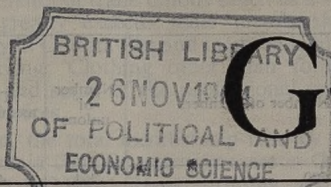




Ministry of Labour



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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-September was 24,409,000. This was 12,000 more than in August. Changes included increases in most manufacturing industries, the largest being in engineering and electrical goods. The main decrease was in catering and hotels, etc. 458-462

Unemployment

There were 340,300 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 12th October and 7,500 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 347,800 (1.5 per cent. of all employees). Between 14th September and 12th October unemployment rose by 6,000, the main increase being in catering and hotels etc. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 13,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 170,000—50 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 18,000; the normal monthly seasonal increase is about 27,000. 463-470

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 325,000 unfilled vacancies on 7th October, 10,000 less than on 9th September. 471

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 19th September the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,046,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 36,000. 460

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st October (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 141.7 and 149.8, compared with 141.6 and 149.7 at 30th September. 478-484

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 13th October (January 1962 = 100) was 107.9, compared with 107.8 at 15th September. The index for the food group was 108.0, compared with 108.1 the previous month. 485

Stoppages of Work

About 74,600 workers were involved in October in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 157,000 working days. 486

Factory Accidents

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

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1963

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

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

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

Number of trade unions

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

Aggregate membership of trade unions

At the end of 1963 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,917,000, compared with 9,873,000 at the end of 1962, an increase of 0.4 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1963 was 7,849,000, a decrease of 3,000 or less than 0.1 per cent. as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 2,068,000, an increase of 47,000 or 2.3 per cent.

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

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

Size of trade unions

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

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

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

Industrial distribution of membership

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

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

Industry group*	Membership at end of 1963†			Membership at end of 1962†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General labour organisations	1,842,150	357,800	2,199,950	1,813,250	342,890	2,156,140
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	124,740	8,250	132,990	124,760	8,250	133,010
Coal mining	644,560	37,300	681,860	674,560	30,190	704,750
All other mining and quarrying‡	3,130	490	3,620	3,720	460	4,170
Food, drink and tobacco	40,670	23,020	63,690	38,580	23,500	62,080
Chemicals and allied industries‡	9,260	6,790	16,050	9,260	6,800	16,060
Metal manufacture, engineering and electrical goods, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,906,800	132,470	2,039,270	1,919,100	128,220	2,047,320
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	42,360	83,600	125,960	42,420	87,990	130,410
All other textile industries	71,260	72,250	143,510	71,480	69,490	140,970
Leather, leather goods and fur	11,000	3,980	14,980	10,890	4,160	15,050
Clothing other than footwear	23,720	94,390	118,110	24,710	98,160	122,870
Footwear	42,510	38,450	80,960	43,900	38,860	82,750
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	12,690	12,540	25,230	12,210	12,520	24,730
Timber, furniture, etc.	91,360	10,690	102,050	92,640	11,200	103,840
Paper, printing and publishing	289,340	84,470	373,810	278,460	79,280	357,740
Other manufacturing industries‡	5,320	1,450	6,770	5,290	1,410	6,700
Construction	463,860	2,600	466,460	465,150	1,350	466,500
Gas, electricity and water‡	30,160	440	30,600	38,620	3,270	41,890
Railways	393,930	26,440	420,370	426,720	27,960	454,670
Other transport and communication‡	408,120	61,340	469,460	406,480	61,350	467,820
Distributive trades	234,470	168,710	403,190	233,750	170,960	404,710
Insurance, banking and finance	136,250	62,410	198,660	136,270	59,950	196,220
Educational services	199,490	230,020	429,500	191,240	257,080	448,320
All other professional and scientific services	111,070	142,630	253,700	109,700	141,200	250,900
Cinemas, theatres, radio, sport, betting, etc.	73,950	24,030	97,970	71,960	22,690	94,640
All other miscellaneous services	2,510	640	3,160	2,450	600	3,040
National government service	251,990	137,470	389,460	254,360	134,060	388,420
Local government service	382,430	243,430	625,860	350,530	227,080	577,610
Totals	7,849,100	2,068,070	9,917,170	7,852,420	2,020,920	9,873,340

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

† The memberships have been rounded to the nearest ten members. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

‡ A large proportion of the trade union members who are employed in these industry groups are members of General labour organisations and are included under that group of unions.

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

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

Federations of trade unions

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

Totals for 1953-1963

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

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Membership at end of year*			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on membership of previous year
		Males	Females	Total	
1953	720	000's 7,749	000's 1,778	000's 9,527	- 0.6
1954	706	7,753	1,807	9,561	+ 0.4
1955	697	7,869	1,862	9,731	+ 1.8
1956	678	7,866	1,902	9,768	+ 0.4
1957	678	7,930	1,889	9,819	+ 0.5
1958	668	7,784	1,844	9,628	- 1.9
1959	661	7,750	1,862	9,612	- 0.2
1960	657	7,879	1,945	9,824	+ 2.2
1961	638	7,898	1,986	9,884	+ 0.6
1962	617	7,852	2,021	9,873	- 0.1
1963	596	7,849	2,068	9,917	+ 0.4

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

Directory of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions

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

Membership, etc. of registered trade unions

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

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

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INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION: REPORT FOR 1963

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

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

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

Occupancy of the Units

Last year's report (see page 487 of the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE) described steps taken to increase the average occupancy of the 1,900 I.R.U. places, which over recent years has tended to be below 85 per cent. The rate in 1962 was 86.1 per cent., and there was another slight increase during 1963 to 86.7 per cent. During 1963, 11,956 people (including 1,317 women) were admitted to the Units, an increase of 42 over 1962. The average length of completed courses was 7.9 weeks, as against 7.8 weeks in 1962.

Sources of recruitment

Of the 11,956 persons admitted during 1963, 8,203 (68.6 per cent.) were recommended by persons or authorities outside the Ministry—mainly by hospitals, general practitioners and other members of the medical profession, but also including some (4.2 per cent.) recommended by employers, trade unions and voluntary organisations; 3,753 persons were recommended directly by the Employment Exchanges and other sources within the Ministry and these comprised 706 (5.9 per cent.) persons recently discharged from medical treatment, 2,314 (19.4 per cent.) other unemployed disabled persons and 733 (6.1 per cent.) persons without apparent disability but experiencing exceptional difficulty in obtaining or keeping employment. (Registration under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts is not a condition for acceptance for a course at an I.R.U.)

The proportion recommended from outside sources (68.6 per cent.) shows another slight fall from the previous year (69.4 per cent.). Last year's report described increased publicity for the service which was intended to reverse this trend. In the middle of 1963 there was a wide distribution of new leaflets, to the medical profession and to industry, which stressed the need for early recognition of the type of case which the I.R.U. could help, and prompt reference to the Disablement Resettlement Officer (D.R.O.) of the local Employment Exchange. This publicity seems to have been effective: towards the end of 1963 recommendations from outside sources were coming in at a better rate, and it is expected that this increased interest from outside will show up clearly in the figures for 1964.

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

R.H.L.1(D)—Industrial Rehabilitation. Some facts of interest to the medical profession (with a supplement describing the results obtained with people suffering from different types of disability).

R.H.L.1(E)—Industrial Rehabilitation. Some facts of interest to industry.

R.H.L.3—Industrial Rehabilitation. A leaflet for potential applicants.

†For further details see leaflets P.L.406, P.L.407 and P.L.408 which can also be obtained from any Employment Exchange.

Types of disabilities

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

Disability group	Number of entrants during period	Number of entrants in each group as a percentage of all entrants	Number of entrants who completed the course	Resettlement position within three months of completion of course		Total accepted for employment or training
				Percentage of col. (4)		
				Employment	Training	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No obvious disability	315	2.6	280	47.9	20.0	67.9
Arthritis and rheumatism	308	2.6	267	44.2	25.5	69.7
Diseases of:—						
Digestive system	411	3.4	317	52.7	19.9	72.6
Heart and circulatory system	973	8.1	834	48.4	16.1	64.5
Respiratory system (other than T.B.)	794	6.6	665	43.9	16.8	60.7
Eye and ear defects	491	4.1	432	48.1	17.8	65.9
Injuries of head and trunk	273	2.3	232	50.4	15.5	65.9
Injuries, diseases and deformities of:—						
Lower limb	889	7.4	770	49.1	19.4	68.5
Upper limb	579	4.8	491	47.0	22.0	69.0
Spine (including paraplegia)	1,059	8.9	881	43.2	24.4	67.6
Psychoneurosis	1,491	12.5	1,176	51.1	13.9	65.0
Psychosis	915	7.7	703	48.5	10.7	59.2
Mental subnormality	309	2.6	275	50.5	2.5	53.0
Epilepsy	551	4.6	472	44.9	15.3	60.2
Other organic nervous diseases	858	7.2	758	42.3	10.6	62.9
Respiratory T.B.	517	4.3	437	45.5	23.3	68.8
T.B., other forms	90	0.8	76	47.4	19.7	67.1
Other diseases	644	5.4	530	46.2	18.3	64.5
Left before medically examined	135	1.1	—	—	—	—
All disability groups	11,956	100.0	9,899	47.1	17.0	64.1

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

Results of courses

The proportion of those completing their courses who are placed in employment or sent for training within three months is normally between 65 and 75 per cent. The rate for 1963 entrants was 64.1 per cent.; this compares with 59.2 per cent. for the previous year, which was an exceptionally low figure. For various reasons, mainly medical, about one in every six entrants does not complete the full course planned for him; during 1963 the rate of premature termination was 17.2 per cent.

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

Industrial rehabilitation of the blind

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

Special arrangements for industrial rehabilitation of some mentally disabled persons

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

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

FIRST YEAR APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

Handbook for Engineering Course

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRAINING OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING OFFICERS

New Scheme of Financial Assistance

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

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

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

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

DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

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

The industrial activity section includes the quarterly Index of Industrial Production in Scotland which has been rebased on 1958. Amended indices are also given for the years 1955 to 1958 on the 1954 base, these having been revised in the light of additional information obtained from the 1958 Census of Production. The index for the second quarter of this year was 127 (1958=100), 10 points or 8½ per cent. higher than the corresponding quarter last year. All the industrial groups covered by the index had increased outputs excepting mining and quarrying. The most important contributors to the 10 points rise were metal manufacture with output up by 32 per cent., engineering and electrical goods (11 per cent.), food, drink and tobacco (nearly 8 per cent.), the vehicles group (21 per cent.), the construction industry (6 per cent.) and the chemicals group (nearly 10 per cent.). Together these six industries contributed over four-fifths of the 10 points increase. Other notable increases were in metal goods not elsewhere specified (nearly 12 per cent.) and bricks, cement, glass, etc. (10½ per cent.).

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

STAFF ACCIDENT & SICKNESS SCHEME

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

A competitive quotation may be obtained from:—

Walter Pollard (Insurance) Ltd.

INSURANCE BROKERS

164/166, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

Tel: EUSTon 6192

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

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

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

Retail Societies

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

—	1963	1962	1961
Number of societies	871	903	926
Membership	12,962 <i>Thousands</i>	12,893 <i>Thousands</i>	12,832 <i>Thousands</i>
Sales	1,025,959 <i>£000's</i>	1,016,498 <i>£000's</i>	1,018,550 <i>£000's</i>
Salaries and wages	138,666	136,909	135,043
Surplus	52,023	55,551	60,042
Allocated from surplus:			
Share interest	7,546	7,497	7,502
Dividends on sales	40,275	43,531	46,543
Liabilities:			
Share capital	249,263	254,912	254,852
Due to depositors and loanholders	131,158	125,022	119,271
Other	51,766	51,427	48,817
Net balance disposable and reserves	66,563	65,781	66,701
Assets:			
Stocks	97,636	100,432	98,105
Investments	179,360	189,622	193,936
Other	221,755	207,088	197,599
Total assets	498,751	497,142	489,641

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

Wholesale Societies

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

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

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

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

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

Production

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

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

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

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

Industry	Number of employees	Salaries and wages	Wholesale value of productions				
			Wholesale and productive societies		All societies		
			C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J., C.W.S.*	Other societies	C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J., C.W.S.*	Other societies	All societies
Food and tobacco	35,609	£000's 22,529	£000's 52,284	£000's 130,862	£000's 27,976	£000's 211,122	
Farming and dairying	1,885	1,168	1,239	4,184	—	5,423	
Clothing	12,243	5,819	2,174	9,571	4,106	15,852	
Textiles	3,834	1,766	27	7,916	625	8,568	
Building and wood-working	14,643	10,549	12,418	13,255	1,231	26,904	
Metal and engineering	3,801	2,564	2,336	4,082	642	7,060	
Miscellaneous (including transport for productive departments)	8,838	5,918	812	16,566	4,106	21,484	
Totals for 1963	80,853	50,313	71,290	186,437	38,686	296,413	
Corresponding totals for:							
1962	85,253	50,344	75,522	184,265	39,067	298,855	
1961	84,382	47,637	80,046	173,544	40,871	294,461	

Services

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

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

—	1963	1962	1961
Number of accounts:			
Co-operative societies	876	935	960
Trade unions	18,080	17,867	17,688
Clubs	2,611	2,630	2,598
Miscellaneous organisations	31,929	31,649	31,141
Individuals	144,552	138,415	133,126
Total	198,048	191,496	185,513
Deposit balance:			
C.W.S. trade department	£ 24,837,773	£ 33,663,906	£ 42,069,578
Other accounts	41,915,476	44,129,097	45,124,476
Current account balances:			
C.W.S. trade department	5,943,435	3,599,685	2,816,134
Other accounts	74,441,776	66,203,179	66,863,129
Investments	74,061,683	85,005,463	96,989,894
Total assets	£ 178,308,256	£ 176,613,147	£ 184,135,031

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

—	1963	1962	1961
Deposit balances:			
S.C.W.S. trade department	£ 4,532,777	£ 4,172,215	£ 5,535,677
Other accounts	8,962,306	9,354,377	7,734,982
Current account balances:			
S.C.W.S. trade department	485,501	709,102	652,447
Other accounts	1,162,764	1,096,079	1,460,549
Investments	14,072,170	14,791,772	15,702,934
Total assets	£ 16,803,547	£ 16,704,800	£ 16,791,368

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

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

—	1963	1962	1961
Premiums:			
Industrial branch	32,355,118	30,685,624	29,411,359
Collective life branch	1,247,606	1,382,516	1,531,628
Other branches	34,489,152	32,188,867	29,232,082
Total	68,091,876	64,257,007	60,175,069
Interest on shares	2,625	2,625	2,625
Dividends on premiums	349,173	332,057	332,479
Salaries and wages	4,274,615	3,997,381	3,565,049
Commission	10,694,802	9,793,460	9,342,658

Miscellaneous services—Many retail and wholesale societies themselves provide such services as laundering, hairdressing, catering and funeral furnishing whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. The total figures for these services, including those of retail, wholesale and federal societies, are given in the following table.

—	1963	1962	1961
Number of employees	21,910	20,841	21,668
Salaries and wages	£ 10,663,224	£ 9,471,917	£ 9,313,588
Revenue from services	34,007,075	31,142,931	29,625,630

Agriculture and Fishing

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

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

3. *Fishermen's societies*, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

—	1963	1962	1961
Requirements and produce societies:			
Number of societies	403	386	369
Number of members	347,966	351,610	352,215
Sales	£000's 223,812	£000's 216,340	£000's 198,282
Surplus on year	5,162	4,950	5,016
Farming and growing societies:			
Number of societies	21	21	24
Number of members	810	801	861
Sales	£000's 135	£000's 128	£000's 145
Surplus on year	18	21	26
Fishermen's societies:			
Number of societies	47	50	50
Number of members	3,021	2,971	2,810
Sales	£000's 1,271	£000's 1,216	£000's 1,042
Surplus on year	42	37	33
All trading societies:			
Number of societies	471	457	443
Number of members	351,797	355,382	355,886
Sales	£000's 225,217	£000's 217,684	£000's 199,469
Surplus on year	5,221	5,008	5,075

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

In 1963 there were 26 new societies registered for the control of rabbits and other agricultural pests and the total of such societies on the register at the end of the year was 839.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Sheffield Cutlery Trades: Joint Advisory Committee's Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Labour and Holiday Trends in Major European Countries

Earnings, hours, employment and unemployment

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

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

	1963				NOTE.—For each country the explanatory note references at the head of each column refer to all items in that column. Other references are placed immediately to the right of the items to which they refer.
	Average hourly earnings s. d.	Average hours worked per week	Total number of workers in employment (thousands)	Number of unemployed	
BELGIUM	(a) (b) (h)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a) Exchange rate 140B. francs = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny). (b) Hourly earnings for men calculated on the basis of an eight-hour day. (c) No information available. (d) Labour force employed. (e) Compulsory unemployment insurance; statistics consisting of daily averages of wholly, partially and temporarily unemployed.
All manufacturing ..	5 2	39.6	1,236	(c)	(f) Machinery, transport equipment. (g) Metals. (h) Average of the first three-quarters of 1963.
Engineering ..	5 4 (f)	39.6	430 (g)	6,045 (g)	
Chemicals ..	5 5	40.9	82	1,208	
Textiles ..	4 7	40.4	173	5,339	
FRANCE	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a) Exchange rate 13.82 new francs = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny). (b) Includes salaried employees. (c) Estimates based on statistics of establishments. (d) Employment Office statistics. (e) Includes building industries. (f) Machinery. (g) Metal products, machinery, etc. (h) Metal workers.
All manufacturing (e) ..	4 9	46.7	6,455	96,834	
Engineering ..	5 3 (f)	47.3 (g)	2,155 (h)	5,709 (h)	
Chemicals ..	5 4	45.2	304	820	
Textiles ..	4 0	44.7	490	5,943	
WESTERN GERMANY	(a) (b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a) Exchange rate 11.10 Dms. = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny). (b) Relates to November 1963. (c) Relates to December 1963. (d) Includes construction and iron and steel. (e) As from 1963 figures for West Berlin are included.
All manufacturing ..	6 6	44.4	5,743	96,299 (d)	
Engineering ..	6 9	44.7	3,790	10,807	
Chemicals ..	7 0	45.3	552	1,491	
Textiles ..	5 5	42.7	662	9,924	
ITALY	(a) (b) (c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(a) Exchange rate 1740 lire = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny). (b) Including family allowances, holidays, feast days and bonuses. (c) Statistics supplied by Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance. (d) Figures not available. (e) Employment Office statistics, excluding persons employed on public relief work. (f) Excluding coal mining. (g) Metal industries, machinery, etc. (h) Metal workers. (i) Adult male workers.
All manufacturing ..	5 1	37.3	2,101	375,044	
Engineering ..	5 7	38.4	978	86,066	
Chemicals ..	5 6	38.2	160	6,254	
Textiles ..	4 2	34.5	437	24,373	
NETHERLANDS	(a) (b) (c) (f)	(d) (g)	(e)	(h)	(a) Exchange rate 10.10 florins = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny). (b) Production and related workers: October 1963. (c) Estimates based on the semi-annual wage enquiry. (d) Figures not available. (e) Employment Office statistics, excluding persons employed on public relief work. (f) Excluding coal mining. (g) Metal industries, machinery, etc. (h) Metal workers. (i) Adult male workers.
All manufacturing ..	5 3 (f)	47.2 (f)	5,063	1,463 (h)	
Engineering ..	5 1 (g)	46.8 (g)	1,463 (h)	48	
Chemicals ..	5 7	46.9	48	82	
Textiles ..	5 1	45.1	82		
SWEDEN	(a) (b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a) Exchange rate 14.45 kronor = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny). (b) Earnings relate to adult male workers only and are based on earnings from time-work and piecework, including overtime, extra shift pay, holiday pay and other supplements. (c) Adult male workers. (d) All workers, including juveniles. (e) The percentages shown relate to unemployed members of unemployment insurance funds. (f) Including mining.
All manufacturing (f) ..	10 11	38.5	704	0.9%	
Engineering ..	11 4	38.3	233	0.8%	
Chemicals ..	10 4	38.1	26	0.7%	
Textiles ..	9 6	38.9	37	0.9%	

Annual and public holidays

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

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

	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden
ANNUAL HOLIDAYS						
Entitlement ..	Statutory	Statutory	Statutory (and collective agreement)	Statutory (and collective agreement)	Collective agreement (a)	Statutory
Qualifying period: less than 1 year	Nil (a)	1½ days per month	15 days (a)	1 day per month of service	On a pro rata basis	1½ days a month
After 1 year ..	15 days	18 days	15 days	12 days	15 days (b)	18 days
After 3 years ..	15 days	18 days	15 days	12 days	15 days	18 days
After 5 years ..	15 days	18 days	15 days	14 days	15 days	18 days
After 20 years ..	15 days	20 days	15 days	18 days	15 days	18 days
After 25 years ..	15 days	22 days	15 days	18 days	15 days	18 days
After 30 years ..	15 days	24 days	15 days	18 days	15 days	18 days
Young persons ..	18 days (under 18 years)	24 days (under 18 years)	24 days (under 18 years)	20-30 days (b)	15 days (b)	18 days
Workers employed in occupations dangerous to health	18 days (c)	—	(c)	—	—	36 days
Disabled persons	—	—	18 days (d)	—	—	—
Other special categories of workers	—	(b)	15-18 days (e)	15-29 days (a)	—	—
Rate of payment ..	Double pay for 12 days Normal wages for remainder (b)	½ of average yearly wages (c)	Normal wages	Normal wages	4 per cent. of yearly wages (c)	Normal wages (b)
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS						
Number of statutory days ..	10 days	11 days	10-13 days (f) (normally 11-12 days)	17 days	Nil	12 days
Recognised days ..	5 days	—	—	—	6-9 days (d)	2 half-days
Number of days for which payment is normally made	10-15 days (d)	1-5 days (d)	10-13 days	17 days	7 days	11 days (c)
Rate of payment ..	Normal wages	Normal wages	Normal wages	Normal wages (c)	Normal wages (e)	Normal wages (d)

Labour and Holiday Trends in Major European Countries—cont.

NOTES

BELGIUM

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

FRANCE

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

GERMANY

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

ITALY

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

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

NETHERLANDS

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

SWEDEN

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

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT AND OTHER STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

Table listing various employment statistics and their corresponding page numbers, including sections like 'Employment in Great Britain in September 1964' and 'Unemployment at 12th October 1964'.

Employment in Great Britain in September

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

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-August and mid-September 1964, together with figures for recent months, for mid-September 1963 and for June of each year from 1960.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: SEPTEMBER 1964

Large data table showing the total working population of Great Britain in September 1964, broken down by industry or service, with columns for various months from 1960 to 1964 and a change column.

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. * Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards.

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

(Thousands)

Large data table showing industrial analysis of numbers employed in Great Britain, categorized by industry and sex (Males, Females, Total) for September 1963, July 1964, August 1964, and September 1964.

* Estimates in these columns are subject to the light of revision in information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards. (9076) A ** 3

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

(Thousands)

Industry	September 1963*			July 1964*			August 1964*			September 1964*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing	410.4	217.4	627.8	409.2	214.4	623.6	411.4	217.0	628.4	415.6	218.2	633.8
Paper and board	75.2	22.3	97.5	74.0	21.6	95.6	74.2	22.0	96.2	74.6	22.0	96.6
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc.	33.7	34.2	67.9	34.2	33.8	68.0	34.6	34.2	68.8	34.7	34.5	69.2
Other manufactures of paper and board	35.3	36.7	72.0	36.4	35.9	72.3	36.6	37.9	74.5	36.4	36.2	72.6
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	108.7	30.7	139.4	107.5	31.1	138.6	108.0	31.3	139.3	111.6	31.5	143.1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	157.3	93.5	250.8	157.1	92.0	249.1	158.0	93.6	251.6	158.3	94.0	252.3
Other manufacturing industries	188.8	122.5	311.3	195.1	123.6	318.7	195.9	124.8	320.7	197.3	127.3	324.6
Rubber	88.4	37.4	125.8	92.2	38.8	131.0	92.6	38.8	131.4	93.4	39.4	132.8
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	11.6	3.5	15.1	11.6	3.4	15.0	11.4	3.5	14.9	11.5	3.4	14.9
Brushes and brooms	7.8	7.6	15.4	7.6	7.5	15.1	7.6	7.6	15.2	7.6	7.7	15.3
Toys, games and sports equipment	12.4	20.9	33.3	12.0	19.0	31.0	12.1	19.6	31.7	12.1	20.4	32.5
Miscellaneous stationery goods	5.1	6.1	11.2	5.0	6.0	11.0	5.0	6.0	11.0	5.1	6.2	11.3
Plastics moulding and fabricating	43.1	33.0	76.1	47.3	35.4	82.7	47.7	35.7	83.4	48.1	36.3	84.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	20.4	14.0	34.4	19.4	13.5	32.9	19.5	13.6	33.1	19.5	13.9	33.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,865.7	2,782.3	8,648.0	5,918.4	2,790.8	8,709.2	5,937.8	2,803.1	8,740.9	5,956.9	2,823.8	8,780.7
Construction	1,474.4	80.0	1,554.4	1,506.4	80.0	1,586.4	1,516.4	80.0	1,596.4	1,516.4	80.0	1,596.4
Gas, electricity and water	350.3	49.4	399.7	348.1	49.7	397.8	348.6	50.2	398.8	349.5	50.6	400.1
Gas	109.0	16.1	125.1	105.3	16.3	121.6	105.2	16.5	121.7	105.4	16.6	122.0
Electricity	202.8	30.4	233.2	205.1	30.6	235.7	205.6	30.9	236.5	206.5	31.2	237.7
Water supply	38.5	2.9	41.4	37.7	2.8	40.5	37.8	2.8	40.6	37.6	2.8	40.4
Transport and communication	224.6	45.2	269.8	222.1	44.8	266.9	222.0	44.9	266.9	219.5	44.5	264.0
Road passenger transport	185.5	16.2	201.7	186.2	16.1	202.3	185.5	16.1	202.6	187.3	16.3	203.6
Road haulage contracting	39.1	29.0	68.1	35.9	28.7	64.6	36.5	28.8	65.3	32.2	28.2	60.4
Distributive trades	1,383.3	1,555.5	2,938.8	1,369.7	1,554.0	2,923.7	1,379.8	1,576.7	2,956.5	1,373.3	1,575.4	2,948.7
Wholesale distribution	356.9	203.3	560.2	349.3	195.6	544.9	351.9	199.0	550.9	349.3	201.7	551.0
Retail distribution	798.6	1,282.7	2,081.3	791.5	1,289.0	2,080.5	797.5	1,307.2	2,104.7	791.9	1,303.3	2,095.2
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	126.9	36.1	163.0	124.7	35.3	160.0	125.6	35.8	161.4	126.2	35.6	161.8
Dealing in other industrial materials, etc.	100.9	33.4	134.3	104.2	34.1	138.3	104.8	34.7	139.5	105.9	34.8	140.7
Miscellaneous services	68.9	66.8	135.7	69.9	62.8	132.7	71.1	64.0	135.1	71.3	64.1	135.4
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	34.3	22.9	57.2	33.4	23.1	56.5	33.7	22.4	56.1	32.2	21.2	53.4
Sport and other recreations	34.6	43.9	78.5	36.5	39.7	76.2	37.4	41.6	79.0	39.1	51.9	91.0
Betting	199.0	363.8	562.8	205.8	371.0	576.8	206.0	376.3	582.3	194.8	360.0	554.8
Catering, hotels, etc.	30.7	93.1	123.8	30.0	91.1	121.1	30.6	91.7	122.3	29.5	90.3	119.8
Laundries	11.6	35.7	47.3	11.2	33.0	44.2	11.6	32.7	44.3	11.1	32.7	43.8
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	323.3	73.2	396.5	318.7	75.7	394.4	322.0	76.2	398.2	322.8	75.9	398.7
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	12.1	4.1	16.2	12.1	4.8	16.9	12.2	4.9	17.1	12.0	4.8	16.8
Repair of boots and shoes												

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

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

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

Industry	Estimated number of operatives, excluding maintenance workers, on overtime			Estimated number of operatives on short-time							
	Estimated total number of operatives (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week (000's)	Total on short-time (000's)	Total as percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost	
				Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime					Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	559	189.3	33.9	1,625	8.6	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	18	16.4
Bread and flour confectionery	109	36.5	33.4	300	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brewing and malting	67	29.1	43.5	268	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	297	78.7	26.5	806	10.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	124	33.5	27.0	377	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	469	138.9	29.6	1,294	9.3	—	0.7	0.7	0.2	6	7.9
Iron and steel (general)	226	39.5	17.5	405	10.3	—	0.5	0.5	0.2	4	8.9
Iron castings, etc.	98	41.2	42.2	367	8.9	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	10.1
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	1,479	636.6	43.0	5,165	8.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	—	9	15.6
Non-electrical engineering	898	447.1	49.8	3,703	8.3	—	0.3	0.4	—	6	14.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	579	189.4	32.7	1,462	7.7	—	—	—	—	3	29.0
Vehicles	618	249.1	40.3	1,871	7.5	—	19.5	19.5	3.2	154	7.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	374	151.5	40.5	1,126	7.4	—	19.4	19.4	5.2	153	7.9
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	146	68.0	46.5	523	7.7	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	11.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	426	162.1	38.0	1,331	8.2	—	0.5	0.5	0.1	6	10.5
Textiles	648	122.8	18.9	969	7.9	1.1	4.4	5.4	0.8	82	15.1
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	176	17.0	9.7	120	7.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	14	34.8
Woolen and worsted	154	40.9	26.6	359	8.8	—	0.8	0.8	0.5	13	15.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	108	13.8	12.8	77	5.6	—	2.5	2.9	2.7	37	12.7
Textile finishing	58	21.4	36.8	172	8.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	15	15.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	11.5	26.0	81	7.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	2	19.7
Clothing and footwear	438	37.7	8.6	188	5.0	0.1	6.0	6.1	1.4	44	7.3
Footwear	97	9.5	9.8	41	4.3	0.1	4.7	4.8	4.9	32	6.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	267	84.2	31.6	823	9.8	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	2	8.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	210	89.6	42.7	736	8.2	—	0.5	0.6	0.3	5	8.1
Timber	72	32.1	44.8	274	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	75	32.6	43.4	227	7.0	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	7.5
Paper, printing and publishing	429	172.1	40.1	1,510	8.8	—	0.5	0.5	0.1	5	10.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	81	37.7	46.5	333	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, etc.	163	68.7	42.1	548	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	236	73.5	31.2	639	8.7	—	0.3	0.4	0.2	4	10.3
Rubber	99	30.5	31.0	269	8.8	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	2	7.3
Total, all manufacturing industries†	6,119	2,046.1	33.4	17,039	8.3	1.7	34.0	35.7	0.6	336	9.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

(Average 1962 = 100)

Year	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.2	97.5	99.2	98.2	98.1	98.8

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

(Average 1962 = 100)

Year	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	102.8	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	101.0					

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WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 458 to 460 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by employers. Estimates, based on the returns for September 1964, are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' work per week. Further information about the compilation of these figures and analyses for the period 1950-61 were given on pages 458-459 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	89.3	25.6
Bread and flour confectionery	19.1	31.4
Biscuits	13.8	38.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	10.0	28.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	21.2	34.8
Fruit and vegetable products	9.4	21.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	4.0	20.7
Brewing and malting	2.2	11.3
Other drink industries*	2.3	10.0
Tobacco	3.4	14.8
Chemicals and allied industries	21.6	15.0
Chemicals and dyes	6.1	13.6
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	7.4	16.3
Paint and printing ink	2.3	16.9
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	2.4	17.5
Metal manufacture	10.3	13.5
Iron and steel (general)	3.0	11.8
Iron castings, etc.	2.1	14.4
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.2	13.5
Engineering and electrical goods	94.2	15.4
Metal-working machine tools	2.2	15.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.2	16.3
Other machinery*	8.5	13.3
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.3	14.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	7.0	14.0
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	7.0	14.3
Electrical machinery	7.5	12.7
Insulated wires and cables	4.1	18.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	4.4	13.4
Radio and other electronic apparatus	25.0	18.7
Domestic electric appliances	2.9	10.7
Other electrical goods*	14.6	21.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.0	8.7
Vehicles	11.3	9.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5.9	9.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	3.1	7.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	38.6	19.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	4.0	23.4
Cans and metal boxes	6.2	28.7
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	2.0	16.1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	22.7	18.9
Textiles	56.1	13.6
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	10.8	17.3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	6.2	11.5
Woollen and worsted	14.7	15.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	10.9	12.0
Narrow fabrics	2.5	17.4
Make-up textiles	2.2	11.7
Textile finishing	2.6	11.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.5	13.5
Leather goods	2.1	13.8
Clothing and footwear	34.1	8.5
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	7.9	9.0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.1	6.6
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	4.1	10.2
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	8.1	8.3
Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.4	13.0
Footwear	4.2	6.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	7.3	9.4
Pottery	2.0	5.8
Glass	2.3	11.4
Abrasives and building materials etc., not elsewhere specified*	2.0	13.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	7.6	13.1
Furniture and upholstery	2.3	11.1
Paper, printing and publishing	27.4	12.6
Paper and board	2.2	10.0
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	5.6	16.2
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	5.8	16.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	4.9	15.6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	8.9	9.5
Other manufacturing industries	23.7	18.6
Rubber	7.9	20.1
Toys, games and sports equipment	3.9	19.1
Plastics moulding and fabricating	7.0	19.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	14.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	426.0	15.1

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the table on pages 52 and 53 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

Unemployment at 12th October 1964

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

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

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	236,517 5,885	16,057 98	76,408 1,393	11,317 88	340,299 7,464
Total	242,402	16,155	77,801	11,405	347,763
Change since 14th September	+ 13,605	- 8,753	+ 6,582	- 5,340	+ 6,094

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

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 12th October 1964 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	32,249	3,823	11,128	2,724	49,924
Over 1, up to 2	19,931	2,532	8,387	1,836	32,686
Up to 2	52,180	6,355	19,515	4,560	82,610
Over 2, up to 3	13,961	1,529	6,118	1,182	22,790
Over 3, up to 4	11,140	1,197	4,789	897	18,023
Over 4, up to 5	9,066	1,017	4,087	681	14,851
Over 5, up to 6	8,121	770	3,485	545	12,921
Over 6, up to 7	6,625	2,924	2,527	447	10,533
Over 7, up to 8	5,532	527	2,527	354	8,940
Over 8, up to 9	20,278	1,884	8,936	1,346	32,444
Over 9, up to 10	5,006	430	2,107	254	7,797
Over 10, up to 11	14,475	2,071	5,470	1,407	23,423
Over 11, up to 12	14,475	2,071	5,470	1,407	23,423
Over 12, up to 13	28,322	954	9,130	600	39,006
Over 13, up to 26	15,649	309	4,929	152	21,039
Over 26, up to 39	12,085	105	2,858	89	15,137
Over 39, up to 52	5,355	206	8,469	149	63,179
Over 52	12,085	105	2,858	89	15,137
Over 52	12,085	105	2,858	89	15,137
Over 52	12,085	105	2,858	89	15,137
Over 52	12,085	105	2,858	89	15,137
Over 52	12,085	105	2,858	89	15,137
Over 52	12,085	105	2,858	89	15,137
Total	236,517	16,057	76,408	11,317	340,299

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

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

Region	Wholly unemployed*					Temporarily stopped†				Total unemployed			
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern	37,829	2,183	10,259	1,320	51,591	95	2	29	1	127	40,109	11,609	51,718
Eastern and Southern	19,638	1,147	5,073	889	26,747	131	4	27	5	167	20,920	5,994	26,914
South Western	14,328	645	4,682	721	20,376	104	5	41	3	153	15,082	5,447	20,529
Midlands	19,052	1,287	6,644	956	27,939	1,990	5	336	27	2,358	22,334	7,963	30,257
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	17,522	1,255	5,291	1,305	25,373	541	3	133	19	716	19,121	6,768	25,889
North Western	38,527	2,832	12,059	1,515	54,933	557	14	379	15	965	41,930	13,968	55,898
Northern	27,198	2,734	8,055	1,621	39,608	287	12	89	—	388	30,231	9,765	39,996
Scotland	46,100	2,584	18,626	1,561	68,871	2,004	52	311	10	2,377	50,740	20,508	71,248
Wales	16,523	1,390	5,719	1,429	25,061	176	1	28	8	213	18,090	7,184	25,274
Great Britain	236,517	16,057	76,408	11,317	340,299	5,885	98	1,393	88	7,464	258,557	89,206	347,763
Northern Ireland	19,522	688	7,695	337	28,242	106	—	206	5	317	20,316	8,243	28,559
United Kingdom	256,039	16,745	84,103	11,654	368,541	5,991	98	1,599	93	7,781	278,873	97,449	376,322
Region	Percentage rate of unemployment‡			Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*								Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers"	
	Males	Females	Total	Males				Females				Total	Change since 14th September
				Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks		
London and South Eastern	1.1	0.5	0.9	12,602	6,804	3,599	17,007	5,088	2,825	1,253	2,413	50,808	+ 3,925
Eastern and Southern	1.3	0.7	1.1	6,227	3,574	1,604	9,380	2,319	1,442	581	1,620	26,228	+ 2,789
South Western	1.8	1.2	1.6	3,917	2,286	1,242	7,528	1,938	1,513	551	1,401	20,077	+ 3,517
Midlands	1.0	0.6	0.8	5,017	2,932	1,736	10,654	2,175	1,589	1,015	2,821	27,111	+ 1,174
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	1.3	0.9	1.2	4,606	3,047	1,614	9,310	1,825	1,480	809	2,482	24,190	+ 1,364
North Western	2.2	1.3	1.9	8,996	6,036	3,503	22,324	3,578	2,609	1,589	5,798	53,615	+ 1,484
Northern	3.4	2.3	3.1	4,983	4,189	2,658	18,102	1,999	1,876	1,276	4,525	38,072	+ 680
Scotland	3.7	2.6	3.3	8,181	5,938	4,438	30,127	3,716	3,006	2,354	11,111	67,872	+ 2,620
Wales	2.6	2.4	2.6	4,006	3,104	1,768	9,035	1,437	1,414	854	3,443	24,272	+ 2,620
Great Britain	1.8	1.1	1.5	58,535	37,910	22,162	133,967	24,075	17,754	10,282	35,614	332,245	+ 17,176
Northern Ireland	6.5	4.5	5.8	3,589	4,758	—	11,863	1,226	—	—	4,402	—	—

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 465.

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

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 12th October 1964 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

	Numbers of persons on registers at 12th October 1964				Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total		
Principal Towns (by Region)						
London and South Eastern						
Greater London ..	27,683	7,451	2,246	37,380	91	0.8
Brighton and Hove ..	1,544	361	61	1,966	—	2.1
Chatham ..	601	318	183	1,102	—	1.5
Eastern and Southern						
Bedford ..	219	59	23	301	—	0.6
†Bournemouth ..	1,560	417	118	2,095	1	2.1
Cambridge ..	195	34	12	241	—	0.4
Ipswich ..	428	143	46	617	—	1.0
Luton ..	269	58	41	368	—	0.5
†Norwich ..	1,257	266	61	1,584	2	1.7
Oxford ..	302	52	32	386	—	1.8
†Portsmouth ..	1,724	580	207	2,511	4	0.4
†Reading ..	361	98	50	509	1	0.7
†Slough ..	348	81	35	464	—	0.5
†Southampton ..	2,325	336	161	2,822	15	2.0
Southend-on-Sea ..	774	187	52	1,013	1	1.8
Watford ..	230	67	26	323	8	0.5
South Western						
†Bristol ..	2,031	450	139	2,620	—	1.0
Exeter ..	608	148	34	790	1	1.7
Gloucester ..	381	175	68	624	3	1.2
†Plymouth ..	1,213	567	131	1,911	2	2.0
Swindon ..	720	198	70	988	—	1.5
Midlands						
†Birmingham ..	4,594	1,288	384	6,266	1,433	0.9
Burton-on-Trent ..	197	96	17	310	—	1.0
†Chesterfield ..	776	220	110	1,106	2	1.4
Coventry ..	1,363	606	195	2,164	323	1.2
Derby ..	738	303	61	1,102	—	0.9
Leicester ..	860	176	80	1,116	80	0.6
†Mansfield ..	378	175	45	598	16	1.0
Northampton ..	257	23	34	314	—	1.8
†Nottingham ..	2,343	551	127	3,021	40	0.5
†Derby ..	35	20	3	58	—	1.2
Peterborough ..	244	102	32	378	—	0.7
Smethwick ..	147	23	18	188	—	0.4
†Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,525	519	174	2,218	73	1.5
Westall ..	378	144	80	602	1	0.9
West Bromwich ..	155	20	14	189	—	0.4
Wolverhampton ..	500	282	67	849	2	0.8
Worcester ..	238	33	6	277	—	0.6
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire						
†Barnsley ..	855	257	111	1,223	40	1.6
†Bradford ..	1,487	295	102	1,884	134	1.1
Dewsbury ..	214	69	5	288	—	0.9
Doncaster ..	932	259	313	1,504	74	1.7
Grimby ..	1,104	188	151	1,443	—	2.2
Halifax ..	274	87	24	385	15	0.7
Huddersfield ..	387	175	20	582	29	0.6
†Hull ..	2,447	549	282	3,278	16	2.0
Leeds ..	1,815	390	187	2,392	39	0.9
Lincoln ..	464	159	52	675	—	1.3
Rotherham ..	474	85	140	699	18	1.2
Scunthorpe ..	249	207	71	527	—	1.1
†Sheffield ..	1,474	567	149	2,190	27	0.8
Wakefield ..	223	127	22	372	4	0.7
York ..	582	196	70	848	—	1.3
North Western						
Accrington ..	138	59	17	214	1	0.9
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	359	57	27	443	4	1.5
Blackburn ..	411	212	28	651	9	1.2
Blackpool ..	1,022	218	107	1,347	1	2.5
Bolton ..	817	142	65	1,024	9	1.3
Burnley ..	399	213	18	630	10	1.5
Bury ..	137	48	11	196	21	0.6
Crewe ..	311	151	66	528	—	1.7
†Manchester ..	5,177	681	353	6,211	30	1.3
†Salford ..	988	162	93	1,243	2	0.9
†Oldham ..	681	186	29	896	17	1.3
Preston ..	647	282	91	1,020	1	1.2
Rochdale ..	230	68	7	305	26	0.6
St. Helens ..	734	770	110	1,614	19	2.7
Stockport ..	666	187	132	985	8	1.2
Warrington ..	336	298	41	675	10	1.1
Wigan ..	768	145	38	951	28	2.2
Scotland						
†Carlisle ..	585	313	65	963	—	2.3
Scotland						
†Edinburgh ..	2,970	623	193	3,786	6	1.6
Wales						
†Cardiff ..	2,347	344	272	2,963	65	1.9
†Newport ..	602	140	134	876	—	1.3
†Swansea ..	1,373	394	139	1,906	35	2.9
Development Districts (by Region)						
South Western						
Bideford ..	213	68	18	299	9	3.8
Camborne and Redruth ..	395	137	39	571	5	3.8
Camelford ..	55	28	14	97	—	5.1
Falmouth ..	588	53	37	678	—	7.2
Gunnislake ..	56	13	—	69	—	10.4
Helston ..	131	67	—	198	—	4.8
Hiracombe ..	157	67	9	233	—	6.0
Liskeard and Looe ..	188	59	13	260	—	5.2
Development Districts (by Region)—continued						
South Western—continued						
Newquay and Perranporth	245	151	33	429	—	5.3
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's ..	538	152	27	717	9	5.5
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire						
Bridlington ..	415	63	25	503	83	5.6
North Western						
Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness ..	424	487	114	1,025	16	3.2
Merseyside and Prescot ..	16,366	4,586	1,930	22,882	209	3.7
Ulverston ..	86	47	7	140	—	2.1
Widnes ..	473	299	53	825	6	3.8
Northern						
Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington ..	569	460	147	1,176	9	4.2
Billingham, Middlesbrough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby ..	3,352	1,140	747	5,239	28	3.1
Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon ..	1,044	199	103	1,346	—	4.6
Blyth ..	277	92	70	439	3	3.4
Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring ..	1,027	187	200	1,414	7	3.9
Consett ..	369	75	78	522	2	2.6
Darlington ..	654	175	44	873	8	1.7
Durham ..	602	41	90	733	—	2.8
Guisborough ..	46	12	—	58	—	2.4
Hartlepool ..	1,213	510	145	1,868	28	5.0
Haswell and Horden ..	421	155	131	707	7	3.8
Loftus ..	88	18	—	106	10	2.7
Prithoe ..	55	21	8	84	2	2.3
Saltburn ..	134	52	—	186	9	4.8
Seaham ..	280	171	50	501	5	3.1
Seaton Delaval ..	99	130	34	263	2	9.1
Spennymoor ..	456	55	97	608	—	4.2
Stanley and Lan Chester ..	664	120	74	858	12	4.4
Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Washburn Station ..						
Tyneside ..	3,096	768	398	4,262	21	4.5
Whitby ..	8,545	2,300	1,205	12,050	68	3.0
Whitehaven and Cleator Moor ..	765	234	93	1,092	10	4.6
Wingate ..	279	41	—	320	2	3.9
Scotland						
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Strathcarron ..	1,761	666	65	2,492	8	2.5
Anstruther ..	42	38	3	83	11	3.6
Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston ..	1,221	776	103	2,100	36	6.2
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder ..	688	304	71	1,063	—	3.5
Cumock ..	321	300	35	656	13	4.6
Dumbarton ..	768	391	93	1,252	—	5.1
Dundee and Broughty Ferry ..	1,623	313	106	2,042	9	2.2
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing ..	941	816	141	1,898	21	4.0
Falkirk, Boness, Bonnybridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow ..	800	1,179	80	2,059	32	3.4
Girvan ..	158	58	50	266	22	8.0
Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen) ..	17,390	4,084	1,251	22,725	435	3.8
Greenock and Port Glasgow ..	1,959	956	248	3,163	39	7.3
Highlands and Islands ..	3,520	846	592	4,958	329	5.7
Kilsyth ..	205	143	15	363	11	4.2
Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil ..	1,164	1,012	73	2,249	35	4.5
Lesmahagow ..	124	47	5	176	—	5.8
North Lanarkshire ..	3,533	2,587	333	6,453	53	4.3
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew ..	1,594	784	74	2,452	622	3.2
Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie ..	987	332	65	1,384	409	5.4
Rothsay ..	159	37	10	206	4	7.2
Sanquhar ..	118	105	19	242	—	9.8
Shotts ..	134	135	23	292	—	4.9
Stranraer ..	310	145	36	491	25	8.2
Wales						
Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystalyfera ..	379	324	89	792	9	4.8
Anglesey ..	571	160	100	831	—	6.7
Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli ..	1,073	261	114	1,448	5	4.7
Llanelli, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais and Tumble ..	709	390	111	1,210	67	2.9
Merthyr Tydfil ..	536	112	65	713	1	2.8
Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock ..	778	177	77	1,032	—	10.2
Rhondda, Pontyfun and Tonyrefail ..	777	278	118	1,173	1	3.3
Rhyl ..	435	102	32	569	—	4.0
Total, all Development Districts ..	89,419	31,131	10,278	130,828	2,804	3.8

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1963.

† Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which are given on page 472 of this GAZETTE.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: OCTOBER 1964

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 12th October 1964, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, Stats. A.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8,487	895	1,302	41	9,789	936	10,725	12,559	1,030	13,589
Agriculture and horticulture	6,272	858	84	41	6,356	899	7,255	8,998	993	9,991
Fishing	1,954	4	1,218	—	3,172	4	3,176	3,266	4	3,270
Mining and quarrying	6,316	177	1	—	6,317	177	6,494	6,481	179	6,66

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

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition, once each quarter adults registered at Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in a revised form giving greater detail. The purpose of this revision was to present an occupational

analysis as close as was feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office, and to provide information about a greater number of individual occupations than had previously been done.

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as

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

Occupation	Region									
	Great Britain		London and S.E.		Eastern and Southern		South Western		Midlands	
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men										
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	3,611	1,608	187	378	513	501	431	185	173	219
Regular farm market garden workers	1,746	684	66	105	329	180	237	95	96	108
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	708	881	110	266	125	308	88	85	71	106
Forestry workers	73	40	3	7	13	4	4	4	2	—
Fishermen	1,084	3	8	—	52	—	102	1	2	5
Miners and quarrymen	676	2,448	3	—	4	4	5	27	20	503
Colliery workers	597	2,275	2	—	2	4	2	—	13	473
Other miners and quarrymen	79	173	1	—	2	—	3	27	7	30
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	259	431	25	80	8	59	6	4	9	59
Glass workers	76	159	26	65	4	20	3	2	3	16
Pottery workers	85	77	5	3	—	1	3	1	49	59
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	700	2,142	52	180	14	305	20	87	111	779
Moulders and coremakers	317	1,322	30	138	7	246	12	60	57	478
Smiths, forgemen	156	367	9	19	2	26	4	22	14	164
Other workers	227	453	13	23	5	33	4	5	40	137
Electrical and electronic workers	2,265	4,640	444	1,210	222	1,049	168	227	148	1,124
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	705	1,892	198	607	93	516	58	76	38	503
Electricians	1,113	1,604	178	337	84	371	86	55	67	412
Electrical fitters, etc.	447	1,144	68	266	45	162	24	96	43	209
Engineering and allied trades workers	11,451	29,708	1,636	7,417	939	5,758	564	2,320	1,265	5,072
Constructional fitters and erectors	756	110	39	12	32	14	23	6	52	47
Platers	299	835	13	134	39	81	26	25	10	193
Riveters and caulkers	293	105	10	5	37	13	5	1	4	6
Shipwrights	219	361	7	60	53	308	14	22	1	2
Miscellaneous boiler-shop and shipbuilding workers	354	67	30	6	10	4	14	22	1	8
Sheet metal workers	316	1,496	56	457	24	372	16	106	29	163
Welders	890	1,694	113	322	86	272	27	99	70	325
Coppersmiths	76	94	12	17	1	10	6	11	3	14
Toolmakers	88	287	22	17	10	68	4	13	14	62
Press tool makers	48	249	13	103	6	27	3	11	4	11
Mould makers	1,138	289	13	13	1	30	1	198	13	3
Precision fitters	801	3,062	185	772	117	607	67	403	101	455
Maintenance fitters, erectors	1,270	1,453	97	342	60	183	31	38	56	349
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	268	3,725	221	1,134	102	796	84	294	97	507
Turners	587	1,604	53	366	14	295	9	102	26	280
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	927	5,363	93	978	37	940	32	380	103	1,090
Machine-tool operators	43	2,674	180	710	53	619	44	222	249	554
Plumbers, pipe fitters	653	190	8	72	1	12	1	12	40	40
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,497	1,570	114	397	52	307	28	76	32	199
Watch makers and repairers	95	2,022	197	670	113	353	81	85	312	488
Instrument makers and repairers	19	51	29	8	6	15	5	2	2	13
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	205	577	49	251	37	167	10	30	12	27
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	85	704	35	168	11	124	31	37	25	71
Aircraft body building	227	560	9	189	26	291	6	146	11	5
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	227	528	42	136	14	50	5	14	23	106
Woodworkers	1,234	7,092	287	1,923	108	1,371	72	460	72	1,039
Carpenters, joiners	836	5,442	183	1,240	71	1,039	55	382	48	844
Cabinet makers	74	522	32	253	6	108	2	18	3	48
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	181	612	41	247	24	154	12	18	13	57
Pattern makers	48	164	6	29	1	28	1	16	3	39
Other woodworkers	95	352	25	154	6	42	2	26	5	51
Leather workers	497	295	106	102	50	51	20	13	68	83
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	76	115	24	45	5	15	2	7	7	29
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	421	180	82	57	45	36	18	6	61	54
Textile workers	620	827	10	43	13	36	3	24	63	86
Textile spinners	107	139	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Textile weavers	72	230	5	1	9	—	—	—	—	9
Other textile workers	441	478	10	38	10	21	3	19	63	71
Clothing, etc. workers	738	979	371	559	40	86	21	26	21	92
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	101	69	49	33	5	6	3	4	5	27
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	307	462	204	308	10	24	1	—	4	2
Other clothing workers	155	255	76	152	16	19	13	4	37	43
Upholstery workers, etc.	175	193	42	66	9	37	10	9	8	23
Food, drink and tobacco workers	737	611	124	126	50	143	20	78	132	83
Workers in food manufacture	592	558	116	112	48	131	16	66	22	83
Workers in drink manufacture	24	51	5	12	2	12	—	12	1	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	121	2	3	—	—	—	4	—	109	—
Paper and printing workers	393	470	130	150	42	156	20	53	28	38
Paper and paper products workers	90	150	14	51	3	36	3	18	7	15
Printing workers	303	320	116	99	39	120	17	35	21	23
Building materials workers	98	497	12	53	2	114	2	39	3	176
Brick and tile production workers	63	252	4	30	—	83	2	17	3	70
Other building materials workers	35	245	8	23	2	31	—	22	—	106
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	314	752	107	216	21	117	15	110	29	153
Rubber workers	42	260	8	18	—	15	1	70	5	99
Plastics workers	107	315	48	135	10	79	4	24	11	38
Other workers	165	177	51	63	11	23	10	16	13	16
Construction workers	2,253	3,979	341	833	145	824	101	431	174	572
Bricklayers	482	2,124	60	443	41	469	15	237	63	351
Masons	83	154	8	13	—	5	—	14	—	7
Slaters	152	81	16	11	9	5	—	8	—	14
Plasterers	171	502	26	97	14	77	5	42	11	59
Others	1,365	1,118	231	269	81	268	59	70	95	141

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

(continued on page 468)

regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners have been included among woodworkers and plumbers, and pipe fitters have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification, all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers.

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

for Great Britain only in the February, May and August issues of this GAZETTE, while the corresponding regional figures will be available in the succeeding issue of "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production", obtainable quarterly from H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s. (15s. 8d. including postage). The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind: (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g., the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies.

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

Occupation	Region													
	Yorks. and Lincs.		North Western		Northern		Scotland		Wales					
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies				
Men														
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	685	98	221	81	244	32	993	58	164	56				
Regular farm market garden workers	146	53	75	50	152	21	544	39	101	33				
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	37	40	84	30	63	10	95	16	35	20				
Forestry workers	1	3	3	1	10	1	28	3	13	3				
Fishermen	501	2	59	—	19	—	326	—	15	—				
Miners and quarrymen	37	353	45	257	112	17	395	14	55	1,273				
Colliery workers	31	352	33	256	99	—	367	14	48	1,176				
Other miners and quarrymen	6	1	12	1	13	17	28	—	7	97				
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	10	10	90	44	37	1	62	22	12	152				
Glass workers	6	34	14	11	5	3	14	8	1	—				
Pottery workers	1	2	4	6	4	1	19	1	—	3				
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	44	399	77	160	111	73	246	91	25	68				
Moulders and coremakers	7	167	34	96	38	69	130	60	2	8				
Smiths, forgemen	11	64	26	36	44	3	40	30	6	3				
Other workers	26	168	17	28	29	1	76	1	17	57				
Electrical and electronic workers	133	327	409	224	286	86	332	244	123	149				
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	37	33	118	78	60	38	76	13	27	28				
Electricians	72	122	197	77	153	29	205	152	71	49				
Electrical fitters, etc.	24	172	94	69	73	19	51	79	25	72				
Engineering and allied trades workers	540	2,679	2,136	2,870	1,403	1,252	2,328	1,577	640	763				
Constructional fitters and erectors	36	21	156	2	142	1	159	6	117	6				
Platers	8	148	46	42	74	103	72	52	11	17				
Riveters and caul														

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

Table with columns for Occupation, Region (Great Britain, London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South Western, Midlands), Wholly unemployed, and Unfilled vacancies. Includes sub-section 'Men—continued'.

Women

Table with columns for Occupation, Region (Great Britain, London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South Western, Midlands), Wholly unemployed, and Unfilled vacancies.

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

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

Table with columns for Occupation, Region (Yorks. and Lincs., North Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales), Wholly unemployed, and Unfilled vacancies. Includes sub-section 'Men—continued'.

Women

Table with columns for Occupation, Region (Yorks. and Lincs., North Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales), Wholly unemployed, and Unfilled vacancies.

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

(continued on next page, bottom section)

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

Table with columns for Occupation, Region (Great Britain, London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South Western, Midlands), Wholly unemployed, and Unfilled vacancies. Includes sub-section for Women-continued.

Table with columns for Occupation, Region (Yorks. and Lincs., North Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales), Wholly unemployed, and Unfilled vacancies. Includes sub-section for Women-continued.

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

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 9th September 1964 and 7th October 1964, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

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

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

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

Summary table with columns: Five weeks ended 9th September 1964, Four weeks ended 7th October 1964, Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1963 to 7th Oct. 1964 (44 weeks). Rows include Men aged 18 and over, Boys under 18, Women aged 18 and over, Girls under 18, and Total.

Main industry group table with columns: Industry group, Placings during four weeks ended 7th October 1964 (Men 18 and over, Boys under 18, Women 18 and over, Girls under 18, Total), and Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th October 1964 (Men 18 and over, Boys under 18, Women 18 and over, Girls under 18, Total). Rows include Agriculture, forestry, fishing; Mining and quarrying; Food, drink and tobacco; Chemicals and allied industries; Metal manufacture; Engineering and electrical goods; Shipbuilding and marine engineering; Vehicles; Metal goods not elsewhere specified; Textiles; Leather, leather goods and fur; Clothing and footwear; Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.; Timber, furniture, etc.; Paper, printing and publishing; Other manufacturing industries; Construction; Gas, electricity and water; Transport and communication; Distributive trades; Insurance, banking and finance; Professional and scientific services; Miscellaneous services; Public administration; Local government service; Grand total; and a regional breakdown table at the bottom.

Statistics of Local Unemployment: Grouping of Employment Exchange Areas

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

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

Eastern and Southern

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

South Western

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

Midlands

Birmingham including Aston, Handsworth, Selly Oak, Small Heath and Washwood Heath.
Chesterfield including Clay Cross, Eckington and Staveley.
Derby including Castle Donington.
Mansfield including Shirebrook.
Nottingham including Arnold, Basford and Bulwell, Beeston, Hucknall and Netherfield.
Stoke-on-Trent including Burslem, Hanley and Longton.

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire

Barnsley including Hoyland, Royston and Wombwell.
Bradford including Shipley.
Hull including Hessle.
Leeds including Horsforth and Stanningley.
Sheffield including Attercliffe and Woodhouse.

North Western

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

Northern

Carlisle including Brampton.

Scotland

Edinburgh including Dalkeith, Leith, Loanhead and Portobello.

Wales

Cardiff including Barry, Bute Docks, Llantwit Major and Penarth.
Newport including Newport Docks.
Swansea including Morriston and Swansea Docks.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

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

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

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment ..	37,720	5,821	43,541
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* ..	5,626	749	6,375
Total ..	43,346	6,570	49,916

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

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 463 to 470.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September

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

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

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

Division of the National Coal Board	Average number of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 26th Sept. 1964	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 22nd Aug. 1964	5 weeks ended 28th Sept. 1963
Northern	28,500	- 100	- 1,300
Durham	69,200	- 200	- 4,800
Yorkshire	109,100	- 200	- 3,100
North Western	38,000	+ 100	- 2,400
East Midlands	85,100	Nil	- 3,100
West Midlands	36,500	- 200	- 2,000
South Western	73,500	- 400	- 4,900
South Eastern	5,000	Nil	- 200
England and Wales	444,900	- 1,000	- 21,800
Scotland	51,600	- 200	- 3,700
Great Britain	496,500	- 1,200	- 25,500

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of September about 4,800 persons were recruited to, and about 6,700 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,900, compared with a net decrease of 600 during the four weeks of the previous month.

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

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

	September 1964	August 1964	September 1963
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	7.54	8.58	7.75
Involuntary	9.95	9.91	10.24
All workers:			
Voluntary	5.83	6.42	5.90
Involuntary	9.75	9.45	10.11

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 100.07 cwt. in September, compared with 96.96 cwt. in the previous month and 96.66 cwt. in September 1963. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 33.61 cwt. in September; for August 1964 and September 1963 it was 31.30 cwt. and 32.62 cwt., respectively.

Industrial Rehabilitation

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

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	820	139	959
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,471	224	1,695
Number of persons who completed courses during period	743	91	834
Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during the period	167	17	184

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

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 20th October 1964 and the corresponding figures for 15th September 1964 and 15th October 1963. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial injury		
	20th Oct. 1964	15th Sept. 1964	15th Oct. 1963	20th Oct. 1964	15th Sept. 1964	15th Oct. 1963
London and S. Eastern:						
Remainder	88.0	77.5	86.9	3.5	3.2	3.3
Remainder	76.5	67.9	74.5	3.7	3.3	3.5
Eastern	48.7	43.2	46.9	2.5	2.3	2.3
Southern	37.2	32.9	35.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
South Western	54.2	49.7	53.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Midland	84.9	76.6	81.0	5.2	5.0	4.9
North Midland	60.0	53.1	57.7	5.5	5.2	5.9
East and West Ridings	92.0	82.3	88.4	9.8	9.5	9.8
North Western	168.2	153.7	160.3	9.0	8.8	8.5
Northern	75.2	68.1	71.7	8.7	8.0	8.1
Scotland	122.0	112.8	120.8	9.2	8.9	9.5
Wales	72.8	68.2	70.9	8.7	8.9	8.9
Total, Great Britain	979.7	886.1	948.3	70.1	67.4	69.0

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

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

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

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

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	46,264	1,998	5,933	54,195
Double day shifts‡	23,013	1,198	2,144	26,355
Long spells	8,576	374	1,475	10,525
Night shifts	3,524	1,223	—	4,747
Part-time work§	8,370	—	—	8,370
Saturday afternoon work	1,614	33	52	1,699
Sunday work	3,531	380	310	4,221
Miscellaneous	3,470	95	62	3,627
Total	98,462	5,301	9,976	113,739

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

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

‡ Includes 1,838 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Vocational Training

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

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

Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1964

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

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

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

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

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

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	September 1964	October 1964
Places under the Factories Act	66	56
Mines and quarries*	23	16
Seamen	10†	4
Railway service	16	5

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

Factories Act	September 1964	October 1964
Textile and connected processes	—	—
Clay, pottery, cement, etc.	—	1
Metal extraction, refining and conversion	1	1
Metal casting	—	1
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forging	—	1
Miscellaneous metal processes	—	—
Shipbuilding and repairing	—	3
Constructional engineering, boiler making	—	1
Locomotive and railway equipment	—	1
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft	—	2
Other machine and metal manufacture and repair	—	1
Electrical engineering	—	—
Woodworking processes	—	—
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil refining, soap	—	6
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel	—	—
Wearing apparel	—	—
Paper and printing	—	1
Milling	—	1
Food	—	—
Drink	—	—
Electricity generation	—	—
Rubber	—	—
Other factory processes	—	2
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961	—	—
Building operations	—	23
Works of engineering construction	—	9
Docks and warehouses	—	2
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	—	56

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mines and quarries*	Railway service
Coal mines:	Brakemen and goods guards .. —
Underground 9	Engine drivers and motormen .. —
Surface 5	Firemen —
Other stratified mines —	Labourers —
Miscellaneous mines —	Mechanics —
Quarries 2	Passenger guards —
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES .. 16	Permanent-way men 2
Seamen	Porters —
Trading vessels 3	Shunters —
Fishing vessels 1	Other grades 3
TOTAL, SEAMEN 4	Contractors' servants —
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 5

Industrial Diseases

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

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

Accidents in Coal Mining

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

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

Nature of accident	Number of persons killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of persons seriously injured during 13 weeks ended		
	28th Sept. 1963	27th June 1964	26th Sept. 1964	28th Sept. 1963	27th June 1964	26th Sept. 1964
Underground:						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	—	4	1	—	4	—
Falls of ground	27	24	14	123	141	113
Haulage	17	13	19	75	91	89
Misc. (including shaft accidents)	6	5	8	76	79	54
Total ..	50	46	42	274	315	256
Surface:						
All causes ..	4	5	4	31	37	38
Total, underground and surface ..	54	51	46	305	352	294

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

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

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

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

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Third Quarter 1964, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	9	5,815
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (Leeds)	13	3,538
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (Sheffield)	12	5,007
Midlands (Birmingham)	5	4,440
Midlands (Nottingham)	16	5,276
Eastern and Southern	24	5,333
London (North)	8	4,695
London (South)	21	4,355
South Western	12	3,090
Wales	8	4,508
North Western (Liverpool)	18	6,535
North Western (Manchester)	11	4,048
Scotland	20	7,422
Totals ..	177	64,062

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

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	—	680
Cotton weaving processes	2	371
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	51
Woolen spinning processes	—	232
Worsted spinning processes	3	363
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	179
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	292
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	1	162
Carpet manufacture	—	206
Rope, twine and net making	—	94
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	126
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	350
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	62
Laundries	—	211
Total ..	9	3,379
Clay, minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	—	598
Pottery	—	350
Other clay products	1	230
Stone and other minerals	—	191
Lime, cement, etc.	6	673
Total ..	7	2,042
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	1	267
Iron conversion	2	1,159
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	98
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	13
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	245
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	7	1,256
Non-ferrous metals	—	277
Tin and ternite plate, etc. manufacture	1	82
Metal forging	—	538
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	485
Iron founding	5	2,399
Steel founding	3	492
Die casting	—	142
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	353
Metal plating	—	81
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	71
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	169
Total ..	20	8,127
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	1	239
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1	463
Engine building and repairing	—	667
Boiler making and similar work	1	557
Constructional engineering	—	833
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	1,607
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	190
Vehicle repairing	2	1,322
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	5	1,456
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	259
Aircraft building and repairing	—	390
Machine tool manufacture	—	388
Miscellaneous machine making	1	2,025
Tools and implements	—	330
Miscellaneous machine repairing and engineering	2	1,068
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	751
Sheet metal working	2	907
Metal pressing	—	573
Other metal machining	1	804
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	5	978
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	854
Railway running sheds	—	61
Cutlery	—	37
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	20
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	151
Wire rope manufacture	—	98
Total ..	24	17,028
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	4	669
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	67
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	671
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	1	269
Cable manufacture	—	424
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	1	169
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	603
Total ..	7	2,872
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling	3	562
Plywood manufacture	—	43
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	52
Wooden box and packing case making	—	152
Coopering	—	64
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	380
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	7
Engineers' pattern making	—	41
Joinery	2	840
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	1	318
Total ..	6	2,459
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	—	381
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	242
Other chemicals	2	361
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	91
Oil refining	—	211
Explosives	—	122
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	299
Soap, etc.	—	112
Paint and varnish	—	157
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	—	157
Coal gas	2	496
Coke oven operation	1	204
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	71
Patent fuel manufacture	—	27
Total ..	5	2,774
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	219
Other clothing	—	242
Hatmaking and millinery	—	18
Footwear manufacture	—	223
Footwear repair	—	16
Total ..	—	718
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	3	819
Paper staining and coating	2	107
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	407
Bag making and stationery	—	227
Printing and bookbinding	1	647
Engraving	—	10
Total ..	7	2,217
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	—	136
Coarse milling	—	210
Other milling	—	29
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	1	1,140
Sugar confectionery	—	483
Food preserving	—	800
Milk processing	—	358
Edible oils and fats	—	102
Sugar refining	—	134
Slaughter houses	—	174
Other food processing	2	1,040
Alcoholic drink	—	952
Non-alcoholic drink	—	202
Total ..	3	5,760
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	—	773
Plant using atomic reactors	—	40
Other use of radioactive materials	—	6
Tobacco	—	142
Tanning	—	157
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	30
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	83
Rubber	2	862
Linoleum	—	57
Cloth coating	—	33
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	499
Glass	—	762
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	—	168
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	122
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	32
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	1	123
Processes associated with agriculture	—	43
Match and firefighter manufacture	—	6
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	422
Water purification	—	11
Total ..	4	4,371
Total, all factory processes	92	51,747
Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:—		
Construction	10	1,728
Maintenance	9	528
Demolition	3	99
Commercial and public building:—		
Construction	11	1,817
Maintenance	2	503
Demolition	3	114
Blocks of flats:—		
Construction	3	587
Maintenance	3	75
Demolition	—	8
Dwelling houses:—		
Construction	6	1,383
Maintenance	2	482
Demolition	—	59
Other building operations:—		
Construction	3	231
Maintenance	—	129
Demolition	1	28
Total ..	56	7,771
Works of engineering construction		
Operations at:—		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	—	171
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	100
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	—	122
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	5	376
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	—	72
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	—	75
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	2	106
Sea defence and river works	—	34
Work on roads or airfields	4	760
Other works	1	206
Total ..	19	2,022
Total, all construction processes	75	9,793
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	10	2,257
Work at inland warehouses	—	265
Total ..	10	2,522
Grand total ..	177	64,062

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

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

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 22nd August was 6,957,000, compared with 6,967,000 at 18th July and 6,746,000 at 24th August 1963. Persons wholly unemployed at 22nd August are estimated at 247,000 or 3.4 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 265,000 or 3.7 per cent. at 18th July and 270,000 or 3.8 per cent. at 24th August 1963.

DENMARK

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

FRANCE

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

GERMANY

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

IRISH REPUBLIC

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

ITALY

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

NETHERLANDS

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

NEW ZEALAND

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

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

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in December 1963 as 119.6 (1953-54 = 100), compared with 120.8 in the previous month and 115.9 in December 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 15,790 in May 1964, compared with 16,683 in April and 22,191 in May 1963.

SPAIN

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

SWITZERLAND

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 59,247,000 in August, compared with 59,007,000 (revised figure) in July and 57,651,000 in August 1963. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in August was 12,975,000, compared with 12,815,000 (revised figure) in July and 12,705,000 in August 1963. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 3,654,000 or 4.8 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,813,000 or 5.0 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,857,000 or 5.2 per cent. at the middle of August 1963.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base 100*	Month for which index figure given	Items covered†	Index figure	Rise (+) or fall (-) of index figure (in index points) compared with	
					Month before	Year before
European countries						
France . . .	1962	Aug. 1964	{ All items Food	108.4 108.9	+0.2 +0.4	+2.9 +3.7
Italy (large towns)	1961	Aug. 1964	{ All items Food	120.6 120.3	+0.2 +0.2	+8.3 +7.6
Netherlands . . .	1959-60	Sept. 1964	{ All items Food	115 116	+1 +1	+8 +7
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Aug. 1964	{ All items Food	123.7 126.2	+1.2 +2.2	+5.6 +9.7
Sweden . . .	1949	Aug. 1964	{ All items Food	182 216	+1 +3	+6 +10
Switzerland . . .	1939	Sept. 1964	{ All items Food	208.7 221.7	+0.4 +1.0	+5.9 +2.6
Other countries						
Canada . . .	1949	Sept. 1964	{ All items Food	135.6 132.7	-0.5 -2.4	+2.2 +1.4
India (all-India)	1949	May 1964	{ All items Food	147 147	+3 +2	+15 +15
Japan . . .	1960	May 1964	{ All items Food	125.3 128.3	+0.7 +1.1	+4.2 +2.7
New Zealand . . .	1955*	Sept. 1964	{ All items Food	1280 1210	+19† +35‡	+47 +76
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	Aug. 1964	{ All items Food	106.9 102.7	+0.3 -0.2	+4.9 +2.8
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	Aug. 1964	{ All items Food	104.8 105.0	-0.2 -0.3	+3.2 +4.1
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	June 1964	{ All items Food	108.6 108.4	+0.4 +1.1	+2.4 +4.5
United States . . .	1957-59	Aug. 1964	{ All items Food	108.2 106.9	-0.1 -0.3	+1.1 +0.9

* Except New Zealand (1,000).

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

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

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

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

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

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

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

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

Great Britain Employees paid each week* 1963 Average = 100

Industry group	Jan. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964
Manufacturing industries														
Food, drink and tobacco	96.0	99.2	99.3	100.7	105.1	99.9	100.9	102.5	102.7	106.0	107.3	108.2	105.9	104.7
Chemicals and allied industries	96.1	101.5	102.0	101.7	102.2	102.8	104.2	104.4	105.7	111.0	111.7	107.0	107.9	109.7
Metal manufacture	94.1	101.7	102.8	103.6	106.2	105.7	107.7	108.4	109.4	109.0	110.7	110.7	109.9	110.9
Engineering and electrical goods	96.7	100.2	101.3	102.6	104.1	106.2	106.8	106.3	108.7	107.7	109.8	109.6	109.9	108.2
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	96.9	100.5	101.5	102.4	102.4	108.9	109.2	108.4	109.6	110.4	115.2	115.1	113.7	117.1
Marine engineering	96.5	101.4	103.7	102.1	106.5	111.1	112.1	110.6	110.6	109.6	117.1	112.6	110.0	109.6
Vehicles	95.7	99.7	101.6	102.9	104.7	107.8	108.6	109.5	109.6	107.1	110.6	109.9	109.0	108.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	94.7	101.2	102.5	104.4	103.0	105.2	106.4	106.1	107.9	105.8	111.2	116.3	110.7	110.2
Textiles	96.3	100.5	102.5	102.8	101.0	103.7	104.6	103.8	106.0	103.3	108.9	111.8	106.8	106.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	98.1	101.8	101.2	102.1	101.1	99.1	101.4	102.7	102.8	103.2	105.3	105.7	100.9	101.6
Clothing and footwear	95.3	100.7	102.6	103.8	102.0	104.4	105.8	105.1	106.9	105.9	109.0	111.7	107.6	107.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	92.0	101.8	103.3	103.3	102.5	104.3	105.0	104.3	107.5	108.0	111.2	110.7	109.7	110.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	90.8	103.6	103.8	105.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	103.8	107.4	107.3	109.3	111.3	109.2	111.7
Paper and paper products	95.4	100.8	101.0	102.2	98.6	103.0	103.0	102.6	103.9	108.4	111.7	108.6	106.6	106.9
Printing and publishing	95.3	101.5	102.1	102.4	99.3	103.0	104.0	105.8	106.0	107.3	107.6	106.6	105.8	108.8
Other manufacturing industries	94.0	101.3	101.6	102.5	103.2	103.3	104.2	103.5	106.2	106.0	109.5	110.3	108.6	109.2
All manufacturing industries	95.4	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	105.0	105.9	106.0	107.5	107.3	110.1	110.6	108.0	108.8
Other industries and services														
Agriculture	94.7	108.4	104.3	99.8	100.2	98.3	98.2	99.2	101.9	106.1	107.2	107.4	111.9†	112.0‡
Mining and quarrying	95.4	100.8	101.2	105.3	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.9	102.4	103.4	102.5	101.7	104.9	104.5
Construction	90.7	100.0	100.5	98.0	95.8	99.3	101.5	98.4	105.7	103.8	107.7	107.8	106.4	108.0
Gas, electricity and water	100.5	100.0	100.0	99.0	95.8	101.3	101.3	99.3	109.5	107.3	109.5	109.5	108.1	108.1
Transport and communications§	96.9	101.0	101.2	101.7	101.2	102.5	103.5	105.2	106.4	106.9	109.2	109.8	109.2	109.2
Miscellaneous services¶	95.4	100.0	100.1	101.3	99.3	100.7	102.4	102.6	106.0	109.4	110.3	109.2	105.8	106.5
All industries and services covered	95.1	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.8	103.4	104.4	104.0	106.6	106.5	109.1	109.3	107.7†	108.5

Employees paid monthly*

Manufacturing industries														
Food, drink and tobacco	98.2	97.8	97.1	98.4	113.8	103.1	101.0	109.7	102.2	100.2	107.6	102.9	102.4	101.9
Chemicals and allied industries	99.3	97.4	97.6	98.2	106.2	102.3	118.0	102.4	100.3	100.5	102.0	100.8	100.4	100.0
Metal manufacture	97.4	98.3	99.3	99.6	106.8	101.0	104.7	104.0	102.3	102.3	104.4	103.6	101.1	106.3
Engineering and electrical goods	98.0	98.1	99.3	100.9	109.2	104.1	103.6	105.2	105.1	105.9	105.9	104.0	102.7	102.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	93.8	97.6	97.8	100.5	128.4	106.7	111.6	107.7	104.8	105.3	109.1	103.2	103.7	103.3
Marine engineering	98.3	96.4	97.1	99.6	120.9	102.1	104.1	101.6	101.9	103.7	117.1	102.1	101.6	100.1
Vehicles	97.8	99.4	99.1	100.1	105.7	101.8	104.8	104.1	103.3	104.3	104.6	104.9	103.6	103.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	97.7	97.8	96.8	98.5	110.7	101.4	102.9	104.4	101.3	101.0	103.0	108.3	102.8	102.8
Textiles	97.7	98.5	99.8	100.0	106.1	101.2	102.0	105.2	102.3	102.1	104.4	104.2	100.4	100.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	92.4	96.8	100.4	99.3	128.0	110.4	111.9	110.2	110.5	112.9	112.6	108.0	106.0	107.5
Clothing and footwear	100.9	96.1	96.9	97.1	103.6	96.9	102.2	105.1	98.1	97.5	98.5	97.2	97.3	97.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	98.6	96.8	97.1	98.0	107.4	99.0	101.7	101.9	99.0	100.1	107.5	101.3	101.9	104.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	100.9	101.9	98.0	98.9	109.6	102.5	100.0	103.8	105.6	106.5	107.7	110.7	103.3	106.9
Paper and paper products	97.1	97.1	98.4	100.1	105.7	101.8	104.1	103.4	103.7	102.				

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

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

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

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

Index of weekly rates of wages

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

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3
1963 September ..	134.0	136.2	141.3	134.7
October ..	134.0	136.5	141.4	134.7
November ..	135.0	137.9	142.9	135.8
December ..	137.0	139.3	144.2	137.7
1964 January ..	137.4	139.7	144.7	138.1
February ..	137.6	139.8	144.9	138.3
March ..	138.0	140.2	145.4	138.7
April ..	138.5	140.8	146.0	139.2
May ..	139.0	141.4	146.3	139.7
June ..	139.7	142.8	147.7	140.5
July ..	140.2	143.3	148.3	141.1
August ..	140.4	143.9	148.6	141.3
September ..	140.6	144.4	149.0	141.6
October ..	140.7	144.5	149.1	141.7

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8
1963 September ..	131.2	134.1	138.5	132.0
October ..	131.2	134.0	138.4	132.0
November ..	131.5	135.6	139.6	132.6
December ..	134.8	137.9	142.1	135.7
1964 January ..	135.3	138.4	142.6	136.2
February ..	135.4	138.5	142.8	136.3
March ..	135.7	138.9	143.0	136.5
April ..	136.3	139.6	143.7	137.2
May ..	136.9	140.1	144.1	137.8
June ..	137.2	141.1	144.9	138.2
July ..	137.6	142.0	145.5	138.7
August ..	137.7	142.2	145.6	138.8
September ..	137.7	142.3	145.7	138.9
October ..	137.9	142.5	145.9	139.1

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

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

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

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

Index of normal weekly hours

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

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

Normal Weekly Hours

IV.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
1961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9
1962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
1963	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
1963 September ..	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
October ..	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
November ..	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9
December ..	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9
1964 January ..	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9
February ..	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.8
March ..	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8
April ..	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8
May ..	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7
June ..	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7
July ..	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.6
August ..	94.5	94.8	94.6	94.6
September ..	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6
October ..	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1961	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
1962	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
1963	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0
1963 September ..	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
October ..	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
November ..	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
December ..	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0
1964 January ..	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0
February ..	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0
March ..	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0
April ..	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
May ..	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
June ..	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
July ..	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
August ..	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
September ..	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
October ..	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8

Index of hourly rates of wages

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

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

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1963 September ..	141.0	143.8	148.7	141.7
October ..	141.0	143.7	148.8	141.8
November ..	142.3	145.3	150.7	143.1
December ..	144.4			

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in October.

On 8th October the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made a proposal to increase the minimum rate by 12s. a week from 4th January 1965. Following the six-monthly review the rates for Government industrial workers were increased as from 1st October ('M' rates 5s. a week in Great Britain and 4s. or 3s. in Northern Ireland, 'D', 'E' and 'X' rates 7s. or 6s. for skilled workers and 5s. for labourers). On 7th October agreement was reached in the fibreboard packing case industry for immediate increases of 3d. to 4½d. an hour and on 19th October the National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade agreed to increases of 4½d. an hour for skilled workers and 3d. an hour for labourers, effective from 26th October. Other industries in which changes in rates have been agreed include bacon curing (increases of 8s. 9d. to 11s. 4½d. a week from 12th October), wallpaper manufacture in England (an increase of 7½ per cent. from the first pay day in October) and pot still malt distilling in Scotland (an increase of 3d. an hour from the beginning of October).

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade met on 14th October and agreed to a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 40 as from 5th April 1965, whilst in the Sheffield Lighter Metals Trades the hours are to be reduced to 41 as from 7th December 1964.

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

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from 1st October 1964 to 5th April 1965 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £82,000 to the full time weekly wages of 274,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 371,000 workers by an average of 1½ hours. (Increases for approximately 253,000 workers amounting to £78,000 and a reduction in normal weekly hours of 1 hour for 13,000 workers are already included in the table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during October.

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

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

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

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING OCTOBER

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

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

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

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

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

Analysis of changes during the period January—October

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

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	91,000	£ 57,500	83,500	107,700
Mining and quarrying . . .	332,500	143,800	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco . . .	470,000	203,300	185,500	215,800
Chemicals and allied industries	237,500	132,600	1,000	1,000
Metal manufacture	215,000	57,600	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	97,500	90,400	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	68,000	60,100	—	—
Vehicles	142,500	70,100	43,000	49,100
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	127,500	59,400	7,000	3,400
Textiles	564,000	251,100	29,000	32,700
Leather, leather goods and fur . . .	20,000	7,800	20,000	20,000
Clothing and footwear	268,000	188,600	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	193,500	112,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	187,000	88,200	103,000	103,600
Paper, printing and publishing . . .	432,500	235,600	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	144,500	81,600	7,000	4,200
Construction	1,387,500	201,200	282,500	288,300
Gas, electricity and water	246,500	274,100	—	—
Transport and communication	656,000	383,400	97,000	195,900
Distributive trades	1,399,000	717,500	86,000	172,400
Public administration and professional services	798,000	316,400	—	—
Miscellaneous services	524,500	243,400	88,500	88,800
Total	8,602,500	3,975,700	1,033,000	1,282,900

Included in the above table are about 912,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1963 about 6,611,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £2,587,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 165,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 227,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay.

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

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Bacon curing	Great Britain (24)	Pay day in week commencing 12 Oct.	All workers	Increases of 11s. 4½d. a week for male chargehands, of 8s. 9d. or 10s. 6d., according to grade, for other men 21 and over, of 7s. 10½d. for women 21 and over, and of 3s. 6d. to 18s. 4½d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: chargehands 234s. 6d. a week, other men 21 and over, Grade I 220s. 6d., Grade II 213s. 6d., Grade III 207s. 4½d., younger male workers 84s. 10½d. at under 16 rising to 185s. 6d. at 20; female workers 79s. 7½d. at under 16 rising to 147s. at 21.
Pot still malt distilling	Scotland (32)	First full pay period in Oct.	Adult male workers	Increase in basic wage of 3d. an hour. Minimum rate after change for men on day shifts 5s. 1½d. an hour.
Coke and by-products manufacture	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of pay week including 29 June*	Workers employed at coke oven and by-products plants vested in the National Coal Board	Increases in national standard rates of amounts ranging from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. a shift, according to occupation and grade. National standard rates after change: craftsmen—grade I engineering 51s. 5d. a shift, grade I 50s. 7d., grade II 44s. 6d.; other workers, grade B 44s. 8d., C 43s. 3d., D 42s. 2d., E 41s. 4d.
Explosives manufacture	Great Britain (245)	1 Oct.	Workers employed at Government industrial establishments where "X" rates apply	Increases of 7s. or 6s. for skilled men 21 and over in London and the Provinces respectively, of 5s. for non-skilled men, and of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for apprentices and younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change: male timeworkers 21 and over—skilled, London 267s., Provinces 257s., non-skilled 221s., 213s.; female timeworkers 21 and over—London 181s., Provinces 174s. 2d.†
Atomic energy	United Kingdom (243)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Increases in national minimum wage rates of 15s. a week for men and women 21 and over in craft grades, of 12s. for men and 9s. 7d. for women in general worker grades, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. National minimum rates after change include: craftsmen and craftsmen 250s. a week; general worker grades (excluding domestic worker grades), men 21 and over 208s. 9d., women 21 and over 167s. 2d.
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (44) (45)	4 Oct.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 2.49d. to 11s. 3.43d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.12d. an hour (1s. 4.81d. to 1s. 4.93d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.7d. a shift (8s. 4.87d. to 8s. 5.57d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (1s. 0.61d. to 1s. 0.7d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. a shift (5s. 7.24d. to 5s. 7.71d.) or by 0.05d. an hour (8.41d. to 8.46d.) for workers under 18.
Pig iron manufacture	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants (44)	4 Oct.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 2.343d. a shift (11s. 1.551d. to 11s. 3.894d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.757d. (8s. 4.149d. to 8s. 5.906d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.171d. (5s. 6.747d. to 5s. 7.918d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Iron and steel manufacture	Staffs, Ches., Teeside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow¶ (45)	5 Oct.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 2.49d. to 11s. 3.43d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (8s. 4.87d. to 8s. 5.57d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 7.24d. to 5s. 7.71d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales** (45)	4 Oct.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 2d. a shift (10s. 2d. to 10s. 4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (7s. 7½d. to 7s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d.) for youths under 18.
Tinplate manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	2 Aug.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 2d. a shift (11s. 2d. to 11s. 4d.) for men, by 1½d. (8s. 4½d. to 8s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	5 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 2.49d. to 11s. 3.43d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.7d. (8s. 4.87d. to 8s. 5.57d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.47d. (5s. 7.24d. to 5s. 7.71d.) for those under 18.
Bobbin manufacture	England and Wales (52)	Third pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increases§ of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 229s. 5d. a week, lesser skilled 215s. 7d., labourers 205s.; women 18 and over 169s. 9d.
Government industrial establishments	Great Britain (244-245)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers paid on an engineering basis	Increases of 7s., 6s. or 5s. a week, according to occupation and area, for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 21 and over, skilled, London 262s., Coventry 252s., Provinces 252s., non-skilled 216s., 211s., 208s.; women 21 and over 181s., 176s. 8d., 174s. 2d.†
	Northern Ireland. (244-245)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers paid on an engineering basis	Increases of 6s., 4s. or 3s. a week, according to occupation and area, for men 21 and over, of 3s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 21 and over—Belfast, skilled 252s., non-skilled 202s., other areas 252s., 197s.; women 21 and over 169s. 2d., 165s.†
Electrical cable making	Great Britain (55)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 18 Oct.	All workers (except plumber-jointers, etc.)	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over and women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Lieu bonus payable to time-workers remunerated solely on minimum plain time rates increased by 1d. an hour for men (3d. to 4d.) and women (2½d. to 3½d.). Timeworkers' rates after change inclusive of lieu bonus: men 21 and over—occupational classification 1, district I 210s. a week, district II 207s. 4½d., 213s. 6d., 210s. 10½d., 3. 218s. 9d., 216s. 1½d., 4. 224s., 221s. 4½d., 5. 229s. 3d., 226s. 7½d., 6. 234s. 6d., 231s. 10½d.; women 18 and over (all areas)—occupational classification 1, 164s. 6d., 2. 168s., 3. 171s. 6d.; youths and boys 77s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 170s. 7½d. at 20; girls 76s. 1½d. at 15, 92s. 9d. at 16, and 108s. 6d. at 17.††
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	United Kingdom. (56)	26 Oct.	Labourers employed in federated shipbuilding and ship repairing centres, except those whose rates of wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Compensatory payment of 1½d. an hour (6s. 1½d. a week) increased to 15s. a week for all hours worked, whether in ordinary or overtime hours, for those labourers in receipt of the national plain time rate without any additions in the form of payment by results, incentive or other form of bonus payment.
Ministry of Defence (Navy Dept.) dockyards and establishments	Great Britain (244-245)	Pay week containing 1 Oct.	All workers	Increases of 7s., 6s. or 5s. a week, according to occupation and area, for men 20 and over, of 4s. 2d. for adult females, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates after change: men 20 and over—skilled, London 262s., Provinces 252s., non-skilled 216s., 208s.; women 18 and over in dockyards 169s., 164s. 2d., in establishments away from dockyards, 21 and over, 169s., 164s. 2d.†

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

† Under the half-yearly review.

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

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

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

** Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

†† It has also been agreed that from the beginning of the first full pay week on or after 5th April 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Vehicle building	United Kingdom (57-58)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 1 Oct.	All workers	New hourly rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum time rates after change include: England, Wales and Northern Ireland—bodymakers, coach fitters, coach joiners and finishers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, painters, smiths, trimmers, wheelwrights, skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 5½d. an hour, vicemen, electricians' assistants 5s. 0½d., brush hands, cellulose polishers and hammermen or strikers 4s. 10½d., labourers 4s. 8d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastics and/or metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 5s. 5½d., unit assembly (metal-framed bodies) 5s. 4½d., detail work (metal-framed bodies), fabrication of plastic components 5s. 0½d. (an additional ½d. an hour is paid in all cases to all adult workers employed in the London area within 20 miles of Charing Cross); Scotland—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, panel beaters, smiths, wheelers, woodcutting machinists national minimum rate 5s. 5½d. (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas 5s. 6d.), (standard rate when employed on passenger-carrying vehicles 5s. 6½d.), painters and trimmers 5s. 5½d., 5s. 6d., coach fitters 5s. 4½d., 5s. 5d., 5s. 5½d., vicemen not qualified to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 4s. 11½d., brush hands and hammermen 4s. 10½d., labourers 4s. 8d.; skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 5½d., electricians' assistants 5s. 0½d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastic bodies and components—final erection and alignment (national minimum rate) 5s. 5½d. (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas 5s. 6½d.), fabrication of plastic components 5s. 0½d., 5s. 1½d.; United Kingdom—women 21 and over employed as sewing machinists and fabricators of plastics components 4s. 5d.
Keg and drum manufacture	Great Britain (67) (259)	2 Oct.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 or over and for women 20 or over, and of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. for men 21 or over and for women 20 or over, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for younger workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—males 1s. 8½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. 8½d. at 21 or over, females 1s. 7½d. to 3s. 6d.; piecework basis time rates—males 1s. 10½d. to 5s. 2½d., females 1s. 9½d. to 3s. 10½d.
Wool textile	Leicester (86)	First pay day in Oct.	Workers employed in the lamb's wool and worsted yarn spinning industry	Cost-of-living bonus increased by ½d. in the shilling (5d. to 5½d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good time-keeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 21 and over—skilled 210s. a week, unskilled 199s. 9d.; skilled able-bodied women 18 and over 137s.
Pressed felt manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increases of 1s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, and of 1s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: men 21 and over 195s. 2d. a week, women 18 and over—felt production processes 143s. 2d., cutting and stitching 132s. 9d.
Lace furnishings manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Oct.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increases of 1 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus (84 to 85 per cent. on basic rates).
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increases in cost-of-living payments of 3s. 4d. a week (69s. 7d. to 72s. 11d.) for men 21 and over, of 2s. 4d. (49s. 10d. to 52s. 2d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
	Scotland (98)	do.	All workers	Increases in cost-of-living payments of 3s. 4d. a week (69s. 7d. to 72s. 11d.) for men 21 and over, of 2s. 4d. (49s. 10d. to 52s. 2d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Silk dyeing, printing and finishing	Macclesfield	do.	All workers	Increases in cost-of-living payments of 3s. 4d. a week (69s. 7d. to 72s. 11d.) for men 21 and over, of 2s. 4d. (49s. 10d. to 52s. 2d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Calico printing	United Kingdom	do.	Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 4s. a week (65s. to 69s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 206s. a week.
Textile making-up and packing	Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 3 Oct.	All workers	Increases of 1s. 9d. a week (91s. 9d. to 93s. 6d.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (61s. 2d. to 62s. 4d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Ostrich and fancy feather and artificial flower trade	Great Britain (259)	5 Oct.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for men 21 or over, of 1½d. to 3½d., according to age, for younger male workers, of 3d. for women 18 or over, and of 1½d. to 3d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 6½d. an hour at under 15½ rising to 4s. 1d. at 21 or over; female workers 1s. 6d. at 15 rising to 2s. 10d. at 18 or over (workers who enter the trade at 18 receive 2s. 8½d. for the first 6 months).
Home grown timber trade	England and Wales (137)	Pay week including 26 Oct.	Forest workers and hauliers in the woods, sawmill workers and transport workers	Increases of 4½d. an hour (15s. 9d. a week) for men 21 and over other than labourers, of 3d. (10s. 6d.) for labourers and women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: forest workers and hauliers—men 21 and over, skilled fellers 237s. 5d. a week, mechanical drivers in the woods 228s. 5d., loaders 222s. 5d., male labourers in the woods 212s. 2d., women 19 and over (other than those doing full men's work) 161s. 9d.; sawmill workers—men 21 and over, skilled sawyers, class A mills 5s. 11½d., class B 5s. 9½d., sawyers engaged in cutting pitwood, firewood, slabs and offcuts 5s. 5½d., 5s. 3½d., crane drivers (fully mechanical cranes) 5s. 4½d., 5s. 3d., mill labourers 5s. 1d., 5s. 0½d., women 19 and over, machinists (after 9 months' experience) 4s. 5½d., 4s. 4d., labourers 3s. 10½d., 3s. 10½d.; transport workers—drivers, London 225s. 3d. to 243s. 3d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, outside London, class A mills 221s. 9d. to 246s. 5d., class B 217s. 3d. to 241s. 5d., mates 21 and over, London 228s. 3d., outside London, class A 225s. 3d., class B 220s. 3d.
Vener producing and plywood manufacture	England and Wales (143)	First pay day on or after 5 Oct.	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 4½d., 3½d. or 3d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 20 and over, of 2½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change include: London district—men 20 and over, approved inspectors, grade 1, timeworkers 5s. 10d. an hour, workers paid under payment-by-results or bonus schemes 5s. 8d., machinists 5s. 8½d. or 5s. 4d., according to occupation, 5s. 6½d., 5s. 2d., labourers 5s. 1d., 4s. 11½d., women 19 and over 3s. 10d., 3s. 8½d. Provincial rates are 1d. an hour less.
Furniture manufacture (including cane, willow and woven fibre furniture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Furniture manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	do.	All workers	Increases in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices.

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

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 444 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

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

§ In the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1964" the rates for porters are shown as 127s. 6d. basic and 215s. 9d. total. These rates should be 121s. and 209s. 3d. Similarly the rate shown in the May issue of this GAZETTE should read 209s. 3d. and not 215s. 9d.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Educational and allied woodworking	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Upholstery and bedding filling materials trade	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Bedding and mattress making	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Basket making	United Kingdom (141)	First full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3 per cent (47 to 50 per cent.).
Stone carving, wood carving and modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.†
Fibreboard packing case making	United Kingdom (146)	Beginning of first full pay period following 7 Oct.	All workers	Increases in minimum hourly rates of amounts ranging from 3d. to 4½d., according to area and occupation, for men 21 and over, of 2½d., 2½d. or 3½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates outside London (London rates in brackets) after change include: men 21 and over in Class I occupations, day work 6s. 1½d. an hour (6s. 3½d.), double-day shift 6s. 10½d. (7s. 1½d.), night shift in conjunction with double-day shift 7s. 1½d. (7s. 4½d.), class II 5s. 6d. (5s. 8½d.), 6s. 2½d. (6s. 4½d.), 6s. 4½d. (6s. 7½d.), class III 5s. 3d. (5s. 5½d.), 5s. 10½d. (6s. 1½d.), 6s. 1½d. (6s. 4d.), class IV 5s. (5s. 2½d.), 5s. 7½d. (5s. 10d.), 5s. 10d. (6s. 0½d.), class V 4s. 9½d. (4s. 11½d.), 5s. 4½d. (5s. 7½d.), 5s. 7d. (5s. 9½d.); women 18 and over, day work 3s. 6½d. (3s. 8½d.), double-day shift 4s. (4s. 2½d.).
Wallpaper manufacture	England (150-151)	First pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increase of 7½ per cent. in hourly provincial rates. Rates after change in the Provinces: men 21 and over—skilled 5s. 8½d. to 6s. 10½d. an hour, according to occupation, semi-skilled 5s. 2½d. to 6s., unskilled 4s. 10½d.; women 18 and over—skilled 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 9½d., semi-skilled 3s. 10½d. to 4s. 2½d., unskilled 3s. 8d. or 3s. 11½d.
Pianoforte manufacture	Great Britain (165)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Organ building	United Kingdom (164)	1 Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* of 1d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for other grades. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 6s. 8½d. an hour, other districts 6s. 7½d.
Coal and coke distribution	London region (226)	5 Oct.	Transport and other workers	Increases of 2s. 6d. a day (35s. to 37s. 6d.), or 17s. 6d. a week (217s. 6d. to 235s.) and after one year's service 20s. (240s. to 260s.) for transport and other workers after one year's service in the over-riding minimum wage to which earnings derived from tonnage rates and output bonus are subject.
Cinema theatres	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (230-231)	2 Aug.	All workers, other than managers	Increases from 5s. to 20s. a week, according to occupation and grade of cinema, for adult male workers, of 5s. to 10s. for female workers, of 5s. for probationers and juvenile male workers, and of 5s. (2½d. an hour) for cleaners. Minimum rates after change for London and Home Counties include: first projectionists 214s. 11d. to 288s. 2d. a week, according to grade of cinema, second projectionists (over 20) 197s. 3d. to 236s. 4d., third projectionists (over 20) 141s. to 196s. 4d., fourth projectionists (over 20) 150s. 4d. or 162s. 8d., house engineers 260s. 10d., or 288s. 2d., assistant house engineers 224s. or 236s. 4d., sensitometric or foreman 17s. 7d. to 208s. 11d., utility men, doormen, assistant foremen and boilermen 170s. 1d. to 185s. 7d., night watchmen/cleaners (male) 166s. 5d. to 181s. 5d., male attendants (over 20) 158s. 2d. to 181s. 5d., chief cashiers 112s. 3d. to 154s. 6d., cashiers 121s. 5d. to 144s. 8d., usherette/relief cashiers 107s. 7d. to 128s. 10d., female attendants 100s. 10d. to 122s. 1d., cleaners (24-hour week) 74s. 5d. to 80s. 2d. Minimum rates are also fixed for the nine other zones.‡
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	First pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 10d. a week (53s. 8d. to 55s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 3d. (35s. 10d. to 37s. 1d.) for younger workers and then consolidation into basic rates of 5s. 6d. a week of the cost-of-living bonus paid to workers 18 and over and of 3s. 9d. to younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change include: optical printing dept. £11 17s. 4d. to £20 16s. 4d. a week, according to occupation; developing dept. £13 4s. 2d. to £17 6s. 9d.; drying dept. £12 3s. 11d. or £13 1s. 8d.; grading dept. £12 15s. 1d. to £17 11s. 1d.; sensitometric control dept. £13 15s. 4d. or £16 3s. 3d.; engineering dept., senior chargehands £19 4s. 3d., senior cinematograph engineers £17 19s. 6d., chargehands £16 16s. 11d., cinematograph engineers £15 12s. 1d., all other maintenance engineers £13 18s. 10d., electricians £15 4s. 11d., electricians (auxiliary) £12 19s. 11d.; printing dept. £12 8s. to £16 9s. 10d.; chemical mixers £11 17s. 4d. to £14 1s. 2d.; solutions control £13 15s. 4d. or £16 2s. 9d.; projectionists and viewers £11 17s. 4d. to £15 2s. 4d.; regenerative film treatment operators £13 8s. 10d.; storekeepers (film) £12 11s. 7d. to £14 19s.; negative cleaners £12 11s. 7d. or £14 14s. 2d.; positive examining dept. £11 8s. 1d. to £12 19s. 3d.; negative cutting dept. £11 17s. 4d. to £16 5s. 8d.; negative preparation dept. £11 17s. 4d. or £13 1s. 8d.; camera dept. £12 15s. 1d. to £17 3s. 5d.; title writing dept. £15 12s. 1d. or £18 3s.; despatch and general workers £11 8s. 1d. to £14. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 50s. in each case.
Boot and shoe repairing	Great Britain (241) (258)	28 Oct.	Pieceworkers	Percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 72 to 76 per cent., consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours.¶
Government industrial establishments	Great Britain (244-245)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for adult workers: men, London 216s., Coventry 211s., Provinces 208s.; women 181s., 176s. 8d., 174s. 2d.**
	Northern Ireland (244-245)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 4s. a week (Belfast) or 3s. (elsewhere in Northern Ireland) for men 21 and over, of 3s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for adult workers: men, Belfast (including Holywood, Kinnegar, Lisburn and Rosepark) 202s., elsewhere in Northern Ireland 197s.; women 169s. 2d., 165s.**

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

† Cost-of-living allowance now related to new official index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100) and varies quarterly by 1d. an hour for each rise or fall of 1.7 points in the index; the amount quoted relates to the figure 107.2 on the scale.

‡ The agreement now includes Northern Ireland.

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

¶ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, chargehand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

** This increase took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 487 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

*** Under the half-yearly review.

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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, Particulars of change.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING OCTOBER

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, Particulars of change.

* It has also been agreed that from 9th October 1965 there will be a further increase of 3d. an hour.
† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
‡ It has also been agreed that from 1st August 1965 normal weekly hours will be further reduced to 41 for all full-time workers.
§ This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

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.

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

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 13th OCTOBER 1964

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

At 13th October the official retail prices index was 107.9 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 107.8 at 15th September and 103.7 at 15th October 1963.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th OCTOBER 1964

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

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

Table with 2 columns: GROUP AND SUB-GROUP, INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th OCTOBER 1964 (16th January 1962 = 100). Includes categories like I. Food, II. Alcoholic drink, III. Tobacco, etc.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item, Index value. Includes items like (1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations, (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices, (3) Other items.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food There were reductions in the average prices of eggs and of most vegetables and fruit but increases in the prices of potatoes and tomatoes.

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

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO OCTOBER 1964

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

Table with 13 columns: Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec.

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Table with 4 columns: Month, 1962, 1963, 1964.

The figures in Table B can be linked with those in Table A to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at 17th January 1956.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 476.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 223. In addition, 37 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during October at the establishments where these 260 stoppages occurred is estimated at 74,600. This total includes 11,300 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 63,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 57,600 were directly involved and 5,700 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 157,000 working days lost during October includes 42,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

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

Causes of stoppages

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

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

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

Industry, occupations and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING: Draughtsmen—Barrow (one firm)	135	—	13 July	20 Oct.	In support of a claim for increased wages	Work resumed pending central negotiations. Wage increases subsequently agreed.
CONSTRUCTION:— Workers engaged in the construction of a power station—near Pontefract (several firms)	1,000	—	9 Oct.	21 Oct.	For the re-instatement of a shop steward dismissed for attending a site meeting during working hours	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Workers engaged in the construction of power stations—Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire (several firms)	2,030	—	19 Oct.	22 Oct.	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage of work	Work resumed.
Electricians, electricians' mates and other workers engaged in the construction of a nuclear power station—Leiston (two firms)	500	—	2 Oct.	21 Oct.‡	Dissatisfaction with the method of application of new rates of pay and reduced hours of work following a new national agreement	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
DOCKS:— Dockworkers—Hull, London and Merseyside	20,400	—	7 Oct.	7 Oct.	One-day token stoppage of work in support of a national claim for increased basic wage rates	Work resumed.

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown. † Less than 50 workers or 500 working days. ‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together. § A partial resumption of work took place on 22nd October but some workers did not return until 26th October.

Duration of stoppages

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

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	88	34,600	31,000
2 days .. .	50	4,200	7,000
3 days .. .	32	4,700	14,000
4-6 days .. .	37	11,000	37,000
Over 6 days .. .	29	6,000	93,000
Total .. .	236	60,500	182,000

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

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

Industry group	January to October 1964			January to October 1963		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress		No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	
		Workers involved	Working days lost		Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	2	600	1,000	1	†	†
Coal mining .. .	913	151,900	266,000	869	137,300	296,000
All other mining and quarrying ..	3	1,200	8,000	5	300	†
Food, drink and tobacco	18	4,800	19,000	23	4,700	9,000
Chemicals, etc. ..	15	2,200	4,000	15	3,100	14,000
Metal mfrs. .. .	89	31,000	329,000	52	10,600	50,000
Engineering .. .	235	104,900	285,000	177	58,500	171,000
Shipbuilding and marine eng. .. .	77	20,400	141,000	50	11,600	88,000
Motor vehicles and cycles .. .	142	128,100	375,000	104	107,500	239,000
Aircraft .. .	30	9,200	16,000	29	12,300	55,000
Other vehicles ..	12	3,700	10,000	10	5,700	8,000
Other metal goods	46	11,500	26,000	43	7,600	27,000
Textiles .. .	32	5,400	26,000	30	6,200	19,000
Clothing and footwear .. .	14	3,700	6,000	7	1,200	2,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. ..	27	7,500	12,000	14	1,900	4,000
Timber, furniture, etc. .. .	17	2,300	6,000	11	6,000	28,000
Paper and printing ..	13	4,200	10,000	9	1,200	4,000
Remaining manufacturing inds. .	42	8,700	25,000	16	2,200	5,000
Construction .. .	199	24,100	118,000	148	68,700	349,000
Gas, electricity and water .. .	16	2,900	11,000	4	1,000	2,000
Port and inland water transport ..	87	107,000	123,000	62	22,700	33,000
All other transport ..	53	124,300	168,000	41	8,000	20,000
Distributive trades	31	5,100	26,000	21	1,800	23,000
Administrative, professional, etc. services .. .	16	2,900	8,000	9	2,800	4,000
Misc. services .. .	9	3,600	18,000	9	400	2,000
Total .. .	2,133	771,400	2,037,000	1,758	483,300	1,453,000

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

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

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

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

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 451 and 452,* which are summarised below.

Award No. 451 (26th October).—Parties: National Guild of Telephonists and Post Office. **Claim:** That the pay of Telephonists (M) be increased by 6 per cent. from 1st January 1964. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

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

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

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

*Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 490 or through any bookseller.

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

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S.(57), dated 30th October, for reducing from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

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

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

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

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

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

A share fisherman was paid off when skippers at the port decided to abstain from fishing on the ground that there was no economic market for the catch. The period of abstinence lasted for about six weeks, after which the claimant resumed fishing with the same vessel. The vessel was owned or partly owned by the master or a member of the crew but the claimant was not himself a part owner. Held, distinguishing Decisions R(U) 29/58 and R(U) 6/63, that the claimant did not cease to be a member of the crew while the vessel was temporarily idle, although he was not doubt free to take other employment. He was therefore subject to regulation 14B(2) of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations. Held, in that respect, that abstinence from fishing was not necessitated by any good cause, having regard to such Decisions as R(U) 16/53, R(U) 10/51, R(U) 17/55 and R(U) 22/59. It was not the case that there was no market for any catch. An allegation that fishing could only have resulted in a loss cannot be entertained by the Commissioner. Reasonable cause for abstinence from fishing does not in itself necessitate abstinence. The Commissioner concludes that the accepted interpretation of regulation 14B(2)(d) is logical and in accordance with principle, and sees no justification for departing from it.

Decision of the Commissioner

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The share fishermen maintained that "the figure of 35s. per cran for surplus herring is regarded by fishermen, fish-salesmen, drifter owners and others connected with the industry as entirely inadequate and uneconomical in view of the heavy working expenses of herring drifters" and the members of the Local Tribunal appear to have accepted and given effect to that contention as a sufficient justification for the allowance of unemployment benefit, but I am unable to affirm that decision. No figures are given indicating even approximately the normal running expenses of the vessels or the remuneration of masters and crews from their shares of profits at what might be called normal times. Nor on the information before me is it possible for me to form any view as to the remuneration that would have been available for them under the conditions that are described as "unremunerative and uneconomical"—or even how much more or less it would have been than the unemployment benefit that they have claimed, and have been receiving under the

decision of the Local Tribunal. It seems obvious that apart from other considerations it would have depended on the amount of the surplus catch.

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

10. In the case to which Decision R(U) 10/51 relates, certain vessels abstained from fishing because of "uneconomic conditions". Financial statements were submitted in that case, showing that members of the crew were receiving (and presumably would have continued to earn) "rather less in all than £3 a week". The Commissioner said—"... on consideration of regulation 14B as a whole and the terms of sub-paragraph (d) I think that it is clear that it was not intended or contemplated that the statutory authorities should entertain and dispose of claims based on such a ground" [sic. namely that fishing would not have yielded a weekly wage exceeding (say) £2 a week for each member of the crew (after allowing for expenses)]—even if it could be regarded as practicable for them to do so... The opposite view of the scope of sub-paragraph (d) would contemplate the somewhat embarrassing situation of the statutory authorities under the National Insurance Act 1946 disapproving in effect of the price conditions fixed for share fishermen—by a body with special qualifications and holding special authority to do so—as conditions calculated to ensure for them a fair return for their labour. Apart, however, from such considerations such an interpretation of sub-paragraph (d) would give it a meaning and effect in violent contrast to the meaning and effect of the other sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of regulation 14B(2). For those provisions plainly contemplate and provide that there will be days and that there may be periods when unemployment benefit will not be payable although, after a vessel has put to sea (and whether it be engaged in fishing or not) or during a period in which the vessel has not put to sea because of repairs, the master and crew earn nothing—or their earnings are small or negligible."

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

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

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

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

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

Whether unemployed—partner taking little part in a business

A ship's purser and his wife entered into a formal contract of partnership for the purpose of carrying on a hotel business. They were equal partners, but the agreement did not require him to devote more time to the affairs of the partnership than he could afford to do without interfering with his duties as a purser. He claimed benefit soon after he ceased to be employed as a purser some nine months later. During the period of his claim he performed certain duties in connection with the business but maintained that they were negligible. Held that the claimant had failed to prove that he was unemployed. Even accepting that he took very little part in the conduct of the business, he was, in law and in fact, a partner with the rights and responsibilities of a partner, and entitled by virtue of the agreement to an equal share of the profits of the business. He was therefore carrying on an occupation, having regard to Decisions R(G) 14/56, R(G) 1/60 and R(U) 16/61. Taking free board and lodging into account his earnings exceeded 6s. 8d. a day, and he was thus not assisted by the provisions of regulation 6(1)(h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations.

Decision of the Commissioner

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

2. The claimant was formerly employed as a ship's purser. His wife had, I gather, been employed in the management of a private hotel: the hotel had come on the market, and it was purchased by the claimant. He and his wife entered into a contract of partnership whereby the hotel business was to be carried on by both of them in equal partnership as from 30th September 1962. At that date the claimant was still employed as a ship's purser, and he continued to be so employed until June or early July 1963. From 26th July 1963 he claimed unemployment benefit. He was then,

and he continued thereafter to be, living with his wife in the hotel, and admittedly performing certain duties in connection therewith, although he maintains that these were negligible.

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

4. The first question is whether, during the period in question or any part of it, the claimant was carrying on any occupation. If he was, then *prima facie* he was not unemployed. The claimant explained that the partnership agreement was drawn up "because it was required by the Income Tax authorities". That may be. But the position is that throughout the period in question, *ex facie* of a formal deed to which the claimant was a party, he was an equal partner in a partnership established for the purpose of carrying on the business of hoteliers at specified premises, having certain rights and responsibilities in that connection. Admittedly the agreement did not require him to devote more time to the affairs of the partnership than he could afford to do without interfering with his duties as ship's purser: but at the time we are concerned with he had no duties as ship's purser. Even if it be accepted that in fact he took very little part in the conduct of the business, he was, in law and in fact, a partner with the rights and responsibilities of a partner and entitled by virtue of the agreement to an equal share of the profits of the business. I was referred to Decisions R(G) 14/56, R(G) 1/60 and R(U) 16/61: and in the light of these decisions I consider it impossible to escape the conclusion that throughout the period in question the claimant was carrying on an occupation: namely that of hotelier (in partnership).

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

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

7. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

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

The Lead Processes (Medical Examinations) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964/1728; 5d. (8d.)), made on 28th October by the Minister of

* See footnote * on next page.

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

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

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FACTORY FORMS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

No.	Reprinted with amendments (new price where indicated)
F.43B	Prescribed Form of Written Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence Occurring in the Carrying on of a Building Operation or Work of Engineering Construction. Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. (2s. 5d.); 100, 6s. (6s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
F.55	Examination of Steam Boilers Regulations 1964. Prescribed Form for Report of Examination when Cold of Steam Boilers other than Economisers, Superheaters, Steam Tube Ovens and Steam Tube Hotplates. Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
F.55A	Examination of Steam Boilers Regulations 1964. Prescribed Form for Report of Examination of Steam Boiler, under Normal Steam Pressure. Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. (2s. 5d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
F.56	Examination of Steam Boilers Regulations 1964. Prescribed Form for Report of Examination of Economiser when Cold. Each 2d. (5d.); 25, 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
F.57	Examination of Steam Boilers Regulations 1964. Prescribed Form for Report of Examination of Superheater when Cold. Each 2d. (5d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
F.86	Docks Regulations 1934, regulations 19(a) and 22(a). Pulley Blocks: Prescribed Form of Certificate of Test and Examination before being taken into Use. Each 2d. (5d.); 100, 5s. (6s.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
F.88	Form containing the Particulars Prescribed for the Register of Chains, Ropes and Lifting Tackle (section 26) (S.R. & O. 1938 No. 599) and Lifting Machines (section 27) (S.I. 1963 No. 1382). 1s. 6d. (1s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
F.2052	Certificate of Exemption No. 36 (General). Minor Repairs on or adjacent to Oil-Tanks of Ships. New price. 3d. (6d.).
No.	Reprinted with new price
F.12	Employment of Male Young Persons over 16 on Shift Work. 1s. (1s. 3d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
F.100	Docks Regulations 1934. Form prescribed under Paragraph (a) under the heading "Duties" for Notice of Completion of Processes of Loading, Unloading or Coaling at Specified Hatches on Board Ship. Book of 60 Forms 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.) (exclusive of purchase tax).
F.1036	Dry Cleaning Special Regulations 1949. 6d. (9d.).
F.1985	Cellulose Solutions Regulations 1934. Certificate of Exemption. Regulations Nos. 3, 4 and 6. 3d. (6d.).

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

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