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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 24,049,000. This was 18,000 more than in mid-August. The main changes were increases in manufacturing industries, construction and the distributive trades and a decrease in catering and hotels.

442-446

Unemployment

There were 462,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 14th October and 12,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 474,000 (2·1 per cent. of all employees). Between 9th September and 14th October unemployment fell by 11,000. The main decreases were in manufacturing industries and in the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed. There were increases in catering and hotels, transport and communication and the distributive trades. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 241,000—52 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.

447-454

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 215,000 vacancies unfilled on 9th October, 1,000 more than on 4th September.

455

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 14th September the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,858,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 43,000.

444

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st October (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 134.7 and 141.7, compared with 134.6 (as revised) and 141.7 (as revised) at 30th September.

462–467

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 15th October (January 1962 = 100) was 103.7, compared with 103.3 at 17th September. The index for the food group was 104.2, compared with 103.0 the previous month

468

Stoppages of Work

About 79,500 workers were involved in October in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 182,000 working days.

469

Factory Accidents

There were 177 fatal and 49,400 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in 458-459 the third quarter of 1963.

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE, JUNE 1963

In January 1963 the Ministry of Labour instituted a new series of enquiries into the earnings and hours of adult male manual workers analysed by occupation. The enquiries are carried out twice each year under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The results of the first enquiry, relating to engineering and other metal-using industries, were published in the May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE (see pages 184 to 191).

This article summarises the results of the second enquiry carried out in June 1963 which, in addition to the engineering industries included in the first enquiry, covered shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical manufacture. It is necessary to extend these enquiries and the Ministry will include iron and steel manufacture in the third enquiry to be held in January 1964. Other industries will be added as soon as practicable but only after discussion with representative organisations of the industries concerned.

Enquiry in Engineering, Shipbuilding and Chemical Manufacture

Enquiry forms were sent in June 1963 to about 2,500 employers in Great Britain with 25 or more employees engaged in the following industries: mechanical engineering (Minimum List Headings 331 to 349 of the Standard Industrial Classification); electrical engineering (M.L.Hs. 361 and 363 to 369); marine engineering (M.L.H. 370·2); vehicle manufacture (M.L.Hs. 381 to 385); certain other metal goods industries (M.L.Hs. 391, 393 and 399); and for the first time to employers engaged in shipbuilding and ship repairing (M.L.H. 370·1) and chemical manufacture (M.L.Hs. 271, 272 and 276). Enquiry forms were sent to all firms with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees.

Of the 2,500 enquiry forms sent out, nearly 2,400 were returned suitable for tabulation, analysed as follows:—

Outras discussion - sensitive and		Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of men covered by returns tabulated
Engineering: Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100-499 employees Firms with 25-99 employees		692 1,054 333	718,077 143,211 11,681
Shipbuilding: Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100-499 employees Firms with 25-99 employees		53 42 8	50,672 8,354 283
Chemical Manufacture: Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100–499 employees Firms with 25–99 employees	SCHOOL SCHOOL	60 115 31	38,003 13,153 978

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 1,121,000 adult male manual workers the engineering industries, 70,000 in shipbuilding and 74,000 in chemical manufacture who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 19th June 1963. These numbers are estimated to be about threequarters of all the adult male manual workers in the relevant occupations in the industries concerned. The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these industries, e.g., it did not include transport workers, storemen, warehousemen or canteen workers.

Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Occupations in respect of which information was sought varied between industry and industry in order to make the results as significant as possible. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results except that in shipbuilding information about individual occupations was collected for payment-by-result workers only. Information about timeworkers in this was, however, obtained in summary form (see Table 1 (c)). Employers were asked to state against each occupational heading the number of men at work in the specified pay-week; the number of hours worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; and total earnings. Employers in engineering and shipbuilding gave information about the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings; employers in chemical manufacture gave information about the amount of overtime earnings. Information concerning the number of men who worked overtime was supplied by employers in shipbuilding.

Changes in Engineering: January-June 1963

For the engineering industries it is possible to study the January and June 1963 enquiries. Too much weight must supplied by employers.

a particular industry group since each enquiry related only to a specified pay-week in the month concerned and the enquiries did not relate to matched samples.

But the following Table gives certain salient points for all establishments in all the engineering industries covered. Separate figures are given for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, details for time-workers and payment-byresult workers being shewn separately. In the June 1963 enquiry timeworkers numbered 570,000 in all, made up of 271,000 skilled men, 222,000 semi-skilled and 77,000 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 551,000 of whom 269,000 were skilled, 260,000 were semi-skilled and 22,000 were labourers. The total numbers covered in January 1963 were very similar as were the proportions of skilled, semi-skilled

All Establishments: All Engineering Industries Covered

	Silve			January 1963	June 1963	Change June 19	Jan.— 963
				1903	1903	Absolute	%
Average weekly	earn	ings inc	luding	overtime r	remium:	25%	nisO
Timeworkers				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Skilled				354 3	366 0	+11 9	+ 3.3
Semi-skilled Labourers				316 7	330 3	+13 8	+ 4.3
Payment-by-res				253 9	263 6	+99	+ 3.8
Skilled	uit w	OIKEIS	200	362 2	377 4	+15 2	
Semi-skilled	A islan	CHARLES OF	100	331 6	350 0	+18 6	+ 4.2 + 5.6
Labourers		100000		265 11	277 0	+11 1	+ 4.2
Average hours Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-res Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	yould	A cab	ked:	45·9 46·5 46·7 43·7 43·5 46·0	46·8 47·4 47·6 44·6 44·9 46·7	+ 0.9 + 0.9 + 0.9 + 0.9 + 1.4 + 0.7	+ 2·0 + 1·9 + 1·9 + 2·1 + 3·2 + 1·5
Average hourly	earn	ings exc	luding	g overtime p			
Timeworkers Skilled			19	d.	d.	d.	
Semi-skilled	1.0			87.9	88.8	+ 0.9	+ 1.0
Labourers Labourers				77·2 61·1	78·4 62·1	+ 1.2 + 1.0	+ 1.6
Payment-by-res	nlt w	orkers.		01.1	02.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.6
Skilled				96.7	98.5	+ 1.8	+ 1.9
Semi-skilled			-	88.8	90.7	+ 1.9	+ 2.1
Labourers				65.9	67.5	+ 1.6	+ 2.4
Dai marini	Sterle .	on Taxis	Coin !	nel crisics to	tel balan	The art	

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for each of the six categories of workers shewn separately in the Table, the increases ranging from 9s. 9d. for labourers on time-work to 18s. 6d. for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers. In every case average hours actually worked rose appreciably; the increase was least for payment-by-result labourers (0.7 hours) and greatest for semi-skilled payment-byresult workers (1·4 hours) but for each of the remaining four categories the increase was 0·9 hours. Over the period under review there was no general change in the nationally negotiated minimum wage rates for fitters and labourers in engineering: nevertheless, average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for all the six categories of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 0.9d. to 1.9d., and the percentage increases varying between 1.0 and 2.4.

Definitions

Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings by occupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. These covered weekly earnings and hours worked, overtime premium, time-workers and payment-by-result workers and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. It should be pointed out in this connection that the figures of average weekly earnings, excluding overtime premium, relate to actual hours worked and not to normal weekly hours of work.

The definitions already given referred to the engineering industries but they also apply to shipbuilding and chemical manufacture with the following additional points:-

- 1. In shipbuilding (a) weekly hours include overtime and/or Sunday hours, and Sunday allowances over and above normal payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium; (b) contract and lieu workers are included under 'payment-by-result.'
- 2. In chemical manufacture (a) craftsmen's labourers are For the engineering industries it is possible to study the changes in average earnings and hours worked between the has been calculated by the Ministry from the information

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Taverage hourly		earn	week	Ту	Average hours	Average		e hourly nings
egeintiss of	overt	ime	exclud overti premi	ime	actually worked including overtime	hours of overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium
(a) A1	L ENG	GINE	ERIN	G I	NDUSTR	res Cov	ERED*	
Skilled	s. 366 330 263	d. 0 3 6	s. 346 309 246	d. 0 5 1	46·8 47·4 47·6	5·8 6·7 7·0	d. 93·9 83·6 66·4	d. 88·8 78·4 62·1
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	377 350 277	4 0 0	365 339 262	10 4 9	44·6 44·9 46·7	3·9 4·1 5·9	101·6 93·6 71·2	98·5 90·7 67·5
b) SUMMARY FO				55000	NGINEER engineer		USTRY C	GROUPS*
imeworkers†	245	0	225	11	47.1	6.0	99.1	83.1
Skilled	219		325 271 232	3 10	47·1 47·5 46·9	6·0 6·5 6·5	88·1 73·3 63·6	68.6 59.5
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers .		2 5 4	346 307 253	1 6 4	44·9 45·6 46·7	4·0 4·5 6·0	95·7 84·0 68·8	92·4 80·8 65·2
	(ii)	Ele	ectric	cal	engineer	ing		
Fimeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result	. 294	1 7 1	334 276 236		46·5 47·4 48·0	5·5 6·4 7·2	91·5 74·6 63·6	86·5 70·1 59·2
workers Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers .	225	4 8 5	356 313 265	7 2 8	44·6 45·0 46·9	4·4 4·6 6·7	99·3 86·9 72·0	95·9 83·6 67·9
rate	(iii) M	loto	r veh	icle	manufa	acturing		
Timeworkers†	1			1		1	Texa	(Incuper
Skilled	. 433 399 317	11 7 0	411 375 296	1 0 8	46·6 47·2 48·2	6·0 7·1 7·7	111·7 101·6 79·0	105·8 95·4 73·9
workers Skilled Semi-skilled . Labourers .	. 430 417 307	9 10 4	423 411 293	0 3 2	43·8 43·5 46·7	3·1 2·9 5·4	117·9 115·3 79·0	115·8 113·5 75·4
(iv)	Aircra	ıft n	nanuj	fact	turing ar	nd repair	ring	
Fimeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled	. 386	0	369 293	10	45.7	4.8	101 · 4 78 · 6	96·9 73·8 63·1
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled	. 273 . 394 . 324	0	380 311	96	48·5 44·6 45·2	7·7 4·2 4·7	106·0 86·1	102·4 82·6
Labourers .	. 249	6	238	10	44.9	4.3	66.6	63.8
	((v) 1	Marii	ne e	engineer	ing	1	o Drown or
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers . Payment-by-result	. 344 283 240	6	322 257 223	11	47·4 48·6 47·5	6·4 8·0 6·6	87·1 70·0 60·7	81·7 63·7 56·4
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	. 292	10 9 11	329 277 240	5	45·2 46·3 47·9	4·6 5·6 7·6	91·6 75·8 65·1	87·6 71·9 60·2
(c)	Sнірві	ЛLD	ING	ANI	D SHIP	REPAIRI	NG*	
Timeworkers Skilled	. 339 . 278 . 249	1	304 251 225		48·6 48·5 48·1	7·6 8·2 7·0	83·9 68·8 62·2	75·3 62·3 56:3
Payment-by-result workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled	. 350	8 9	329 255	11 9	44·7 45·4	5.0	94·2 72·5	88·6 67·5
Labourers	. 294	8	261	5	48.7	9.2	72.6	64.4
	(d)	Сне	MICA	Ll	MANUFA	CTURE*		
Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen Payment-by-result	324		310 350		47·8 47·2	7·0 6·3	81·5 94·2	78·0 89·2
workers General workers Craftsmen		8 8 11	348 381		46·1 45·5	5·2 4·5	93·4 104·0	90·7 100·5

ndustries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370·2; 381-385

ine engineering: 370·2.

pbuilding and ship repairing: 370·1.

mical manufacture: 271-272; 276.

TABLE 2(a).—REGIONAL ANALYSIS—ALL

	23.0		age	weekl ngs	y	Average hours	Average		e hourly nings
stadozeladinesis overtimes osarin mentiani premiti	in in	includi overtii premit	me	overti	me	actually worked including overtime	hours of overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium
		Lone	don	and	So	uth Easi	tern		
Tabanana	The second	s. 9 365 1 363 278	d. 10 6 4	s. 345 336 259	d. 8 11 1	46·2 47·0 47·8	5·6 7·4 7·0	d. 94·9 92·8 69·9	d. 89·7 86·0 65·1
workers Skilled Semi-skilled		388 333 298	5 4 5	377 322 285	3 1 10	44·7 45·2 46·0	3·9 4·4 5·4	104·4 88·5 77·9	101·4 85·5 74·6
4 1 ER		E	aste	ern a	nd	Souther	n	2.89	Blodel.
Fimeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result		384 365 302	5 1 1	363 344 283	4 4 3	47·1 47·3 48·2	6·2 6·4 7·5	98·0 92·6 75·1	92·6 87·3 70·5
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		376 413 292	4 2 10	363 404 279	097	45·9 45·0 47·6	4·9 3·7 6·1	98·4 110·2 73·8	94·9 107·9 70·5
0.65 / 1.65	100		S	South	W	'estern	CRES	bolt	de-lanes?
Fimeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		365 303 255	8 10 9	341 283 236	10 10 9	47·3 48·5 48·3	5·8 6·9 7·2	92·7 75·2 63·6	86·7 70·2 58·8
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	0	360 333 259	2 4 8	343 320 246	10 3 2	45·9 45·6 45·8	4·8 4·6 5·8	94·2 87·8 68·0	89·9 84·3 64·5
				M	idla	inds		Transport	0.10W
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result		384 320 263	5 5 2	368 303 247	0 0 10	46·2 47·5 47·5	5·2 6·6 6·8	99·9 80·9 66·5	95·6 76·5 62·7
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		406 374 298	1 9 10	397 366 283	8 7 7	43·3 43·6 47·4	3·0 3·3 6·0	112 6 103 2 75 6	101.0
1.03 1 1 1 1		You	rksl	hire o	and	Lincoln	shire		Seppi-rei
Timeworkers† "Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result		332 293 242	6 11 9	312 276 227	9 2 10	47·4 47·1 47·1	6·3 6·5 6·6	84·3 74·9 61·8	79·3 70·4 58·0
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		349 312 263	0 1 10	336 301 253	6	45·3 46·2 44·5	4·4 4·2 4·9	92·5 81·1 71·2	89·2 78·4 68·3
reporter post of				Norti	h V	Vestern	102	12	Water Settled
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result		346 291 250	7	324 272 231	10 4 8		6·1 6·5 7·5	87·7 74·1 62·2	82·3 69·7 57·6
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		353 312 257	1	339 298 244	0	46.2	4·8 5·4 5·5		89 · 5 77 · 4 63 · 1
28 5 38-0		Pol (a)		N	ort	hern	04	1 alliant	Eabburer Votent by
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result		351 279 258	10	327 258 237	1	48.1	6·9 6·8 8·3	69.8	
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		361 314 266			3 11 3 2	45.9	4·2 5·3 7·2	82.1	93·0 78·1 62·5
81-0 1 73-7 81-61 61-6		1-2		S	cot	land	(1) ISE (1) 100 (1) 100 (1)		Skilled
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result		340 298 247	3 11	318 277 229		47.7	6.5	75.2	69.
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		356 319 274	8	343 306 257	5 7		4.2	84.9	81.4
					Wo	iles		1000	19/10/19/1
Timeworkers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result	t	311		290	0 :	2 49·7 5 48·3 45·4	6.2	2 77.4	72.
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		33:	9 10 5 6 1 0	32	1 :	3 43·9 2 44·7 0 48·8	4.8	3 90.1	86.

TABLE 2(c).— REGIONAL ANALYSIS— CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*

Ayungo housey	Average		Average hours	Average		e hourly	Spring Spring Per	Average earni		Average	Average		e hourly sings
STATE OF THE PARTY	overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked including	hours of overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	Antibran Composition (1997)	including overtime premium	overtime	actually worked including	hours of overtime worked	including overtime premium	overtime
	Londor	and Soi	uth East	ern§		answeren i T	Samuel Parks	London	n and So	uth Eas	tern	(al)	TOWNST COMMENT
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	s. d. 368 3 280 8 306 6	s. d. 310 1 246 11 251 5	51·6 47·8 51·0	10·7 8·5 10·2	d. 85·7 70·4 72·1	d. 72·1 61·9 59·2	Timeworkers† General workers	s. d. 313 2 367 10	s. d. 294 10 344 5	47·5 47·8	7·2 7·3	d. 79·2 92·3	d. 74·5 86·5
Payment-by-result workers‡ Skilled	405 1 382 10	348 2 320 3	47·0 50·8	7·6 10·7	103 · 4	88·9 75·6	workers General workers Craftsmen	382 10 398 7	364 7 387 6	48·7 47·5	8·9 6·2	94·3 100·6	89·8 97·9
2.4. 1981041 192-6	Eas	tern and	Souther	n	rterest Section	Skilled	and sabourers	East	ern and	Souther	n§	1-1	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result	308 7 241 11 211 6	292 10 225 4 198 11	45·7 46·1 44·0	4·9 5·9 5·0	81·0 62·9 57·6	76·8 58·6 54·2	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen Payment-by-result workers General workers	327 6 414 4 376 4	313 10 389 3	47·6 50·8	6·9 8·8	82·6 97·8	79·1 91·9
workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	350 5 280 5 310 6	334 9 267 11 273 7	44·5 41·0 49·6	4·8 4·9 10·6	94·6 82·1 75·1	90·3 78·5 66·2	Craftsmen	a - t	4-1	astarus	(ii)	925	unda.i
1 22 7 24 8 2 27 7 27 8 2 27 8 1 28 8		South W	estern§	1000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	bolicies References Selveriones	Timeworkers† Payment-by-result	e	—	- Land	354	- toolis	Skilled Smith
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result	348 6 278 6 293 5	314 5 254 7 256 4	49·1 46·2 46·7	7·0 5·8 6·1	85·2 72·3 75·3	76·8 66·1 65·8	workers General workers Craftsmen	456 1 444 7	441 3 424 7	54·4 49·8	13.8	100·6 107·0	97·3 102·3
workers‡		SEATONIA	MART DES		Test	Tippeonit?	Andreas Process of the Park	ngacrurin Macrurin	Midla	nds§	AA (55)	0.9	
Timeworkers Skilled	331 10 259 8	309 11 248 7	43·3 45·2 48·3	6·2 4·2 8·2	91·9 69·0 68·2	85·8 66·0 61·7	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen Payment-by-result workers General workers	334 3 350 9	317 8 331 3	50·2 47·1	7·6 5·8	79·9 89·4	75·9 84·4
Labourers Payment-by-result workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled	274 5 337 2 254 4 262 9	331 0 248 3 250 7	41·7 43·1 47·5	1·8 2·9 5·2	96·9 70·8 66·3	95·2 69·1 63·2	Craftsmen	7 7	hire and	100 1	chire.	275	beliese ta-image
Labourers		14 19	CIT IN	2532 2532 2532	4eth.	03-2	Timeworkers† General workers	* 12100	A CONTRACTOR	48.1	7.9	74.4	70.2
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled	366 6 337 3	North W	50·9 52·6	8·6 13·1	86.5	80.5	Craftsmen Payment-by-result workers General workers	298 4 340 3 358 8 370 6	281 3 315 9 355 9 363 1	48·0 45·0 42·7	7·6 4·9 3·3	95·7 104·2	70·2 78·9 94·9 102·0
Labourers Payment-by-result workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled	250 5 357 8 277 10	232 1 336 2 258 6	49·0 44·9 45·8	9·0 5·6 6·2	95·6 72·8	56·9 89·9 67·7	7 E9 T 5 A9 T 5	+	North W	Vestern	248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248	mentals	argas 4
Labourers	297 6	265 10	48·8 .	9.6	73.1	65.3	Timeworkers† General workers	340 7 360 7	329 0 345 6	47·8 45·5	7·2 5·1	85·5 95·0	82·6 91·1
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled	246 9 280 5	234 1 246 11	40·4 50·7	3·0 10·5	73·2 66·4	69·4 58·5 53·2	workers General workers Craftsmen	364 4 392 1	354 3 376 5	47·4 46·2	5·8 4·8	92.2	89·7 97·8
Labourers Payment-by-result workers‡ Skilled	355 2 279 7 268 3	335 4 257 5 243 3	49·0 45·0 47·0	7·4 4·7 6·5	58·5 94·8 71·4	89·5 65·8	120000000000000000000000000000000000000	V rebai	North	hern	1. 961 1 104000	98. 3	210000
Semi-skilled Labourers	268 3	243 3	47.4	7.9	67.9	61.5	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen	307 5 381 2	294 7 363 7	46·4 46·8	5.0	79·5 97·6	76·2 93·2
Timeworkers		Scotle	and		160	ARTONIA	General workers Craftsmen	346 3 399 8	335 7 387 6	44·6 45·4	3.9	93.0	90·3 102·4
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	321 10 254 10 228 0	292 11 237 7 213 0	47·7 46·3 47·5	5·1 5·1 4·6	81·0 66·1 57·6	73·7 61·6 53·8	10 2 23 1 3 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Court i	Scotle	and§	13-634	acsi un	Labour
workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	325 3 255 6 246 5	309 11 241 6 228 4	44·1 44·8 46·4	4·1 4·3 6·4	88·5 68·4 63·8	84·3 64·7 59·1	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen Payment-by-result workers	304 5 394 9	296 8 365 5	45·1 48·0	6.1	81:0 98·6	78·9 91·4
1-19 1-18 1-13 1-19 1-18 1-13 1-19 1-19 1-19 1-19 1-19 1-19 1-19 1-19	A COL	Wale	es§		to the state of	diamer.	General workers Craftsmen	386 9	372 1	44.7	4.7	103.7	99.9
Timeworkers Skilled	421 11 283 6	323 11	59 · 3	18.3	85.4	65·5 58·3	deline sent a transmis-	(1-5 mbs/d)	Wal	les§	et Vonezoù	nilly good	reminOrth
Labourers	371 5 315 4 285 7	333 3 284 11 234 11	46·3 51·5 52·6	8·7 10·1 11·3	96·3 73·5 65·2	86·4 66·4 53·6	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen	357 4 380 10	346 4 363 5	46·7 45·7	5·1 4·3	91·8 99·9 —	89·0 95·4

^{* † ‡} See footnotes under Table 1.

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE, JUNE 1963

NUMBERS OF ADULT MALE MANUAL WORKERS COVERED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE THIRD PAY-WEEK IN JUNE 1963

TABLE 3.—GREAT BRITAIN—ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED*

		Tim	eworkers	(including	lieu work	ters)				Payment	-by-result	workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly ings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly lings	Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average		Average hours actually worked	Average hours of overtime	discussion of	ings
	and over) covered by the survey	including overtime premium	overtime	worked including overtime		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	by the	including overtime premium	overtime	including overtime	worked	including overtime premium	overtim
1.58 1.08 3.6 3.6	14:3 5:55													
	8 Th				(a) All eng	gineering	industr	ies cover	ed				
C.18 1 108 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.13	12.13	2 955	100 A	1 0 50	27/2		0.22	1	7 33	10033	-511501		emat a
tters (skilled—other than	2.50	s. d.	s. d.	FOR,	8-58	d.	d.	2440	s. d.	s. d.	2,363	Moilled)	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	45,453	349 10	331 4	46.9	5.8	89.6	84.8	68,892	378 8	365 11	45.2	4.5	100 · 5	97 · 1
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	5100	9 1908 2 2 2 2	1 01 012 267 6	62 F.38	5.88	0.1.5	07.6	71 207	370 0	359 7	44.1	3.5	100.6	97.7
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	30,542 8,608	345 10 292 3	330 6 278 11	45.3	4.6	91.7	87·6 73·5	71,297 61,103	340 11	332 3	44.1	3.4	92.7	90.4
polroom fitters and turners aintenance men (skilled)	34,783	391 8	376 8	45.1	4.3	104.1	100 · 1	9,664	383 0	372 3	44.8	3.6	102.7	98.8
(a) Skilled maintenance fitters (b) Skilled maintenance	17,124	397 4	364 1	49 · 4	8.7	96.5	88 · 4	3,553	385 5 398 3	361 8 372 11	48.2	7.1	95.9	90.0
electricians	11,405	401 8 385 1	367 3 354 11	49 · 4	8.6	97.5	89 · 1	2,693 2,453	367 7	347 5	47 · 4	6.2	93.1	88 -
tenance classes	3,406 6,909	361 7 363 7	347 10 342 10	45·0 47·2	3.9	96·3 92·4	92·7 87·1	2,453 2,763 14,472	360 3 395 2	351 5 385 1	44.3	3.2	97·5 108·0	95.
oulders (loose pattern—skilled)	1,678	308 1 331 10	300 2 311 5	43.3	2.6	85·3 84·2	83·2 79·0	4,931 9,252	344 7 370 0	339 3 356 7	41.9	1·9 3·7 3·9	98·7 99·9 103·3	97· 96· 100·
Il other adult skilled grades Il other adult semi-skilled	102,500	361 7	342 7	46.9	5.8	92.6	87.7	79,055	381 8 352 9	370 8 341 6	44.3	4.3	93.8	90.
	212 220	221 0	310 7	1 47.5	6.8	83.9	19.3	198,703						
grades abourers	213,220	331 9 263 6	310 7 246 1	47.5	6.8 7.0	83.9	78.5	198,705 22,207	277 0	262 9		5.9	71.2	67.
grades abourers	213,220 77,089	263 6	246 1	47.6	(7·0	66.4	62.1	and ship	277 0	262 9		5.9	ters and to the total to the total t	67.
grades	213,220 77,089	263 6	246 1	47.6	7.0	66·4 (b) Ship	62·1	22,207 and ship	277 0 repairir	262 9	42.5	5.9	ters aga to see	67·
grades	213,220 77,089	263 6	246 1	47.6	7.0	66·4	62·1	22,207 and ship 3,513 4,621 4.803	s. d. 350 2 390 1 360 8	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1	42·5 42·4 43·6	2.4 3.3 4.2	d. 98.8 110.4 99.2	d 95 105 93
grades	213,220 77,089	Detailed in	aformation	a by occu	7.0	(b) Ship	building	22,207 and ship 3,513 4,621	s. d. 350 2 390 1 360 8 8 3 329 3 3 341 2 399 8	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1 317 5 292 8 309 6 362 2 2 8	42·5 42·4 43·6 44·0 44·4 45·5 46·7 2 49·0	2.4	d. 98.8 110.4	dd 95- 105 93 86 79 81 82 88
laters Velders there boilermakers (riveters caulkers, burners, etc. hipwrights biners lumbers lumbers lectricians	213,220 77,089	Detailed in	aformation	a by occu	7·0	(b) Ship	building	3,513 4,621 4,803 4,770 4,464 2,473 3,036 4,002	s. d. 350 2 390 1 360 8 3 329 3 3 329 3 3 329 3 3 329 3 3 9 8 8 3 329 3 3 9 8	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1 317 5 292 8 309 6 309 6 362 2	42·5 42·4 43·6 44·0 44·4 45·5 46·7 2 49·0	2·4 3·3 4·2 4·7 4·3 5·1 7·2 8·4 7·6	d. 98·8 110·4 99·2 91·8 83·5 86·8 89·1 97·9 93·4	dd 95 105 93 86 79 81 82 88 84
laters Velders velders caulkers, burners, etc. hipwrights Diners Ilumbers Clectricians Verters	213,220 77,089	Detailed in	aformation	n by occushipbuildickers and c).)	pation wang. Figu	(b) Ship	building dined dilled work	3,513 4,621 4,803 4,770 4,464 2,473 3,036 4,002 647	s. d. 350 2 390 1 308 8 329 3 346 11 2 399 8 7 376 4	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1 317 5 292 8 319 6 362 2 341 7	42·5 42·4 43·6 44·0 44·4 45·5 46·7 2 49·0	2·4 3·3 4·2 4·7 4·3 5·1 7·2 8·4 7·6	d. 98.8 110.4 99.2 91.8 83.5 86.8 89.1 97.9 93.4	dd. 955 105 93 86 79 81 82 88 84
laters Velders Welders	213,220 77,089	Detailed in	aformation	n by occushipbuildikers and	pation wang. Figu	s not obtares for sk on time	building dined dilled work	3,513 4,621 4,803 4,770 4,464 2,473 3,036 4,002 647	s. d. 350 2 390 1 308 8 329 3 346 11 2 399 8 7 376 4	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1 317 5 292 8 319 6 362 2 341 7	42·5 42·4 43·6 44·0 44·4 45·5 46·7 49·0 48·4	2·4 3·3 4·2 4·7 4·3 5·1 7·2 8·4 7·6	d. 98·8 110·4 99·2 91·8 83·5 86·8 89·1 97·9 93·4	d. 95- 105- 93- 86- 79- 81- 82- 88- 84
laters Velders Velders Velders Velders Caulkers, burners, etc. hipwrights Diners Ilumbers Clectricians Vurners	213,220 77,089	Detailed in	aformation rkers in cilled word Table 1(a by occushipbuildikers and c).)	pation wang. Figu	(c) (d.	building building Chemical	3,513 4,621 4,803 4,770 4,464 2,473 4,002 647	s. d. 350 2 390 1 6 360 8 8 3 346 11 2 399 8 7 376 4	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1 317 5 292 8 309 6 362 2 341 7	42·5 42·4 43·6 44·0 44·4 45·5 46·7 249·0 48·4	2·4 3·3 4·2 4·7 4·3 5·1 7·2 8·4 7·6	d. 98·8 110·4 99·2 91·8 83·5 86·8 89·1 97·9 93·4	d. 95- 105- 93 86 79- 81 82 88 84
grades	213,220 77,089	Detailed in the property of th	aformation rkers in scilled wor a Table 1(n by occushipbuildikers and c).)	pation wang. Figu	(c) (d.	building building Chemical	3,513 4,621 4,803 4,770 4,464 2,473 3,033 4,002 647	s. d. 350 2 390 1 360 8 336 10 308 8 329 31 329 37 376 4	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1 317 5 292 8 309 6 341 7 341 7	42·5 42·4 43·6 44·4 45·5 46·7 49·0 48·4	2·4 3·3 4·2 4·7 4·3 5·1 7·2 8·4 7·6	d. 98·8 110·4 99·2 91·8 83·5 86·8 89·1 97·9 93·4	d. 95: 105: 93: 86: 79: 81: 82: 88: 84
grades abourers	213,220 77,089	Detailed in or timewond semi-sire given in	aformation rkers in scilled worn Table 1(a by occushipbuildickers and c).)	pation wang. Figulabourers	(c) (d. 73-2	building dined tilled work	3,513 4,621 4,803 4,770 4,464 2,473 3,430 4,002 647	s. d. 350 2 390 1 360 8 336 10 308 8 3 324 11 2 399 8 376 4	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1 317 5 8 309 6 341 7	42·5 42·4 43·6 44·0 44·4 45·5 46·7 49·0 48·4	2·4 3·3 4·2 4·7 4·3 5·1 7·6	d. 98·8 110·4 99·2 91·8 83·5 86·8 89·1 97·9 93·4	d. 95- 105- 93 86 79- 81 82 88 84
grades abourers laters Velders Velders Cher boilermakers (riveters caulkers, burners, etc. hipwrights oiners Plumbers Electricians itters Turners General workers engaged in production (a) Day workers (b) Continuous workers (c) Non-continuous 3-shift workers 3-shift workers	13,220 77,089	Detailed in or timewound semi-sline given in s. d. s.	aformation rkers in scilled work Table 10	n by occushipbuildikers and c).) 1 47·1 1 47·0	7·0 pation wang. Figulabourers 6·5 6·1 12·2	(c) (d. 73·2 94·7 86·1	building Chemical d. 69·3 91·9 82·0	3,513 4,621 4,803 4,770 4,464 2,473 3,030 4,002 647	s. d. 350 2 390 1 360 8 3 324 31 329 8 376 4	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1 317 5 8 309 6 341 7 5 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	42.5 42.4 43.6 44.0 44.4 45.5 46.7 2, 49.0 7, 48.4	2·4 3·3 4·2 4·7 4·3 5·1 7·2 8·4 7·6	d. 98.8 110.4 99.2 91.8 83.5 86.8 89.1 97.9 93.4 d. 82.9 99.1 101.4	d. 95- 105- 105- 105- 105- 105- 105- 105- 10
General workers engaged in production (a) Day workers (b) Continuous 3-shift workers (d) 2-shift workers (e) Others including night workers	18,500 11,700 1,866 1,860	Detailed in the property of th	aformation rkers in scilled word Table 1(1 47·1 1 47·0 1 53·6 7 54·2	7.0 pation wang. Figulabourers 6.5 6.1 12.2 12.6	(c) (d. 73.2 94.7 86.1 80.4	building tined tilled work Chemical d. 69·3 91·9 82·0 77·8	22,207 and ship 3,513 4,621 4,803 4,770 4,464 2,473 3,034 4,002 647 manufa 7,55 11,46 2,49 82	s. d. 350 2 390 1 360 8 329 3 360 8 329 37 376 4	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1 317 5 8 309 6 341 7 5 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	42.5 42.4 43.6 44.0 44.4 45.5 46.7 49.0 48.4 1 50.2 0 48.5 1 43.8	2·4 3·3 4·2 4·7 4·3 5·1 7·2 8·4 7·6 8·7 6·2 8·7 6·2 8·7	d. 98.8 110.4 99.2 91.8 83.5 86.8 89.1 97.9 93.4 d. 82.9 99.1 101.4 92.1 0 88.2	d. 955-105-105-105-105-105-105-105-105-105-1
General workers engaged in production (a) Day workers (b) Continuous 3-shift workers (d) 2-shift workers (e) Others (d) Others including	18,500 ft 11,700 1,860 1,350 1,350	Detailed in or timewond semi-sire given in 1 385 0 363 9 293 6	aformation rivers in scilled word Table 1(s. d. 4 272 7 360 0 366 3 351 6 276 2 352	1 47·1 1 47·0 1 53·6 7 54·2	7·0 pation wang. Figulabourers 6·5 6·1 12·2 12·6 6·9 6·9	(c) (d. 73.2 94.7 86.1 80.4 75.3 94.1	d. 69·3 91·9 82·0 77·8 70·9 88·7	22,207 and ship 3,513 4,621 4,803 4,770 4,464 2,473 3,033 4,002 647 manufa 7,55 11,46 2,49 82 61 2,84	s. d. 350 2 390 1 360 8 336 10 308 8 329 31 2 399 8 376 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	s. d. 338 11 372 10 341 1 317 5 309 6 309 6 361 0 403 1 362 2 312 0 388	42.5 42.4 43.6 44.4 44.4 45.5 46.7 49.0 48.4	2·4 3·3 4·2 4·7 4·3 5·1 7·2 8·4 7·6 8·7 6·2 8·7 6·2 8·3 9·4·9	d. 98.8 110.4 99.2 91.8 83.5 86.8 89.1 197.9 93.4 d. 82.9 99.1 101.4 92.1 101.4 92.1 105.0	d. 955-105-105-105-105-105-105-105-105-105-1

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—
All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370·2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370·1.
Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276.

[§] Where no figure is given it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

[†] Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRY GROUPS

1001 4	Tarket I	Tim	eworkers	(including	lieu work	ters)	311/45	-	U/I/	Payment	-by-result	workers	HIE	
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered	including	e weekly nings	Average hours actually worked including	Average hours of overtime worked	including	ge hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered	including	e weekly nings	PLECTHER PLAN	Average hours of overtime worked	including	e hourly
Lon	by the survey		overtime premium	overtime	GMI.		overtime premium			overtime premium	overtime		overtime	overtime
Charles of the Control of the Contro	The state of the s	T. T. T.				(a) M	<i>Sechanica</i>	al engine	ering*	217.520				
Fitters (skilled—other than	aganiv.A Gaurada Meuros	s. d.	s. d.	ACESTÉSSEE DE LE CONTROL DE LE		d.	d.	Average hours actually	s. d.	s. d.	Singange of men	11.2	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	22,424	328 0	309 7	46.9	5.9	83 · 8	79 · 1	24,907	352 4	339 4	45.4	4.5	93.2	89.8
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	18,651	330 10	314 9	45.8	4.8	86.7	82.5	35,457	352 4	342 2	44.3	3.4	95.5	92.7
rate	5,402 11,777	290 1 370 8	276 1 355 10	45·7 45·2	4.8	76·2 98·5	72·5 94·5	26,589 3,298	318 7 371 1	309 1 360 3	44·4 45·0	3·5 3·8	86·1 98·9	83·5 96·0
fitters (b) Skilled maintenance electricians	5,636 3,603	372 11 385 8	343 1 352 8	49.2	8·2 8·5	90.9	83.7	1,735 1,182	369 6 392 5	346 7 366 7	47·8 49·0	6·6 7·8	92·8 96·1	87 · 1
(c) Other skilled maintenance classes Patternmakers	4,195	345 5	319 11	47.2	6.6	87.8	81 · 4	1,050	359 8	341 5	47.0	5.4	91.9	87.2
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—	1,719 2,565	354 3	318 3 335 7	45·0 47·2	3.7	88.3	84·8 85·3	1,426 4,403	343 8 363 1	335 6 351 5	44.2	3.0	93·4 95·5	91.1
skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	1,194 3,279 36,424	299 2 328 6 350 11	292 9 306 7 330 0	43·2 47·6 48·0	2·3 6·7 6·6	83·1 82·8 87·8	81·4 77·2 82·6	3,237 6,108 20,187	340 8 381 0 366 1	336 4 365 6 353 4	41·8 44·8 45·4	1·7 4·1 4·5	97·8 102·2 96·8	96·5 98·0 93·4
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	61,592 29,933	289 11 248 10	270 10 232 10	47·6 46·9	6.6	73·0 63·6	68·2 59·5	56,453 8,706	319 10 267 4	306 9 253 4	46·2 46·7	5·0 6·0	83·0 68·8	79·6 65·2
	2-44 1-44-	\$ 57E	TI BIN	801:103 4-36:0	7315 1001	(b) F	lectrical	A SA	11 878 1 878	100 100 100	8.60km	surgers (skilled)	bus ment	stat (d) stat il mouslo orienation
-0-15 - 6-66 - 1-4	D-89	8 182	7 281	655.5	1.55	(b) L	ieciricai	engineer	ing	180 780	AUG TE	tenance	olans boll Pr	(3) 234)
Fitters (skilled—other than	1 28	s. d.	s. d	1 500.5, 1 554.57		d.	d.	policies policies	s. d.	s. d.	\$1,405 \$3,029	-miam i	d.	d.
Toolroom and Maintenance) Turners and machinemen	6,481	350 1	331 8	47.0	6.0	89.5	84.7	10,144	367 7	. 355 3	44.9	4.3	98.2	95.0
(other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	2 44		344 7 1770 0	100 A	0.55	5 38	200	45-3	311 5	1 805 150 150 150	1,678	aulkers.		desc, civ
fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	3,413 1,021	348 10 312 10	334 5 296 1	45·0 46·7	4·2 5·2	92·9 80·3	89·1 76·0	8,984 10,982	369 10 316 8	358 9 307 9	44.4	3.9	99.9	96.9
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) (a) Skilled maintenance	6,328	385 4	370 8	44.9	4.1	103.0	99.0	1,759	400 0	384 7	46.4	5.3	103.5	99.5
fitters (b) Skilled maintenance electricians	3,287 3,175	382 11 348 9	349 7 320 8	49·0 48·5	8·4 7·1	93·8 86·2	85·6 79·3	549 497	408 8 397 11	377 11 368 2	50·0 48·9	9.0	98·1 97·7	90.8
(c) Other skilled maintenance classes	2,633	362 0	338 2	47.6	6.6	91.3	85.3	344	375 8	351 1	48.3	7·6 4·0	93.4	87·3 107·9
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—	158	366 10 343 7	358 3 326 2	44.7	2.7	98·5 87·7	96.2	456 1,250	409 10 371 10	398 9 359 2	44.4	4.6	110·9 97·8	94.5
skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	225 258 22,395	350 7 366 7 343 3	341 8 353 3 325 2	42·7 44·7 46·2	2·9 4·3 5·3	98·5 98·5 89·2	96·0 94·9 84·5	555 247 14,570	364 4 382 4 362 5	356 4 370 4 349 11	42·2 43·9 43·9	2·5 3·7 4·3	103·7 104·6 99·1	101·4 101·3 95·6
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	37,715 12,501	294 1 254 1	276 4 236 8	47·4 48·0	6·4 7·2	74·5 63·6	70·0 59·2	40,884 2,836	328 1 281 5	314 8 265 8	45·1 46·9	4·9 6·7	87·2 72·0	83·6 67·9
2-04-10 T 4-6-10 T 4-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	のので	01 845 8 808 8 908 8 908	1077.4 1074.4 1074.9			or vehicl				p(1)) ⁴⁴ 20b beta	2 2 3	- Managemen	andkors, restrights mess uniteers
1.32 6.76 1.8 3.84 3.66 5.74	9195	360E	376 4	4,002								1		lors -
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	ALCOHOLD .	s. d.	s. d.	12.12		d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	5,355	427 0	405 1	46.9	6.1	109 · 3	103 · 7	9,848	441 1	433 2	44.3	3.3	119-4	117.2
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	2,679	408 10	391 3	46.0	5.0	106.6	102.0	10,272	424 6	416 4	44.3	3.3	115.1	112.9
rate	730 8,249	319 7 443 11	307 2 429 0	46·2 45·0	4·9 4·2	83·0 118·3	79·8 114·4	15,267 1,559	410 4 401 8	403 11 396 11	43·7 43·0	2·9 1·9	112·6 112·0	110·8 110·7
(a) Skilled maintenance fitters	3,722	478 0	435 9	50 · 1	10.1	114.4	104.3	406	422 6	401.0	48.3	7.3	104.9	99.5
(b) Skilled maintenance electricians (c) Other skilled main-	2,514	492 1	448 9	50 · 1	10.3	117.8	107 · 4	441	429 1	407 0	48.2	7.5	106.9	101 · 4
tenance classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	3,258 821 717	470 11 431 5 410 9	428 1 416 2 387 8	49·5 43·9 44·9	10·0 3·3 4·8	114·1 117·8 109·8	103·7 113·7 103·6	385 155 4,423	373 9 376 2 460 7	358 0 373 7 452 10	46·4 42·2 41·7	5·5 1·2 1·8	96·7 106·9 132·4	106·1 130·2
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	145 19,023	417 6 413 6	404 10 395 9	45·4 45·9	4·1 5·1	110·4 108·2	107·0 103·5	277 344 21,055	363 0 368 3 428 5	357 11 366 0 421 3	44·2 41·5 43·7	2·2 1·2 3·0	98·6 106·4 117·6	97·2 105·7 115·7
All other adult semi-skilled grades	77,479 12,955	400 4 317 0	375 7 296 8	47·2 48·2	7·1 7·7	101·8 79·0	95·5 73·9	60,723 4,033	419 9 307 4	413 1 293 2	43·4 46·7	2.9	116·0 79·0	114·1 75·4
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	1000 100 to to	10 PT 3 10 STORE	THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF	Annual Control of the		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	100 100 100		THE PROPERTY LAND	THE PERSON NAMED IN	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		COLUMN TOWN

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—

Table 4.—Summary for particular industry groups—continued

il workers	uzea-vel-ti	Tim	eworkers	(including	g lieu worl	kers)	Town areas	hinebee	270/2509-000	Paymen	t-by-result	t workers		
Average to know A	Numbers of men (21 years	Average		Average hours	Average		e hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years	Average		Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average	e hourly lings
	and over) covered by the survey	including overtime premium	overtime			overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the	including overtime premium	overtime	worked including overtime	overtime worked	including overtime premium	overtime
*			Englere	d South	(d)	Aircraft	manufa	cturing a	and repai	ring*†				
		s d.	s. d.			d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	6,769	375 10	358 8	46.7	5.1	96.5	92.1	16,720	402 3	386 10	45.8	5.1	105 · 3	101 · 3
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	5,705 5,705 1,000	8.00	7 588	875,0	1 38	7.00	A12.	0-09	2 2015	11, 73%	123.0	Americani	Series Series	(ours electri
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,826	379 0	366 2	42.4	3.2	107 · 3	103 · 7	9,254	380 11	370 6	42.5	2.8	107.4	104.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate	513 2,642	267 11 406 9	261 5 392 6	41.6	2·4 4·0	77·3 109·3	75·4 105·5	4,123 1,494	320 4 381 11	310 5 374 2	43·4 43·4	3.1	88·7 105·6	85·9 103·4
Maintenance men (skilled) (a) Skilled maintenance	100	106 1	200 4	48.8	7.5	99.9	93.6	366	397 10	376 5	47.1	6.4	101 · 4	96.0
fitters (b) Skilled maintenance electricians	1,132 738	406 1	380 4 395 0	50.0	9.1	102.5	94.8	285	395 4	374 0	- maria	6.1	101 · 7	96.2
(c) Other skilled maintenance classes	1,186	384 10 405 11	361 9 387 3	47·9 47·7	6.9	96.4	90.6	336 301	391 4 401 10	373 7 387 0	46.8	5·1 5·8	102·0 102·9	97·4 99·1
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—	461	371 3	357 6	44.5	3.0	100.0	96.3	2,279	394 4	384 10	43.5	3 · 2	108 · 7	106.1
skilled)	9,519	386 6	369 2	45.8	4.7	101.4	96.8	6,826	394 1	381 0	44.7	4.1	105.9	102.3
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	11,640 5,659	315 0 273 1	295 3 254 10	48.0	6.8	78·7 67·6	73·8 63·1	11,055	326 4	311 11 238 10		5·3 4·3	85·3 66·6	81·5 63·8
Labourers	3,039	2/3	254 10		1 1 88		1 83		12.00					
						(e)) Marine	e enginee	ring*†					
		s. d.	s. d.	THE COLUMN	34 27 27 2 3 2 3 2	d.	· d.		s. d.	s. d			d.	d.
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-	1,389	337 10	315 3	47.3	7.3	85.6	79.9	4,175	342 7	326	4 45.8	5.2	89.7	85.4
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	1,309	337 10	313 3	4,3					13.5	h . e		mgfis :		
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	323	284 7	281 1	42.5	1.4	80.3	79.4	2,743	3 343 5	331	0 44.2			89 - 8
(b) rated below fitters' rate	147	262 5	259 1	41.5	1.3	75.9	74.9							
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) (a) Skilled maintenance	141	311 1	303 0	\$400 A	3.0	86.7	84.5	6.73	1 10 100	2, 20	E2222	10000	stan 's	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
fitters (b) Skilled maintenance	281	N/STREE	100000	1 100 1	5.8	82.8	77·9 83·1	The same	1 1 201	0.550	No. of the last	in the same	and the second	and the second
electricians	159	18			10.4	95.0	84.6		0 -01		b 08=	nadoc	attion to	87.
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—	(-4)	13-01	h ===	87 -	2-19	0-0		37:	0 314	9 304	7 43.7	3 · 1	86.5	83.
skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	336			0 43·6 0 48·9		76·6 90·8			7 369	0 353	9 45.4	4 4 4	97.6	93.
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled		309 0	257 1	1 48.9	8.3	69.8					0 46.8	6.4	73.3	68.

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:— Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.

For Table 5—Regional Analysis—see next page

BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

October issue—Volume I, Number 3.

The Ministry of Labour reviews its statistical services in a specially contributed article. This discusses the steps recently taken to provide the information necessary for clear understanding of the economic and social changes that are taking place in contemporary

Other articles analyse the problems and recent developments in incomes policy in France and the Netherlands; the cost of fringe benefits for manual workers in British industry; the Danish shop steward system. A research note examines the entry of school leavers into

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Mechanical engineering: 331-349.

Electrical engineering: 361, 363-369. Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382.

[†] Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Marine engineering: 370.2. † Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

TABLE 5.—REGIONAL ANALYSIS—ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*

Timeworkers (including lieu workers) Payment-by-result workers Average weekly and over) covered by the survey overtime premium excluding overtime premium overtime premium overtime premium overtime o Average hourly Average weekly Average hourly earnings Classes of workers earnings including excluding overtime premium premium including excluding overtime premium premium (a) London and South Eastern d. s. d. Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance) s. d 9,456 343 11 326 3 5.4 46.0 89.7 85 - 1 9,378 | 383 7 | 370 8 4.4 45.2 101.8 98.4 Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' 6,369 352 10 335 3 5.1 92.1 87.5 46.0 7,505 375 2 365 3 43.7 103.0 100-2 307 395 290 7 382 2 80·3 106·3 rate ... Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)... 75·9 102·7 305 3 395 0 85·5 108·9 83·2 106·8 403 0 (a) Skilled maintenance 3,493 419 5 380 6 101.5 fitters (b) Skilled maintenance 49.6 9.5 92.1 408 | 416 4 | 393 7 48.8 7.2 104.2 98.5 electricians . . . (c) Other skilled maintenance classes . . 1,968 | 427 6 | 387 0 49.4 9.7 103 - 8 94.0 410 3 390 1 104.5 99.4 297 47.1 6.0 2,836 385 0 354 9 373 439 4 409 7 2,742 374 8 355 10 97·0 112·4 95·7 237 137 3,436 403 11 398 8 393 7 386 8 389 9 385 5 7·4 6·9 6·0 100 · 4 109 · 1 108 · 5 96·2 106·7 106·3 89 · 4 104 · 8 90 · 9 48·3 43·8 43·5 5·7 3·3 2·7 Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— 46·9 47·0 167 543 21,746 331 6 359 0 350 6 317 7 341 4 332 5 88·6 97·8 91·6 369 7 388 2 386 2 103·5 109·3 105·9 203 702 9,937 382 7 402 4 396 10 100·0 105·4 103·0 84·9 93·0 86·9 44·3 44·2 45·0 Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled 52,898 365 4 338 6 13,008 278 4 259 1 18,557 339 4 327 3 1,705 298 5 285 10 47·0 47·8 86·4 65·1 grades .. Labourers .. 93·2 69·9 45·6 46·0 4·8 5·4 89·4 77·9 86·2 74·6 (b) Eastern and Southern† d. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-7,046 381 0 47.6 96.1 7,033 5.7 95.5 361 2 6.4 91.1 387 0 371 8 46.7 99.4 Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate... (b) rated below fitters' rate... Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)... (a) Skilled maintenance fitters 5,252 365 5 348 8 45.3 96.9 92.4 5,764 364 352 2 45.1 .4.3 97.0 93.7 1,361 292 0 280 8 3,550 406 0 388 11 45·2 46·0 77·6 105·9 333 11 402 1 323 1 385 4 87·6 104·7 84·7 100·4 4.3 74·5 101·5 4,763 437 45·8 46·1 1,880 | 430 4 394 9 49.9 9.0 103.6 95.0 315 401 10 373 1 47.3 7.2 102.0 94.7 fitters ... (b) Skilled maintenance electricians (c) Other skilled main-1,279 | 426 2 | 388 6 178 | 428 405 11 7.4 105 - 2 99.7 49.2 8.8 104.0 94.8 48.9 1,728 | 432 | 4 | 400 | 3 | 425 | 401 | 2 | 387 | 9 | 1,038 | 360 | 6 | 337 | 6 | 106·4 108·0 91·0 382 0 367 4 414 1 97·7 95·3 111·2 48·8 44·6 47·6 98·5 104·4 85·2 187 134 1,250 364 1 358 1 404 6 93·1 92·9 108·6 tenance classes Patternmakers 6·0 3·8 3·5 8·1 3·5 5·8 46·9 46·2 44·7 Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— 355 10 361 1 351 1 363 10 370 3 363 1 98·8 99·5 94·9 391 185 5,754 96·7 97·1 91·8 skilled) 3·1 3·5 4·6 Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled 269 306 1 13,935 374 7 293 11 354 10 4.7 80·1 95·5 45·9 47·1 76·9 90·4 37,541 367 8 346 7,505 302 1 283 47·4 48·2 93·1 75·1 25,874 1,409 427 9 419 9 292 10 279 7 44·9 47·6 114·4 73·8 6·5 7·5 3·6 6·1 (c) South Western† s. d. s. d. s. d. d. d. Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate... (b) rated below fitters' 1,913 | 355 11 | 327 5 4,378 | 357 10 | 340 11 3.9 95.6 91.1 46.2 5.0 92.4 85.0 44.9 3,487 229 745 288 0 270 6 2,614 372 10 356 11 82·3 102·0 74·5 98·2 69·9 94·0 296 8 361 6 4.4 5.2 45.6 842 | 398 4 | 367 2 95.3 87.8 fitters (b) Skilled maintenance 50.2 8.6 558 419 9 381 0 electricians .. (c) Other skilled main-51.6 10.1 97.6 88.6 577 380 7 348 4 334 360 6 346 5 336 370 11 349 11 92·2 93·0 95·7 tenance classes 84·4 89·4 90·3 Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— 46.5 90.0 5.4 86.4 46.9 351 10 119 271 7 264 8 153 314 0 299 9 6,870 368 0 342 8 74·6 81·3 91·8 2·5 5·2 6·2 219 314 7 2.5 86.1 84.4 308 5 skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers 5.5 92.6 All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled 88.2 3,015 361 9 344 8 46.9 48 · 1 85.5 9,805 305 0 284 11 3,018 255 9 236 9 0,743 340 8 328 8 562 259 8 246 2 86·6 64·5 75·2 63·6 70·3 58·8 7·0 7·2

48.3

Table 5.—Regional Analysis—All engineering industries covered*—continued

	i-by-result	Time	eworkers ((including	lieu work	ers)	lieu work	(including	see orders	Payment	t-by-result	workers	over the si	Sz tise
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly lings	Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly nings	Numbers of men (21 years	Average earn		Average hours actually	Average hours of		e hourly nings
Classes of workers	and over) covered by the	including overtime premium	overtime	worked	overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	by the	including overtime premium	overtime	worked including overtime	overtime	including overtime premium	overtim
	the furth				of suffee		(d) M	idlands						
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.		.15	d.	d.	E Monda Librara	s. d.	s. d.	Asia sies	Inemi to	d,	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	8,908	365 9	351 7	46.4	5.1	94.6	91.0	16,398	413 3	405 0	44.0	3.2	112.7	110.5
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	7,311 1,687	358 6 290 5 408 3	346 1 279 7	45.0	4.0	95.5	92.2	22,587	398 2 385 1	390 9 378 5 388 9	43·3 43·5 43·8	2·7 2·8 3·0	110·4 106·3 109·1	108 · 3
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) (a) Skilled maintenance fitters	5,000	408 3	396 3 371 9	44.6	3 · 8	97.9	90.4	3,096	397 11 382 0	388 9 361 7	46.8	6.0	98.0	92.1
(b) Skilled maintenance electricians(c) Other skilled maintenance classes	3,383	430 2 393 7	397 2 361 10	49.6	8.9	104·1 96·4 102·4	96·1 88·6 100·4	517 604 404	417 1 390 11 389 5	390 1 365 6 380 1	48·6 48·3 44·8	7·3 7·3 3·4	103·0 97·2 104·3	96.4
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	829 926 445 849	371 11 355 0 325 1 339 4	364 8 340 8 320 4 326 10	43·6 45·4 41·9 45·6	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	93·8 93·0 89·3	90·0 91·6 86·0	4,460 1,158 1,505	439 8 365 1	361 11 373 6	42·2 40·9 45·5	2·6 1·4 4·8	125·0 107·1 103·3	106 - 2
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	30,139 47,344 21,193	339 4 380 8 321 6 263 2	366 4 303 10 247 10	45·9 47·6 47·5	6.7	99·4 81·0 66·5	95·7 76·6 62·7	31,502 66,253 5,494	392 2 407 2 371 3 298 10	399 7 362 6 283 7	42·7 43·6 47·4	3·4 6·0	114·5 102·2 75·6	99.8
the tipe or hand tools, r		TOTAL CONTROL		10 H 10 K	Episonia he associa	3	atte base		,		Dactor at		COUNTY SE	c 1750
	SAN SOUR				(A) See	(e) York	kshire ar	nd Lincol	Inshire					
Fitters (skilled—other than	DCGS.	s. d.	s. d.		1000	d.	d.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	s. d.	s. d.	Marie el	midi 1	d,	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	3,137	320 10	301 4	47.8	6.5	80.5	75.6	5,221	350 1	335 2	45.8	5.1	91.8	87
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	3,208 940	319 6 275 1	306 4 264 1	44.8	4.1	85·6 74·1	82 · 1	7,900 8,810	360 3 308 5	348 3 300 5	43.5	4.4	95·0 85·0	91
Foolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) (a) Skilled maintenance fitters	2,157	362 3 353 9	341 9 326 8	47.1	7.9	92.2	87.0	1,009	342 11 364 3	334 4 345 6	300	3·4 6·1	92.8	90
(b) Skilled maintenance electricians (c) Other skilled maintenance classes	956	379 3 327 1	347 8 306 0	49.5	8.6	91.9	84·2 75·8	398 248	382 3 317 6	359 4 301 9 324 0	45.5	7·2 5·1 1·8	94·4 83·7 91·9	88 79 90
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	284	321 7 363 5 276 0	312 0 329 10 271 1	44.5	3·2 10·3	86·8 84·7 79·9	84·2 76·9 78·4 69·8	459 1,041 680 892	329 1 355 5 322 11 350 5	324 0 336 7 318 10 340 1	49 · 3	1.6	86·5 94·3 95·9	93 93
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	7,161	297 2 329 10 295 3 242 9	279 1 310 3 277 0 227 10	48·0 47·6 47·3 47·1	7·5 6·5 6·7 6·6	74·3 83·1 75·0 61·8	78·2 70·3 58·0	6,338 16,442 3,422	335 10 314 1	302 0 253 0	44.4	4.7	90·8 79·2 71·2	88 76 68
Labourers	7,216	242 9	227 10	le for th	1 00	01 01	Walsons Louis				Enginee	2019 (01	ling can	
	of North						(f) Nor	th West	ern					
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	d.	d.	A ngisati	s. d.	s. d	ingkton hazaro	08/0.1	d.	line) c
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	5,380	337 10	320 9	47.0	5.8	86.3	82.0	15,226	351 9	337 10	45.7	5.1		88
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters'	3,520	100000	305 4	0.000	4.1	85·1 76·7	81.9	12,363	A	129 10	3 45·0 2 45·0	4.3		88
rate	2,903	293 11 353 3	282 7 335 5	45.0	8.8	94.1	89.3	2,750	374 2	363	6 45·4 0 49·7	3.9	98.8	90
fitters	1,005	386 9	348 9 331 11	49.9	9.1	93.0	83 · 8	679	384 10	357	8 48·7 0 47·9	8.5	94·7 88·3	88
tenance classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—	623	345 1 327 1	332 0 310 9	45.7	3·8 4·6	90·5 85·7 88·3	87·1 81·5	2,040 1,194	357 4 355 3 4 344 0	349 346 338	8 44·0 2 44·1 3 43·0	3·4 3·1 2·1	97·5 96·6 95·9	9.9
skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	10,159	373 3 347 9	340 2 325 1	52·0 48·5	9·3 6·4 6·5	86·2 86·1 74·0	78·6 80·4	1,603 10,603	3 365 7 3 354 10	349 340 298	7 45·7 1 46·0 7 46·6	4·6 5·1 5·7	95·9 92·5 80·8	88
grades Labourers	10 407	250 1	274 1 231 8	48.3	7.5	62.2					3 46.5	5.5	66.4	6.

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

68.0

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370·2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 5.—Regional Analysis—All engineering industries covered*—continued

workers	dumovd	Tim	eworkers	(including	; lieu worl	kers)	Heat work	ga (Barkowi)) empleone	Paymen	t-by-result	workers		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average	Average		e hourly	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly	Average hours	Average		e hourly
	and over) covered by the survey	overtime	excluding overtime premium	overtime		overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the	overtime	excluding overtime premium	overtime	overtime worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium
						(4) E	(g) No	orthern†	Sinotere				,	
				23385355	iza (b)			1		 			1	
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	1,509	s. d.	s. d.	49.5	8.1	d. 86·9	d. 80·6	3,521	s. d.	s. d. 358 9	45.0	4.4	d. 99·4	d. 95·6
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	621	319 3	307 3	44.2	3.0	86.7	83.5	2,939	341 3	331 1	44.1	3.3	92.9	90.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	261 428	272 1 357 1	266 11 337 6	42·1 46·0	1.8	77·6 93·1	76·1 88·0	2,795 652	316 11 393 9	307 10 374 8	44·1 46·8	3.0	86·3 101·0	83·8 96·1
Maintenance men (skilled) (a) Skilled maintenance fitters (b) Skilled maintenance	413	365 10	332 8	48 · 2	8 · 1	91 · 1	82 · 8	374	391 4	365 1	49.3	7.8	95.2	88.8
(c) Other skilled maintenance classes	267 198	416 4	367 1 362 9	51.5	10·9 9·6	96·9 94·3	85·5 84·4	293 199	385 1 359 1	361 4 338 10	48.6	7·3 6·1	95·1 92·2	89·2 87·0
Patternmakers	=	- Tan	\$ -E	40 <u>81</u>	1 = 0 t	-	3=	323 411	359 1 385 5 347 4	372 8 337 11	45.5	4·2 3·3	101·6 96·2	98.2
skilled)	125 208 2,642	297 5 363 3 344 2	281 9 339 3 322 6	46·6 47·1 47·6	5·0 6·0 7·0	76·6 92·5 86·8	72·5 86·4 81·3	462 1,929 4,865	314 11 368 7 358 6	307 3 357 10 342 4	38·6 43·6 45·3	2·5 2·6 4·5	97·9 101·4 95·0	95·5 98·5 90·7
All other adult semi-skilled grades	4,706 3,127	280 3 258 5	257 7 237 0	48·5 49·4	7·1 8·3	69·4 62·8	63·8 57·6	8,011 2,711	313 0 266 1	295 9 248 2	46·5 47·7	6·1 7·2	80·7 67·0	76·3 62·5
				`										
								otland						
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.		.b	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		could to	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and	3,700	323 6	297 1	48.0	7.5	80.9	74.3	4,682	360 4	343 1	46.1	5.0	93.8	89.3
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,034	313 5	300 6	44.7	4.2	84.0	80.6	5,922	343 1	333 11	43 · 1	2.7	95.4	92.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	577 2,504	275 6 365 2	259 8 348 0	46·1 45·6	4.6	71·8 96·0	67·7 91·5	1,789 546	328 3 366 0	- Property	43.9	2.9	89·6 96·7	87·2 93·0
Maintenance men (skilled) (a) Skilled maintenance fitters	1,656	378 11	347 8	49 · 1	7.7	92.7	85.0	234	395 9	366 4	49.1	7.8	96.7	89.5
(b) Skilled maintenance electricians (c) Other skilled main-	1,799	310 10	288 3	48.2	5.8	77.5	71:8	195	408 2	378 3	49.3	7.9	99.5	92.2
tenance classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	913 473 355	373 7 310 6 379 5	344 0 292 1 349 1	48·1 45·7 48·9	7·4 4·3 8·0	93·3 81·5 93·1	85·9 76·7 85·6	164 358 1,176	368 4 344 4 345 7	354 5 331 5 335 7	44·6 45·6 44·5	3·7 4·1 3·0	99·0 90·7 93·3	95·3 87·3 90·6
Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	129 885 6,823	275 10 311 0 347 8	265 3 288 1 326 5	44·8 47·3 46·6	2·9 5·9 5·9	73·9 78·9 89·5	71·1 73·1 84·0	503 1,811 4,962	323 8 375 5 362 0	320 0 362 0 348 3	42·0 44·2 45·5	1·4 3·4 4·2	92·4 101·8 95·5	91·3 98·2 91·9
All other adult semi-skilled grades	15,602 7,052	299 10 247 1	277 9 229 11	47·8 45·9	6.6	75·3 64·7	69·8 60·2	16,644 1,986	318 9 274 2	305 2 257 2	45·3 47·7	4·3 6·1	84·4 68·9	80·8 64·7
			12	Messer!	() North	0	(i) V	Vales†	m					
Fitters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.		36	d.	d.	MANUAL TRANSPORT	s. d.	s. d.		posts of	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	910	309 6	297 7	44.9	3.8	82.8	79.6	809	362 2	346 9	45.4	4:4 h	95.7	91.6
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate	153 266	381 10 329 10	351 3 309 4	49·0 48·7	7·8 8·3	93.4	85·9 76·1	1,163 760	356 8 317 2	347 9 310 3	42.9	2.2	99.7	97·2 85·0
Foolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled). (a) Skilled maintenance	1,000	408 8	381 6	46.3	5.7	105.9	98.9	101	317 2 377 5	365 4	44.9	3.1	101.0	97.7
fitters (b) Skilled maintenance electricians	573 310	375 7 406 0	337 11 363 2	49.6	9·0 9·4	90·9 99·1	81·8 88·7	3 ¹ C4	11.066	0.186	VEV. 1	der <u>an</u> ce ster <u>an</u> ce	ine Land ers file Land	IS (AX
(c) Other skilled maintenance classes	336	371 8	336 11	49.8	8.4	89.6	81 · 2	0 0b	348 19	07 086 02 02 0	200,1	nime t	curicans der element	0 (7
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled)	123	348 7	337 11	43 · 4	3.5	96.4	93.4	74 A	8 -018	10000	技力	(15 (finks)	4551707F 1	100 may 100 ma
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	2,383	360 10	322 4	53.6	12.1	80.8	72.2	534 1,455	294 2 383 2	290 0 366 2	42·0 44·4	1.2	84·1 103·6	82·9 99·0
grades Labourers	6,367 2,274	310 11 263 10	289 7 247 3	48·3 45·4	6·1 5·6	77·2 69·8	72·0 65·4	7,085	337 6 281 0	322 4 261 0	44.8	5·1 7·8	90.4	86.3

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370·2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
† Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

FIRST-YEAR APPRENTICE TRAINING IN GOVERNMENT TRAINING CENTRES

The decision of the Minister of Labour to introduce a scheme of training for first-year apprentices in Government Training Centres was noted in the issue of this GAZETTE for May 1960 (page 190). The scheme was intended primarily as a demonstration to industry of what could be achieved by systematic, full-time training "off the job". It was also hoped that it would encourage employers to increase their intake of young people into skilled occupations. Since the first classes were launched in 1960, the scheme has been extended both geographically and as regards the trades taught, and it is now planned to provide further additional classes in the new Government Training Centres which are being established under

Government Training Centres which are being established under the Government's adult training programme. The appended list gives details of the location of the existing and proposed classes and of the trades taught.

Instruction is now given in four trades:

Engineering

This course provides comprehensive basic instruction in precision bench fitting and centre lathe turning together with exercises in shaping, slotting and drilling. Toward the end of the course there is some introductory training in the operation of a milling machine. Reading of drawings and workshop calculations are important features of the course.

Radio and Electronics Servicing

The aim of this course is to give the apprentice a basic knowledge of radio and television theory, the construction and circuitry of modern receivers, methods of testing, systematic fault-finding and repair, to enable him, with further training and experience, to ecome fully qualified to service radio, television and other electronic equipment.

Electrical Trades

This course gives basic practical instruction in a wide range of electrical installation and fitting work and provides the theoretical knowledge of magnetism and electricity needed to enable the apprentice to further his apprenticeship in any of the various branches of the electrical industry. The syllabus includes training in the use of hand tools, bench fitting, jointing and wiring. Instruction in domestic installations, automobile electrics and the testing of A.C. and D.C. motors and starters is included.

Sheet and Plate Metal Work

Comprehensive basic instruction is given in working with the various ferrous and non-ferrous sheet metals and in bench plate work up to ½-in. in thickness. The course includes development of patterns, wiring and seaming, riveting, soldering and brazing and oxy-acetylene welding.

The training given in all these courses is based on a progressive series of practical exercises, combined with the essential related theoretical instruction. The syllabuses used, which are standardised theoretical instruction. The syllabuses used, which are standardised for each trade, have been very carefully worked out in consultation with the appropriate National Joint Apprenticeship Councils. The courses are all of 50 weeks' duration, and are given in the Centres under normal industrial conditions, and with the normal factory discipline. To maintain a check on the progress of trainees, and on the efficiency of the training given, regular visits are paid to the classes by technical officers from the Head-quarters of the Ministry. Each class consists of only 12 boys, and close personal supervision by the instructors is therefore ensured. The instructors are carefully selected men, time-served craftsmen with extensive industrial experience who have been trained in instructional methods at the Ministry's Instructor Training Colleges. Where appropriate, the apprentices attend local technical colleges

Where appropriate, the apprentices attend local technical colleges under day-release arrangements for City and Guilds or other courses.

The apprentices to be trained under the scheme are nominated by their employers who continue to be respectively for the respectively. by their employers who continue to be responsible for the payment of wages at the appropriate rate throughout the training period, for the employer's share of National Insurance contributions, and for day-release course fees. The Ministry pays travelling expenses where these exceed 1s. 6d. a day, and boys whose homes are beyond daily travelling distance of the Centre are either accommodated free of charge in a Government hostel or are found lodgings and given a lodging allowance. No charge is made for the instruction or for materials used, and tools, text-books and protective clothing

or for materials used, and tools, text-books and protective clothing are loaned at the Centre. The boys are kept closely in touch with their employers throughout their year's training, and regular confidential reports on each boy's progress are made to his employer. At the end of the year's training in the Centre, the boys return to their employers to complete their apprenticeship in the normal way. The scheme has been widely appreciated in industry. It has demonstrated the great advantages of well-planned full-time training in the first year of apprenticeship and the results achieved, as measured by the progress the apprentices have made during their year at the Centres, have been impressive. Numerous requests have been received from employers and others for the syllabuses of training, and to meet the growing demand for the syllabus of the engineering course it is now being prepared for publication and sale by H.M. Stationery Office. Publication is expected next year. Further information about the scheme and forms of application for places may be obtained by interested employers from managers

for places may be obtained by interested employers from managers of Centres, local Youth Employment Offices, or regional representatives of the Central Youth Employment Executive who are stationed at the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Labour. Employers are also invited to visit the Centres at which classes have been instituted to discuss the training with the Centre manager and to see classes in operation. Arrangements for such visits can be

Handsworth, Birmingham 21. Basic electrical work
Radio and electronics servicing BRISTOL Engineering (fitting and turning)
Basic electrical work
Radio and electronics servicing Gill Avenue, Off Vassall Road, Fishponds, Bristol. CARDIFF

14 & 15 Buildings, Curran Road, Cardiff. Engineering (fitting and turning)
Basic electrical work EDINBURGH (Industrial Rehabilitation Unit) West Granton Road, Engineering (fitting and turning) Edinburgh 5.

GLASGOW Industrial Estate, Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Engineering (fitting and turning) Basic electrical work Hillington, Glasgow S.W.2. Radio and electronic servicing LEEDS

Leicester.

Engineering (fitting and turning) Dewsbury Road, Leeds 11. LEICESTER Engineering (fitting and turning) Humberstone Lane,

LETCHWORTH Engineering (fitting and turning) Radio and electronics servicing Pixmore Avenue Letchworth, Herts. General sheet and plate metal

LIVERPOOL Stopgate Lane, Liverpool 9. Engineering (fitting and turning) LONDON (CROYDON) Stafford Road, Waddon, Croydon, Surrey. Engineering (fitting and turning) LONDON (ENFIELD) Engineering (fitting and turning)

Bilton Way, Enfield, Middlesex. LONDON (PERIVALE) Radio and electronics servicing General sheet and plate metal Walmgate Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. Engineering (fitting and turning)

MANCHESTER (Industrial Rehabilitation Unit)
Windmill Lane,
Denton, Manchester. Engineering (fitting and turning) MOTHERWELL

Java Works, Motherwell, Lanarkshire. Engineering (fitting and turning) NEWCASTLE Green Lane, Felling-on-Tyne, Gateshead 10, Co. Durham. Engineering (fitting and turning)
Basic electrical work NOTTINGHAM

Wilsthorpe Road, Engineering (fitting and turning) Long Eaton, Notts. SHEFFIELD Richmond Park Road, Sheffield 13. Engineering (fitting and turning) SLOUGH Engineering (fitting and turning) Basic electrical work Trading Estate, Slough.

Additional Classes to be provided in the future

Engineering (fitting and turning) BLACKBURN Engineering (fitting and turning) GLASGOW (QUEENSLIE) Engineering (fitting and turning) GLOUCESTER Engineering (fitting and turning) IRVINE Engineering (fitting and turning) LLANELLY and basic electrical work Engineering (fitting and turning) LONDON (STRATFORD) servicing Engineering (fitting and turning) PORT GLASGOW Engineering (fitting and turning) and basic electrical work SOUTHAMPTON Engineering (fitting and turning)

A class in engineering (fitting and turning) is also to be provided at the existing Centre at Coventry (Industrial Rehabilitation Unit).

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES: STATISTICS OF NUMBERS. MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., IN 1962

cases, therefore, the total 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 the years 1962, 1961 and 1960 and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover all the activities of the societies including the productive and the distributive activities

Bases as -	1962	1961	1960
(quintill has gnitth) gnitesnight	ST 265	ment koad	PIED STOWN
Number of societies	903	926	955
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Membership	12,893	12,832	12,746
Chemeenng Julius and Aminica	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	1,019,419	1,018,550	1,007,554
Salaries and wages	137,346	135,043	128,475
Surplus.	55,720	60,042	62,751
Allocated from surplus—	(M) 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	B	N MITHER
Share interest	7,515	7,502	7,446
Dividends on sales	43,648	46,543	48,250
Liabilities— promise and present			Leeds 11
Share capital	254,912	254,852	254,193
Due to depositors and loanholders	125,022	119,271	113,170
Other	51,427	48,817	48,710
Net balance disposable and reserves	65,781	66,701	66,057
Assets—		ARCH I	The state of the s
Stocks	100,432	98,105	93,989
Investments	189,622	193,936	196,836
Other	207,088	197,599	191,305
Total assets	497,142	489,641	482,130

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1962 was 206,875 (100,301 males aged 18 years and over, 70,744 females aged 18 years and over and 35,830 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £104,780,663.

Wholesale Societies

The following Table shows the principal transactions and the financial position in the years 1962, 1961 and 1960 of the societies mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the distribution of the societies of the societies. tributive and the productive activities.

- 1 1 E E E	1962	1961	1960
Number of societies	146	155	158
Mamhamhin	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Membership	52	53	54
Sales	£000's	£000's	£000's
	615,907	603,006	611,218
Salaries and wages	48,583	45,397	43,185
Surplus	17,348	17,040	16,820
Allocated from surplus—	2024	2.007	2.000
Share interest	2,034	2,007	2,000
Dividends on sales	8,541	8,498	8,491
Liabilities—	10.073	10.500	DOMESTINE.
Share capital	42,273	42,520	42,270
Due to depositors and loanholders	71,947	78,020	81,623
Other Day, Marin, Barrong,	39,425	35,341	34,220
Net balance disposable and reserves	54,239	51,170	48,762
Assets—			ECHIPPERSON NO.
Stocks	53,109	51,539	48,901
Investments	28,282	22,355	21,285
Other	126,493	133,157	136,688
Total assets	207,884	207,051	206,874

The bulk of the business was conducted by three societies, the

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

of the figures would be misleading.

The number of employees engaged in wholesale distribution in 1962 was 20,354 (12,575 males aged 18 years and over, 5,585 females aged 18 years and over and 2,194 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £11,406,745.

Production

Both retail and wholesale societies are engaged in production, and during 1962 there were 621 such societies whose activities included the production of commodities.

The number of persons employed in production was 85,253 of whom 54,600 were males aged 18 years and over, 23,177 were females aged 18 years and over, and 7,476 were persons under 18 years of age; the amount paid as salaries and wages was

The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1962 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 in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1962 he tea £298,855,000. The figures do not include those relating to the tea £298,855,000. 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 1962 the wholesale value of goods produced on these plantations was £2,011,000, the number of employees (including local labour) was 15,495, 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 1962 is analysed by industry. The wholesale value of the productions includes the cost of materials used. Totals are also given for the years 1961 and 1960.

		plient re	Who	lesale value	of produ	ctions	
Industry	Number of em-	Salaries and				e and pro- societies	o and T
wiff chercises in the course there milling machine.	ployees		wages	Retail societies	C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J. C.W.S.*	Other	All
Food and tobacco† Farming and dairy-	36,479	£000's 21,278	£000's 56,159	£000's 127,954	£000's 28,843	£000's 212,956	
ing	1,937 13,171 4,157	1,142 6,149 1,908	1,156 2,318 25	2,794 10,820 8,190	4,040 510	3,950 17,178 8,725	
working	15,798	11,057	12,792	14,994	1,013	28,799	
Metal and engineering Miscellaneous (including transport	3,875	2,505	2,353	4,030	752	7,135	
for productive de- partments)	9,836	6,306	719	15,482	3,910	20,112	
Totals for 1962	85,253	50,344	75,522	184,265	39,067	298,855	
Corresponding totals for: 1961 1960	84,382 87,914	47,637 47,673	80,046 106,157	173,544 173,059	40,871 37,846	294,461 317,062	

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, insurance

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 1962, 1961 and 1960 are given in the next Table.

he training given, regular	1962	1961	1960
Number of accounts—	Distribution of the	mais an or a	log syn gin
Co-operative societies	935	960	986
Trade unions	17,867	17,688	17,547
Clubs	2,630	2,598	2,563
Miscellaneous organisations	31,649	31,141	30,499
Individuals	138,415	133,126	127,394
Total	191,496	185,513	178,989
nd Guilds or other courses.	£	£	£
Deposit balances—		on order mouse	warmen wheels he
C.W.S. trade department	33,663,906	42,069,578	43,175,590
Other accounts	44,129,097	45,124,476	46,078,738
Current account balances—	NA SUBSISSION T	o engels straye	Dresma aga no
C.W.S. trade department	3,599,685	2,816,134	3,738,046
Other accounts	66,203,179	66,863,129	63,046,588
Investments	85,005,463	96,989,894	105,865,031
Total assets	176,613,147	184,135,031	182,601,748

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1962, 1961 and 1960 are given in the next Table.

Contracto Loys return to	1962	1961	1960
sed its kruzutini di has	£	£	£
Deposit balances— S.C.W.S. trade department Other accounts	4,172,215	5,535,677	6,435,677
	9,354,377	7,734,982	8,374,535
Current account balances— S.C.W.S. trade department Other accounts Investments Total assets	709,102	652,447	848,271
	1,096,079	1,460,549	1,396,718
	14,791,772	15,702,934	16,440,362
	16,704,800	16,791,368	18,212,356

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

* The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the cottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish oint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively, † As from 1961 milk processing is excluded from production.

in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks although this type of insurance is increasing. Figures of the work of this society in 1962, 1961 and 1960 are shown in the

THE PERSON NAMED IN	1962	1961	1960
at good and, by inc.	£	£	£
Premiums— Industrial branch Collective life branch Other branches	 30,685,624 1,382,516 32,188,867	29,411,359 1,531,628 29,232,082	27,916,209 1,538,815 26,853,795
Total	64,257,007	60,175,069	56,308,819
Interest on shares Dividends on premiums Salaries and wages Commission	 2,625 332,057 3,997,381 9,793,460	2,625 332,479 3,565,049 9,342,658	2,625 305,471 3,139,772 8,738,013

Many retail and wholesale societies themselves undertake laundering whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. Total figures for this service, including those of the retail and wholesale societies and the federal societies, are given in the following Table.

THICFOLICY	1962	1961	1960	
Number of employees	10,427	10,576	10,855	
Salaries and wages Charges for work done	£ 4,317,516 8,200,716	£ 4,202,539 7,998,739	£ 3,999,868 7,617,922	

The retail and wholesale societies also provide various additional services (e.g., hairdressing, catering and funeral furnishing). The number of employees, salaries and wages and revenue of these departments are given in the following Table.

Perform This expense		1962	1961	1960
Number of employees		9,864	10,353	10,200
	198	£	£	£
Salaries and wages Charges for work done		4,859,709 23,048,923	4,671,101 21,626,901	4,374,585 19,730,815

Agriculture and Fishing

The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1962, 1961 and 1960. They are divided into three groups:

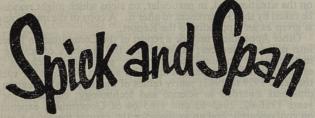
(1) Requirements and Produce Societies, whose principal functions are to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture, and/or to market their members' agricultural produce; (2) Farming and Growing Societies, which themselves undertake growing operations; and (3) Fishermen's Societies, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

edisloyed six pay schemes	1962	1961	1960
Requirements and produce societies— Number of societies Number of members Sales	386	369	365
	351,610	352,215	344,662
	£000's	£000's	£000's
	216,340	198,282	189,920
	4,950	5,016	4,687
Farming and growing societies— Number of societies	21	24	24
	801	861	869
	£000's	£000's	£000's
	128	145	166
	21	26	11
Fishermen's societies— Number of societies Number of members Sales Surplus on year	50	50	49
	2,971	2,810	2,715
	£000's	£000's	£000's
	1,216	1,042	938
	37	33	25
All trading societies— Number of societies Number of members Sales Surplus on year	457	443	438
	355,382	355,886	348,246
	£000's	£000's	£000's
	217,684	199,469	191,025
	5,008	5,075	4,723

At the end of 1962 there were also 569 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 480 smallholding and allotment societies with 53,849 tenants and

126,253 shareholding members.

In 1962 there were 53 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 836.



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istry's half-yearly enquiries.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The 84th Meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council was held on 23rd October. The Minister of Labour, the Right Hon. Joseph Godber, M.P., took the Chair.

Employers' Sick Pay Schemes

As part of its programme of work concerned with the status and security of the worker the Council gave preliminary consideration to the steps to be taken towards the extension and improvement of sick pay schemes by voluntary action.

The Council noted that more than half of all employees in the country were already covered by employers' sick pay schemes. There were, however, considerable variations in the numbers of employees covered by such schemes between industries and occupations. It was thought that a detailed study of the subject at the present time would be useful since there was an increasing interest in these schemes as a subject of negotiation between employers and unions at the level of the industry.

unions at the level of the industry.

The Council decided to set up a Committee to give further detailed consideration to the available information, to consider what further information should be collected and to take steps to collect such information. The Committee would report back to the Council with recommendations on the further steps the Council might take in this field.

Mannower Research Unit

The Council received a report on the aims and methods of the Manpower Research Unit set up by the Minister last March (see page 393 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE). The Council were informed that the Unit's task was to study future manpower requirements. The Unit's work would assist the proposed Industrial requirements. The Unit's work would assist the proposed Industrial Training Boards in assessing the needs for skilled manpower in their industries and would help to assess the impact of technological change, including automation. The Unit would be studying general manpower trends in the light of technological change and in relation to all other forces at work in the economy. It would also be making enquiries in particular industries designed to show up in some detail the changes in manpower which had taken place over the past five years or which were expected to occur over the next five years. The Unit was concentrating initially on skilled manpower in the engineering and building trades, and on office employment.

The Council welcomed the setting up of the Unit and offered its assistance where necessary in the enquiries to be undertaken.

The Council were asked to comment on the proposals in the recent Command Paper (Cmnd. 2105) on Staggered Holidays (see page 313 of the August issue of this GAZETTE). It was generally page 313 of the August Issue of this GAZETTE). It was generally agreed that there was a need to relieve holiday congestion but that there was no single solution to the problem. Among the proposals considered were changing the dates of Bank Holidays, bringing forward the dates of the General Certificate of Education examination to enable schools to stagger their holidays, adopting rota systems for holidays within firms and avoiding the bunching of industrial holidays, and extending the system of co-ordinated town holidays on the lines of the practice followed in the North.

DIGESTS OF SCOTTISH AND WELSH STATISTICS

The 22nd issue (October 1963) of the "Digest of Scottish Statistics", prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage). It includes 52 tables arranged in seven sections relating to industrial activity, transport and communication, labour, population and vital statistics, social services, finance and miscellaneous.

The labour section, which is contributed almost entirely by the Ministry of Labour, includes statistics of total manpower, insured

Ministry of Labour, includes statistics of total manpower, insured employees, unemployment, vacancies notified, industrial stoppages and average earnings of male manual workers.

The industrial activity section includes the quarterly Index of Industrial Production in Scotland which shows that the volume of output in the second quarter of this year was 1·7 per cent. higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1962. This overall increase resulted mainly from the activity at the new motor vehicle plants and the steel stripmill. The vehicle industries as a whole achieved a 26 per cent. increase in output despite reductions in the aircraft and railway rolling stock sectors, and metal manufacture as a whole was up by 15 per cent. despite continued run-down in some sectors such as pig iron and iron castings. Other important increases in output from the second quarter of 1962 were in the construction industries (4·5 per cent.), food, drink and tobacco (4·7 per cent.) and the gas, electricity and water group (7·9 per cent.).

and the gas, electricity and water group (7.9 per cent.).

Against these, reduced outputs were recorded in other sectors, the most important of which were an against-the-trend fall of 6.7 per cent. in engineering and electrical goods and continued contractions cent. in engineering and electrical goods and continued contractions in shipbuilding and marine engineering (21 per cent.) and in mining and quarrying (3·6 per cent.). Productivity in coal mining, which in 1962 was 10 per cent. better than in 1961, has continued to improve; in the first half of 1963 it was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than in the corresponding period of 1962.

The "Digest of Welsh Statistics. No. 9, 1962", prepared by the Welsh Office, has also recently been published and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. (8s. 6d. including postage). The statistics, which are normally shown for the calendar year, are

grouped in ten main sections with a total of 102 tables relating to

grouped in ten main sections with a total of 102 tables relating to population and vital statistics, justice and crime, social services, housing, education, labour, production and trade, transport, national savings and local government finance.

Tables supplied by the Ministry of Labour give an analysis by industry of the total number of insured employees in 1962, compared with 1961 and 1960; an analysis, by age and duration of unemployment, of the numbers unemployed in 1961 and 1962 and, by industries, for each of the four years 1959 to 1962; statistics of unfilled vacancies during each month of the years 1953 and 1957 to 1962; an analysis, by industry and type of employment, of young persons an analysis, by industry and type of employment, of young persons entering employment in 1962; and statistics of industrial stoppages of work, workers involved and working days lost during each of the

years 1955 to 1962.

In the section relating to production and trade a census of production table has not been included on this occasion as no statistics are available later than those shown last year. The next detailed census will cover 1963 and the table will be re-introduced when the

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY **COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY**

The sixteenth Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy 1962 to 1963 has been presented to Parliament by the Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science, and has been published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2163). It is obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage)

(3s. 10d. including postage).

The Report is divided into seven main sections covering the different aspects of scientific policy under review during the year: they are scientific and technological manpower; the European high energy physics programme; emigration of scientists; research into natural resources; scientific documentation; a southern nemisphere telescope; and research into oceanography and marine

Prominence is given to a report recently prepared by the Council's Committee on Scientific Manpower on the results of their work relating to the availability and distribution, within certain major fields of employment, of scientists and technologists who hold academic or professional qualifications. The Committee's Report "Scientific and Technological Manpower in Great Britain 1962" was published in October (see page 392 of last month's issue of

Discussing the emigration of scientists the Council states that the Discussing the emigration of scientists the Council states that the subject has concerned them for a number of years, especially the year under review. The Royal Society had drawn attention to the high proportion of postgraduate scientists emigrating to other countries and in May, at the request of the Minister for Science, the Council submitted a memorandum giving advice both generally on the situation and, in particular, on steps which might reasonably be taken by the Government to alter it. A copy of the memorandum is given as an Appendix to the Report

other Appendices include a report of the Committee on Research into natural resources; tables giving the numbers of science and mathematics graduate teachers in grant-aided schools and establishments in England and Wales and in Scotland for each of the years 1959 to 1962; yearly tables of the numbers of degrees and diplomas awarded in science and technology; estimates for the years 1961–62, 1962–63 and 1963–64 of Government expenditure on civil research; and an analysis for the various Research Councils of expenditure, organisation and staff.

ENOUIRY INTO WAGES AND RELATED ELEMENTS OF LABOUR COST

The Ministry of Labour is to carry out an enquiry into total labour costs in Great Britain which will cover wages, social security benefits, both those required by law and those undertaken voluntarily by employers, and other labour costs. The enquiry will relate to the year 1964, or to the nearest financial year in the case of undertaken voluntarily by the cost of the year 1964. takings which do not make up their accounts in respect of the calendar year. It will cover about 5,000 employers in coal mining, manufacturing, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, banking, insurance, Local Government and National Government. Information will be sought from all employers in the industries concerned with 1,000 or more employees, 20 per cent. of those with 250 to 999 employees, and 10 per cent. of those with 25 to 249 employees. In construction, which has an exceptionally high proportion of small employers, 10 per cent. of employers with 11 to 24 employees will also be included.

Information will be obtained under the following main headings:—

(a) number of employees; (b) wages and salaries, distinguishing the main types of payment for days not worked; (c) social security contributions from employers required by law; (d) voluntary social welfare payments; (e) payments in kind; (f) subsidised services to workers; (g) the cost of recruitment and training; (h) other labour

Employers included in the enquiry have received a letter of advice and a copy of the specimen questionnaire. The results of the enquiry will be published in the Ministry of Labour GAZETTE probably towards the end of 1965.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, **APRIL 1956-APRIL 1962**

At intervals this GAZETTE contains a short article on the effect of combining the average weekly earnings of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Board employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers of the British Transport Commission and dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements with those obtained from the Ministry's normal half-yearly enquiries. The last such article, which gave estimates for April 1961, was on page 307 of the issue for August 1962.

The estimates for April 1962 show that the figure for men would have been decreased from 312s. 10d. to 310s. 10d. and that for youths and boys increased from 141s. 3d. to 143s. 2d. whilst those for women and girls would have been virtually unchanged. However, as will be seen from the following Table, with the exception of youths and boys, there would have been very little difference in the percentage increase over April 1956. At intervals this GAZETTE contains a short article on the effect of

o w percent, of the skilled rate	Percentage increase fro April 1956 to April 19				
Top July Survey of Apprentice	Men	Youths and boys	Women	Girls	

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE **Factory Orders: 1963 Edition**

32

A 1963 edition of "Factory Orders" has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and is obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 25s. (27s. 3d. including postage).

The new edition supersedes that of 1959 and is a revised comprehensive collection of Statutory Rules and Orders and Statutory Instruments made, or deemed to have been made, under the Factories Act 1961, up to 31st October 1962. Certain Statutory Instruments which prescribe forms have not been reproduced in Instruments which prescribe forms have not been reproduced in full, but Appendix II contains a list of the numbers of these Statutory Instruments and the forms prescribed. Also contained are some associated Instruments made under the Defence (General) Regulations 1939 and various Certificates of Exemption and of Approval issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

Industrial Safety Sub-Committee

The Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council met on 29th October under the Chairmanship of

Advisory Council met on 29th October under the Chairmanship of Mr. William Whitelaw, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour. This is a permanent sub-committee of the Council upon which The British Employers' Confederation, The Trades Union Congress and the nationalised industries are represented.

The survey on the reporting of accidents, which was carried out in 1962 by the Ministry of Labour with the co-operation of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, was discussed. This survey was based upon all claims to industrial injury benefit, arising from industrial accidents, which terminated in the week ended 27th October 1962. Information regarding these claims was passed by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to H.M. Factory Inspectorate and was classified to show how many of the accidents were considered to be reportable and how many had in fact been reported at the time of the scrutiny. Of the accidents considered to be reportable some 40 per cent. had not been reported. The Sub-Committee gave its support to the proposals put forward to secure better compliance with the law relating to the reporting of accidents by employers. These proposals are:—

(1) The provision of much better information about the legal

(1) The provision of much better information about the legal requirement and how to comply with it. This would be done by the issue of a leaflet to employers setting out in simple language what the requirements are and the procedure to be followed, and the subject would be given attention by H.M. Factory Inspectorate in their advisory contacts with industry.

(2) In the enforcement of the law, special attention to be paid to the requirement to report accidents

(3) A further and larger enquiry to be undertaken next year to check on reporting standards

The 1962 accident statistics and voluntary safety activities were among the other items discussed by the Sub-Committee which noted the progress so far made in voluntary safety activity following the approach by the Ministry to individual industries. Some of the industries which had set up new accident prevention machinery following these approaches were engineering, cable making, baking and flour confectionery, sugar confectionery, brewing and malting, food manufacture, clay, tin box, cardboard and paper box, saw-milling and laundry and dry cleaning.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health in 1962

The article in the September issue of this GAZETTE contained an error on page 356 in the section "Industrial Diseases: Poisoning and Gassing". For "nine due to anthrax" (third paragraph, seventh line) read "nine due to epitheliomatous ulceration".

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Vocational Guidance, Apprenticeship and Vocational Training in the United States of America

1. In the United States there are two ways in which a young person may qualify as a skilled craftsman. One way is by entering a formal apprenticeship programme set up within an industry and the other is by working as a "helper" to a skilled craftsman in the employment of an employer who does not operate a formal apprenticeship programme. In the latter case a worker could eventually be recognised as skilled by his own employer and, if he later applied for another job with a company having an apprenticeship programme, he could be accepted as a fully skilled craftsman provided he satisfied such tests as were set by the trade union and/or the employer. A potential skilled worker may be a high-school graduate with a course of academic studies behind him. union and/or the employer. A potential skilled worker may be a high-school graduate with a course of academic studies behind him, the traditional period of school attendance being eight years in elementary school and four years in high school. The statutory school leaving age is 18 years in certain States and not below 16 years in others. Apprenticeship is usually entered between the ages of 16 and 24 years. It is not unknown, however, for an apprenticeship to begin in individual cases at a much older age level. Age of entry into apprenticeship is not rigid and normally an individual would be accepted without regard to his age provided he is suitable in all other respects. Different trades may require he is suitable in all other respects. Different trades may require two, three, four or more years' training. In some areas skilled craftsmen must possess a licence to practise their trades. Examples are hairdressers and electricians who are required by local authorities to be licensed for reasons connected with safety and public health

2. Child labour legislation exists in all States and, in general, stipulates a 16 year minimum age for work in factories and all work during school hours, the prohibition of night work and a minimum age of 18 years for hazardous occupations. In most cases minors below the age of 16 years require a medical certificate of fitness before they may take up employment.

Apprentice Training

3. Apprentice training dates back to early in the century, when trade unions, employers and other interested groups sought Federal and State intervention to provide special vocational training schools in conjunction with the general educational system. Ever since the late 1800's, there has been a growing preoccupation with the vocational or industrial content of the school curriculum which was first reflected in the introduction of manual training courses and later in the appearance of specialised trade and industrial schools. The Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 provided for Federal grants to States which complied with certain specified conditions designed to improve and augment vocational training in agriculture, industry and commerce. Since 1948 aid to States under this Act and supplementary legislation has amounted to about \$25 million a year, which is matched by equal amounts from State and local funds. At present most towns or districts with a population of not less than 25,000 have well-equipped vocational training schools. In rural districts these schools generally specialise in agricultural tasks, although training is also given in industrial occupations. The schools are open to all boys and girls above age 14 years and training is free of charge. About 25 per cent. of all high school pupils simultaneously attend courses at these schools. Among the numerous trades taught, two enjoy outstanding popularity, i.e., machine-shop and automobile repair courses which are available in the high schools of almost every State.

4. When, as a result of the growing trend towards high school and college education, it became apparent that many students were being forced to choose, at an early age, between vocational school and the chance of a college education later, it became necessary to delay specific vocational training until the final two years in high school. The gap between vocational and general high school education was further narrowed by increasing the occupational content of general syllabuses. Because of this trend certain communities have abandoned separate vocational and general high schools in favour of comprehensive schools which provide all students with the traditional academic courses, as well as training in specific skills, in the proportions best suited to individual requirements. In other cases, particularly in large, wealthy communities, trade and industry students attend separate vocational schools. In three States the public and vocational school systems are completely separate; in 14 States there is some measure of independent vocaseparate; in 14 States there is some fleasure of independent occational schooling; and in some States where vocational education is not independent it is organised on a country or area basis to avoid the high cost of providing specialised vocational facilities in each district. In general, at least half the number of school hours (or about four-and-a-half hours a day) are devoted to vocational classes, from which non-vocational students are excluded by law.

5. The National Apprenticeship Act 1937 set up a division within the Department of Labor, the present Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, so designated by order of the Secretary of Labor in 1956, which is responsible for promoting the establishment and expansion of apprenticeship and other training systems in industry. The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship serves in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Labor on matters concerning apprenticeships. Apprenticeship systems are conducted on a voluntary bit capacity to the Secretary of Labor on matters concerning apprenticeships. Apprenticeship systems are conducted on a voluntary bipartite basis by management and labour and it is the function of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training to bring them together. The structure of the Bureau consists of a National Office, 12 Regional Offices and 175 Field Offices. Before the introduction of the Federal system, apprenticeship as an institution was maintained by the efforts of employers and trade unions and many

collective agreements contain provisions dealing with apprentice-ships. The Federal system encourages the formation of employer-employee joint apprenticeship committees at the plant or, as for example in the building trades, at the community level. These committees deal with such questions as age of entry, aptitude, education and physical fitness, hours of work, wages, the number of apprentices to be employed, training standards, and schedules of work and training, including classroom instruction. The question of how many apprentices are to be employed in usually. question of how many apprentices are to be employed is usually decided on the basis of a fixed ratio of apprentices to journeymen ranging from 1:3 to 1:10. The local apprenticeship committee prepares a schedule specifying the number of hours' experience required for each type of work or machine. Where there is also theoretical class-room instruction, employers may permit apprentices to attend classes during working hours for which they are paid regular wages. Wages for learner apprentices starting out in industry range from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the skilled rate initially industriant and the skilled rate. initially, increasing at six-monthly intervals up to 93 per cent, during the last six months of training. At the end of the course workers receive a certificate of completion from the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

6. The function of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training is to impress on both management and labour the need for proper apprenticeship and training and to encourage the two sides of industry to analyse their own particular problems in relation to skilled manpower with a view to satisfying this need. For this purpose the Bureau assists industry to identify training problems and to prepare training systems provides the processory technical and to prepare training systems; provides the necessary technical assistance and material, when available; and conducts enquiries into the demand for specific skills and the extent to which demand is balanced by supply. The Bureau co-operates with management and labour and the various State apprenticeship agencies, schools and community groups in setting up the necessary organisational

7. In collaboration with the National Joint Apprenticeship Committees, appointed by the Secretary of Labor, the Bureau establishes basic standards of apprenticeship for training skilled workers in industry. These standards relate primarily to the welfare of the apprentice as an employee and deal with such matters as adequate practical experience on the job, the duration of training, provisions for supervision and technical instruction and employer-worker participation. Services are also provided for the review of apprenticeship systems and the registration of apprentices. The standard period of apprenticeship varies considerably according to the trade taught. For example, the training period for an alteration tailor or a construction ironworker is two years; for a barber two or three years; for an aircraft or automobile mechanic three or four years; for a carpenter four years; for an electrician (including electronic technician) three to five years; for a diemaker, engraver, plumber or printing press operator four or five years; for a pattern maker five years; for a photo-engraver five or six years; and for a die-sinker four to eight years.

8. Although in apprenticeship systems registered under the Federal Government the selection of men and women for training is on the basis of complete equality, without regard to race, colour creed or national origin, there are allegations of discrimination The American trade union movement has conducted a campaign for the elimination of all racial discrimination in employment practices and apprenticeships and has sought to have a non-discrimination clause concerning apprenticeships written into the Federal Law. In July 1961 the Secretary of Labor announced that the Department of Labor would, thereafter, require the inclusion of a specific non-discrimination clause in all apprenticeship systems operated by firms handling Government contracts and in all new apprenticeship systems, without exception. Four minority consultants located in Washington, New York, Chicago and San Francisco were later appointed and, in February 1963, an Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship and Training was set up, composed of four representatives each of management and labour four representatives of minority organisations and two was set up, composed of four representatives each of management and labour, four representatives of minority organisations and two members representing the general public. The Committee met for the first time in May 1963, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of Labor, and laid down a five-point programme calling for the establishment of Apprenticeship Information Centres in important cities; State Apprenticeship Councils; research programmes to assess the extent of the minority problem; the implementation of the existing anti-discrimination clauses in apprenticeship systems registered with the United States Department of ship systems registered with the United States Department of Labor; and measures to establish pre-apprenticeship courses for young workers who do not qualify for regular apprenticeship training. President Kennedy later directed the Secretary of Labor to require that the admission of young workers to apprenticeship training should be on a completely non-discriminatory basis, and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training began a 50-city check on negro apprenticeship participation in Federal construction

9. In addition to its functions within the United States the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training invites visitors from overseas countries to observe apprenticeship methods; in 1962, 167 participants from 23 countries were given the opportunity to study apprenticeship and training methods over a wide field of industry; 340 visitors participated in short-term orientation courses; and there were visits from training teams from El Salvador, Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Brazil and Chile. These visits were in numerous instances followed up by reciprocal visits from United States experts.

Vocational Guidance

10. Federal funds for vocational guidance are made available to 10. Federal funds for vocational guidance are made available to the States under the George-Barden Act of 1946, and are intended primarily for the training of counsellors and the payment of salaries for guidance supervisors at State level. Counsellors, who are normally ex-teachers, are specially trained by post-graduate courses and are employed on the staff of individual schools. There is no employment based on a vocational guidance service such as exists in Britain. This is because there are comparatively few apprentices and virtually none below the age of 18 years; training for the learned professions is almost entirely post-graduate; more than two-thirds of the young people involved are in full-time education up to the age of at least 18 years and nearly half of them go on to some form of college. Generally speaking, therefore, vocational guidance is the function of the school counsellor, while placing is done by the employment services. done by the employment services.

11. The Area Redevelopment Act of March 1961 set up a \$4.5 million Fund for vocational training programmes for unemployed workers residing in those areas of high unemployment set aside for special measures under the Act. Ten million dollars a year are to be allocated to defray subsistence payments to trainees in lieu of unemployment benefit, limited, however, to a 16-week period for any one individual. The Act will cease to apply in June 1965. It was intended that courses of training should be related to occupations developed in the areas by new or expanding business, which was to be encouraged by Federal grants and loans under the which was to be encouraged by Federal grants and loans under the Act. In practice, however, the process of developing suitable projects (including their approval and implementation) was too slow to enable this objective to be fully realised, and consequently area redevelopment training has mostly been associated with existing manpower shortages in individual areas. By the end of May 1963 training had been approved for nearly 21,000 trainees; over 15,000 unemployed and under-employed workers had enrolled; over two-thirds had completed the course; and of these about two-thirds had been placed in occupations making use of the skills acquired. Subsistence payments for retraining, based on the acquired. Subsistence payments for retraining, based on the average State unemployment benefit paid to individuals for a week of total unemployment, ranged from \$23 to \$43 a week, according to State. In April 1963, 43 States were making retraining grants, and 18 States had passed laws to permit workers to draw unemployment benefit during approved training; after the 16 weeks' maximum period of training has been exhausted it is possible in some cases for a worker to extend the period of training and to receive weekly subsistence payments under the unemployment insurance

12. In March 1962, following the Report in January of the Presidents' Advisory Committee on Labor Management Policy on automation and unemployment, Congress approved the Manpower Development and Training Act, described by President Kennedy as one of the most important measures ever passed to help foster the nation's technological development, strengthen domestic prosperity and maintain the United States' position of leadership in the world. The chief purpose of the Act is to provide training for unemployed and under-employed persons, who cannot obtain full-time employment with their present skills or who are not using their full potentialities, in order to enable them to acquire new or mproved skills which will lead to a reasonable assurance of em-

The principal training provisions are:

(a) A three-year course of institutional and on-the-job training, with priority for unemployed and under-employed persons, including those in farm families with less than \$1,200 annual net family

(b) Training allowances (limited to unemployed heads of households with at least three years' unemployment and to young people 19–21 years of age enrolled in special youth projects) for a period not exceeding 52 weeks.

(c) A special system for the vocational guidance and training of

(d) Transport and subsistence grants to individuals receiving training away from home.

13. Training is administered jointly by the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare. Persons selected for any form of institutional training are dealt with by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who is responsible for ensuring that the necessary curricula are prepared, and that instructors and facilities are available. After completing training, however, the Department of Labor is responsible for placing and follow-up services. At the same time as their respective areas of responsibility were established, the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare were given the necessary authority to carry Education and Welfare were given the necessary authority to carry out their duties, each Department being empowered to issue regulations and enter into agreements with the appropriate State agencies, the Secretary of Labor acting largely through the nationwide Federal-State employment security system, and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare through State vocational education agencies. For the purposes of the Act each Department may make the necessary agreements or contracts with any appropriate public or private greeners or other hadrens. priate public or private agency or other body.

General Duties of the Secretary of Labor

14. Under the terms of the Act, the Department of Labor assesses the impact of automation and other changes in the structure of production and the use of manpower, prepares plans to resolve the resultant problems, and makes factual studies of practices and customs developed by both sides of industry, e.g., retirement provisions, the payment of fringe benefits to laid-off workers, severance pay, extended leave for education and training, and future manpower requirements. Information relating to training, qualifications, employment prospects, available manpower and regional

and local trends in employment is supplied by the Secretary of Labor for use in vocational guidance and training, and an Annual Report on the operation of the Act is placed before Congress.

Particular Duties of the Secretary of Labor

Particular Duties of the Secretary of Labor

15. The Secretary of Labor is responsible for systems of testing, counselling and selecting unemployed and under-employed persons for occupational training. Where possible, similar special facilities for occupational guidance, training and further schooling are made available to youths of 16 or older. For the purposes of the Act, workers in farm families with a family income of less than \$1,200 a year are considered as unemployed. Although the Act is primarily intended to help the unemployed, the opportunity for training will also be made available, where possible, to other persons, in order to enable them to acquire needed skills, priority being given firstly to trainees within their own labor market area, and secondly within the State where they reside. The Secretary of Labor is responsible for identifying local needs and for the payment of allowances to trainees and placing and follow-up services after completed training. Before accepting a person for training, the Secretary of Labor must be convinced that there is a reasonable expectation of employment in the occupation in which he will be trained, and if such employment is not available in the area where trained, and if such employment is not available in the area where the trainee is living, there must be reasonable assurance that the trainee will accept employment outside that area.

Training Allowances

16. Unemployed persons with not less than three years' experience in gainful employment and who are heads of families or households, as well as youths over 19 but under 22 years of age who have been as well as youths over 19 but linder 22 years of age with have seen as selected for training in accordance with the provisions of the Act, are entitled to weekly training allowances equivalent to the amount of average weekly unemployment benefit, including dependants' allowances, payable in each State. Allowances are paid for a maximum period of 52 weeks but no training allowance is payable in respect of occupations for which the training period is less than six days. In the case of young people between the ages of 19 and 22 years inclusive, the allowance is subject to a maximum of \$20 a week, and not more than 5 per cent. of the estimated total training allowance budget may be devoted to this category. The Secretary of Labor is empowered to make grants to the States to defray the total cost of such allowances until June 1964, after which the States must contribute 50 per cent. of the cost themselves. Unemployment benefit and training allowances are not payable simultaneously, and where State unemployment benefit is paid to a trainee under the Act, who is eligible for a training allowance, the payment is reimbursable by the State concerned. There is, however, provision reimbursable by the State concerned. There is, however, provision in certain cases for adjusting the rate of allowance where a trainee would be entitled to higher compensation under unemployment insurance, or to bring the total weekly amount of unemployment benefit up to the amount of the training allowance. Transportation and subsistence grants are payable to trainees whose place of training is too far away from home to permit of daily travel, up to a maximum of \$35 a week; no transportation costs in excess of ten cents a mile are authorised. After a trainee has completed his training he is not eligible for a further training allowance until one year has elapsed. A trainee who is not making satisfactory one year has elapsed. A trainee who is not making satisfactory progress or whose attendance record is unsatisfactory, unless he can show good cause, is liable to have his training and subsistence allowance discontinued immediately except for such allowances as may be necessary to enable him to return to his home, and disqualification for allowances continues for one year after the trainee's registration has been withdrawn. Any person who refuses without good cause to accept training under the Act, is similarly disqualified for one year following such refusal.

On-the-Job Training

17. The Secretary of Labor may enter into agreements with States, private and public agencies, employers, trade associations and other groups to secure the adoption of one-the-job training systems which must conform to certain established standards, and, in general, result in the qualification of trainees for suitable employment. Where supplementary instruction in the class-room is required the arrangements are agreed jointly by the Secretary for Health, Education and Welfare and the Secretary of Labor.

National Advisory Committee

18. The National Advisory Committee, appointed by the Secretary of Labor under the Act, consists of ten members (including the Chairman) who are drawn from management, labor, agriculture, education and training and the general public. This Committee, and any of its duly established sub-committees, advise and assist the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in implementing the Act. Up to the present, sub-committees have been formed to deal with training, community relations and research, and a series of Regional Manpower Advisory Committees is planned.

Committees is planned.

19. By the end of May 1963, training courses had been provided in 170 occupations in 42 States, in Puerto Rico and American Samoa. More than half the trainees were between the ages of 20 and 34 years; nearly one-fifth were between 35 and 44 years old; and one in ten was above the age of 45. More than half the trainees had been unemployed for at least 15 weeks, and one-quarter for more than a year, when accepted for training. Up to the end of June 1963 about 1,354 institutional projects for nearly 49,000 trainees (one in five of whom had been unemployed for 52 weeks or longer) had been approved in 49 States, in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Preliminary reports indicate that over 27,300 trainees were enrolled and seven out of ten were placed in jobs related almost wholly to the training supplied. were placed in jobs related almost wholly to the training supplied.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in September

The Table below and the Table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between August and September 1963, and in comparable recent periods.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page gives, for those industries for which

The employment figures for all dates after June 1962 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-1963.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The Table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-August and mid-September 1963, together with figures for recent months, for mid-September 1962 and for June of each year from 1959. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

The Table on the next page gives, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-September 1962 and July, August and September 1963. The figures relate to all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid-off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the Table on this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot be made.

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: SEPTEMBER 1963

			5116 (317)	CONTRACT.	SATTING FOLL IN	SKREET (MISSI	SEE TO THE	(DENSINGLAD)	STATE SELECTION	(Thousands
Industry or Service	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-Sept.* 1962	Mid-June* 1963	Mid-July* 1963	Mid-Aug.* 1963	Mid-Sept.* 1963	Change AugSept 1963
Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying	999	983	948	920	933	900	907	908	911	+ 3
	826	761	731	712	706	685	682	680	678	- 2
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	818 520 576 1,938 264 869 519 851 565 1,557	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	844 518 596 2,185 232 880 562 804 582 1,675	826 508 583 2,137 209 870 556 792 565 1,647	844 509 583 2,135 210 868 556 792 561 1,651	851 510 583 2,139 210 868 556 792 561 1,658	848 509 587 2,149 208 872 560 795 564 1,668	- 3 - 1 + 4 + 10 - 2 + 4 + 3 + 3 + 10
Total in manufacturing industries	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,878	8,693	8,709	8,728	8,760	+ 32
Construction	1,523	1,567	1,617	1,653	1,652	1,663†	1,668†	1,670†	1,677	+ 7
	374	370	379	387	389	397	397	398	400	+ 2
	1,672	1,662	1,683	1,688	1,691	1,658	1,661	1,662	1,661	- 1
	3,209	3,284	3,312	3,367	3,382	3,350	3,368	3,381	3,385	+ 4
laneous services National government service	4,874	4,947	5,060	5,227	5,226	5,273	5,288	5,292	5,265	- 27
	505	502	511	520	522	535	535	532	530	- 2
	738	741	756	772	773	776	776	780	782	+ 2
Total in civil employment	23,197	23,628	23,925	24,098	24,152	23,930†	23,991†	24,031†	24,049	+ 18
	15,308	15,526	15,682	15,769	15,784	15,631†	15,657†	15,677†	15,666	- 11
	7,889	8,102	8,243	8,329	8,368	8,299	8,334	8,354	8,383	+ 29
Wholly unemployed	379	290	251	372	439	461	436	492	468	- 24
	275	210	184	278	325	346	328	362	347	- 15
	104	80	67	94	114	115	108	130	121	- 9
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	565 550 15	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	436 419 17	427 410 17	425 408 17	424 407 17	424 407 17	ocodence Linux
Total working population	24,145	24,436	24,650	24,912	25,027	24,818†	24,852†	24,947†	24,941	- 6
	16,137	16,239	16,325	16,472	16,528	16,387†	16,393†	16,446†	16,420	- 26
	8,008	8,197	8,325	8,440	8,499	8,431	8,459	8,501	8,521	+ 20

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards. Preliminary results of the total count indicate that the total number in civil employment at mid-1963 and for subsequent months was about 0.7 per cent. greater than the published provisional estimates, and that the final estimates of the total in employment in June 1963 will probably not differ appreciably from the total of 24,098,000 in June 1962. The broad picture of changes in employment during recent months will, however, not be affected. The extent to which the provisional estimates for the various industry groups will be revised cannot yet be estimated. †Amended figure.

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month)										(Tho	usands)	
Industry	Sep	tember 196	52*		Tuly 1963*	200,000	August 1963*			September 1963*		63*
CALLEY TO ASSESS TO SERVED TO A SERVED TO	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal mining	619.9	18.1	638 · 0	595 · 5	18·1	613 - 6	593 · 4	18.1	611.5	592.0	18.1	610 · 1
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	465·5 34·0 89·0 19·1 39·9 23·5 12·7 40·8 31·4 16·0 23·0 80·0 38·7 17·4	363·7 8·9 61·4 40·0 37·4 11·6 4·1 62·5 49·7 4·3 18·7 20·1 22·4 22·6	829·2 42·9 150·4 59·1 77·3 35·1 16·8 103·3 81·1 20·3 41·7 100·1 61·1 40·0	473·7 34·1 92·5 18·6 40·9 24·1 12·6 39·9 34·8 15·9 23·5 79·4 39·9 17·5	355·8 8·8 63·2 36·2 38·6 11·7 4·0 56·9 50·7 4·2 17·1 19·7 21·5 23·2	829·5 42·9 155·7 54·8 79·5 35·8 16·6 96·8 85·5 20·1 40·6 99·1 61·4 40·7	476·0 34·2 93·0 18·7 41·3 23·6 12·6 40·1 35·2 15·8 23·7 79·8 40·4 17·6	359·9 63·7 37·3 38·7 11·5 3·9 60·2 49·7 4·0 17·0 19·7 21·9 23·4	835·9 43·1 156·7 56·0 80·0 35·1 16·5 100·3 84·9 19·8 40·7 99·5 62·3 41·0	468·9 34·1 92·8 18·7 40·2 22·2 12·8 40·4 33·1 15·8 23·2 78·9 39·4 17·3	363.9 8.9 63.5 40.3 38.0 10.8 3.9 61.8 50.6 4.0 17.3 19.6 21.7 23.5	832 · 8 43 · 0 156 · 3 59 · 0 78 · 2 33 · 0 16 · 7 102 · 2 83 · 7 19 · 8 40 · 5 98 · 5 61 · 1 40 · 8
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	374·5 16·6 27·5 6·8 169·6 32·9 19·6 34·2 30·1 28·4 8·8	142·1 0·5 4·1 2·3 44·4 42·1 10·1 14·0 14·1 5·7 4·8	516·6 17·1 31·6 9·1 214·0 75·0 29·7 48·2 44·2 34·1 13·6	368·4 16·1 26·8 6·8 165·7 33·7 18·1 33·3 30·1 29·0 8·8	138·4 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·2 41·6 9·0 13·6 13·9 5·4 4·9	506·8 16·6 30·8 9·1 208·9 75·3 27·1 46·9 44·0 34·4 13·7	368·5 16·1 26·7 6·8 165·5 33·8 18·1 33·5 30·1 29·1 8·8	139·3 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·5 42·0 9·0 13·7 14·0 5·4 4·9	507·8 16·6 30·7 9·1 209·0 75·8 27·1 47·2 44·1 34·5 13·7	368·2 16·1 26·8 6·8 165·3 33·6 18·1 30·1 29·3 8·7	139·2 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·4 42·2 8·9 13·7 13·9 5·5 4·8	507·4 16·6 30·8 9·1 208·7 75·8 27·0 47·1 44·0 34·8 13·5
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	521·7 257·3 46·7 106·4 43·8 67·5	73.6 24.6 8.9 13.9 10.8 15.4	595·3 281·9 55·6 120·3 54·6 82·9	511·4 252·7 45·0 104·0 43·5 66·2	71.6 23.4 8.5 13.7 10.7 15.3	583·0 276·1 53·5 117·7 54·2 81·5	510·8 252·1 44·8 104·3 43·4 66·2	71.6 23.4 8.4 13.8 10.7 15.3	582 · 4 275 · 5 53 · 2 118 · 1 54 · 1 81 · 5	513·6 253·5 44·9 104·7 43·8 66·7	72·0 23·5 8·4 13·9 10·8 15·4	585·6 277·0 53·3 118·6 54·6 82·1
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electrical appliances Other electrical goods	1,584 · 5 31 · 7 82 · 4 43 · 4 34 · 8 45 · 6 22 · 7 50 · 3 43 · 8 286 · 3 137 · 1 7 · 5 166 · 3 41 · 7 41 · 9 146 · 2 39 · 8 80 · 1	573 · 9 4 · 8 14 · 3 13 · 5 6 · 2 7 · 9 3 · 3 7 · 5 18 · 7 62 · 0 17 · 6 6 · 1 47 · 7 46 · 9 7 · 5 57 · 7 22 · 3 27 · 3 117 · 6 24 · 5 60 · 5	2,158 · 4 36 · 5 96 · 7 56 · 9 41 · 0 53 · 5 26 · 0 57 · 8 62 · 5 348 · 3 154 · 7 29 · 8 218 · 8 135 · 0 224 · 0 64 · 0 69 · 2 263 · 8 64 · 3 140 · 6	1,541·3 32·1 77·9 40·3 33·7 43·6 22·5 47·4 40·4 278·4 127·8 23·2 166·1 87·3 7·4 161·9 41·0 43·1 145·3 40·5 81·4	567·5 4·7 13·9 12·5 6·0 7·5 3·3 7·5 16·4 60·3 16·3 46·6 47·3 7·7 55·0 21·8 28·5 119·5 24·8 61·8	2,108 · 8 91 · 8 91 · 8 39 · 7 51 · 1 25 · 8 54 · 9 56 · 8 338 · 7 144 · 1 29 · 3 212 · 7 134 · 6 15 · 1 216 · 9 62 · 8 71 · 6 264 · 8 65 · 3 143 · 2	1,543·2 32·3 77·9 40·1 33·4 43·6 22·6 47·3 40·5 279·2 128·2 23·1 166·2 87·3 7·4 161·9 41·0 43·2 145·7 40·3 82·0	570·1 4·7 13·9 12·5 6·0 7·5 3·3 7·5 16·4 60·4 16·4 46·6 47·4 7·7 55·1 21·8 28·8 120·8 25·3 61·9	2,113·3 37·0 91·8 52·6 39·4 51·1 151·1 25·9 339·6 144·6 29·2 212·8 134·7 15·1 217·0 62·8 72·0 266·5 65·6 65·6 65·6 143·9	1,546·2 32·4 77·6 40·2 32·7 43·6 22·8 47·1 40·4 279·9 128·6 23·1 167·2 87·4 47·4 162·1 41·1 43·4 146·4 146·4 146·3 82·5	577·3 4·7 13·9 12·5 5·8 7·6 3·3 7·5 16·4 61·0 16·4 47·1 47·6 7·8 55·5 22·0 28·9 124·3 263·1	2,123·5 37·1 91·5 52·7 38·5 51·2 26·1 54·6 56·8 340·9 145·0 29·2 214·3 135·0 15·2 217·6 63·1 72·3 270·7 66·1 145·6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	219·0 157·9 61·1	12·0 8·1 3·9	231·0 166·0 65·0	197·4 143·2 54·2	11·2 7·8 3·4	208·6 151·0 57·6	198·0 144·1 53·9	11·1 7·7 3·4	209·1 151·8 57·3	195·7 141·7 54·0	11·2 7·8 3·4	206·9 149·5 57·4
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc	755 · 9 373 · 3 21 · 3 240 · 3 55 · 7 61 · 3 4 · 0	116·8 56·1 8·4 42·4 4·2 3·3 2·4	872·7 429·4 29·7 282·7 59·9 64·6 6·4	746·1 391·3 22·1 228·7 49·6 50·4 4·0	114·2 57·5 8·8 39·4 3·8 2·5 2·2	860·3 448·8 30·9 268·1 53·4 52·9 6·2	745·6 392·4 22·2 227·9 49·2 49·9 4·0	114·3 57·7 8·8 39·3 3·8 2·5 2·2	859·9 450·1 31·0 267·2 53·0 52·4 6·2	749·8 395·9 22·4 229·3 48·7 49·5 4·0	39·4 3·8 2·5	864·8 454·1 31·3 268·7 52·5 52·0 6·2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements	361·4 16·8 5·4 27·6 32·4 15·3 16·3 247·6	189·5 7·6 6·0 17·6 10·6 20·8 12·6 114·3	550·9 24·4 11·4 45·2 43·0 36·1 28·9 361·9	359·6 16·4 5·9 27·2 32·8 15·6 16·3 245·4	185·3 7·3 6·0 17·0 10·0 20·2 12·3 112·5	544·9 23·7 11·9 44·2 42·8 35·8 28·6 357·9	360·2 16·5 5·9 27·3 32·9 15·6 16·4 245·6	184·6 7·2 5·9 17·0 10·1 20·2 12·4 111·8	544·8 23·7 11·8 44·3 43·0 35·8 28·8 357·4	362·0 16·5 6·0 27·4 33·1 15·5 16·6 246·9	6·0 17·0 10·1 20·5 12·5	
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	367·5 33·2 39·5 43·9 88·4 8·3 5·0 37·7 3·9 21·3 7·4 10·0 50·7 18·2	427·9 9·3 66·6 60·2 100·9 9·2 7·1 86·3 4·5 17·0 14·1 21·4 22·8 8·5	795·4 42·5 106·1 109·3 17·5 12·1 124·0 38·3 21·5 31·4 73·5 26·7	366·5 33·7 39·0 42·9 88·8 8·5 5·0 37·3 3·8 21·6 7·9 10·2 49·2 18·6	416·4 9·3 64·9 56·2 98·4 9·1 6·7 85·0 4·2 16·9 14·4 20·8 22·1 8·4	782 · 9 43 · 0 103 · 9 99 · 1 187 · 2 17 · 6 11 · 7 122 · 3 8 · 0 38 · 5 22 · 3 31 · 0 71 · 3 27 · 0	21.8	415·9 9·3 65·0 56·0 98·2 9·0 6·6 85·2 4·1 16·9 14·4 20·8 22·0 8·4	783 · 2 43 · 1 104 · 1 99 · 0 187 · 2 17 · 5 11 · 6 122 · 6 122 · 6 38 · 7 22 · 3 31 · 0 71 · 3 26 · 9	89·3 8·5 5·0 37·8 3·7 21·9 7·9 10·0 49·4	9·3 65·3 55·8 98·9 9·0 6·6 86·9 4·1 16·9 14·3 20·8 22·2	43·4 104·4 98·7 188·2 17·5 11·6 124·7 7·8 38·8 22·2 30·8 71·6
Leather, leather goods and fur	36·1 23·1 8·4 4·6	26·0 6·7 14·9 4·4	62·1 29·8 23·3 9·0	36·3 22·7 8·6 5·0		61·4 29·2 23·0 9·2	36·3 22·8 8·6 4·9	25·1 6·5 14·4 4·2	61·4 29·3 23·0 9·1	22.9	6.6	29.5
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear.	149·2 7·5 34·5 19·5 7·1 14·1 4·6 8·8 53·1	412·6 22·3 95·5 47·5 40·4 103·1 9·5 34·3 60·0	561·8 29·8 130·0 67·0 47·5 117·2 14·1 43·1 113·1	145·6 7·5 33·7 18·5 7·1 14·4 4·4 8·5 51·5	38·7 98·1 9·2 32·7	540·6 29·7 123·8 64·0 45·8 112·5 13·6 41·2 110·0	7·5 33·4 18·7 7·2 14·4 4·4 8·5	395·5 22·3 89·8 45·3 39·0 98·1 9·2 32·9 58·9	541·3 29·8 123·2 64·0 46·2 112·5 13·6 41·4 110·6	7·5 33·5 18·7 7·1 14·5 4·4 8·5	22·6 89·8 45·7 39·3 99·0 9·2 33·1	30·1 123·3 64·4 46·4 113·5 13·6 41·6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	266·6 68·5 30·6 58·7 15·4 93·4	7·1 37·6 19·4 1·8	348·1 75·6 68·2 78·1 17·2 109·0	264·7 66·3 30·6 57·7 15·8 94·3	36·2 19·3 1·7	344·3 73·2 66·8 77·0 17·5 109·8	66·7 30·5 57·9 15·9	6·9 36·0 19·4 1·7 15·6	77 · 3 17 · 6 110 · 6	66·4 30·5 58·3 15·9 95·8	6.9 36.0 19.5 1.7 15.6	73·3 66·5 77·8 17·6 111·4
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	230·3 80·8 78·7 9·8 26·9 18·8 15·3	4·3 6·1	288·2 93·5 99·2 18·6 31·2 24·9 20·8	9·9 26·1 18·2	19·7 8·7 4·3 5·4	278·4 91·7 93·9 18·6 30·4 23·6 20·2	80·2 74·8 10·1 26·1 18·4	12·5 19·6 8·8 4·2 5·4	18 · 9 30 · 3 23 · 8	80·1 76·0 10·2 26·5 18·2 14·8	12.6 20.1 9.0 5 4.2 4 5.4 5 4	92·7 96·1 19·2 30·7 23·8

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards.

(88807)

rage 1962 = 100)

101·5 100·0 99·5 99·6 100·0

98·3 98·5 98·6 99·5 99·6 100·4 100·7 101·6 99·2

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Mid-month)

	Marie Barrier			ter meen		KAL WASHE					(-110	usunus)
agust 1963* September 1963*	Ser	tember 19	62*		July 1963	of redinion	A	ugust 196	3*	Ser	tember 19	63*
Industry hand hand halanest	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc	406·1	220·9	627·0	406·1	214·7	620·8	407·0	216·4	623·4	407·9	218·1	626·0
	74·2	21·7	95·9	73·6	21·1	94·7	73·7	21·2	94·9	73·9	21·3	95·2
	32·4	37·0	69·4	33·1	35·0	68·1	33·2	35·1	68·3	33·2	35·6	68·8
	33·9	37·0	70·9	33·9	34·8	68·7	34·2	35·2	69·4	34·5	35·5	70·0
	107·2	30·1	137·3	107·4	29·7	137·1	107·3	29·9	137·2	107·5	30·0	137·5
	158·4	95·1	253·5	158·1	94·1	252·2	158·6	95·0	253·6	158·8	95·7	254·5
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	186·1	121·3	307·4	186·2	118·1	304·3	186·7	118·4	305·1	188·4	120·9	309·3
	87·0	37·3	124·3	86·9	36·4	123·3	87·1	36·4	123·5	88·0	37·2	125·2
	12·8	4·0	16·8	11·4	3·5	14·9	11·5	3·5	15·0	11·5	3·5	15·0
	7·7	7·9	15·6	8·0	7·9	15·9	8·1	8·0	16·1	8·0	7·9	15·9
	12·6	20·6	33·2	12·8	20·1	32·9	12·9	20·1	33·0	13·0	20·9	33·9
	5·6	6·7	12·3	5·5	6·3	11·8	5·5	6·3	11·8	5·3	6·3	11·6
	39·1	30·2	69·3	40·5	29·9	70·4	40·5	30·0	70·5	41·3	30·8	72·1
	21·3	14·6	35·9	21·1	14·0	35·1	21·1	14·1	35·2	21·3	14·3	35·6
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,924 · 4	2,819 · 7	8,744 · 1	5,826 · 0	2,748 · 6	8,574 · 6	5,836 · 0	2,757 · 6	8,593 · 6	5,843 · 9	2,782 · 5	8,626 · 4
Construction	1,431 · 5	79.7	1,511 · 2	1,447.5	79.7	1,527 · 2	1,449 · 5	79.7	1,529 · 2	1,456.5	79.7	1,536 · 2
Gas, electricity and water	342·3	46·8	389·1	349·3	48·0	397·3	350·4	48·4	398·8	351·0	48·9	399·9
	108·6	15·2	123·8	109·0	15·7	124·7	109·2	15·7	124·9	109·4	15·9	125·3
	197·5	28·9	226·4	203·4	29·6	233·0	204·1	30·0	234·1	204·5	30·3	234·8
	36·2	2·7	38·9	36·9	2·7	39·6	37·1	2·7	39·8	37·1	2·7	39·8
Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	221·9	46·7	268·6	222·2	44·6	266·8	222·0	44·4	266·4	220·2	44·0	264·2
	178·3	16·5	194·8	182·0	17·0	199·0	182·1	17·0	199·1	183·0	17·4	200·4
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and	1,360·7	1,524·4	2,885·1	1,356·2	1,514·3	2,870·5	1,359·7	1,524·1	2,883·8	1,358·3	1,529·3	2,887·6
	349·0	199·3	548·3	342·8	189·5	532·3	343·4	190·6	534·0	342·3	193·6	535·9
	790·2	1,256·0	2,046·2	794·7	1,255·9	2,050·6	796·2	1,263·9	2,060·1	794·2	1,266·5	2,060·7
agricultural supplies	125·8	36·1	161·9	124·7	36·4	161·1	125·0	37·0	162·0	126·0	36·9	162·9
	95·7	33·0	128·7	94·0	32·5	126·5	95·1	32·6	127·7	95·8	32·3	128·1
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	68·8	67·2	136·0	66·6	67·7	134·3	66.9	68·7	135·6	66·7	68·0	134·7
	30·3	21·1	51·4	32·4	22·4	54·8	32.9	22·5	55·4	31·4	22·2	53·6
	16·2	26·4	42·6	16·7	25·3	42·0	17.2	26·1	43·3	17·5	29·5	47·0
	193·0	384·5	577·5	201·0	399·7	600·7	202.5	402·1	604·6	193·9	381·3	575·2
	30·5	93·0	123·5	31·5	93·6	125·1	31.8	94·3	126·1	31·1	92·6	123·7
	11·9	34·4	46·3	11·9	34·7	46·6	11.9	34·7	46·6	11·5	34·4	45·9
	311·1	67·0	378·1	306·5	67·4	373·9	308.9	67·8	376·7	309·2	69·0	378·2
	12·6	4·2	16·8	12·1	4·1	16·2	12.2	4·0	16·2	11·9	4·0	15·9

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER 1963

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries† in the week ended 14th September 1963. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical, and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

	7.55		ed number on tenance w			F	Estimated nu	imber of o	operatives of	n short-tim	1e
	Esti- mated total	100 BBK	Per-		overtime rked	Gr. 1		askasiniai Portu	Total	Hou	rs lost
Industry	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week	Working part of week	Total on short- time	as percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	582 114	185·3 38·3	31·8 33·6	1,554 303	8·4 7·9	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	15	17.8
Chemicals and allied industries	292 122	74·1 31·5	25·4 25·8	733 345	9·9 11·0	M 2.	工	<u></u>	=	thendon's Int	二
Metal manufacture	442 210 94	117·6 29·4 36·5	26·6 14·0 38·8	1,012 277 304	8·6 9·4 8·3		4·3 2·6 1·1	4·3 2·6 1·1	1·0 1·2 1·2	38 25 9	8·7 9·8 8·3
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	1,423 878 545	538·8 372·2 166·6	37·9 42·4 30·6	4,162 2,964 1,198	7·7 8·0 7·2	0·3 0·2 0·1	4·3 3·5 0·8	4·6 3·7 0·9	0·3 0·4 0·2	46 37 9	10·1 10·1 10·0
Vehicles	615 359 150	233·3 150·6 56·1	37·9 41·9 37·4	1,787 1,170 431	7·7 7·8 7·7		8·6 5·9 2·2	8·6 5·9 2·2	1·4 1·6 1·5	75 50 22	8·8 8·4 10·0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	409	141 - 2	34.5	1,126	8.0	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.3	14	10.7
Textiles	650 181 159 104 57	126·0 15·0 45·5 16·1 21·5	19·4 8·3 28·6 15·5 37·7	948 105 381 84 163	7·5 7·0 8·4 5·3 7·6	4·1 3·2 0·1 0·4 0·2	5·9 2·1 0·4 2·2 0·9	10·0 5·3 0·5 2·6 1·1	1.5 2.9 0.3 2.5 1.9	221 154 8 30 17	22·1 29·2 18·4 11·6 15·2
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	11.3	25.7	84	7.5	# <u>-</u> 2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1	5.7
Clothing and footwear	438 99 94	42·2 9·6 13·2	9·6 9·7 14·0	202 47 58	4·8 4·9 4·4	<u>0·1</u>	9·0 3·0 4·5	9·1 3·0 4·5	2·1 3·0 4·8	68 27 25	7·4 8·8 5·6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	264 54	79·5 6·2	30·1 11·5	762 48	9·6 7·7	0.1	1.6	1·7 1·2	0.6	15	8.6
Timber, furniture, etc	205	77.3	37.7	606	7.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	5	13.5
Paper, printing and publishing	418 74 163	157·0 32·2 62·1	37·6 43·5 38·1	1,317 256 500	8·4 8·0 8·0		0.5	0.5	<u>0·1</u>	5	9.0
Other manufacturing industries	226 96	74·2 32·8	32·8 34·2	656 288	8·9 8·8		1.6 1.5	1·6 1·5	0·7 1·6	11 10	7·0 7·0
Total, all manufacturing industries†	6,008	1,857 · 8	30.9	14,949	8.0	5.0	38.2	43 · 2	0.7	514	11.9

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards. † 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 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.

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 a note on the revision were published on page 404 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

(Average 1962 = 10							电影发展系统				(A	ver
Cartan 1971 Cartan 1971 Cartan 1974 Cartan	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing	SATILE -	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	I
56	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0	98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0	1956	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0	
Week ended: 62 August 18* September 15 October 20 November 17 December 15	83·4 102·3 101·9 101·3 100·7	82·4 102·0 101·3 101·0 100·4	77·7 102·9 101·0 100·2 100·4	81·6 101·7 102·5 102·5 102·4	91·6 103·2 102·6 101·8 101·2	83·1 102·3 101·8 101·3 100·8	Week ended: 1962 August 18* September 15. October 20 November 17. December 15.	100·5 99·8 99·5 99·3 99·4	100·2 99·7 99·4 99·4 99·2	101·5 100·0 98·7 98·0 98·7	99·8 99·8 100·1 100·1 100·2	
63 January 19 February 16 March 16 April 27 May 18† June 15 July 20* August 17* September 14	98·4 97·7 97·8 99·5 99·7 99·7 94·2 82·1 100·8	98·2 97·5 97·4 98·3 98·4 98·1 93·4 80·2 99·4	99·8 99·2 99·0 101·1 101·4 101·0 86·7 87·0 101·7	100·6 99·7 99·8 101·7 101·2 100·8 92·2 79·8 101·0	95·5 94·9 95·6 97·7 98·1 99·9 100·7 91·8 101·4	98·0 97·1 97·8 99·5 99·9 100·0 95·9 82·3 101·7	1963 January 19 February 16 March 16 April 27 May 18† June 15 July 20. August 17 September 14	98·4 98·6 99·4 99·8 99·9 100·3 100·5	98·4 98·5 99·0 99·5 100·0 99·9	98·6 99·0 98·6 100·0 100·5 100·2 100·1 100·0	99·3 99·2 99·5 100·2 100·4 100·6 101·0 100·7 100·9	

Index For All Manufacturing Industries For All Dates Available

Index For All Manufacturing Industries For All Dates Available

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Call Street	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	The state of the s		Contract of the Contract of th	The second	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	DOMESTIC PROPERTY.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF THE PE			THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	TO THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE		THE RESIDENCE OF		CORPORATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Month	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Month	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	е	106·9 107·2 106·7 — 102·2 106·9 107·4	106·9 106·5 — 103·1 — 104·5	103·4 103·0 — 98·5 — 100·9	101·5 102·4 — 100·1 105·2	106·0 105·3 — 102·3 — 107·1	106·3 105·1 106·1 93·3 101·0 105·4 104·8	102·8 102·3 102·4 102·7 102·4 96·6 83·4 102·3 101·9 101·3	97·7 97·8 99·5 99·7 99·7 94·2 82·1 100·8	February March April May June July August September October November	103·7 103·5 — 103·4 103·7	103·5 103·7 — 104·1 — 103·3	102·6 102·0 — 102·4 — 102·1	103·1 103·1 — 103·6 — 104·0	102·1 102·1 — 102·0 — 101·9	100·4 	100·2 100·2 100·4 100·2 100·2 100·3 100·5 99·8 99·5 99·3	98·4 98·6 99·4 99·8 99·9 100·3 100·5

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

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes Orders 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 (General Waste Material Reclamation (Holidays) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1658; 8d. (11d.)), made on 1st October; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1690; 2s. 3d. (2s. 7d.)), made on 7th October; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1735; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 17th October. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 471.

The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) (No. 2) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1759; 3d. (6d.)), made on 23rd October by H.M. The Queen in Council under the Coal Mines Regulation Act 1908. This Order, operative from 1st November, suspends until 30th April 1964, the operation of those sections of the Coal Mines Regulation Act 1908 concerned with the limitation of hours of work in any one 24-hour period in so far as coal mines are concerned.

The Lifting Machines (Particulars of Examinations) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1963/180; 3d. (6d.)), made on 11th October by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland) 1938 to 1959. This Order, operative from 21st October, prescribes the particulars of every examination of a lifting machine made under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1938 which are contained in the register kept in pursuance of the same Act.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary Allowances (Separation and Subsistence) Order 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/181; 8d. (11d.)), made on 27th September by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act 1919 as applied by the Constabulary Act (Northern Ireland) 1922. This Order, operative from 1st March 1963, increases the rates of separation and subsistence allowances payable to members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Janu Febr Mar Apri May June July Aug Sept Octo Nov Dece

^{*} 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 471 or through any bookseller.

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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 442 to 444 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 1963, are given in the Table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958), and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' work per week. Further information about the compilation of these figures and analyses for the period 1950-61 were given on pages 458-459 of the December 1962 issue of this

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-September 1963

Industry	Estimated number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere specified* Brewing and malting Tobacco	20·6 12·0 3·4 2·1	25·8 30·9 40·0 29·2 33·3 23·7 19·7 10·7 15·3
Chemicals and allied industries	19·8 5·7 5·9 2·2	14·2 13·1 14·0 16·1 19·4
Metal manufacture		13·5 12·3 13·6
Engineering and electrical goods Other machinery* Industrial plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified* Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances	7·3 2·2 6·3 5·5 5·9	13·3 12·0 13·4 13·4 11·6 10·6 15·5 15·2 14·5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2·5 11·5 0·7	9·7 18·2 6·3
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing	11·5 5·8 3·2	10·0 10·0 8·1 17·4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	32·4 3·7 5·5 18·2	21·8 26·8 16·1
Textiles	51·5 9·6 6·0 14·9 9·0 2·0 2·1 2·1	12·3 14·7 10·8 15·1 10·4 14·0 10·1 9·5
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather goods	3·3 2·1	13·0 14·5
Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Dress industries not elsewhere specified* Footwear	31·6 7·3 3·1 3·3 8·0 4·0 3·7	7·9 8·1 6·8 8·4 8·1 12·1 6·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	6·8 2·1 2·1	8·5 10·8 13·5
Timber, furniture, etc	7·0 2·2	12·3 10·9
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	24.6 2.0 4.7 5.3	11·3 9·4 13·2 14·9
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	4·1 8·5	13.7
Other manufacturing industries	20·9 7·3 3·7 5·9	17·3 19·6 17·7 19·2
Total, all manufacturing industries	390 · 4	14.0

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the Table on pages 56 and 57 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

Unemployment at 14th October 1963

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963

ns on ther 1963 — Per-	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	318,266 10,062	23,427 213	102,777 2,222	17,268 135	461,738 12,632
Total	328,328	23,640	104,999	17,403	474,370
Change since 9th September	+ 9,012	-16,271	+6,210	-10,197	-11,246

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 14th October 1963 according to duration of unemploy-

ment.			orida	docal. I han	anderro V
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 Over 1, up to 2	38,556 25,278	4,118 3,018	13,033 10,140	3,319 2,399	59,026 40,835
Up to 2	63,834	7,136	23,173	5,718	99,861
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	19,214 14,533 12,280	2,001 1,657 1,343	7,875 6,470 5,652	1,586 1,263 1,056	30,676 23,923 20,331
Over 2, up to 5	46,027	5,001	19,997	3,905	74,930
Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8	10,954 9,660 7,621	1,447 996 849	4,787 3,906 3,183	1,086 762 631	18,274 15,324 12,284
Over 5, up to 8	28,235	3,292	11,876	2,479	45,882
Over 8, up to 9 Over 9, up to 13 Over 13, up to 26 Over 26, up to 39 Over 39, up to 52 Over 52	6,727 21,729 41,890 24,205 20,010 65,609	724 3,658 2,029 790 402 395	2,891 7,723 13,888 7,862 4,515 10,852	528 2,442 1,348 428 213 207	10,870 35,552 59,155 33,285 25,140 77,063
-					

The rate of unemployment at 14th October was 2.1 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 9th September.

At 14th October 55,644 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 14th October was 447,811 consisting of 333,078 males and 114,733 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1963

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1953 to 1962, and the numbers registered in each month of 1963.

[en 18	Boys	Women 18	Girls	Name Ste	2.500 E 3 12.5	1 0	G	reat Britai	n.	alle e	ensmed)
d over	under 18 years	years and over	under 18 years	Total	930 20 1.5		nolly ployed*	Tempo	orarily ped†		United Kingdom total
8,556 25,278	4,118 3,018	13,033 10,140	3,319 2,399	59,026 40,835	5:00 1 tt 1 (100'z		1 100	1350	1	Total	total
3,834	7,136	23,173	5,718	99,861	Mal	es	Females	Males	Females		ings 8 977
9,214 4,533 2,280	2,001 1,657 1,343	7,875 6,470 5,652	1,586 1,263 1,056	30,676 23,923 20,331	1953 204, 1954 176, 1955 137,	500 400	115,600 95,100 75,700	13,900 7,900 9,300	8,200 5,300 9,800	342,000 284,800 232,200	380,000 317,800 264,500
6,027	5,001	19,997	3,905	74,930	1956 151, 1957 204,	300	78,600 90,200	17,800 12,300	9,600 5,700	257,000 312,500	287,100 347,200
0,954 9,660 7,621	1,447 996 849	4,787 3,906 3,183	1,086 762 631	18,274 15,324 12,284	1958 293, 1959 322, 1960 248, 1961 226,	500 200 300	116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800	27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300	19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300	457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700	500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800
8,235	3,292	11,876	2,479	45,882	1962 321,	00	110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900
6,727 11,729 11,890 14,205 10,010 15,609	724 3,658 2,029 790 402 395	2,891 7,723 13,888 7,862 4,515 10,852	528 2,442 1,348 428 213 207	10,870 35,552 59,155 33,285 25,140 77,063	1963:— 14th Jan	915 339 556 384 566	142,054 142,758 139,746 139,816 132,398 115,036	174,967 204,029 54,816 26,880 26,635 14,226	11,104 13,661 11,239 7,367 8,706 4,785	815,099 878,363 702,140 604,619 553,623 479,713	861,047 932,946 747,324 644,753 592,448 516,135
0,170	7,998	47,731	5,166	241,065	15th July 327, 12th Aug 361,	969	108,104 129,566	9,282 7,036	3,955 3,443	449,226 502,014	484,939 537,445
8,266	23,427	102,777	17,268	461,738	9th Sept 347, 14th Oct 341,		120,568 120,045	11,787 10,275	5,821 2,357	485,616 474,370	520,297 506,754

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 14th October 1963.

	889	Whol	ly unemplo	yed*		8-1	Temp	orarily stop	pped†		Tota	al unempl	oyed
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	51,301 24,031 16,503 32,865 23,794 53,777 37,682 59,327 18,986	2,909 1,562 800 2,017 1,681 4,426 4,641 3,823 1,568	14,336 7,000 5,828 10,697 6,870 17,630 11,037 22,863 6,516	1,875 1,264 931 1,572 1,906 2,765 2,994 2,247 1,714	70,421 33,857 24,062 47,151 34,251 78,598 56,354 88,260 28,784	113 163 75 4,462 1,176 823 977 2,129 144	8 2 2 62 22 10 5 102	46 81 34 486 225 916 147 255 32	1 10 1 31 27 26 32 6 1	168 256 112 5,041 1,450 1,775 1,161 2,492 177	54,331 25,758 17,380 39,406 26,673 59,036 43,305 65,381 20,698	16,258 8,355 6,794 12,786 9,028 21,337 14,210 25,371 8,263	70,589 34,113 24,174 52,192 35,701 80,373 57,515 90,752 28,961
Great Britain	318,266	23,427	102,777	17,268	461,738	10,062	213	2,222	135	12,632	351,968	122,402	474,370
Northern Ireland	21,209	784	9,215	/544	31,752	222	10	310	90	632	22,225	10,159	32,384
United Kingdom	339,475	24,211	111,992	17,812	493,490	10,284	223	2,532	225	13,264	374,193	132,561	506,754

8 27 88 Tall of SEL 08	Per	centage rat	e of	tozarii	Dura	tion of un	500.1 J	Wholly unemployed						
Region	un	employme	nt‡	d Huckle	Ma	iles		366 218	Fem	nales	5400 P	excluding "school-leavers"		
Physical Services of the State	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 9th September	
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·5 1·6 2·1 1·7 1·9 3·1 4·8 4·7 3·0	0·7 0·9 1·5 1·0 1·2 1·9 3·4 3·2 2·8	1·2 1·4 1·9 1·5 1·6 2·7 4·4 4·2 3·0	14,947 7,343 4,295 6,881 5,314 11,380 6,840 9,766 4,204	9,594 4,327 2,950 5,106 4,221 8,659 5,379 7,657 3,135	5,302 2,248 1,476 3,246 2,424 5,294 3,886 5,706 1,945	24,367 11,675 8,582 19,649 13,516 32,870 26,218 40,021 11,270	6,262 2,809 2,233 2,888 2,101 4,199 2,661 4,020 1,718	4,189 2,091 1,804 2,316 1,856 3,614 2,724 3,700 1,608	1,876 945 764 1,599 1,078 2,495 1,731 2,833 1,034	3,884 2,419 1,958 5,466 3,741 10,087 6,915 14,557 3,870	69,231 32,987 23,707 45,611 32,707 75,868 53,204 86,704 27,792	+ 6,084 + 3,562 + 4,106 - 2,344 + 506 + 1,890 + 2,283 + 174 + 1,668	
Great Britain	2.4	1.5	2.1	70,970	51,028	31,527	188,168	28,891	23,902	14,355	52,897	447,811	+17,929	
Northern Ireland	7.1	5.6	6.6	3,497	1,5,	247	13,249	1,336	2,	921	5,502		Salation S	

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 449.

† 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 14th Optober 1062 schales and Youth Employment Offices on 15th Control of 16th Employment Offices on 1

	Re	Number egisters at		rsons on ctober 19	063	Per-		R	Numbe egisters a		rsons on ectober 19	963	Per-
to as defined in the state of t	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	employ-	100 mm mm m 100 mm m	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	emple
Prin	cipal To	wns (By	Regio	on)	MILIM		Development 1	District	s (By R	egion)-	_contin	ued	
London and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove	38,800 2,242 921	10,626 724 357	3,156 155 209	52,582 3,121 1,487	117 3 —	1·1 3·3 2·0	South Western—continued Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	250 609	162 219	40 65	452 893	13	5.9
Eastern and Southern Bedford	336 1,852	119 533	56 115	511 2,500	2 2	1.1	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington	458	69	37	564	93	6.
Cambridge Ipswich Luton †Norwich Oxford †Portsmouth †Reading	299 629 552 1,591 347 2,378 438	73 232 109 353 85 869 206	11 69 32 119 26 324 62	383 930 693 2,063 458 3,571 706	20 	0.6 1.5 0.9 2.3 0.5 2.5 1.0	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston Widnes Northern	661 21,933 109 554	691 6,720 67 376	170 3,505 13 122	1,522 32,158 189 1,052	15 340 3 2	4· 5· 2· 4·
†Slough	491 3,061 930 346	102 482 253 103	34 225 64 59	627 3,768 1,247 508	2 5 6 2 —	0·6 2·7 2·3 0·8	Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington	723	438	232	1,393	4	4.
South Western †Bristol	2,792 579 620 1,578	682 175 353 618	197 35 112 146	3,671 789 1,085 2,342	4 -6 9	1·5 1·7 1·9 2·6	Bank and Stockton and Thornaby Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor Blyth	5,640 2,109 359	1,537 425 95	1,458 402 106	8,635 2,936 560	318 11 2	5.0
Swindon	9,252	2,356 134	501 27 157	12,109 369	1,698	1.8	Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring Consett	1,152 289 818 692	282 157 375 44	442 131 88 119	1,876 577 1,281 855	18 4 3 3 13	4.9 2.9 2.0 3.1
†Chesterfield	1,114 2,791 1,279 1,414 482	320 729 581 333 208	256 235 87 62	1,591 3,776 2,095 1,834 752	70 1,001 	2·0 2·0 1·7 0·9 1·3	Guisborough Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Loftus Prudhoe	124 2,102 557 151 93	16 729 212 46 29	248 236 — 24	140 3,079 1,005 197 146	92 8 22 2	5·1 8· 5·1 4· 4·
Northampton †Nottingham Oldbury Peterborough Smethwick	395 3,462 176 326 416	120 758 46 181 54	38 212 7 90 21	553 4,432 229 597 491	26 74 23 31 42	0·8 1·8 0·8 1·1 1·1	Saltburn Seaham Seaton Delaval Stanley and Lanchester Sunderland, Pallion,	369 318 176 686	66 235 61 175	158 52 155	435 711 289 1,016	117 4 2 25	10· 4· 9· 5·
†Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	2,195 1,024 540 1,114 362	749 214 92 563 58	260 65 43 152 11	3,204 1,303 675 1,829 431	205 82 20 55 21	2·1 2·0 1·4 1·6 0·9	Southwick and Washington Station	4,511 12,714 388 808	1,216 3,526 54	762 2,159 40	6,489 18,399 482	105 212 89	6· 4· 9·
Torkshire and Lincolnshire †Barnsley †Bradford	1,271 2,248	370	173	1,814	80	2.4	Wingate Scotland	394	200	118	1,126	1	4. 5.
Dewsbury Doncaster Grimsby Halifax	357 1,140 1,283 558	420 61 334 217 101	105 10 326 182 21	2,773 428 1,800 1,682 680	51 5 16 3 109	1·6 1·4 2·2 2·6 1·3	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	2,140 64	771 44	73 4	2,984 112	9 15	3.4.
Huddersfield	3,181 2,650 525	270 712 623 122	18 625 268	898 4,518 3,541	77 15 71	0·9 2·8 1·3	and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	1,477	345	134	2,513 1,559	45	7· 5· 5·
Rotherham	793 411 3,016 367	146 233 839 152	41 228 102 350 30	688 1,167 746 4,205 549	20 151 22 391 9	1·3 2·1 1·5 1·5	Cumnock	501 1,205 2,168	256 603 590	80 206 171	2,014 2,929	3 -	3.
York	645	231	79	955	-	1.5	Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing	1,225	1,060	207	2,492	37	5.
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	277 622 686 1,366 1,405	168 139 371 319 287	39 48 44 113 150	484 809 1,101 1,798 1,842	16 12 32 9 68	2·0 2·5 2·0 3·3 2·2	bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow Girvan	1,048 134	1,166 48	125	2,339 212	37	3· 6·
Burnley Bury Crewe	525 224 348	318 72 241	34 14 82	877 310 671	107 10 24	2·1 1·0 2·2	loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas- gow	23,064 1,985	5,829 1,081	1,928	30,821	448	5·
Manchester Salford Oldham	7,910 1,534 1,183	1,269 228 348	553 138 57	9,732 1,900 1,588	214 19 168	} 2.0	Highlands and Islands Kilsyth	4,085	989 85	642 28	5,716 273	406	6.
Preston	1,008 646 846	384 74 918	101 20 202	1,493 740 1,966	15 16 14	1·8 1·5 3·4	Leven and Methil Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire	1,560 153 5,484	1,065 54 3,262	108 14 656	2,733 221 9,402	20 2 235	5· 7· 6·
Stockport	1,012 464 1,133	326 426 376	204 109 67	1,542 999 1,576	51 7 57	1·9 1·6 3·5	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh,	1,566	1,034	146	2,746	86	3.
orthern Carlisle	607	299			3/		Banff and Buckie Rothesay	1,471	299 33	100	1,870 174	784	7.
otland	Stands	SINCOPE C	69	975		2.4	Shotts Stranraer	81 333 337	76 167 146	23 35 70	180 535 553	6 33	7· 8· 9·
ales Condiff	3,849	862	243	4,954	28	2.1	Wales Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly-				12		
Newport	3,330 695 1,584	617 170 331	363 216 121	4,310 1,081 2,036	96 10 14	2·9 1·6 3·2	fera Anglesey Caernarvon, Bangor,	288 710	232 207	72 108	592 1,025	1 1 1 Sol	3.
Develop	nent Di	stricts (By Reg	gion)	100	91 13 424 13 424 13	Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwlheli Llanelly, Burry Port,	971	316	149	1,436	15 Los ou	4.
outh Western Bideford	277	86	40	403	8	4.9	Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil	786 614	394 117	104 35	1,284 766	1 5	3.
Camborne and Redruth	529 57 673	231 38 95	61 12 35	821 107	3	5·5 5·7	Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and	461	137	82	680	niwas i	7.1
Gunnislake	72 119	13 78	2 14	803 87 211	$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$	8·4 15·8 4·8	Tonyrefail Rhyl	1,244 529	389 152	142	1,775	8	5.0
Liskeard and Looe	196 209	78 82	18 27	292 318	3 5	8·4 6·1	Total, all Development Districts	118,934	40,862	17,053	176,849	3,737	5.

^{*} Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1962.
† Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 475 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: OCTOBER 1963

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 14th October 1963, 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.

	AT 16. 16	EG ONT	- Maria	Great Britain	ger bas districte	talakt, stan	AL WORK	ACCESSO)	sof passym	
Industry	unemp	olly ployed g casuals)	Tempo			Total	paraga see ada shake sayaa ea		ted Kingdor (all classes)	encel Emp
occupant Verenterer issues, fundamenter	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
griculture, forestry, fishing	0 000	1,100 1,058 7	1,763 54 1,675		11,824 7,457 4,003	1,124 1,081 7	12,948 8,538 4,010	14,021 9,434 4,190	1,216 1,172 8	15,237 10,606 4,198
Sining and quarrying		211 150	136	_ 1	8,904 7,839	212 150	9,116 7,989	9,046 7,840	216 150	9,262 7,990
ood, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	2,142 4,975 2,228	6,170 765 4,265 943 197	63 8 53 2	131 2 127 2 —	9,811 2,150 5,028 2,230 403	6,301 767 4,392 945 197	16,112 2,917 9,420 3,175 600	10,463 2,328 5,369 2,314 452	7,135 830 4,705 984 616	17,598 3,158 10,074 3,298 1,068
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261–263) Chemicals and dyes	1,103	1,887 83 447	$-\frac{15}{10}$	$-\frac{1}{1}$	5,605 1,103 2,649	1,838 83 448	7,493 1,186 3,097	5,735 1,121 2,719	1,911 84 460	7,646 1,205 3,179
Iron and steel* (311–313)		927 639	1,453 1,404	43 37	9,982 8,340	970 676	10,952 9,016	10,058 8,390	981 680	11.039 9,070
ngineering and electrical goods	13,280 1,443 856	6,264 2,712 1,250 541 1,761	1,605 1,492 15 2 96	199 162 3 2 32	20,095 14,772 1,458 858 3,007	6,463 2,874 1,253 543 1,793	26,558 17,646 2,711 1,401 4,800	20,825 15,258 1,582 878 3,107	6,774 3,010 1,322 568 1,874	27,599 18,268 2,904 1,446 4,981
hipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing	44405	312 235	192 187	4 3	15,470 14,292	316 238	15,786 14,530	16,630 15,244	333 255	16,963 15,499
Motor vehicle manufacturing	2,350 403 1,746	1.023 504 93 328 66	3,094 2,499 16 556 23	94 -92 -2	9,388 4,849 419 2,302 1,697	1,117 596 93 330 66	10,505 5,445 512 2,632 1,763	9,522 4,896 423 2,368 1,713	1,161 603 94 353 73	10,683 5,499 517 2,721 1,786
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		2,535	210	56	6,947	2,591	9,538 13,793	7,095 8,220	2,636 8,047	9,731 16,267
extiles Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,357 779 1,587 486 372	5,610 902 1,062 1,109 177 758	658 133 61 83 —	851 296 300 79 — 83	7,332 1,490 840 1,670 486 562	6,461 1,198 1,362 1,188 177 841	2,688 2,202 2,858 663 1,403	1,806 1,042 1,707 487 630	1,669 1,795 1,236 178 928	3,475 2,837 2,943 665 1,558
Textile finishing	812	374	170 39	36	982 756	346	1,392	1,090	497 371	1,587
lothing and footwear		4,840 514	90 19	304 15	2,083 575	5,144 529	7,227 1,104	2,178 584	6,339 572	8,517 1,156
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass	1,513	1,108 188 384 389	106 45 58 3	164 10 152	4,922 1,558 858 1,116	1,272 198 536 389	6,194 1,756 1,394 1,505	5,092 1,635 868 1,124	1,308 204 551 399	6,400 1,839 1,419 1,523
imber, furniture, etc	1 410	689 140 217	44 5 22	$-\frac{11}{7}$	3,879 1,423 1,359	700 140 224	4,579 1,563 1,583	4,057 1,497 1,419	731 144 243	4,788 1,641 1,662
aper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc. * (481–483)	3,039 1,396 1,643	2,221 1,222 999	10 4 6	13 8 5	3,049 1,400 1,649		5,283 2,630 2,653	3,145 1,426 1,719	2,365 1,298 1,067	5,510 2,724 2,786
Diagtica moulding and tabulacting	3,512 1,463 852	2,047 500 474	183 164 2	34 21 1	3,695 1,627 854	521	5,776 2,148 1,329	3,767 1,646 855	2,184 555 479	5,951 2,201 1,334
otal, all manufacturing industries	. 95,252	35,972	7,762	1,912	103,014	37,884	140,898	107,559	42,276	149,83
	61,198	657	73	_	61,271	657	61,928	68,024	728	68,75
Constant and communication of the land of	. 3,346	2,400	14 227	1	3,360		3,564 30,452	3,536 29,810	213	3,74
Railways	4,629	355 790	4 8	- 1	4,633 2,871	355 791	4,988 3,662	4,731 3,141	361 808	5,09 3,94
Sea transport	3,754 8,372 2,460	147	135 42	1	3,762 8,507 2,502	148	3,899 8,655 2,552	3,905 8,935 3,099	138 154 51	4,04 9,08 3,15
Postal services and telecommunications	3,510	545	100	2	3,518	547	4,065	3,716 35,627	584	4,30 57,70
booking and Grange (4)	. 33,612			196	5,560		6,765	5,699	1,282	6,98
reference and estantifications	. 5,909	7,172	16	29	5,925	7,201	13,126	6,188	7,871	14,05
Entertainment, sport, betting* (881–883) Catering, hotels, etc.	34,158 7,376 14,687 4,674	2,650 13,748	31	55 46	34,275 7,407 14,711 4,701	2,705	60,058 10,112 28,505 5,498	35,902 7,750 15,343 4,932	27,558 2,791 14,455 859	63,46 10,54 29,79 5,79
National government service	21,326 8,854 12,472	1,772	8	4	21,389 8,862 12,527	2 1,776	24,643 10,638 14,005	22,429 9,347 13,082	3,567 1,991 1,576	25,99 11,33 14,65
Other person and classified by indicate	1,717			7 48	1,717		1,837	1,781		1,90
Aged 18 and over	32,973 24,358 8,615	16,607	-		32,973 24,358 8,615	16,607	54,892 40,965 13,927	34,571 25,758 8,813	17,497	57,51 43,25 14,25
GRAND TOTAL†	. 341,693	120,045	10,275	2,357	351,968	8 122,402	474,370	374,193	132,561	506,7

^{*} Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.

[†] The totals include unemployed casual workers (7,748 males and 238 females in Great Britain and 8,349 males and 253 females in the United Kingdom).

Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: September 1963

adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled been done. are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupafrom May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in a revised form giving greater sideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely detail. The purpose of this revision was to present an occupational related to each other than to occupations outside the group as

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the GAZETTE. In addition, once each quarter adults registered at International Labour Office, and to provide information about a Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for greater number of individual occupations than had previously

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a tional analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important con-

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1963*

909 91 SEL SEE 2 SEE 3	100	1	F I I	87	200		(Atan page	Reg	gion	Taradania	d television	Borrea Brains
Occupation			Great	Britain	London	and S.E.		n and hern	South V	Western	Mi	dlands
			Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men	265.4	I NE					San San		(PSS-4.15	(215) Teori	ood industries."	Other
Farm workers, fishermen, etc. Regular farm market garden worker		1.9	4,903 2,504	1,361 692	242 96	296 92	700 458	362 183	469 264	175 76	339 204	175 107
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.		1	945	628	140	190	180	174	98	96	127	63
Forestry workers	1 - 11		1,377	2	3	120	57	_	103	_	2	_ Chemil
Miners and quarrymen	920		1,814 1,643	764 602	.3	2	3	2	28 18	12	76 58	70 36
Other miners and quarrymen			171	162	3	1	3	2	10	6	18	34
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	.1 2384.	1	312	237	25	42	9	12	5	69	19	20
Glass workers			122	85	42	44	9	14	1	6	9	9
Pottery workers			169	59	5	4	1	1	3	-	140	39
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill work		1	1,766	728	78	118	37	104	19 10	46 34	412 207	205 136
Moulders and coremakers Smiths, forgemen	I SHE	1	819 369	484 113	37 17	90	18	79 16	6	9 3	71	23 46
Other workers		1:	578	131	24	15	8	9	3	SOUR BOOKS	134	ED POTO SOL
Electronic equipment manufacture		ance	3,998	2,455	657	854	346	580	238	163	388	302
workers	113/47.	119	954 2,295	922 944	225 320	354 362	124 174	293 193	77 128	39 63	100 195	57 114
Electrical fitters, etc.	194		749	589	112	138	48	94	33	61	93	131
Engineering and allied trades workers Constructional fitters and erectors	:: 2:	::	23,589 1,327	14,922 85	2,694 82	4,570 28	1,321 26	3,263	888 40	1,153	3,618 123	1,960 16
Platers Riveters and caulkers	:: ::		1,008 702	231 56	17 29	58 12	42 29	33 14	15	20	27 8	27 21
Shipwrights Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbu	ilding worke	rs	645 781	90 32	18 37	24 8	50 22 36	15 10	30 9	18	15	
Sheet metal workers	:: 44:	1	714 2,330	789 800	74 191	261 200	36 93	209 160	21 60	46 45	147 211	93 164
Coppersmiths	1952	1:	146 222	39 185	10 41	7 47	7 23	39	5 13	39	53	1 17
Press tool makers			142 35	155 18	29	51	16	29	4	3	29	21
Precision fitters			2,278 1,376	1,590 732	305 144	469 157	174 72	405 146	164 37	174 32	284 127	141 143
Fitters (not precision), mechanics Turners	1321		2,290 778	2,220 476	352 100	749 135	136 41	460 108	106 27	176 44	239 120	301
Machine-tool setters, setter operators Machine-tool operators			1,497 1,791	2,176 1,197	202 276	603 380	82 95	520 248	63	146 117	375 637	310 164
Electro platers	:10011		102	53 1,509	19	14 557	6 72	16 231	1 35	5 114	51 78	13 132
Miscellaneous engineering workers		1	2,789	1,128	397	400	168	197	118	72	745	175
Watch makers and repairers Instrument makers and repairers			118 177	265	35 55	15 120	11 28	80	13	20	14	15 12
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc. Vehicle and cycle chassis and body by	uilding		36 470	17 308	21 40	5 82	21	70	24	16	91	6 62
Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers	: 1		217 595	457 265	15 102	122 60	41 24	198 30	14 14	47 4	94 115	12 48
Woodworkers			2,163	5,171	429	1,604	177	1,053	104	363	244	753
Carpenters, joiners	114411	1114	1,294 191	4,222	226 78	1,189 168	112	856 54	64	300 19	147 14	644 28 37 27
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists Pattern makers	:: ::		367 115	335	63	142 12	26 5	76 26	19	25 6	38 25 20	37 27
Other woodworkers		Fi	196	197	54	93	20	41	7	13	20	17
Leather workers	1	**	791 125 666	245 63 182	146 43 103	79 28 51	85 2 83	29 8 21	23 2 21	9 3 6	197 37 160	86 11 75
Tantile markets	1	H	1,203	556		18	15	54	9	20	107	104
Textile spinners	114511		260	127	22 2	-	1	8	1	20 8	2	49
Other textile workers	11%11: 3		146 797	134 295	20	18	13	37	3 5	12	104	53
Clothing, etc. workers	.1 16.		1,264	671	611	367	50	74	36	34	52	49
Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers	House.	10	176 586	342	80 390	21 228	10	8 22	5 1	5 2	8	11
Other clothing workers	[[sec][100	204 298	133 150	85 56	64 54	14 20	22 22 22 22	10 20	17 10	11 27	10 24
Food, drink and tobacco workers	res.	1	1,016	384	210	99	49	55	48	61	79	36
Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture	il and	113	893 45	346	152	73	44 3	53	32	59 2	62	36
Workers in tobacco manufacture	The same		78	14	49	11	2	1	14	102 20	7	inplace _
Paper and printing workers Paper and paper products workers			595 128	323 97	213	114 35	59	84	30	47	41 8	25 4
noted to the second to the sec	· **		467	226	183	79	53	65	24	30	33	21
Building materials workers Brick and tile production workers	9553.		224 157	341 113	4 2 2	30 12	7 2	91 25	10 4	42 29	24 16	91 16
Other building materials workers	Thomas I		67	228		18	5	66	6	13	8	75
	. Here	**	500 112	483 111	156 21	174	33 4	101	18 2	20	63 18	84 39
Other medican		::	156 232	250 122	73 62	113 54	12 17	59 27	3 13	19 5	29 16	26 19
Construction workers			3,065	5,380	510	1,007	202	1,093	142	545	294	
Bricklayers	12201021		509 130	3,477 142	82 20	616	31 2	734	23 12	361 72	78	728 487 10
Plasterers	tilly selling	e isio	192 237	118 551	10 43	25 83	18 21	22 94	5 16	47	17 29	5 76
Oal	oles and 250	14.0	1,997	1,092	355	280	130	240	86	65	166	150

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 9th September and unfilled vacancy figures to 4th September.

(continued on page 452)

abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, national 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 1963* are given below. For the first time in this GAZETTE, data for Great Britain are supplemented by regional analyses and it is proposed to follow this practice in subsequent November issues. Information for the remaining arrangements for filling vacancies.

regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and 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 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 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

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1963*

TAS.T	83 .1 1 6 0	10 Tag	Re	gion	2.02		and a	ow notificity wo		ImpairsT
张州联合第四部 · 旧	Yorks.	and Lines.	North V	Western	Nort	thern	Scot	land	W	ales
Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men	13: 15						1 212	77	210	48
Farm workers, fishermen, etc. Regular farm, market garden workers. Gardeners, nursery workers, etc. Forestry workers. Fishermen	819 227 57 57	90 28 —	455 129 105 — 221	64 33 30 1	356 237 75 7 37	45 26 19 —	1,313 759 107 41 406	54 15 8 —	130 56 8 16	31 13 3 1
Miners and quarrymen	71 61 10	_	67 49 18	$\frac{3}{3}$	313 270 43	$\frac{7}{7}$	1,137 1,091 46	$\frac{3}{3}$	116 96 20	663 559 104
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	10	6	107	55	47	2	81	8	9	23
Glass workers	7		22	10	8		23	15 35	2	2
Pottery workers	9	1	2	12	2		5	60	47	12
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Moulders and coremakers Smiths, forgemen Other workers	140 58 23	50 25	191 113 40 38	48 31 9 8	384 117 97 170	20 14 3 3	458 247 87 124	45 12 3	12 17 18	5 3 4
Electrical and electronic workers	140	17 43.	801 135 490	51 60 21	79 335 115	45 14 18 13	546 115 329 102	108 20 70 18	257 42 184 31	77 21 12
Electrical fitters, etc	1,230	385	176 4,142	1,489	3,438		5,324	577	934	474
Engineering and allied trades workers Constructional fitters and erectors Platers Riveters and caulkers Shipwrights Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding worker Sheet metal workers Welders Coppersmiths Toolmakers Press tool makers Mould makers Precision fitters Maintenance fitters, erectors Fitters (not precision), mechanics Turners Machine-tool setters, setter operators Machine-tool operators Electro platers Plumbers, pipe fitters Miscellaneous engineering workers Watch makers and repairers Instrument makers and repairers Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc. Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers Woodworkers Carpenters, joiners Cabinet makers Carpenters, joiners Cabinet makers Sawyers, wood cutting machinists Pattern makers Other workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairers Textile workers Textile workers	32: 32: 32: 32: 32: 32: 32: 33: 32: 32:	7 33 2 2 40 69 69 8 8 44 7 7 1 104 114 148 466 192 62 33 1 161 47 7 2 2 9 0 0 40 8 8 459 451 15 14 4 6 6 13 2 9 3 6 6 6 6 6 6	254 85 78 55 2111 119 279 17 52 26 12 458 319 492 2134 271 232 8 263 476 476 38 25 29 28 21 38 32 31 31 47 47 47 47 47	2 30 8 177 6 59 72 24 4 23 6 109 40 1800 28 271 158 3 145 1566 2 7 7 3 3 31 72 57 329 265 29 222 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	228 344 201 233 211 82 608 28 12 10 4 291 217 256 78 139 50 2 167 163 14 8 8 7 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215	4 266 1 7 7 2 17 266 1 1 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 1	17 100 354 169 22 91 36 36 144 130 207 23	57 101 53 4 12 5 5 2 1 259 230 4 10 9 6 4 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	188 66 144 577 400 1 1 5 2 5 3 3 5 2 2 2 5 8 5 3 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 4
Textile weavers	29		207	74	13	3 2	The same	28	2	8
Clothing, etc. workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc.		7 21 10 21 5 4 5 4	32 77 33	51 51 9	13	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1	3	-	2
Food, drink and tobacco workers		72 50 70 48 2 2	20		5		230	5 1:	3	
Paper and printing workers	1.01	26 3 4 1 22 2	2	16	5	4		1 1	S TOW MAN	8 1 3
Building materials workers	1.61	10 30 9 1 24	5 1	6 13	3 3	8 -	3 6 6	1 8	3	9 9 2
Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Plastics workers Other workers		15 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	9 7 9 1 1 2	2 2:	1	1 7	5	9 7 6	2 3 4	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Construction workers Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Others		83 486 40 326 1 10 19 10 95 13 55	0 9 0 2 3 3 5 5	5 313 4 24 2 5	3 7 5 1 4 1 1 2	7 170 7 8 27 1	0 8 4 4 6	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 16 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$	8 4 2	3 308 8 7 6 —

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 9th September and unfilled vacancy figures to 4th September.

(continued on page 453)

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1963*—continued

			Great	Britain	S Bank			Keg	gion			description
Occupa	ation		on at the pro		London	and S.E.		rn and thern	South	Western	Mi	dlands
			Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfille vacanci
Men_co	ntinued	en ballstein	All eciones			strowele	GRE SUP		Sho W	Targetti		
Painters and decorators	CHINESE THE SE	Marie Track	. 3,365 2,657	3,134 2,680	737 562	1,384 1,153	298 233	668 597	141 116	238 212	414 289	26 22
Decorators (excluding potter		NO. OF STREET,	. 708	454	175	231	65	71	25	26	125	4
Drivers, etc. of stationary engineral Transport and communication v			2,537	543 10,494	203	133	1,555	1,243	57 913	285	2,140	2,15
Railway workers			. 20,815 . 274 . 15,842	841 2,647	2,721 16 1,951	5,420 258 976	1,335	173 501	6 723	18 182	16 1,951	16
P.S.V. drivers, conductors Seamen	A Contraction of the Contraction		485	6,058	43 500	3,855 16	32 198	344	21 111	31	87 19	1,30
Harbours and docks worker Other transport workers Communications workers	Yorkes W	· beithou !-	. 139 272 414	48 322 549	17 78 116	9 185 121	13 36 46	6 45 171	5 14 33	6 19 26	25 42	12
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	ployed		. 4,031	931	925	463	276	126	224	62	438	
Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers			3,225	642 289	606 319	276 187	243 33	108 18	205 19	50 12	341 97	-
Clerical workers			. 25,978 . 23,508	2,803 2,097	7,209 6,474	1,214 895	3,618 3,345	402 292	2,641 2,478	161 114	2,002 1,745	30
Book-keepers, cashiers Other clerical workers			. 2,250 220	632	649 86	291 28	252 21	97 13	151	38 9	218 39	cy) antor
Shop assistants	1001	. 3	. 5,819	2,497	1,058	899	568	496	345	208	566	2'
Service, sport and recreation we Police, etc.			. 11,730 603	4,391 750	3,918 144	1,673 212	903 87	890 174	473 43	385 74	676 51	45
Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff			. 1,377	772	462	259	140	182	81	70	107	AND THE
Bar staff Waiters, etc			. 1,016 . 609 . 868	299 426 442	224 280 260	111 118 192	71 44 72	46 81 77	46 30 59	32 63 47	57 29 62	ane remail
Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning w		98	378	179 100	115 42	51	39 11	50 20	17 7	7 14	25 12	i enede
Domestics				165 451	33 370	76 174	152 152	38 84	20 46	16 24	18 141	193170000
Porters, messengers Entertainment workers Others	112	38	1,555	453 26 328	674 1,071 243	271 11 154	72 92 101	52 3 83	55 27 42	25 2 11	65 46 63	Legisla
Administrative, professional, tec		i la principal de la constitución de la constitució	. 18,844	9,224	5,885	3,084	2,328	1,524	1,428	476	1,794	1,0
Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen Nurses	100		1,209	259 508	128 314	50 124	42 148	109 117	22 94	12 35	45 175	
Other administrative, pro	ofessional	and technica	1/ 577	2,699 5,758	5,209	736 2,174	15 2,123	1,013	1,292	169 260	1,487	3: 5'
Labourers	11		. 164,534	10,485	18,838	3,141	8,791	2,641	5,863	849	20,418	1,43
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light). Factory hands			. 50,982	2,198 209 1,591	5,451 6,115 3,984	482 39 613	2,716 3,541 1,020	645 92 521	1,704 2,645 404	174 6 70	8,663 6,003 1,451	2
Other labourers		: 神:: 1	00 222	6,487	3,288	2,007	1,514	1,383	1,110	599	4,301	1,0
									Marie Control			SALESSAN
	1998	15 14								esotoses ;	enterior ent	harios Porposas Porposas
Wom	nen	80 P						112	erologe	enotone,	entres a	ribinose rotenesis rotenesis ribinose ribinose
Wom	nen	84 94 7 98 81	370	200	47	64	50	57	49	protocos de la companya de la compan	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	Application of the control of the co
	135	8 9 8 1 8 1 90 1 1 1 1 1 1	126	200 63	47	64 21	50	57	49	19 2	30 2	vines in the second sec
Farm workers, etc Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers	135		. 126	63 67	4		50 — 2	3 10	Vind div	2	2 1	errinen medicak plantas
Farm workers, etc	s	. 6	. 126 . 94 . 166	63 67 340	4 4 4	21 30 —	_	3 10 9	49 —	1 3	2 1 148	3:
Farm workers, etc	s mill worker	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 126 . 94 . 166 . 127	63 67 340 84	4 4 4 3	21 30 — 3		3 10 9	Vind div	2 1 3 3	2 1 148 41	33
Garm workers, etc	s	. 6	126 94 166 127 144 3,485	63 67 340 84 172 5,625	4 4 4 3 10 333	21 30 —	_	3 10 9	Third Core	2 1 3 3 4 481	2 1 148 41 10 1,057	3,4
Garm workers, etc	mill workers	rs	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497	2 - - 4 41 5	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49	1 - - 20 3	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577	3. 1,4
Garm workers, etc	mill workers	rs 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62	4 4 4 3 10 333 3	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8	2 - 4 41	3 10 9 9 33 606 4	1 - - 20	2 1 3 3 4 481 8	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18	3. 1,44 66 36
Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers Pottery workers Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling Electrical and electronic worker Engineering and allied trades wo Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering wo Miscellaneous metal goods w	mill workers	rs 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35	- 2 - 4 41 - 5 31 5 2	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35	- - 1 - - 20 - 3 13 4 1	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264	148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282	3. 1,41 63 34
Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers Pottery workers Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling Electrical and electronic worker Engineering and allied trades wo Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering wo Miscellaneous metal goods w Woodworkers Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	mill workers orkers overkers	TS 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35 170 92	- 2 - 4 41 - 5 31 5 2 21 5	3 10 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 13	- - 1 - - 20 - 3 13 4 1 1 16 5	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264 33 2 11	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30	3.2 1,44 6-3 3.4
Garm workers, etc	mill workers orkers orkers vorkers	FS 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78	- 2 - 4 41 - 5 31 5 2 21 5 16	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 13 53	- - 1 - - 20 - 3 13 4 1 16 5 11	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264 33 2 11 3 8	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70	33 1,41 63 34 10
Garm workers, etc	mill workers orkers orkers vorkers	FS 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35 170 92	2 - 4 41 - 5 31 5 2 21 16 16 1	3 10 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 13	- - 1 - - 20 - 3 13 4 1 1 16 5	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264 33 2 11 3 8	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30	3. 1,41 6 3. 4 1. 1. 2.
Garm workers, etc	mill workers s	TS	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740 167 527	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396 179 493	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9 36 25 11 39 11 39	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78 97 — 2	2 - 4 41 - 5 31 5 2 21 5 16 16 16	3 10 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 13 53 56 12 7	1 - 20 3 13 4 1 16 5 11 14 - 14	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264 33 2 11 3 8 28 3 —	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70 156 8 9 1 21	3. 1,4! 6 3.4 4 10 2.3
Garm workers, etc	mill workers s	TS 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740 167 527 327	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396 179	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9 36 25 11 39 —	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78 97 — 2	2 - 4 41 - 5 31 5 2 21 16 16 1	3 10 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 13 53 56 12	1 - 20 3 13 4 1 16 5 11 14 14	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264 33 2 11 3 8	148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70 156 8 9 1	3. 1,44 66 33 4
Garm workers, etc	mill workers orkers orkers vorkers irers parers c	TS 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740 167 527 327 976	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396 179 493 252 936 7,082	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9 36 25 11 3 1 1 23 631 28	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8,497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78 97 — 2 — 37 58 2,810 64	2 - 4 41 - 5 31 5 2 21 5 16 16 1 - 10 5	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 13 53 56 12 7 11 26 617 55	1 - 20 3 13 4 1 16 5 11 14 - 1 7 5 82 3	2 1 3 3 4 481 176 264 33 2 11 3 8 28 3 — 12	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70 156 8 9 1 21 41	33 1,44 66 33 4 10 22 11 88
Garm workers, etc	mill workers orkers orkers vorkers irers parers c	S 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740 167 527 327 976 3,562 1,88 1,263 885 1,263 885	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396 179 493 252 936 7,082 214 2,333 2,713	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9 36 25 11 39 11 23 631 28 187 161	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78 97 — 37 58 2,810 64 985 919	2 - 4 41 - 5 31 5 2 21 16 16 16 - 10 5 109 15 22 23	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 113 53 56 -12 -7 111 26 617 55 84 293	1 - 20 - 3 13 4 1 16 5 11 14 - 1 7 5 82 3 17 21	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264 33 2 11 3 8 28 3 — 12 13 253 6 92 109	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70 156 8 9 1 1 21 41 76 216 6 39 71	3. 1,44 6 3. 4 10 2.3 13 89 11
Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers Pottery workers Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling Electrical and electronic worker Engineering and allied trades wo Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering wo Miscellaneous metal goods w Woodworkers Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repair Textile Workers Textile wavers Cotton and rayon staple prey Yarn and thread winders, etc Textile examiners, menders, of Other workers Clothing, etc. workers Retail bespoke tailoring worl Wholesale heavy clothing worl Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers	mill workers s	S 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740 167 527 327 976 3,562 188 1,263 885 546 616 616	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396 179 493 252 936 7,082 214 2,333 2,713 733 131	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9 36 25 11 3 3 11 23 631 28 187 161 171 171	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78 97 — 2 — 37 58 2,810 64 985 919 391 68	2 4 41 5 31 5 2 21 5 16 16 10 5 109 15 22 23 16 3	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 13 53 56 12 7 11 26 617 55 84 293 71 14	1 - 20 3 13 4 1 16 5 11 14 - 1 7 5 82 3 17 21 9 3	2 1 3 3 4 481 176 264 33 2 11 3 8 28 3 12 13 253 6 92 109 8 8	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70 156 8 9 1 21 41 41 76 216 6 39 71 54 4	1,44 66 33 4 11 22 31 11 88 11 55
Garm workers, etc. Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers Pottery workers Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling Electrical and electronic worker Engineering and allied trades wo Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering wo Miscellaneous metal goods w Woodworkers Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repair Eextile Workers Textile Workers Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple prey Yarn and thread winders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Other workers Retail bespoke tailoring worl Wholesale heavy clothing worl Light clothing machinists Other light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc.	mill workers orkers orkers vorkers irers parers c. kers orkers	FS 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740 167 527 327 976 3,562 188 1,263 885 546 61 316 303	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396 179 493 252 936 7,082 214 2,333 2,713 733 131 549 409	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9 36 25 11 3 9 11 23 631 28 187 161 171	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78 97 2 — 37 58 2,810 64 985 919 391 68 253 130	2 4 41 5 31 5 2 21 16 16 1 10 5 109 15 22 23 16 3 17 13	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 13 53 56 	1 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264 33 2 11 3 8 28 3 — 12 13 253 6 92 109	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70 156 8 9 1 21 41 76 216 6 39 71 54 4 4 25 17	1.44 633.4 1.10 2.23 1.38 8.9
Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers Pottery workers Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling Electrical and electronic worker Engineering and allied trades wo Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering wo Miscellaneous metal goods w Woodworkers Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repail Extile Workers Textile wavers Cotton and rayon staple prey Yarn and thread winders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Textile bespoke tailoring work Wholesale heavy clothing work Wholesale heavy clothing work Upholstery workers Hat makers Other clothing workers Hother workers in food manufacture Workers in food manufacture Workers in food manufacture	mill workers orkers orkers vorkers parers c etc.	FS 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740 167 527 327 976 3,562 188 1,263 885 546 61 316 303 982 916	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396 179 493 252 936 7,082 214 2,333 2,713 733 131 549 409 1,873 1,829	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9 36 25 11 23 631 123 631 171 143 143 143 143 143	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78 97 — 2 — 37 58 2,810 64 985 919 391 68 253	2 4 41 5 31 5 2 21 16 16 16 1 10 5 109 15 22 23 16 3 17 13 28 28	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 12 -7 11 26 617 55 84 293 71 14 69 31	1 - 20 3 13 4 1 16 5 11 14 1 1 7 5 82 3 17 21 9 3 17 12 19 18	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264 33 2 11 3 8 28 3 — 12 13 253 6 92 109 8 30 8 96 81	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70 156 8 9 1 21 41 76 216 6 39 71 54 4 4 25	1,44 66 33 4 10 22: 113 89 113 55 110
Garm workers, etc. Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers Cottery workers Gurnace, forge, foundry, rolling Electrical and electronic worker Engineering and allied trades wo Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering wo Miscellaneous metal goods w Woodworkers Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repair Extile Workers Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple prey Yarn and thread winders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Textile bespoke tailoring workers Active workers Clothing, etc. workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Hat makers Other clothing machinists Other clothing workers Hat makers Upholstery workers, etc. Cood, drink and tobacco worker Workers in food manufactur Workers in drink manufactur Workers in drink manufactur Workers in tobacco manufac	mill workers orkers orkers vorkers irers kers c	S 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740 167 527 327 976 3,562 188 1,263 885 546 61 316 303 982 916	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396 179 493 2,52 936 7,082 214 2,333 2,713 733 131 549 409	4 4 4 3 10 333 33 93 197 40 9 36 25 11 39 — 1 1 23 631 28 187 161 171 144 32 38 41	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78 97 — 2 — 37 58 2,810 64 985 919 391 68 253 130 532	2	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 12 7 11 26 617 55 84 293 71 14 69 31	1 - 20 3 13 4 1 16 5 11 14 - 1 7 5 82 3 17 21 9 3 17 12 19	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264 33 2 11 3 8 28 3 12 13 253 6 92 109 8 30 8 96	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70 156 8 9 1 21 41 76 216 6 39 71 54 4 25 17	1,44 66 33 4 10 22: 113 89 113 55 110
Garm workers, etc. Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers Pottery workers Gurnace, forge, foundry, rolling Electrical and electronic worker Engineering and allied trades wo Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering wo Miscellaneous metal goods w Woodworkers Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repair Eextile Workers Textile wavers Cotton and rayon staple prey Yarn and thread winders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Other workers Clothing, etc. workers Retail bespoke tailoring worl Wholesale heavy clothing worl Wholesale heavy clothing worl Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc. Cood, drink and tobacco worker Workers in food manufactur Workers in food manufactur Workers in tobacco manufactur Workers in tobacco manufactur Paper and printing workers	mill workers orkers orkers vorkers irers kers orkers c. etc. etc.	FS 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740 167 527 327 976 3,562 188 1,263 885 546 61 316 303 982 916 111 55	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396 179 493 252 936 7,082 214 2,333 2,713 733 131 549 409 1,873 1,829 5	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9 36 25 11 39 1 1 1 23 631 28 187 161 171 14 32 38 41 35 6 70 35	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78 97 — 2 — 37 58 2,810 64 985 919 391 68 253 130 532	2 4 41 5 31 5 2 21 16 16 16 1 10 5 109 15 22 23 16 3 17 13 28 28	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 13 53 56 12 7 11 26 617 55 84 293 71 14 69 31 241 239 2 - 50 36	1 - 20 3 13 4 1 16 5 11 14 1 1 7 5 82 3 17 21 9 3 17 12 19 18	2 1 3 3 4 481 176 264 33 2 11 3 8 28 3 12 13 253 6 92 109 8 30 8 96 81 1	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70 156 8 9 1 21 41 76 216 6 39 71 54 4 25 17	1,4 6 3 4 1 1 2 2 3 1 8 8 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Garm workers, etc. Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers Pottery workers Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling Electrical and electronic worker Engineering and allied trades wo Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering wo Miscellaneous metal goods w Woodworkers Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repail Extile Workers Textile wavers Cotton and rayon staple prey Yarn and thread winders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Textile cothing workers Clothing, etc. workers Retail bespoke tailoring worl Wholesale heavy clothing work Upholstery workers, etc. Cood, drink and tobacco worker Workers in food manufactur Workers in drink manufactur Workers in drink manufactur Workers in tobacco manufactur Paper and printing workers	mill workers orkers orkers vorkers irers kers orkers c. etc. etc.	S 60	126 94 166 127 144 3,485 52 1,063 1,510 860 75 404 148 256 3,102 365 740 167 527 976 3,562 188 1,263 885 546 61 316 6303 982 916 11 55	63 67 340 84 172 5,625 62 1,709 2,675 1,179 110 546 183 363 2,566 310 396 179 493 252 936 7,082 214 2,333 2,713 733 131 549 409 1,873 1,829 5 39 604	4 4 4 3 10 333 3 93 197 40 9 36 25 11 39 1 1 1 23 631 28 187 161 171 14 32 38 41 35	21 30 — 3 100 2,095 8 497 1,143 447 35 170 92 78 97 2 — 37 58 2,810 64 985 919 391 68 253 130 532 532 — 294	2 - 4 41 - 5 31 5 2 21 - 10 5 109 15 22 23 16 3 17 13 28 28 18	3 10 9 9 33 606 4 49 460 93 35 66 12 -7 11 26 617 55 84 293 71 14 69 31	1 - 20 - 3 13 4 1 16 5 11 14 - 1 7 5 82 3 17 21 9 3 17 12 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	2 1 3 3 4 481 8 176 264 33 2 11 3 8 28 3 12 13 253 6 92 109 8 30 8 96 81 14 42	2 1 148 41 10 1,057 18 577 282 180 3 100 30 70 1566 8 9 1 21 41 76 216 6 39 71 54 4 25 17 35 35 — 40	33 1,44 66 36 41

^{*} Wholly unemployed figures relate to 9th September and unfilled vacancy figures to 4th September.

(continued on page 454, top section)

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963 Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1963*—continued

The factor of the factor of the second			Reg	ion	102					
Occupation	Yorks. a	and Lines.	North V	Vestern	Nort	hern	Scot	land	Wa	ıles
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Men—continued	lege con odes	12 130	18.75	3000 S		70	THE STREET	70	110	05
ainters and decorators	165 148 17	144	619 485 134	170 134 36	411 337 74	70 64 6	461 391 70	70 64 6	119 96 23	95 90 5
privers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc	177		412	40	499	23	691	31	140	20
ransport and communication workers	1,645	29	3,865	510 110	2,620 84	115 1	3,994	201 42 86	1,362	253 47 83 82
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	1,393 19	107	2,902 75 736	195 182	1,582 34 834	35 56 6	3,095 139 582	39	1,026 35 232	82
Harbours and docks workers Other transport workers	: 12	5	20 40 61	1 9 13	45 21 20	<u>-</u>	19 31 53	26 2 5	15 15 16	38
Communications workers	261	60	678 518	54 29	263 243	15	792 676	30 21	174 157	31
Warehouse workers	236	10	160	25	20	2	2,507	115	1,351	96
Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers Other clerical workers	1,641 1,491 140	120 26	3,375 3,016 342 17	288 231 57	1,634 1,494 130 10	75 62 13	2,307 2,221 268 18	89 24 2	1,351 1,244 100 7	84
Shop assistants	444		920	175	482	84	1,129	77	307	93
Service, sport and recreation workers	582		2,241	307 50	775 33	111 27	1,756 70	225	406 40	136
Kitchen staff	74	37 11 13	249 133 90	50 22 30	80 83 22	17 8 21	141 342 77	61 31 43	43 20 18	26 14 22
Waiters, etc	61	31	115	17 26	64 28	8 2	124 67	22 8 2	51 15 3	12
Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics	12	32	28 14 538	5 5 39 39	5 8 296	5 13	13 24 561	15	13 112	2
Porters, messengers	120	19	731 106 73	39 3 21	73 49 34	1 4	179 92 66		47 25 19	arcelula Spinossi
Administrative, professional, technical workers	1,03	908	2,348	977 27	1,119	335	2,104		804 25	270
Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen Nurses	4	3 20	165 111	65 375	80 17	12 88	136 86	44	54	8
Other administrative, professional and techn workers	93	T 431 2118	2,002	510	976	231	1,837	and the same of	720	18
Labourers	14,18 6,20 5,11	2 207	28,575 14,419 7,270	697 171 11	22,172 10,444 6,418	175 51 5	34,591 17,832 9,886	114	11,104 3,826 3,992	7
	42		1,953	29	982	9	1,812		1,928	18
Other labourers	2,43		4,933	486	4,328	110			1,358	19
0.11	2,43	453	4,933 51,091	6,291	35,999				17,715	
Other labourers	22.52	453	4,933							
Other labourers	22.52	453	4,933							
Other labourers	23,52	453	4,933	6,291		1,799	58,770	3,278	17,715	3,58
Other labourers	23,52	5,498	4,933	6,291	35,999	1,799	58,770	3,278	17,715	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52	2 17 3 - 1 3	4,933 51,091 30 26 71	6,291 9 5 3	35,999 37 37 6	1,799	58,770 93 82 82	3,278	17,715	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52	2 17 3 —	30 26 71 2	6,291	35,999 37 37 3 6 4	1,799	93	3,278	17,715	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52	2 17 3 - 43 7 5,498	30 26 71 2	6,291 9 5 3	35,999 37 36 4	1,799	93 82 82 60 47	3,278	17,715 12 6 1 3	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52	2 17 3 - 4 5 9 1 6 4 397 2 397	30 26 71 2 11 19 711	6,291 9 5 3 — 11 1 420 7	35,999 37 36 4 42 201	1,799	58,770 93 82 8 60 47 6 839 - 10	3,278 12	17,715 12 6 1 1 1 1 6 6 1	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52	2 17 3 - 4 5 9 1 6 4 397 2 218 7 94	30 26 71 2 11 19 711 71 123 334	6,291 9 5 3 — 11 420 7 71 11 278	35,999 37 37 30 44 42 201 28 125	1,799	93 82 82 60 83 10 11 18 18	3,278 12 13 14 16 16 17 18 16 17 18 18 19 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	17,715 12 6 1 1 1 1 6 6 1	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52	2 17 3 - 4 5 9 1 6 4 397 2 218 7 94	30 26 71 2 11 19 711 7 123 334 247	6,291 9 5 3 — 11 420 7 71 1278 64 4	35,999 35,999 37 3 6 4 4 4 201 22 125 43	1,799 1,799	93 82 82 64 63 83 11 18 18 18 14 22 22	3,278 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 17 18 19 19 10 11 11 15 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	17,715 12 66 1	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52	2 17 3	30 26 71 2 11 19 71123 334 247 15	6,291 9 5 3 ————————————————————————————————	35,999 37 37 30 44 42 201 28 125 43	1,799 1,799	93 82 83 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	3,278 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 11 11 15 15 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	17,715 12 6 1 13 11 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52	2 17 3 5,498 1 3 1 3 - 4 5 9 1 6 4 397 2 3 7 26 2 17 5 7 2 2 5 7 1 2 5 9 1 9	4,933 51,091 30 26 71 2 11 19 711 7 123 334 247 15 84 34 50 1,360	6,291 9 5 3 11 420 7 71 278 64 4 129 16 113 6 863	35,999 37 37 30 44 42 201 28 125 43 27 70	1,799 1,799	93 82 83 84 85 86 86 87 86 87 87 88 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	3,278 12	17,715 12 6 1 13 3 11 16 16 17 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52 23,52 21 21 26 10 22 21 22 24 25 25	2 17 3 5,498 2 17 3	4,933 51,091 30 26 71 2 11 19 711 7 123 334 247 15 84 34 50 1,366 18° 15 54 15	6,291 9 5 3	35,999 35,999 37 36 44 42 201 28 125 43 27 66 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1,799 1,799 1,799	93 8 82 8 82 8 7 6 6 47 8 839 1 18 42 9 222 1 19 36 8 1,13 1 10 12 1 10 12	3,278 12 3,278 14 6 14 6 7 14 6 7 15 15 2 3 15 2 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	17,715 12 6 1 11 6 10 4 40 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52 23,52 21 21 26 10 22 29	2 17 3 5,498 2 17 3	4,933 51,091 30 26 71 19 7111 19 7111 19 123 334 247 15 84 34 34 247 15 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	6,291 9 5 3 ————————————————————————————————	35,999 35,999 37 30 44 42 201 28 125 43 43 20 11 11	1,799 1,799 1,799	58,770 93 82 83 6 83 6 18 6 42 2 22 1 18 6 2 3 6 83 7 10 8 3 1 10 8 3 1 10 8 3 1 10 8 3 1 10 8 3 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	3,278 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	17,715 12 66 1 13 4 69 14 16 16 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52 23,52 21 21 26 10 22 29 21 22 24 25 2	2 17 3 5,498 2 17 3	4,933 51,091 30 26 71 12 11 19 711 71 123 334 247 15 84 34 50 1,366 1,366 1,366 1,367	6,291 9 5 3	35,999 35,999 37 36 44 42 201 52 43 43 43 44 45 46 47 48 48 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	1,799 1,799 1,799	93 82 83 84 85 86 87 86 87 86 87 87 88 87 88 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	3,278 12 3,278 12 3,278 14 15 16 17 18 17 18 19 14 15 22 38 64 29 44 88 64 99 44 10 00 300 300	17,715 12 6 1 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52 23,52 21 21 22 10	2 17 3 5,498 2 17 3 - 4 5 9 1 3 - 4 5 9 1 6 4 397 2 28 6 7 2 85 7 26 6 18 6 14 6 11 6 18 6 13 6	4,933 51,091 30 26 71 2 11 19 7111 7 123 334 247 15 84 34 15 1,366 1,366 1,366 1,366 1,366 1,366 1,367	6,291 9 5 3	35,999 37,33 6 4 42 201 28 125 43 31 14 50 31 31 6	1,799 1,799 1,799 1,799	58,770 93 82 83 84 85 66 47 68 83 11 18 42 22 11 31 31 10 31 12 31 31 31 32 33 44 55 66 47 56 67 68 68 77 78 78 78 78 78 7	3,278 12 3,278 12 3,278 14 15 16 17 18 19 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	17,715 12 6 1 11 6 11 12 6 11 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3,58 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52 23,52 21 21 22 10 22 11 22 11 21 21 21 22 21 22 24 25 2	2 17 3 - 1 3 - 4 5 9 1 6 4 5 9 1 6 6 4 7 2 85 7 2 6 7 7 2 6 7 8 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4,933 51,091 30 26 71 2 11 19 71123 334 247 15 84 34 50 1,366 188 544 155 688 71 188 688 688 688 688 688 688 688 688 68	6,291 9 5 3 —————————————————————————————	35,999 37,33 64 42 201 28 12: 43 31 65 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 3	1,799 1,799 1,799 1,799	58,770 93 82 83 11 18 18 42 22 13 19 31 10 31 12 31 19 31 12 31 31 32 31 32 31 32 33 34 35 36 47 37 38 39 30 37 37 38 38 39 39 30 30 31 31 32 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	3,278 12 3,278 12 3,278 14 15 16 17 18 17 18 19 14 15 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10	17,715 12 6 11 4 6 10 4 18 11 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3,58
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52 23,52 21 21 22 10 22 11 22 11 2	2 17 3 5,498 2 17 3 - 1 1 3 - 4 5 9 1 6 4 397 2 18 7 26 1 2 85 7 26 1 12 3 12 3 12 3 13 1 12 3 14 1 2 12 1 3	4,933 51,091 30 26 71 2 11 19 711 2 334 247 15 84 34 247 15 84 34 247 15 84 34 34 36 68 21 177 88 88 88 88 88 89	6,291 9 5 3	35,999 37,33 66 44 42 201 52 125 43 70 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	1,799 1,799 1,799 1,799 1,799	58,770 93 82 84 60 83 10 188 84 222 19 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 32 33 44 97 53 29 27 55 33 29 27 55 38 88 88	3,278 12 3,278 12 3,278 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	17,715 12 66 1 13 14 69 14 18 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	3,58 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Women Farm workers, etc	23,52 23,52 21 21 22 10 22 11 22 11 22 11	2 17 3 5,498 2 17 3 - 4 5 9 1 6 4 397 2 28 5 7 2 6 2 17 5 7 5 12 6 18 6	4,933 51,091 30 26 71 2 11 19 711 123 334 247 15 84 34 50 1,366 18' 544 155 231 17' 18' 668' 22' 21' 11' 19 88 89 9 55 28 56 28 57 68 9 9 7 88 9 9 7 88 9 9 7 88 9 88 9 9 7 88 9 88 9 9 7 88 88 9 9 88 9 88 9 9 88 88	6,291 9 5 3	35,999 37,33 64 42 201 52 125 43 31 64 43 44 42 201 56 67 68 76 68 76 68 76 76 76 7	1,799 1,799 1,799 1,799 1,799	58,770 93 82 84 85 66 83 18 68 42 222 18 88 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3,278 3,278 12 3,278 12 3,278 14 15 16 17 18 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	17,715 12 6 1 13 3 11 4 6 10 4 4 18 10 11 10 11 10 11 11 11 11	3,58 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Women Farm workers, etc. Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers Pottery workers Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Electrical and electronic workers Engineering and allied trades workers Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering workers Miscellaneous metal goods workers Woodworkers Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairers Textile Workers Textile workers Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple preparers Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Other workers Clothing, etc. workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers Other light clothing workers Hood, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture	23,52 21 21 21 22 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 33 32 33 34	2 17 3 5,498 2 17 3 - 4 5 9 1 6 4 397 2 85 6 12 7 26 2 17 5 7 26 2 17 5 12 5 12 6 18 6 18 7	4,933 51,091 30 26 71 2 11 19 7111 7 123 334 247 15 84 34 50 1,366 188 54 15 15 15 18 18 19 19 19 10 10 11 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6,291 9 5 3	35,999 37 37 37 38 44 42 201 32 43 33 43 43 44 22 43 33 43 4	1,799 1,799 1,799 1,799 1,799	58,770 93 82 83 84 85 86 87 86 87 88 88 88 88 88 88	3,278 3,278 12 3,278 14 5 6 14 6 7 14 6 7 15 7 16 17 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	17,715 12 6 11 13 3 11 4 16 18 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	3,58 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Women Farm workers, etc. Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers Pottery workers Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Electrical and electronic workers Engineering and allied trades workers Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering workers Miscellaneous metal goods workers Woodworkers Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairers Textile Workers Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple preparers Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Other workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers Other clothing workers Hat makers Other clothing workers Hat makers Other clothing workers, etc. Food, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture	23,52 23,52 21 21 22 10 22 11 22 11	2 17 3 5,498 2 17 3	4,933 51,091 30 26 71 2 11 19 7111 7 123 334 247 15 84 34 50 1,366 188 54 15 15 15 18 18 19 19 19 10 10 11 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6,291 9 5 3	35,999 37 37 36 44 42 201 32 32 70 31 63 31 63 31 63 31 63 31 63 31 63 31 63 31 64 32 32 33 31 65 32 31 31 31 31 32 33 31 31 31	1,799 1,	58,770 93 82 84 85 66 83 18 68 42 222 18 88 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3,278 3,278 12 3,278 12 3,278 14 15 16 17 18 17 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	17,715 12 66 1 13 4 68 14 18 14 15 16 17 17 18 18 19 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	3,58 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

^{*} Wholly unemployed figures relate to 9th September and unfilled vacancy figures to 4th September.

(continued on next page, bottom section)

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, September 1963*—continued

				D. Control				Re	gion			
	Occupation	- crack to	Great	Britain	London	and S.E.		ern and thern	South	Western	Mi	idlands
			Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Wor	nen—continued								176/20st		18000	
Makers of products no Rubber workers . Plastic workers . Other workers .	t elsewhere specified		391 77 69 245	663 158 235 270	44 13 31	274 49 101 124	- 6 - 6	68 49 19	9 1 2 6	36 3 14 19	29 6 9 14	98 23 33 42
Painters and decorator	s	21	150	94	3	14	3		10 .00001	and gus	35	40
Transport and commun Motor drivers (exce P.S.V. drivers, cond Other transport won Communications we	pt P.S.V.) uctors	811. 19 10. 19 10. 19 10. 19 10. 19	1,774 284 237 197 1,056	1,160 107 304 414 335	251 38 11 19 183	513 35 20 288 170	163 31 1 12 119	151 18 33 24 76	77 20 1 3 53	41 6 8 9 18	164 43 12 25 85	218 17 163 24 14
Warehouse workers, pa Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers		TI :	3,045 207 2,838	1,981 195 1,786	329 17 312	713 96 617	46 7 39	261 38 223	51 5 46	70 2 68	317 33 284	215 31 184
Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashi Shorthand-typists Typists Office machine oper	ers		16,946 10,649 1,968 1,803 1,567 959	8,983 2,497 1,313 2,979 1,631 563	2,446 1,490 276 296 282 102	4,582 1,179 704 1,513 949 237	1,556 984 153 204 164 51	1,232 334 179 424 208 87	995 612 97 148 107 31	466 112 71 162 78 43	1,574 1,032 152 172 152 66	790 248 81 260 136 65
Shop assistants		!!	11,142	5,673	756	2,371	570	871	502	358	886	521
Service, sport and recr			17,106	16,656	3,184	6,373	1,301	2,893	1,109	1,594	1,614	1,173
Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff Bar staff Waitresses, etc Others Laundry and dry cle Domestics (other that Attendants Entertainment work Other workers	eaning workers an charwomen and cle	aners)	3,261 2,039 2,024 1,755 685 1,029 4,854 632 557 270	3,408 2,499 2,197 2,474 434 1,127 3,802 536 2 177	552 517 330 405 128 247 385 116 439 65	1,446 1,204 734 854 164 493 1,189 251 1 37	208 119 162 140 63 38 474 36 34 27	530 321 366 448 69 193 855 76 1 34	149 124 102 162 42 47 435 26 8 14	280 198 238 239 34 104 403 49 —	492 169 203 106 71 106 332 97 16 22	298 172 148 135 30 71 253 56 —
Administrative, professi Laboratory assistant Draughtsmen, tracer Nurses Other administrative	s s ve, professional and	technical	3,479 247 203 1,262	16,099 110 76 14,887	813 32 26 191	4,200 30 34 3,752	314 28 16 113	1,907 26 12 1,740	289 13 9 105	1,111 6 8 1,062	372 20 29 142	2,075 10 9 1,956
workers Other workers Factory hands Charwomen, cleaner Miscellaneous unskil		St. 17	1,767 25,955 16,923 4,856 4,176	1,026 8,855 3,671 3,925 1,259	3,075 2,258 319 498	3,337 1,554 1,417 366	1,322 932 182 208	129 1,764 915 536 313	803 450 169 184	35 865 395 335 135	3,883 2,555 840 488	100 813 277 437 99
	Grand total	E	93,629	79,521	12,132	28,635	5,572	10,939	4,059	5,486	10,719	9,256

				R	egion						
Occupation		Yorks. a	and Lines.	North	Western	Noi	rthern	Sco	tland	W	ales
		Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
Women—continued	6	1000	100	20-	- 15	4.5			erostem, si	ed cheroice	e hilos del
Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers		13 3 4 6	27 	158 48 24 86	125 81 19 25	31 8 9 14	20 2 5 13	87 9 6 72	11 - 11	14 2 2 10	$-\frac{4}{1}$
Painters and decorators		2	4	18	31	4	_	84	5	abauol os	ol possess
Transport and communication workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors Other transport workers Communications workers		132 30 9 26 67	57 11 20 19 7	329 48 22 41 218	86 9 15 33 29	170 32 44 19 75	23 7 3 5 8	387 23 130 43 191	60 3 41 5 11	101 19 7 9 66	11 1 1 7 2
Warehouse workers, packers, etc		196 17 179	375 7 368	1,183 48 1,135	260 18 242	258 24 234	$\frac{16}{16}$	643 51 592	23 2 21	22 5 17	48 1 47
Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers Shorthand-typists. Typists Office machine operators		1,046 663 121 123 98 41	367 99 63 117 58 30	3,101 1,956 328 317 253 247	701 262 98 188 104 49	1,639 1,075 215 110 130 109	198 49 32 71 26 20	3,468 2,100 496 310 296 266	429 140 60 170 40 19	1,121 737 130 123 85 46	218 74 25 74 32 13
Shop assistants		710	426	1,881	523	1,668	234	3,202	236	967	133
Service, sport and recreation workers		974	1,009	2,170	1,426	1,761	503	3,694	1,046	1,299	639
Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff Bar staff. Waitresses, etc. Others Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners Attendants. Entertainment workers Other workers) ::	296 111 110 85 38 58 218 35 6 17	180 137 135 133 33 81 281 25 4	527 487 219 181 113 173 273 124 28 45	261 265 180 200 48 91 306 49 —	325 204 173 131 52 104 679 63 6	77 80 78 77 24 11 137 12 7	596 201 504 448 122 225 1,427 105 20 46	241 55 198 276 11 44 206 11 -	116 107 221 97 56 31 631 30 —	95 67 120 112 21 39 172 7
Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen, tracers Nurses Other administrative, professional and te	chnical	253 18 13 110	1,714 4 2 1,610	465 52 34 178	1,947 21 3 1,761	240 18 22 120	643 6 4 619	517 53 47 211	2,022 4 4 1,945	216 13 7 92	480 3
workers	The second second	112	98	201	162	80	14	206	69	104	35
Other workers Factory hands Charwomen, cleaners Miscellaneous unskilled workers	1.6	2,179 1,179 563 437	703 217 340 146	4,430 2,203 1,012 1,215	626 71 444 111	2,673 1,838 677 158	171 32 118 21	5,702 4,065 867 770	260 34 184 42	1,888 1,443 227 218	316 176 114 26
Grand total		6,395	6,870	17,327	9,278	9,529	2,087	21,970	4,812	5,926	2,158

Wholly unemployed figures relate to 9th September and unfilled vacancy figures to 4th September.

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 4th September and 9th October 1963, 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.

or i sent the marine scions and bilations dends injury bends	Four wee		Five wee	Total number of placings 6th Dec.	
	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	1962 to 9th Oct. 1963 (44 weeks)
ten aged 18 and over bys under 18 omen aged 18 and over irls under 18	71,724 33,594 39,598 30,288	78,667 25,323 79,521 30,435	92,177 29,663 54,115 21,345	81,415 24,484 78,602 30,745	756,362 205,206 401,955 187,809
otal	175,204	213,946	197,300	215,246	1,551,332

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 vacancies unfilled 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 vacancies unfilled. 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 five weeks ended 9th October 1963 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 9th October 1963. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

Standard in Chickey 1962			gs during five 1 9th October		18-2 t A	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th October 1963					
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,895	1,037	4,502	157	8,591	1,871	1,508	1,245	311	4,935	
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	370 173	856 813	52 32	33 13	1,311 1,031	1,444 1,194	819 783	29 14	11 4	2,303 1,995	
Good, drink and tobacco	3,080	840	5,109	1,047	10,076	1,252	483	3,261	1,176	6,172	
Chemicals and allied industries	1,485	531	938	448	3,402	1,025	329	873	429	2,656	
Metal manufacture	2,955	717	426	165	4,263	2,271	560	427	228	3,486	
Engineering and electrical goods	8,886	3,179	5,091	1,451	18,607	9,414	2,196	6,340	2,011	19,961	
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc	6,216 2,670	2,003 1,176	1,835 3,256	675 776	10,729 7,878	6,172 3,242	1,602 594	2,065 4,275	794 1,217	10,633 9,328	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4,250	363	91	39	4,743	888	105	31	19	1,043	
Vehicles	3,249	930	736	187	5,102	4,383	340	1,169	250	6,142	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,041	1,745	1,977	603	7,366	2,195	1,371	2,100	1,374	7,040	
Control of the Contro	1.894	689	1,744	1,102	5,429	1,116	781	3,707	2,746	8,350	
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	443 498	135 144	425 418	200 185	1,203 1,245	267 232	148 240	1,058 958	610 677	2,083 2,107	
Leather, leather goods and fur	265	158	207	118	748	188	206	356	363	1,113	
	505	489	2,034	1,518	4,546	817	712	7,086	4,141	12,756	
Clothing and footwear	1,882	528	484	206	3,100	1,012	387	780	466	2,645	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,876	1,250	497	241	3,864	1,584	871	484	394	3,333	
Timber, furniture, etc	mensubut	os sub ass	TOT SOMEON		3,681	829	530	1,058	1,154	3,571	
Paper, printing and publishing	1,208 830 378	636 249 387	1,074 697 377	763 373 390	2,149 1,532	463 366	211 319	686	650 504	2,010 1,561	
Other manufacturing industries	1,622	473	1,719	552	4,366	1,055	460	1,655	653	3,823	
Total, all manufacturing industries	36,198	12,528	22,127	8,440	79,293	28,029	9,331	29,327	15,404	82,091	
Construction	25,747	3,852	291	284	30,174	16,861	2,092	312	233	19,498	
Gas, electricity and water	1,004	402	109	84	1,599	739	157	99	44	1,039	
Transport and communication	5,408	851	729	401	7,389	10,551	498	1,128	292	12,469	
Distributive trades	8,359	5,832	7,442	7,055	28,688	6,037	5,971	9,899	8,460	30,367	
Insurance, banking and finance	325	436	399	904	2,064	931	474	729	627	2,761	
Professional and scientific services	1,119	735	3,238	1,074	6,166	5,186	1,000	18,488	1,119	25,793	
Miscellaneous services	7,325	2,301	13,522	2,183	25,331	5,626	2,184	15,389	3,840	27,039	
Entertainments, sports, etc	442 4,161 370	143 375 276	8,866 835	133 427 434	1,365 13,829 1,915	279 1,642 199	135 452 229	601 6,927 1,178	780 731	1,127 9,801 2,337	
Public administration	3,427 1,338 2,089	833 348 485	1,704 1,220 484	730 328 402	6,694 3,234 3,460	4,140 2,453 1,687	450 165 285	1,957 1,268 689	404 264 140	6,951 4,150 2,801	
Grand total	92,177	29,663	54,115	21,345	197,300	81,415	24,484	78,602	30,745	215,240	

Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	24,611 12,018 5,193 11,086 7,806 13,391 5,532 7,594 4,946	7,428 3,659 1,519 4,324 2,687 4,135 1,931 2,107 1,873	19,037 5,884 2,468 5,363 4,246 8,398 2,235 4,404 2,080	4,470 2,606 1,138 3,144 2,148 3,105 1,442 1,931 1,361	55,546 24,167 10,318 23,917 16,887 29,029 11,140 16,036 10,260	27,266 15,611 5,616 11,806 6,167 6,533 1,909 3,102 3,405	7,871 3,509 1,619 4,780 2,381 1,758 421 1,189 956	27,815 10,916 4,749 9,869 6,983 9,564 2,003 4,825 1,878	8,842 3,996 1,853 6,531 2,797 3,247 713 1,872 894	71,794 34,032 13,837 32,986 18,328 21,102 5,046 10,988 7,133
Great Britain	92,177	29,663	54,115	21,345	197,300	81,415	24,484	78,602	30,745	215,246

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

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

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

Division of the National Coal Board		Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
rathing and the	non rode	5 weeks ended 28th Sept. 1963	4 weeks ended 24th Aug. 1963	5 weeks ended 29th Sept. 1962				
Northumberland Cumberland Durham Yorkshire Lancs & North Wales East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	10 mm	29,800 3,700 74,000 112,200 36,700 88,200 38,500 78,400 5,200	- 100 + 100 - 500 - 400 - 200 Nil - 100 + 100 Nil	- 1,700 NiI - 6,400 - 3,300 - 1,900 - 1,800 - 2,200 - 200				
England and Wales		466,700	- 1,100	- 20,600				
Scotland		55,300	- 400	- 7,500				
Great Britain		522,000	- 1,500	- 28,100				

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 3,600 persons were recruited to, and about 5,600 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,000 compared with a net decrease of 1,830 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)

1851 - 1 90807785	September 1963	August 1963	September 1962
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	7.75	9.04	81440 79,783
Involuntary	10.24	10.52	8·03 8·56
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·90 10·11	6·72 10·07	6·12 8·63

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 96.66 cwt. in September, compared with 93.16 cwt. in the previous month and 90.81 cwt. in September 1962. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 32.62 cwt. in September; for August 1963 and September 1962 it was 30.51 cwt. and 31.15 cwt., respectively.

Vocational Training

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

Number of persons	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training	714	980	1,694
In training at end of period at: Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc.	1,200 71 6	922 466 20 468	2,122 537 26 468
Total in training	1,277	1,876	3,153
Training completed	499	762	1,261
Placed in employment	491	668	1,159

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th October 1963, and the corresponding figures for 17th September 1963 and 16th October 1962. 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 (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

	Nu	mbers of	f insured work o		absent fr	om	
Region	ro pl	Sickness		Ind	Industrial injury		
top, Marea, See	15th Oct. 1963	17th Sept. 1963	16th Oct. 1962	15th Oct. 1963	17th Sept. 1963	16th Oct. 1962	
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South Western Midland North Midland Eastern North Midland North Western North Western Northern Soutland Wales	86·9 74·5 46·9 35·7 53·5 81·0 57·7 88·4 160·3 71·7 120·8 70·9	77·9 67·7 42·4 32·9 49·5 76·9 53·8 82·7 152·4 66·8 114·1 67·9	83·7 71·2 43·8 34·0 51·4 78·2 54·6 82·9 153·1 66·5	3·3 3·5 2·3 1·8 2·5 4·9 9·8 8·5 8·5 8·5	3·0 3·2 2·1 1·6 2·5 4·6 5·5 9·6 8·2 7·6 9·1	3·4 3·1 2·2 1·6 2·4 4·5 5·2 8·4 7·7 7·3 8·7	

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 15th October 1963 represented 4·7 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0·3 per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st October 1963, 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† Double day shifts‡ Long spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	42,374 20,258 9,895 3,767 6,287 2,138 1,566 3,838	1,790 1,152 393 740 — 22 123 94	5,005 1,978 1,305 — — — — — — — — — — 28 27	49,169 23,388 11,593 4,507 6,287 2,271 1,717 3,959
Total	90,123	4,314	8,454	102,891

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

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

† Includes 2 912 percent employed to the billion of the course of the c

‡ Includes 2,912 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-

Industrial Rehabilitation

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963

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 7th October 1963.

Porores of Tong to gave W	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	845	111	956
at end of period Number of persons who completed courses	1,569	196	1,765
during period	676	83	759

Up to 7th October 1963, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 151,936, including 4,326 blind persons.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 14th October 1963 was 58,784, of whom 51,160 were males and 7,624 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below

o himshy of P-ste space that in	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	45,759	6,910	52,669
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*		1263 am	
under special conditions*	5,401	714	6,115
Total	51,160	7,624	58,784

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 9th October 1963 was 6,949, including 5,625 men, 1,076 women and 248 young persons. In addition there were 141 placings of registered disabled persons in chaltered tenders and the place of the second tenders of the place of t in sheltered employment.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the gisters of Employment Exchanges given in the Tables on pages 447 to 449.

Shipbuilding in Third Quarter

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th September 1963, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 155, with a gross tonnage of 1,443,702 tons. This was 291,829 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter, and is the highest figure since September 1961.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad was 293,085 at the end of September, which was 43,160 tons more than the last quarter.

than the last quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of September amounted to 9,173,034 tons gross, of which 16 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of September was 7,729,332, a decrease of 1,312 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 330,607 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in 330,607 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,299,450 tons, or 46.9 per cent. of the the world amounted to 4,299,450 tons, or 46·9 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 912,862, representing 63·2 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the third quarter of 1963 were six steamers of 243,600 tons, and 32 motorships of 207,352 tons, a total of 38 vessels of 450,952 tons. The numbers launched during the same period were three steamers of 107,900 tons and 31 motorships of 102,956 tons, a total of 34 vessels of 210,856 tons. The numbers completed during the period were two steamers of 38,706 tons and 38 motorships of 128,844 tons, a total of 40 vessels of 167,550 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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DETAILED PROSPECTUSES ON APPLICATION

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in October 1963 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.

quarter, and is the highest haute sum-	September 1963	October 1963
Places under the Factories Act	58	51
Mines and quarries*	19	22
Seamen	6	4
Railway service	10	9

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for October 1963. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The

CITAGO ING STORESTON SUCCESSION STORES						
Factories Act						
Textile and connected processes	len-site	50 350	S.E.	SHIP	98931	1
Clay, pottery, cement, etc	bittops	wad in	2000年前	MINIST.	elca:	
Metal extraction, refining and conversion	5883° W		(B) (S) (4)	No had	District	
Metal casting	10.11	OHELL	023 10		I STATE OF	
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forgi	ing	2236	A STATE OF THE	Accesses	Sel T	
Miscellaneous metal processes		Drawer !	book	551.00	Selvin	
Shipbuilding and repairing			72/50	1 (1/2)	ENG	
Constructional engineering, boiler making		meze.		a ala	down i	
Locomotive and railway equipment			t eday	bobs	2 am	
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft	AE 36	(dista)	o lene		MOI!	1
Other machine and metal manufacture and			- North	shiber	signa	
Electrical engineering			10.3	un hig	Police !	
Woodworking processes	Consulti	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	0.00	STATE OF THE STATE	Sili	
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint					Commercial	Ser.
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel					80.11	
Wearing apparel						
Paper and printing						
Milling				•		
Food		10	e ilya	17/00		
Drink		her in	with 1	abinist.	Shiek	
Electricity generation			A STATE OF	Mark 19	S Car	8
Rubber				99.99		
Other factory processes	9					
other factory processes		••				
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of 1	Ractori	00 104	1061			
Building operations	Cactori	es Act	1901			1
Works of engineering construction	LANGE	1	Service .	Santa Santa	1	1
distribution of the control of th			1000	BE SAVANCE	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	200

*For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th September 1963 and the 4 weeks ended 26th October 1963.

TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 51

Mines and quarries* Railway service Coal mines: Brakesmen and goods guards . . 1 Engine drivers and motormen __ Surface 1 Other stratified mines — Firemen Miscellaneous mines — Mechanics Quarries 1 Passenger guards Permanent-way men 4 TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES .. 22 Porters Seamen Trading vessels 2 Other grades 2 Fishing vessels 2 Contractors' servants -TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 9

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during October 1963 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases			II. Deaths
Lead poisoning		2	Epitheliomatous ulceration
Mercurial poisoning	241.3	2	是 特性的原则的原则的原则的原则, 独立 的原则是
Aniline poisoning	ib nev	3	
Compressed air illness		2	
Epitheliomatous ulceration	20.0	10	
Chrome ulceration		9	
-monar overe only retained.		(m 2)	- The number of disabled persol
TOTAL, CASES	10:3	28	TOTAL, DEATHS

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 28th September 1963, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain, was 53 compared with 76 in the 13 weeks ended 29th June 1963 and 44 in the 13 weeks ended 29th September 1962. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 307, 359 and 360.

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

Nature of accident	ki	iber of pe illed durin weeks end	g	Number of persons seriously injured during 13 weeks ended			
Nature of accident	29th Sept. 1962	29th June 1963	28th Sept. 1963	29th Sept. 1962	29th June 1963	28th Sept. 1963	
Underground: Explosions of firedampor coal dust Falls of ground . Haulage Misc. (including	1 22 8	3 42 17		130 103	5 125 118	123 76	
shaft accidents)	10	8	6	77	72	77	
Total	41	70	49	310	320	276	
Surface: All causes	3	6	4	50	39	31	
Total, underground and surface	44	76	53	360	359	307	

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

The following Tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st July 1963 to 30th September 1963 (both dates included) (a) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April 1964 issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

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

(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 1963. by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents			
Northern Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (I Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (S Eastern and Southern London (North) London (South) South Western Wales Midlands (Birmingham) Midlands (Nottingham) North Western (Liverpool) North Western (Manchester)	sheffield)	Schuller Sch	galai	13 5 17 15 20 14 9 13 6 15	4,467 2,474 4,239 4,401 3,688 3,449 2,441 3,389 3,352 3,961 5,067
Scotland				10 24	3,280 5,348
	Totals	A.Par	A.A.M	177	49,556

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

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes	0.70000 0.0 0.0 (400) 100	OF BALLAN	Wearing apparel	THE STATE OF THE S	
Cotton spinning processes	ors, <u>C</u> omg	575 293	Tailoring Other clothing	经地	181 155
Weaving of narrow fabrics	1	20 194	Footwear manufacture	34.三温	142
Worsted spinning processes	1	311 145	Footwear repair Total		20
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		185 132	Total	10 To 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	502
Carpet manufacture Rope, twine and net making	t to morn	179 59	Paper and printing trades	Lalle	
Other textile manufacturing processes	orly pdr	98 323 32	Paper making	=	762 130
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing Laundries	0.000	155	Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture Bag making and stationery	斯德三國學	285 169
Total	4	2,701	Printing and bookbinding Engraving		498 14
Clay, minerals, etc.			Total		1,858
Bricks, pipes and tiles	3 2	436 257	Food and allied trades	AGE ASA	BELIX DELEGE
Pottery Other clay products Stone and other minerals	THE	152 169	Flour milling	1	102
Lime, cement, etc.	5	520	Coarse milling	= .	138 38
Total	11	1,534	Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits Sugar confectionery	1	736 419
Metal processes	ch bon s	agricultur	Food preserving	- 3	748 296
Iron extraction and refining	2 5	178 818	Sugar refining	1 1	82 99
Aluminium extraction and refining	Dai Tana	108	Slaughter houses	_ 1	145 788
Metal rolling:—	la smars	196	Alcoholic drink	2	698 120
Iron and steel	_ 2	1,101 213	Total	12	4,409
Metal forging	101	79 387	Miscellaneous	(Server)	WIETER.
Metal drawing and extrusion	A - 3	484 1,700		4	687
Steel founding	I	365 95	Electrical stations Plant using atomic reactors Other use of radioactive materials	Lateral	44
Non-ferrous metal casting	三寸	230 64	Tobacco	二	124 134
Galvanising, tinning, etc	A-EG	59 95	Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	_	35
Total	14	6,179	Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	Grab Tours	74
General engineering	Contractor	- Colin III	Rubber	nie Zain	638
Locomotive building and repairing	tgoll es ig	293 496	Cloth coating	in (al ign) Alexand	26
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair Engine building and repairing	2	549 333	specified)	=	386 631
Boiler making and similar work Constructional engineering Motor vehicle manufacture	=	625	Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other high precision work	_	140
Non-power vehicle manufacture	3	1,264 179	Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	-	66
Vehicle repairing	2	978	textiles Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	de m orny	26 67
Work in shipyards and dry docks	- 8	1,143	Processes associated with agriculture	新型	33 10
Aircraft building and repairing	- 1	349 309	Factory processes not otherwise specified	3	323
Miscellaneous machine making	- 4	1,470 286 937	Total	8	3,524
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	2	558	Total, all factory processes	94	40,039
Industrial appliances manufacture	3	711 450	Construction processes under section 127	6-9	
Metal pressing		662 762	of Factories Act 1961	man teec	Provis
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise	1	670	Building operations Industrial building:—	Mut to b	an salt to
specified) Railway running sheds	-10	48	Construction	6 4	1,344 395
Total	28	13,275	Demolition	2	83
Electrical engineering			Construction	13 6	1,488 345
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	2	532	Demolition Blocks of flats:—	3	70
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and	21204	40	Construction	3	344
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instru- ment manufacture and repair		472	Demolition	unts for e	pilggs 4
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		169 264	Construction	COOK 10	1,085
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and	il (node)	115	Demolition	med 2	46
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	_	472	Construction	-3	187 96
Total	2	2,064	Demolition		24
Wood and cork working processes	1	milant 100	Total	51	5,916
Saw milling	_ 3	439	Works of engineering construction Operations at:—	Federal a	CHIA EL
Wooden box and packing case making	-	35 86	Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc	1	94 93
Coopering	二	64 230	Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than	2	138
Engineers pattern making	二十	7 36	Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling) Docks, harbours and inland navigations	- ²	304 95
Joinery Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	- 1	534 220	Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	- 5	88 116
Total	4	1,684	Sea defence and river works	1 9	34 513
Chemical industries			Other works	The Land	105
Heavy chemicals	5	306	Total	24	1,580
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	- 1	235 250	Total, all construction processes	75	7,496
Synthetic dyestuffs Oil refining	= /	47 165	Processes under section 125 of Factories		
Explosives	1	97 197	Act 1961	or region	n ant
Soap, etc	-1-1	80 116	Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than ship-	30.08	1,748
Coal gas	2	531	building)	-	273
Coke oven operation	The second second			The second of the second	Total State of State
Coke oven operation Gas and coke oven works by-product separation Patent fuel manufacture	00070 525	56 37	Total	8	2,021



Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,156,200 in April, compared with 3.157,500 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,069,500 in April 1962. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in September is estimated at 26,575, compared with 31,869 in August and 36,851 in September 1962. in August and 36,851 in September 1962.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during August was 24,185, compared with 25,094 in the previous month and 33,272 in August 1962. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in August was 10,714.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 21st September was 6,565,000, compared with 6,746,000 at 24th August and 6,385,000 at 22nd September 1962. Persons wholly unemployed at 21st September are estimated at 250,000 or 3·7 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 270,000 or 3·8 per cent. at 24th August and 260,000 or 3·9 per cent. at 22nd September 1962.

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 8,900 or 1·1 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1·3 per cent. at the end of June. The comparable figure at the end of July 1962 was 0.9 per cent.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of September was 110,240, of whom 20,232 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 110,412 and 18,303 at the beginning of the previous month and 127,179 and 17,964 at the beginning of September 1962.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of September was 96,016, compared with 95,805 at the end of the previous month and 83,248 at the end of September 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 8,491, 8,438 and 8,135.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st September was 37,279, compared with 38,497 at 24th August and 36,090 at 22nd September 1962.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of April was 1,179,830, of whom 767,679 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 1,324,064, including 880,712 wholly unemployed, and at the end of April 1962 it was 1,335,600, including 871,632 wholly unemployed.

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of September the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 16,644, compared with 15,927 (revised figure) in August and 17,615 in September 1962. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for September numbered 11,465, or 0·8 per cent. of all members, compared with 0·8 per cent. in the previous month and 0·9 per cent. in September 1962.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of September who were wholly unemployed was 171 or 0·1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 142 or 0·1 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 199 or 0·1 per thousand at the end of September 1962.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 57,603,000 in August, compared with 57,437,000 (revised figure) in July and 56,329,000 in August 1962. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in August was 12,679,000, compared with 12,579,000 (revised figure) in July and 12,624,000 in August 1962. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 3,857,000 or 5·2 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 4,322,000 or 5·7 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,932,000 or 5·3 per cent. at the middle of August 1962.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base year*	Month for which index figure given	Items covered†	Index figure	Rise (+) or fall (-) of index figure (in index points) compared with		
000 000 000 000 000 000	SIVII MARKET		the section	Control of the contro	Month before	Year before	
THE PROPERTY.			outpeless	DOSON	polysteni ros lein	20100	
European countries Denmark	1957	July 1963	{All items Food	120·9 123	-1·3‡ -5‡	+7·0 +6	
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	Sept. 1963	{All items Food	111·3 108·8	+0·4 +0·8	+3·0 +2·5	
Italy (large towns)	1938*	July 1963	{All items Food	80·81 86·73	Nil -0·18	+5·91 +5·63	
Luxembourg	1948	July 1963	{All items Food		+4·94 -7·36	+4·21 -2·63	
Netherlands	1959–60 §	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	104 104	-1 -3	8	
Norway	1959	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	110·8 109	$-0.8 \\ -2$	+1·2 -2	
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	118·1 116·5	+2·8 +5·3	+1·8 +2·4	
Spain	1958	June 1963	{All items Food	126·1 127·8	$-2 \cdot 3 \\ -4 \cdot 3$	+8·2 +8·4	
Sweden	1949	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	176 206	+1 Nil	+4 +6	
Switzerland	1939	Sept. 1963	{All items Food	202·8 219·1	+0·6 +1·5	+6·4 +6·8	
			bos varista	THE STATE	son ass suits suit hal		
Other countries Canada	1949	Sept. 1963	{All items Food	133·4 131·3	-0·5 -1·9	+2·4 +4·5	
Japan	1960	June 1963	{All items Food	122·2 127·9	$\begin{array}{c c} +1 \cdot 1 \\ +2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	+10·1 +13·6	
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	102.0	-0·2 -0·6	+1·0 +0·4	
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	101.6	Nil -1·4	$^{+0.8}_{-0.2}$	
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	Apr. 1963	{All items Food		$\begin{bmatrix} -0.1 \\ +0.4 \end{bmatrix}$	+1·1 +1·3	
(NETTO LE STORMENT	1957–59	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	107·1 106·0	Nil -0·2	+1·6 +2·2	

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

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963

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

The information (except that about agriculture) from which the index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the earnings of weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken each month by the Ministry of Labour. The enquiry covers about 8,000 firms employing approximately 7 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

GREAT BRITAIN

Employees paid each week*

January 1963 = 100

Industry group	Feb. 1963	March 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	August 1963	Sept. 1963
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur. Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	100 · 2 99 · 4 102 · 4 100 · 4 99 · 8 99 · 6 101 · 8 100 · 9 100 · 8 100 · 8 102 · 4 103 · 3	102·7 101·2 104·0 102·1 99·4 101·3 104·3 103·8 103·0 103·2 102·6 106·0	103·6 103·3 103·0 100·4 102·2 98·5 100·0 101·6 99·3 102·5 106·3 107·7	105·3 106·0 105·3 104·5 103·5 102·8 105·2 105·3 104·1 106·0 105·1 109·6	107·3 106·5† 105·9 104·5 107·2 104·9 105·6 106·6 105·4 109·8 105·6 115·5	105 · 7 105 · 1† 107 · 2 104 · 5 105 · 7 103 · 7 105 · 2 108 · 5 106 · 9 107 · 5 108 · 4 109 · 3 112 · 0	104·3 103·6† 106·4 102·8 101·1 104·1 104·3 105·9 104·4 106·1 105·0 108·3 110·3	103·3 105·7 108·0 103·6 103·8 105·1 104·2 106·9 104·4 105·7 110·6
Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	99·6 101·2 101·2	104·2 103·0 104·0	102·4 104·5 102·8	106·5 106·3 108·4	111·3 107·8 109·2	106·9 106·1 109·4	103·8 104·4 107·4	105 · 6 106 · 5 107 · 8
All manufacturing industries	101 · 0	103 · 2	101 · 9	105 · 5	106.6	106.3	104.6	105 · 5
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	98·0 102·6 105·0 99·0 99·7 100·8	100 · 4 103 · 1 112 · 0 98 · 9 100 · 4 103 · 7	105 · 6 102 · 8 110 · 5 99 · 3 101 · 0 105 · 6	105·7 105·9 115·6 101·8 104·5 107·0	106·3 103·9 115·3 101·7 105·8 109·6	107·7 103·5 117·5 103·4 105·3 106·4	107·3† 105·9 112·1 100·6 104·4 104·6	115·6‡ 105·6 110·3 101·2 104·7 104·8
All industries and services covered	101 · 3	103 · 8	103 · 0	106.6	107 · 4	107 · 3	105.6	106·1

Employees paid monthly*

Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing. Other manufacturing industries	98·3 113·0 103·2 100·0 104·6 101·7 101·8 105·9 102·1 99·5 102·9 101·3 93·8 102·7 101·5	107·5 98·8 107·6 102·7 106·0 100·5 102·7 103·5 104·1 113·3 108·9 101·4 102·1 104·0 105·4 106·9	99·3 97·1 99·7 100·9 101·3 97·4 101·4 99·0 101·5 103·9 96·9 98·7 98·7 98·7 98·7 98·7 98·8	98·8 96·9 100·9 101·8 102·0 99·5 100·2 98·7 101·2 104·6 97·5 98·9 98·6 102·5 102·2 100·0	104·3 103·5 101·3 102·2 110·1 102·8 102·5 104·3 102·3 108·6 97·9 111·7 99·1 101·2 102·3 100·0	100·5 99·0 102·5 101·1 101·9 99·1 102·4 102·2 102·8 104·0 99·1 100·7 98·6 99·8	98·5 97·8 101·7 100·3 101·5 98·5 102·9 101·6 100·3 105·1 96·1 99·2 96·1 97·5 100·0	99·5 98·1 100·9 100·1 104·1 98·1 101·6 100·1 100·9 104·7 95·2 98·1 101·0 97·9 97·7
All manufacturing industries	102.9	103 · 4	99.6	100 · 1	102 · 8	100 · 8	99.8	99.6
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	100·3 99·0 100·4 101·4 95·9	99·8 103·1 101·3 105·0 104·1	99·3 103·9 102·9 102·9 101·6	101 · 6 105 · 0 105 · 5 104 · 2 101 · 0	102·8 103·2 103·3 104·9 103·6	103·9 102·5 103·4 103·6 101·7	103·9 101·8 103·3 104·8 100·8	103·8 100·3 102·6 102·6 104·4
All industries and services covered	102.0	103 · 3	100 · 4	101 · 1	103 · 0	101 - 4	100.6	100.3

All employees¶

Manufacturing industries	127 600 2	95	ASSESSED NO.	- FEB		A PERSON NAMED IN	advelor apprend	ALL MATERIAL
Food, drink and tobacco	99.9	103.6	102.8	104.2	106.8	104.8	103 · 3	102.7
Chemicals and allied industries	104.1	100 · 4	101.2	102.9+	105.7	103.2	101.8	103.3
Metal manufacture	102.5	104.4	102.6	104.8	105.3	106.7	105.9	107.2
Engineering and electrical goods	100 · 3	102.2	100 · 4	104.0	104.2	103.9	102 · 4	103.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	100.0	99.7	102 · 1	103 · 4	107 · 4	105.5	101 · 2	103 · 8
Marine engineering	99.7	101 · 2	98.4	102.6	104 · 8	103 · 4	103 · 7	104.5
Vehicles	101.8	104.2	100 · 1	104.7	105 · 3	104.9	104 · 1	103.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	101.9	103 · 8	101 · 3	104.5	106.3	107.7	105 · 4	106.0
Loothan loothan anada and Co.	101.1	103·2 104·3	99·6 103·0	103·7 105·9	105.0	106.3	103.9	104.0
Clathing and features	101.0	103.1	102.0	103.9	109·7 105·0	107·1 107·7	106·0 104·3	106.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	102.2	105.4	105.4	108.2	115.0	108-2	104.3	104·9 109·1
Timber, furniture, etc	102.3	107.0	106.4	110.4	109.7	110.6	108.7	112.7
Paper and paper products	100 - 1	104.2	101.9	105.9	109.7	105.6	102.8	104.4
Printing and publishing	101 · 3	103 · 3	103.6	105 - 7	107.0	105.2	103.8	105.3
Other manufacturing industries	101 · 2	104.5	102.3	106.9	107.6	107 · 8	105.9	106.3
All manufacturing industries	101 · 3	103 · 2	101.5	104 · 7	106.0	105 · 5	103.9	104.6
Other industries and services	0.1	126	861	001	and the same of th	2/1		entermone Chipt
Agriculture	98.0	100.4	105.6	105.7	106.3	107.7	107 · 3†	115·6‡
Mining and quarrying	102.5	102.9	102.6	105.7	103 · 8	103.5	105.8	105.5
Construction	104.4	111.2	109.9	114.6	114.2	116-1	111-1	109.3
Gas, electricity and water	99.3	99.5	100 · 2	102 · 8	102 · 1	103 · 4	101 · 3	101.6
Transport and communication§	99.9	100 · 8	101.1	104.5	105.7	105 · 2	104 · 4	104.5
Miscellaneous services	100 · 1	103 · 7	105.0	106.1	108 · 7	105 · 7	104.0	104.8
All industries and services covered	101 · 4	103 · 7	102 · 7	105.9	106.8	106.5	104.9	105-4

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

‡ Provisional.

§ Except British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport.

© Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

Earnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula: monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

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

INDICES FOR 31st OCTOBER 1963 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st October 1963 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:—

Chicago	All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufacturing Industries only			
Date	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
1963 Sept.	134.6	95.0	141.7	132.0	95.0	139.0	
1963 Oct.	134.7	95.0	141.7	131.9	95.0	138.9	

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

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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

Weekly Rates of Wages

I _ All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

	Ter Treeters	rres arra s			No. of the contract of the con				
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Worker
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1961 1962	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Monthly averages 1960 1961	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0
1962 September October November December	130·3 130·4 131·1 131·3	131.6 131.8 132.8 133.3	136·8 137·0 138·2 138·7	130·8 130·9 131·7 132·0	1962 September October November December	128·9 129·0 129·2 129·4	130·7 131·1 131·1 131·4	135·8 135·9 136·1 136·4	129·5 129·6 129·8 130·1
1963 January February	131·6 131·9 132·2 133·1 133·4 133·8 133·8 134·0 134·0	133·6 133·7 134·0 134·4 135·2 135·5 136·0 136·1 136·4	139·0 139·3 139·5 140·5 140·6 140·8 141·2 141·2 141·3	132·3 132·5 132·8 133·7 134·0 134·1 134·4 134·5 134·6 134·7	1963 January February	129·6 129·7 129·9 130·3 130·6 130·8 131·0 131·1 131·2 131·1	131·6 131·6 132·1 132·6 132·9 133·5 133·9 134·0 133·9	136·5 136·6 136·9 137·4 137·7 138·0 138·2 138·3 138·4 138·3	130·3 130·3 130·6 131·0 131·3 131·6 131·9 131·9 132·0 131·9

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

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

Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
1959 1960 Monthly 1961 averages {	118 122 126 134	118 122 126 133	112 115 120 128	120 122 125 133	112 115 120 125	115 121 125 129	117 121 128 132	119 123 129 134	118 120 125 132
1962 September October	136 136 136 136	134 134 134 134	130 130 130 130	135 135 135 135 135	126 126 126 126	130 130 132 132	132 133 136 138	135 136 136 136	133 133 133 133
1963 January February March April May June July August September October	136 136 137 137 137 138 139 139 138	136 136 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	130 130 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 136	135 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	127 130 130 132 132 132 134 134 134 134	134 134 134 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	138 138 138 138 138 138 139 139 139	136 136 138 139 140 140 140 140 143	133 133 133 135 137 137 137 137 137 137

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

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963

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

anibile smith 1/5	-All Inau.	stries ana i	Services	Decressors	Amenium
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	D D
956 957 958 959 960 961 962 Monthly averages	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1	100·0 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1	100·0 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Mor
962 September October November December	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	1962 Septer Octob Nover Decen
963 January	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	1963 Janua Febru March April May June July Augus

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

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

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

VII.—Manufacturing Industries only

Amazana	1110 111000	office diffe k	30, 11000		BUILDING STORY OF THE PARTY OF	ranting area.	ar mg Imam	on tes only	
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
onthly averages	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Monthly averages	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6
ember ember ember	137·0 137·1 137·9 138·1	138·4 138·7 139·8 140·2	143·9 144·1 145·4 145·9	137·6 137·7 138·5 138·8	1962 September October November December	135·4 135·5 135·7 136·0	137·9 138·3 138·4 138·6	143·0 143·2 143·3 143·6	136·2 136·4 136·6 136·8
ary	138·4 138·8 139·0 140·0 140·3 140·4 140·7 140·8 <i>141·0</i>	140·6 140·6 141·0 141·4 142·2 142·5 142·8 143·0 143·3 143·6	146·2 146·5 146·7 147·8 147·9 148·1 148·5 148·6 148·7	139·1 139·4 139·7 140·6 140·9 141·1 141·4 141·5 141·7	1963 January	136·2 136·5 136·5 137·3 137·4 137·8 137·9 137·9	138·8 138·9 139·3 139·9 140·2 140·8 141·3 141·3 141·5	143·8 143·9 144·2 144·7 145·0 145·3 145·6 145·7 145·9 145·8	137·0 137·1 137·4 137·8 138·2 138·4 138·7 138·8 139·0 138·9

The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months prior to September 1962 were given in previous issues of

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

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

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

GAZETTE have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures. Revised figures are given in italics.

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

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

If comparisons between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1963 were given in an article on pages 302 to 309 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1963 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 36·7 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 25·9 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 35·4 per cent. for weekly earnings, 24·7 per cent. for weekly rates of wages.

The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must distinct from changes in rates of sudges in rates of the day. The appropriate figure should be adverted by the half-yearly enquiries was 36·7 per cent. as compared with an average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1963 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 36·7 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 25·9 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 35·4

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Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements reported during October

Two long-term agreements of major importance were notified during the month. The settlement in the civil engineering industry, which was similar in many respects to the August settlement in the building industry in England and Wales, provides for increases of 4d. and 2d. an hour, respectively, for craftsmen and labourers in November 1963, of 3d. and 2d., respectively, in November 1964, and of 2½d. and 1d., respectively, in November 1965. The number of workers paid at the craftsmen's rate in the civil engineering industry represents a small proportion of the industry's labour force and non-craftsmen are to have their plus rates, which are based on the labourers' rate, revised in March 1964. Normal weekly hours of work during the summer period are to be reduced from 44 to 43 in March 1964 and from 43 to 41½ in March 1965; the hours during the winter period will remain unchanged at 40. In addition, both sides have agreed to discuss the introduction of a sick pay scheme and the possibility of linking future wage increases to a suitable index of national productivity. Workers employed by local authorities in England and Wales received increases of 7s. a week for men and of proportional amounts for other workers, with retrospective effect to 2nd September, under the terms of a three-year agreement concluded at the end of October. Similar increases are payable in September 1964 and 1965. In addition, from 6th April 1964 there will be increases of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. 3d. for women full-time employees with at least 5 years' continuous service, whilst 3 additional days' annual leave will be granted after 5 years' service and an additional week after 12 years' service.

Other settlements notified during October included biscuit manufacture (increases of 7s. a week for men and of 6s. a week for women, with effect from 17th November), Ford Motor Company (increases of 4½d. an hour for skilled and semi-skilled workers and of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. for labourers and women workers, 4th November), post office (increases for postmen higher grade of 4s. 6d. a week on the maximum of the pay scale and of varying amounts at lower points on the incremental scale, with retrospective effect to the beginning of the year), the atomic energy industry (increase of 11s. 6d. a week for skilled workers and of proportional amounts for other workers, with retrospective effect to 28th August), fibreboard packing case making (increases of amounts ranging from 2d. to 3d. an hour for men and of 2d. or 2½d. for women, 9th October) and corset making

(increase of 3d. an hour, 1st January 1964). Government engineering and dockyard workers received increases of 7s., 6s. or 4s. a week for men and of 3s. 4d. for women, and miscellaneous "M" rated workers in government industrial establishments received increases of 4s. a week for men and of 3s. 4d. for women with effect from 1st October, under arrangements for the half-yearly review of wages based on wage movements in certain related industries. These changes for engineering and shipyard workers were additional to the increases resulting from the imp-

lementation of the second stage of the August agreement. Wages regulation orders issued during October resulted in increases in statutory minimum rates of wages in the following service industries: licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (increases of varying amounts according to occupation, with effect from 11th November); and licensed non-residential establishments (increases of 18s. and 15s. a week for managers and manageresses and of 11s. and 9s. for club stewards and stewardesses,

The proposed revisions to the statutory minimum rates and hours of work of agricultural workers were confirmed at the October meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales and the changes came into operation on 18th November.

Reductions in normal weekly hours of work were agreed for dock labourers (42 to 40 without loss of pay, with effect from July 1964) and forestry workers (43 to 42, 4th November).

The settlements, wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments made during the month have operative dates from 1st January 1963 to December 1965 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £935,000 to the basic full-time weekly rates of wages of 1,790,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 720,000 workers by an average of 1½ hours. (Increases for 630,000 workers amounting to £193,000 are already included in the Table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during October

The principal changes during the month resulted from the full or partial implementation of October settlements and details have already been given. The industries and services affected by changes

brought into operation by settlements concluded at earlier dates included unlicensed places of refreshment (increases in statutory minimum rates of varying amounts, according to occupation, hours of work and district), paper bag making (increases of 7s., 8s. or 9s. a week for men and of 6s. for women) and surgical dressings manufacture (normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42, without loss of pay, as the first stage of an agreement providing for the establishment of a 40-hour week by 1968).

Decreases, based on adjustments under cost-of-living slidingscale arrangements, became operative during the month and the industries affected included furniture manufacture and associated industries (decreases of ½d. an hour), and footwear manufacture (decreases of 5s. a week for timeworkers and of equivalent amounts

Estimates of the effect of the changes coming into operation during October indicate that 780,000 workers received increases of £310,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, 8,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of half-an-hour and 425,000 workers had their basic rates reduced by £45,000 under cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.* Of the total increase of £310,000, about £220,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £75,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from direct negotiation between employers and trade unions, from an arbitration award and from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

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.

	Basic Fu Weekly of W	Rates	Normal Weekly Hours of Work		
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase*	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours	
MENT STREET	200	£	(Varages ()	87 A 7 756	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	76,500	33,400	500	900	
Mining and quarrying	326,500	170,400	1,000	1,600	
Food, drink and tobacco	276,000	109,200	79,500	141,700	
Chemicals and allied industries	190,000	87,300	- 100	Column Column	
Metal manufacture	155,000	11,200	-	Selection of the select	
Engineering and electrical goods	87,000	79,400			
Shipbuilding and marine	C Dut 1	F- OLD & F- OLD A	100	TOTAL	
engineering	50,000	50,000	-	-	
Vehicles	26,000	12,000	-	unsenat tak	
Metal goods not elsewhere	SPASE	2.55		Econolisi Februara	
specified	77,500	30,400	-	doznik	
Textiles	439,000	145,100	7,500	3,900	
Leather, leather goods and fur	52,500	25,200	_	VIII THE	
Clothing and footwear	3,500	400	-	Lant.	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	8 503	A vitable and		Market.	
etc	183,500	110,400		Salar Ton	
Timber, furniture, etc	172,000	33,400	6,500	11,100	
Paper, printing and publishing	386,000	91,000	-	Minton.	
Other manufacturing industries	129,500	52,900	4,500	4,500	
Construction	1,342,000	282,700	_	-	
Gas, electricity and water	254,500	140,500	-	100 -	
Transport and communication	640,500	278,500	-	10 100	
Distributive trades	266,500	116,700	43,500	49,100	
Public administration and	Wash -	100.000	gevin sent	The ne	
professional services	804,500	403,900	101 - 221	F 100	
Miscellaneous services	586,000	266,900	4,500	5,100	
Total	6,524,500	2,530,900	147,500	217,900	

Included in the above Table are about 45,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In addition, 95,000 workers had wage-rate increases and decreases of equal amount.

In the corresponding months of 1962, about 11,520,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £4,260,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 1,330,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 2,170,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

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 1963," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland (14)	5 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased; by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 4.9d. to 10s. 4.2d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.4d. (5s. 2.5d. to 5s. 2.1d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	6 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased‡ by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 4.18d.) for men, by 0.53d. (7s. 9.66d. to 7s. 9.13d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.44d. to 5s. 2.09d.) 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 of overtime.

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	Midland area	6 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0·73d. a shift (10s. 4·7d. to 10s. 3·97d. for men, by 0·54d. (7s. 9·53d. to 7s. 8·99d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·36d. (5s. 2·35d. to 5s. 1·99d.) for boys under 18.
Flour Milling	Great Britain	28 Oct.	Certain carpenters, joiners and mechanics Certain electricians	Class C mills now merged into class B, resulting in an increase of 7s. 6d. a week Class C mills now merged into class B2, resulting in an increase of 5s. a week
Atomic Energy	United Kingdom (241)	Beginning of pay week containing 28 Aug.†	Workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Increases in national minimum wage rates of 11s. 6d. a week for men an women 21 and over in craft grades, of 9s. 9d. for men and 7s. 10d. for wome in general worker grades, and of proportional amounts for apprentices an other juvenile workers. National minimum rates after change include craftsmen and craftswomen 235s. a week; general worker grades (excludin domestic worker grades), men 21 and over 196s. 9d., women 21 and over 157s. 7d.
Coke, Pig Iron, Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and cer- tain works in Scotland‡ (44) (45)	6 Oct.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 4.18d. ft shift-rated workers) or by 0.09d. an hour (1s. 3.61d. to 1s. 3.52d. for hourly rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.53d. a shift (7s. 9.66d. to 7s. 9.13d or by 0.07d. an hour (11.71d. to 11.64d.) for those 18 and under 21, and b 0.35d. a shift (5s. 2.44d. to 5s. 2.09d.) or by 0.05d. an hour (7.81d. to 7.76d for workers under 18.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.§ (45)	27 Oct.	Workers other than main- tenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 4.18d. t 10s. 4.88d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 9.13d. t 7s. 9.66d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.09d. to 5s. 2.44d for those under 18.
and 178 per tend to 185 or tend	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow (45)	7 Oct.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0·7d. a shift (10s. 4·88d. to 10s. 4·18d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·53d. (7s. 9·66d. to 7s. 9·13d.) for youth and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·35d. (5s. 2·44d. to 5s. 2·09d.) for thounder 18.
t per cent. 164 c	South Wales and Monmouthshire ¶ (45)	6 Oct.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 0.65d. a shift (3s. 9.42d. to 3s. 8.77d.) f men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 1
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary wor- kers employed at steel sheet works, other than those en- gaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 4.18t for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 9.66d. to 7s. 9.13d.) f youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.44d. to 5s. 2.09t for those under 18.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (52)	Third pay day in Oct.	All workers	Decreases* of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for younger worke Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 215s. 4d. a week, less skilled 202s., labourers 191s. 9d.; women 18 and over 157s. 9d.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (242–243)	Pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers paid on an engineering basis (other than skilled workers in the South Wales area)	Implementation of the second stage of the revised wages structure; furth increases of 6s. or 7s. a week, according to area, for craftsmen, of 4s. f non-craftsmen, of 3s. 4d. for adult females, and of proportional amounts f apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Consolidated minimum weekly tir rates after change: men 21 and over, skilled, London 238s., Provinces 232 semi-skilled 200s., 193s., non-skilled 198s., 192s.; women 21 and over 6 women's work 154s. 4d., 151s. 2d.
s hour (2s. 2fd. to	South Wales (243)	Pay week containing 1 Oct.	Skilled workers and apprentices paid on an engineering basis	Implementation of the second stage of the revised wages structure; furth increases of 7s. a week, with proportional amounts for apprentice Consolidated minimum time rate after change for skilled men 21 and ov 239s. a week.
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	United Kingdom (242–243)	Pay week containing 1 Oct.	All workers	Implementation of the second stage of the revised wages structure; furth increases of 6s. or 7s. a week, according to area, for craftsmen, of 4s. 1 non-craftsmen, of 3s. 4d. for adult females, and of proportional amounts apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum weekly time rates af change: men 20 and over—craftsmen, London 237s. 6d., Provinces 231 semi-skilled workers 200s., 193s., ordinary labourers 198s., 192s.; wom 18 and over—in dockyards 154s. 4d., 151s. 2d., in establishments away frodockyards, 21 and over 154s. 4d., 151s. 2d.
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Decreases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2½d. 2s. 2d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other worke
Keg and Drum Manufacture	Great Britain (67) (257)	7 Oct.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for male worker 21 or over, of 1d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for younger male workers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for female workers 20 and over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for younger femal workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of $2\frac{3}{2}$ d. for male worker 21 or over, of 1d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for younger male workers, of $2\frac{3}{2}$ d. for femal workers 20 and over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for younger female workers. Rat after change: general minimum time rates—males 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour at und 16 rising to 4s. 6d. at 21 or over, females 1s. 6d. to 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; piecework bat time rates—males 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., females 1s. 8d. to 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.**
Flax Spinning and Weaving	Northern Ireland	10 July††	Maintenance workers	Increases of 21s. 1d. a week (222s. 2d. to 243s. 3d.) for skilled workers, and 18s. 2d. (192s. 7d. to 210s. 9d.) for semi-skilled workers.††
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Oct.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 85 per cent.) on the fixed 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male worker and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after chan inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 19 a over 185s. 11d. a week, female workers 19 and over 125s.
ace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow	End of first complete payweek in Oct.	Twist hands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Decrease* of 1 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus (78 to 77 per cent. on barrates).
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Oct.	All workers	Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 1 decreased* by 1 108 (104 108 to 103 108).
extile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	All workers	Decreases* in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (66s. 3d. to 64s. 7d.) men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (47s. 6d. to 46s. 4d.) for women 18 and over, of proportional amounts for other workers.
	Scotland	do.	All workers	do. do.

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

† These increases were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

§ Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

¶ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

** These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 423 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

†† These increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that from 30th December 1963 there will be a further increase of 2½d. an hour, except in cases where an incentive bonus of £1 a week or more is payable.

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 (Decreases in italics)
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	All workers	Decreases* in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (66s. 3d. to 64s. 7d.) for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (47s. 6d. to 46s. 4d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	do.	Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2s. a week (61s. to 59s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 196s. a week.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	Cost-of-living wage decreased* by 2s. a week (79s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus, 240s. to 242s. a week, according to occupation.
Textile Making- Up and Packing	Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 5 Oct.	All workers	Decreases* of 1s. 9d. a week (86s. 6d. to 84s. 9d.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (57s. 8d. to 56s. 6d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Footwear Manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rossen- dale Valley) (117)	First pay day in Oct.	Timeworkers, including workers employed in industries ancil- lary to footwear manufacture†	Decreases* in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 94s. a week at 15 rising to 195s. at 21 and over, female workers 94s. at 15 rising to 153s. at 20 and over.
rotation to the property of th	Consultation of the Consul	THE CHAIN	Pieceworkers	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 147 per cent. for male workers, and of 157 per cent. for female workers (144½ and 154½ per cent., respectively, in stiffener section and 166 and 178 per cent. in toe puff and heel design and manufacture sections).
THE PARTY OF THE P	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale,	First making-up day in Oct.	Timeworkers	Decreases* in day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20½ and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 94s. a week at 15 rising to 195s. at 21 and over, female workers 94s. at 15 rising to 157s. 8d. at 20½ and over.
A Asian make as	Chorley, Black- burn and the Fylde Coast	100 No. 100 No	Pieceworkers	Decrease* in the percentage addition to piecework rates of 3½ per cent. (64 to 60¾ per cent.).
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Oct.	Certain craftsmen	West Riding of Yorkshire, Sheffield and Plymouth up-graded from grade 2 to grade 1.
Pitwood Trade	Bo'ness and Grange- mouth (139)	30 Sept.	Workers employed in pitwood yards	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 19 and over, and of 1d. for women, youths and girls. Rates after change include: men 19 and over—single bench sawyers 4s. 9d. an hour, double bench sawyers and saw sharpeners 4s. 8d., drawers off and mill and motor crosscutters 4s. 6½d., mill loaders, tallymen and men selecting timber from stacks 4s. 6½d., labourers 4s. 6d.; women 19 and over 2s. 10d.‡
Furniture Manufacture§ (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Decreases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	do.	All workers	Decreases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2d.) for journeymen and of proportional amounts for journeywomen and apprentices.
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Decreases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s.) for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Fibreboard Packing Case Making	United Kingdom (146)	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 Oct.	All workers	Increases in minimum hourly rates of amounts ranging from 2d. to 3d. an hour, according to class and hours of work, for men 21 and over, of 2d. or 2½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over class I occupations, day work 5s. 10d. an hour, double-day shift 6s. 6½d., night shift in conjunction with double-day shift 6s. 9½d., class II 5s. 3d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 1d., class III 5s., 5s. 7½d., 5s. 10d., Class IV 4s. 9d., 5s. 4d., 5s. 6½d., class V 4s. 6½d., 5s. 1½d., 5s. 3¼d., women 18 and over, day work 3s. 4d., double-day shift 3s. 8¾d.
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain (147)(257)	4 Oct.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 9s., 8s. or 7s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over and for male late entrants after 2 years' employment, with proportional increases for other late entrants and younger male workers, of 6s. for female workers 18 or over (5s. 3d. for late entrants 18 and under 18½ who enter the trade at 17 and under 18), with proportional increases for younger female workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 6s. 6d. a week (137s. to 143s. 6d.) for female workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' employment (2½ years for machine tacklers)—machine tacklers 221s. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 196s. 6d., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 186s., other workers 21 or over 180s.; female workers 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 130s. 6d.
Rubber Reclamation	Great Britain	1 July¶	All workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 2d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 2s. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 9d. at 21 and over, female workers 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (164)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Decreases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom	· 1 Sept.	Surface transport and goods handling grades	Introduction of new grade for apron loaders at rate of pay of 218s. 3½d. a week and special payment of 2§d. an hour.
Post Office	United Kingdom (200)	1 Jan.**	Postmen higher grade	Increases of 4s. 6d. a week for postmen higher grade on the maximum of the national pay scale, and of varying amounts for those at lower points on the scale. Maximum national rate after change 269s. 6d. a week.
Warehousing	Liverpool	First pay day following 2 Sept.	Workers employed in general warehouses	Increase of 10s. a week for permanent workers, including porters. Minimum rates after change include: captains, warehouse keepers 235s. a week assistant warehouse keepers 224s., assistant captains 220s., chargehands 213s. 6d., crane drivers 207s., weighers, bookmen, samplers, pilemen and doormen 206s., permanent porters 21 and over 200s.

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

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

‡ These rates are to remain in operation until 30th September 1964.

§ Similar changes also apply to workers in educational and allied woodworking, the upholstery and bedding filling materials trade and bedding and mattress making.

|| These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 423 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases were awarded in October with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 470 of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration).

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

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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
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Technicians and trainees employed in the production of specialised films	New cost-of-living bonus introduced related to the new official index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100). The index figure of 103 · 8 is regarded as equivalent to a bonus for workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £24 11s. 6d., of 31s. a week (previously 30s.) for those 18 and over and 20s. 8d. (20s.) for younger workers; workers whose normal salaries exceed £24 11s. 6d., bonus is 6s. (5s.). For each rise or fall of one complete point above or below 103 · 8 the bonus will vary by 3s. (previously 2s. 6d.) a week for workers 18 and over, and by 2s. (1s. 8d.) for those under 18.
Unlicensed Places of Refreshment*	Great Britain (230–231) (258)	7 Oct.	Workers other than managers and manageresses	New hourly minimum rates of remuneration fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to area, occupation or hours of work. Minimum rates, inclusive of meals, after change for all time worked between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.: men 21 or over—assistant managers, London area 4s. 4½d. an hour, Provincial A area 4s. 2½d., Provincial B area 4s. 1½d., assistants-in-charge 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1d., 3s. 1½d., floor supervisors 3s. 8½d., 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d., clerks 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6d., cashiers or clerical assistants 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6d., as. 4½d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 3s. 7d., 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 3s. 7d., 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d., sal., as. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., chefs 4s. 11½d., 4s. 10d., 4s. 8½d., head cooks 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d., 4s. 4½d., cooks 4s. 4d., 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1d., assistant cooks 3s. 11d., 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8d., service cooks 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6½d., 3s. 4½d., other workers 3s. 6½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 3½d.; female workers 21 or over—assistant manageresses 3s. 5½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., assistants-in-charge 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., 3s., floor supervisors 2s. 10½d., 2s. 7½d., assistants-in-charge 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 1½d., 2s. 7½d., 2s. 7½d., 2s. 7½d., cashiers or clerical assistants 2s. 8d., 2s. 5½d., clerks 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 7½d., cashiers or clerical assistants 2s. 8d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., chefs 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10d., 3s. 8½d., 2s. 6d., waitresses 2s. 5d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 4½d., shop assistants 2s. 9d., 2s. 7½d., head cooks 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5d., cooks 3s. 2¼d., 3s. 0¾d., 2s. 11½d., assistant cooks 2s. 10½d., 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., service cooks 2s. 8½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., other workers 2s. 7d., 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4d. Additional payments are made to these rates for all time worked between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. and for all time worked on a Sunday or rest day.†
	r cent. to 104-9, o	of one po	Managers and manageresses other than occasional workers	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 13s. 6d., 12s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. a week, according to area, for managers, and of 10s. 6d., 9s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for managersses. Minimum rates, inclusive of meals, after change: managers—London area 222s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 216s. 6d., Provincial B area 210s. 6d., managersses 177s., 171s., 165s. Additional payments are made to these rates for all time worked between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.†
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (242–243)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 4s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 4d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for adult workers: men, London 206s., Provinces 198s.; women 172s. 8d., 165s. 10d.
	Northern Ireland (242–243)	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) 193s., elsewhere in Northern Ireland 187s.; women 161s. 8d., 156s. 8d.
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (246–247)	2 Sept.‡	Manual workers	Increases of 7s. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for adult female workers, young labourers and apprentices. Rates after change for men 21 and over on day work, include: general classes—London, group 1 occupations 215s. 9d. a week, 2, 221s., 3, 226s. 2d., 4, 231s. 6d., 5, 236s. 9d., 6, 242s., Zone A 204s. 9d., 210s., 215s. 3d., 220s. 6d., 225s. 9d., 231s., Zone B 201s. 9d., 207s., 212s. 3d., 217s. 6d., 222s. 9d., 228s.; roadworkers, sewer workers and plant operators—London, grade A 221s., B 235s., C 240s. 3d., D 245s. 6d., E 250s. 9d., Zone A 210s., 224s., 229s. 3d., 234s. 6d., 239s. 9d., Zone B 207s., 221s., 226s. 3d., 231s. 6d., 236s. 9d.; ambulance employees—drivers, London 259s., Zone A 248s., Zone B 245s., attendants 244s. 6d., 233s. 6d., 230s. 6d.‡
	England and Wales (233)	2 Sept.§	Female employees in the school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries, and home helps	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change for workers 18 and over: school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries—helpers or general assistants London 3s. 8½d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 6¾d., Zone B 3s. 5¾d., school meals supervisory assistants 3s. 9½d., 3s. 7¾d., 3s. 6¾d., assistant cooks 3s. 10¾d., 3s. 8¾d., cooks 4s. 1¾d., 3s. 11¾d.; home helps 4s. 2½d., 3s. 10¾d., 3s. 10¾d.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING OCTOBER

Surgical	Great Britain	 1 Oct.	All workers	 Postesty	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42, without loss of pay.
Dressings Manufacture	(80)		160 34 8000 141 34 8000		I. Clariting and rockwear;

* Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafés, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.

† These changes took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 423 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. Where the employer supplies neither meals nor full board and lodging, the minimum rates are to be increased by 4½d. an hour (previously 4d.) for the first 45 hours worked by a worker other than manager or manageress, and by 17s. a week (previously 15s.) for managers and manageresses.

† These increases were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that from September 1964 and September 1965 there will be further increases of 7s. a week for adult male workers and proportional amounts for other workers, respectively; in addition, from 6th April 1964 there will be an increase of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. 3d. for women full-time employees with at least 5 years' continuous service in a local authority, whilst 3 additional days' annual leave will be granted after 5 years' service and an additional week after 12 years' service.

§ This increase was agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that from September 1964 and September 1965 there will be further increases of 1d. an hour, respectively. The amount of these increases take into account the value of meals provided.

|| This constitutes the first stage of five half-hour reductions (42½ to 40 hours a week) over the next 5 years.

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK 1st April 1963

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 15th OCTOBER 1963

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 103.7

At 15th October 1963 the official retail prices index was 103·7 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 103·3 at 17th September. The corresponding figure for 16th October 1962 was 101·4. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly

was 101.4. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of sugar, potatoes and milk.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th OCTOBER 1963

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 15th October 1963 on the basis 16th January

	= 100.		otn Janu
	GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	The state of the s	Figure 1 TH Octoi 1963
			6th Janua 1962 = 1
	Food: Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cake Meat and bacon Fish Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fa	er common bas expresses las fectua vida es	105 104 101 110
	Milk, cheese and eggs	Ta. week	108 103 122 95
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other food	B ZUIG	82 104
, biles ingres	Total—Food	service service	104.2
	Alcoholic drink	Lovino	$\frac{103 \cdot 2}{100 \cdot 0}$
	Housing	od na hé	109.8
V.	Fuel and light: Coal and coke	e Sid, en a Sid, en is foliate	100
	Total—Fuel and light		104.9
VI.	Durable household goods: Furniture, floor coverings and soft furni Radio, television and other house	ishings sehold	104
	appliances	My bores	96 101 100·3
VII.	Clothing and footwear: Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberda	restousity	105 105 103 104 102
Gw o	hats and materials	Contra Co	102 106
III.	Transport and vehicles: Motoring and cycling Fares	t 5 years.	96 108
	Total—Transport and vehicles		100.5
IX.	Miscellaneous goods: Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cle	eaning	107
	materials, matches, etc Stationery, travel and sports goods,		100
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	omulov a	103
X.	Services: Postage and telephones	o bas a	102.6
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repa	help, airing,	102
	laundering and dry cleaning Total—Services	d von d	$\frac{107}{104 \cdot 9}$
	ALL ITEMS		103.7

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Increases in the average prices of sugar, sugar confectionery, potatoes and milk were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of cauliflower, brussels sprouts and apples. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum

the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum permitted prices on 29th September. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than one per cent. to 104·2, compared with 103·0 in September.

For those items of food the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) the index was 97·8, compared with 96·6 in the previous month; for items of food the prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) the index was 112·0, compared with 111·5 in the previous month; while the index for all other items of food was 105·6, compared with 104·2 in September.

Transport and vehicles

A fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars was mainly offset by increases in the average cost of motor insurance and bus fares in some provincial areas. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole fell slightly to 100·5, compared with 100·6 in September.

The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of charges for admission to cinemas. As a result of this and some smaller changes the average level of charges for services rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 104.9, compared with 104.6 in September.

Other Groups

In the remaining seven groups there was little change in the general

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO OCTOBER 1963

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Month EMUSH M							1962	1963	
January		212.000		S. 100 S.			100.0	102.7	
February	10. 11		South 1	No. 1131	3 1000		100 · 1	103.6	
March		ATTOMAS	KALA S	3000	alunda de		100.5	103 - 7	
April	50000	West of	Be dat	4 14.00	1010.10	30.000	101.9	104.0	
May							102.2	103.9	
June		140.1.10				(80.00)	102.9	103.9	
July		1000					102.5	103 · 3	
August	11/12/97	STR. ORGE	SERVICE A	Service 14	970 0000	Name of Street	101.6	103.0	
September	No. of the last	STATE AND A	gold and to	13/	on the	5 3000000	101.5	103.3	
October	105.0	10.00	seer des	2/13/15/03	011113	mine was	101 · 4	103 - 7	
November	PREDE	in sol	ec.L.vis	Desiros	100	2 6. 35	101 · 8	mann re-mann	
December		THE SALES					102.3		

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

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 460.

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 229. In addition, 26 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 255 stoppages occurred is estimated at 79,500. This total includes 7,100 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 72,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 57,100 were directly involved and 15,300 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 182,000 working days lost during October includes 31,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

from the previous month.

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

	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month		
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers	Working days lost
Coal mining Engineering Motor vehicles and	4 5	95 25	99 30	24,400 5,700	36,000 19,000
cycles Aircraft Construction	2 3	15 8 20	17 8 23	19,400 2,600 1,900	49,000 8,000 10,000
Port and inland water transport	SIESTELING	16	16	11,200	13,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	12	50	62	14,300	46,000
Total, October 1963	26	229	255	79,500	182,000
Total, September 1963	16	217	233	45,400	107,000
Total, October 1962	27	237	264	375,800	600,000

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	47 59	9,400 10,400
Hours of labour	2	800
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	40	10,700
discipline	61	14,500
Trade union status	13	10,600
Sympathetic action	The second	700
Total	229	57,100

Duration of stoppages

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

ALCO EMPLOYED BY	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved				
Not more than 1 day 2 days	81 41	24,600 9,400	27,000 14,000				
4-6 days	41 36 40	9,800 10,100	25,000 58,000				
Over 6 days	26	4,900	67,000				
Total	224	58,900	191,000				

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1963 AND 1962

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 1963 and 1962:—

	Janua	ry to Octo	ber 1963	January to October 1962			
Industry group	No. of stop- pages		pages in gress	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, for-	TEREST!	THE PART	TOL BUI	DOO 21	got leng	WANT OF	
estry, fishing	1	as of the last	t	3	100	Minuters	
Coal mining	869	138,800	296,000	1,086	140,300	278,000	
All other mining	5	200	Name and a	30.00	100		
and quarrying	3	300	+	2	100		
Food, drink and tobacco	23	4,700	9,000	20	6,100	7 000	
C1	15	3,100	14,000	15	9,900	7,000	
31.4.1	50	10,400	48,000	81	279,200	12,000 348,000	
Destrontes	170	56,500	166,000	196	2,045,500	2,261,000	
Shipbuilding and	1,0	50,500	100,000	150	2,043,300	2,201,000	
marine eng	52	12,000	88,000	75	321,300	443,000	
Motor vehicles and	PER STATE OF	12,000	00,000	TO SERVICE STATE	321,300	445,000	
cycles	104	105,900	236,000	108	506,300	730,000	
Aircraft	29	12,400	55,000	30	269,200	285,000	
Other vehicles	10	5,400	8,000	20	111 500	111,000	
Other metal goods	41	7,700	28,000	46	269,200 111,500 210,300	230,000	
Textiles	31	6,200	19,000	29	8,900	29,000	
Clothing and foot-			Section Section	mel or the	Activities (Inches	,000	
wear	7	1,200	2,000	13	2,100	5,000	
Bricks, pottery,	MANAGE A	0 2923	REFOR OUR		SUPERING	A CHIEFE	
glass, etc	14	1,900	4,000	11	11,300	16,000	
Timber, furniture,	TAY TO A SHOW	Property of the	S. Sel Har	W 152 1 2	ofreenen for	incies m	
_ etc	11	6,000	28,000	15	4,300	11,000	
Paper and printing	9	1,200	4,000	8	7,100	8,000	
Remaining manu-	36430790	XX 15 000	Maria anto	TOUR DOOR	GE CHICKE	September	
facturing inds	16	2,200	5,000	32	44,100	98,000	
Construction	149	68,700	349,000	293	52,800	203,000	
Gas, electricity and		1 000	0.000	A STATE OF THE STATE OF	310 31031	The state of the s	
water	4	1,000	2,000	7	1,700	3,000	
Port and inland	62	22 700	22 000	2790	40 400		
water transport	41	22,700	33,000	61	48,400	146,000	
All other transport Distributive trades	19	8,000	20,000	59	253,200	279,000	
Administrative,	19	1,700	22,000	28	10,900	29,000	
professional, etc.	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	(S.		Walley Com		Service Control	
services	0	2,800	4,000	11	8,700	15 000	
Misc. services	9	400	2,000	26	16,100	15,000 33,000	
sortices	No Contract of	400	2,000	20	10,100	33,000	
Total	1,749‡	481,100	1,442,000	2 2308	4,369,400	5 581 000	
A ASSESS SEE AND ASSESSED.		.01,100	-, 112,000	2,2508	1,505,400	3,561,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

Industry, occupations ¶ and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks	
Civil Science - Conscient	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	WEG-FED UFFSET PR	DEL SECTIONS FOR THE CO.	
Motor vehicles:— Typists, clerks and production workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Coven- try (one firm)	425	2,000	24 Sept.	3 Oct.	Reduction in the differential wages payment made to nine copy typists	Work resumed pending nego- tiations. Agreement sub- sequently reached to restore differential in full.	
Car body assemblers and other workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Bir- mingham (one firm)	1,110	6,455	9 Oct.	15 Oct.	Employment of members of one union on work claimed by members of other unions	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Polishing shop and other wor- kers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Oxford (one firm)	1,150	- 883	8 Oct.	18 Oct.	Transfer of an extra man to certain work allegedly in contravention of an agreement	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
AIRCRAFT:— Production workers employed in the manufacture of gas turbine equipment—Liverpool (one firm)	1,830	Ping st	9 Oct.	11 Oct.	Laying off of certain workers due to non-availability of work allegedly arising from a "go-slow", following the rejection of a claim for increased wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Docks:— Dock workers—Hull, London and Rochester	7,815	TARBET	22 Oct.	22 Oct.	Token stoppage over non-representation of National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers on the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry	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.

‡ A stoppage of work in August by building trades workers affected the construction and timber industry groups. It has, however, been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries.

§ 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.

gether.

Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in a national stoppage on 5th February 1962 were again involved on 5th March 1962. They have, refore, been counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. In the period under review the net number of individuals for all lustries was approximately 2,400,000.

The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but themselves parties to the disputes.

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. 2990 to 2993.* Awards Nos. 2991, 2992 and 2993 are summarised below. Award No. 2990 was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

Award No. 2991 (11th October).—Parties: Hinckley and District Hosiery Warehousemen's Association and Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association. In Award No. 2980 (10th July 1963) the Court referred to the Parties for discussion and, if possible, agreement the question what wages should be paid to male countermen: in the event of failure by 1st September 1963 to reach agreement on such question, either Party would be entitled to report the matter to the Court and the Court would, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter. In the event the matter was referred to the Court. Claim: To determine what wages should be paid to male countermen. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from 1st December 1963 those male countermen who at 1st September 1963 were already in employment as countermen shall receive a wage value of not less than £17 10s. 0d. a week of 42½ hours for the average skilled counterman in each individual factory.

Award No. 2992 (14th October).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties in regard to the salaries of pilots employed by B.O.A.C.—the Employers' Side having proposed an increase of 3 per cent. which the Employees' Side laim should be 10 per cent. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from 1st June 1962 the salary scales of the officers covered by the claim shall be increased by 3 per cent. at all points, the resultant increased salaries to be rounded off to the nearest £5. These increases shall not apply to the Personal Differentials provided for under the Court's Award No. 2853: those Personal Differentials

increased salaries to be rounded on to the hearest £3. These increases shall not apply to the Personal Differentials provided for under the Court's Award No. 2853: those Personal Differentials will be reduced or extinguished, as the case may be, to the extent that they are absorbed by the increases in the salary scales which

that they are absorbed by the increases in the salary scales which result from the Award.

Award No. 2993 (22nd October).—Parties: Staffs' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Gas Staffs.

Claim: For an increase in the salary scales of staff within the purview of the Council. Award: The Court awarded that the salary scale for clerical grade A/B shall be increased by £20 with effect from 1st December 1963. The Court remitted to the Parties for discussion and if possible agreement the question of the consequential increases. and, if possible, agreement the question of the consequential increases to be paid to other grades of staff within the purview of the Council. In the event of failure to reach agreement either Party shall be entitled to report the matter to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During October four awards were issued by single arbitrators ppointed under section 2(2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act 191.9

Appointments under Conciliation Act 1896

An independent chairman was appointed under section 2(1) (b) of the Conciliation Act 1896 to preside over a meeting of the two sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Reclamation Industry concerning a wage dispute. Agreement could not be reached at the meeting and the chairman, acting with powers of arbitration given under section 2(1) (d) of the Act, issued an award in settlement of the matter.

Industrial Court (Northern Ireland) Awards

During October the Northern Ireland Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 5 to 8.* Awards Nos. 5 and 6 are summarised below. Awards Nos. 7 and 8 were referred to the Court under sections 1–3 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act

(Northern Ireland)1963.

Award No. 5 (10th October 1963).—Parties: National Union of Award No. 5 (10th October 1963).—Parties: National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Belfast Corporation. Claim: To determine a dispute between the Parties in relation to a claim for increases in salaries for Public Health Inspectors employed by the Belfast Corporation. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from and including 1st August 1963 the salary scales of the Public Health Inspectorate of the Belfast Corporation shall be adjusted as follows:— (1) Public Health Inspectors, including those holding the Meat and Other Foods Certificate, shall receive a flat increase of £100 per annum on their existing scales; (2) Food and Drug, Port Public Health, Smoke, Factories and Shops and Meat Inspectors shall be placed on Joint Council (A.P.T.) Scale III, namely, £995, £1,025, £1,055, £1,090, £1,135, £1,180; and (3) Divisional Public Health, Senior Smoke, Senior Port Public Health, Senior Factories and Shops, Senior Food and Senior Meat Inspectors and Senior Pests and Disinfecting Officers shall be placed on Joint Council (A.P.T.) Scale IV, namely, £1,180, £1,235, ced on Joint Council (A.P.T.) Scale IV, namely, £1,180, £1,235,

£1.295, £1.360, Award No. 6 (17th October 1963).—Parties: Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and Pinehurst Textiles Transport and General Workers' Union and Pinenurst Textiles Ltd., Lurgan. Claim: To determine an application by the Union for substantial increases on present basic wage rates and shift allowances. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from 2nd September 1963 the basic rates of wages shall be increased by 4d. an hour, but found that the application for increased shift rate allowances had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963

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

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

During October no Wages Councils issued notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) (Holidays) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1658, dated 1st October and operative from 4th November. This Order revises the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1690, dated 7th October and operative from 11th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1735, dated 17th October and operative from 17th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for Managers and Club Stewards and, for the first time, fixes the number of hours a week after which overtime is payable to Club Stewards and Club Stewardesses.

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. 51), dated 11th 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. 52), dated 11th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade.

Further information regarding 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 1963 no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 16. The Architect. 4th Edition. August 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). Civil Science.—Committee of Enquiry into the Organisation of Civil Science. September 23, 1963. Cmd. 2171. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.). Colonies.—Colonial Office Digest of Statistics. No. 55. August 1963. (Now published annually instead of quarterly.) Colonial Office. Price 10s. 6d. (10s. 11d.).

Factories Act.—Factory Orders. 1963 Edition. Ministry of Labour. Price 25s. (27s. 3d.).—See page 439.

Friendly Societies.—Office of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner. Report of the Industrial Theorems of Price 3s. (3s. 5d.).

National Insurance.—Law Relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance.—Law Relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1961, page 157.

Scientific and Industrial Research.—(1) Problems of Progress in Industry. No. 14. Teaching Machines and their Use in Industry. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.); (2) Symposium. Mineral Dust in Industry, at the British Ceramic Research Association, Dec. 19-21, 1961. Price 22s. 6d. (23s. 2d.). Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.—Scientific Policy.—Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy.—Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Policy Policy Policy Policy Policy Policy Policy Pol

Scientific Policy.—Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy 1962 to 1963. Cmnd. 2163. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).

Scientific Policy 1962 to 1963. Cmnd. 2163. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).

—See page 438.

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 22. October 1963.

Scottish Statistical Office. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 438.

Teachers' Salaries.—(1) Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education in England and Wales in Operation from April 1, 1963, being a Reprint of the Report of the Burnham Committee Representative of Local Education Authorities and Associations of Teachers on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education maintained by Local Education

* 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.

Authorities, England and Wales, 1961, as amended by the Schedule to the Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1233), which took effect from April 1, 1963. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).—See page 356 of the September issue of this GAZETTE; (2) Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools in England and Wales in Operation from April 1, 1963, being a Reprint of the Report of the Burnham Committee Representative of Associations of Local Education Authorities and Associations of Teachers on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools maintained by Local Education Authorities, England and Wales, 1961, as amended by the Schedule to the Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1234) which took effect from April 1, 1963. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).—See page 356 of the September issue of this GAZETTE; (3) Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes and for Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural) Subjects, England and Wales, in Operation from April 1, 1963, being a Reprint of the Report of the Committee representing Local Education Authorities and Teachers on Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes and for Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural) Subjects on the Staff of Local Education Authorities, England and Wales, 1961, as amended by the Schedule to the Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1232), which took effect from April 1, 1963. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.). Ministry of Education.—See page 386 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. Wales.—Digest of Welsh Statistics. No. 9. 1962. Welsh Office. Price 8s. (8s. 6d.).—See page 438.

The list of Statutory Instruments will be found

NOTICE

on page 445.

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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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