## Ministry of Labour Gazette



## Summary of the Monthly Statistics

## Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-November was $24,416,000$. 26
This was 5,000 more than in October. There was a seasonal increase in the distributive trades and and 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. grap. There were decreases in agriculure, forestry and fishing and in catering and hotels, etc.

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 9 th 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 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 school-leavers
is about 700 .

Unfilled Vacancies
There were 311,000 unfilled vacancies on 2nd December, 8,000 less than on 4 th November
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

Rates of Wages
The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31 st December (January 1956 38-43

## Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 15 th December (January $1962=100$ ) was $109 \cdot 2$, compared with $108 \cdot 8$
at 17 th November. The index for the food group was $109 \cdot 9$, compared with $109 \cdot 4$ the previous month.
at 17th November. The index for the food group was $109 \cdot 9$, compared with $109 \cdot 4$ the previous month.
Stoppages of Work
About 43,700 workers were involved
they lost about 67,000 working days.
ecember in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes:

## FORECASTS OF THE FUTURE WORKING POPULATION

Introduction

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 both before and after the first Monday in June, together with
estimates of (ii) those civil servants and merchant seamen who estimates of (ii) those civil servants and merchant seamen who
are insured but do not have cards, (iii) employers and selfemployed persons and (iv) United Kiingdom members of
H.M. Forces and Women's Services, including those serving 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 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 datal.
(The corresponding results from the 1961 Census of Popula(The corresponding results from the 1961 Census of Popula-
tion are not yet available.) The estimated working population tion 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 employment but temporarily off work (e.g., the sick and
injured, those on vacation, etc.), those who only work part injured, those on vacation, etc.), those who only work part-
time and those who do not work throughout the year. In particular, it includes school pupils and full-time and particular, it includes students in further and hisher education who
sandwich
undertake insured employment, for example, outside school undertake insured employment, for example, outside school
hours, at week-ends or during vacations; the number of such hours, at week-ends or during vacations; the number of sumater
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 numbers in the working population are thus the
estimated net effect of all new entrants (mainly on leaving estimated net effect of all new entrants (mainly on leaving
school or college, the return to work of married women and school or coilige, 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 mariage, and emigration). The among women on or after marriage, and emigration). The
changes are also subject to margins of error. The changes in 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, working or multiple job holding. They include, for example,
changes in the numbers of pupils and students who also belong 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 likely to increase with the growth of total numbers in education
and the consequential reduction in the proportion of young and the consequential reduction in the pro
persons available for full-time employment.

RCIRMA


Changes indicated by the forecast
The forecasts in the table which follows indicate that, o che 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 population will fall in 1972 and subss.

|  | United Kingdom |  | Great Britain |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Forecast |  | Forecast |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980 | 27,073 | $\begin{gathered} +836 \\ \text { in five years } \end{gathered}$ | 26,448 | $\frac{\text { in }}{\text { ¢ }}$ 810 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 shown in the following table.

| Age group | For comparison |  | Forecasts |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 |
| $\stackrel{-}{15-19}$ 20.39. <br> ${ }_{65}{ }^{40-64.1}$ and over | $\begin{gathered} \text { ci:9.9. } \\ \text { 4i: } \\ 3.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.8 .8 \\ & \hline 0.7 \\ & 04.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 9.99 .9 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ \hline 5.9 \\ 3.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.1: 4 \\ \hline 1: 4 \\ 45.6 \\ 3.9 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| By Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | For comparison |  | Forecasts |  |  |  |
|  | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \text { Females } \\ \text { Married } \\ \text { OOthers } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 66.56 .5 \\ & 337: 4 \\ & 176: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 34.0 \\ & 38.3 \\ & 15: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 .0 \\ & 34.0 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 14.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { 34.00} \\ \text { 21: } \\ \text { an } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 65.7.7 } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \end{aligned}$ |
| Males and Females.. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Mainly for educational reasons, young persons under ears of age will represent a declining proportion of the total orking population until 1975 . However, as the age-group
rom 20 to 39 years will form an increasing proportion hroughout the forecast period more than half prop workin population will be under 40 years of age. The ratio of femalc
o males in the working population has rise ut will remain relatively constant between 1965 and 197 nd then rise a little by 1980 . Married females will form increasing proportion of the total working population an
other females a declining proportion other females a declining proportion. Among males, tho

Some limitations of the forecasts
The forecasts are based on available statistical informatio relating to past years and assessments of demographic, socia
and educational trends in the medium-term future. Fore casting is inevitably a hazardous operation in view of th many variable factors about which assumptions have to made. Consequently the forecasts merely indicate how, these assumptions, the size and age-sex structure of th
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 actual working population in future years
substantially from these calculated forecasts.
Apart from being affected by demographic, social an educational changes, some movements into and out of the
working population are associated with short-term working population are associated with short-term changes in
the pressure of demand for labour. The foreasts assume that throughout the forecast period, there will beasts a high phe pessure
of demand for labour and indicate the trends in the estimated
working population an this assumption working population on this assumption. As economi
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. 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
available.
Methods of forecasting
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 marital status, made early in 1964 by the Governmen
Actuary's Department, (b) forecasts of the numbers of young persons under 25 years of age who will be full-time pupils aged 25 years and over in Great Britain, assumptions about aged "activity rate" for each age-sex group in each year of
the the forecast period i.e., the percentage of the estimated
tnumber in the mid-year total population who will belong to number in the mid-year total population who will belong to
the mid-year working population. Separate calculation s made for Northern Ireland and the reasults calculations were those for Great Britain to obtain figures for the United
Kingdom.

## 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 Mo April 1964 issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics and the
Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 101 , 1964. They were 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 of further revisions in the estimates for recent years which
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 annual gains from migration of about 20,000 in the United
Kingdom and 30,000 in Great rritain, mainly among persons aged 15 years and over and distributed equanly among betweersons males
and females. Death rates were assumed to continue to fall aged years and over and distributed equally between males
and females. Death rates were assumed to continue to fall
with rates of declin becon It was assumed that the proportion of womer with age. remaining single would continue to fall and that ultimately fall in
the average age of women at marriage would continue the everage age of women at marriage would continue. The
birth rate assumptions made do not of course affect the eirth rate assumptions made do not of course affect the
estimates of the population above the school-leaving age in
the forecast period the forecast period, except those for 1980 to a very slight
extent.

## Working population: Great Britain

Young persons under 25 years of age
Estimates provided by the Education Departments of eacher training analysed by students, were combined with similar estimates of full-time
sudents students, in Universities and advanced courses at Coulleges of
Advanced Technes Advanced Technology consistent with recommendations made
by the Robbins Committee on Higher Education. It was then assumed that the numbers of migher Education. It was then
in the 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 would be the numbers in the total population less
proportions of the numbers in full-time education with further deduction (one per cent. of the population) for persons neither in education nor in the working population. The the working population were:-
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { onwards } & 20 \text { per cent. } & 33 \frac{1}{3} \text { per cent. } \\ \text { Aged 20-24 } & 50 \text { per cent. } & 50 \text { per cent. }\end{array}$

From 1972 onwards, all persons aged 15 years were assumed be outside the working population. For married females
nder 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 and for those aged 20 to 24 years, 35 per cent. in 1964
decreasing to 30 per cent. in 1969 and then remaining un-
changed. changed.
Persons aged 25 years of age and over
The activity rates in the next table were assumed. Ra
for years not shown were obtained by interpolation.

| ${ }_{\text {Age }}$ | Males |  |  |  | Single, widowed <br> and divorced <br> females |  |  |  | Married females |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1964 | 1969 | 1974 | 1980 | 1964 | 1969 | 1974 | 1980 | 196 |  | 1974 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 99 \\ 99 \\ 99 \\ 99 \\ 96 \\ 94 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 99 \\ 99 \\ 99 \\ 98 \\ 96 \\ 90 \\ \hline 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 99 \\ & 99 \\ & 99 \\ & 98 \\ & 96 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 99 \\ & 99 \\ & 99 \\ & 96 \\ & 94 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 98 \\ 98 \\ 98 \\ \hline 88 \\ 82 \\ 73 \\ \hline 00 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \\ & 87 \\ & 70 \\ & \hline 00 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 98 \\ 98 \\ 98 \\ \hline 88 \\ 88 \\ 80 \\ 60 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 98 \\ 98 \\ 98 \\ 88 \\ 88 \\ 86 \\ 80 \\ 30 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | 30 <br> 31 <br> 39 <br> 45 <br> 45 <br> 45 <br> 36 <br> 20 <br> 20 | 30 <br> 31 <br> 41, <br> 48 <br> 40 <br> 48 <br> 42 <br> 22 <br>  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 31 \\ & 312 \\ & \hline 54 \\ & 57 \\ & 56 \\ & \hline 69 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |
| coicr | 40 | 37E | $\overline{35}$ | $\overline{35}$ | 5 | 5 | 5 | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{84}$ | $\underline{-}$ | $\underline{98}$ | 10 |
| cond | 168 | 15t | $14 \frac{1}{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Activity rates were thus assumed to remain constant for all
persons aged 25 to 34 years, for males aged under 65 years 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 65 years and over up to 1974 and increasing rates for single, widowed and divorced females aged 45 to 54 years and
narried 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 would not be reasonable to assume the activity rates for
particular groups can go on rising indefintely These 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 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 followit 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 emain constant at the 1964 levels and there were no change
n the school-leaving age.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thousands) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1969 |  |  | 1974 |  |  | 1980 |  |  |
|  | м. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. |  |
|  | -7 | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 1-57-135 \\ 1-8-19 \\ +334+334 \\ +17+17 \\ +3 \\ 3 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} -307 \\ -26 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -96 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | -499-55---123 | $\begin{gathered} -355 \\ -32 \\ +790 \\ +30 \\ - \\ - \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -132 | +286 | +154 |  | -429 | +316 | -113 | -587 | $\overline{+433}$ |  |

Thus, apart from the effect of demographic changes in the total population, the main changes are those resulting from 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 constan for all age-sex groups, except for married females aged 35 to 59 years, or which gradually increasing rates have been assumed, made for rising proportions in education. Less data wer
used as a basis for formulating activity rete used as a basis for formulating activity rate assumptions, and
so the forecasts for Northern Ireland are not made with the so the forecasts for Northern Ireland are not made with the
same degree of confidence as those for Great Britain. Conse quently, if separate figures for Northern Ireland are derived
from the published figures for the United Kingdom and for 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 effect of errors in the Northern Ireland component on
the United Kingdom forecasts should, however, be very small


##  <br> NOTES ON REGIONAL <br> LABOUR STATISTICS

## No. 1-Employment and Unemployment

1951 to 1963
Introduction
This is the first of a series of notes on regional labour statistics been published, either in earlier issues of this GAZETTE or elsewhere, not all have previously been assembled in the form of continuuus
series for successive years. It is hoped that summary tables of this sind will be hellpulut to those interested in regional problems. The
notes also contain a good deal of hitherto unpublished information notes also contain a goood deal or hitherto unpubished information
which has been specially compiled in order to to complete the
statistics on a continuous and comparable basis. tatistics on a continuous and comparable basis.
The present note is concerned with the total numbers of person 1951-63. It does not include analyses by industry, which will be
Definitions of Regions
Some statistics (notably, those relating to average earnings) are
only available for regions whose boundaries coincide with those ised for administrative purposes by the Ministry of Labour.
These differ, in some respects, from the boundaries of the Standar 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
availate for the tandard Regions, which are accordingly used in
the present note availaberen the
the present note.
The definitions of the Standard Resions 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 this purpose is defined as the combination of the London and
South Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions. The tables also South Eastern, Eastern and Southern
include figures for Northern Ireland.
One complication should be mentioned. In 1958 there was a
change in the egeorraphical booundaries of the Standard Regions, excluding Postern Region was extended to include Dorse Southern Regiole. Previously Dorsetshire had formed part of the thes have therefore been elaborated to
Show the statistics for these 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 borstet. Tor this has been done
were defined at the time, and as they are defined they Employment-Tables 1 and
Table 1 shows estimates of the total numbers of employees in
each Region at mid-year, including those who were registered as each Region at mid-year, including those who were registered a Whese unemployed as well as those who were in employment
These estimates are based on the numbers of National Insuranc
cards which were due for cards which were due for exchange on the first Monday insurance
together with supplementary information about the together with supplementary information about the numbers of
employees who were insured but had no cards (viz., certain categogiese of merchant seared bun civil servants). They do not
include employers or self-employed tersons, or serving members include employers or self-employed persons,
of $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$. Forces and the Women's Services.
The National Insurance cards are counted in the Region in the cards of all their employees at a central office, though som may be working elsewhere. Since 1955 , firms which have mor have been askeed 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 applied retrospectively to the y
he comparability of the series.
Table 2, showing the numbers of employees in employment, was
obtained by subtracting the numbers of persons registered as obtained by subtracting the numbers of persons registered as
wholly unemployed from the total numbers of employees, (as shown
in Table 1). The term "e wholly unemployed from the total numbers of employees (as shown
in Table 1). The term "employes. in employment, therefore
comprises all employees who were insured under the National comprises all employees who were insured under the Natioional
Insuranee Acts, but were not registered as wholly unemployed.
There is of Insurance Acts,
There is, of cour.
particular date.
In the years $1951-61$ the unemployment figures which were used
in this subtraction were estimates for the end of May obtained b terpolation between the mid-May and mid-June unemploymen counts, whereas from 1962 onwards the mid-J Jne count was taken.
It will be noted that neither of these dates exactly coincides with
the nominol date of the exchange of National Insurance cards the nominal date of the exchange of National Insurance cards,
viz, the first anonday in June. This is the reason why Tales it
and 2 are described as relating to " mid-year " rather than to a decific date.
nemployment-Tables 3 to 5
Table 3 shows the averages of the 12 (monthly) counts of the
total numbers registered as unemployed, including not only the Whally unemprs reyistereded as and unemployede the including not only the
wuspended on the understanding that they are shoped (i.e., pertsons
to return to
In Table 4 these annual averages are expressed as a percentage of
The extent to which the regional pateyeers of of unomployment has
emained stable can be iudged from Table 5 in which the regional nemployment percentages are expressed as ratios of the percentages
or the United Kingdom. or the

Relative regional changes
As an indication of the relative regional rates of change in the
numbers of employees, the changes shown numbers of employees, the changes shown in Table 1 between the
years 1951 and 1961 (which have been chosen to facil 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

|  | Change (thousand |  |  | Change (per cent.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Fem | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| South East Eng (excluding Do | 560 |  | + 1,014 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | +10.4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | + 0.6 | +15.6 |  |
| Northern ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{2} .7$ |  |
| Sles |  | + ${ }^{43}$ |  | - 0.4 | + ${ }_{+}^{\text {+ }}$ |  |
| Br | + 890 | + 895 | +1,785 | + | +12.6 | +8.6 |
| Northern Ireland | + 10 | + 7 | + 17 | + 3 | + | +3.6 |
| ted |  | +902 | +1,82 |  |  |  |

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*


## CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL

## The Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. E. J. Hill, President,

 and Structural Workers, to be a member of the Central Training Council in place of Mr. Frank Cousins. who resigned from the Research CommitteeThe Central Training Council has set up Reserch Comittee The Central Training Council has set up a Research Committee
under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Garner, M.I.Mech.E. The
Committee's serms 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 re
to the Council accordingly.
"To advise the Minister on the merits of particular research
projects proposed by training boards or otherwise.,

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1965
Table 3-Total Registered Unemployed (including Temporarily Stopped): Annual Averages

|  | 1951 | 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1959 | 196 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South East England (including Dorset) <br> South Western (including Dorset) <br> South Western (excluding Dorset) <br> North Midland <br> East and West Ridings North Western <br> Northern <br> Wales | 4,603 <br> 4,560 <br> 7.75 <br> 1,316 <br> 1,950 <br> 1,250 <br> 1,850 <br> 1,889 <br> 1,384 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,877 \\ & 4,775 \\ & 489 \\ & 1,797 \\ & 1,983 \\ & 1,885 \\ & 1,850 \\ & 1,850 \\ & 1,903 \\ & 1,981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,888 \\ & 4,846 \\ & 796 \\ & 1,394 \\ & 1,398 \\ & 1,1,281 \\ & 1,801 \\ & 1,406 \\ & 1,484 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 5,030 819 $1,4.43$ 1,025 1,221 1,861 1,963 1,688 1680 |  |  |  |
| Britain | 13,620 | 13,70 | 13,720 | 13,840 | 13,960 | 14,100 | 14,200 | 14,220 | 14,230 | 14,370 | 14,510 | 14,680 | 14,740 |
| Northern Ireland | 295 | 297 | 296 | 296 | 297 | 297 | 299 | 298 | 301 | 305 | 305 | 306 | 311 |
| United Kingdom | 13,915 | 13,997 | 14,016 | 14,136 | 14,257 | 14,3 | 14,499 | 14,518 | 14,531 | 4,675 | 14,815 | 4,986 | 15,051 |
| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South East England (including Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South We Midland <br> North Midland <br> East and West Ridings <br> Northern <br> Scotland Wales | $\begin{array}{r}2,551 \\ 2.532 \\ 361 \\ 3425 \\ 6455 \\ 451 \\ \hline 1.100 \\ 1,354 \\ 7290 \\ 246 \\ 246 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,762 \\ 2,782 \\ 386 \\ 366 \\ \hline 478 \\ 631 \\ 1,379 \\ 1,370 \\ 750 \\ 265 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 7,085 | 7,100 | 7,160 | 7,350 | 7,500 | 7,600 | 7,650 | 7,600 | 7,640 | 7,850 | 7,980 | 8,12 | 8,160 |
| Norther | 171 | 169 | 171 | 174 | 176 | 176 | 177 | 172 | 175 | 177 | 178 | 180 | 182 |
| 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 | ${ }^{8,342}$ |
| South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South East England (excluding Destern (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) Midland Midland Midland <br> East and West Ridings North Western <br> Scotland <br> Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 20,705 | 20,800 | 20,880 | 21,190 | 21,460 | 21,700 | 21,850 | 21,820 | ,70 | 22,220 | ,490 | 22,800 | 22,900 |
| Northern Ireland | 466 | 466 | 467 | 470 | 473 | 473 | 476 | 470 | 476 | 482 | 483 | 486 |  |
| United Kingdom | 21,171 | 21,266 | 21,347 | 21,660 | 21,933 | 22,173 | 22,326 | 22,290 | 22,34 | 22,702 | 22,973 | 286 | 23,393 |
| Table 2-Employees in Employment at mid-Year* ${ }^{*}$ (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | 1951 | 1952 | \| 1953 | | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) <br> South East England (exclu Dorset <br> South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) <br> Midland <br> North Midland <br> North Western <br> Northern <br> Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,885 \\ & \hline 1,389 \\ & \hline 1,388 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britin | 13,42 | 13,52 | 13,5 | 13,683 | 13,844 | 13,971 | 14,021 | 13,945 | 13,47 | ${ }^{14,161}$ | 1,331 | 14,431 | 14,421 |
| Northern Ireland | 277 | 273 | 270 | 275 | 275 | 277 | 277 | 271 | 276 | 283 | 282 | 282 | ${ }^{285}$ |
| United Kingdom | 13,769 | 13,794 | 13,80 | 13,959 | 14,119 | 14,248 | 14,298 | 14,216 | 14,223 | 14,444 | 14,612 | 14,7 | 14,706 |
| South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) South Western (excluding Dorset) North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotlan Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | 7,02 | 6,980 | 7,064 | 7,272 | 7,440 | 7,540 | 7,579 | 7,498 | 7,541 | 7,776 | 7,91 | 8,044 | 8,063 |
| Northern Ireland | 1 | 153 | 162 | 167 | 168 | 170 | 170 | 161 | 165 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 172 |
| United Kingdom | 7,192 | 7,134 | 7,226 | 7,439 | 609 | 7,710 | 1,748 | 7,659 | 7,706 | 7,945 | 8,08 | 8,215 | 8,235 |
| South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) South Western (including Dorset) <br> South Western (excluding Dorset) <br> Midland <br> East and West Ridings <br> North Western <br> Northern <br> Wales | $\begin{gathered} 7,107 \\ \hline, 1,046 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 1040$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T, } \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,198 1,271 $1,2,54$ 1,588 1,884 1,853 1,874 2,124 2,124 |  |
| Great Britain | 20,518 | 20,500 | 20,601 | 20,955 | 21,285 | 21,511 | 21,599 | 21,443 | 21,48 | 21,937 | 22,250 | 22,476 | 22,484 |
| Northern Ireland | 443 | 427 | 432 | 442 | 443 | 447 | 447 | 432 | 441 | 453 | 451 | ${ }_{4}^{452}$ | 457 |
| United Kingdom | 20,961 | 20,927 | 21,033 | 21,398 | 21,728 | 21,958 | 22,046 | 21,875 | 21,229 | 22, | 22,701 | 22, | 22,942 |



Table 4-Unemployment Percentages: Annual Average

| - | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South East England (including Dorset) South East England (excluding Dorset) <br> South Western (including Dorset) <br> South Western (excluding Dorset) <br> Midland North Midland <br> East and West Ridings <br> Northern <br> Scotland | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.2 \\ & .2 .1 \\ & .2 .6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 3 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1: 1 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MALES } \\ & \begin{array}{\|l\|l} 0.8 \\ 0.8 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 2.6 \\ 1.4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \cdot 9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 2 \\ & 1: 2 \\ & 1: 9 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1: 9 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 2.2 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 2: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 3.0 |
| Northern Ireland | 7.1 | 9.0 | $9 \cdot 2$ | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.5 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 9.1 |
| United Kingdom | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | ${ }^{1.3}$ | 1.7 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 |

## 





| FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 2 \\ & 1: 2 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 2.73 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & .1 .4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1: 3 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 4: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1: 2 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1.3 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 4.5 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 5.3 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 4.5 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 7.8 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 |





Great Britain
Norther Ireland
United Kingdom
(91343)


FEMALES

total

| South |  | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South East England (exiclua | 0.9 | - 0.7 | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | cion | ${ }_{1}^{1.1}$ | 1.0 | 0.9 |  |  |  | 8 |
| South Western (excluding | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.4 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.08 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | 0.7 | 0.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | 0.9 0.6 | 0.9 0 |  |
| Eorth and West R | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | - 1.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | -0.6 <br> 1.0 | -0.6 | 0.5 <br> 1.0 | 0.6 <br> 1.0 | 0.9 1.2 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 1.2\end{aligned}$ | O.7 | 0.6 | ${ }^{0.8}$ | ${ }^{0.8}$ |
| North Western. | 1.7 | 1.5 | ${ }_{1}^{1.7}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.5}$ | 1.5 ${ }_{\text {1. }}^{0.5}$ | 1.22 | ${ }_{1}^{1.1}$ | 1.1 1.7 | ${ }_{1}^{1.4}$ | 1.7 2.2 2.2 | ${ }_{2.0}^{1.6}$ | i:8 | ${ }^{1} 1.8$ |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{1.9}$ |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{1} 5$ |  | ${ }_{1} 1.6$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{1} .7$ |  | . 4 |
| Vales | ${ }_{4}^{2} \cdot 7$ | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 4.9 |  | 4.2 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 3.9 |  | 3.6 | . |

## BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Ideal sites for all classes of industry and distributive trades are available for lease or freehold purchase, in particular on a new industrial estate of 68 acres, situate on a Class I road with excellent communications to all parts of Tees-side and beyond. In addition, a large industrial concern will shortly be offering for sale their present valuable site of approximately 23 acres.
There are excellent rail and port facilities in the Borough and there is a civil airport in the immediate vicinity. Labour is readily available.

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

TOWN CLERK, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, STOCKTON-ON-TEES

Telephone: Stockton 62200

Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1965
RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1964

During the year 1964 there was an increase of 3.7 per cent.
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 industries and services, a recuction of 1.0 per cent. in normal
weekly hours of work and a consequential increase of 4.7 per cent. n hourly rates of wages. In manufacuaring industries only, the
orresponding figures were $2 \cdot 9,1 \cdot 2$ and $4 \cdot 1$ per cent., respectively. As a result of changes in rates of wages coming into operation
during the year about 9 million of the total number of manual workers covered by collective agreements or statutory wages
regulation orders (estimated at 14 million) received an aggregate recuaaion orders (estimated at 14 million) received an aggregate
increase of approximately $\ddagger 4$ 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 1964 were both greater than those occurring during each of the
two preceding years, an average erduction of one hour being made
in the normal weekly hours of nearly $4 \frac{4}{3}$ million wokers, about $2 \ddagger$ in the normal weekly hours of nearly $4 \frac{4}{3}$ million wourers, about $2 \ddagger$
milion of whom also benefited under the incrases in rates of wages
referred to above. These statistics relate to manual wage earners refrred and the move. These statatistics relate to manual wage earners
only and this articl
crease in basic full-time weekly pates of thages onty increase in basic full-time week
total increase in the wages bill.
Weekly rates of wages, normal weekly hours and hourly rates of wages
The following table shows, for all industris The following table shows, for all industries and services and for
manufacturing industries only, the indices of weekly and hourly manufacturing industries only, the indices of weekly and hourly
rates of wages, and of normal weekly hours for all workers (based on
33st $J$ anuary $1956=100)$ at the end of 1963 and for Inst January $11956=1000$ at the end of 1993 and for each month
in 1964 and also the month by month percentage increases over in 1964 and also the month
the December 1963 figures.


Manufacturing Industries only


Soote-Details of the indices for men, women and juveniles are given in the 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

| Year endingDec. | All industries and services |  |  | Manufacturing industries only |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.7 \\ & \hline .7 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | Decrease 0.0 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.4 1.8 0.8 0.3 0.0 1.0 |  | Increas 7.3 $5 \cdot 6$ $3 \cdot 5$ 9.6 3.5 1.3 7.9 ${ }^{3} 4 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decreas as } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & \hline .2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| of work and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actualearnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked. A earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actualy wor 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 earrnings (hall
workers) workers) was $49 \cdot 2$ per cent., ase compared winth 31.8 per cent. in
weekly rates, whist the increase for hourly earnings was $52 \cdot 3$ per

 51.9 pe
rates.

Changes in rates of wages and hours of work As already stated, during the year about $9 \frac{1}{2}$ million workers (of
whom about $2 \frac{1}{4}$ million also had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of about one hour) received an
aggregate increase of about $£ 4 \frac{3}{3}$ million in their weekly rates of wages. The division of of these figures into industry groups and the month
by month effect of the changes are given in the next two tables.

| by month effect of the changes are given in the next two tables. |
| :--- |
| Weekly rates |
| Normal weekly |



| $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { chang } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { foffect } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Approximate number ofworkers affected by |  |  | Estimated amount of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rinduction } \\ \text { notal } \\ \text { neokly } \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (5000's) | (E000's) | (000's) |
|  | 1,112 |  | 112 |  | - |  |
| Mar. . | 2,264 | $\underline{\square}$ | ${ }^{213}$ | S04 | = | 149 |
| ${ }_{\text {Apray }}$ | ${ }^{1,2295}$ | = | ${ }^{106}$ | ${ }_{\substack{488 \\ 388}}^{\text {3 }}$ | = | 116 4 |
| ${ }_{\text {Junce }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,0730}$ | 二 | 79 <br> 123 | 511 <br> 588 | = | - 1316 |
| ${ }_{\text {Sept }}^{\text {Aug, }}$ | ${ }_{962} 97$ | = | ${ }^{2168}$ | ${ }_{355}^{4488}$ | = | ${ }_{1}^{216}$ |
| Oct. |  | = | (175 | ${ }_{541}^{139}$ | = | ${ }^{1,105}$ |
| Dec. | 517 | - | 2,422 | 343 | - | 2,459 |

The figures in the above tables are provisional and subject to
revision and it should be rememberd that, in the columns showing 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) 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 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 gaggregate amounts of net increase
in basic full-time weekly rates of wages in 1964 according to the in basic full-time weekly rates of wag
methods by which they were effected.


The tables which follow show the approximate number of workers
affected by changes in rates of wages or normal hours of work and 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

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \substack{\text { Ydiar } \\ \text { Dec. }} \end{gathered}$ | Approximate numberoffectere nyaffeced by |  | amounts of change inweekly rates of wages |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Net } \\ \text { increases }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { deet } \\ \text { decreses }}}{\text { der }}$ | Increase | Decreas |  |
|  | 000's) | (000's) | (5000's | (5000's) | cooo's |
|  | ${ }^{12,673}$ |  |  | - |  |
|  | cin | $\overline{18}$ | ${ }^{61}$ | - |  |
| ${ }_{1960}^{1959}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{4,708 \\ 1,124}]{\text {, }}$ | $\stackrel{18}{18}$ | - | $\underline{1}$ | 退 |
|  | 7,850 | - | citith | ニ | ${ }_{\substack{4.116 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ \text { 232 }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,17 | - |  |  |  |

Normal Weekly Hours of Work

| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Year ending } \\ \text { December }}]{ }$ | Approximate number of <br> workers affected by <br> eductions | Estimated amount of reduction weekly hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (000's) | (000's) |
| 1956 | ${ }_{434}^{21}$ |  |
| (1957 |  | (1,038 |
| 19590 ${ }^{1959}$ | ¢, $\begin{gathered}364 \\ 6.817 \\ 5\end{gathered}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {1961 }}^{1961} \times$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{11,189 \\ 2,176}}$ |
| ${ }_{1964}^{1963}$ : $\because$ | 4,625 | - 8 8,922 |

 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 chane between one year and another.
 be interpreted as indicative of a pattern of wage changes based on
the calendar year.
General
Many of the changes in rates of wages and hours of work which
came into operation during 1964 were the consequence of argeecame into operation during 1964 were the consequence of agree
ments made at earlier dates. In general they were the second ments made at eariier dates. In general they were the second
instalments of long-term arrements, usually for periods of three
years and, amongst others, covered workers in furniture manufacture, years and, amongst otherss, covered workers in furniture manuuacture,
the enenal printing industry, the construction industries (incluting
electrical contracting), gas and electricity supply and local authorielectrical contracting, gas and elecentricitits supply and local acat authori-
ties' services in England and Wales. In addition to increases under ties' services in England and Wales. In addition to increases under
such agreements the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based
on on movements in the index of retail prices resulted in furthe
increases in furniture manufacture (1)d. an hour), general printing
 In the electricity supply industry, where the second installent of
the long-term agreement (2t. an hour) was operative from
 increased from 4s. . d. to 6 s . 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 implementation of a scheme for improving the status of the industry's
manual employees. This is the frrt agreement in which staff status
has been granted to manual workers. has been granted to manual workers.
Until just before Christmas, when the long-term agreement in the
enineering industry was siggen, there had not been a very large
increase in the numbers of manual workers covere increase in the numbers of manual workers covered by such
agreements. The other more importan long-term agreements agreeements. 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 concluded in 1964 related to the building industry in scoltand,
river authorites, the cotton industry, paint, varnish and lacquer
manufacture and tobacco manufacture. In the case of the last manufacture and to toacco manufacture. In the case of the las
three industries the agreements included provision for reductions
the normal weekly hours of work at some future date.

PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS REPORTED IN 1964

|  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Operative } \\ \text { (or or ofopod) } \\ \text { dotar } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right)$ | Industry or undertaking and district | Brief details of chan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Jan. <br> 22 Jan. <br> 8 Feb. <br> 11 Feb. <br> 13 Feb. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} 6 \text { Jan. } \\ 5 \text { Oct. } \\ 5 \text { July } 1965 \end{array} \end{array}\right\} \\ \begin{array}{l} 31 \text { Aug. } \end{array} \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 2 \text { A feb } \\ 1 \text { Apr. } 1965 \\ 2 \text { A Mar. } \end{array}\right\} \\ 13 \text { Feb. } \end{array}\right.$ | Vehicle building industry-United Kingdom <br> Food manufacturing industry-Great Britain Merchant Navy <br> Building and civil engineering-Great Britain Road passenger transport-municipal undertakings | Increase of 2td an hour for men. Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41 , without loss $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ref payy. in in normal weekly hours of work from } 41 \text { to } 40 \text {, without los } \\ \text { Rof post } \\ \text { Res }\end{array}\right.$ Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41 . <br> $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Increases ranging from } 20 \text { s. to } 7 \text {. } 7 \text { s. a month } \\ \text { Reduction in normal weekiy hours from } 44 \text { to } 42 .\end{array}\right.$ <br> Increase of $\ddagger d$, an hour under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements Increases of 14s. a week for drivers and 10s. 6 d. for conductors. |

The engineering agreement, which followed an earlier interim
agreement for a 41-hour week as from 7th December, provided for agreement 1 a 41 -hour week as from 7 th December, provided for
(1) improvements in holidays (one additional day in 1965 and a ()unther additional day in 1966 and in holiday pay (time plus
one-sixth to time plus one-third), (2) the establishment of new one-sixth to time plus one-third), (2) the estabilishment of new
minimum earninss levels higher than the current agreed minimum
national or district rates by the introduction, at six-monthly mational or district rates by the introduction, at six-monthly
natiorvals statring January 1956 , of special increments (geenerally 6 .


 Sth July 1965 and (5) the introduction of a a 40 -hour week as from
Sth July 1965 and at the same time an increase in the weekly
guaratee from 34 to to hours pay at time rates. Workers whose
remuneration, however made up, is not less than the appropriate
 as a result of the establishment of these new minimum carnings
levels. As from 1st January 1968 the new minimum earnings levels
which have been introduced will become the new national minimum 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, district differentials having been eliminated, and a new
minimum piecework standard which is 15 per cent. above the new
time rates will be introduced. time rates will be comprehive agreement concluded in June provided for A comprehensive agreement concluded in June provided for
improved pay and conditions of employment for drivers and Mondoved pay and cony Lons on Transport Board and the intro-
conductors emped by Londo Trand
duction of efficincy measures by the Board. Although the basic
 full scheme was in
week in average
voluntary overtime.
The recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry under Lord
Develin for an increase of 19s. 2 d a a week in dockers
rate rates and a 5 per cent. increase in piece rates were accepted by the
National Joint Council for the Industry and implemented with
effect effect from 3oth Nouncil for the Industry and implemented with
Staff Nationat Tower. Following an award of the Railway Staft National Tribunamber the rateos of raing an conciliation grades ware
increased by per cent. from 2 Ist December. The decision of the
Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wal
 on this occasion, been peek for men) from 4th January 1965 had,
Wages one of the Soortish Agricultural
Dre a week) effective from 7th ages Board (9s. a weeen) effective one of the Sepottish Agricultura
During 1964 there has been.
horter normal work shorter normal working week. In auther movement towards
industry, industrive for which a the enginering
during the year include tohacco (1st Anoul week has been agreed during the year include tobacco (1st April 1965), , paint, varnish and
lacquer (1st January 1966) iron and steel manufacture (1st Juls lacquer (1st Janury 1966), iron and steel manufacture (1st Jul
1965), electrical cable making (5th April 1965 , vichicl building
(1st July 1965 ), rubber manufacture (26th December (1st July 1965), rubber manufacture ( 26 thh December 196 , 1 ,
and motor vehicle retail and repairing trade ( 5 th April 1965). A
result of these asreements it is sestimated that about 30 a result of thenese agreaments it is estimated that about 30 per cent. of
all manual workers covered by collective agreements or statutory all manual worker covered by collective agreements or statuto
wages regulation orders will ultimately be conditioned to normal week of 40 hours or less as compared with about 7 p
cent. a year ago. By agreement the retail multiple tailoring an 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 fived Irade 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 reta
distributive trades are arranging, by one means or other, of their
mmployees to work a five-day week. In the coal mining industry employees to work a five-day week. In the coal mining industry,
seven rest days a year have been agreed in "iieu of ahorter working
week. Four days are "colierery rest days "when the colliery is idele week. Four days are "colliery rest days "when the colliery is idde
and the other three "indiviual rest days", the choice of date
aepending on the ind diepending on the indiviual worker. further improvements in the
In the paea there have been fays
holidays-with-pay arrangements and an increasing number of workers are becoming entitled to more than two weeks' annual weeks are given after asses specified number of years' continuous service in the industry, whilst in others there is to be a progressive increase 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 estimate
agreements or orders granting wage ilichereases or or reductions in hoors at some time in the future. The actual dates of the more important settlements, awards or statutory wages regulation orders made tin
1964, together with the operative dates and brief particulars of the
changes, are given in the following table.

[^0]Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1965
PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS REPORTED IN 1964 continued

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Operative } \\ \text { (or proposed) } \\ \text { data of } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | Industry or undertaking and district | Brief details of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 Fcb . | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{Mar} . \\ & 2 \mathrm{Nar} \\ & 1 \mathrm{Nov} .1965 \end{aligned}$ | Building industry - Scotand |  |
| 26 Mar .* | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { 4 Nov. } 1963 \\ 2 \text { Nove } \\ 1 \text { Nov. } 1965 \end{array}\right\}$ | Health services (domestic and ancillary grades)Great Britain |  |
| 3 Mar . | 3 Mar. | Road $\begin{gathered}\text { Romiussenger } \\ \text { omitatakins }\end{gathered}$ | Increases of 14s. a week for drivers and 10s. 6 d. for conductors. |
| 5 Mar . |  | Tobacco manufacture-United Kingdom |  |
| 16 Mar. | ${ }^{23} \mathrm{Mar}$. | Road haulage contracting (British Road Services) | Increases ranging from 9s. 3d. to 14s. 3d. a week. |
| 16 Mar | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{Mar}$. | Pot | Plussage on earnings increased from $37 \ddagger$ to 437 per cent. |
| 19 Mar . | 5 Apr. | Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade-United Kingdom | Increases of 2 dd d, 28d. or 3d. an hour. |
| 8 Apr. | May | Food manufacturing industry-Great Britain | Increases of 7s. \%d. a week for men and 5s. 9d. for women. |
| 15 Apr. | 4 May | Ret | Increases of 10s. a week for men and 88. for women. |
| 27 Apr.t | 1 Apr. | Government industrial establishments-Great Britain | Increases of 5 s . a week for men and 4 s . 2 d . for women, under arrange ments for the six-monthly review of rates. |
| $\underset{\text { (proposal) }}{\substack{\text { May }}}$ | 7 Sept. | Agriculure-Scotland | Minimum ratesincreased by 9 s.a week for men and 65 s. 9 d. for women. |
| 14 May | 18 May | Heavy chemicals, chemical fertilisers and plastics materials manufacture-G | Increases of 3d. for men and 2 2d. for women. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { (proposal) }}}{25 \text { may }}$ | 29 Junc | Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades- Great Britain | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10 s . or 12 s . a week fo men and 9 s . or 11 s . 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. 6 d . to 48 s . a week. |
| 12 Junct | 11 May | Heavy chemicals manufacture (constituent firms of | Increases of 3d. or 4d. an hour for men and 2fd. for women. |
| 19 June |  | Cotton spimining and weaving |  |
| 24 June | 24 June | Road passenger transport Board) (London Transport | Following Committee of Inquiry, increase of 16 s . a week in basic rates for drivers and conductors. Normal weekly hours to be 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 1 s .3 d. to 1 s .9 d . a shift according to occupation |
| 24 Julyt | 1 Jan. 1964 | Post Office-United Kingdom | Increase to postmen of 64 per cent. calculated on national rates of pay. |
| Aug. | 1 Apr. | National newspaper printing-London and Manchester | Increase in basic minimum rates of 10 per cent. $\ddagger$ |
| 22 Sept. | 7 Dec. | Engineering and allied industries | Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41. |
| 29 Sept. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}18 \text { Oct. } \\ 5 \text { Apr. } \\ 4\end{array} 1965\right\}$ | Electrical cable making-Great Britain | $\{$ Increase of 10 s .6 d . a week. <br> Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 40 |
| $\begin{gathered} 8 \text { oct } \\ \text { (proposal) } \end{gathered}$ | 4 Jan. 1965 | Agriculture-England and Wales | Increases of 12 s . a week in the minimum rate for men and 8 s .6 d . or 9 s for women. |
| 14 Oct. | 5 Apr. 1965 | Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade-United Kingdom Kingdom | Reduction in normal weekly hours for work from 42 to 40 , without loss of pay. |
| 26 Oct.t | 1 Oct. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Government } \\ \text { Britain }}}{\text { industrial establishments-Great }}$ | Increases of 5 s ., 6 s . or 7 s . a week for men and 4 s . 2 d . for women, unde arrangements for the six-monthly review of rates. |
| 25 Nov. | Nov. | Dock labour | Increase in minimum rate of 3 s .10 d . 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. |
| 22 Dec. |  | Enginering-United Kingdom |  |

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

$\dagger$ Agrecd, awarded or authorised on this date with retrospective effect to the date given in the next column.
$\ddagger$ The revised rates to remain in operation until September 1967 subject to changes due to the existing cost-filiving agreement.

## OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING

 INDUSTRIES

 Minimum List Headings $331-352$ ) and Table 20 electrical goods
(Minimum List Headings $31-369$. Tables 21 to 26 provide
analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational
cates analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational
categories. In Tables 2 to 23 the figures for each industry group
under which information was collected are analysed according to to 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).
Tables 21 to 26 are not comparable with
tables in the articles dealing comparable with the similarly headed 103 enquiry. II the 964
enquiry, with the changes in the layout of the forms, skilled enquiry,
(91343)
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. On this occasion, therefore, the number of male
apprentices has been compared with the number of male employees apprentices has been compared with the number of male employees
and the number of female apprentices with the number of female
employees. In the majority of industry groups it was again noted that the In the majority of industry groups it was again noted that the
larger frrms had a higher proportion of administrative, technical
and clerical employees and a lower proportion of skilled and clerical employees and a lower proportion of skilled operatives
to total male employees, while the smaller firms in general had a to total male employees, while the smaller firms in general had a
higher proportion of skiled operatives to total male employees. Tables mentioned in this article are given on the next and subsequent
pages.

| （1） | Males | Females |  | Totalmales and $\underset{\substack{\text { males and } \\ \text { females }}}{ }$ （5） | ${ }_{\text {Apprentices and others being trained }}^{\text {（included in }}$（oss． $\left.2-5\right)$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Apprentices | $\underset{\substack{\text { Others being } \\ \text { trained }}}{ }$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Full-time } \\ & \text { (3) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Part-time } \\ & \text { (4) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Males |  | $\underset{(8)}{\text { Males }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Females }}^{(9)}$ |
| PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff TotaL | 251，930 | 08，220 | 7，500 |  | 367，450 | 330 | 40 | 2，350 | 3，360 |
| Manazers，works superintendents，departmental managers | 60，990 10,690 | ， 1.190 | 90 |  |  |  | 10 140 |  |
|  |  |  | 20 |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { S，420 } \\ 1,130}}$ |  | 1900 <br> 190 <br> 190 | ${ }_{30}^{40}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,70,90 \\ & 42,40 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | 96，060 | 6，850 |  | r $\substack{380 \\ 640}$ | 130 70 | 年300 | 3，180 |
| PART B．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by appren－ ticeship or other equivalent training | 423，540 | 5，730 | 490 | 429，760 | 64，970 | 10 | 6，350 | 100 |
| Production workers ${ }^{\text {Tol }}$－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | cole | 3,790 68800 | 三 | 4300 | 三 |
|  | － | 1，1700 | 250 | cick |  |  | 1，020 | － |
|  |  | ${ }^{80}$ | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | cin |  | 三 | ＋130 | 三 |
| Plumbers，pipe fitters $\begin{aligned} & \text { Welders } \\ & \text { a }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |  |  | － 2 2，130 |  |  | 300 | I |
| Sheet metal workers $\because \because$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}6,2700 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －${ }^{880}$ | $-{ }^{30}$ | 7，180 | $\begin{array}{r}880 \\ 90 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 二 | 240 | － |
| Coach trimmers | －130 |  |  | 19，760 |  | 二 | ${ }_{120}$ | 10 |
| Molders and coremakers（foundri）${ }^{\text {In }}$ |  | 210 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| Smiths，forgemen $\because \quad \ddot{O}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 150 | － |
| Foremen and charge hands，not alilocated elsewhere | $\begin{aligned} & 13,3070 \\ & 26,570 \\ & 2.270 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,190}$ | 60 | cole |  |  | 450 | 80 |
| Apprentices taking general course ．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance workers Instrel mechanics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18，120 | ${ }^{10}$ | － |  |  |  | ${ }_{30}^{220}$ | 二 |
|  |  |  | － | ¢，7，600 <br> 2.680 |  |  |  | 三 |
| Carpenters and joiners Other skiled workers（apprentice trained or equivalenit）：． | 6，450 |  |  | 6，460 |  |  | 110 |  |
| PART C．Production workers who have accuired a degree of skill by experience Torat andor some training | 152，810 | 64，690 | 8，860 | 226，360 | － |  | 4，740 | 690 |
| Machinists |  | 24,580 <br> 26,610 | 3,60 <br> 3,180 <br> 1 | ¢ 97.650 | － |  | 2，210 | 270 270 |
|  | 60，170 | 13，500 | 2,420 | 76，090 | － |  | ， 00 |  |
| ths training or experience oetore becoming reason |  | 23，110 |  | 190,600 |  |  |  |  |
| PART D．Other employees | 153，190 | 23，10 | 14，300 | 190，600 |  |  |  | 290 |
| Stores，warehouse，packers and despatch workers | 37,200 10,110 10 | 5，350 | 640 |  | 二 |  | ${ }^{430}$ | ${ }^{50}$ |
| een staff ．． |  |  | ${ }^{4,160}$ |  | 二 |  |  |  |
|  | 41，550 | 8，620 | 8，580 | ${ }_{58,750}$ |  |  | 230 | 240 |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D | 981，470 | 201， 5 | 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）

| RT A．Administrative，technical and |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，620 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers <br> Scientists and technologists ． | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{4,50 \\ i, 80 \\ 2} \\ & \hline 600 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 800 \\ 380 \\ 300 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,660 \\ & 1,550 \\ & 1,50 \end{aligned}$ | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 200 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Draughtsmen ${ }^{\text {Ofter technicians }} \because \because$ | ， 7800 | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & .210 \\ & 210 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,550 \\ & 2,840 \\ & 2,250 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 310150 \\ & 340 \\ & 310 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 37,890 39，760 | cin6,120 <br> 8,20 | ${ }_{5}^{5,220}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\text {cos，} 220}$ | 250 | ${ }_{20}^{10}$ | $\stackrel{310}{270}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,280}$ |
| PART B．Craftsmen in skilled doccupations：normal method of entry by app Ticestip or equivalen training | 144，350 | 6，710 | 670 | 151，730 | 19，980 | － | 3，450 | 90 |
| Production workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5} 12140$ |  |  | 旡 |  | ＝ | 210 70 70 |  |
| ners skilled machine tooi operators | ${ }_{7}^{7,360}$ | 1240 |  |  |  | － |  |  |
|  | 12,900 <br> 17,840 | 320 680 | －${ }^{60}$ | 13,280 <br> 18,550 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,860 \\ & 2,170 \\ & 2,170 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 620 \\ 500 \\ 500 \end{gathered}$ | $-_{10}$ |
| Platers（eosilier and ocostruction shop work） | ${ }_{540}^{50}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,8000 \\ & 5,0,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,910 \\ & 5,0,90 \end{aligned}$ | 130 <br> 390 | ＝ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Sheet metal werkers |  |  |  |  | 670 |  | 260 |  |
|  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coach trim mers Inseietors | ， 588 | $\overline{1,970}$ | 270 | 12，820 | 160 |  | 90 |  |
| Inoulders and coremakers（foundry） | $\begin{aligned} & 320 \\ & 220 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{120}^{290}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | （tis |  |  | ， 4,450 |  | 二 |  |  |
|  | coicle | ， 70 |  | cisk， | $\begin{aligned} & 1,230 \\ & 8,570 \end{aligned}$ |  | 400 300 | －${ }^{80}$ |
| enance workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ument and control mecha |  |  | ＝ |  |  | ＝ |  | $=$ |
| tricicans | 5，660 |  |  | ${ }^{560}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 530 | 30 | 1,620 4,260 | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 190 \\ \hline 190 \end{array}$ | － | 10 |  |
| Ont |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART C．Prooduction workers who have acquire andlor some training | 100，420 | 52，660 | 34，530 | 287，610 |  |  | 20 | 2，360 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mashinists }}^{\text {Asembless and viewers }}$ |  | ${ }^{267,710} 8$ | － $\begin{array}{r}4,880 \\ 23,870\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{62,930}$ | － |  | 520 | ${ }_{880}$ |
| Other production workerss including those who need between one a months traing | 45，210 | 37，960 | 5，820 | 88，990 |  |  | 1，450 | ， 310 |
| PART D．Other employees Total | 76，080 | 26，550 | 11，280 | 113，910 | － |  | 670 | 130 |
| Stores，warehouse，packers and desp， | 25，75 | 5，520 | 1，060 |  | ＝ |  | 220 |  |
|  |  | 5，990 | 2，660 | － 8 8，210 | － | \＃ |  |  |
| Other employees | ${ }_{21}^{21,720}$ | 15，310 | 6，870 | 45，900 | － |  | 430 |  |
| GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and | 490，13 | 259，340 | 52，050 | 801，520 | 27，780 | 30 | 8，560 | 4，090 |


| Industry group and size of （Standard Industrial Classification（1958）） <br> （1） |  |  | Skilledoperatives | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mainly } \\ & \text { seikided } \end{aligned}$ | Others | Male operative |  |  | being trarsined |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | are emplo （5） |  | Number （7） | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { As \% or } \\ \text { smile } \\ \text { operativest } \\ \text { ont } \\ \text { (8) } \end{array}$ |  | Numbert （10） | As \％of <br> emplaseest <br> （11）（ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 412,070 \\ & 1.010 .60 \\ & 156,50 \\ & 153,570 \end{aligned}$ | $23 \cdot 2$ <br> $\begin{array}{l}25: 9 \\ 25 \\ 20.7 \\ 20.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 5 \\ & 22 \cdot 0 \\ & 23: 8 \\ & 2 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 2 \\ & 12: 6 \\ & \text { 10:5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.1 \\ & \hline 0.4 \\ & 40.7 \\ & 45 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,430 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 1,570 \\ & 1,50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Chemicals and allied industries  Totai <br> 500 or more employees .. . <br> 11－249 employees | $\begin{aligned} & 341,200 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 31,40 \\ 49,50 \\ 81,200 \end{array} \\ & 81,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sis } 32.3 \\ & 37.0 \\ & 33: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \cdot 1 \cdot \\ 24.7 \\ 17.9 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.1 \\ & \hline 9.7 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 17.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { as.6. } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 3.1 \\ & 31 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,620 \\ \hline, 650 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1.1 $1: 0$ 0.9 1.2 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 523,690 \\ \hline 57.850 \\ 98,900 \\ 92,910 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 16.0 \\ 17.2 \\ 15.7 \\ 11.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 26.4 27.7 21.7 24.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3,30 \\ & \substack{8,1020 \\ 3,680 \\ 3,610} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | ．${ }^{4}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38.66 \\ & 33.1 \\ & 50.4 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 15.6 <br> 15 <br> 15：3 <br> 15.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15:0} \\ & 14.7 \\ & 12.8 \\ & 16.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 9 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 8: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,760 \\ \text { 12, } 30 \\ \text { a,s0 } \\ 9,400 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12: 8 \\ 11 \\ 12: 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57 \cdot 5 \\ 56.1 \\ 55 \cdot 1 \\ 63 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,260 \\ & \hline, 260 \\ & \hline, 1,40 \\ & 2,860 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 16:9} \\ & 16.9 \\ & \text { i5: } \\ & \hline 19.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 43,540 \\ 3,1,50 \\ 5,290 \\ 6,490 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 18.4.4. } 19.5 \\ & 16.4 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \cdot 8 \\ 50.0 \\ 535 \\ 52 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.0 \\ 7.5 \\ \hline 7.5 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 212,5 \\ & 12 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,120 \\ 3,560 \\ 7400 \\ 740 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } 22 . \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 21: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 12．2． | （ $\begin{aligned} & 530 \\ & 460 \\ & -70\end{aligned}$ | 1．2 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 732,980 \\ \hline 28,750 \\ \hline 28,60 \\ 7,620 \\ \hline, 620 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 15 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,750 \\ 2,2,40 \\ 2,1,20 \\ 5,200 \\ \hline, 200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & \text { a } \\ & 13: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 7 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,330 \\ & 5,300 \\ & \hline, 010 \\ & \hline, 020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.5 \\ & \hline 1.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 346,110 \\ & \hline 10,30 \\ & \text { 130, } \\ & 169,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.6 \\ & 20.6 \\ & 17.9 \\ & 17.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { si: } \\ & 40 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 25:2} \\ & 30 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 20.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 9.9 \\ & \text { and:4 } \\ & 211: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,370 \\ & 3,380 \\ & \text { 3.350 } \\ & 6,590 \\ & \hline, 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.6 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,710 \\ & \hline, 00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2．5 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 9 \\ & 19.9 \\ & 16: 4 \\ & 17 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $25 \cdot 4$ $32: 4$ $24: 9$ 19.4 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 24.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 24.7 \\ \text { an: } \\ 25 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,920 \\ 1,280 \\ 1,050 \\ 2,030} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 3 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 3,7 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.7 $1: 4$ 1.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 33,470 \\ & \text { s.4.500 } \\ & \text { as, } \\ & 28,710 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 9 \\ & 15 \cdot 8 \\ & 18.2 \\ & 14 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{4 \cdot 0}{28: 8} \\ & 24.8 \\ & 47: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3677 \\ 2861 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } 12.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{320}{-320}$ | $\frac{2 \cdot 2}{\frac{2 \cdot 4}{}}$ | $\stackrel{1.0}{-1.1}$ | 990 <br> $\begin{array}{l}40 \\ 170 \\ 780\end{array}$ | 7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 80,150 \\ & 1,160 \\ & \text { ind } \\ & 53,520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 3 \cdot 8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 94: 8 \\ 24 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51: 2 \\ 51: 5 \\ \text { sit } \\ 51: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20: 4 \\ \text { 25: } \\ \text { se: } \\ 18 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,910 \\ & \hline, 940 \\ & 1,160 \\ & 1,10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7 \\ 6.1 \\ 5.8 \\ 4.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.5 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,350 \\ & \hline, 350 \\ & 1,550 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 50,220 \\ & 14,530 \\ & 14,50 \\ & 20,750 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 3 \\ & 15: 6 \\ & 11.4 \\ & 15: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53: 4 \\ & \hline 5: 9 \\ & 55: 8 \\ & 56 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 15 \cdot \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 9: 3 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 13: 8 \\ & 13: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ \hline 0 \\ 150 \\ 150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,440 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathbf{4 8 0} \begin{aligned} & 900 \\ & 960 \end{aligned}$ | 4.9 $4: 0$ $4: 6$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 2 \\ & \text { 19:4 } \\ & \text { is: } \\ & \hline 1: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 5 \cdot \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { an:4 } \\ & 27.7 \\ & 25 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37 \cdot 2 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { c,860 } \\ 1,230 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,130 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,500 \\ & \hline, 500 \\ & \hline, 370 \\ & 1,370 \end{aligned}$ | 1．1 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 26,880 \\ 13,170 \\ 6,970 \\ 6,910 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50.6 \\ & \hline 6.0 \\ & 54.9 \\ & 55 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { ars } \\ & 15.8 \\ & 4 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 3 \\ & \text { sis. } \\ & 10: 5 \\ & 10: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 750 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 280 \\ 280 \\ 190 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 4: .5 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.1 \\ \text { 3: } \\ \text { a: } \\ 3: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 530 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 230 \\ 1 \\ \hline 80 \\ 80 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 2．0 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 208,340 \\ \hline 1,500 \\ \hline 19,400 \\ 157,350 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 5 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 14: 8 \\ & 13: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53: 4 \\ & \hline 4: 9 \\ & 55 \cdot 0 \\ & 54 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25: 1 \\ & \text { 25: } \\ & 28: 2 \\ & 24 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,220 \\ & 1,640 \\ & 9,190 \\ & 9,190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 6: 8 \\ 8: 8 \\ 10.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,990 \\ & 5,920 \\ & 4,940 \\ & 4,930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 9 \\ & 1: 9 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 3: 1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 136,30 \\ \substack{1,50 \\ 217,50 \\ 37,580 \\ 37,58 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ \text { an: } \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 1 \cdot 18 \\ & \text { asi: } \\ & 315 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \\ \text { an } \\ 18.2 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { si: } \\ & 32.5 \\ & \hline 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 6: 4 \\ & \text { s.9 } \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 2: 9 \\ & \text { 1.0 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,750 \\ \text { i,510 } \\ 610 \\ 630 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.0 \\ 2.1 \\ 2: 3 \\ 1.7 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 249,730 \\ & 92,950 \\ & \text { so.450.40 } \\ & 126,340 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 25 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 24 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58.9 \\ 50.7 \\ 58.7 \\ 65 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13: 3: 3 \\ 19: 8 \\ 12: 1 \\ 8: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,560 \\ & \text { i, } 1,70 \\ & 1,7,20 \\ & 14,230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12:6.65 } \\ & 59: 8 \\ & 17: 3 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}7.6 \\ \text { S．8 } \\ 11.6 \\ 10.6\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,010 \\ & 1,020 \\ & \text { 1,450 } \\ & 1,450 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 23: 1 \\ \text { 2n } \\ 22 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 311.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \cdot 6 \\ 335: \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 3 \cdot(17.2 \\ & 10: 4 \\ & 19 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,230 \\ 1,240 \\ 680 \\ 680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 5: 2 \\ & 5: 7 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,5050 \\ & 1,380 \\ & 1,5000 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 <br> lit <br> a <br> 2.0 |

[^1]（91343）

FEMALES


TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES

| Industry group and size of (Standard Industrial Classification (1958)) |  |  |  | Skilledoperative |  | Others | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Total operative } \\ \text { apprentices }}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {being thers }}^{\text {Onined }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tployees |  |  |  |  | Number(7) |  |  | Number $\dagger$ <br> (10) | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { As \% of } \\ \text { ompatest } \\ \text { ompoyt } \\ \text { (11) } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | (2) | (3) | ${ }^{(4)}$ | (5) | (๑) |  |  | (9) |  |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco 500 or more employees 250-499 employees11-249 employees Chemicals and allied industries 500 or more employe 11-249 employees | Total |  ${ }_{241,30}^{21,5040}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23: 0 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 23: \\ 22, ~ \\ 22 \cdot-4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 16:2} \\ & 13: 9 \\ & 16: 9 \\ & 19: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 1 \cdot \\ & 20 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 15: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \cdot 8 \\ & 43: 8 \\ & 43: 2 \\ & 43: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,530 \\ & 1,530 \\ & 1,580 \\ & 1,380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.9 0.8 0.0 0.9 |
|  | Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \cdot 4 \\ & 36 \cdot 2 \\ & 39: 8 \\ & 38 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 19.9.1 } \\ & 19.1 \\ & 13: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 6 \\ & \substack{19.5 \\ 20 \\ 15.5} \end{aligned}$ | 27.1 ant an: 31.9 1.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.2 1.2 $1: 2$ 0.9 |
| Metal manufacture 500 or more employees $250-499$ employees $11-249$ employes | Total |  | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 1.2 \cdot 1 \\ 20.1 \\ \text { an } \\ 16.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53: 6 \\ 51: 4 \\ 59: 8 \\ 59: 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 6 \\ & 23.6 \\ & 23.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,310 \\ & \substack{102000 \\ 3,680 \\ 3,610} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,660 \\ & \hline, 640 \\ & \hline, 540 \\ & 1,450 \end{aligned}$ | (1.6 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { 332.7 } \\ & 227 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \cdot 8 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 29.1 \\ 49.1 \end{array} \\ & 4 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 15 \cdot 1 \\ 14.9 \\ 15.4 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14:5} \\ & \text { 12:5 } \\ & 15: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,29 \\ & 15.60 \\ & \text { itico } \\ & 11,470 \end{aligned}$ | li. $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 2.1\end{aligned}$ |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing 500 or more employees $250-499$ employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees | Total |  | $15 \cdot 2$ | 55 | 29.4 |  | 10,260 <br> $=$ | 16.9 |  | : $\because$ |  |
| Marine engineering 500 or more employees $250-499$ employees $11-249$ employees | Total | $\begin{gathered} 46,280 \\ 3,680 \\ 5,690 \\ 6,990 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 1 \\ & 23 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 18 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 47 \cdot 8 \cdot 1 \\ 50.4 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9: 8 \\ 9.8 \\ \hline 7: 1 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | 20. 20. 2n: 17.7 12.7 | $\begin{gathered} 5.120 \\ 3.850 \\ \hline, 820 \\ 740 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } 23: 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 21 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 7 \\ & 11.7 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ | 610 540 70 - | -1.3 <br> 1.6 |
|  | Total | $\begin{gathered} 843,90 \\ \substack{4,920 \\ 37,50 \\ \hline 7,100 \\ 87,100} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ \text { as } \\ 24.5 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 2 \\ & 30.3 \\ & 37: 9 \\ & 47: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $15 \cdot 5$ 15.5 15.5 14.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,770,70 \\ & 2,1,140 \\ & 5,230 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 6 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 12: 9 \\ & 12: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0 3.7 3.4 6.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,530 \\ & 6,990 \\ & 2,4130 \\ & 2,130 \end{aligned}$ | 1.1. |
| Manufacture of metal goods 500 or more employees $250-499$ employees $11-249$ employees | Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20.4 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 19: 2 \\ & 19: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.0 \\ & 18.0 \\ & 210 \\ & 29.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33: 4 \\ 33,4 \\ 35.3 \\ 27.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 23:2 } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 2 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,3090 \\ \hline 1,430 \\ 1,5000 \\ 6,610 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 3 \\ & 2: 0 \\ & 1: 9 \\ & 2: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,40 \\ & 2.490 \\ & \text { i,fo30 } \\ & 6,620 \end{aligned}$ | 2.0. |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 746.870 \\ & 23,83000 \\ & 182,010 \\ & 331,770 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 9.5 \\ & 1725 \\ & 12: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 36 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.9 \\ & 30: 8 \\ & 31: 4 \\ & 31: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 3 \cdot \\ & \begin{array}{l} 19: 0 \\ 20: 2 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,830 \\ & \hline, 1,140 \\ & \hline, ., 270 \\ & 2,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.5 \\ \begin{array}{c} 4.0 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.8 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 10 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,320 \\ \text { s.390 } \\ 5 ; 8,80 \\ 5 ; 80 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 57,010 \\ & \hline, 700 \\ & \hline 6,60 \\ & 47,630 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 3 \\ & 17.7 \\ & 170 \\ & 17 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 43: 1 \\ 30.6 \\ 30.6 \\ 46 \cdot 4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 0.0 \\ & \text { sin } \\ & 23.5 \\ & 23.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cis. } \\ & \hline 14.7 \\ & 12: 7 \\ & 12: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{380}{-380}$ | $\stackrel{1.5}{1.7}$ | $\frac{0.7}{\frac{0.8}{0.8}}$ |  |  |
|  | Total |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 65: 0 \\ & \hline 56: 4 \\ & \text { 6n:4 } \\ & \text { an } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.9 \\ & \text { 19:0.0. } \\ & 18.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.4 \\ \begin{array}{c} 924 \\ 9.4 \\ 8.7 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,290 \\ & \hline, 540 \\ & 2,460 \\ & 2,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.520 \\ & .3,30 \\ & 13,300 \\ & 13,810 \end{aligned}$ | ¢. $\begin{aligned} & \text { S. } \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 5.0\end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Footwear } \\ & 500 \text { or more employees } \\ & 250-499 \text { emplopeeses } \\ & 11-249 \text { employees } \end{aligned}$ | Total | $10,9,30$ <br> 28,890 <br> and,900 <br> 47,180 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12.7. } \\ & 15.6 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54.54 .5 \\ 50.4 \\ 55.7 \\ 56.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 0.9 \\ & \text { 23: } \\ & 16.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { 10: } \\ & 19.3 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 50 \\ & 10 \\ & 150 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $4: 9$ $4: 5$ $4: 6$ |
| Bricks, glass, cement, etc. 500 or more employees $250-499$ employees $11-249$ employees | Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 0 \\ & 23: 3 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 15: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 20.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24: 9 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \hline 25: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,860 \\ & 1,230 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 1,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 .2 \\ & 1: 4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,750 \\ \hline, 9500 \\ \hline, 400 \\ 1,420 \end{gathered}$ | li. |
|  | Total | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 59,290 \\ 27.450 \\ 15,580 \\ 16,260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 1 \\ & \text { 15: } \\ & 10.5 \\ & 18 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 54: \\ & \hline 54: 0 \\ & 61 \cdot-3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ & 110 \cdot 2 \\ & 16: 2 \\ & 5: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 18.5 \\ 20.4 \\ 19.2 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,550 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} 580$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 3: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,560 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathbf{8 6 0} 5000$ | 11 |
|  | Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19.5 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 19: 0 \\ & 18: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48: 2 \\ & \hline 30: 4 \\ & \text { so: } \\ & \hline 9 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.4 \\ 10.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 8.9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,270 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,500 \\ 9,220 \\ 9,220 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.0 \\ 57 \\ 7: 8 \\ 9.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 7.710 \\ \hline, 580 \\ \hline 6,280 \end{gathered}$ | co. $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & \text { a } \\ & \text { a. } \\ & 3.2\end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18: 1 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 7 \\ & 22 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \hline 0 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 0.0 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 35: 5 \\ & \hline 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 2 \\ & 30.1 \\ & 30.3 \\ & 21 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,360 \\ & 1,350 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 490 \\ & 490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1 \\ 5: 5 \\ 5.1 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 358,380 \\ & \hline 12,790 \\ & 145,320 \\ & 192,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \cdot 0 \\ & 30.4 \\ & 33: 2 \\ & 39: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s3.7.7 } \\ & \text { sis } \\ & 59.9 \\ & 59.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 8: 8 \\ & 3: 92 \\ & 3: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12.5.5} \\ & 19.4 \\ & 11.7 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,740 \\ & 2,260 \\ & 15,50 \\ & 15,210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 8.2 .2 \\ & 13 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 5.6. | $\begin{aligned} & 11,90 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> 500 or more employee $250-499$ employees <br> 11-249 employees | Total |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 4 \\ & \text { 19:0 } \\ & \text { an: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \cdot \frac{18}{38 \cdot 3} \\ & 34 \cdot 1 \\ & 35 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 19.2 $18: 4$ 10.8 19.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,230 \\ & 1.240 \\ & .350 \\ & 680 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 3: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,990 \\ & 1,900 \\ & 1,1,700 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| (91343) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $4$ | ctam | $\square$ | ${ }^{*} \cdot 4$ |



| $\underset{\substack{\text { Minimum List Heading } \\ \text {（Slasdard } \\ \text { Clasification（Iustris）} \\ \text {（1958））}}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Total* } \\ \text { mple } \\ \text { empeses }} \\ \text { (2) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Skilled } \\ \text { operatives } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mainly } \\ & \text { seily } \\ & \text { sekiled } \end{aligned}$ | Others | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Male operative } \\ \text { apprentices }}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {being tress }}^{\text {Ofained }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | male em （5） |  | Number （7） | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { As o of } \\ \text { smile } \\ \text { seiled } \\ \text { operatives } \\ \text { (8) } \end{array}$ |  | Number （10） | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { As on of of } \\ \text { emploges } \\ \text { (11) } \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| Paper and board | 71，850 | 16.1 | 26. | $23 \cdot 4$ | 33.8 | 1，100 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 1，730 | 2.4 |
| Cardboard boxes，cartions and fore－boara | 31，890 | 18.1 | 37.4 | 13.2 | 31.3 | 560 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 480 | 1.5 |
| Manufactures of paper and board not | 32，600 | 23.0 | $34 \cdot 4$ | 14.3 | 28.3 | 660 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 540 | 1.7 |
| Printing and publishing of newspapers and | 105，900 | 32.1 | 47.2 | 2.9 | 17.9 | 3，710 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 1，190 | 1.1 |
| ${ }^{\text {Other }}$（printing，${ }^{\text {engraving，ect．}}$ | 143，830 | 20.8 | 67.5 | 1.7 | 10.0 | 14，850 | 15.3 | 10.4 | 1，820 | 1.3 |
| Rubber＇．leathër clothi，etc． Brostes and brooms <br>  Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & 130 \\ & 110 \\ & \hline 930 \\ & \hline 560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 5.64 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & \hline 1.5 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,550 \\ 1,500 \\ 1100 \\ 400 \\ 700 \\ 730 \end{array}$ | 1.7 1.7 O． 0.4 0.2 1.7 2.4 |
| Table 25－Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry FEMALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minimum List Heading （Standard Industrial Classification（1958）） <br> （1） |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Adruinit } \\ \text { tataivel } \\ \text { ctaninical } \\ \text { calerical } \end{gathered}$ | Skilledoperatives | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mainly } \\ \text { Sas } \\ \text { seifiled } \end{gathered}$ | Others | Female operativeapprentices apprentices |  |  | ${ }_{\text {being trars }}^{\text {Otraned }}$ |  |
|  |  | clerical As |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number | $\underset{\substack{\text { As } \% \text { of of } \\ \text { emplayees }}}{ }$ |
|  | （2） |  |  |  |  | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） |
| Grain milling Bread and Ilour confectionery ${ }^{\text {Biscuits }}$ Bacon curing，mëat and fish producis Milk products <br> Cocoo，chiocolate and sugar cönfectionery <br> Fruit and vegetable product Animal and poultry foods <br> Animal and poultry foods Brewing and malting Other orink industries Tobacco |  | 49.8 <br> 21.4 <br> $16: 1$ <br> 15.8 <br> $33: 2$ <br> 26.5 <br> 16.5 <br> 15.0 <br> 27.4 <br> 27.8 <br> 38.5 <br> 17.2 <br> 17.7 | $\begin{aligned} 0.7 \\ 15.0 \\ \hline 3.7 \\ 13.2 \\ 1.7 \\ \hline 8.7 \\ 3.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 31.4 \\ 1.0 \\ \hline .8 .5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | I 60 <br> $\pm$ <br> $=$ <br> $\pm$ <br> $=$ | 3.6 \＃ \＃ \＃ \＃ | $\overline{0.6}$ $\overline{0.1}$ - $\bar{\square}$ $\bar{\square}$ |  | 1.0 <br> 0.7 <br> 1.1 <br> 0.7 <br> 1.3 <br> 0.2 <br> 1.4 <br> 0.6 <br> 0.6 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mubral oil refining ores Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and firework Paint and printing ink |  | 69.2 <br> 737 <br> 75.6 <br> 60.4 <br> 37.5 <br> 17.5 <br> 63.6 <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & -7.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ 97: 8 \\ 79: 4 \\ 29.4 \\ 51.4 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\bar{Z}_{10}$ | \＃ | － | $\begin{array}{r}-30 \\ -580 \\ \hline 880 \\ \hline 140\end{array}$ | 0.8 <br> 1.6 <br> 1.7 |
| Vegetable <br> Polishes，resins and plastics materials <br> 解基，gelatine，adhesives，etc． | $\begin{aligned} & 12,020 \\ & 4,880 \\ & 4,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 88 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1.3 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \cdot 5 \\ \text { a.9.9 } \\ 11.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51 \cdot 2 \\ \text { as 2. } \\ 34 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | 三 | 二 | ＝ | 30 <br> 250 <br> 30 | （ ${ }_{\text {S }}^{0.4}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 21,460 \\ & 1,260 \\ & 1,200 \\ & 1,2780 \\ & 1,890 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 7 \\ & 30.5 \\ & 33,5 \\ & 25.9 \\ & 25.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ＝ | 三 | $\frac{0.7}{\frac{-}{0.1}}$ | （ $\begin{aligned} & 980 \\ & 180 \\ & 180 \\ & 180 \\ & 190\end{aligned}$ | 4．4 |
| Asticultural machinery（excludidng tractors） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{64}{ }^{4 .} 5$ | 1.8 | 16.5 | 17.4 | － | － | $\overline{0.2}$ | 160 330 110 1 |  |
|  | （inciso | ¢ | 3．4 | 22： <br> 0.7 <br> 10.9 | cols | $-^{10}$ | $\overline{4.2}$ | ${ }^{0.1}$ | 110 <br> 380 <br> 98 |  |
|  | （tiole |  | ${ }_{1}^{2 \cdot 8}$ | 7.0 38.1 | 15.7 14.0 |  | 三 | ${ }_{0}^{0.5}$ | 190 ${ }_{20} 0$ 10 |  |
| Other machinery $\begin{aligned} & \text { On } \\ & \text { Industrial plant and steiwor }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}54 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | － 0.8 | 25：1 | 14．5 | 三 | 三 | ${ }_{0}^{0.1}$ | 1，1100 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
|  | 46，910 |  | 年0.4 <br> 3.5 | ${ }_{42}^{49} 6$ | cole $\begin{aligned} & 23.0 \\ & 17.3\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ＝ | ＝ | － | ${ }_{4}$ |
|  |  |  | O．3． <br> 3 <br> 0.9 | lis． $\substack{34 . \\ 57.2}$ | \％ 6 |  | ＝ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1，630 } \\ \text { 1，630 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |
|  | 19,10 2， 1200 12000 |  | －0.9 <br> 2.1 | 57：2 |  |  | ＝ | ＝ | 430 <br>  <br> 180 <br> 180 | ． 6 |
| Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances ．．． | 120,000 2,150 6,5690 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 29.5 \\ & \hline 9.5 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69.9 \\ 644 \cdot 2 \cdot 9 \\ 64 \end{gathered}$ | （12．1． $\begin{gathered}10.6 \\ 14 \cdot 3\end{gathered}$ |  |  | ＝ |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing |  | 80.1 81.4 | 4.1 | $\underbrace{}_{6.6} \underbrace{15.8}{ }_{12.0}$ |  |  |  | 2.9 | 80 | ， |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 0.3 \\ & \frac{1.7}{7} \\ & \hline 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $36 \cdot 2$ <br> 30.7 <br> 18.7 <br> 23.5 <br> 8.5 <br> $45 \cdot 4$ <br> 4.4 <br>  |  | $\bar{Z}^{20}$ | 1.2 $\square$ $\square$ | 0.1 <br> 0.1 <br> 0.1 <br> 0.3 |  | 1.9 2.9 2.8 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.9 |
| Tools and implements <br> Bolts，nuts，screws，rivets，etc Wire <br> Cans and metal boxes <br> Jewellery，plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries <br> ther metal industries |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & \hline 4.6 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 16.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $32 \cdot 9$ 51.2 56.6 33.6 38.0 $24: 2$ $49: 8$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\bar{\prime}} \\ & \overline{-}_{20} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\vdots} \\ & \overline{1.1} \end{aligned}$ | 末 <br> $\overline{\text { ¢ }}$ <br> 0.2 | 20 290 70 700 360 330 710 | 3.3 <br> 30， <br> 0.4 <br> 0.7 <br> 1.8 <br> 0.6 <br> 0.6 |


| Minimum List Heading （Standard Industrial Classification（1958）） <br> （1） | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Totata } \\ \text { empale } \\ \text { empacese }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Adtanine } \\ \text { teranical } \\ \text { teand } \\ \text { clericical } \end{gathered}$ | Skilled |  | Others | Female perative ${ }_{\text {apprentices }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {being thers }}^{\text {Onined }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | of to |  |  | Number |  |  | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { As \% of } \\ \text { empale } \\ \text { fempores } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | （2） | （3） | （4） |  | （๑） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） |
| Production of man－made fibresSpinning and diond abling of cotton，fiax and Wean－made fibres， Jute Ropep，twine and netRotRosery Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets Narrow fabrics Hade－up textilesToxtile finishingOthe ter Other textile industries |  | 44.5 | 1.4 | 29.9 | 24.1 | － |  |  | 80 | 0.9 |
|  |  | ${ }_{7}^{5.1}$ | 13.0 43.0 | cor 68.8 | ${ }_{1}^{13.1}$ |  | ${ }_{0.1}^{0.1}$ |  | ${ }_{780}^{650}$ | 1． 5 |
|  |  | 3.8 | －${ }_{\text {25，9 }}^{15}$ | ${ }_{6} 57.6$ | cin $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 7.5\end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{1.1}$ | 0.4 0.8 0.8 | － $\begin{array}{r}1,990 \\ 1200 \\ 120\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | － $\begin{gathered}8.4 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.3\end{gathered}$ | cis33.5 <br> 23.0 <br> 23 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & \hline 17.0 \\ & 17.8 \end{aligned}$ | 470 | 1.6 | 0.6 | （1030 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 67.6 <br> 43． <br> 48.9 <br> 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 4 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 11 \cdot 2 \\ & 19.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39: 50: 5 \\ & 30.4 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | 11．98 | 20 | $\overline{0.3}$ | 5． 1 | ciso <br> $\substack{450 \\ 350}$ | .7 .8 .6 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30.4 \\ & 130 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 .0 \\ & 20.0 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  | \＃ | － |  | 230 <br> 140 <br> 140 |  |
| $\square$$\square$ |  |  | 12.4 <br> 46： <br> 67 <br> 7.6 | 27.127.89.8 | 17．4 |  |  |  |  | 1.81－4．10.1 |
| Leather（tanning and dressing）and fell－ mongery Leather goods <br> Fur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 边100 <br> 360 <br> 360 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8.6 \\ 8.9 \\ 8.9 \\ 8.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.5 \\ 11.3 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 5.5 \\ & \hline 6.5 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 1,00 \\ 200 \\ 200 \\ 280 \\ 50 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{0.1}$ |  |  |
| Weatherproof outerwear <br> Wen＇s and boys＇tailored outerwear ． <br> Overalls and men＇s shirts，underwear <br> Dresses，lingerie，infants＇wear，etc． <br> Dress industries not elsewhere specified <br> Footwear |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5．7 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －${ }_{\text {O．}}^{0.4}$ | 0.6 | （ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{1}$1,5070 <br> 2,770 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks，fireclay and refractory goods Plass <br> Cement.. Abrasives and $\ddot{b}$ uilding materials，etc．not | $\begin{gathered} 5,620 \\ \substack{3,40 \\ 1,980 \\ 1,100} \\ 1,100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.6 \\ & 30.7 \\ & 70.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 6 \\ & 53: 6 \\ & 5: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 14.614.526.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { ab: } \\ & 29 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 500 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $\stackrel{1}{1.6}$ | （1， $\begin{gathered}100 \\ 140 \\ \text { 1，}\end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 二 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13，020 |  | 3.6 | 26.2 | 16.1 |  |  |  | 100 | 0.8 |
| Timber <br> Furniture and upholstery <br> Shop and office fitting <br> Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous <br> and cork manufacture | $\begin{aligned} & 11,200 \\ & 1,7+30 \\ & \hline, 390 \\ & 2,920 \\ & 4,920 \\ & 4,90 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 10 40 | 0.7 0.5 | 0.1 <br> 0.2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{40}$ | $\underline{\square}$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{1.9}$ | 220 140 180 |  |
|  |  |  | 3.8 | 28.0 | 39.4 |  | 0.5 | ${ }_{0}-1$ | 510 | 2.6 |
| Paper and board <br> Cardboard boxes，cartons and fibre－board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not else－ where specified Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals <br>  | 19，720 | 28.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 33,22032,010 | 10.3 | 24.5 | 49.5 | 15.7 | 40 |  |  | 1，640 | 4.8 |
|  |  | 19.2 | 17.7 | 51.4 | 11.6 |  | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1，430 | 4.5 |
|  | 26，580 | 75.4 | 9.9 | 0.5 | $14 \cdot 2$ | 160 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 910 | 3.4 |
|  | 82，070 | 28.8 | 52.3 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 1，020 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 7，870 | 9.6 |
| Rubber <br> inoleum，leather cloth，etc rushes and brooms Miscellanes and sports equipment plastics moulding and fabricatin Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 34,4703,1507,10018,7105,41030,70013,440 | 26.627.314.412.438.132.136.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 .7 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 31.7 \\ & 1.4 .7 \\ & 01.7 \\ & 13.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 三 | Z\＃Z |  | ＋ $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.5\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Minimum List Heading } \\ \text { Standard stdustrial } \\ \text { Classification（1958））}}}{\text { ．}}$ | Total＊ <br> employees <br> （2） | Admin strative，technical and （3） | $\left.$Skilled <br> operativesMainly <br> semi－ <br> skilled \right\rvert\, <br> As \％of total employees <br> （4） <br> （5） |  | Others <br> （6） | Total operativeapprentices |  |  | ${ }_{\text {being thers }}^{\text {Otrained }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number <br> （7） | $\begin{gathered} \text { As \% of } \\ \text { sof of } \\ \text { oseriled } \\ \text { operatives } \\ \text { (8) } \end{gathered}$ | Number <br> （10） |  |  |
| Grain milling ．． Biscuits ．．． Bacon curing，meat and fish products Milk p Sugar Cocoa，chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco |  | $31 \cdot 2$ $18: 4$ 21.7 20.0 25.4 19.7 18.7 18.7 38.7 28.5 28.1 $25: 2$ 24.9 |  |  |  |  | 170 1,470 200 200 100 270 2100 400 500 500 300 70 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & \hline .5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.1 0.5 1.9 0.6 0.2 1.0 0.3 1.5 1.3 0.3 0.3 1.4 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mubral oil refining ${ }^{\text {Le．}}$ Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils，$\because$ fats，soap and dind Synthetic resins and plastics materiais Polishes，gelatine，adhesives，etc． |  |  |  | 29.1 12.9 13.1 17.7 21.7 31.3 12.3 12.3 21.8 28.8 28.8 8.2 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.2 \\ 9.4 \\ 9.9 \\ \hline 9.9 \\ 16.6 \\ 0.6 \\ 5.7 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 .1 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.7 0.6 1.3 1.1 1.9 1.3 0.3 0.5 2.0 |
| Iron and steel（general） <br> Iroel castings，etc． Light metals <br> Copper，brass and other base metals |  |  |  |  | $28 \cdot 3$ <br> $\begin{array}{l}25 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25: 8 \\ 22 \cdot 4\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 6 \\ & \text { 2:4 } \\ & \text { a: } \\ & 2: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,0720 \\ & \hline, 50200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 188 |

Analysis by Broad Occupational Category and Individual Industry－continued
total males and females

|  | Total＊ employee <br> （2） | $\begin{gathered} \text { Admini } \\ \text { Atrative } \\ \text { tehnical } \\ \text { chericalical } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Skilled } \\ \text { operatives } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mainly } \\ \text { semile } \\ \text { sikiled } \end{gathered}$ | Others | Total operativeapprentices |  |  | being traers ${ }_{\text {Oned }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { As \% of of } \\ \text { skilild } \\ \text { operatives } \\ \text { (8) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Numbert （10） | $\begin{gathered} \text { As \%or of } \\ \text { emplotesest } \\ \text { (11) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.3 21.4 2.1 1.2 1.8 0.8 0.5 1.6 10.6 1.7 10.5 2.5 11.8 1.5 10.6 1.8 |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering | 109,720 46,280 | lis：2 | 55.4 <br> 47.8 | $9.8{ }^{29.4}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,260 \\ & 5,120 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{23}^{16 \cdot 2}$ | 11．7 | 10 | i：3 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { 328 } \\ & 19.1 \\ & 27: 4 \\ & 27 \cdot 9 \\ & 20 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ar:8.8 } \\ & \text { s7:5 } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { in: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 2 \\ & 46: 6 \\ & 417 \\ & 17.1 \\ & 39: 4 \\ & 39: 2 \\ & 25 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,140 \\ & 1,300 \\ & 1,300 \\ & 3,200 \\ & 2,240 \\ & 2.260 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.0^{9} \\ 5.2 \\ 5.3 \\ 7.3 \\ 2.8 \\ 0.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 3 \\ & 2: 1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $20 \cdot 3$ <br> 20.5 <br> 24.5 <br> an： <br> and <br> $22: 3$ <br> $21 \cdot 7$ | 430 850 850 680 680 8,310 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & .1 .6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | 850 160 590 570 740 7,200 7,20 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Production of man－made fibres Spining and diubling of coton，fiax and | 43，130 | 29.0 | 10.6 | 42. | 18.2 | 500 | 11.0 | 1.5 | 480 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| man－made fibres ．．．．．．． Woollen and worsted <br> Jute <br> Rope，twine and net <br> Lace <br> Carpets <br> Narpets fabrics <br> Made－up textiles <br> Other textile industries |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}250 \\ 1,590 \\ 1,590 \\ 1,100 \\ 1,100 \\ 100 \\ 400 \\ \hline 200 \\ \hline 270\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & .2 .7 \\ & .7 .4 \\ & .4 .4 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & \hline 1.6 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.1 \\ & \hline .2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Leather（tanning and dressing）and fell－ mongery Leather goods | $\begin{aligned} & 27,240 \\ & 22_{2}^{250}, 720 \\ & 7,72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.6 \\ & 18.6 \\ & 144.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35: 8 \\ & 64: 9 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.8 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 12.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2020 \\ & 2420 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 4: 8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 570 \\ & 770 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Women＇s and Overalls and men＇s shirts，underwear，etc． Dresses，lingerie，infants＇wear，etc Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11.41 .4 \\ & 01.6 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 12.26 .2 \\ & 12.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 11: 4 \\ & 11: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,170 \\ \hline, 170 \\ 2100 \end{array} \\ & 4170 \\ & 100 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 1,400 <br> 1,790 <br> 2,370 <br> 2,570 <br> 6,450 <br> 6,450 <br> 1,880 <br> 5,210 <br> 5.20 | $4.9$ |
| Bricks，fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass <br> Abrasives and building materials，etc．not | $\begin{aligned} & 67,550 \\ & 5,5,590 \\ & 75 ; 970 \\ & 15,970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 0.0 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 21.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 527: 3 \\ & 13: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { an: } 12 \cdot 7 \\ & 20 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 530 \\ \hline 1,250 \\ 1,230 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 4: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & \text { a. } \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,400 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,530 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| elsewhere specified ． | 101，950 | 22 | 17.8 | 27.8 | 31.4 | 1，000 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 710 | 0.7 |
| Timber ．． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Furniture and upholstery }\end{aligned}$ <br> Shop and office fitting <br> Wooden containers and baskets <br> nd cork manufactures |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 15.6 \\ & 16 \cdot 4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 21 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ \text { sy.7. } \\ 59.7 \\ 30.7 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,060 \\ & 4,080 \\ & 4,60 \\ & 1,600 \\ & 1,000 \\ & 390 \end{aligned}$ | $11 \cdot 9$ 7.4 11.5 11.5 6.5 6.5 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 5: 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Paper and board Cardbord boxes，cartons and fibre－bo | 91，5 | 18. | 21.7 | 24.4 | 35. | 1，100 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 2，240 | 2.4 |
|  | 65，710 | 14.1 | 30.8 | 31.9 | 23.3 | 600 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 2，120 | 3.2 |
| Printing and publishing of newspapers and | 64，610 | 21 | 26 | 32 | 20.0 | 660 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1，970 | 3.0 |
|  | ${ }^{132,480}$ | 40.8 | 39.7 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 17.2 | 3，870 | 7.4 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 2，10 | 1.6 |
|  | 225，900 | 23.6 | 62.0 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 9.7 | 15，870 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 9，690 | 4.3 |
| Rubber <br> Linoleum，leather cloth，etc． <br> Brushes and brooms Toys and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers＇goods Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 8 \\ & 29.1 \\ & 29.4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 30.2 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 27 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 22.9 21： In．7 10.6 3.2 $13: 2$ 27.5 27.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 38.2 \\ & 20.9 \\ & 46.7 \\ & 43.4 \\ & 44.0 \\ & 46.7 \\ & 27.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 700 <br> 1130 <br> 190 <br> 530 <br> 560 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 5.1 \\ & .1 \\ & \frac{2.8}{5.1} \\ & 5.2 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | 2,030 300 200 200 200 920 630 |  |

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
equired by customers in London may be obtained quickly from
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The number of stoppages of workt in progress in the United
Kingdom in 1964 was 2.52 （incluting 11 which hat continued from Kingo iom in 1964 w
1936），as compared
from 1962）in 1963 ． Stopagages in progress in 1964 resulted in the loss of about
from 1962 in
2，275，000 working days during the year at establishments where
stopages occurred as compared with $1,755,000$ working days lost stoppages occurred，as compared with $1,755,000$ work
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 establish－
ments where the stoppages occurred，but not themselves parties to ments where the stoppages occurred，but not themselves parties to
the disputes）．The corresponding total for 193 was about 593,000
workers，including about 136,000 workers who were indirectly workers，
involved．

## Industrial analysis

In the following table the stoppages of work due to industria
disputes in the United Kingdom in 1964 are classified by industry
and and corresponding figures are given for 1963 ．The figures for each
industry or industry group have been rounded to the nearest 100 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．

| Industry group | 1964 |  |  | 1963 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Stoppages in progess |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Stoppages } \\ \text { progess }}}^{\text {in }}$ |  |
|  |  | Workers | Working days lost |  | Workers | ${ }_{\text {Working }}^{\text {days lost }}$ |
| Agriculture，for－ Coal mining | 1，059 | 168，300 | ${ }^{1,000}$ | 987 | 152，${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 32¢，000 |
| All other mining |  | 1，500 | ． 000 |  | 400 |  |
| Food，drink and | 21 | 6.500 | 000 | 24 | 5．000 | ${ }^{9} 9.000$ |
| Metal mfre． <br> Engineerin | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & 289 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,4,00 \\ 12,9,000 \\ 12,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sis.0.000 } \\ 338,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 218 \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,8,200 \\ & 7,5,500 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{106,000}$ |
| Shipbuiliding manind | 90 | 23，800 | 152，000 | 66 | 15，300 | 103，000 |
| Motor vehicles and cycles | 164 | 149，800 | 429，000 | ${ }_{129}^{129}$ | ci48，300 | 315，000 |
| ${ }^{\text {Aircrart }}$ Oficies | ${ }_{58}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,400 \\ & \text { ation } \\ & 1,7300 \end{aligned}$ | 2， | （11 | $\begin{array}{ll} 1,2,100 \\ 7,1000 \end{array}$ | （12．2000 |
| Other metal goods | 58 | $\underset{\substack{14,7700 \\ 5,700}}{ }$ | 22，000 | ${ }_{38}^{50}$ | ¢，${ }_{\text {9，000 }}^{7,000}$ | ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ 3， 3,0000000 |
| Clothing wear | 19 | 5，900 | 7，000 | 8 | 1，200 | 2，000 |
| Bricks，${ }_{\text {grass，etc．}}$ potery， | 29 | 7，700 | 14，000 | 19 | 2，200 | 7，000 |
| Timber，furniture， | 19 | 2，900 | 8.000 | 11 | 6,000 | 28．000 |
| Paper and printing Remaining manu－ | 14 | 4，700 | 11，000 | 10 | 1，300 | 5,000 |
|  | 229 | 20，700 | － $\begin{array}{r}32,000 \\ 124,000\end{array}$ | 21 | 4， $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4，780 } \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 21，000 |
| ，lecerricity and | 17 | 2,900 | 12，000 | 5 | 1，100 | 2，000 |
| $a \mathrm{and}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| otiter transport | 176 <br> 37 | 135,900 <br> 5,700 | 183，000 | cis | 11，000 | ${ }_{25,5000}^{26,000}$ |
| ministraties， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19 | 3,100 4.400 |  | 10 <br> 13 | 2，900 | 近， $\begin{aligned} & \text { ，000 } \\ & 3,000\end{aligned}$ |
| ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2，5158 |  | 2，275， | 2，068 | 592，00 | ，755，000 |

The increase of 447 in the number of stoppages of work beginnin
in 1964 ，compared with 1963 ，was due to increases in sever industries，particularly coal mining，engineering and construction． Considerably more workers were involved in stoppages in pro－
gress in 1964 than in 1963．The largest increases were in transpor gress in 1964 than in 1963．The largest increases were in transport
（＋87，000 in port and inland water transpor and $+125,00$ in other
transport）；enginecring $(+56,000)$ ；and coal mining $(+16,000)$ ． 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 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 in and water transpor
and $+157,000$ in other transport）；motor vehicles and cycles （＋14，000）；and engineering $+111,0,000$ were only partly offset by
reductions in a few industries，the largest of which（ $-232,000$ ）was reductions in a
Principal stoppages of work
The largest stoppase of work during 1964，both in terms of
working days lost and number involved，occurred in July when working days sost 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，
＊Th figures are provisional and subiect to revision．The final figures for 1964
are schedulued to appear in the May 1965 G $A$ zzTTE．

 s．Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group
thit have been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all ind inctritis taken
together
but there were a number of localised stoppages during the preceding
wwekk the total number of working days lost was about
Work was resumed Work was resumed and argeement subsecuutently reached 15,000 on
interim increase of pay to be followed by a survey by the Civil
Service Pay Research Unit interim increase of pay to
Service Pay Research Unit．
Another Another dispute affecting a number of areas occurred in Nov－
ember when apprentices employed in engineering．shipuilding and
marine engineering in Lancashire，Yorkshire and Scotland stoppe ember when apprentices employed in engineering，shipbuilding and
marine engineerining in Lancashire，Yorkshire and scotland stopped
work in support of a demand for increased wase work in support of a demand for increased wages，a 35 －hour
working week，four weeks annual paid holiday and full pay during sickness．Many of the local stoppages were of short duration but
some were more prologed．The esires of stoppages began on
sod Noverner and finaly ended on 2 th November In all 2nd November and finally ended on 25 th November．In all，some
6,000 apprentic 6,000 apprentices were involved and 26,000 work．
Work was resumed on pre－stoppage conditions．
In the coal mining industry the largest stoppage of work occurred
on 8th January when 500 windingenginemen at a number of collieries
in on 8th January when soo winding enginemen at a number of collieries
in Yorkshire took part in a one－dy token stoppage in suppor of
their claim that the Yorkshire Winding Enginemen＇s Association their claim that the Yorkshire Winding Enginemen＇s Association
should be recognised as a negotitaing body within the coal mining
industry．As a result，about 41,500 other workers at these colieries industry．As a result，about 41,500 other workers at these collieries
were rendered idde for the day．
The Minister of Labour had Comounced on 30 th December 1963 his decision to appoint a
Ctanmittee of Investigation to inquire into the causes and circum－
ssociation＇s decision to call a series of strikes
 winding enginemen in the threatened series and the Committee
subsequently recommended the merger of the Yorkshire Winding Eninemen＇s Associationd with the Yorkshire area of the Nation
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．
The total number of workers involved was rather more than 3．400 in Manchester stopped work for seven working days during May．
The totar number ow worker invovved 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 2 nd 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 been granted to the firm＇s employees at another factory．
workers at the establishment，rising in number to 1 ，100，were
rendered idle．Work was temporarily resumed for two days during rendered idle．Work was temporarily resumed for two days during
the period of the stoppaase，which oconinued untiti 2 tht Jull，and was
finally resumed on 10th August after the firms annal holiday fin period resumed on 10 th，August after the firm＇s annual holiday
fortnight．The total number of working days lost was about 24,000 ． The largest stoppage in the shiphuilding 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 1 s ．an hour，a counter
offer of 2 d ．an hour by the employer having been reeceted．As
resuit over 1,000 other shipyard workers were rendered idle．The beginning of June，when work was resumed on agreed terms：all shipwrights engaged on new work were to have an increase
an hour with an additional 1d．an hour for those ennloyed
construction．The total loss in working days was 54,000 ． construction．The total loss in working days was 54,000 ．
In a large firm of marine engineers in Sunderland 25,00 working
days were lost during March and April because of a dispute over days were lost during March and April because of a dissute over
the dismissal of a a shop steward who countermanded management instructions about the usage of a paricular marnumed on 2 st April
men were idle for over a month．Work was resumed
pending continued discussions about the original issue，the usage of pending continued discussions about the origina
the machine；the shop steward was re－instated． the machine；the shop steward was re－instated．
Several large－scale stoppages of work ocurred during the year
in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry．The largest of thes in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry．The largest of these，
involving the loss of 35,000 working days，commenced on 12 th
fel involving the loss of 35,000 working days，
February when about 30 sterneepepers and transport
drivers in a Solihull firm stopped work because of dissatisaction drivers in a Solihull firm stopped work because of dissatisfaction
with the incentive bonus scheme．About 4，000 other workers in the factory were rendered iolle e en consequuncec．Work was resumed on
14th February，but following a breakdown of negotiations the stoppage recommenced on 26 th February and the final resumption
of work did not take place until th March，pending renewed negotiations which subsequenh had considerable repercussions
scheme．stoppage of work which her
A hroughout the motor vehicle man factory manufacturing motor vehicle components．About 300 inspectors stopped work for eight working days in support of a claim for an increase of 9 d．an hour
in rates of payy a counter offer made by the employer having been
reiected rejected．Agreement was reached on an interim increrese of 3 d．an
hour for men and 2d．an hour for women with a temporary bonus hour for men and 2 d ．an hour for women with a temporary bonus
of a further 2d．an hour for men and 1d． 1 d．an hour for women
one pending further urgent negotiations on a n new bonous system．The
total loss of time by workers irectly and indirectly involved at the
establishment concerned in the stoppage amounted to about 22，000 total loss of tit
establishment ．
working days．
working days．
Several stoppages in the motor vehicle industry followed
disagreements over the mobility of labour．The largest of these took 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 2,00 ，engaged in the manuacture of motor venice boce
stopped work because of a ispute over the transer of a number of
workers from a press shop to a body－building shop．The stoppage workers from a press shop to a body－various times．over 6,000 other worker employed in the factory were rendered idle．A total o
32,000 working days was lost．Work was resumed on agreed terms
pending further negotiations．Another stoppage of work of this pend took place in Birmingham in April and May when about 1,200
typerkers in one workshop ceased work because they alleged that the
wor workers in one workshop ceased work because hey alleged ceed the
management had broken an arrement and wished to excel
maximum length of time for the transfer of men from another shop． manaigemum lensth of time for the transfer of men from another shop．
maximum
A further 400 men were laid off in consequence and nearly 25,000
mere A further 450 men were laid off in consequence and nearly 25,000
working days were lost during the 18 days the stoppage lasted．
WWrk was resumed on agreed terms Work was resumed on agreed terms．
A protracted stoppage of work began in February at a motor
body building firm in Surrey．Some 8 finishers tsopped work in
protest against the inclusion of two long－service shop stewards in a protusta against the inclusion of two long－service shop stewards in a a
redudancy list．Rather more than 200 other workers were involved redundancy list．Rather more than 200 other workers were involved
although not themselves parties to the disute．Although the
numbers involved were relatively small the stoppage，which lasted although not themselves parties to the dispute．Although the
numbers involved were relatively small the stoppage，which lasted
for 20 week，resulted in a ors of
foventuan working days For 20 weeks，resulted in a loss of sagreeing to accept the findings of
work was resumed．both parties a management and worker under an
a joint committee of the independent chairman．The terms of settlement subsequently
provided for the reemployment of the two men but barred them
俍 Early in the year a a protracted stoppage of work occurred in the

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 resultto of the June 1964 enquiry in this series were published in the October
1964 issue of this GAzETTE pages 044 A15）．Also in June 1964
a pilot enquiry was conducted in in the construction industries and a pilot enquiry was conducted in
this article summarises the results．
Coverage of the industries
Coverage of the industries
About 4，200 enquiry forms were sent to employers of one or
more persons in the construction industries（inimum List more persons in the construction industries（Minimum List
Heading 500 of the Standard Industrial Cassification）in Great
Britain．A distinction was made between those engaged in con－ Britain．A Aistinction was made between those engaged in con－
structional engineering and other employers in the construction
industries，a separate form being used for each of the two groups dcustries，a separate form being used for each of the two groups．
Certain speciailist types of employers，such as those engaged in open－cast coal mining and scaffolding contractors，were excluded
from the enquiry Enquiry yorms were sent to all known firms with
100 or more employeces，and to a sample of those with 99 or less
employes 4, ， 200 forms sent out nearly 3,700 were returned suitable
Of the 4
or tabulation，analysed as follows：
tabulation，analysed as follows：－
Number of returns
received suitale
for tabulation $\begin{gathered}\text { Number of men } \\ \text { covered by } \\ \text { returny } \\ \text { tabulated }\end{gathered}$
Constructional engineering：
Firms with 100 or more
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { employees } \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { Firms with } 25-99 \\ \text { Fiployees }\end{array} & 35 & 8,053 \\ \text { Firms with } & 24 \text { or less } & \\ \text { Cor }\end{array}$
Firms with 24 or less
employees
Construction（other than con－
Construction（other than con－－
structional engineering）：
Firms with 100 or more
$988 \quad 301,207$
Firms with $25-99$ employees
Firms
ith
emploses
vis less
1,122
1,525
301,207
47,229
The results of the enquiry，after adjustment for sampling
The 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 30 th June
during the whole or part of the pay－week which included 30th June
1964．The onquiry did not，however，wover all adult male manual
workers in these industries，e．g．，watchmen，cleaners，store－
keers，
keepers，etc．
Conduct of the enquiry
The information collected differed in some respects from that
ollected from onther industries in
collected from from onther indected dirferes in ine some serspects from that
asked to supply information for the specified pay－week if wors were
was
ssted to supply information for the speciried pay－wweer ir work was
stope inclement weather so that information could
be collected regarding the special payments made in the incustry
for time lost due to inclement weather（for details see Definitions
hellome ow hue
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 specified pay－week for any other reason，however，，particulars of
the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted． the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted．
The occupations in respect of which information was sough are
given in Table 3 ．Building trade craftsmen other than electricians given in Table 3．Building trade craftsmen other than electricians
and heatitg and ventilatin engineering craftsmen were grouped
together Buiding and heating and ventilating engineering craftsmen were grouped
together．Buiding and civivengineering＂pluss－rated＂men who
receive increased hourly rates for adyerse conditions of work or for receive increased hourly rates for adverse conditions of work or for
carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished from carrying out specialised tasks have been distinguished from
labourrers In the case of the constructional engineering industry
information was collected separately for timeworkers and＂other information was collected separately for timeworkers and＂other
than timeoworkers
Emple
Employorksers＂＂．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 hocluded in hours actually worked）for which payment was made
at half－rate for inclement weather；the total amount of＂make－up
paid under a＂
 carnings including any guarantee＂make－um＂；
of overtime premium included in total carnings．

Definition of terms
Descriptions of the terms used in the original carnings－by－
occupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963 issue occupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963 issue
of this GAzETTE．Those relating to weekly aennings，weekly hours
and or this GAZETTE．Those relating to weekly earnings，weekly hours
and overime premium broadly apply to this enquiry，but additional
details are given below． 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 aged 18 years and over in the building and civil engineering
industries，information was obtained in respect of adult males nagdudrties，information was obtained in respect of adult male
male rate． 2．Timeworkers．－（Constructional engineering）．Lieu workers
are classed as timeworkers．Workpeople on varible incent are classed as timeworkers．Workpeople on variable incentive
bonus，piecework，contract price，etc．，are classed as＂o other than
 himself avaiabie for work throughout the normal working hour
of each working day but is prevented from working by reason
of inclement weather or other simiar reasons beyond the contro
of of inclement weather or other similar reasons beyond the contro
of emmpoyer and employee，is paid half his hourly rate for the time
lost，subject to a lost，subect to a minimum payment during the week of not les
than 36 times his
himly pay 36 times his hourly wage rate．The diffierence between the
paid att hor hours of owror plus that for the hours ond availability
phe guaranteed weekly minimum wage is referred to as＂make－up＂pay．
4．Hours of oork and total earnings．－Payment for travellin
time is incluced 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 industrare paid for at flat－rate no overtime premium
results．These hours have，therefore，tot been treated as overtime hours．
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 workeople shown on a
return may have worked six hours overtime end期 ourtime and received 9 s ． overtime premium．As entries of amounts on a form are sho no overtime premium．After the application of a sampling fraction
this may become 60 hours overtite for no oremium．To avoid
distortion the rtime entry has been ignored．

Results of the enquiry
Although every
Although everry effort has been made to check that the information
processed is correct，certain difficulties regarding the completion processed is correct，cerrain difficulties regardiag the completion
of the enquiry form emerged．Theses 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
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 efrected to to
limited degree all classes of workers，e．g．，the quotation of＂pay＂， limited degree all classes of workers，e．g．，the quotation of＂pay＂，
hours instead of actual hours worked，atilure to include overtime
premium in total earnings，or quoting overtime earning inter 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 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 arel rates may have occurred the results are likely to be less reliable
The possible effect of all the above errors is to introduce some The possible effect of all the above errors is to introduce some
understatement of average arrangs and some overstatement o
ayerage hours worked．Nevertheless，it is thought that the general ayerage hours worked．Never
picture is substantially correct．
Ticture is substantially correct．
obtained in the the this enquiry aring and Hotrictly comparable to those
oors of Manual Workers enquiry
 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 obatained for Great Britain
table for the industry as a whole qualified work in the table for the industry a a a whole qualified workers in the con－
structional engineering industry are shown with skilled building trade craftsmen，electricians and heating and ventiliating engineering
craftsmen．Helpers，mates and handymen in the constructiong trade crattsmen，electricians and heating and ventulating engineering
craftsmen．Helpers，mates and handymen in the constructional
engineering industry are grouped with the electricians＇mates，coverage obtained in
heating and yentilating engineering craftsmen＇s mates and building for a regional analysi．

 given as they are of major importance in these industries．The class after the application of san
TABLE 1．－SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

|  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { horfe } \\ & \text { overtie } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { availab } \\ \text { vailabe } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Aperayp } \\ \text { mer wee } \\ \text { per week } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | excluding overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  | excluding overtime premium |
| All Construction Industries Covered |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled and qualified workers <br> ＂Plus－rated＂men，helpers，mates and handymen <br> Labourers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sid } \mathrm{d}, \\ & 340 \\ & 307 \\ & 306 \\ & 308 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & \substack{22: \\ 58: 9 \\ 53: 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 4 \\ \text { 10.4 } \\ 9.8 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{o}}^{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{~s} \\ & 1 . \\ & 1-11 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | d． 85 85：． 78.5 78.1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qualified workers Helpers，mates and handymen Lorry drivers＊ | $\begin{aligned} & 479 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 499 \\ 317 \\ 317 \end{array}{ }^{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43010 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 397 \\ 386 \\ 286 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53: 1 \\ & 50.9 \\ & 50.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11: 8 \\ 11: 98 \end{gathered}$ | $0.7$ | $0{ }^{0} 5$ |  | 97.4 <br> 97.6 <br> 67.5 |
| （ii）Construction（other than constructional engineering） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silled worker <br> Plus－rated＂men and mates <br> Labourers | $\begin{aligned} & 345 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 345 \\ 30 \end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{c} 80 \\ 3048 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 330 \\ 300 \\ 300 \\ 308 \\ 321 & 5 \\ 32 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ 10.2 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | （1） |  | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \cdot 5 \\ & 7718 \\ & 721.0 \\ & 72.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| ＊No figures are given because the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages． <br> TABLE 2．－REGIONAL ANALYSIS－CONSTRUCTION（OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTIONAL <br> ENGINEERING） <br> London and South Eastern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled workers Plus－rated $\stackrel{\text { Labourers }}{\text { Lorry drivers }}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 0 \\ & 59: 4 \\ & 54: 2 \\ & 52 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.8 .8 \\ \begin{array}{c} 10.7 \\ 7.0 \\ 7.5 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{-}{\substack{0.1 \\ 0.6}}$ | s． $\begin{gathered}\text { s．} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{~d}: 4 \\ & 88: 5 \\ & 88+5 \\ & 81 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Eastern and Southern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Labuurats <br> Lorry drivers |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 318 & 11 \\ 3311 \\ 2050 \\ 320 & 1 \\ 322 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & \substack{59: 4 \\ 59.3 \\ 54 \cdot-1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 2 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 5: 5 \\ & 7: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0.2}{-1}$ | 三 | $82 \cdot 7$ 82.7 71.3 76.4 | 80.0 768 78.2 71.6 |
| South Western |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled workers and mates Plus－rated <br> Labourers Lorry drivers | $\begin{aligned} & 306 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 306 \\ 204 \\ 274 \\ 309 \\ 309 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 298 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 289 \\ 286 \\ 266 \\ 294 \\ 294 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 48.7 \\ 48.8 \\ 50: 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 三 | $3-4$ 2.10 | 78.9 75 69.9 74.9 | 76.9 717.8 70.6 70 |
| Midlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled workers <br> ＂Plus－rated＂men and mates Labourers Lorry drivers | $\begin{aligned} & 348 \\ & 364 \\ & 304 \\ & 398 \\ & 344 \\ & 344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 335 \\ & 335 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 235 \\ 283 \\ 38 \\ 318 \end{array}\right) \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 18: 2 \\ 48: 2 \\ 53: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | $\begin{array}{rrr}0 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 86.4 85.4 74.0 77.6 | 88.1 78.0 70.5 71.6 |
| Yorkshire and Lincolnshire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled workers <br> Plus－rated＂men and mates Labourers <br> orry drivers | $\begin{array}{ll} 344 \\ \begin{array}{l} 374 \\ 370 \end{array} \\ 306 \\ 369 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 327 & 8 \\ 375 \\ 387 \\ 385 & 5 \\ 335 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.1 \\ & \hline 395: \\ & 59.1 \\ & 55 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 5．5． | Z | モ | $85 \cdot 8$ 83.4 74.9 80.4 | 81.7 75 70.7 73.0 |
| North Western |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled workers ＂Plus－rated <br> Labourers | $\begin{array}{ll} 340 \\ 340 \\ 340 \\ 395 & 7 \\ 341 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 323 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 318 \\ 217 \\ 317 \\ 314 \\ 314 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 9.6 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 0.2 0.1 -1 | 0 2 <br> 0 5 <br> 0 2 | 85.1 80 70.6 76.6 | 81.0 74.3 78.3 70.5 |
| Northern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂Pkilled workers $\quad \ddot{\text { Plus－rated }}$ men and mates Plus－rated <br> Labourers drivers | $\begin{aligned} & 332 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 388 \\ 388 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 311 \end{array} \\ & 141410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 321 & 3 \\ 320 \\ 320 & 7 \\ 296 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.2 \\ & 48.1 \\ & 48: 20 \\ & 50: 3 \end{aligned}$ | 3．7 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3．4 } \\ & \text { S：1 } \\ & 6 \cdot 3\end{aligned}$ | i．7 $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & \text { 3：4 } \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.1\end{aligned}$ | （1） |  | $83 \cdot 2$ 79.4 78.5 70.7 |
| Scotland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled workers <br> ＂Plus－rated＂men and mates Labourers <br> Lorry drivers | $\begin{array}{lll} 335 & 2 \\ 362 \\ 304 & 3 \\ 304 & 6 \\ 333 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316 \\ & 388 \\ & 388 \\ & 28 \\ & 303 \\ & 303 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 8 \\ \hline 28: 2 \\ 58: 1 \\ 52: 8 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | 5．8． $\begin{gathered}5.8 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.4\end{gathered}$ | 0.1 0.5 | $\mathrm{O}_{-}^{-}$ | 86.0 83 75.9 75.7 | 81.2 75 70.5 68.9 |
| Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled workers <br> Plus－rated＂men and mates Lorry drivers | $\begin{array}{rrrr}330 & \\ 3 \\ 374 \\ \text { 284 } \\ 341 & 5 \\ 341 & 6\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 2 \\ & 9: 8 \\ & : 9 \\ & 8: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | モ | $84 \cdot 3$ 86.3 71.9 75.8 | $80 \cdot 6$ 78.2 68.4 69.4 |
| Multi－Regional Firms＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂Skilled workers <br> Plus－rated <br> Labourers Lorry drivers | $\begin{aligned} & 445 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 495 \\ \hline 495 \\ \hline 362 \\ 439 \end{array} \\ & 439 \end{aligned}$ |  | 53.0 s5： 51：0 61.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & \text { ar. } \\ & 11.1 \\ & 16.9 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 |  | （100：8 |  |

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TABLE 3．－NUMBERS OF ADULT MALE MANUAL WORKERS COVERED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE PAY WEEK WHICH INCLUDED

| Classes of workers |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hours } \\ & \text { overime } \\ & \text { worted } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { avoraibs } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { "make- } \\ \text { pay per week } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | including overtime premium | excluding overtime premium <br> premium |  |  |  |  | including overtime premium | $\begin{gathered} \text { exccluding } \\ \text { pocterim } \\ \text { promium } \end{gathered}$ |
| （a）Constructional engineering |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timeworkers－＊ <br> Helpers，mates and handymen Labourers Lorry drivers $\dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.924 \\ .924 \\ 628 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 53.9 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 54.0 \\ 50.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 12.1 <br> 12.1 <br> 9.6 | $\stackrel{1 \cdot 1}{\square}$ | s．d． | d． | $\begin{gathered} \text { d. } \\ 88.1 \\ 65 \cdot 8 \\ 65 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Other than timeworkers－ Qualified workers elpers，mates and handymen Labourers．．． | $\begin{gathered} 1,364 \\ 1,392 \\ 1920 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 467 \\ \begin{array}{c} 467 \\ 357 \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 478 <br> 417 <br> 319 <br> 31 | $\begin{aligned} & 50.9 \\ & 51.9 \\ & 51.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1115.5 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & 12909 \\ & 83.90 \\ & 83.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| （b）Construction（other than constructional engineering） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{262,842 \\ 29,31}}$ | 343 359 | 328 <br> 340 | ${ }_{47}^{48.5}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5 \cdot 4}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | ${ }_{90}^{85.6}$ | 82.0 86.0 |
| Heating and ventiating enginering Eleatricicins mates | ${ }_{8,3,376}^{8,369}$ | 38810 <br> 31788 <br> 18 | 399 <br> 292 <br> 9 | 50.7 50.2 | 8．9 | － | － | ${ }_{76.0}^{90.9}$ | ${ }_{70}^{85} \mathbf{7}$ |
|  | 5，676 <br> 4，635 | 3178 31310 | 2926 <br> 290 <br> 9 | 50.2 51.3 | 8.9 9.4 | － |  | 76.0 73.4 | 70.0 68.0 |
| Building and civil engineering＂plus－ | 55，379 | 384 |  | 52.8 | 10.4 | 0.4 | 04 | 87.3 | 79.3 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{166,539 \\ 17,384}}$ | 307 348 9 | 289 321 3 | ¢3：9 | ${ }_{9.3}^{6.7}$ | 0．4 0 | $0{ }^{0} 6$ | 78.4 78.2 | 71.0 72.1 |

Includes nieu workers．
I No firures are $i v e n$ becase the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages．
Inclues workers on variable incentive bonus，piecework，contract price，etc．

## EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

## British Railways Board

For a number of years the British Transport Commission
collected details or rates or pay and aerrings but on thours worked）
by ocuupation each March or
 their Annual Census of Staff．A summary of the results of the last
such Census was published in the December 1962 issue of this
GAZETE，page 462 ． 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 Brith March ways Soard now provide etails for manual workers
each Mar simiar to those collected by the Ministry
in its half－yearly（April and October） in its half－yearly（April and October）enquiriecs inte be aranings and
hours．Details or september 1933 were published on page 147 of
the April 1964 issue of this he April 1964 issue of this GAZETTE．
Set out below are separate details for railways，and ships and
marine staff of British Railways，respectively，with workshoo grades
 March 1964 and for week ended 5 th September 1964．The a mounts
of average weekly
shilling in all cases． of average weekly
shilling in all cases．

| Wazes saff other Hhan worshop |  |  | Workhop wages saff |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Numbers | Averas | Averace | umbers ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |  |
| Week ended 21st March 1964 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{24,8,80 \\ 10,076}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | ${ }_{48}^{48.1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{73,750 \\ 5,53}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { \％} \\ 135}}^{155}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 208 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ | city | $\underset{\substack{413 \\ 73 \\ 78}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\substack{193 \\ 123 \\ 123}$ |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2,430}$ | ${ }_{125}^{325}$ | ${ }^{56.1}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.746}$ | ${ }_{142}^{387}$ | ${ }_{5}^{53.7}$ |
| ${ }_{128}^{14}$ | ${ }_{99}^{251}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Week endec Sth Serember 1964 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{214,995} \mathbf{9} 95$ | ${ }_{211}^{34}$ | 47：8 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { ¢，922 }}}^{\text {¢2，}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{38 \\ 139}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.1}$ |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 2,6,988 \\ \hline 16}}$ | $\substack{208 \\ 118}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{386 \\ 75}}{ }$ | 202 123 123 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{40.7} 1$ |
| ${ }^{32188}$ | ${ }_{202}^{411}$ | ${ }_{\text {cis }}^{59} 7$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{800}$ | ${ }_{1}^{332}$ | ${ }_{5}^{52}$ S\％ |
| 2248 | ${ }_{94}^{325}$ | ${ }_{\text {cte }}^{52} 5$ |  |  | － |

## London Transport Board

The half－yearly enquiries held each April and October by the
Ministry o L Labur into the earnings and hours of manual workers
do not cover the London Transport Board To not cover the London Transport Board．
The Board have collected certain dotails of manual workers employed and their earnings in the second pay
 and＂females＂＂ar a gainst men（ 21 and over），youths and boys，
and
women（18 and women（ 1 and oner）and girls in the regular encr），youry but the and boybers
of juniors employed by 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． workers concerned．


## SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics
The Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics 1963 has recently been

 ncidence of the disease.
quarrying, the Diegest contains a a number of tabless showing some



Generally speaking pneumoconiosis is the result of the inhalation
of dust ouver aperiod of many years. The maiority of cases being





 opportunity for a regular $X$-ray examination once every yive years,
and the esesults of the scheme are published in in the Boards
reports annual
An outine of the legislation relating to preumoconiosis (including silicosis trocedure under the National Insurance Ind Industrial Injustries
 made to the residual position urder the old worremen's Compen
sation

 benentit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund in certain cases
disablement or death from pneumoconiosis where there is
n. entitlement to compenation under either the Workmen's
Compensation Acts or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.
Tables 1 and 10 of the Digest show a slight reversal of the general
downward trend in the number of casss first diagnosed in reeent

 factors sentioned aboveconocorning any Trise in crertification figures, the dedecine in the preporrion of younger persons in the reduced
manpower at risk has a bearing on the number of casess first diagnosed


 cent: (1,736 cases) were aged 50 and over, sugesesting that, in the
majority of cases, the disease may have been contracted before majority of cases, the disease may have eeen contracted before
modern dust revenention and suppression measures were introduced

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance Etc. Act 1964
The National Insurancce Etc. Act 1964 received the Roval Assen
on 17th december 1964. The Act gives effect to the proposals for ncraeses in benenets and contributions announced in the House of
Commons by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on Commons by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on
Oith November see page 506 of the December 1964 issue of this Gazfrte).
The Ministe





 atad
and ind each for for the ordder and Regulations
ind

Benefits
From 21 Dt December 196 the carnings rule for widow's pension
nd widowed mother's allowance was abolished and the aze up which a widow's pension may be awarded was increased from
60 to 65 . From 2 Sth January the home confinement grant was abol shed
he maternity grant wa increased to 522 and the maternity allow
 below selfemployed and non-employed people may claim exception
com liabiity to pay national insurance contributions also cam nto effect at the same time.


 From 28th January unemployment and sick
 125. 6 . for a firss or only child and 14s. 6 d . for orher childree


 for the seond fhild and $f 110$.
death benefit or widows $\& 4105$.
The 10s. widow's pension will also be increased from 29 hh Marc
f1 10 s . The
From 31


 cases, e.ge, total disability will be wes as and patial disaid
 Byssinosis Sc
be $£ 210$.
.
Contributions
Increases in contributions will operate from 29 th March. The
total weekly rates of that
 contributions are given below. Graduated contributions remain
unchanged.

PAINTING and DECORATING
Office Cleaning
Window Cleaning
Lime Washing
FRANK STUBLEY LTD.

1. ALBION STREET, LEEDS

Telephones: LEEDS 28323 and 686435

| Class of insured persons | Weckly fatarat contibution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Papabe } \\ & \text { mover } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1 (Emploged persons) | s. d. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 138 | 121 |  |
|  | 115 | 112 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| cors uider 18 | 76 | 9: |  |
| Sele |  | - |  |
| omen is and over | (15 ${ }^{1}$ | 三 | 9 |
|  |  | - | 117 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 815 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $=$ |  |

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) Ansandce made the National Assistance (Determination of Need)
Amendment Regulations 1964 givig effect to the National
Assitance Board's proposals for higher national assistance rates Assistance Boarras sproposas for higher national assistance rates,
These proposals have been appoved by both Houses of Parliament
Copies of the Regulations, S.I. 1964 No 2003 ,
 from H.M. Stationery office, price 3d. (6d. including postage).
The effect of the Regulations, which will come into force on
29th March 1955 is oncreas the weekla anouns provided for
heeds other than rent, for which separate provision is made in the rededs other than rernt, for which separate provision is inade in the assessment of individual allowances. Persons receiving assistance
oo suplement unvemployment and sickness benefit
cases have the earlilier increases in those benefits disregarded most Cases have the earlie
he end of January.
New rates
The following table sets out the present and revised rates fo
both the ordinary and special scales:-

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Present } \\ & \text { weekly } \\ & \text { rates } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { weekly } \\ \text { weekes } \\ \text { rate }}}{\text { Ne }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ s. d. | £ s. |
| Ordinary scale: Husband and wife |  |  |
| Single householder | 36 | 316 |
| 21. |  |  |
| 18 but under 21 years | 2150 2 1 | 3 2 2 116 |
| 16 but under 18 y years 11 but under 16 years | 1 1 1 1 1 800 | 2 |
| 5 5 but under 11 years | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| Under 5 years | 196 | 12 |
| Special scale (applicable to blind and certaintuberculouspersons): |  |  |
| Husband and wife, of whom one is such a person | 69 |  |
| Husband and wife, of whom both are |  |  |
| - such persons | 5 | 86 |
| 21 years or over |  | 50 |
| l 16 but under 21 | 4 3 2 2 130 | 3 3 3 11 |

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 he amount received from national insurance pensions and benefits is taken into account in full as a resoorce, it follows that changes
in pension and beneffit rates can affect the amount of assistance su pension and benenit rates can affiect the amount of assistance
susplemt. On this ocasion, howeer, the increases in national
assistance rates are similas it the increases in antional insurance assistance rates are sisilar to the increases in national insurance
pensions and benefits: in the great majority of cases. therefore, the
amount of the supplement will remain unchanged amount of the supplement will remain unchanged.

People without pensions and benefits will gencrally have an hcrease in their weekly grants of the amount wy which the appro-
priate scale rates have been increased. The Board are, however required to restrict the assistance granted to a man who is unem-
ployed so that he is ployed so that he is not better ottin than when working; some
unemployed men are already getting an income equal to their unermal net mearnings anready getting an income equal to their incor
remain at that level. remain at that level.

## War Pensions Increase

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 $£ 615$ s. a week for private soldiers, with appropriate increases for the less severely disiabled Fod From
this date many of the supplementary allowance payabe for
disablement pensions will also be incresed e this date many of the supplementary allowances payable for
disablement pensions will also be increased, e.g., atotally disabbed
unemployable pensioner under 65 , with a dependent wife, who unemployable pensioner under 65 , with a dependent wife, who
qualifies for the normal maximum of constant attendance ellowance
will get at least $£ 17$ 7s. 6 d ., compared with $£ 15$. s . 6 al . at present. Pensions for war widows with children, or aged 40 or orever, will be increased by 15 s. a week, with further increa
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 ,
rice 2s. 3d. (2s. 6d. including postage).; Order in Cor

S
2
N
S

An allowance for a "reasonable" rent (in almost all cases
net rent actually payable) is added to the above rates for house
olders, and a a share of rent for a person living as a member of net rent actually payable) is added to the above rates for house
holders, and a share or rent for a person living as a member
somene else's household.
Supplements to pensions and benefits
Since the object of national assistance grants is to bring any
resources a person already has (apart from resources which the

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR

ORGANISATION

## Proposed Government Action on Certain International Labour Instruments


and on atrecommendation concerning the the suars ong of ocovention machinery, nd on a Recommendation concerning termination of employment


Guarding 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-diriven machinert having specififed odannerous
arts without appropriate guards and the prohibition of the use


 atappropriate guars
Existing haw in the United Kingdom is largely, but not entirely,
in conformity
with the requirements of these instruments. The Command Paper announces shat, subjecect to osome specific reserva-
ions concerning the detailed application of the Convention and
Ren commendation and propose to introduce legisisation which will the abie them to ratitify the Convention.



Termination of employment
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 reast by Examples are eiven of reasons not regarded a s valid, and a number
of recommendations are made concerming appeals against termi-
 dismised workers; redundancy; and re-engagement. moonoting a sense of security at work, pand that thefisis is in in the in Iterests both of workpeople and of the eficiency of the economy. certain reservations, and announce that they propose to discuss
with representatives of trade unions and dey

 | of procece |
| :--- |
| missal. |

## Amendment to the Constitution of the Interational Labour

 When ratified by a aufficient number of Member States, Instrunent or ane ment No. 1 (1964) will have the effect of doletingthe oresent Article 35 of the Constiution of the Interational
Iab


 this otigigation is without prejudice to the self-governing powers

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

## and other statistics

Contents of this Section

| Employment in Great Britain in November 1964 <br> Total Working Population $\quad$ Numbers Employed: Industrial Analysis <br> Overtime and Short-time in Manufacturing Industries <br> Indices of Total Weekly Hours Worked and of Average Hours Worked by Operatives in Manufacturing Industries <br> by Operatives in Manufacturing Industries <br> Industries <br> Unemployment at 7th December 1964: <br> Summary for Great Britain <br> Duration of Unemployment Numbers Unemployed, 1954-1964 <br> Regional Analysis, United Kingdom <br> Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts <br> Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis |
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age
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Placing Work of Employment Exchanges Labour Turnover Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in November
Disabled Persons Insured Persons Absent flem Acts, 1944 and 1958 Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders Professional and Executive Register
Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit Unemployed Rent Benserfit Grants under National Assistance Act.
Industrial Rehabiilitation Industrial Rehabilitation
Fatal Industrial Accidents Fatal Industrial Acci
Industrial Diseases

Employment in Great Britain in November

The table below and the table on the next page show the change
in employment in Grate Britain between October and Novembe
and 1964 and in comparable recent periods. The employment figures for all dates after June 1963 are inforisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete
information terived from the count of National Insurance
cards 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 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 for recent months, for mid-November 1963 and for June of each year
from 190. The total working population represent the estimated
number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or
register themselves as available for such work. It has three comregister thenselves as availabie for such work. It has three com-
ponents. for which separate firures are iven, (1) the numbers in civil
employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers employment, (2) the numbers wholly senvemployed and (3) the numbers
in H.M. Forces and Women's Serices. The numbers in civil employment ares analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures
include employers and persons working on their own account include employers and persons working on their own account as well
as employes. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on empes. Toy's' pay-rolls and those thenable to work on account of
sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

OTAL WORKING POP
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF

| Industry or Service | ${ }_{\text {End }}^{\substack{\text { End.JJune } \\ 1960}}$ | ${ }_{\text {End.June }}^{\substack{\text { E6i }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mid.June } \\ 1962}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mid.June } \\ 1963}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mid.JJun* } \\ 1964}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mid.Sept.* }}^{\text {che }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mid-Oct.* }}^{\text {inct }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mid.-No.** } \\ 1964}}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arriculure and fishing Mining and quarrying. | ${ }_{761}^{983}$ | ${ }_{731}^{948}$ | ${ }_{712}^{20}$ | ${ }_{684}^{906}$ | 880 672 | ${ }_{657}^{886}$ | ${ }_{652}^{892}$ | ${ }_{850}^{880}$ | 859 <br> 648 | - $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco ... Chemicals and allied <br> Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles <br> Other manufactures <br> Other manufactures |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}809 \\ 5014 \\ 5.202 \\ 2.207 \\ 881 \\ 875 \\ 791 \\ 560 \\ 1,676 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8,811 | 8,928 | 8,852 | 8,715 | 8,829 | 8,831 | 8,915 | 8,932 | 8,943 | + 11 |
| Construction <br> Transport and electricity and water <br> Distributive trades <br> Financial, professiona <br> Catering, hotels, etc. Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.) National government service . Local government service |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,617 \\ & \hline, 379 \\ & \hline, .683 \\ & 3,312 \\ & 5,060 \\ & 511 \\ & 756 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,653 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,688 \\ \hline \end{array}, 687 \\ & 3,367 \\ & 5,22 \\ & 520 \\ & 7720 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total in civil employment Males... | $\begin{aligned} & 23,528 \\ & \substack{15,526 \\ 8,126} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 24,098 \\ 1,9,759 \\ 8,329 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,106 \\ 1,5,59 \\ 8,347 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,221 \\ & 11,5890 \\ & 8,441 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,250 \\ & 115,501 \\ & 8,449 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,499 \\ 1,58,81 \\ 8,529 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,4112 \\ 118,539 \\ 8,539 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,466 \\ & 1,8,65 \\ & 8,555 \end{aligned}$ | \% $\pm$ $\pm 10$ +16 |
| Wholly unemployed Memales | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 210 \\ & 200 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 251 \\ 184 \\ \hline 67 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & 278 \\ & 94 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 461 \\ 346 \\ 115 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 463 \\ 344 \\ 119 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & 240 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 335 \\ & { }^{324} \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 340 \\ 258 \\ 88 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | (342 <br> 25 <br> 88 <br> 87 |  |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males. | $\begin{aligned} & 518 \\ & 503 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474 \\ & 459 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 442 \\ & 425 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 427 \\ 410 \end{array} \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \\ & 408 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 424 \\ 408 \\ 16 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423 \\ & \hline 070 \\ & \hline 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{425}^{409} \\ & \hline 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 426 \\ & 416 \\ & \hline 16 \end{aligned}$ | + |
| Total working population Males.. Females | $\begin{gathered} 24,46.39 \\ 1,6,197 \\ 8,197 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{24,60 \\ 1,6,35 \\ 8,3,25}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24,912 } \\ & 1,6427 \\ & 8,440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,945 \\ & 1,8,49 \\ & 8,479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,109 \\ & 11,532 \\ & 8,577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,991 \\ 16,449 \\ 8 ; 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,167 \\ & 1.567 \\ & 8,637 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.176 \\ & 16.546 \\ & 8,643 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,184 \\ & 1,564 \\ & 8,657 \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 8$ |

[^2]NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS
Min
$\qquad$ industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been
compided for manumacturng industry as a whole (excluding shipp-
buid ding and ship reparing and also for broad industrial grous within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups
are likely to be less reliable. A full acount of the method of
calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962
issue of this GAZTIR
The inder of toth hours worked in Table I has been calculated by
multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a The index of total hours worked
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 speciric week each of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation
average numbers on
account is take of overtime and short-time working. sickesses,
tolidyys and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures

Table I.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked
(Average $1962=100$
From May 1966 onvards, indices hava been caluatated for one




 and
Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

 OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER 196


 nical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about

|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Estin } \\ \text { ing } \\ \hline}}{ }$ | d number or | operatives | , exclud overime |  | Etim | ber | eratives | short-1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Hours | ved ${ }^{\text {vertime }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { as } \\ \text { aer- }}}^{\text {a }}$ |  | s lo |
| Industry | $\substack{\text { nutal } \\ \text { of oper } \\ \text { atives }}$ <br> (000's) | Number (000's) |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Aporative } \\ & \text { operative } \\ & \text { voertim } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { Stood } \\ \text { of for } \\ \text { whole } \\ \text { week } \end{array} \\ & \text { (000's) } \end{aligned}$ | Working part of week (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { otatal } \\ \text { short } \\ \text { time } \end{array} \\ & \left(000{ }^{\prime}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{\text { as per- } \\ \text { contage } \\ \text { of arl } \\ \text { ati- } \\ \text { atives } \\ \text { (per cent. }}$ | Number (000's) |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Bread and fiour Brewing and malting | $\begin{gathered} 509 \\ 109 \\ 67 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{907 \\ 29: 8 \\ 29.4} \end{gathered}$ | 35.1 <br> $33: 8$ <br> $43: 7$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,251 \\ 2020 \\ 202 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 4 \\ & 8: 94 \\ & 8: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{0.2}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 40: 3 \\ & 10: 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chemicals and allied dindostries Chemicals | ${ }_{122}^{294}$ | ${ }_{31}^{77.6}$ | ${ }_{25}^{26.4}$ | ${ }_{341}^{764}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9.8 \\ 10.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | - |  | = |  |  |
| Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron and steel (ge |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an:4 } \\ & 42 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.5 \\ & 439 \\ & 439 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,346 \\ \hline, 465 \\ 395 \end{gathered}$ | 90.4 90 9.3 | = | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | or $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1\end{aligned}$ | ( | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 6 |
| Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. | $\begin{gathered} 1,993 \\ \hline 983 \\ 580 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot: 7 \\ & 34.9 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,908 \\ \hline 1,4825 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0: 5 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{0.1}{ }$ | 7 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 178 | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing <br> Aircraft manufacturing and repairing | $\begin{aligned} & 618 \\ & 1175 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ | 255:4 |  | (1,997 | 7.8. | ${ }^{0.2}$ | cis $\begin{gathered}18.1 \\ 18.0 \\ 0.1 \\ 8.7\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 4 \\ & 18.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 3.0. $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 4.1\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1786 \\ & 176 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified .. | 430 | 168.7 | 39.3 | 1,361 | 8.1 |  | 0.7 | 7 | 0.2 | 51 |  |
| Textiles <br> pinning and weaving of cotion, eicic Hosiery and other knitted goods | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 688 \\ 177 \\ 152 \\ 109 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133: 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 16 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } \begin{array}{l} 10.6 \\ 27.8 \\ 14.8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 1,033 <br> 135 <br> 362 <br> 90 <br> 0 | $\begin{gathered} 7.7 \\ 78 \\ 8: 6 \\ 5.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{0.3}{0.2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | 51 <br> 5 <br> 11 <br> 17 | 116 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur. | 44 | 13.1 | 29.7 | 94 | 7.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing and footwear | ${ }_{96}^{437}$ | ${ }^{42} 9.4$ | 9.6 | $\stackrel{209}{41}$ | -5.0 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 9.3. | \% $2 \cdot 1.9$ | ${ }_{56}^{92}$ |  |
|  | 266 |  | 33.5 | 867 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 6 |  |
| Bricks, potery, llass, cement, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5 |  |
| Timber $\ddot{\text { uphiture and }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2112 \\ 72 \\ 76 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sid } 4.7 \\ & 34 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.0 \\ & \hline 45 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 5 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{242}^{258}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.1}$ |  | $\overline{0.1}$ | $\overline{0.1}$ | 0.2 | 2 |  |
|  | ${ }^{421}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 0.4 | 0.4 | $\stackrel{0.1}{-}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| aper, priming ubishing of newspapers, etc. Printing Other printinis, publishing etc Other printing, publishing, etc. | $1{ }^{73}$ |  | ¢13.8 | ${ }_{558}$ | 7.8 |  |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.1}$ |  |  |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Rubber | 242 102 | 83.0 36.6 |  | ${ }_{321}^{714}$ | 8.6 | = | 0.2 | . 2 | 0.1 |  |  |
| Total, all mamulacturing indsstri | 6,135 | 2,141-6 | 34.9 | 17,683 | ${ }^{8.3}$ | 1.2 | 35.9 | 1 | 0.6 | 371 |  |

Estimates in these columns are sub in or revision in the light of intols may differ from the sum of the rounded componen
$\dagger$ Escausese of the rounding of figures indepen
$\ddagger$ Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

## CUT PAINT

 CLEANING COSTS
## "REVVI"

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$\rightarrow$ NOW INCLUDES THE VERSATILE 'FLUIBRUSH' UNIT

$\star$ Speeds cleanin

* Improves working conditions.
$\star$ Improves working coration.
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familiar flat metal trowels for whe
ald Fluibrush attachment probes awkward corners, mouldings,
window and door frames, radiators, pipes and the pointing
of brick walls window and
of brick walls.
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Ministry of Labour Gazette January 196 ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and
clerical employeese in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a
year at mid-April and mid-Otcober on returns rendered by certain
employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The figures
. year at mid-April and mid-October on returns rendered by certain
employers under the Statitsics of Trade Act 1 Th7. The figures
include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research
ind include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research,
experimental, evelopment tehnical and desin employees (other
than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and office (including
 works' office) employees. From this information eadministrative
been made of the numbers of (1) operatives and (2) ads
technical and clerical workers in manufacturn industres, and the technical and clerical workers sin manufacturing industries, and the
proportion that the escond group formed of all employees at mid-
October 1964. Details are contained in the table below. The October 1964. Details are contained in the table below. Whe
figures are provision and may be subject to minor revisions when
the full results of the 1964 exchange of insurance cards are available the full results of the 1964 exchange of insurance cards are available
Estimates for April 1964, showing the proportions employed in 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.

| Industry group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { Operatives } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totalal } \\ \text { inpopes } \\ \text { indmpos- } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (Thousands) |  | (Per cent.) |
|  | Males |  |  |  |
| Food. drink and tobaccoChendindindustries andalliced | ${ }^{365}$ | 90 | 455 | 19.8 |
|  | 253 | ${ }_{92}^{118}$ |  | 31.8 <br> 16.8 |
|  | 1,149 | 442 | 1,591 | 27.8 |
| Shiphubilding and marine engineering | ${ }_{5}^{171}$ | 177 | $\stackrel{198}{759}$ | 13.7 23.3 |
|  |  |  | 376369 |  |
|  | 311 306 | ${ }_{63}^{65}$ |  | ${ }_{17}^{17.1}$ |
| Leather, leather goods and Clothing and footwear $\%$ | 31 116 | 29 | - $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 145\end{array}$ | ${ }_{20 \cdot 3}^{14.4}$ |
| (laty |  | ${ }_{32}^{43}$ | ${ }_{231}^{274}$ | 15.7 |
|  | 299 199 |  |  | 13.8 |
| Paper, printing and pubOther manufacturing in dustries | 319 | ${ }^{9}$ | 414 | 23.0 |
|  | 153 | 46 | 199 | 22.9 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Total, all } \\ \text { industries manufacturing } \\ \\ \hline}}{ }$ | 4,640 | 1,324 | 5,964 | $22 \cdot 2$ |
| Food, drink and tobaccoChemicals and allied industries | Females |  |  |  |
|  | 280 | 71 | 351 | 20.3 |
|  | ${ }_{30}^{80}$ | ${ }_{38}^{65}$ | ${ }_{17}^{145}$ | 44.9 |
| dustries $\quad \therefore$ Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical |  |  |  |  |
| goods $\begin{aligned} & \text { ghipbuilding and marine }\end{aligned}$ engineering | 404 | 210 | 614 | $34 \cdot 2$ |
|  | $6{ }^{2}$ | 58 | 119 | 80.4 49.0 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles | - 154 | ${ }_{42}^{42}$ | 196 412 | 21.5 10.2 |
|  | 370 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{364}^{22}$ | ${ }_{34}^{4}$ | ${ }^{268}$ | 8.5 |
| cement, etc. | ${ }_{39}^{56}$ | ${ }_{19}^{22}$ | 78 58 | ${ }_{33}^{27.8}$ |
| Paper, printing and pubOther manufacturing industries | 155 | 64 | 219 | 29.4 |
|  | 102 | 27 | 129 | $21 \cdot 4$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Total, all } \\ \text { industries }}}{\text { manufacturing }}$ | 2,128 | 705 | 2,833 | 24.9 |
| Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in dustries | Total Males and Females |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{645}$ | 161 | 806 | 20.0 |
|  | 333 <br> 493 | 183 <br> 130 | ${ }_{616}^{516}$ | ${ }_{20}^{35 \cdot 5}$ |
| Metal manufacture | 1,553 | 652 | 2,205 | 29.6 |
| Shiotuilining and marine | ${ }^{173}$ | ${ }_{235}{ }^{36}$ | ${ }_{878}^{209}$ | 17.4 26.8 |
|  | 643 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{676}^{465}$ | 107 105 | ${ }_{781}^{572}$ | 18.8 13.5 |
|  | 53 | $6_{6}$ | ${ }_{543}^{62}$ | 15.0 11.6 |
| flur $\substack{\text { foring and footivear } \\ \text { Bricks. } \\ \text { pottery, } \\ \text { glass, }}$ | 480 | ${ }_{51}^{65}$ | ${ }_{289}^{352}$ |  |
| Timber finture <br> Paper printing and pub lishing | ${ }_{238}^{287}$ |  |  | 18.4 17.7 |
|  | 474 | 159 | 633 | 25.2 |
| Other manufacturing in- | 255 | 73 | 328 | $22 \cdot 3$ |
| Total all manufacturing | 6,768 | 2,029 | 8,797 | 23.1 |

Unemployment at 7th December 1964
SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \begin{array}{c} \text { years } \\ \text { and over } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boos } 18 \text { und } \\ \text { undears } \\ \text { ye. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Women 1 } 18 \\ \text { myans } \\ \text { and over } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { und } \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Excluding insured em purpose | persons ormal se | nder 18 (i.e. sonal | years of nool-le | age who estimate | had no | $t$ been in ed in the umber of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped | $\underset{\substack{24,889 \\ 6,821}}{\text { 20,60 }}$ | ${ }_{10,7127}^{10,27}$ | 77,290 | ${ }_{\substack{7,782 \\ 244}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{339,608 \\ 9,230}}$ | 7,295, | ing of | , |  | 84,1 | Decem | er was |
| Total | 0,630 | 10,843 | 79,339 | 26 | 348,8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change since November | + 2,223 | - 1,701 | 512 | - 1,178 | -1, |  | ERS | NEM | OY | D 19 | 4 to 19 |  |
| The rate of unemployment at 7 th December was 1.5 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 9 th November. |  |  |  |  |  | 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \substack{\text { Knited } \\ \text { Kintom } \\ \text { totala }} \end{array}$ |
| DURA | TION OF | OF UNE | MPLOY | MENT |  |  | $\underset{\text { Wholly }}{\text { unemployed* }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Temporarily } \\ & \text { stopped } \dagger \end{aligned}$ |  | Total |  |
| The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 7th December 1964 according to duration of unemployment. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Males | Females | Males | Females |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duration in weeks | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } 18 \\ \text { andorser } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Buders } \\ \text { yearas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } 18 \text { Hyear } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { huder } \\ \text { yearas } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & \hline 200 \\ & \hline 800 \\ & \hline 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & \hline 700 \\ & \hline 000 \\ & 100 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 415,200 \\ & \hline 36.400 \\ & 3007 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| One or less Oer 1 , , to 2 | 28,964 | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { 2, }}}_{\substack{2,888 \\ 1,729}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{8,890 \\ 5,894}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,1,88} 1$ | ${ }_{25,4}^{42,4}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,300 \\ & \hline, y y \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{to} 2$ | 45,685 | 4,617 | 14,604 | 2,972 | 878 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,652 \\ & 11,036 \\ & 9,978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,110 \\ & 599 \\ & 599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,30 \\ 4,56159 \\ 4,243 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 799 \\ & \hline 898 \\ & \hline 996 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 2 , up to 5 | 34,666 | 2,416 | 14,104 | 1,876 | 53,062 |  |  | 964 | 年386 | , 4 |  |  |
| Over 5 , up to 8 | 22,739 | 1,059 | 10,138 | 957 | 34,893 |  |  | \% 548 | 61 | 1706 | 368, |  |
| Over 8 | 140,719 | 2,635 | 38,4 | 1,977 | 183,775 |  |  | , 7225 | (883 | ,481 |  |  |
| Total . | 243,8 | 10,727 | 77,290 | 7,782 | 339,608 |  | 254,536 | ${ }_{85,072}^{8,62}$ | 6,37 | 2,293 | 348,838 | 377,480 |

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 .

| Region | Wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarily stoped $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  | Total unemployed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { 18 years } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Bnder } \\ 18 \text { y years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Boy } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Total $\begin{gathered}18 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { ans years } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Byys } \\ \text { 10y yer } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { Hon } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { Hidser } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | Males | Females | To |
| London and South Eastern South We Southern Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Northern Scotland Wales |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 639 \\ & 607 \\ & 748 \\ & 790 \\ & 790 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 259 \\ 126 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 5 13 1 7 7 19 17 47 4 4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \frac{2}{28} \\ & 3{ }^{5} \\ & 37 \\ & 44 \\ & 12 \\ & 38 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 243,809 | 10,727 | 77,29 |  | , 82 | 339,608 | 6,821 | 116 | 2,049 | 244 | 9,230 | 261 | 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 |  | 133 | 367,484 | 7,137 | 119 | 2,458 | 282 | 9,996 | 281,489 | 95,991 | 377,48 |
| Region | Percentage rate of |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholly unemployed |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | $\underset{2 \text { weeks }}{\substack{\text { Up to }}}$ | ${ }^{2}$ weeks ${ }_{\text {up }}$ to 5 | ks 5 meeks | ${ }_{8}{ }_{8}^{\text {Over } 8} \begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & \text { weeks }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Up to }}^{\text {U weks }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } \end{aligned}$ | (Oere s <br> weeks | Total | Change since |  |
| London and South Eastern South Western Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern <br> Wales | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & .9 .3 \\ & .3 .1 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.8 \\ & .8 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.1 \\ & .1 .7 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1.8 \\ & .8 .8 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 50,302 | $\underbrace{37,082}$ | 52 23 | 143,354 | 17,576 | 15,980 | 11,095 | 40,421 | 337,295 | - 1,124 |  |
| Vorthern Ireland | 6.4 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 3,237 | $\underbrace{10}_{6,040}$ |  | 10,4 | 900 | 2,568 |  | 4,711 | - |  |  |

[^3]Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployeco).



| ${ }^{\text {nauatry }}$ | Craet Britian |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unaid Kindidum |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Tempomit |  | Toal |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mates | Femate | Male | Pemate | vate | Remutes | Tous | mata | Femates |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack { \text { che } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{116 \\ \text { jic }{ \text { che } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 1 6 \\ \text { jic } } }\end{subarray}}$ | $\stackrel{9}{98}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{2 \times 12}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {180 }}^{180}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | － |  | ${ }_{180}^{180}$ |  |  | ${ }_{136}^{186}$ | \％ |
|  | 69， | ，37 | ${ }_{3}^{33}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {ciss }}^{\text {ciss }}$ | 45 |  | ${ }^{1,378}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | －30 | ${ }_{\text {sid }}^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{1,38 \\ 3 \\ 3}}$ | －5 |  |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack { 1,5 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { a } \\ 3{ 1 , 5 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { a } \\ 3 } }\end{subarray}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,97 \\ 3 \\ 3}}$ |  |
|  | 4， 4.95 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { s7 } \\ \text { gi }}}$ | ${ }_{176}^{176}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { s．a } \\ \text { sim }}}$ |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack { \text { s，isp } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{129{ \text { s，isp } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 9 } }\end{subarray}}$ | ${ }_{414}$ | ${ }_{6}^{578}$ |
| Sill | ${ }_{\text {cose }}$ | ${ }^{4} 9$ | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{\substack{107 \\ 108}}$ | 20， |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cosid }}^{10}$ | cosm |  | cisems |
|  |  |  | －$\frac{10}{20}$ | cien |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{23}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{175}$ | ¢80 | 1 |  | ${ }_{176}^{17}$ | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {189 }}^{19}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\substack{\text { \％} \\ \text { gil }}}$ |
|  | ${ }^{4} 4$ | 旡 | ${ }_{\text {\％}}$ | \％ |  | ${ }_{\text {cha }}^{4}$ | cis |  | $\xrightarrow{\frac{282}{20}}$ | s， |
|  | ， | ${ }^{18}$ |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\substack{\text { and } \\ 1.4 \\ 1.0}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{20}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,63 \\ 3,30}}^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ci， |  |
|  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cosid }}^{10}$ |  | ${ }_{268}^{268}$ | ， | ${ }^{33}$ |  | ， |
|  | ${ }^{448}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 4$ | ${ }^{206}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{288 \\ 4.54}}^{2}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{6}$ |
|  | 1500 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{32}$ |  | 2124 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 5， |  | ${ }^{81}$ | 边 |
|  | （ias | ${ }^{10}$ | ， | ${ }_{n}$ |  | 啒 |  | \％isis |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{145}$ | ${ }_{76}^{9}$ | － |  |  | cin | cipes |  | 2， |
|  |  | cis | 年 | \％ |  |  |  |  |  | coicio |
|  | 2eit |  | 20 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\substack { \text { cisi } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { and } \\ 7{ \text { cisi } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { and } \\ 7 } } \end{subarray}$ |  | cise | 2， |  | 椋 |
|  | ¢，008 | 2.124 | 5，13 | 1.80 | 6 6，181 | 5，964 | 2， 215 | 6，9512 | 29，66 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | s， 123 | ${ }^{502}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cide |  | ${ }^{\frac{10}{8}}$ |  |  | cis |  |  | cis | 䢒 |
|  | $\xrightarrow{22,29}$ s， | （13，58 | 8 | 120 |  | ${ }_{\text {13，}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{25989 \\ 6,13}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 1，4，95 | ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | 4，474 | S．ass | － | 24 | 4．485 | 5，109 | 9，544 | 4.05 | 5．708 | 10.4 |
|  |  |  | 䞨䞨 | ${ }_{18} 18$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| max |  |  | \％ | ${ }_{10}$ | coick | 1，106 | cisian |  | cin | 迷 |
| br imataty | ， |  |  | $\overline{\text { I }}$ | （in |  |  |  | 14， 14.5 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onme Toment | 234,56 | 8，502 | 6,97 | 2293 | 220,43 | ${ }_{8} 8,365$ | ${ }_{3}^{31,888}$ | 281,48 | 0，591 |  |

－

[^4]
## 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 employand 2nd December 1964, the numbers of persons placed in employ-
ment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment



The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance or Employment comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the
 the period in question. of unfilled vacancies represent only th numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unnilied
at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total
Ther at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent one total
numbers of unfled vacancies. Nevertheless comparison of the
figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change figures for the various dat
in the demand for labour.
The table bolow shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain
during the four weeks ended 2nd December 1964 in each of the during the four weeks ended 2nd December 1964 in each of th
industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and industry Orders of the Standard industrial Crdasss, together with the
in certain selected industries within the Of
numbers of vacancies remaining unfiled at 2nd December 1964 . numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 2nd December 1964. A
regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining regional analysis of the total placings
unfilled is given at the end of the table.

| Industry group | (lacions during four weeks |  |  |  |  | Numbers of vacancies remaining unfiled |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mon } \\ \text { ond } \\ \text { ond } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { undor } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Nomen } \\ \text { oned } \\ \text { ouer } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { onven } \\ \text { ver } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { omen } \\ \text { Tomen } \\ \text { opond } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girds } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying . Coal mining | 713 | 313 | 948 | 46 | 2,020 | 1,157 | 1,583 | 325 | 324 | 3,389 |
|  | ${ }_{322}^{514}$ | 153 140 | ${ }_{22}^{34}$ | $\stackrel{14}{5}$ | 715 489 | $\xrightarrow{4,087} \mathbf{3 , 7 6 6}$ | ${ }_{883}^{884}$ | 74 30 | ${ }_{3}^{33}$ | 5,078 |
| Food, drink and tobaccoChemicals and allied industries | 2,374 | 525 | 2,858 | 457 | 6,214 | 1,70 | 781 | 2,926 | 1,391 | 6,802 |
|  | 1,573 | 128 | 665 | 160 | 2,526 | 1,888 | 496 | 1,419 | 727 | 4,530 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 2,631 | 286 | 298 | 54 | 3,269 | 4,253 | 1,137 | ${ }^{723}$ | 386 | 6,499 |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br> Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc... Electrical goods and machinery hipbuilding and marine engineering | 7,583 | 1,170 | 3,116 | 600 | 12,469 | 20,136 | 4,865 | 7,648 | 3,110 | 35,759 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{5,408 \\ 2,175}}^{\text {S, }}$ | ${ }_{365}^{805}$ | $1,1,36$ 1,766 | ${ }_{341}^{259}$ | 7,832 | ${ }_{\substack{13,94 \\ 6,192}}^{1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,165 \\ 1,165}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c, } \\ 4,362}}^{\text {a, }}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 1,587 \\ & 1,523\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 3,230 | 102 | 103 | 10 | 3,445 | 2,030 | 206 | 52 | 25 | 2,313 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering . Vehicles . . | 1,911 | 226 | 480 | 66 | 2,68 | 7,68 | ${ }^{678}$ | 1,203 | ${ }^{347}$ | 9,910 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified . | 923 | 671 | 1,422 | 239 | 5,255 | 4,43 | 2,730 | 3,199 | 1,873 | 12,234 |
| Textiles <br> Cotton, linen and man-made $\ddot{\mathrm{d}} \ddot{\text { fibres }}$ (spinning and weavi | 1,743 | 353 | 1,361 | 489 | 3,946 | 1,898 | 1,380 | 5,643 | 4,227 | 13,148 |
|  | ${ }_{406}^{495}$ | ${ }_{72}^{74}$ | 377 <br> 288 | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1,044}$ | 6688 389 | -362 | 2, | 1,079 | ${ }_{\substack{4,102 \\ 3,047}}^{1,1}$ |
|  | 220 | 91 | 115 | 71 | 497 | 207 | 386 | 598 | 503 | 1,69 |
| 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 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. . . .. | 1,574 | 679 | 331 | 122 | 2,706 | 2,355 | 1,485 | 693 | 538 | ,711 |
| Paper, printing and publishing. <br> Paper, cardboard and paper goods publishing | $\begin{aligned} & 9761 \\ & 31212 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 11420 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 967 \\ & \substack{967 \\ 465} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319 \\ & 119 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,688 \\ \hline 899 \\ 589 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,077 \\ \hline, 076 \\ 646 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5741 \\ & \hline, 923 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,829 \\ & 8.85 \\ & \hline 65 \end{aligned}$ | ( |
|  | 1,541 | 233 | 880 | 226 | 2,880 | 1,670 | 691 | 1,909 | 991 | 5,261 |
| Other manufacturing industries Total, all manuacturing industries ... | 30,25 | 5,179 | 14,435 | 3,500 | 53,3 | 52,208 | 17,631 | 38,5 | 22,4 | 130,887 |
|  | 18,026 | 1,707 | 270 | 114 | 20,17 | 15,597 | 3,349 | 513 | 494 | 19,953 |
| Construction .. .. | 1,216 | 64 | 111 | 14 | 1,405 | 1,311 | 260 | 211 |  | 1,729 |
| Transport and communication. | 4,497 | 328 | 698 | 117 | 5,640 | 14,881 | 1,078 | 2,018 | 576 | 18,553 |
| Distributive trades <br> Insurance, banking and finance | 7,609 | 3,187 | 6,741 | 3,152 | 20,689 | 8,629 | 10,626 | 14,615 | 13,057 | 46,227 |
|  | 288 | 102 | 381 | 240 | 1,011 | 1,307 | 92 | 880 | 1,252 | 4,231 |
| Protessional and scientific services | 950 | 164 | 2,574 | 329 | 4,017 | 7,062 | 1,516 | 21,277 | 1,975 | 31,830 |
| Miscellaneous services Catering, hotels, etc. ts, sports, etc. aundries, dry cleaning, etc. | 5,277 | 1,293 |  |  | 17,047 | 7,929 | 3,689 ${ }_{\text {276 }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 192 \\ & 195 \\ & \hline 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,193 \\ & \hline, 1693 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 528 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 184 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.101 \\ & \hline 1042 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,097 \\ & \hline, 322 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 647 \\ & 288 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,200 \\ 1,580 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8797 \\ & 866 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{11,833 \\ 3,059}}^{\substack{1,38}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,298 \\ & 1,2768 \\ & 1,678 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2126 \\ & 115 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,197 \\ & i, 197 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & \hline 190 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,173 \\ & 2,38 \\ & \hline, 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,398 \\ 3,0998 \\ 3,097 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 401 \\ & 454 \\ & 454 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5656 \\ & 1,026 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{412}^{481}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5,845 \\ 4,89}}$ |
|  | 72,259 | 12,731 | 37,409 | 8,738 | 131,13 | 120,483 | 42,263 | 101 | 47,062 | 311,43 |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \hline \text { ovend } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\ \text { 18 } \\ \text { over }}}{\substack{\text { val }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Bend } \\ \text { vord } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bys } \\ & \text { under } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ginld } \\ & \text { Gid } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| London and South Eastern <br> South Western <br> Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire <br> North Western . <br> Northern <br> Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (e, 96.50 |
|  | 72,259 | 12,7 | 37,409 | 8,738 | 131,137 | 120,483 | 42,263 | 101,595 | 47,062 | 311,403 |

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 14th fivember are based on information obtained on returns from employers. EEvery third month they are asked to state, in addition
to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the epriod,
then 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
not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last iter
are adopted as representing engagements during the period, an
are adopted os representing engagements during the period, and
the ef igures of disharges and other losses are obtained by adding
the numbersenged during the period to the numbers on the pay-
roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures
roll at the ebeginning 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 fives
It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements
obtained in the way indicated above do no include eprosn enged
during the period who were discharged ior otherwise left their
employment before the end of the same period, and the percenta
rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the tab rates both of engagements and of discharges, ett., in thrcentage table
below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage durdingly understate, to some extent, the total intake anc
whe figures enable comparis In spite of this limitation, however
the he figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnove
rates of different industries and also between the figures for differen months for the same industry.
mates or
It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and dis-
charged by frrms in the industry. Some of the persons who
discharged or left their discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry and the net numbers of ngagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit
will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the Labour Turnover Rates in

| Ind | Number of engagements per 100 beginning of period |  |  |  |  |  | Industry | Number of engagements per 100 beginning of period |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M. | F. | т. | M. | F. | т. |  | M. | F. | т. | м. | F. |  |
| od, drink and tobaca | 2.8 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 3.8 | Metal goods not elsemhere specif | 3.4 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.0 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 4$ |
|  | 3.1 | 5.3 | 2:3 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.1. | Tools and implements | 3.6 <br> 2.6 <br> 1 | 4.8 | 3:4 | 3.4 | 5.1 |  |
|  | 3:1 | ${ }_{6}^{5 \cdot 3}$ | 5:4 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 3.9 6.1 |  | 2.8.8 | 6.2 <br> 4.2 <br>  | 4.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & \frac{1}{2.7} \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 4.6 | 3.2 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{4} 3$ | ${ }_{3}^{6 \cdot 8}$ | ${ }_{2}^{5 \cdot 2}$ | 3.7 | 4.7 | ${ }_{3}^{4} \cdot 4$ |  |  | 3.6 | 2.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 8 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 3: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 2.5 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 3: 6 \\ & 3: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 2.9 | 2.7 | - ${ }_{\text {a }}^{2.4}$ |  | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.1 | ${ }_{\substack{3.1 \\ 3 \cdot 3}}^{\text {d, }}$ | 4.0. | ce. |
| Fruit and vegetabie product |  | ${ }^{3} 11$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | 3. 3 | 5.1. | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Textiles | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 3.3 |
|  | , $\begin{gathered}3.5 \\ 2.1 \\ 3 \\ 1\end{gathered}$ | ¢ ${ }_{5}^{6.1}$ |  | 2.7. | ¢.5 | 5.0 | Production of man-made fib | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| Orber dinin industries | ${ }_{1}{ }^{3.4}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}^{4.7}$ | 31.7 1.7 | - | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} \cdot 1$ | ${ }_{1}{ }^{4.7}$ | Spiminin and doubing ofres |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ci. | 4.7 3 4.0 6.7 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3: 8 \\ .8: 8 \\ 4: 8 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 2.3 |  | ( |  |  | 2.9 | cis | - |
| Coke vens ${ }_{\text {chen }}^{\text {Mineral oil refining }}$ | 1.4 <br> 0.5 | ${ }^{\text {0.8 }} 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | 1.1 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{2} .4$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.1}$ |  |  |  | 2.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | 2.6. | . 6 |
|  | (1.5 <br> 1.5 <br> 1.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | - 1.1. |  | ci.1.5 <br> 2.2 <br> 1 | Caras |  |  |  | 2.1. | ci. | 2.2. <br> S |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{2 \\ 2.8 \\ 0.9}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 2.7 \\ \hline .7}}$ | - | 2.4 |  | 1.5 |  | ( |  | 2i: | 2.6 2.6 2.4 |  | (2.8. |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2.1}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.2}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{1.4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.1}$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | ${ }_{2.3}^{1.5}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Vegetable and animal oils, fats, | 1.6 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 3.1 | her, leather goods and fur | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
|  | 2.0 | 3:8 | 3:6 | ${ }_{4}^{1.7}$ | 2.3 | ${ }_{5}^{1 / 2}$ | ather and fellmongery ather goods. | 年.9.1 | cis 3 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3:2 | 2.8 |
| Metal man | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 2$ | Clothing and footwear | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.5 |  |
| Iron and steel (eeneral) | 1.9 |  |  |  | 2.7 |  | Weatherproof outerevera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | and |  | 2. 2 2 2 2 | 2.82 |  |  | 2.8 | ${ }_{\substack{2.7 \\ 3.3}}$ | 2. 2.6 | 2.4. | 3:4 | 3.2 ${ }^{3}$ |
| Comperals brass and otier base | 2.8 | 4.4 |  |  | 4.4 | 2.6 |  | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
|  | 2.8 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (1.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.4. |
| ering and electrical goods | 2.5 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 2.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricillural machinery (excluding |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
|  | 2.1 |  | 2.0. |  |  |  | tery |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 1}$ | 2.9 | 2 | 1.3 | 2.9 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{2.5}$ | glass | ${ }^{2} \cdot 3$ | 3.5 | $2 \cdot 6$ |  | 3.3 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2.0 |  |  |  | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1. | 3.7 |  |
| Meachinery handiling equipment | ${ }_{2}^{2.4}$ | 3.1 4.1 | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 6}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3.1}$ |  | materials | 3.6 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 |  |
| Onter maah | - ${ }^{3} 1$ | ${ }_{3}^{4.8}$ | ${ }^{3} 5$ | 2.0 | - 3.6 | 2 | Timber, furniture, etc. | 3.0 | 4.0 | $3 \cdot 2$ |  | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| Ordnanace andin smad sill arms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other mechanical ensineering $\because$. | 2.9 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2}: 10$ | 4.9 | 2.8 |  | 3.4 |  | Ster | $\begin{gathered} 2.8 \\ 3: 6 \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 6 \\ & 5: 3 \\ & 5: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 .7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 5 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | a. 4.2 4.0 2.0 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 1: 8 \\ 3: 8 \end{array} \\ \hline 0 \end{gathered}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2 \cdot 2}$ | 1.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 5 \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 3: 0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.0}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 6.6 | 4.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 2.4 |  | 2.8 |
|  |  | 4.8 |  |  |  |  | Paper, printing and publisting | 1.8 | 3.5 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Donestiti e ecectrì äpliäces Other flectrical goods | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 .7 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | S. ${ }_{\text {S. }}^{\text {S }}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.7\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 3 \\ & { }_{2}^{2: 5} \\ & \hline: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 8 \\ & 3: 8 \\ & 3: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 3.1 | Paper and board. | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Oner rectrical goods .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Soard Suting puishing of newspaperis | 2.6 | 3.9 | ${ }^{3.3}$ | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| Marine engineering | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | and periodicals | 1.19 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.4 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3} \cdot 6$ | ${ }^{3.4}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other manulacturing industries | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| bicles | 1.5 | 2.7 | $1 \cdot 6$ | 1.5 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicle manuracturing ${ }_{\text {Moter }}$ | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | Linuleum, leather cloth, etc. $: \%$ | 2:6 |  | 2:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | ci. | (e. |
|  | 2.7 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 3.1 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 3.5 | $2 \cdot 6$ |  |  | s. 5 S. | - 4.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | - 4.9 | (e. |
| Locomirintives and railway track | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  | 1.9 |  | 4 |
|  | 1. | 1.9 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.5}$ | 2:8 |  |  | 2.3 |  | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 |  |
| Perambulators, etc. | 4.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0 | 4.7 | $\frac{3}{3}$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | All the above industries | 2.4 | $4 \cdot 0$ | 2.9 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 3.8 | 2.8 |

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in November


 (which account for over 99 per cent. of employment in the industry)
and licensed mines. The efigures for the latest month are pro-
visinal and figures for earlier months have been revised where
necessary visional
necessary
Average Number of Wage-earners on Colliery Books

| Division of theNational Coal Board |  | (ncrease ( + ) or decrease ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ weeks ended | $\underset{2}{4 \text { weeks ended }}$ |
| Nortrumberland |  | - ${ }_{500}^{100}$ | $=\begin{aligned} & 1,200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 600$ |
|  | -107,900 <br> 37900 | - Nil ${ }^{600}$ | -3,500 <br>  <br> 1,800 |
|  | cisti.300 | $\begin{array}{r}1300 \\ -\quad 300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -3,4,400 |
| South Western | $\begin{gathered} 35,800 \\ \hline, 7,000 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{F}}_{\mathrm{Nil}}{ }^{3000}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4,900 }, 900 \\ & 4,1100 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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. relate to National Coal Boara mines only.
It is provisionally ostimated that during the four weeks of
November about 3,70 persons were recruited to, and about 6,000
Nersons left Nation 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 , 700 during nthe four fease ofk of the porempaused minth
For absence separate 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 absence, for which no satisiactory reason is given, ite the table below
absence due mainly to sikness. The figures in the
represent the numbers of non-apparances expessed 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 196 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal-face workers: Voluntary | 7. 10.10 | 7.49 10.59 | ${ }_{9}^{6.98}$ |
|  | 5.57 10.27 | 5.85 10.52 | ${ }^{5} 9.98$ |

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal
Board mines was $105 \cdot 32$ cwt. in November, compared with 103.84 cwat. in the previous montt. and $100 \cdot 8$ cowt in November 1963 .
The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 35.63 cwt. in November; for October 1994 and November 1963 it
was 55.02 cwt. and 34.5 cwt.

## Disabled Persons

(Employment)Acts, 1944\& 1958 The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons
(Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 20th April pa64 (the last date
on which a count was taken) was 655,878 , compared with 653,362 on which a count was taken) was 655,878 , compared with 653,362
at 16 the Aprili 11963.
The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 7 th December 1964 was 50,419 , of whom 43,976
were males and 6,43 were females. An analysis of these figures i
given in the table below.

 | Males | Females | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38,262 | 5,718 | 43,980 |
| 5,714 | 725 | 6,439 |
| 43,976 | 6,443 | 50,419 |

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary
employment during the four weeks ended 2 nd December 1964 was employment during the four weees ended 2nd December 1964 was
5,779, includinin 4,684 men, 892 women and 203 young persons.
In In addition there were 198 placings of registered disabled persons in
*These parsons are excluded from the statistico of unemployed persons on the
registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 31 to 33 .

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 as whole, who were absent from work owing to sicknes
 tits have been compiilec by the Ministry of Pensions and Natitiona
Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benef Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit
under the National Insurance Acts and the National Innurance
(Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The princinal
grouns under tre National Insurance Acts and the National insuranc
(Industrial Injuries A Atts, respectively. The principal groups o
persons who dot clain these benefits in respect of their in persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their in
capacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are
(a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity (apa a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less thisan four
days, $b$ ) civi servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and $($ c)
for sickness benefit only married women who have chosen not days, , b civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and
for sickness bencefit only, married women who have chosen not
pay contributions under the main National In pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.
A relatitevy small number of claims do not result in the paymen
of benefit, but because they ind
 such claims are included in the tabe. Injury benefit is parabore in
respet of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial
diseases. $-$ London and
Romond and
Rastern
Eande

\section*{| Lond |
| :---: |
| Leo |
| Rat |
| Easte |
| Sout |
| Sout |
| Nio |
| Nos |
| Nos |
| Not |
| Noo |
| Sco |
| Wa | <br> }

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the tota airly constant figures of persons absent from work have shown by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial
nury. The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent
owing to sickness on 11 th D December 1964 represented 4.6 per cent
f the total number owing to sickness on 1 tht 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
the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years he employment of women and young persons. (ounder 18 years of
age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, stibiect to certain
conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictionsin the caseof
women and young persons aged 16 or over by making special conditions, to grant exemptions grom 16 or over, by making special
women and young persons aged
exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. 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 31 st
to the type of employment permitted.*


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



Professional and Executive Register
The Professional and Executive Register, which his held at certain tion service for perssens seeking professional or senior executive
 and 1,150 women (of whom 11,725 and 315 , respectivoly, were in employment. During the period 10t September 1964 to 2nd Doc
ember 1964 the number of vacancies filled was 1,26 . The number emper 1904 the number or vecancies filled was 1,926 . The number
of vacancies unilled at 2 2nd Deemember was 8,885 .

## Unemployed Register:

 Entitlement to BenefitThe following table contains an analysis of the numbers registered
as unemploved on 9 oh November 1964. It contains estimates






|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Men |  | Mamied | $\underset{\substack{\text { Bons } \\ \text { gitls }}}{\substack{\text { n }}}$ | Toal |
| inf ony unemploment | 105 | 15 | ${ }^{21}$ | 5 | 146 |
|  | 24 | 2 | - | - |  |
|  | 129 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{50}^{69}$ | 11 | $2_{20}^{21}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{85}^{85}$ |
| Total | 248 | 37 |  | 22 | ${ }^{350}$ |

## Unemployment Benefit





Grants under the National Assistance Act





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

Industrial Rehabilitation


-

| Men | Women | Toal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 812 | ${ }^{108}$ |  |
| 1.40 | 208 | ${ }^{1.688}$ |
| ${ }_{151}$ | 29 | 180 |


Fatal Industrial Accidents
The foliowing tale shows then numbor of fata industrial accitenses




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

total, casses
For mines and guarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover th
4 weeks ended 28 th November 1964 and the 4 weeks ended 26 th December 1964 .

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

INDICES FOR 31st DECEMBER 196
(31st JANUARY $1956=100$ )
At 31st December 1964 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and earlier, were as follows:-
workers, compared with a month enter

| Date | All industries and services |  |  | Manufacturing industries only |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly rates | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Normal } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hourly } \\ \text { rates } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly rates | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Normal } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hourly } \\ \text { rates } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1964 Nov. | $142 \cdot 2$ | 94.4 | $150 \cdot 7$ | $139 \cdot 2$ | 94.7 | 147.0 |
| 1964 Dec. | 142.7 | 93.9 | 151.9 | $139 \cdot 6$ | 93.9 | 148.7 | 1964 Dec. 142.7

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 rate
of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingoom compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100 . The represestative industries and services for which changes
in rates of wages are taken into account and the method of calcula tion were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZZTITB for February 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by viountary collective agereements between organis tions of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages
regulation orders. The percentage increases in the various indusregulation orders. The percentage increases in the variour ancus-
tries are combined in acordanec with the relative importance of
the industries, as measured by the total wages bills in 1955, detais the industries, as measured by the total wages bills in 1955 , details
of the weights for the industry groups bieng given on page 56 of
the isule of this GAzETTE for February 1959. The index doos not the issue of this GAzERTY for February 1959. The index does not
reflect changes in earnings due tu such factors as alterations in
working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other wayment-by-ressults workers due to ovariations in output or the

Weekly Rates of Wages


Inisitry of Labour Gazette January 1965

Index of normal weekly hours
The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same represento to month in the level of nommal weeke movement from
monthat work
compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100 . The compard
weelly yours for the separate industries are combined in accordanc
with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed
Normal
Normal Weekly Ho

| V.-All Industries and Services |  |  |  |  | V.-Manufacturing Industries only |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers | Dato | Men | Women | Juveniles | All work |
|  | 100.0 99.9 99.6 99.6 99.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 |  |  | 100.0 $99: 9$ 99.7 99.6 95.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 |  | $100 \cdot 0$ 99.9 99.7 99.6 99.6 $95: 5$ 95.1 94.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 99.9 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 95: 2 \\ & 94: 8 \\ & 94.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 99.0 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99.5 \\ & 95.5 \\ & 95.5 \\ & 94.6 \\ & 94.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1963 November | 94.9 | 944.9 | 94:8 ${ }_{94}$ | 94.9 | $1963 \text { November } \begin{aligned} & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{95}^{95 \cdot 1}$ | ${ }_{94} 94$ | 94.98 | 95:0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Index of hourly rates of wages
The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures
when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of
 the nexx tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures April las8).
at the base date. The method of calculation was described in
 September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups
were given on page 66 of the issue of this GAZETTB for Febrary
1959. The index were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTR for February,
1959 The index does not reflect changes in actual hours worked, 1959. The index doos not reflect changes in actual hours worked,
which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, short-
ime and absences for other reasons.
$V$ Manufacturing



| Dato | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $104 \cdot 9$ 10.9 $110: 7$ $115: 7$ $125: 9$ $135: 7$ 1455 $155: 6$ 155 |  |
| 1963 November | 138.3 $141: 8$ | 1435:2 | ${ }_{149}^{149}$ : 2 | 139.6 1429 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date ( 31 st
January 1956 ) and that having regard to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regula-
tion orders there is nommon pattern for the calculations of the
indices for individual industries tion orders there is no common
indices for individual industries.
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 distinct from changes in rates of wayess are collected in April and
October each yeare Figures relating to such earnings from April
1956 to April 1964 were given in an article on pages 320 to 327 of 1956 to April 1964 were given in an article on pages 320 to 327 of the August issue of this GAzErTe. The average increase in actual
weekly earnings all workers) between April 1956 and April 1 1.64
in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquirires
was 4.2 per cent. as compared with an averaeze increase of 13.8
per cent during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages 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 in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly
earnings was 52.3 per cent. as compared with an average increase of
3.2 earnings was $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. as compared with an average increase of
39. 2percent. in hoorly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries
only the corresponding increases were $48 \cdot 3$ per cent. for weekly only the corresponding increases were 48.3 per cent. for weekly
earuings, 306 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 196415s. (By post 15s. 9d.)

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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 wass signed on 22nd December. The main
provisions this agreayent tient provisions of this agreement, the first stage of which was implemented
 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 Engineers and Firemen accepted the awara of the railway starf
National Tribunal for increases of 9 per cent. for conciliation staff and associated grades, payable from 21 st December. A
similar agreement was reached for employees of the London
 a report of the Pay Rescearch Unit, it was agreed on 21 stt December
to increase the rates of Post Office engineering grades by
 January 1964. In the motor vehicle manufacturing industry
agreement was reached on 21st December for employees of Ford agreement was reached on 21 st 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 unkilled workers and semi-skilled workers and 3 d. an hour for unskilled workers and
women. The annual revisions of the district anreements in the
brewing women. The annual revisions of the district agreements in the
brewing industry, received to date, provide for increases of approxi-
mately 10s. a week payable from the beginning of the year and the mately 10 . a week payable from the beginning of the year and the
introuction of a 40 -hour week in either April or June. In the ophthallic oftical industry it was agreed to reduce normal weekly
hours from 42 to 1 from 28 th December. ours from 42 to 41 from 28 th December. Cost-of-living sliding-scale agreements made during the month
affected the iron and steel industry, pig iron manufacture, carpet anufacture, hosiery manufacture in Hawick and process engraving.
The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified
druing the month have operative dates from 21 st December 1964 to 1st January 1968 and it is estimated that their implementation st January 1968 and it is estimated that their implementation
will affect the basic full-time weekly wages of about 2 million
workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours
about $2 \ddagger$ million workers by an average of one hour.*

Changes coming into operation dring December Details have already been guring of ocember settlements affecting
railway service, motor vehicle manufacture, Post Office enginecring railway service, motor vehicle manufacture,
grades and the ophthalmic optical industry.
Rates have been increased in building and civil enginering
construction in Northern Ireland by 3 d. an hour for craftsmen and construction in Northern Ireame ty
2d. for labourers. Extra payments for fully skilled craftsmen have
 incentive payment of 10 s , a week, a qualification payment o
7 s . 6 d a week for certain techincal qualifactions and service
increses 7. 6 . a week for certain technical qualifications and service
increases of 7 s. 6 d a week anter three, eight, thirteen and eighteen
years' continuous service. In the brewing industry in Yorkshirte and years' continuous service. In tre brewing industryy in Yorkshire and
North Midlands minimum rates have been increased by 10s. 3d. a
week to be followe Nerth Midlands minimum rates have been increased by 10 s . 3 d . a
week to be followed on 27 th June 1965 by a reduction in normal
weekly hours from 41 to 40 . N
Normal weekly hours of work have been reduced from $42 \frac{1}{2}$ to 41 ,
in rubber manufacture and from 42 to 41 in engineering and allied in rubber manufacture and from 42 to 41 in engineering and allied
industries, plastics moulding and fabricating light castins manu-
facture, brass founding, brass and copper rolling and casting in the facture, brass founding, brass and and opperat rolling and casting in the
West Midlands and in constructional engineering.
Industries ficted by changes . Industries anfected by changes in cost-of-living sliding-scale
allowances include coke, pig iron and iron and steel manu-actere
and national newspaper printing in London and Manchester. allowances include coke, pigin iron and iron and steel manufact
Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during
December show that 517,000 workers received increases of $f 3343,000$ in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and $2,422,000 \mathrm{had}$ in their
their nomal feeclily hours reduced by an average of approximately
one hour.* resulted from direct netootiations be between employers' associations
and trade unions, $£ 28,000$ from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or sisimilar boodies established by by voluntar agreements,, e3, 000 from cost-or--living sliding-scale adjustments
the remainder as the result of statutory wages regulation orders.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING DECEMBER (Notr.-The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIMB RATEs o
WAGES AND Hours or Work, 1st APRI 1964," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { cesion onte at } \\ \text { babile) of } \\ \text { table } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chich } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { forocer } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Limestone } \\ & \text { quarrying } \end{aligned}$ | West (10) Cumberland | 28 Dec. | Male workers |
| $\underset{\text { quarrying }}{\text { Chalk }}$ | England | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dyay in } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | Male workers |
| Ironstone and iron-ore mining | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cumberland } \\ (13) \end{gathered}$ | 28 Dec . | Male workers |
| Ironstone mining and quarrying | North Lincolnshire | 6 Dec. | Male workers |
| Flour milling | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (16) \end{gathered}$ | 7 Dec . | Mill operatives, and provender and compound workers emand compound workers em- ployed by certain flour milling firms, on shift work |
| Brewing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yorks. and } \begin{array}{c} \text { and } \\ \text { Midand } \\ \text { (27) } \end{array} \\ & \hline \text { Nos. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { com } \\ \text { mencing } \\ 27 \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | Inside brewery workers |
|  |  |  | Transport workers |
| Aerated waters manufacture | Scotand (33) (2i88) | 18 Dec . | All workers |
| Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manfacture <br> manufacture |  | 6 Dec. | All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries |



[^5]Ministry of Labour Gazette January 1965
Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during December-continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { (see also note at } \\ & \text { beginning of } \\ & \text { table) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chich } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { effecerect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Pigig iron } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | ${ }^{\text {West }}$ (44) ${ }^{\text {(4) }}$ Sotland* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay period } \\ & \text { con } \\ & \text { mencing } \\ & \text { neares. } \\ & 1 \text { Dece. } \end{aligned}$ | Workers, other than maintenance workers, blastfurnaces |  |
| Iron and steel manufacture | Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (45) | 27 Dec. | Workers other than mainteniron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges | Cost-ofliving bonus payment increasedt by 2.35 sd a shift 11 s . 3 .89d <br>  for those under 18 . |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stafs. Ches, Teases } \\ & \text { sided } \\ & \text { andons. Whals } \\ & \text { Glassows } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | 7 Dec. | Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills | Cost-ofliving payment increased by 0.23 d . a shift (115. 3 . 4 . 3 d . to 11 s .3 . 66 d . <br>  those under 18 . |
|  | West of (45) Scotland\|| | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay period } \\ \text { begrining } \\ 28 \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills |  |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 7 Dec. |  |  <br>  those under 18 . |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Tube } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | Newport | 6 Dec. | Male workers | Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.1 16d. a a shift (105. 9. 34 d . to 10 s . 10.5 S .) for men, by. 0.773 d . (7s. $2 \cdot 189 \mathrm{~d}$. to 7 s .2 .962 d .) for youths 18 and under 21 , |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{\text { Light castings } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Aritain }}^{(40)}$ | 7 Dec . | Piceeworkers |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Brass and } \\ \text { copper rolling } \\ \text { and casting } \end{gathered}$ | West Midlands | 7 Dec. | Male pieceworkers |  <br>  <br> for younger workers. <br> fis. |
| Engineering** | $\underbrace{(48-51)}_{\text {United Kingdom }}$ | 7 Dec. | Pieceworkers |  |
| Motor vehicle | Great Britain |  | Hourly-paid operatives emCo., 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 8 s . 1d., unskiled 6s. 11 tad.; women 6s. 42d. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Lighter trades } \\ \text { (meal) }}}{\text { Lem }}$ | Sheffield | 7 Dec. | Manual workers employed in the manufacture of agrimachine knives, files, saws, scythes, sickles and hooks, edge tools | Following reduction in normal working week from 42 to 41 hoursf, existing remuneration for datal workers and bonus payable to pieceworkers to be maintained. Piecework earnings increased by $2 \ddagger$ per cent. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Heary coil } \\ \text { mandin } \\ \text { manduacure } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {Sheffield }}$ (6i) | 7 Dec. | Pieceworkers .. .. .. | Following reduction of normal weekly hours from 42 to 41 T, basic weekly rates reduced by amounts ranging from 15. 2d. to 1s. 7d. a week ( 3 zo of of rate), according to ocupation, and increase of 4s. a week of t h hoursin in supplements with consequential adjustments for younger workers. |
| ${ }_{\text {Spring }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Sanutacture }\end{aligned}$ | West Midilands | 7 Dec. | Pieceworkers | Following reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41 F , pieceworkers <br>  ncreased by 4 s. younger workers. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great ritian (othiner } \\ & \text { than (70-7.15khire) } \end{aligned}$ | 7 Dec. | Pieceworkers |  |
|  |  | 7 Dec . | Pieceworkers | Following a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41 T . pieceworkers <br>  <br> increased by 4s. a week of 41 hours for adult male workers, adjustments for younger male workers and female workers. |
| Coton spinning |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dayy } \\ \text { Navov. } \end{gathered}$ | Skiled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, turners, welders electricians and loom fitters | Increses of 14s. 2 d a a week for craftsmen (270s. 1d. to 284s. 3d.), and of |
| Linen weaving | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Northern Ireland. . } \\ & (77) \end{aligned}$ | 2 Nov. | Skilled workers (other than cloth passers and winding nasters) <br> Odd workers and enginemen and firemen <br> and firemen | Increase of 20 s . a week. Minimum time rates after change: mounters, card cutters 245 s . a week, slashers (cylinder machines) 237 s . 6 d ., yarn dresser 252 s .6 d ., tenters (all looms) 240 s . |
|  |  | 30 Nov. | Cloth passers and winding | Increases of 12 s . 6 d . and 15 s . 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 253 s . 6 d . |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lancs., Ches. and } \\ \text { Derbsyhire. } \\ (97) \end{gathered}$ |  | Maintenancemilluriphts, fiters, |  |

[^6]


| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { effect } \\ \text { eftet } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{(98)}{\text { Norther Ireland. }}$ | 2 Nov. | All workers | Increase in minimum time rates of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Minimum time rates after chane include: men 21 and over-skilled (including engine drivers) 199 s. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 191 s . 11d., general workers or a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 191s. 118. labourers 184 s . 11d.; women 18 and over 121s. 11d. |
| Fletton brick manufacture | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Bedford, Bucking } \\ \text { harmbir } \\ \text { Peterboroughnd } \\ (124)} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { irist full } \\ \text { pall } \\ \text { fouven } \\ 5 \text { Nover. } \end{gathered}$ | Kilnburners and boiler fremen | Shift allowance for kilnburners and boiler firemen on continuous shifts increased by $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour ( 5 d . to $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.). |
| $\underset{\text { production }}{\text { Slas }}$ | Great Britain $(120)$ |  | Male workers | Increase of 3d. an hour. Minimum hourly basic rates after change: labourers 5s., plant attendants 5s. 2d., tar mixer attendants 5s. 4 d |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Roofing fett } \\ \text { manufacure }}}$ | $\underset{(127)}{\text { Great Britain }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { pation } \\ \text { patioving } \\ 5 \text { Nov. } \end{gathered}$ | Adult male workers | es of 3 d . an hour for day workers; differenti <br> for shift workers increased by 3 d . an hour ( 3 d . to 6 d .). Rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4 s . $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, other district 4s. 7td. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Paper bag } \\ \text { making }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{\text {(147) }}$ (259) | 18 Dec. | All workers |  |
| Printing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { London } \quad(156-\mathrm{i} 57) \\ & \text { Manchester } \end{aligned}$ | 1 Dec . | Workers, other than electricians and engineers, employed in morning, evening and Sunday newspapers | Cost-of-living bonus increased $\ddagger$ by 2 s . a week $(20 \mathrm{~s}$. to 22 s .) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors. |
| ${ }_{\text {Runber }}^{\text {Ranufacture }}$ |  |  | All workers | New basic minimum time rates fixed, consequent upon a reduction in norm weekly hours§, as follows:-male workers 2 s . $2 \frac{2}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour at 15 rising to 5 s . 2 d . at 21 and over, female workers 1 s . $10 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to 3 s . 10 d . Piecework prices or bonus schemes to yield to a payment-by-results worker of averag workers 2 s . $8 \frac{8.8}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. at 15 rising to $6 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. at 21 and over, female workers $2 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to 4 s . 8 d . |
| Building | Isle of Man | 30 Nov . | Building operatives | Increases of 3 d . an hour for craftsmen, of 2 d . for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. an hour, labourers 5 s .6 d . |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Buidding } \\ \text { enginivering } \\ \text { construction }}}{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { and }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Northern Ireland.. } \\(174)}}{\text { a }}$ | 7 Dec. | Building and civil engineering uilding and | Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6 s . $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, according to district, labourers 4 s . $9 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to 5 s . 1 d . |
| Constructional engineering | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\text {Britain }}$ (175) | 7 Dec . | Workers, other than labourers, employed on | Increase of $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours§. Rates after change: erectors, London area 6 s . $2 \frac{4}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, other areas $6 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., riveters 6 s . $3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., 6 s . $2 \frac{4}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., riveters' holders-up 6 s . $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. sheeters 6 s . $4 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., 6 s . $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d} .$, sheeters' holders-up and stagers or riggers 6 s . $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ <br>  (adults) $5 \mathrm{~s} .10 \frac{2}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., $5 \mathrm{~s} .9 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., erectors' helpers $5 \mathrm{~s} .10 \frac{4}{4} \mathrm{~d} ., 5 \mathrm{~s} .9 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great Britain and } \\ \text { Northern Ireland }}}{\text { a }}$ | 7 Dec . | Workers employed on steam generating plant rection | Increases (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hourss) of 2 d. hour for welders classes A 2 and A , of 1 <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Patent glazing | England and Wales | 7 Dec . | Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work | Increases of 3 d . an hour for glaziers, and of 2 d . for assistants. in conjunction <br>  <br>  |
|  | Scotland | $7 \mathrm{Dec}$. | do. | Increases of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour ( 6 s . 3 d . to $6 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) for glaziers, and of 1 d . ( 5 s . $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 5s. $7 \frac{1}{2 d}$ d.) hourssil. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Railway service } \\ \text { (British Railways) }}}{ }$ | ( ${ }_{\text {Great Britin }}^{(184-185)}$ | 21 Dec. | Conciliation staff | Increase of 9 per cent. Standard weekly rates after change for male conciliation <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Railway service } \\ & \text { Transpord } \text { (Loard) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {London }}^{\text {(186-187) }}$ | 21 Dec. | Conciliation staff | Increase of 9 per cent. Weekly rates after change for male conciliation stafi <br>  |
| Dock labour | Great Britain | 30 Nov. | Certain wages grades employed by Brit | Increase of 5 per cent. |
| Wholesale distribution | $\xrightarrow{\text { London }}$ (207) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5 JulyT | Male workers .. .. | Increases in basic wages of 26 s. a week (249s. to 275 .) for full-time day <br>  <br>  |
|  |  | 1 Dec . | Male workers | Increases $\ddagger$ in cost-of-living bonus of 2 s . a week ( 2 os. to 22 s .) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. after change, inclusive or sanus, 297 s a a week, night staff 307 s . |

[^7]| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { (see also note at } \\ & \text { beginning of } \\ & \text { table) } \end{aligned}$ | Date from ching chank effecter | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{\text { trade }}_{\text {Retail pharmacy }}$ | England and Wales (223) |  | Pharmacists | Increase of $£ 75$ a year, Provincial salary scales after change: men, first year <br>  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Iran } \\ \text { Irentel and } \\ \text { non-ferous scrap }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (226) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { binweek } \\ & \text { beninning } \\ & 16 \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Increases in minimum waze rates of 3 d . an hour for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers: further increases <br>  <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Local } \\ & \text { authorities } \\ & \text { services } \end{aligned}$ | Scotand $_{(253)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { noy } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Enginering } \\ \text { apprentices }}}{\text { craftsmen and }}$ | Increases of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for <br>  |

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING DECEMBER

| Flour milling | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (16) \end{aligned}$ | 7 Dec . | Mill operatives, and provender and compound workers em. ployed by certain flour mill- ing firms, on day ing firms, on day work | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 , without loss of pay. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain (ex- cluding Lond (16) London) | 7 Dec . | Transport workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 , without loss of pay. |
|  | Great (17titain | 7 Dec. | Mechanics, electricians, car- penters and joiners penters and joiners | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 , without loss of pay. |
| Aerated waters | Scotland $(33)(258)$ | 18 Dec. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 .7才 |
| Light castings <br> manufature | Great Britain $(46)$ | 7 Dec. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . \ddagger$ |
| Brass and copper <br> rolling and casting | West Midands | 7 Dec. | Male workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . \pm$ |
| Engineering | $\underset{(48-51)}{\text { United }}$ Kingdom. | 7 Dec. | Manual workers employed by federated firms federated firms | Normal weekly hours for day shift and night shift workers reduced from 42 to $41 . \ddagger$ |
| Enginering | Sheffield and Roth- erham | 7 Dec. | Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 . |
|  | $\underset{(51)}{\text { England and Wales }}$ | 7 Dec. | Male workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 , without loss of pay. |
| Ophthalmic optical | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (53) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { wen } \\ \text { mencing } \\ 28 \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 , without loss of pay. |
| Railway wagon (private firms) | $\underbrace{\text { (99) }}_{\text {Great gritain }}$ | 7 Dec . | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 , without loss of pay. |
| $\underset{\text { (metal) }}{\text { Lighter trades }}$ | Sheffield | 7 Dec . | Manual workers employed in the manufacture of agricultural machine parts, machine sickles and hooks, sheep tools | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . \pm$ |
| Spring manufacture | $\text { West Midlands } \underset{(66)}{\text { Wind }}$ | 7 Dec. | Male workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . \ddagger$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Heapy coil } \\ \text { mandinacture } \end{gathered}$ | Sheffield (67) | 7 Dec | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . \ddagger$ |
| Brasswork and founding | Great Britain (other than Yorkshir (70-71) | 7 Dec . | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.f |
|  | Yorkshire | 7 Dec . | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . \pm$ |
| ${ }_{\text {R }}^{\text {Rubber }}$ manfecture | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (163) \end{gathered}$ |  | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from $42 \frac{1}{2}$ to $41 \times+8$ |
| Plastics moulding <br> and fabricating | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\text {(16ritain }}$ | 7 Dec. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 , without loss of pay. |
| Constructional engineering | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (175) \end{aligned}$ | 7 Dec . | Workers, other than labourers, employed on outside steelwork erection | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . \ddagger$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great } \text { Britain and } \\ \text { Northern } \\ \text { reland }}}{ }$ | 7 Dec. | Workers employed on steam generating plant erection | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . \ddagger$ |
| Patent glazing | Great Britain | 7 Dec. | Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . \ddagger$ |
| Wholesader distryaper ditition | $\underset{\substack{\text { London } \\(207)}}{ }$ | 4 Oct. | Night workers. | Normal hours reduced from 74 to 72 a fortnight. $\ddagger$ |
| Catering | $\begin{gathered} \text { Londonderry and } \\ \text { district } \end{gathered}$ | 23 Nov. | Barmen and apprentices emloyed 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. |

[^8]

## INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between
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 each month be the Mininstry of LLabourr. The enquiyes convert about
8,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in 8,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in
manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water suppoly, some miscellaneouss services and some branches
of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given
on page 12 of the Aprii 1963 issuu 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
117 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.
The figures for agriculture included in the table have bee compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and
the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. These
figures relate to regular the Department of Africulture and
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 lare annual or half-yearly bonumess, or toy oveasonal Io thences payment iverage of harurs
worked. Until information has been obtained for a longer period annual or halfy yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours
worked. Untion information has been obtained for a longer period,
it is not possible to assess the extent of these fuctuations.

Employees paid each week* 1963 Average $=100$

Industry gro
Manufacturing industries
Food, drink and tobicce Chetal manafacture eccirical
Moird
Engineering and ele
 Menical goods not elseewhere specifía Textiles,
Leater, leatier goods and $f$ fur
Clothing
and footwar


 All manufacturing industries.. Other industries and service Agriculture
Nining and iurrying
Construction

 All industries and services covered

## 







 All manufacturing industries. Other industries and services
Ariciulture Agricilurure
Mining guarrying
Construction

All industries and services covered





 | Vehicles |
| :--- |
| Mexatil |
| Texties |
| Oot |
| elséwhere specificed | Yextiles. leatier goods and fur

Lelothing and footwear

 Printing and pablishing
Other mand
Ofticturing industries
All manuracturing industries.
Other industries and services




- The earnings of employeses paid monthly relate to the
+ Revised since publication of last month's Gazertr.
$\ddagger$ Rerovisional.
\& Except British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from Augus 1963 include London Transport
"C Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shocs.


## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 15th DECEMBER 1964
ALL ITEMS ( 16 th January $1962=100$ ) ... 109 2
At 15th December the official retail prices index was $109 \cdot 2$ (prices
at 16 th January $1962=100$, compared with 108.8 at 17 th Novat 1 th Jonuary $1962=1000$, compared with 108.8 at 11 th Nov
ember and 104.2 at 10 th December 1963 . The rise in the index ember and month was due mainly to increases, largely seasonal,
during 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 maiority of hoummodods in the the United
Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and
medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of
 relatively much more important than others and the servecestage are
changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date changes in hed price evers of the various items since the base dat
areombined by the use of "weights .". The index figures for each
month are first calculated with prices at 141 h January 1964 taken man 100 , using the ewights given on page 148 of the Aryil issue of this
GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys GAZETIE which are derived from rhe Family Expenditure Surveys
made in 190-63, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices
ruling in January 1964 . The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16 th January 1962 by multioplying each by the Corresponding index for 14th January 1964 on th
January $1962=100$ and dividing the result by 100 .

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th DECEMBER 1964
(Prices at 16 th January $1962=100$ )
The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,
the indices at 15 th December 1964 on the basis 16 th January $1962=$

| Group and Sub-Group |  |
| :---: | :---: |

Following are the indices for 15 th December on the basis 16 th
January $1962=100$ for three sub-divisions of the food group: (1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal varia-
tions (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh tions (viz, fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh
vegetables,
and lamb) (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in (2) Iems prices of which are affected by changes in
import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and
chilled beef)... (3) Other items

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH <br> $\qquad$ <br> 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 whole rose by about one-half of a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to $109 \cdot 9$, compared with 109.4 in November. <br> Fuel and light <br> 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 $114 \cdot 4$, compared with $110 \cdot 2$ in November. in November <br> Miscellaneous goods <br> Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of soap, other detergents, and polishes, the index for the miscellaneous goods 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. Other groups In the rem 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 (aking the eacerage level of of prices at 17 th January 1956 as 100 , and (Table B) each month from January 1962 onwards, taking the
average evel of prices at 16 th J January 1962 as 100 . The figure
normally relates to the Tusclay nearest normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of the month.

TABLE A. -17 th January $1956=100$


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $104$ | $108$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 100 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{08}^{06}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 102 \\ 106 \\ 106 \end{array}$ | $07$ | $108$ |  |
|  | 110 | 108 | 108 | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1112 | 1112 | ${ }_{113}^{110}$ | ${ }_{112}^{113}$ | ${ }_{114} 11$ | 115 | 115 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 117 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 114 |  | 13 | 19 |  |  |  |  |



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




## 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" ma be obtained
Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage)
${ }^{46}$ 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 the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the
notice of the Ministry, was 133 . In addition, 02 stoppages which
began before December were still in progress at the beginning of beegan before Deceember were still in progress at the beginining of
the monto The anpoximate
Decemberor of workers inoved


 thrown out of work at the estatisistments where the stoppages
occurred, but not themstlves parties so the disputes)
 The following table gives an analysis by groups of industrie
stoppages of work in December due to industrial disputes:-


# Sialasafen 

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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 issuued four awards, Nos.
3049 to 3052. A 3049 to $3052 . *$ Awards Nos. 3049 to 3051 are summarised below:
Award No. 0052 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. A ward No. 3049 (7th December)- -Parties: Operatives' Side and
Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Building
 Inde National Joint Council for the Building Industry arising out of
theplictions to the Council for constitutional amendments to the
apt applications to the Council for constitutional amendments to the
Natitonal Working Rule Agreement so a so provide for the payment
of an extra d an h hour to certain labourers employed whole-time of an extra 3 d . an hour to certain labourers employed whole-time
as labourers atendant on craftsmen. Avard. The Court found
that the claimims made by the Operatives' Side had not been estabished and awarded accordingly.
Award No. 3050 (23rd December). -Parties: Employees' Side and
Employers Side of the Railway Shopmens National Council.
Claim: To determine the claim of the Emplos.
Claim: To determine the claim of the Employecs' Side that men
employed at Railway Worksops in the grade of Gateman and
Watchman who are employed on alternating or rotana
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..... and $\sigma$ a.... 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 paymectery. of claim: weo week
ost-of-living bonus to all whole-time agents in the employ of the Society. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been
estabished 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 Con-
ciliation Act 1886 , with additional powers of an arbitrator under
seation ciliation Act 1896 , with additional powers of an arbitrator under
section $2(1)$ ) of the Act; acting under these powers he issued an
award as arbitrator.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December no awards were issued by the Civil Service
rbitration Tribunal.
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
Wages Regulation Orders:The Wages Regulation (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making)
Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 2018, dated 17 th December and operative Order 1964:S.S. 1964 No. 2018, dated 17th December and operative
rom 8th January 1965 . This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and The Wages. Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.)
Order 1904:S.I. 1964 No. 2079, dated 23rd December and operative
from 13th Ji. rom 13th January 1965 . This Order prescribes revised general
ninimum time rates for male and female workers, and a revised
jicework basis time rate piccework basis time rate for female workers. It also a excludedes
rom 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
O Order excluding workers employed in the making of boxes or ntainers, or parts of them, in establishments mainly concerne ith the making of fibre board packing cases, from the scope of
te Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain). Copies of the draft Order can be obtained from the Secretary,
ndustrial elations Department (Branch C), Ministry of Labour, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S. W.1., and any
ojectitons to the Order should be made to that office not later than
1th February February.


Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945
Notices of Proposals
During December notice of intention to submit a Wages
Regulation proposal to the MMinstry of Labour and National
Insurance was issued by the following win 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 fuing revised statutory minimum pieec rates and a December, for fixing revised
for male and female workers employed in the trade working hours For mate and female workers employed in the trade. Further information regarding the above proposal may be
obtained from the eseretary of the Councilconcered. 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 reruneration 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 .

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## Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on
pages
The estimated total number in civil emploympoyment
24,628,000. This was 5,000 more than the revised figure for November. There was little change in the 69 -73
 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 $1965 \quad$ 74-79
and 9,300 registered as temporarily stopped from works a ployees). Between 7th temporarily stopped from work; a total of 376,400 ( 1.6 per cent. of all employees). Between 7 th December 1964 and 11 th January 1965 unemployment rose by 28,000 . There
were increases in all industries and services except catering, hotels, etc. The registered as unemployed rose by 2,000 . The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was
rester $190,000-52$ per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly
unemployed rose by 26,000 ; the normal monthly sean 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
1964.
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 .

## Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st January (January 1956 - 100 . were, respectively, $143 \cdot 8$ and $153 \cdot 2$. compared with 1424.9 and $1152 \cdot 1$ (revised fisures) at

Retail Price
The retail prices index at 12 th January (January $1962=100$ ) was $109 \cdot 5$, compared with $109 \cdot 2$
The retail prices index at 12 th January (January $1962=100$ ) was $109 \cdot 5$, compared with $109 \cdot 2$
at 15th December. The index for the food group was $110 \cdot 3$, compared with $109 \cdot 9$ the previous month.
Stoppages of Work
About 78,000 workers were involved in January in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: 98
they lost about 116,000 working days.
There were 157 factory Accidents
There were 157 fatal and 73,400 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in $82-83$
he fourth quarter of 1964 .


[^0]:    Increase of 2td. an hour for men.
    Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 42 to 41 , without loss of pay.
    Reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 41 to 40 , without loss Increases ranging from 20s. to 7 7s. a month.
    Reduction in normal weekiy hours from 44 to 42.

    Increases of 14s. a week for drivers and 10 s. 6 d . for conductors.

[^1]:    ${ }^{-}$Includes apprentices and others being trained．

[^2]:    
    

[^3]:    Including unemployed casual workers, see footnow on page 33 ,

[^4]:    The totals iniclude unemployeded cassal workers 4,133 males and 296 females in Great Britain and 4,575 males and 331 females in the United Kingdom）．

[^5]:    
    $\dagger$ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
    $\ddagger$ In has also been agreed that from 27 th June 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 41 to 40 , without loss of pay.
    
    in Hours or Works", $\|$ Agrements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

[^6]:    

[^7]:    * In the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1 st April 1964" the weekly hours of work, incorrectly printed as 43 , should
    †These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 530 of the December issue of this GAzrite.

    These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils.
    $\$$ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
    The Plumbing Trades Union, these workers are paid Building Trade rates but work Engineering conditions.

[^8]:    These increases were agreed in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.
    This change took eftect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 530 of the December issue of this GAzETTE.
    the

