3,480
Mining and quarrying	6,332 5,626	182 130	4 2	=	6,336 5,628	182 130	<b>6,518</b> 5,758	6,491 5,629	186 131	6,677 5,760
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	6,825 1,442 3,668 1,303 412	4,423 577 3,078 654 114	33 1 30 2	88 3 84 1	6,858 1,443 3,698 1,305 412	4,511 580 3,162 655 114	11,369 2,023 6,860 1,960 526	7,378 1,575 3,985 1,372 446	5,060 642 3,419 673 326	12,438 2,217 7,404 2,045 772
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261–263) Chemicals and dyes	4,688 1,150 2,042	1,360 69 347	-5 -4		4,693 1,150 2,046	1,362 69 347	6,055 1,219 2,393	4,807 1,154 2,135	1,397 79 355	6,204 1,233 2,490
Metal manufacture	<b>4,922</b> <b>4,095</b>	587 397	159 76	7 3	5,081 4,171	594 400	5,675 4,571	5,159 4,239	614 414	5,773 4,653
Engineering and electrical goods	11,886 8,043 1,116 590 2,137	4,686 1,878 1,118 409 1,281	127 105 20 —	260 7 236 6 11	12,013 8,148 1,136 590 2,139	4,946 1,885 1,354 415 1,292	16,959 10,033 2,490 1,005 3,431	12,783 8,466 1,423 671 2,223	5,285 2,004 1,409 516 1,356	18,068 10,470 2,832 1,187 3,579
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,055 6,410	176 135	58 56	1	7,113 6,466	177 136	7,290 6,602	7,467 6,767	194 151	7,661 6,918
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	4,336 1,791 219 790 1,480	652 320 71 189 46	3,446 3,439 1 5	90 90 —	7,782 5,230 220 795 1,481	742 410 71 189 46	8,524 5,640 291 984 1,527	7,925 5,319 226 839 1,485	781 422 71 209 51	8,706 5,741 297 1,048 1,536
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,964	1,643	84	31	4,048	1,674	5,722	4,132	1,740	5,872
Textiles Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and other knitted goods	4,315 744 462 1,070 376 244 513	3,319 507 421 671 94 530 248	497 	373 17 28 165 4 105 20	4,812 744 473 1,183 376 455 655	3,692 524 449 836 98 635 268	8,504 1,268 922 2,019 474 1,090 923	5,525 1,020 613 1,216 378 482 789	5,067 903 707 881 101 724 353	10,592 1,923 1,320 2,097 479 1,206 1,142
Textile finishing	444	203	11	3	455	206	661	469	238	707
Clothing and footwear	1,537 400	2,948 315	589 324	819 503	2,126 724	3,767 818	5,893 1,542	2,212 727	4,654 851	6,866 1,578
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass	3,442 1,058 540 762	719 120 201 291	33 2 19 1	78 1 77 —	3,475 1,060 559 .763	797 121 278 291	4,272 1,181 837 1,054	3,654 1,135 570 773	822 125 288 297	4,476 1,260 858 1,070
Timber, furniture, etc	2,764 1,122 849	488 106 145	94 7 76	33 - 13	2,858 1,129 925	521 106 158	3,379 1,235 1,083	2,985 1,179 962	548 108 172	3,533 1,287 1,134
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483)	2,301 1,111 1,190	1,549 824 725	17 1 16	10 4 6	2,318 1,112 1,206	1,559 828 731	3,877 1,940 1,937	2,386 1,135 1,251	1,677 906 771	4,063 2,041 2,022
Other manufacturing industries	2,529 956 739	1,371 314 328	20 6 9	45 1 42	2,549 962 748	1,416 315 370	3,965 1,277 1,118	2,630 993 761	1,489 334 376	4,119 1,327 1,137
Total, all manufacturing industries	61,008	24,124	5,173	1,840	66,181	25,964	92,145	69,512	29,566	99,078
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	40 171	407	124	5	49,295	502	49,797	55,123	562	55,685
Construction	49,171 2,430	198	11	1	2,441	199	2,640	2,607	223	2,830
Transport and communication	22,496 5,019	2,065	198	11	22,694 5,020	2,076	24,770 5,253	23,964 5,073	2,158 240	26,122 5,313
Railways	2,158 2,635	620 95	14	1	2,172 2,652	621 95	2,793 2,747	2,357 2,746	639	2,996 2,841
Sea transport	6,145 2,048 2,826	134 23 613	76 72 8	1 4	6,221 2,120 2,834	136 24 617	6,357 2,144 3,451	6,448 2,583 3,048	142 25 654	6,590 2,608 3,702
Postal services and telecommunications	24,295	13,355	78	129	24,373	13,484	37,857	25,989	14,795	40,784
Insurance, banking and finance	5,961	915	9	5	5,970	920	6,890	6,113	1,020	7,133
Professional and scientific services	4,474	5,085	11	24	4,485	5,109	9,594	4,695	5,708	10,403
Miscellaneous services Entertainment, sport, betting* (881-883) Catering, hotels, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	28,336 6,284 12,560 3,511	20,313 1,944 11,415 699	137 36 42 7	167 32 61 1	28,473 6,320 12,602 3,518	20,480 1,976 11,476 700	48,953 8,296 24,078 4,218	29,877 6,615 13,195 3,717	22,091 2,022 12,094 744	51,968 8,637 25,289 4,461
Public administration National government service Local government service	17,268 6,975 10,293	2,394 1,294 1,100	76 9 67	12 2 10	17,344 6,984 10,360	2,406 1,296 1,110	19,750 8,280 11,470	18,145 7,361 10,784	2,706 1,515 1,191	20,851 8,876 11,975
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,208	112	Total	-	1,208	112	1,320	1,274	131	1,405
Other persons not classified by industry	20,643 19,230 1,413	13,769 12,869 900	=	=	20,643 19,230 1,413	13,769 12,869 900	34,412 32,099 2,313	22,101 20,566 1,535	14,543 13,591 952	36,644 34,157 2,487
GRAND TOTAL†	254,536	85,072	6,937	2,293	261,473	87,365	348,838	281,489	95,991	377,480

<sup>\*</sup> Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. † The totals include unemployed casual workers (4,133 males and 296 females in Great Britain and 4,575 males and 331 females in the United Kingdom).

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 4th November 1964 and 2nd December 1964, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

	Four wee		Four wee	eks ended nber 1964	Total number of placings 5th Dec.
sics Fermies Total	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	1963 to 2nd Dec. 1964 (52 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	78,483 15,684 40,354 10,641	125,179 42,616 104,974 46,324	72,259 12,731 37,409 8,738	120,483 42,263 101,595 47,062	1,010,247 243,012 505,318 193,888
Total	145,162	319,093	131,137	311,403	1,952,465

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

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

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 2nd December 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 2nd December 1964. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

	3 6,		Placings ended 2	during four nd Decembe	weeks r 1964	524.4 524.4	Nu	mbers of va at 2nd	cancies rema	ining unfilled	doedol decical
Industry group	404	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	. 0	713	313	948	46	2,020	1,157	1,583	325	324	3,389
Aining and quarrying	::	514 322	153 140	34 22	14 5	715 489	4,087 3,776	884 833	74 30	33	5,078 4,642
ood, drink and tobacco		2,374	525	2,858	457	6,214	1,704	781	2,926	1,391	6,802
Chemicals and allied industries		1,573	128	665	160	2,526	1,888	496	1,419	727	4,530
Metal manufacture		2,631	286	298	54	3,269	4,253	1,137	723	386	6,499
Engineering and electrical goods		7,583	1,170	3,116	600	12,469	20,136	4,865	7,648	3,110	35,759
Engineering, including scientific inst ments, etc	ru-	5,408 2,175	805 365	1,360 1,756	259 341	7,832 4,637	13,944 6,192	3,700 1,165	3,112 4,536	1,587 1,523	22,343 13,416
Shipbuilding and marine engineering		3,230	102	103	10	3,445	2,030	206	52	25	2,313
Vehicles		1,911	226	480	66	2,683	7,682	678	1,203	347	9,910
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		2,923	671	1,422	239	5,255	4,432	2,730	3,199	1,873	12,234
Cextiles		1,743	353	1,361	489	3,946	1,898	1,380	5,643	4,227	13,148
Cotton, linen and man-made fib (spinning and weaving)	ores	495 406	74 72	377 288	98 104	1,044 870	668 389	362 355	2,038 1,299	979 1,059	4,047 3,102
Leather, leather goods and fur		220	91	115	71	497	207	386	598	503	1,694
Clothing and footwear		405	218	1,485	617	2,725	894	1,014	10,019	5,853	17,780
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc		1,570	247	354	70	2,241	1,791	705	979	663	4,138
Fimber, furniture, etc		1,574	679	331	122	2,706	2,355	1,485	693	538	5,071
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing		973 661 312	250 102 148	967 502 465	319 170 149	2,509 1,435 1,074	1,268 689 579	1,077 436 641	1,574 921 653	1,829 864 965	5,748 2,910 2,838
Other manufacturing industries		1,541	233	880	226	2,880	1,670	691	1,909	991	5,261
Total, all manufacturing industries		30,251	5,179	14,435	3,500	53,365	52,208	17,631	38,585	22,463	130,887
Construction		18,026	1,707	270	114	20,117	15,597	3,349	513	494	19,953
Gas, electricity and water		1,216	64	111	14	1,405	1,131	260	211	127	1,729
Transport and communication		4,497	328	698	117	5,640	14,881	1,078	2,018	576	18,553
Distributive trades		7,609	3,187	6,741	3,152	20,689	8,629	10,626	14,615	13,057	46,927
Insurance, banking and finance		288	102	381	240	1,011	1,307	792	880	1,252	4,231
Professional and scientific services		950	164	2,574	329	4,017	7,062	1,516	21,277	1,975	31,830
Miscellaneous services	1	5,277	1,293	9,514	963	17,047	7,929	3,689 276	20,506	5,968	38,092 1,794
Entertainments, sports, etc.	::	364 2,665	92 155	6,109	52 184	9,113	2,097	647	8,210	879 866	11,833
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	1::	328	197	663	244	1,432	322	288	1,583	CON DESIGN	1000
Public administration	::	2,918 1,240 1,678	241 126 115	1,703 1,197 506	249 170 79	5,111 2,733 2,378	6,495 3,398 3,097	855 401 454	2,591 1,565 1,026	793 481 312	10,734 5,845 4,889
Local government service Grand total	0.0	72,259	12,731	37,409	8,738	131,137	120,483	42,263	101,595	47,062	311,403

ton A Region	815,6 (19,750 (32,6)	20	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland. Wales	349.438		20,333 8,783 3,873 9,122 5,600 10,953 4,188 6,228 3,179	3,003 1,601 667 1,488 1,115 1,711 1,034 1,425 687	12,100 3,972 1,824 3,910 2,944 5,643 1,951 3,709 1,356	1,535 1,116 595 902 885 1,189 834 1,051 631	36,971 15,472 6,959 15,422 10,544 19,496 8,007 12,413 5,853	33,294 22,032 7,334 23,129 10,054 11,118 3,398 5,389 4,735	13,204 5,247 2,207 9,496 4,890 3,338 795 2,072 1,014	36,139 14,131 5,579 14,977 8,151 12,815 2,461 5,455 1,887	13,903 5,385 2,419 10,383 4,143 5,395 1,360 3,163 911	96,540 46,795 17,539 57,985 27,238 32,666 8,014 16,079 8,547
Great Britain	bas (85)	(E) (SO	72,259	12,731	37,409	8,738	131,137	120,483	42,263	101,595	47,062	311,403

## Labour Turnover

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 14th November 1964, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 14th November 1964

Industry	mer	er of er ats per aployed aing of p	100 at	charg loss en	nber of es and ses per aployed ning of	other 100 at	Industry	men	per of entroper of proper	100 at	charg loss em	mber of ses and ses per i aployed ning of p	other 100 at
Abbusiness of the second	м.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	reported in Englisher 1962 up	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ood, drink and tobacco	2.8	5.4	3.9	2.8	5.1	3.8	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3.4	4.6	3.8	3.0	4.1	3.4
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish	1·9 3·1 3·5	3·9 5·3 6·3	2·3 4·0 5·4	2·9 3·4 3·4	3·8 4·6 7·5	3·1 3·9 6·1	Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures	2·6 1·9 2·8 2·7	4·8 6·2 4·2 3·6	3·4 4·0 3·3 2·9	3·4 1·9 2·7 2·2	5·1 4·6 3·6 3·8	4·0 3·2 3·0 2·5
products Milk products Sugar	4·3 1·3 3·0 2·3	6·3 3·8 3·8 4·6	5·3 2·2 3·2 3·6	3·7 2·6 1·9 2·7	4·7 4·9 2·7 6·0	4·2 3·4 2·1 4·6	Cans and metal boxes	2·5 3·5 3·7	4·0 4·0 4·8	3·4 3·7 4·1	2·5 3·1 3·3	5·1 3·7 4·0	4·0 3·4 3·5
Fruit and vegetable products	3·6 1·9 3·5	7·9 3·1 6·1	6·1 2·1 4·8	2·7 3·2 2·5	5·1 4·6 7·5	4·3 2·9 5·0	Textiles	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.3
Brewing and malting Other drink industries	2·1 3·4 1·2	5·1 4·7 2·0	2·6 3·9 1·7	2·7 1·9 3·3 0·9	3·1 5·1 2·3	2·1 4·0 1·7	Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen, etc	1.4	2·8 4·2 3·0	1.7	1.2	2.4	1.5
nemicals and allied industries	1.7	3.5	2.2	1.8	3.8	2.3	Woollen and worsted	3·0 3·8 6·2 3·4	4·1 7·2 3·5	3·0 4·0 6·7 3·4	4·5 2·8 4·5 4·9 2·9	2·8 4·2 5·1 3·4	2·8 4·3 5·0 3·2 2·6
Coke ovens	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.5	2·1 1·4	1.5	Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	2·0 2·0 3·1	3·3 4·0 3·4	2·9 3·1 3·3	2.1	2·9 2·6 3·1	2·6 2·2 2·5
Lubricating oils and greases	1.7	3·0 2·5	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.5	Narrow fabrics	2.5	3.0	2·8 4·5 2·7	2·1 2·7 4·8	2.7	2.7
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc. Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats,	2·8 0·9 2·1	4·4 2·7 3·2	3·7 1·5 2·4	2·4 1·2 2·1	4·4 2·1 2·9	3·6 1·5 2·3	Textile finishing Other textile industries	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.8
etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials	1.6	5·5 3·8	2.8	1.8	6.1	3.1	Leather, leather goods and fur  Leather and fellmongery	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.2
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	3.0	4.8	3.6	4.7	6.2	5.2	Leather goods	2·9 3·1 3·8	3·8 3·6 3·5	3·1 3·4 3·7	2·7 3·4 3·1	3·2 4·0 2·1	2·8 3·8 2·7
etal manufacture	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.2	Clothing and footwear	2.6	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.3
Iron and steel (general)	1.9 2.9 3.3 2.4	2·2 2·8 3·2 3·2	1.9 2.9 3.3 2.5	1·6 2·1 3·1 2·1	2·1 2·7 2·8 3·2	1·6 2·2 3·1 2·3	Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring Women's and girls' tailoring Overalls and men's shirts, under-	7·3 2·2 2·8	5·1 2·7 3·3	5·6 2·6 3·2	6·7 2·4 3·4	5·5 3·4 3·8	5·8 3·2 3·7
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.8	4.4	3.1	2.2	4.4	2.6	wear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear,	3.5	4.0	3.9	2.8	4.1	3.9
of Women	Jir	5 m		gir		neuro.	etc. Hats, caps and millinery Other dress industries Footwear	4·5 2·7 2·3 1·7	3·7 3·0 3·2 2·3	3·8 2·9 3·0 2·0	3·7 1·7 2·4 2·2	3·4 2·8 3·6 2·6	3·5 2·4 3·4 2·4
Agricultural machine a (analytical	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.2	3.7	2.6		ovi, ni	ayen!	E-801	S Was	olm i	Boar
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)  Metal working machine tools	2.1	2.0	2.0	2·1 1·8	2·6 3·3	2.1	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.  Bricks and fireclay goods	2.8	3.8	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.7
Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery, etc	2.4	4·1 2·9 3·5	2·0 2·2 2·8 2·2 2·4	2·1 1·3 2·0	2·9 2·6 3·4	2·3 1·5 2·2	Pottery Glass	2·5 2·9 2·3 1·2	3·6 3·5 2·1	2·5 3·3 2·6 1·2	2·6 2·7 2·1 1·1	3·4 3·3 3·1 3·7	2·6 3·1 2·4 1·3
Mechanical handling equipment	2.4	3·1 4·1	2·5 2·6 3·4	2·3 2·5 2·7	3·1 4·0	2.4	Abrasives and other building materials	3.6	5.1	3.8	2.9	3.3	2.9
Other machinery	3·1 2·4 3·0 1·8	4·2 3·8 3·1 3·8	3·4 2·6 3·0 2·3 3·2	2·0 3·1	3·6 3·3 2·9 2·8	3·0 2·2 3·1 1·8	Timber, furniture, etc	3.0	4.0	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.9
Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc Watches and clocks	2.9	4.4		1.5	3.5	2.8	Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting	2.8	3.9	3·0 2·7 3·7	3.5	3·5 2·4 5·6	2.4
Insulated wires and cables	2·2 2·0 1·8 3·0	4·0 2·9 3·6 3·5	2·8 2·5 2·3 3·2	2·2 1·9 1·6 1·9	3·4 3·5 2·9 3·0	2·6 2·8 2·0 2·3	Shop and office fitting	3·6 3·2 3·3	4·8 5·3 4·4	3·7 3·7 3·6	3·1 2·4	5·6 6·6 3·9	4·2 4·0 2·8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	2.4	4.8	3.4	1.9	3.3	2.5		1968	2.5	SCL di	7 18 3	svelgi spleye	HORD
apparatus  Domestic electric appliances	2.4	4·2 5·4	3.2	2.3	4.8	3·5 3·1	Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	1.8	3.5	2.4	1.8	3.7	2.8
Other electrical goods	2.9	4.5	3.7	2.2	3.8	3.0	Cardboard boxes, etc Other manufactures of paper and board	3.0	4.7	3.9	3.4	6.2	4.8
	100	16,		teffic	ed non		Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	2.6	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.0
arine engineering	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	Other printing, etc	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.6	2.9	3.4
ehicles	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.6	Other manufacturing industries Rubber	3.0	4.9	3.8	2.8	4·1 3·2	3.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.6	Linoleum, leather cloth, etc Brushes and brooms	2.6	6.6	3.6	3.2	3.1	2·6 3·2 2·5 3·9
Aircraft manufacturing and	2.7	4.2	3.1	2.3	3.5	2.6	Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating	3·0 3·3 4·0	5·9 5·3 5·7	4·9 4·4 4·7	3·7 4·5 4·0	4·0 5·9 4·9	3·9 5·3 4·4
Locomotives and railway track	1.4	2.8	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.5	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	4.6	3.3	1.9	4.7	3.1
Railway carriages, etc	0·8 1·3 4·9	1·9 1·7 2·4	0·9 1·4 4·0	1·3 1·5 4·7	2·8 2·4 3·7	1·5 1·5 4·3	All the above industries	2.4	4.0	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.8

# in the Coal Mining Industry in November

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

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

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

Division of the	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) compared with	or decrease (-)
National Coal Board	books during 4 weeks ended 21st Nov. 1964	4 weeks ended 24th Oct. 1964	4 weeks ended 23rd Nov. 1963
Northumberland	28,400	- 100	- 1,200
Durham	68,400	- 500	- 4,600
Yorkshire	107,900	- 600	- 3,500
North Western	37,900	Nil	- 1,800
East Midlands	84,300	- 300	- 3,400
West Midlands	35,800	- 300	- 2,500
South Western	72,700	- 400	- 4,900
South Eastern	5,000	Nil	- 100
England and Wales	440,400	- 2,200	- 22,000
Scotland	51,000	- 300	- 3,700
Great Britain	491,400	- 2,500	- 25,700

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of November about 3,700 persons were recruited to, and about 6,000 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,300, compared with a net decrease of 2,700 during the four weeks of the previous month.

For absence separate figures are compiled in respect of voluntary

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)

_		November 1964	October 1964	November 1963
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	1000	7·10 10·12	7·49 10·59	6·90 9·98
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary		5·57 10·27	5·85 10·52	5·29 9·98

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 105·32 cwt. in November, compared with 103·84 cwt. in the previous month and 100·81 cwt. in November 1963. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 35.63 cwt. in November; for October 1964 and November 1963 it was 35.02 cwt. and 34.25 cwt., respectively.

## 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 7th December 1964 was 50,419, of whom 43,976 were males and 6,443 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the table below

0.0 18.0 2.2 2.2 2.6 has use	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	38,262	5,718	43,980
obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,714	725	6,439
Total	43,976	6,443	50,419

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 2nd December 1964 was 5,779, including 4,684 men, 892 women and 203 young persons. In addition there were 198 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

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

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th December 1964 and the corresponding figures for 17th November 1964 and 17th December 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 of Industrial Injuries. Acts respectively. (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

TI A MARIE T		200			(Thou	sands)
	Nu	mbers of	insured work or		absent fro	m
Region	8 B	Sickness	d See	Indu	strial inj	ury
	15th Dec. 1964	17th Nov. 1964	17th Dec. 1963	15th Dec. 1964	17th Nov. 1964	17th Dec. 1963
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	83·5 73·3 47·8 35·9 53·1 78·0 55·3 84·2 156·7 71·6 120·1 69·1	91·7 67·4 50·5 50·8 56·2 86·2 60·6 92·2 175·0 128·2 73·7	84·8 73·8 46·2 35·9 53·6 77·8 54·6 83·2 155·4 68·8 124·0 68·1	3·3 3·3 2·4 1·7 2·6 4·7 5·0 8·5 8·1 7·8 8·9 8·0	3·3 3·7 2·5 1·7 2·6 5·2 5·4 9·9 8·6 9·4 8·6	3·0 3·2 2·3 1·6 2·3 4·5 5·3 8·5 7·8 7·7
Total, Great Britain	928 · 6	1,010 · 0	926 · 1	64.4	69 · 3	62.2

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

injury.

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 15th December 1964 represented 4·6 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0·3 per cent.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over by making special women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st December 1964, according to the type of employment permitted.\*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	46,939 23,634 8,587 4,421 8,849 2,867 3,403 3,457	2,199 1,271 375 1,159 — 28 442 102	6,444 2,231 1,430 — — 32 289 66	55,582 27,136 10,392 5,580 8,849 2,927 4,134 3,625
Total	102,157	5,576	10,492	118,225

\*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 the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 1,842 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 Ac

## Professional and Executive Industrial Rehabilitation Register

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

At 2nd December 1964 the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 21,173, consisting of 20,023 men and 1,150 women (of whom 11,725 and 515, respectively, were in employment). During the period 10th September 1964 to 2nd December 1964 the number of vacancies filled was 1,926. The number of vacancies unfilled at 2nd December was 8,685.

## Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following table contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 9th November 1964. It contains estimates of the numbers receiving unemployment benefit, the numbers receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance, the numbers receiving national assistance only, and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is produced quarterly. An article explaining the basis of analysis and commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found on page 423 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, when figures were published in this form for the first time.

3 (C)	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only unemployment unemployment	105	15	21	5	146
benefit supplemented by national assistance	24	2	-101		26
Fotal receiving unemployment benefit	129	17	21	5	172
only	69 50	10 11	20	3 13	85 93
Total	248	37	43	22	350

Note.—Figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 and the sum of the

## Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 11th December 1964 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of individual distriction) amounted to approximately £10,397,000. During the 13 weeks ended 11th September 1964 the corresponding figure was £9,414,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 13th December 1963 the was £15,063,000.

## Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of ants under the Mational Assistance Act to persons who are quired to register for employment and are entitled to these grants are amount of grants thus paid during the 13 weeks ended 26th september 1964 was £6,841,000. The corresponding amount paid tring the 13 weeks ended 26th September 1964 was £7,005,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 30th December 1963 it was £8,847,000.

Owing to lack of space it has not been possible to include this section the usual statistics of Employment Overseas and etail Prices Overseas. Latest figures will appear in next month's ue of this GAZETTE.

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 30th November 1964.

BIST DECEMBER 1988 15 Office	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period  Number of persons in attendance at courses	842	108	950
at end of period	1,480	208	1,688
Number of persons whose courses terminated	694	103	797
prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during the period	151	29	180

Up to 30th November 1964 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 166,709, including 4,788 blind persons.

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

manufacture (1.6 political)	tegani		Synge		November 1964	December 1964
Places under the Fac		Act			51	54
Mines and quarries*	SALAN.			 12	18	12
Seamen			100		8	8†
Railway service			ALL SERVICE	 0 000	9	9

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for December 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 figures are provisional.

Textile and connected	DEOCASSA	Dan Dat							
Clay, pottery, cement,	etc	1800 PM		SECTION	1			200	1
Metal extraction, refini	na and		-:-	STATE OF THE	1			enta.	2
			rsion	10.00					3
Metal casting		20124		1. O. O.S.					3
Metal rolling, drawing,	extrusi	on and	d forgi	ng					1
Miscellaneous metal pr	ocesses	70.00		AL DE			444		1
Shipbuilding and repai	ring	20.00					To Children		4
Constructional enginee	ring, bo	oiler m	aking				20030	720	_
Locomotive and railwa	y equip	ment		10000000			100010	(O) (S)	_
Non-rail vehicles and a	ircraft			THOUSAN		PER L	A STATE OF THE STA	STATE OF THE PARTY.	_
Other machine and me	tal man	ufactu	re and	repair			Valletia in		1
Electrical engineering	1. 19			HEAT RESIDENCE		Service .		The state of	
Woodworking processe	s	A CONTRACTOR							3
Miscellaneous chemica	manuf	acture	. paint	oil re	fining	soan		28000	1
Coal gas, coke ovens,	atent fi	nel	, ,	,		Joup		70 6 6	HEAD
Wearing apparel				Bill Str				000	
Paper and printing	DESTRUCTO	00 1	Stateon	A. Gerson	1				1
Milling	Don't			3435		137.6	Section 1		1
Food	internat	180		Die.		150 0	••		-
Dalata									1
Electricity generation	216			Ber .				10000	106
	612								3
Other factory processes	200						and the same	200	-
					1.		MALINES		Ser.
Works and Places under	s.s. 125	and 1	27 of 1	Pactori	es Act	1961			
Building operations	1000		1	State of the		25.0			16
Works of engineering of	onstruc	tion	1100000				111111	900	10
Docks and warehouses		STATE OF					::08	18150	3
	The state of	15 50 60 65	THE PARTY NAMED IN	THE ROLL	4.		THE CHAIN	SWILL BY	3
TOTAL, FACTORIE	SACT								54
	MINE DE		W. 10 12	NUMER OF	100	1 3 .			34
									-

Mines and quarries*				Railway service		
Coal mines:				Brakesmen and goods guards .		1
Underground			8	Engine drivers and motormen		ŀ
Surface			1	Firemen		
Other stratified mine	s	ile	_	Labourers		
Miscellaneous mines		Met.	1	Machanias		b
Quarries			2	Passenger guards		1
TOTAL, MINES AND	OTTABL	DIEG	12	Permanent-way men		2
TOTAL, MITTED ALTE	QUAIC	KILS		Porters	1	E
Seamen				Shunters		1
Trading vessels		egus.	3	Other grades	6516	1
Fishing vessels			5†	Contractors' servants	100	1
TOTAL, SEAMEN	Danie	Biblion	8	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	2515	9

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	II. Deaths
ead poisoning 5 pitheliomatous ulceration 7 hrome ulceration 45	Nil septi
TOTAL, CASES 57	

† Includes 3 deaths caused by a boiler explo

<sup>\*</sup> These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 31 to 33.

## WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

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

At 31st December 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:—

- Section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section	All indu	stries and	services	Manufacturing industries only				
Date	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates		
1964 Nov.	142.2	94.4	150.7	139-2	94.7	147.0		
1964 Dec.	142.7	93.9	151.9	139.6	93.9	148.7		

#### Index of weekly rates of wages

Index of weekly rates of wages

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

#### Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

					The state of the s							
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers			
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·4	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·4	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 Monthly averages	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0 137·0	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0			
1963 November	135·0 137·0	137·9 139·3	142·9 144·2	135·8 137·7	1963 November December	131·5 134·8	135·6 137·9	139·6 142·1	132·6 135·7			
1964 January	137·4 137·6 138·0 138·5 139·7 140·2 140·4 140·6 140·7 141·2	139·7 139·8 140·2 140·8 141·4 142·8 143·9 144·5 144·6 145·1	144·7 144·9 145·4 146·0 146·3 147·7 148·3 148·6 149·0 149·1 149·5 149·7	138·1 138·3 138·7 139·2 139·7 140·5 141·1 141·3 141·6 141·7 142·2 142·7	1964 January February	135·3 135·4 135·7 136·3 136·9 137·2 137·6 137·7 137·7 137·9 138·0 138·4	138·4 138·5 138·9 139·6 140·1 141·1 142·0 142·2 142·3 142·5 143·0 143·4	142.6 142.8 143.0 143.7 144.1 144.9 145.5 145.6 145.7 145.9 146.2	136·2 136·3 136·5 137·2 137·8 138·2 138·7 138·8 138·9 139·1 139·2			

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

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 Monthly averages 1963 1964	117 120 127 132 138 143	118 119 126 129 135 139	119 123 128 132 138 144	112 115 118 124 131 139	117 119 125 127 130 136	112 116 121 124 128 133	118 121 122 126 131 135	118 123 124 132 135 144	115 120 126 131 138 146
1963 November December	142 142	137 137	140 140	133 133	130 135	129 129	133 133	141	140 140
1964 January February March April May June July August September October November December	143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 144 144	137 137 137 137 137 141 141 141 141 141 141 141	141 141 142 142 143 144 145 146 146 146 146	134 134 135 135 141 141 142 142 142 142 142 142	135 135 135 135 135 135 136 136 136 136 136	130 130 130 133 133 133 134 134 135 135 136	133 133 133 133 133 133 136 136 136 136	142 142 143 143 143 146 146 146 146 146 146	140 141 143 147 147 148 148 148 148 148 148 148

Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1963 1964 1964	118 122 126 134 138 143	118 122 126 133 137 143	112 115 120 128 135 142	120 122 125 133 138 144	112 115 120 125 132 141	115 121 125 129 135 142	117 121 128 132 138 143	119 123 129 134 140 148	118 120 125 132 137 143
1963 November	138 139	137 137	137 137	142 142	134 134	135 138	139 139	144	141 141
1964 January February March April May June July August September October November	141 141 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 145 145	141 141 142 143 144 144 144 144 144 144	137 137 138 143 143 144 144 144 144 144	142 142 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	134 136 136 137 137 137 146 146 146 147 147	139 140 141 141 142 142 142 142 142 142 143 147	139 139 140 140 141 144 144 146 148 148 148	145 145 145 147 147 147 147 147 150 150 152 152	141 141 143 144 144 144 144 144 144 144

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

#### index of normal weekly hours

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

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

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

#### Normal Weekly Hours

Men 100·0 99·9 99·7	Women 100 · 0 99 · 9	Juveniles 100·0	All workers
99.9		100.0	
99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1 95·0 94·6	99.6 99.5 98.3 95.8 95.1 95.0 94.8	99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·5	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1 95·0 94·6
94·9 94·9	94·9 94·9	94·8 94·8	94·9 94·9
94.9 94.8 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.5 94.5 94.5	94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·8 94·8	94·8 94·8 94·7 94·7 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·5 94·5	94·9 94·8 94·8 94·8 94·7 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·6 94·6
	97.9 96.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 94.9 94.9 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.6 94.6 94.5 94.5	99-6 97-9 98-3 96-0 95-8 95-1 95-0 94-6 94-8 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-8 94-9 94-9 94-9 94-8 94-9 94-9 94-8 94-9 94-6 94-9 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-9 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-8 94-9 94-7	99.6 97.9 98.3 98.1 96.0 95.8 95.9 95.1 95.1 95.0 95.0 94.6 94.8 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.8 94.9 94.6 94.6 94.9 94.6 94.5 94.8 94.5 94.8 94.5 94.8 94.9 94.6 94.6 94.5 94.8 94.9 94.6 94.5 94.8 94.9 94.6 94.9 94.6 94.5 94.7 94.6

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

#### Index of hourly rates of wages

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

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

#### Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

VII.—Manufacturing Industries only

	1110 11100000		- Tit Hidding actualing Thousantes Only						
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All work
Monthly averages {	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6 147·6	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8 150·4	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5 148·4 155·9	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3 148·4	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963 1964	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4	103 · 9 109 · 6 113 · 7 116 · 7 122 · 7 130 · 6 136 · 0 141 · 0 149 · 1	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6
3 November December	142·3 144·4	145·3 146·7	150·7 152·1	143·1 145·1	1963 November December	138·3 141·8	143·2 145·6	147·2 149·8	139·6 142·9
4 January	144·8 145·1 145·6 146·2 146·9 147·7 148·5 148·8 148·9 149·8 151·2	147·1 147·3 147·7 148·4 149·0 150·5 151·1 151·8 152·3 152·5 153·1 154·0	152·6 152·9 153·4 154·1 154·7 156·1 156·8 157·2 157·7 157·8 158·6 159·4	145·6 145·8 146·3 146·9 147·6 148·4 149·0 149·3 149·7 149·8 150·7	1964 January February March April May June July August September October November	142·3 142·5 142·7 143·4 144·4 144·9 145·0 145·3 145·5 147·5	146·1 146·3 146·7 147·5 148·0 149·1 150·3 150·5 150·5 150·7	150·4 150·6 150·8 151·7 152·1 153·0 153·6 153·8 153·9 154·1 154·6 156·1	143.4 143.5 143.8 144.5 145.7 146.2 146.4 146.4 146.4 146.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

Comparison between earnings and rates of wages

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

## STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 11 DECEMBER 1964

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## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

#### Major settlements in December

In the engineering industry the first long-term agreement on wages, hours and holidays was signed on 22nd December. The main provisions of this agreement, the first stage of which was implemented on 4th January, have already been given in the article "Rates of Wages and Hours of Work in 1964" (see page 9 of this GAZETTE).

On 14th December the British Railways Board and the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen accepted the award of the Railway Staff National Tribunal for increases of 9 per cent. for conciliation staff and associated grades, payable from 21st December. A similar agreement was reached for employees of the London Transport Board, effective from the same date. Following a report of the Pay Research Unit, it was agreed on 21st December to increase the rates of Post Office engineering grades by to increase the rates of Post Office engineering grades by amounts ranging from 20s. to 48s. 10d. a week as from 1st January 1964. In the motor vehicle manufacturing industry agreement was reached on 21st December for employees of Ford Motor Co., Ltd. to receive increases of 4d. an hour for skilled and semi-skilled workers and 3d. an hour for unskilled workers and women. The annual revisions of the district agreements in the brewing industry, received to date, provide for increases of approximately 10s. a week payable from the beginning of the year and the introduction of a 40-hour week in either April or June. In the ophthalmic optical industry it was agreed to reduce normal weekly hours from 42 to 41 from 28th December.

Cost-of-living sliding-scale agreements made during the month affected the iron and steel industry, pig iron manufacture, carpet manufacture, hosiery manufacture in Hawick and process

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from 21st December 1964 to 1st January 1968 and it is estimated that their implementation will affect the basic full-time weekly wages of about 23 million workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of about 21 million workers by an average of one hour.\*

#### Changes coming into operation during December

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting railway service, motor vehicle manufacture, Post Office engineering grades and the ophthalmic optical industry.

Rates have been increased in building and civil engineering construction in Northern Ireland by 3d. an hour for craftsmen and 2d. for labourers. Extra payments for fully skilled craftsmen have been introduced in the iron and steel industry, viz. an efficiency incentive payment of 10s. a week, a qualification payment of 7s. 6d. a week for certain technical qualifications and service increases of 7s. 6d. a week after three, eight, thirteen and eighteen years' continuous service. In the brewing industry in Yorkshire and North Midlands minimum rates have been increased by 10s. 3d. a week to be followed on 27th June 1965 by a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40.

Normal weekly hours of work have been reduced from 42½ to 41½ in rubber manufacture and from 42 to 41 in engineering and allied industries, plastics moulding and fabricating, light castings manufacture, brass founding, brass and copper rolling and casting in the West Midlands and in constructional engineering.

Industries affected by changes in cost-of-living sliding-scale allowances include coke, pig iron and iron and steel manufacture and national newspaper printing in London and Manchester.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during December show that 517,000 workers received increases of £343,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 2,422,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of approximately one hour.\* Of this total increase of £343,000, about £309,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £28,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £3,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments and the remainder as the result of statutory wages regulation orders.

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

(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
Limestone quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	28 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 0·3604d. an hour (1s. 7·2196d. to 1s. 7·58d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0·1802d. (9·6098d. to 9·79d.) for boys under 18.
Chalk quarrying	England	First pay day in Dec.	Male workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 3d. an hour for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change for able-bodied men 21 and over: London area (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 5s. 1d. an hour, other areas 4s. 11d.
Ironstone and iron-ore mining	Cumberland	28 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 2d. a shift (11s. 2d. to 11s. 4d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1d. (5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	6 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 0.23d. a shift (11s. 3.43d. to 11s. 3.66d.) for men, by 0.17d. (8s. 5.57d. to 8s. 5.74d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (5s. 7.71d. to 5s. 7.83d.) for boys under 18.
Flour milling	Great Britain (16)	7 Dec.	Mill operatives, and provender and compound workers em- ployed by certain flour milling firms, on shift work	Scheduled rates for shift workers discontinued and replaced by the appropriate day work rate plus an addition of 14 per cent. (to the nearest 6d.). New shift rates include:—rollermen, class A mills 314s. 6d. a week (day work rate 276s.), class B 303s. (266s.); labourers, class A 245s. 6d. (215s. 6d.), class B 239s. 6d. (210s.).
Brewing	Yorks. and North Midlands (27)	Week com- mencing 27 Dec.	Inside brewery workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; adult male rate now payable at 19 (previously 20). Minimum rates after change: male workers 2s. 6d. an hour at 15 rising to 5s. 6\frac{1}{4}c. at 19 and over; female workers, in breweries 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. at 16 rising to 4s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. at 18 and over, in bottling depts. 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 4s. 3d.\frac{1}{2}c.
	present increase present the an average real with an average real real real real real real real rea	off telligie OO se drie OK NO sale	Transport workers	Increase of 10s. 3d. a week. Minimum rates after change: motor drivers of vehicles of up to 12 tons carrying capacity 240s. 4½d. a week, over 12 tons 244s. 4½d., mates and one-horse drivers 227s. 4½d., two-horse drivers 232s. 4½d.‡
Aerated waters manufacture	Scotland (33) (258)	18 Dec.	All workers	New general minimum time rates fixed, consequent upon a reduction in normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers 1s. 5\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. an hour (63s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. a week) at under 16 rising to 4s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (173s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.) at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (61s. 10d.) at under 16 rising to 2s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (124s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 19 or over; Orkney and Shetland islands—1d. an hour less in each case.\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (44) (45)		All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.23d. a shift (11s. 3.43d. to 11s. 3.66d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.03d. an hour (1s. 4.93d. to 1s. 4.96d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.17d. a shift (8s. 5.57d. to 8s. 5.74d.) or by 0.02d. an hour (1s. 0.7d. to 1s. 0.72d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. a shift (5s. 7.71d. to 5s. 7.83d.) or by 0.02d. an hour (8.46d. to 8.48d.) for workers 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 estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or overtime.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. ‡ It has also been agreed that from 27th June 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.

§ These changes took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 530 of the December issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Pig iron manufacture	West of Scotland*	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Dec.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 3d. to 11s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and steel manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.; (45)	27 Dec.	Workers other than mainten- ance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	11s. 6·24d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1·76d. (8s. 5·92d. to
	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow§ (45)	7 Dec.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·23d. a shift (11s. 3·43d. to 11s. 3·66d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·17d. (8s. 5·57d. to 8s. 5·74d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·12d. (5s. 7·71d. to 5s. 7·83d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland   (45)	Pay period beginning 28 Dec.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·4d. a shift (12s. 1·6d. to 12s. 3d.) or by 0·175d. an hour (1s. 6·08d. to 1s. 6·255d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 1·05d. a shift (9s. 1·2d. to 9s. 2·25d.) or by 0·132d. an hour (1s. 1·55d. to 1s. 1·687d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·7d. a shift (6s. 0·8d. to 6s. 1·5d.) or by 0·088d. an hour (9·04d. to 9·125d.) for boys under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Dec.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.23d. a shift (11s. 3.43d. to 11s. 3.66d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.17d. (8s. 5.57d. to 8s. 5.74d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (5s. 7.71d. to 5s. 7.83d.) for those under 18.
Tube manufacture	Newport	6 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1·16d. a shift (10s. 9·34d. to 10s. 10·5d.) for men, by 0·773d. (7s. 2·189d. to 7s. 2·962d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (5s. 3·51d. to 5s. 4·09d.) for boys.
Light castings manufacture	Great Britain (46)	7 Dec.	Pieceworkers	Existing basic piecework prices or times unchanged, following reduction in normal working week from 42 to 41 hours¶, but flat-rate money bonus increased by 4s. a week for men 21 and over (151s. 2d. to 155s. 2d. for skilled workers and 140s. 2d. to 144s. 2d. for unskilled) and by 3s. for women 21 and over (112s. 4d. to 115s. 4d.), with proportional increases for younger workers.
Brass and copper rolling and casting	West Midlands (47)	7 Dec.	Male pieceworkers	Following reduction in normal working week from 42 to 41 hours¶, pieceworkers' basic weekly rates reduced by amounts ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. a week (½ of old rate), according to occupation, and piecework supplements increased by 4s. a week of 41 hours for adult workers, with consequential adjustments for younger workers.
Engineering**	United Kingdom (48–51)	7 Dec.	Pieceworkers	Following reduction in normal weekly hours \$\mathbb{\eta}\$, basic weekly rates reduced by amounts ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. \$7\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$. \$(\frac{1}{2}\text{2}\text{ of old rate})\$ according to area and occupation, and national piecework supplements increased by 2·11d. an hour (3s. 2·48d. to 3s. 4·59d.) for skilled workers, by 2·06d. (3s. 0·21d. to 3s. 2·27d.) for intermediate grades, by 2d. (2s. 9·88d. to 2s. 11·88d.) for unskilled workers, and by 1·6d. (2s. 5·69d. to 2s. 7·29d.) for women.
Motor vehicle manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period following 27 Dec.	Hourly-paid operatives employed by the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.	Increases of 4d. an hour for skilled and semi-skilled adult male workers, and of 3d. for unskilled and for adult female workers. Rates after change: skilled men 8s. 9d. an hour, semi-skilled 8s. 1d., unskilled 6s. 11½d.; women 6s. 4½d.
Lighter trades (metal)	Sheffield	7 Dec.	Manual workers employed in the manufacture of agri- cultural machine parts, machine knives, files, saws, scythes, sickles and hooks, sheep shears, heavy and light edge tools	Following reduction in normal working week from 42 to 41 hours¶, existing remuneration for datal workers and bonus payable to pieceworkers to be maintained. Piecework earnings increased by 2½ per cent.
Heavy coil spring manufacture	Sheffield (67)	7 Dec.	Pieceworkers	Following reduction of normal weekly hours from 42 to 41¶, basic weekly rates reduced by amounts ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. a week $(\frac{1}{4^2})$ of old rate), according to occupation, and increase of 4s. a week of 41 hours in piecework supplements with consequential adjustments for younger workers.
Spring manufacture	West Midlands (66)	7 Dec.	Pieceworkers	Following reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41¶, pieceworkers' basic weekly rates reduced by amounts ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6½d. a week (½) of old rate), according to occupation, and piecework supplements increased by 4s. a week of 41 hours, with consequential adjustments for younger workers.
Brasswork and founding	Great Britain (other than Yorkshire) (70–71)	7 Dec.	Pieceworkers	Following a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41 \(\bar{1}\), pieceworkers' basic weekly rates reduced by amounts ranging from 1s. 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. to 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. a week (\(\frac{1}{4}\)2 of old rate), according to occupation, and piecework payments for each hour worked increased as follows: brass workers and category A and B foundry workers by 2·11d. (3s. 2·48d. to 3s. 4·59d.), category C 2·06d. (3s. 0·21d. to 3s. 2·27d.), category D 2d. (2s. 9·88d. to 2s. 11·88d.).
	Yorkshire (71)	7 Dec.	Pieceworkers	Following a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41¶, pieceworkers' basic weekly rates reduced by amounts ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d. a week (½) of old rate), according to occupation, and piecework supplements increased by 4s. a week of 41 hours for adult male workers, with consequential adjustments for younger male workers and female workers.
otton spinning and weaving	Lancs., Ches., Yorks. and Derbyshire (74)	First pay day in Nov.	Skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, turners, welders, electricians and loom fitters	Increases of 14s. 2d. a week for craftsmen (270s. 1d. to 284s. 3d.), and of proportional amounts for apprentices.††
inen weaving	Northern Ireland	2 Nov.	Skilled workers (other than cloth passers and winding masters)	Increase of 20s. a week. Minimum time rates after change: mounters, card cutters 245s. a week, slashers (cylinder machines) 237s. 6d., yarn dressers 252s. 6d., tenters (all looms) 240s.
	Table of Table St.	543R W. 1	Odd workers and enginemen and firemen	Increases of 10s. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: odd workers—men 21 and over 175s. a week, women 21 and over 121s. 6d., enginemen and firemen 190s. 4d.
e vale unit-red e e e bon 40 i den a rarab	er (24% to 27%) voic on full-libte mont stall yet full-cited months ag	30 Nov.	Cloth passers and winding masters	Increases of 12s. 6d. and 15s. a week for cloth passers and winding masters, respectively. Minimum time rates after change: cloth passers (in factories containing 150 or more looms) 225s. 6d. a week, winding masters 253s. 6d.
Textile bleaching, yeing, printing and finishing	(97)	Working week for which wages are paid during period 21-24 Dec.	Maintenance millwrights, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, etc.	Increases of 17s. 6d. a week of 42 hours (266s. to 283s. 6d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.

Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland. Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

The changes apply to workers employed by federated firms including railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and maintenance, typewriter servicing repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade).

It is also been agreed that normal weekly hours will be reduced (from 42½) to 42 from January 1965, to 41½ from January 1966 and to 41 from January 1967, hout loss of pay.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
bleaching, dyeing and finishing	Northern Ireland (98)	2 Nov.		Increase in minimum time rates of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled (including engine drivers) 199s. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 191s. 11d., general workers or labourers 184s. 11d.; women 18 and over 121s. 11d.
Fletton brick manufacture	Bedford, Bucking- hamshire and Peterborough (124)	First full pay week following 5 Nov.	Kilnburners and boiler firemen	Shift allowance for kilnburners and boiler firemen on continuous shifts increased by 1½d. an hour (5d. to 6½d.).
Slag production	Great Britain (126)	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 30 Nov.	Male workers	Increase of 3d. an hour. Minimum hourly basic rates after change: labourers 5s., plant attendants 5s. 2d., tar mixer attendants 5s. 4d.
Roofing felt manufacture	Great Britain (127)	First full pay period following 5 Nov.	Adult male workers	Increase in minimum basic wage rates of 3d. an hour for day workers; differential for shift workers increased by 3d. an hour (3d. to 6d.). Rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 8½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 7½d.*
Paper bag making	Great Britain (147) (259)	18 Dec.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 12s., 11s. or 10s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over and for male late entrants after 2 years' employment, with proportional increases for other late entrants and younger male workers, of 8s. for female workers (7s. 3d. for late entrants 18 and under 18½ who enter the trade at 17 and under 18), with proportional increases for younger female workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 8s. 6d. a week (143s. 6d. to 152s.) for female workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' employment (2½ years' for machine tacklers)—machine tacklers 233s. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 207s. 6d., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 197s., other workers 21 or over 190s.; female workers 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 138s. 6d.†
Printing	London	1 Dec.	Workers, other than electricians and engineers, employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. a week (20s. to 22s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
Rubber manufacture	Great Britain (163)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 Dec.	All workers	New basic minimum time rates fixed, consequent upon a reduction in normal weekly hours, as follows:—male workers 2s. 2½d. an hour at 15 rising to 5s. 2d. at 21 and over, female workers 1s. 10½d. to 3s. 10d. Piecework prices or bonus schemes to yield to a payment-by-results worker of average ability an average gross wage of not less than the following amounts:—male workers 2s. 8¾d. at 15 rising to 6s. 3½d. at 21 and over, female workers 2s. 4½d. to 4s. 8d.
Building	Isle of Man	30 Nov.	Building operatives	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 4½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 6d.
Building and civil engineering construction	Northern Ireland (174)	7 Dec.	Building and civil engineering operatives	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 3d. to 6s. 5½d. an hour, according to district, labourers 4s. 9½d. to 5s. 1d.
Constructional engineering	Great Britain (175)	7 Dec.	Workers, other than labourers, employed on outside steel- work erection	sheeters 6s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., 6s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d., sheeters' holders-up and stagers or riggers 6s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. 6s. $1\frac{3}{4}$ d., crane drivers and welders 6s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., 6s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d., burners (new work) 6s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., 6s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d., (demolition or scrap work) 6s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d., 6s. $1\frac{3}{4}$ d., rivet heaters (adults) 5s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d., 5s. $9\frac{1}{4}$ d., erectors' helpers 5s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d., 5s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d.
work supplements and convertence of the land of the la	Great Britain and Northern Ireland		Workers employed on steam generating plant erection	Increases (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours§) of 2d. an hour for welders classes A2 and A3, of 1½d. for labourers, and of 1¾d. for other workers. Rates after change: erectors, riggers and constructional scaffolders, London area 6s. 2¾d. an hour, other areas 6s. 1¾d., handymer 5s. 10¾d., 5s. 9¾d., crane drivers 6s. 3¾d., 6s. 2¾d., welders class A1, 6s. 4¾d. 6s. 3¾d., A2, 6s. 7d., 6s. 6d., A3, 6s. 10d., 6s. 9d., class B 6s. 3¾d., 6s. 2¾d. burners 6s. 3¾d., 6s. 2¾d., tubers and expanders and boiler erection fitter 6s. 2¾d., 6s. 1¾d., riveters 6s. 3¾d., 6s. 2¾d., riveters' holders-up 6s. 2¾d. 6s. 1¾d., riveters 5s. 10¼d., 5s. 9¼d., labourers 5s. 5¼d., 5s. 4¼d.
Patent glazing	England and Wales	7 Dec.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increases of 3d. an hour for glaziers, and of 2d. for assistants, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—paten glaziers 6s. 6d. an hour, assistants 5s. 7½d., grade A districts 6s. 4½d., 5s. 6d.
	Scotland	. 7 Dec.	do.	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (6s. 3d. to 6s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for glaziers, and of 1d. (5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for assistants, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekl hours.
Railway service (British Railways)	Great Britain (184–185)	. 21 Dec.	Conciliation staff	staff 20 and over outside the London area: Gloup 1, 2113, 2, 2158, 4, 230s., 5, 237s., 6, 245s., 7, 250s., 8, 258s., 9, 265s., 10, 278s., 11, 290s. 12, 294s., 13, 312s., 14, 328s. In the London area pay is higher by 6s. a week
Railway service (London Transport Board)	London (186–187)	. 21 Dec.	Conciliation staff	Increase of 9 per cent. Weekly rates after change for male conciliation states 20 and over; Group 1, 217s., 2, 224s., 3, 229s., 4, 236s., 5, 243s., 6, 251s. 7, 256s., 8, 264s., 9, 271s., 10, 284s., 11, 296s., 12, 300s., 13, 318s., 14, 334s.
Dock labour	STATE TO STATE OF THE STATE OF	. 30 Nov.	Certain wages grades employed by British Transport Docks Board	S
Wholesale newspaper distribution	London (207)	. 5 July¶	t Increases of 12s, 6d, and 15	of proportional amounts for younger full-time workers, regular half-night workers and casual workers.§
	Cheste diades	1 Dec.	Male workers	. Increases; in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (20s. to 22s.) for full-tim workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Rate after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoo workers and drivers—day staff 297s. a week, night staff 307s.

\* In the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1964" the weekly hours of work, incorrectly printed as 43, should be 42.

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 530 of the December issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

|| Under an agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Plumbing Trades Union, these workers are paid Building Trade rates but work to Engineering conditions.

¶ These increases were agreed in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Retail pharmacy trade	England and Wales (223)	Pay day in week com- mencing 30 Nov.	Pharmacists	Increase of £75 a year. Provincial salary scales after change: men, first year after qualifying £875, second year £925, third year £975, fifth year £1,025; women £850, £900, £950, £1,000. London salary scales are £25 higher.
Iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap	Great Britain (226)	Pay day in week beginning 16 Nov.	All workers	Increases in minimum wage rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers; further increases of ½d. an hour for burner-cutters and lorry drivers. Minimum hourly rates after change for men 21 and over: London Metropolitan Police district 4s. 11d., other areas 4s. 9½d.; burner-cutters 5s. 2d., 5s. 0½d., lorry drivers 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2d.
Local authorities' services	Scotland (253)	First full pay week in Nov.*	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—group 1 authorities 6s. 5½d. an hour, group 2, 6s. 4½d.

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

Flour milling	Great Britain (16)	7 Dec.	Mill operatives, and provender and compound workers em- ployed by certain flour mill- ing firms, on day work	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
	Great Britain (excluding London) (16)	7 Dec.	Transport workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
	Great Britain	7 Dec.	Mechanics, electricians, car- penters and joiners	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Aerated waters manufacture	Scotland (33) (258)	18 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43.†‡
Light castings manufacture	Great Britain (46)	7 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.‡
Brass and copper olling and casting	West Midlands (47)	7 Dec.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.‡
Engineering	United Kingdom (48-51)	7 Dec.	Manual workers employed by federated firms	Normal weekly hours for day shift and night shift workers reduced from 42 to 41.‡
Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	7 Dec.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.
Manufacture, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery or implements	England and Wales (51)	7 Dec.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
Ophthalmic optical	Great Britain (53)	Week com- mencing 28 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
Railway wagon repairing (private firms)	Great Britain (59)	7 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
Lighter trades (metal)	Sheffield	7 Dec.	Manual workers employed in the manufacture of agricul- tural machine parts, machine knives, files, saws, scythes, sickles and hooks, sheep shears, heavy and light edge tools	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.‡
Spring manufacture	West Midlands	7 Dec.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.‡
Heavy coil spring manufacture	Sheffield (67)	7 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.‡
Brasswork and founding	Great Britain (other than Yorkshire) (70-71)	7 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.‡
	Yorkshire (71)	7 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.‡
Rubber manufacture	Great Britain (163)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 41½.‡§
Plastics moulding and fabricating	Great Britain (167)	7 Dec.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
Constructional engineering	Great Britain (175)	7 Dec.	Workers, other than labourers, employed on outside steel- work erection	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.‡
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Dec.	Workers employed on steam generating plant erection	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.‡
Patent glazing	Great Britain	7 Dec.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.‡
Wholesale newspaper distribution	London	4 Oct.	Night workers	Normal hours reduced from 74 to 72 a fortnight.‡
Catering	Londonderry and district	23 Nov.	Barmen and apprentices employed by licensed vintners	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43 for barmen and assistants, and from 43 to 42 for apprentices, without loss of pay.
		The same of the same of		

\*These increases were agreed in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 530 of the December issue of this GAZETTE.

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

§ It has also been agreed that from 26th December 1965 there will be a reduction in normal weekly hours from 41½ to 40.

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## INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

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

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

had been published and an explanation for this was given on page 117 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

Great Britain			Emple	yees p	paid ed	ach we	ek*					1963 A	verage :	= 100
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1964
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·0 96·1 94·1 96·7 96·5 95·7 94·7 96·3 95·1 95·3 90·8 95·4 95·3	100·7 101·7 103·7 102·6 102·4 102·1 102·9 104·4 102·8 101·2 103·3 103·3 103·3 103·2 102·4 102·5	105·1 102·2 106·7 104·1 102·4 106·5 104·7 103·0 101·0 100·1 102·0 102·5 102·9 99·3 103·2	99·9 102·8 105·7 106·2 108·9 111·1 107·8 105·2 103·7 99·1 104·4 104·3 102·9 103·0 103·0 103·3	100·9 104·2 107·7 106·8 109·2 112·1 108·6 106·4 104·6 100·4 105·8 105·0 104·6 103·0 104·0 104·2	102·5 104·4 108·4 106·3 108·4 110·6 109·5 106·1 103·8 102·7 105·1 104·3 103·8 103·6 105·8 103·5	102·7 105·7 109·4 108·7 109·6 110·6 107·9 106·0 102·8 106·9 107·5 107·4 103·9 106·0 106·0 106·0	106·0 111·0 109·0 107·7 110·4 109·6 107·1 105·8 103·2 103·2 105·9 108·0 107·3 107·3 106·0	107·3 112·1 110·7 109·8 115·2 117·1 110·6 111·2 108·9 109·0 111·2 109·3 109·0 111·7 107·6 109·5	108 · 2 111 · 7 110 · 7 109 · 6 115 · 1 112 · 6 109 · 9 116 · 3 111 · 8 105 · 7 111 · 7 110 · 7 111 · 3 108 · 6 106 · 6 110 · 3	105·9 107·4 110·0 106·9 113·7 110·0 110·7 106·9 100·9 107·6 109·2 106·6 105·8 108·6	104·7 109·7 110·9 108·2 117·1 109·6 108·7 110·2 106·8 101·6 107·9 110·7 111·7 1106·9 108·8 109·2	105·5 111·8 111·4 110·4 117·1 115·1 110·8 111·8 109·0 102·8 108·9 113·1 112·4 108·2 109·7 109·1	108·1 115·2 111·4 117·7 114·6 110·0 103·4 110·3 112·4 114·0 105·1 111·1 110·3
All manufacturing industries	95.4	102 · 8	103 · 4	105.0	105.9	106.0	107 · 5	107 · 3	110.1	110.6	108.0	108 · 8	110.4	111.6
Other industries and services  Agriculture  Mining and quarrying  Construction  Gas, electricity and water  Transport and communication§  Miscellaneous services	94·7 95·4 90·7 99·3 96·9 95·4	99·8 105·3 98·0 101·0 100·7 101·3	100·2 102·6 95·8 99·0 101·2 99·3	98·3 102·6 99·3 99·8 102·5 100·7	98·2 102·6 101·5 101·3 103·5 102·4	99·2 102·9 98·4 93·3 105·2 102·6	101·9 102·4 105·7 104·7 106·4 106·0	106·1 103·4 103·8 106·1 106·9 109·4	107·2 102·5 107·7 107·3 109·2 110·3	107·4 101·7 107·8 109·5 109·8 109·2	111.9 104.9 106.4 108.0 109.2 105.8	111·2 104·5 108·0 108·1 110·0 106·5	105·0† 106·5 108·2 108·6 109·6 107·2	101·1‡ 107·2 107·9 108·4 110·3 108·5
All industries and services covered	95·1	101.9	101 · 8	103 · 4	104-4	104.0	106.6	106.5	109 · 1	109 · 3	107 - 7	108 - 5	109.5	110-1
and real right waters reduced from	(010 300 (000 300	electric s	Emp	loyees	paid	month	ly*	621		all said		EDU D	COLLEGE College	CORR
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries  All manufacturing industries	98·2 99·3 97·4 98·0 98·3 97·7 97·7 97·7 92·4 100·9 98·9 99·1 98·3	98·4 98·2 99·6 100·9 100·5 99·6 100·1 98·5 100·0 99·3 97·1 101·4 100·5	113·8 106·2 106·8 109·2 128·4 120·9 105·7 110·7 106·1 128·0 103·6 107·4 109·6 105·1 103·2 118·8	103·1 102·3 101·0 104·1 106·7 102·1 101·4 101·2 110·4 96·9 99·0 102·5 100·5 105·5	101·0 118·0 104·7 103·6 101·6 104·1 101·8 102·9 102·0 111·9 102·2 101·7 100·0 103·6 100·0 103·1	109·7 102·4 104·0 105·2 107·7 101·6 104·1 105·2 110·2 110·2 105·2 105·3 101·9 103·8 101·8 109·3	102·2 100·3 102·3 105·1 104·8 101·9 103·3 100·3 100·3 100·3 100·3 100·3 100·3 100·3 100·3 100·3 100·3 100·3 100·5 10	100·2 100·5 102·3 105·9 105·3 103·7 104·3 101·0 102·1 112·9 97·5 100·5 102·5 100·5 100·5 100·5	107·6 102·0 104·4 105·9 109·1 117·1 104·6 103·0 104·4 112·6 98·5 107·5 107·5 107·5 107·5	102·9 100·8 103·6 104·0 103·2 102·1 104·9 108·3 104·2 108·0 97·2 101·3 110·7 104·0 102·8 103·3	102·4 100·4 101·1 102·7 103·7 101·6 103·6 102·8 100·4 106·0 97·3 101·9 103·3 102·0	101 · 9 100 · 0 106 · 3 102 · 5 103 · 3 100 · 1 103 · 8 102 · 8 100 · 3 107 · 5 97 · 2 104 · 1 106 · 9 102 · 6 101 · 2 102 · 1	103·0 100·3 102·6 104·6 103·8 100·1 104·8 102·4 102·4 110·1 100·4 100·4 100·4 100·4 100·4 103·4 102·8 103·6	103·1 101·6 104·8 104·6 104·9 101·0 107·4 104·0 101·7 119·7 101·0 103·6 105·2 106·9 104·6
Other industries and services		a atend		mreki j	ai beac		Ancre la	meto /	,29C3.51		_	10000	Schott 1	agai.
Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	96·5 97·4 96·3	102·3 98·5 100·2 99·8 102·4	101·8 118·0 101·2 104·7 116·6	102·7 100·6 102·2 102·8 99·3	102·7 100·5 102·9 102·4 97·2	102·2 103·6 102·5 103·6 103·3	102·1 102·1 104·3 105·2 103·1	101·9 105·9 104·6 105·5 98·7	102·4 106·1 104·5 107·9 99·9	102·5 105·0 104·5 106·6 97·3	102·5 101·9 104·2 106·0 98·5	104·4 102·3 103·3 110·6 95·2	104·1 104·3 103·7 109·8 96·0	105.9 104.4 104.1 110.1 98.9
All industries and services covered	97.9	99.7	108 · 8	102.0	103.9	104 · 2	102.7	103-1	104.6	103.4	102.1	102.4	103 · 1	104.2
Description of a separate Conferen	milit beaut	A Share	Oliver II	All e	employ	rees¶	Part	LA BEAT					1	1000
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	94·5 96·9 96·6 95·9 95·1 96·4 94·8 95·7 92·8 96·0 95·8 94·5	100·3 100·6 103·3 102·3 102·3 101·9 102·6 103·7 102·5 101·0 103·3 102·6 104·7 102·7 102·3 102·3	103·6 106·7 104·9 103·6 107·6 104·8 104·0 101·7 103·1 102·1 103·6 99·7 99·9 105·9	100 · 5 102 · 6 105 · 1 105 · 8 108 · 7 110 · 3 107 · 2 104 · 6 103 · 5 102 · 8 102 · 6 102 · 6 103 · 5	100·9 109·1 107·3 106·1 109·2 111·3 107·9 105·9 104·3 101·6 105·5 104·6 103·1 103·3 103·3 103·3	103·8 103·7 107·8 106·0 108·3 109·7 108·9 105·8 104·1 103·4 105·1 104·0 103·8 102·7 105·2 104·4	102·6 103·8 108·5 108·0 109·2 109·8 109·0 107·0 105·6 106·2 106·4 107·2 103·8 104·9 105·5	107·3 108·1 107·3 110·1 109·0 106·8 105·1 103·3 104·1 105·3 106·9 107·2 107·4 106·2 105·7	107 · 4 108 · 5 109 · 8 109 · 1 114 · 8 117 · 1 110 · 0 110 · 1 106 · 0 108 · 2 110 · 6 109 · 1 110 · 3 107 · 1 108 · 1	107·3 107·8 109·7 108·6 114·4 111·7 109·4 115·2 110·9 105·8 110·6 109·5 111·2 107·8 106·0 108·8	108·6 108·5 105·8 105·2 107·5	109·2 106·0 102·1 107·1 109·8 111·2 106·1 107·6 107·7	105·0 107·8 110·2 109·3 116·3 113·7 110·2 110·6 108·3 103·5 108·2 111·4 107·7 108·6 107·8	107·2 110·4 111·4 110·1 116·9 113·0 111·3 113·1 109·0 108·7 111·2 110·3 109·1
All manufacturing industries	95.8	102 · 4	104 · 2	104.5	105.7	103.8	100.7	1 000 or	1000000				0.000	1202
Other industries and services Agriculture	95·6 91·2 98·8 96·8	99·8 105·1 98·0 100·8 100·6 101·4	99.6	98·3 102·6 99·3 100·4 102·5 100·2	98·2 102·6 101·3 101·7 103·4 101·4	99·2 102·9 98·8 95·8 105·0 102·5	101·9 102·4 105·2 104·6 106·3 105·3	103·3 103·9 105·6 106·7	107·2 102·5 107·5 106·5 109·1 108·4	107·4 101·7 107·4 108·1 109·6 107·1	106·9 109·0 104·5	104·5 107·4 106·7 110·0 104·5	106·3 107·7 107·2 109·6 105·2	107·1 107·5 107·1 110·3 106·8
All industries and services covered	95.5	101 - 7	102-6	103 · 1	104 · 2	104.0	106.0	106.0	108 - 4	108 · 5	106.9	107-6	108 · 6	109.3

- \* 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.

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

#### INDEX FOR 15th DECEMBER 1964

#### ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 109.2

At 15th December the official retail prices index was 109·2 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 108·8 at 17th November and 104·2 at 10th December 1963. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, n the prices of household coal.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are elatively 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 uling in January 1964. The index numbers in this series are then inked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 14th January 1964 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing the result by 100.

#### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th DECEMBER 1964

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

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

		INDEX :	FIGURE FOR
		15th	DECEMBER 1
	Sub-Group	(1)	1964
		(10	5th January $962 = 100$
1	Food:	20110101	902 = 100)
•	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	STREET OF	112
	Meat and bacon		115
	Fish		109
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	alkin to a	115
	Milk, cheese and eggs	and teepers	108
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	DI VIRGIN	104
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned		120 106
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned		85
	Other food		108
	Total—Food		109.9
II.	Alcoholic drink		110.1
	Tobacco		109.5
	TT.		115.9
	Fuel and light:		112.9
٧.	Coal and coke		117
	Other fuel and light		117 113
	Total—Fuel and light		114.4
VI	Durable household goods:		114.4
v 1.	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnis	hinge	108
	Radio, television and other house	ehold	108
	appliances	onord	97
	Pottery, glassware and hardware		104
	Total—Durable household goods		103.0
II.	Clothing and footwear:		
	Men's outer clothing		108
	Men's underclothing		108
	Women's outer clothing		106
	Women's underclothing		106
	Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdas	hami	104
	hats and materials	nery,	103
	Footwear		107
	Total—Clothing and footwear	iliana san	
П		Finish S	105.9
ш.	Transport and vehicles: Motoring and cycling		98
	Fares	1	116
		A Committee	
v	Total—Transport and vehicles		104.1
Λ.	Miscellaneous goods: Books, newspapers and periodicals		121
	Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clea	ning	121
	materials, matches, etc		103
	Stationery, travel and sports goods,	toys,	
	photographic and optical goods, etc.		104
	Total—Miscellaneous goods		107.9
X.	Services:		
	Postage and telephones	their on	103
	Entertainment	200	104
	Other services, including domestic hairdressing, boot and shoe repair	help,	
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repai	ring,	110
	laundering and dry cleaning	***	113
	Total—Services		108.5
	ALL ITEMS	MITUC	109-2

Following are the indices for 15th December on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group:

(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed mutton (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in

(3) Other items .. .. ..

import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 120.1

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

The principal changes in the food group were increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon and fish and reductions in the average prices of fresh green vegetables. The index for the food group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 109.9, compared with 109.4 in November.

Mainly as a result of increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than 4 per cent. to 114·4, compared with 110·2

#### Miscellaneous goods

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of soap, other detergents, and polishes, the index for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 107.9, compared with 107.4 in November.

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

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

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

#### TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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

#### TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

		Month		是是是	1962	1963	1964
January			100	10.000	100.0	102 - 7	104.7
February		Mrs. 3	10.5	35.0.2	100 - 1	103 · 6	104.8
March		Harris All			100.5	103 - 7	105.2
April		6000000	10.19	h	101.9	104.0	106.1
May					102 · 2	103.9	107.0
une		250	300		102.9	103.9	107.4
uly	1	OLE O	A STATE OF	ALCOHOL: U	102.5	103.3	107.4
ugust			Street		101.6	103.0	107.8
eptembe		TO THE		GS0T	101.5	103.3	107.8
October				Contracts of	101.4	103.7	107.9
November	STATES	THE REAL PROPERTY.	9559575	Winn!	101.8	104.0	108.8
December				.:	102.3	104.2	109.2

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

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 133. In addition, 20 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during December at the establishments where these 153 stoppages occurred is estimated at 43,700. This total includes 2,200 workers involved is estimated at 43,700. This total includes 2,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 41,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 35,500 were directly involved and 6,000 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 67,000 working days lost during December includes 10,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

al, in the prices of	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month		
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost
Coal mining	1 1 6	47 12 19	48 13 25	4,300 2,100 14,100	8,000 6,000 14,000
Motor vehicles and cycles Road and air transport	2	11 12	13 12	11,200 5,100	16,000 7,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	10	32	42	6,900	16,000
Total, December 1964	20	133	153	43,700	67,000
Total, November 1964	26	233	259	64,500	159,000
Total, December 1963	23	99	122	53,000	170,000

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	29	12,500
—other wage disputes	31	3,500
Hours of work	7	5,700
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	7	2,400
discipline	52	8,800
Trade union status	6	1,700
Sympathetic action	ing Raciton	1,000
Total	133	35,500

Duration of stoppages

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

sale to prest types	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved				
Not more than 1 day 2 days	66 28 15 13 20	14,100 4,600 4,200 7,500 3,300	11,000 7,000 10,000 19,000 24,000				
Total	142	33,700	71,000				

Principal stoppages of work
A stoppage of work by 260 engine assembly workers at a motor vehicle manufacturing firm in Coventry followed disagreement over the fixing of wage rates for work on a modified type of engine. As a result 3,000 other production workers at the factory were rendered idle. The stoppage lasted from 1st to 4th December; work was resumed pending further negotiations. About 300 draughtsmen and planners employed in aero-engine manufacture. in several factories in Scotland stopped work on 14th December following the breakdown of negotiations for increased wages. Work was resumed on 13th January to permit a renewal of negotiations.

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



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## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

#### **Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896**

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During December the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 3049 to 3052.\* Awards Nos. 3049 to 3051 are summarised below: Award No. 3052 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 3049 (7th December).—Parties: Operatives' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. Claim: To determine a dispute between the two Sides of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry arising out of applications to the Council for constitutional amendments to the National Working Rule Agreement so as to provide for the payment of an extra 3d. an hour to certain labourers employed whole-time as labourers attendant on craftsmen. Award: The Court found that the claims made by the Operatives' Side had not been established. lished and awarded accordingly

Award No. 3050 (23rd December).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employer's Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: To determine the claim of the Employees' Side that men employed at Railway Workshops in the grade of Gateman and Watchman who are employed on alternating or rotating shifts, should be paid at appropriate premium payments for all time worked between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 3051 (29th December).—Parties: Royal Liver Employees' Union and Royal Liver Friendly Society. Claim: To determine a claim from the Union for payment of £1 per week cost-of-living bonus to all whole-time agents in the employ of the Society. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

#### Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

#### Appointments under the Conciliation Act 1896

A conciliator was appointed under section 2(1)(c) of the Conciliation Act 1896, with additional powers of an arbitrator under section 2(1)(d) of the Act; acting under these powers he issued an

#### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December no awards were issued by the Civil Service

## Wages Councils Act 1959

#### Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposal were issued during December.

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During December the Minister of Labour made the following ages Regulation Orders\*:

The Wages Regulation (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 2018, dated 17th December and operative rom 8th January 1965. This Order prescribes revised general ninimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and emple workers. nale workers.

The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.)
Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 2079, dated 23rd December and operative rom 13th January 1965. This Order prescribes revised general ninimum time rates for male and female workers, and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers. It also excludes from the scope of the Council's rates workers employed by Remploy om the scope of the Council's rates workers employed by Remploy

#### Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) (Variation) Order 1965: Statutory Draft

The Minister of Labour has announced that he intends to make in Order excluding workers employed in the making of boxes or ontainers, or parts of them, in establishments mainly concerned with the making of fibre board packing cases, from the scope of the Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).

Copies of the draft Order can be obtained from the Secretary, dustrial Relations Department (Branch C), Ministry of Labour, pury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1, and any jections to the Order should be made to that office not later than

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

# Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland)

#### **Notices of Proposals**

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

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—
Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.94), dated 30th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum piece rates and a reduction in working hours for male and female workers employed in the trade.

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

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

Order No. 33, operative from 4th January 1965, was made on 25th November 1964 by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland varying the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.

The lists of Statutory Instruments and Official Publications Received will be found on page 29.

#### NOTICE

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

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#### **Employment**

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-December 1964 was 24,628,000. This was 5,000 more than the revised figure for November. There was little change in the manufacturing group of industries. In the non-manufacturing sector the changes were mostly seasonal, an increase in distribution and decreases in agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction and transport and communication.

#### Unemployment

There were 367,100 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 11th January 1965 and 9,300 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 376,400 (1 6 per cent. of all employees). Between 7th December 1964 and 11th January 1965 unemployment rose by 28,000. There were increases in all industries and services except catering, hotels, etc. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 2,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 190,000—52 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 26,000; the normal monthly seasonal increase is about 41,000.

#### **Unfilled Vacancies**

There were 311,000 unfilled vacancies on 6th January 1965, the same number as at 2nd December

#### Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 12th December 1964 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,143,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 29,000.

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st January (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 143·8 and 153·2, compared with 142·9 and 152·1 (revised figures) at

#### Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 12th January (January 1962 = 100) was 109.5, compared with 109.2 at 15th December. The index for the food group was 110.3, compared with 109.9 the previous month.

#### Stoppages of Work

About 78,000 workers were involved in January in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 116,000 working days.

#### **Factory Accidents**

There were 157 fatal and 73,400 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in