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## CONTENTS

| Summary of the Monthly Statistics .. .. .. This page | Special Articles-continued Page |
| :---: | :---: |
| Special Articles Page | Average Weekly Earnings, April 1956-April 1962 |
| Occupational Earnings in Engineering, Shipbuilding and Chemical Manufacture, June 1963 | Safety, Health and Welfare: Factory Orders: 1963 Edition; Industrial Safety Sub-Committee .. .. .. .. 439 |
| First-Year Apprentice Training in Government Training Centres .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 435 | Labour Overseas: Vocational Guidance, Apprenticeship and Vocational Training in the United States of America .. 440 |
| -operative Societies: Statistics of Numbers, Membership, | Em |
| Transactions, etc., in 1962 | Index of Average Earnings |
| Activities of the National Joint Advisory Council .. .. 438 | Wages and Hours of Work .. .. .. .. .. 46 |
| Digests of Scottish and Welsh Statistics .. .. .. 438 | Index of Retail Prices |
| Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy . . 438 | Stoppages of Work-Industrial Disputes |
| Enquiry into Wages and Related Elements of Labour Cost 438 | Arbitration Awards, Notices, Orders, etc.. |

# Summary of the Monthly Statistics 

## 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.

## 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 $474,000(2 \cdot 1$ 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 .

## Unfilled Vacancies

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

## 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 .

## Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st October (January $1956=100$ ) were, respectively, $134 \cdot 7$ and $141 \cdot 7$, compared with $134 \cdot 6$ (as revised) and 141.7 (as revised) at 30th September.

## Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 15 th October (January $1962=100$ ) was $103 \cdot 7$, compared with $103 \cdot 3$ at 17th September. The index for the food group was $104 \cdot 2$, compared with $103 \cdot 0$ the previous month.

## Stoppages of Work

[^0]
## OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING

 AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE, JUNE 1963In January 1963 the Ministry of Labour instituted a new not be attached to movements for individual occupations series ol workers analysed by occupation. The enquiries are
manual carried out twice each year under the Statistics of Trade Act
1947. The results of the first enquiry relating to engine 1947. The results of the first enquiry, relating to engineering
and other metal-using industrics, were published in the May and other metal-using industries, were published
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 engin 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 and steel manufacture in the third enquiry to be held in
January 1964 . Other industries will be added as soon as practicabate but only atter discussion ,
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 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. $370 \cdot 2$ ); 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 279). 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 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 :-

| - | Number of returns for tabulation <br> for tabulation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100-499 employees |  | $\begin{aligned} & 718,0771 \\ & \text { 1431, } 141 \\ & 1,281 \end{aligned}$ |
| Shipbuilding: <br> Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with $100-499$ employees Firms with 25-99 employees | $\begin{gathered} 53 \\ 42 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  Firms with $100-499$ employees Firms with $25-99$ employees | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 131 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,0,03 \\ & 13,9597 \end{aligned}$ |

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling
fractions, cover about 1,121 ,000 adult male manual workers in 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 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 occupations in the industries concerned. The enquiry did
not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these not, however, cover all adult male manual workers in these
industries, e.g., it did not include transport workers, storemen,
warehousemen or canteen workers. 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, substictuluted. of the nearesest week of an
of which information 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 worsible.
paid by results excent thers paid by results except that in shisbuunguisinged information workers
individual occupations was collected for payment-by-result individual occupations was collected for payment-by-result
workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was, however, obtained in summary form (see
Table 1 (c)). Employers were asked to state against each 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 overtime; the number of overtime hours; and total earraings.
Employers in engineering and shipbuilding gave information Employers in engineering and shipbuilding gave information
about the amount of overtime premium included in total arnings; employers in chemical manufacture gave information a pout the amount of overtime earnings. Information
ooncerning the number of men who worked overtime was eoncerning the number of men who
supplied by employers in shipbuilding.
Changes in Engineering: January-June 1963
For the engineering industries it is possible to study the
changes in average earnings and hours worked betwen the
changes in averagee earnings and hours worked between the
January and June 1963 enquiries. Too much weight must
not be attached to movements for individual occupations in
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 atched samples. establishments in all the engineering industries
Separate figures are Separate figures are given for skilled and semi-skilled men
and for labourers, details for ter result workers being shewn time-workers and payment-byentuiry timeworkers sumbered 570,000 in the June 1963
271,000 skille 271,000 skilled men, 222,000 semi-skilled and 77, ,000 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 551,000 of whom 260, weop
were skilled 260,000 were semi-skilled and 22,006 were
laboure labourers. The total numbers covered in January 1963 were
very simi very similar as were the proportions of skilled, semi-skilled
and labourers.


Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose
for each of the six categories of workers shewn for each of the six categories of workers shewn separatally in
the Table, the increases ranging from 9 s . 9 d . for labours on the Table, the increases ranging from 9 s . 9 d . for labourers on
time-work to 18. 6 d . for semi-skilled payment-by-result
workers. workers. In every case average hours actually worked rose
appreciably; the increase was least for payment-by-result appreciably; the increase was least for payyment-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 0.9 d. to 1.9 d .,
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 sem-skilled by-result workers and skilled, semi-skilled and ungskilled
workers. It should be pointed out the figures of average weekly earnings, excluding overtime premium, relate to actual hours worked and not to normal
weekly hours of work. The definitions alrea
The definitions already given referred to the engineering
industries but they also apply to shipbuilding and chemical industries but they also apply to shipbuilding and
manufacture with the following additional points:-

1. In shipbuilding (a) weekly hours include overtime and/or
Sunday hours, and Sund Sunday hours, and Sunday allowances over and above normal
payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime pre payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime pre-
"mium ; (b) contract and lieu workers are included under " payment-by-result.
2. In chemical manufacture (a) craftsmen's labourers are included among general labourers; (b) overtime premaium
has been calculated by the Ministry from the information
supplied by employers.

TABLE 1.-SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

| $-$ | Averase weekly | Averagehourdandincluthyincluthyovertime |  | ${ }^{\text {Average hourly }}$ carmins |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { including } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  |
| :---: |
| $\qquad$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

TABLE 2(a)-REGIONAL ANALYSIS-AL
ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*

| ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED** |
| :---: |
| - |
| - |


| London and South Ea |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Timeworkers ${ }^{\mid}$ Semi-skilled Labourer |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 354 & 0 \\ 3 \\ 354 \\ 259 & 11 \\ 259 & 1 \end{array}$ | $46 \cdot 2$ 4770 47 | cis5.4 <br> 7.0 |  | $\begin{gathered} 8.7 \\ 88.7 \\ 85.1 \\ 65 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 388 \\ 388 \\ 288 \\ 288 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.79 \\ & \hline 4.7 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | (3.9 ${ }_{\text {3 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 88: 5 \\ & 77.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.4 \\ & 85 \\ & 744.6 \end{aligned}$ |


| Timeworkers $\dagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourer | $\begin{aligned} & 384 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 884 \\ 305 \\ 302 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 363 \\ & 364 \\ & 383 \\ & 283 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ & 48 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 2 \\ & 6: 5 \\ & 6: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 98:0 | $\begin{aligned} & 929.687 \\ & 70: 5 \\ & 70: 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 376 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 376 \\ 492 \\ 292 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 363 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 36 \\ 904 \\ 299 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 9 \\ & 459 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \cdot 9 \\ .7 .7 \\ 6.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98: 4 \\ 10.4 \\ 10: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 949.9 \\ & 1070 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |





|  |  |  | ${ }_{47 \cdot 2}^{47}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.5 \\ \hline 6.5 \\ 7.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 7 \\ & 64 \cdot 1 \\ & 62 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 82.397.7$7 \times 6$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 346 \\ \hline 246 \\ \hline 206 \end{gathered} 0_{1}$ | 32410 231 231 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 353 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 351 \\ 312 \end{array} \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 339 <br> $\begin{array}{l}398 \\ 294 \\ 24 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 45.6 46.5 46.5 | $\begin{gathered} 4: 8 \\ 5: 5 \\ 5: 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $8,5.5$ 67.4 63.1 |
| Northern |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Timeworkerst |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Semi-sililed | - 27819 | ${ }^{237} \begin{aligned} & 238 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ | 49 | ${ }_{8}^{8.3}$ | 62:8 |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{ll} 361 & 5 \\ 314 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | ${ }_{248}^{298}$ | 44:8 477 47.7 | $\begin{gathered} 4 \cdot 2 \\ 5: 3 \\ 7: 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 8 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 670.0 \end{aligned}$ | \% |




## TARLE 2b. REGIONAL ANALYSIS- SHIPBULDING AND SHIP REPARING*



## London and South Easterns

ABLE 2(c) - REGIONAL ANALYS TABLE 2(c)-- REGIONAL ANALYSI
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*
 London and South Eastern

|  |  |  | 47.5 47.8 48.7 47.5 | 7.2 7.3 8.9 6.2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Eastern and Southern§



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*

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers of men of mears and aover covered by the survey | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|}\substack{\text { Average weekly } \\ \text { eacrinins }} \\ \text { inctuding ecreculing } \\ \text { premium } \\ \text { preminum }\end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $$ |  | Average weekly <br> earnings  <br> including <br> overtime <br> premium excluding <br> overtime <br> premium  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Average } \\ \text { hoursor } \\ \text { ourtion } \\ \text { worked } \end{array}$ | Average hourly <br> earnings  <br> including <br> overtime <br> premium excluding <br> overtime  <br> premium  |
|  | (a) All engineering industries covered |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |
| :---: |


| 45,453 | 34910 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { s. d. } \\ 3314 \end{array}$ | $46 \cdot 9$ | 5.8 | 89.6 | 84.8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , 542 | 34510 | 3306 | 45-3 | 4.6 | 91.7 | 87.6 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}292 \\ 391 & 3 \\ 3\end{array}$ | 278 <br> 376 <br> 11 | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.6}$ | $77 \cdot 1$ 104.1 | 73.5 100.1 |  |
| 17,124 | 3974 | 3641 | 49.4 | 8.7 | 96.5 | 88.4 |  |
| 11,405 | 4018 | 3673 | 49.4 | 8.6 | 97.5 | 89.1 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 385 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 385 \\ 365 \\ 36 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35411 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 344 \\ 34210 \end{array} \\ & \hline 210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.4 \\ & 47: 4 \\ & 47: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \cdot 8 \\ 3.9 \\ 6.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 5 \\ & 96 \cdot 5 \\ & 92 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 88.0 <br> 98.7 <br> 87.1 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1,678 \\ 1,427 \\ 10,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 308 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 308 \\ 3381 \\ \hline \end{array} 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 300 & 2 \\ 31 & 2 \\ 342 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 3 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 6 \\ & 5 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \cdot 1 \\ & 845: \\ & 92.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89: 20 \\ & 8707 \\ & 870 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{213,220 \\ 77,089}}$ | ${ }_{263}^{331} 9$ | 310 <br> 246 | 47.5 | ${ }_{7} 6.8$ | 83.9 66.4 | \% 78.5 |  |

(b) Shipbuilding and ship repairing $\dagger$


| ${ }_{4}^{3,513} 4$ |  |  | ${ }_{42}{ }^{22} \cdot 5$ | ${ }_{3}^{2 \cdot 4}$ | S. ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {d }}$ | ¢9:6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 341 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 341 \\ 317 \\ \hline 209 \\ 309 \\ 309 \\ 309 \\ 362 \\ 341 \\ 341 \end{array} \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $99 \cdot 2$ <br> 9i: <br> 88.5 <br> $89: 1$ <br> g9:. <br> $93 \cdot 4$ |  |

(c) Chemical manufacture


|  | d. | s. d. |  |  | d. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18,505 | 2874 | 2721 | 47.1 | 6.5 | 73.2 | 69.3 |
| 11,704 | 3707 | 3601 | 47.0 | 6.1 | 94.7 | 91.9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,861 \\ & 1,860 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}385 \\ 363 \\ 3 & \\ 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}366 & 1 \\ 351\end{array}$ | ${ }_{54}^{53.6}$ |  | ${ }_{80.4}^{86.1}$ | 82:0 77 |
| 1,359 | 2936 | 2768 | 46.8 | 6.9 | 75.3 | 70.9 |
| 4,481 | 3742 | 3527 | 47.7 | 6.9 | 94.1 | 88.7 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 357 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 357 \\ 350 \\ 528 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 9 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 46 \cdot 2 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.9 \\ 5: 8 \\ 5: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 8 \\ & 9680 \end{aligned}$ | 91:5 <br> $93: 6$ <br> 83 |


| d. |  | s. d. | s. d. |  |  | d. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 69.3 | 7,559 | 324 | 309 | 46.9 | 6.4 | 82.9 |  |
| 91.9 | 11,460 | 3681 | 3619 | $44 \cdot 6$ | 3.6 | 99.1 |  |
| 82.0 <br> 77 | 2,895 | ${ }_{372}^{423} 10$ |  | ${ }_{48}^{50 \cdot 2}$ | 8.7 6.2 | ${ }_{92}^{101.4}$ |  |
| 70.9 | 610 | 3222 | 3121 | 43.8 | 5.0 | 88.2 |  |
| . 7 | 2,843 | 40110 | 3887 | 45.9 | 4.9 | 105.0 | 101 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,59 \\ & \hline, 851 \\ & 657 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 395 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 398 \\ 388 \\ 368 \end{array} \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 380 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 380 \\ 380 \\ 35 \end{array}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 8 \\ & 43 \\ & 43.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 5: 6 \\ 3: 9 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 7 \\ & 109: 7 \\ & 99: 9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{97}^{102}$ | | d. |
| :---: |
| $79 \cdot 1$ |
| $97 \cdot 3$ |
| $96 \cdot 6$ |
| $89 \cdot 6$ |
| $85 \cdot 5$ |
| 10.6 |
| 9.6 |
| 19.7 |
| 97.0 |

## 


(88807)

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Aver } \\ \text { Bour of } \\ \text { Worked } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Average } \\ \text { eami } \\ \text { includining } \\ \text { premium } \\ \text { prem }\end{array}\right\|$ |  | Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey | Average weekly <br> earnings  <br> inciuding <br> overtime <br> premium excluding <br> overtime <br> premium  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { hoursor } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { worked }} \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | (a) Mechanical engineering* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22,424 <br> 18,651 <br> S.402 <br> 11,77 <br> 5,636 <br> 3,603 <br> $4,1,95$ 1,719 2,159 <br> 2,565 <br> $1,1,14$ <br> 36, 24 <br> 3,624 <br> 61,592 29,933 |  | s. d. <br> 3097 <br> 3149 <br> 276 <br> 355 <br> 10 <br> $343 \quad 1$ <br> 3528 <br> 311 311 335 3 3 <br> 292 <br> 306 <br> 30 <br> 30 <br> 270 232 10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.9 \\ & \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $45 \cdot 4$ $44 \cdot 3$ $44 \cdot 3$ $49 \cdot 4$ $45 \cdot 0$ $47 \cdot 8$ $49 \cdot 0$ $47 \cdot 0$ $44: 2$ $45 \cdot 6$ $41 \cdot 8$ 44.8 $45 \cdot 4$ $46 \cdot 2$ $46 \cdot 7$ |  | $93 \cdot 2$ <br> $95 \cdot 5$ <br> $86 \cdot 1$ 98.9 <br> $92 \cdot 8$ <br> $96 \cdot 1$ <br> 91.9 93.4 95.5 97.8 <br> 97.8 102.2 96.8 <br> 83.0 68.8 |  |
|  | (b) Electrical engineering* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,481 <br> 3,413 <br> ${ }_{6}^{1,02128}$ <br> 3,287 <br> 3,175 <br> 2,633 158 <br> 2,633 1,328 1 <br> ${ }_{\substack{2258 \\ 22,35}}^{2,58}$ <br> $\underset{\substack{37,715 \\ 12,501}}{ }$ |  | s. d <br> 331 <br> 31 | $47 \cdot 0$ <br> 45.0 46.7 44.9 <br> $49 \cdot 0$ <br> $48 \cdot 5$ <br> 47.6 44.7 47.0 <br> 42.7 <br> 44.7 <br> 46.2 <br> 47.4 48.0 |  | 89.5 <br> 92.9 <br> 80.3 103.0 <br> 93.8 <br> $86 \cdot 2$ <br> 91.3 98.5 87.7 <br> 98.7 98.5 89.2 <br> $74 \cdot 5$ $63 \cdot 6$ | d. <br> $84 \cdot 7$ <br> $89 \cdot 1$ <br> 76.0 99.0 <br> $85 \cdot 6$ <br> $79 \cdot 3$ <br> $85 \cdot 3$ $96 \cdot 2$ $83 \cdot 2$ 98.0 <br> 96.0 <br> 94.9 <br> 84.5 <br> 70.0 59.2 |  |  |  |  | 4.3 <br>  |  | d. ${ }_{\text {d. }}$ |
|  | (c) Motor vehicle manufacturing* $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (skilled-other than Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and | 5,355 | s. d. <br> 427 | s. d. <br> 405 | $46 \cdot 9$ | 6.1 | d. | ${ }_{103}{ }^{\text {d. }}$ | 9,848 | S. d. | s. d. | 44•3 | 3.3 | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | ${ }_{117}{ }^{\text {d. }}$ |
|  | 2,679 | 40810 | 3913 | 46.0 | 5.0 | 106.6 | 1020 | 10,272 | 4246 | 4164 | ${ }^{44 \cdot 3}$ | 3.3 | 115.1 | 112.9 |
| Toolroom fitters and turners | 8,249 | 319 <br> 443 <br> 11 |  | ${ }_{46}^{46} \cdot 0$ | 4.2 | 83.0 118.3 | 79.8 114.4 | 15,267 | 410 401 8 | 40311 39611 | ${ }_{43}^{43.7}$ | 2:9 | ${ }^{112} 12.6$ | 110.8 |
| Skilled maintenance fitters | 3,722 | 4780 |  | 50.1 | 10.1 | $114 \cdot 4$ | 104.3 | 406 | 4226 | 401.0 | 48.3 | 7.3 | 104.9 | 99.5 |
|  | 2,514 | 4921 | 4489 | 50.1 | 10.3 | 117.8 | 107.4 | 441 | 4291 | 4070 | 48.2 | 7.5 | 106.9 | 101.4 |
|  | 3,2588 | ${ }_{4}^{470} 411$ | $\begin{array}{lll}428 \\ 418 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 4\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{49.5}$ | ${ }_{\substack{10.0 \\ 3.3}}^{1}$ | 114:1 | $\xrightarrow{103.7}$ | $\begin{array}{r}385 \\ \text { 185 } \\ 4.23 \\ 4\end{array}$ |  |  | $46 \cdot 4$ $42 \cdot 1$ 41.7 | 5.5 | coiv |  |
| Sheet metal workers'skilled) Moulders (loose pattern- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skiled grades | ${ }_{19,023}^{7}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}417 \\ 413 & 6 \\ 4\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4.1}$ | ${ }_{\text {108. }}^{10.4}$ | ${ }_{\text {107 }}^{107} 1$ | 21,055 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{44.5}$ |  | cose |  |
| Labourers |  | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 317 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 375 296 7 | ${ }_{48 \cdot 2}$ | 7.7 | 101.8 79.0 |  | (60,723 <br> 4,033 | 419 <br> 307 | l13413 <br> 293 <br> 1 | 43.4 46.7 | 2:9 | 16.0 79.0 | ${ }^{114.1}$ |

omprising Minimum List Headinss in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:-


+ Whare no figurre is siven 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


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 Britain.
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 ste
employment.
employment
Available on order from bookshops or direct from the Secretary, British Journal of Industrial Relations, London School of
Ecanomics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Post free: 15s. a copy; 42s. a year (three issues); $£ 6$ three years.


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

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Numbers } \\ & \text { of men } \\ & (21 \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | Average weekly earnings | Average hours | Average | $\begin{aligned} & \text { hourly } \\ & \text { ngss } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { veekly } \\ \text { Bgs } \end{gathered}$ | Averase hours actualy | Averase | ${ }_{\text {Average }}^{\substack{\text { Avourly } \\ \text { eanings }}}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { andered } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { ourtree } \\ & \text { survey } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { including } \\ \text { overtime } \\ \text { premium }\end{array}$ excluding <br> premiume, |  | overime worked | including excluding <br> overtime overtime <br> premium premium |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { including } & \text { excluding } \\ \text { overtime } & \text { overtime } \\ \text { premium } & \text { premium } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {corer }}^{\substack{\text { overime } \\ \text { worked }}}$ | including excluding <br> overtime overtime <br> premium premium |

(a) London and South Eastern

|  | 9,456 |  |  | 46.0 | 5.4 | 89.7 | 85.1 | 9,378 |  |  | 45.2 | 4 | 101 | 98.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) rated at or above (b) rated below. | 6,369 | 35210 | 3353 | 46.0 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 92.1 | 87.5 | 7,505 | 375 | 3653 | 43.7 | 3.4 | 103.0 | $100 \cdot 2$ |
|  | 1,7310 | 307 <br> 395 <br> 8 <br> 8 | 290 <br> 382 <br> 8 | 45:9 | 5.5 | 80.3 106.3 | 75 <br> 102 <br> 109 | ${ }^{5,6788}$ | 313 403 4 | 305 <br> 395 <br> 3 | 44.0 | 3.1. ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{3}$ | ¢5.5 | 83.2 106.8 |
| maintenance | 3,493 | 419 | 3806 | 49.6 | 9.5 | $101 \cdot 5$ | 92.1 | 408 | 4164 | 3937 | 48.8 | 7.2 | 104-2 | 98.5 |
|  | 1,968 | 4276 | 3870 | $49 \cdot 4$ | 9.7 | 103.8 | 94.0 | 297 | 4103 | 3901 | 47.1 | 6.0 | 104.5 | 99.4 |
| tenance classes Patternmakers | ${ }_{2}^{2,836}$ | 385 439 4 4 | ${ }^{354} 9$ | ${ }_{46}^{47 \cdot 6}$ | 7.4 | 97.0 | 890:4 1048 | 237 137 13 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{48 \cdot 8}$ |  |  | \% ${ }^{2}$ |
| Sheer metal workers Skilled) | 2,742 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,436 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 331 \\ 350 \\ 350 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 341 \\ 342 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44: 0.0 \\ & 45: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 0 \\ & 4: 3 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | 91:6 | $\begin{aligned} & 93.0 \\ & 86.9 \end{aligned}$ | 203 9.937 9,937 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 369 \\ & 389 \\ & 388 \\ & 38 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 4 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 5 \\ & 105: 5 \\ & 105: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & \text { 100 } \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ |
| All other adult semi-skilled | S2, <br> $\substack{13,088}$ | ${ }_{2}^{365}$ | -338 <br> 238 <br> 1 | ${ }_{47}^{47}$ | ${ }_{7} 7.5$ | ¢372. | ${ }_{8}^{86.4} 6$ | (1,557 | -339 $\begin{array}{r}398 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{45.6}$ | 5.8 | 89.4 77 | 88.28 |

(b) Eastern and Southern $\dagger$


|  |  | s. d. | s. d. |  |  | d. | d. |  | s. d. | s. d. |  |  | d. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4,027 | 349 | 3288 | 46.4 | 5.3 | 90.5 | 85.0 | 4,593 | 36311 | 347 | $46 \cdot 2$ | . 1 | 94.4 | 90.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) ${ }_{\text {a }}$ (aintenance at at or above |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) fruters dratem follow fiteris' | 1,913 | 35511 | 327 | $46 \cdot 2$ | 5.0 | 92.4 | 85.0 | 4,378 | 35710 | 34011 | $44 \cdot 9$ | 3.9 | 95.6 | 91-1 |
| Toolroom friteers and turners | ${ }_{2} 7.645$ | ${ }^{288} 80$ | ${ }_{356}^{270} 1{ }^{6}$ | $46 \cdot 4$ $45 \cdot 6$ | 5.2 | ${ }_{98}^{74 \cdot 5}$ | 994.9 | ${ }^{3,487}$ | 313 <br> 371 <br> 1 | 2966 | 45:6 | ${ }_{3}^{4} \cdot 6$ | $82 \cdot 3$ $102: 0$ | 78.0 99 |
| (ntenance men (skilied) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) (fitilised maintenance | 842 | 3984 | 3672 | 50.2 | 8.6 | 95.3 | 87.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 558 | 4199 | 3810 | 51.6 | 10.1 | 97.6 | 88.6 |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |
| Pattermmakers $\begin{aligned} & \text { tener cosases }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{334}^{574}$ | 380 <br> 300 <br> 60 | ${ }^{348}{ }_{3}^{346}{ }_{5}^{4}$ | 49.5 | ${ }_{5: 2}^{8.0}$ | 992:2 | ${ }_{89}^{89.4}$ | - |  |  | - | 二 |  |  |
|  | 336 | ${ }_{370}^{30} 11$ | ${ }_{349} 11$ | ${ }_{46}{ }^{46} 5$ | 4.8 | 95:7 | ${ }_{90.3}$ | 434 | 3510 | ${ }^{337} 10$ | 46.9 | $\overline{5.4}$ | 90.0 | 86.4 |
| Moutiders, | 119 153 |  | ${ }_{264}^{269} 8$ | ${ }_{4}^{43.7}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2.5}$ | ${ }_{\text {lifl }}^{\text {71. }}$ | 727.7 | 219 | ${ }^{314} 7$ | 3085 | 43.9 | 2.5 | 86.1 | $84 \cdot 4$ |
| (eater | 6,870 | $\begin{array}{ll}3148 \\ 368 & 0\end{array}$ | ${ }_{342}^{298}$ | ${ }_{48 \cdot 1}^{46.4}$ | ${ }_{6} 5$ | 91.8 | ${ }_{85}{ }^{5} 5$ | $\overline{3,015}$ | 361 | ${ }^{344} 8$ | $4 \overline{46}$ | 5.5 | 92.6 | 88.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { grades } \\ & \text { Labourers } \end{aligned}$ | 9,805 | ${ }_{255}^{305} 9$ | ${ }_{236}^{284} 11$ | ${ }_{48}^{48 \cdot 7}$ | 77.2 | 75.2 | $70 \cdot 3$ 58 | 9.743 | 23098 | ${ }_{2}^{328} 8$ | 45:6 | ${ }_{5}^{4} \cdot 8$ | ${ }_{88}^{89.7}$ | ${ }_{84}^{86 \cdot 6}$ |


| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers of men | Average weekly earnings earning | Averase | Averase | $\underset{\substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { carn }}}{ }$ | hourly |  | Average weekly earnings earnings | Averase hourd actuall | Average |  | de. hourly |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cardearer } \\ \text { andored } \\ \text { byy tre } \\ \text { surrey } \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \begin{array}{l} \text { including } \\ \text { ovelluding } \\ \text { overtime } \\ \text { premium } \\ \text { prerrime } \end{array} \\ \text { premium } \end{array}\right\}$ | coin |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { including } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { excluding } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { including } & \text { excluding } \\ \text { overtinc } \\ \text { premium } & \text { overtimium } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | cin | (everime | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ancluting } \\ & \text { ind } \\ & \text { premerime } \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  | 8,908 |  |  | $46 \cdot 4$ | 5.1 | $94 \cdot 6$ | 91.0 | 16,398 | $4133$ |  | 44.0 | 3 | 112.7 | $110 \cdot 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) rated, at or above | 7,311 | 358 |  | 45.0 | 4.0 | $95 \cdot 5$ | 92.2 | 22,587 | 3982 | 3909 | $43 \cdot 3$ | 2.7 | 110.4 | 108.3 |
|  |  | 290 408 | ${ }_{3}^{279}$ | 44.9 | 3:7 | 77.6 110.0 | r4.7 106.7 | 22,876 | ${ }_{\substack{385 \\ 397 \\ 3 \\ 11}}$ | 378 <br> 388 <br> 8 | ${ }_{43}^{43 \cdot 8}$ | 2.8 | 109.1 | ${ }^{\text {104.5 }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Skitiled maintenance | 5,000 | 402 | 371 | $49 \cdot 3$ | 8.7 | 97.9 | $90 \cdot 4$ | 807 | 382 | 361 | $46 \cdot 8$ | 6.0 | 98.0 | 92.8 |
|  | 3,383 | 430 | 3972 | 49.6 | 8.9 | 104.1 | $96 \cdot 1$ | 517 | 4171 | 3901 | $48 \cdot 6$ | 7.3 | 103.0 | 96.4 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3} 829$ |  |  | 49:0 | 8.5 | 196:4 | 88.6 |  | 390 11 | ${ }^{365} 5$ | 48.3 48 | 7.3 | ${ }_{\text {104. }}^{\text {97 }}$ | 90.8 |
|  | ${ }_{926}$ |  | 3408 | ${ }_{45} 4$ | ${ }_{5}$ | 193.8 |  | 4,460 | 4398 |  |  |  |  |  |
| died |  | ${ }^{325}$ |  | 41.9 | 1.7 4.8 4 | 93.0 89.3 99.4 |  | (1,58 |  | $\begin{gathered} 36111 \\ 3713 \\ 397 \\ \hline 99 \end{gathered}$ | 40.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 107.1 \\ & 1093 \\ & 1095 \end{aligned}$ | (106.2 |
| dester audit skileaderates | 30,139 | 380 |  | 4599 | 4.9 |  |  | 31,502 | 4072 |  |  |  |  | 112.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { grades } \\ & \text { Labourers } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{47,343}$ | ${ }_{263}^{321}$ | 30310 <br> 247 <br> 10 | ${ }_{47}^{47 \cdot 6}$ | 6.7 6 | 81.0 66.5 | ${ }_{6}^{76.6}$ | cis, ${ }_{\substack{6,253 \\ 5,94}}$ | 371 <br> 298 <br> 10 | ${ }_{3}^{362}$ | $43 \cdot 6$ 47 | 3.4 6.0 | ${ }_{7}^{102}$ 12 6 | 79.8 |

(e) Yorkshire and Lincolnshire

|  | 3,137 |  | 3014 | 47.8 | 6.5 | 80.5 | $75 \cdot 6$ | 5,221 |  | 335 | $45 \cdot 8$ | 5.1 | 91.8 | 87.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3,208 | 3196 | 3064 | $44 \cdot 8$ | 4.1 | 85.6 | $82 \cdot 1$ | 7,900 | 3603 | 3483 | 45-5 | 4.4 | 95.0 | 91.8 |
|  | ${ }_{2,157}^{\text {240 }}$ | ${ }_{362}^{275}$ | ${ }_{341}^{264} \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 9\end{aligned}$ | 告 71.6 | 3.8 | ${ }_{92 \cdot 2}^{74}$ | 71.1 87.0 | 8,800 | 308 ${ }_{3}^{308}$ | $\xrightarrow{300}$ | ${ }_{44}^{43.5}$ | 3.4 | 85:0 | 92.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Skitired maind minance | 1,374 | 3539 | 3268 <br> 347 <br> 8 | 48.9 | 7.9 8.6 | 86.8 | $80 \cdot 2$ $84 \cdot 2$ | 544 <br> 398 <br> 8 | 3643 382 3 | 345 <br> 359 <br> 39 |  |  | 90.7 | $86 \cdot 0$ 88.7 |
|  | 779 | 379 | 3478 | 49.5 | 8.6 | 91.9 |  |  | 3823 |  |  |  |  |  |
| (e)tenance classes | 956 682 682 | $\begin{aligned} & 327 \\ & 3 \\ & 327 \\ & 303 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 306 \\ 306 \\ 30 \\ 329 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 10.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \cdot 0 \\ & 88 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 74: 8 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 248 \\ \hline 1,041 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 37 \\ 329 \\ 355 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 324 \\ 336 \end{array} \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 5 \\ & 49.0 \\ & 49.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 86 \cdot 9 \\ & 86 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 79.6 81.4 81.9 |
| (laty |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93.1 9 |
| aters riveits and caulerers | 7,1 | ${ }^{297}{ }^{29}{ }^{2} 10$ | ${ }_{310}^{279}$ | 48.0 <br> 47.6 | \% 7.5 | ${ }_{83}^{74 \cdot 3}$ | 69.8 78 | 6,392 |  | ${ }_{32}^{34}$ | ${ }_{4}^{43 \cdot 8}$ | 4.0 | 90.8 | 88 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{13,168 \\ 7,216}}$ | ${ }_{295}^{295}$ | ${ }_{227}^{277} 10$ | ${ }_{47}^{47 \cdot 1}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.7}$ | 75:0 $61: 8$ | 70.3 58 | $\underset{\substack{16,42 \\ 3,42}}{\substack{\text { 22 }}}$ | 314 <br> 2631 <br> 10 | 302 253 | ${ }_{44}^{47 \cdot 6}$ | 4.9 | 79.2 | $76 \cdot 2$ <br> $68 \cdot 3$ |

(f) North Western

| Fitters (skilled-other than | 5,380 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { s. d. } \\ \hline 337 & 10 \end{array}$ | s. d. | 47.0 | 5.8 | ${ }_{86 \cdot 3}^{d .}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { d. } \\ 82.0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { s. d. } \\ \hline 3519 \end{array} \mathbf{z}^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { s. d. } \\ 337 & \\ \hline 37 & 10 \end{array}$ | 45.7 | $5 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} . \\ 92 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {d. }} 88.6$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (erners and mathinemen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (e) |  |  |  |  | 4.1 |  | $81 \cdot 9$ | 12,363 | 3456 | 332 | $45 \cdot 0$ | 4.3 | 92.1 | 88.5 |
| (b) freters rate rate folow fiteris |  |  | 305 282 7 | 46.0 | 5.1 | ${ }^{85.1}$ | ${ }_{8}^{81.9} 7$ | 12,363 | 345 306 10 | 332 296 36 | 45.0 | 4.4 | ${ }_{8}^{81.8}$ | ${ }_{96} 78$ |
|  | 2,903 |  | -282 <br> 335 | ${ }_{45} 46$ | 4.7 | ${ }_{94.1}$ | 79.8 89.3 | 2,750 | 374 | 3636 | $45 \cdot 4$ | 3.9 | ${ }_{98.8}$ | 96.0 |
| (a) Skilieded maintenance | 1,737 | 371 | 336 | 49.6 | 8.8 | 89.9 | 81.6 | 742 | 3823 | 3550 | 49.7 | 8.3 | 92.3 | 85.7 |
| (b) Stierised mainitenäce | ,005 | 3869 | 3489 | 49.9 | 9.1 | 93.0 | 83.8 | 679 | 38410 | 357 | 48.7 | 8.5 | 94.7 | 88.1 |
|  | 1,669 |  | 3311 | 47.3 | 7.1 | 91:3 | ${ }_{88}^{88.1}$ |  | 352 $\substack{35 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4}$ |  | ${ }_{47}^{47.0}$ | ${ }_{3}^{6.4}$ | ${ }^{88} 7.5$ | ${ }_{\text {chs }}^{83} 5$ |
|  | +623 | 345 3 327 1 | 332 <br> 310 <br> 3 | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 7}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3.8}$ | ${ }_{85}^{90.5}$ | ${ }_{81.5}^{87.1}$ | 2,040 | ${ }_{3}^{357}{ }_{3}^{35}$ | ${ }_{3}^{349}$34 <br> 34 | . | ${ }_{3}^{3.4}$ | ${ }_{96} 9.6$ | ${ }_{94}$ |
| Moutiders (loose pattern-- |  | 316 373 3 |  | ${ }_{52}^{42}: 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 9.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 87 \cdot 1 \\ 88: 6 \\ 80.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,194 \\ 1,603 \\ 1,604 \end{gathered}$ |  | 338 348 340 3 | 43.0 45.7 46.0 | 2.1. | 95:9 | 94:4 91:7 88.7 |
| All ofther adulus skileded errades | 10,159 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6, |
| Labourers .: | 24,439 | ${ }_{250}^{291}$ | ${ }_{231}^{274}$ | ${ }_{48}^{47} 3$ | ${ }_{7} 6.5$ | 74.0 | ${ }_{5}^{59} 9$ | ${ }_{\text {28, }}^{28,82}$ | - 21310 | ${ }_{244}^{298}$ | ${ }_{46.5}^{46.6}$ | 5. 5 | ${ }_{66.4} 8$ | ${ }_{63.1}$ |

# Ministry of Latour Gazette November 1963 <br> FIRST-YEAR APPRENTICE TRAINING IN GOVERNMENT 

 TRAINING CENTRESClasses of workers

(g) Northern $\dagger$

Fiterys skilled other than Toocroom and Mainten







 yֻe






(h) Scotland

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
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|  |  |
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|  |  |



made through any Local Office of the Ministry or directly with the
Centre managers.

Additional Classes to be provided in the future
BLACKBURN Engineering (fitting and turning GLASGOW (QUEENSLIE) GLOUCESTER IRVINE
LONDON (STRATFORD)
PORT GLASGOW
PORT GLASGOW
SOUTHAMPTON
wIGAN
$A$ class $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { and basic elecertical work } \\ \text { Engineering (fiting and turning) }\end{gathered}$
A class in engineering (fitting and turning) is also to be provided
at the existing Centre at Coventry (Industrial Rehabilitation Unit).
 clasese rice catabi
at rev Centes.

| Established Classes |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| BIRMINGHAM |  |
| 255 Holyhead Road, | Engineering (fitting and turning) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| BRISTOL | Engineering (fitting and |
| Ofll Avenue, | Bnas |
| Fishponds, Bristol. | Radio and electronic |
| 14 \& 15 Buildings, Curran Road, Cardiff |  |
|  | Engineering (fitting and turning) |
|  | Basic electrical work |
| EDINBURGH |  |
|  |  |
| West Granton Road, Engineering (fitting and turning) |  |
| GLASGOW |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Queen Elizabelh Avenue, 2 | Radio and electronic servicing |
| ED |  |
| Dewsbury Road, Leeds 11 . | Engineering (fitting and turning) Basic electrical work |
|  |  |
| Humberstone Lane, | Engineering (fitting and turning) |
| Letchwo |  |
| Letchworth, Herts. | Engineering (fitting and turning) |
|  | General sheet and plate metal |
| ERPO |  |
| Stopgate Lane, Liverpoo | Engineering (fitting and turning) |
| LONDON (CROYDON) |  |
| Stafford Road, | Engineering (fitting and turning) Basic electrical trades |
| LONDON (ENFIELD) |  |
|  |  |
| Bilton Enfield, Middlesex. | Basic electrical work |
| LONDON (PERIVALE) |  |
| Walmgate Road, <br> Radio and electronics servicing |  |
| Perivale, Greenford, General sheet and plate metal |  |
|  |  |
| MANCHESTER |  |
|  |  |
| Windmill Lane,Denton, Manchester. Engineering (fitting and turning) |  |
| MOTHERWELL |  |
| Java Works,Motherwell, Lanarkshire. Engineering (fitting and turning) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Felling-on-Tyne, ${ }_{\text {Gateshead } 10, \text { Co. }}$. Durham. Basic electrical work |  |
|  |  |
| NOTTINGHAM |  |
| Wilsthorpe Road,Long Eaton, Nots. |  |
|  |  |
| HEFFIELD |  |
| Richmond Park Road, Engineering (fitting andSheffield 13. |  |
| Slough |  |
| 119 Buckingham Avenue, <br> Trading Estate, Slough. | Engineering (fitting and turning) Basic electrical work |

BIRMINGHAM
255 Holyhead Road Handsworth,
Birmingham 21. BRISTOL
Gill Avenue,
Off Vassall Roa Oil Avenue,
Fishasall Road,
Fishonds, Bristol. 14 \& 15 Buildings,
Curran Road, Cardiff. EDINBURGH
(Industrial Rehabilitation Un West Granton
Edinburgh 5 .
LASGOW
Industrial Estate,
Queen Elizabeth Avenue,
Hillington, Glasgow W.W.2.
EEDS ${ }^{\text {Dewsbury Road, }}$
Leeds 11.
Humberstone Lane LETCHWORTH Pixmore Avenue,
Letchworth, Herts

IVERPOOL
Stopgate Lane
Stopgate Lane, Liverpool
LONDON (CROYDON)
Waddon, Croydon, Surre
ONDON (ENFIELD)
Bilton Way,
Enfield, Middlesex.
ONDON (PERIVALE
Perivale, Greenford,
Middlesex.
MANCHESTER Industrial Rehabilita
Windill Lane
Denton, Manchester. Denton, Manch
MOTHERWELL Java Works,
Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
NEWCASLE Green Lane,
Felling-on-Tyn Gateshead 10, Co. Durham.
NOTINGHAM
Wilsthen Wilsthorpe Road,
Long Eaton, Notts. SHEFFIELD
Richmond Park Road, Sheffield 13.
SLOUGH
119 Buckingham Avenue,
Trading Estate, Slough.
been instituted to discuss the thistaining centres the Centre manager and (88807)

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


Retail Societies
The Table below shaws the principal transactions of co-operative
societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general
supply stores and others,
financtial posith years 1962,1966 and 1960 and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover all
the activisie of the societies including the productive and the
distributive activities.

| 1962 | 1961 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 7,515 | 7,502 | 7.746 |
| 43,648 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 497,142 | 489,641 | 482,130 |

The number of employes engaged in retail distribution in 1962 aged 18 years and over and 35,830 persons under 18 years of ages),
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 , 1966 and 1960 of the societies
mainly engaged in mainly engaged in wholessle e idstribution and production. The
figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the disfigures cover all the activities of the
tributive and the productive activities.


The bulk of the business was conducted by three societies, the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative
Wholesale Society Liminted and the English and Scotish Joint
Co-perative Whblesil Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.
In considering the sales figures for both the retail and wholesale
productive societies
 wholesale societies, in the main, are made to the retail societies for
resale to their members and that in consequence, any agregation
of the figures would be misleading



Production
Both retail and wholesale societies are engaged in production,
and durign 1962 there were 621 such societies whose activities
included the and during 1 included the production of commodities. The number of persons employodities. in production was 85,253 of
whom 54,600 were males aged 18 years and over, 23,177 were 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
$£ 50,344,345$ and the value of productions (including materials) was
$£ 28,85,00$. The figures do not include those relating to the tea
estas
 Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. In 1962 the wholesale
value of goods provaced on these pantations was $£ 2,01$, ,oop, the
number of employeces (including local labour) was 15,495 , and they number of employeecs (inclucuing locall labaours was was 15,495, and thene they
were remunated partly in cash and partly by the provision of were remunerated partily in cash and partuly by the provision of
housing accommodation and other services.
In the Tabe below the proudective work underaken by co--
operative societies in 1962 is analysed by industry. The wholesale operative societies in 1962 is analysed by industry. The wholesale
value of the productions includes the cost tof . materials used.
Totals are also given for the years 1961 and 1960 .


## Services

In addition to the production and distribution of commodities, sociceties and aried character are provided by the distributives societies and atso by societieses separately registered for these
purposes, the principal of these services being banking, insurance
and laundering. nd launderin Banking
The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited has a banking
department that provides all banking services and conducts the department that provides alil banking services and conducts the
banking busiess of a considerable number of the societies in the
co-operative movement in oren
o-operative movement in England and Wales. Foigures relating
the society's banking activitis in the years 1962, 1961 and 1960 ore given in the next Table.


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

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | $\pm$ |
| Deposit balances- S.C.W.S. trade department Other accounts | $\underset{\substack{4,172,215 \\ 9,384,37}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{6,435,677 \\ 8,374,335}}^{\text {c, }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |

The Co-operative Insurance Society Limited is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the Scottish Co-opera-
tive Wholesale Society Limited. The Society does extensive business


Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963
in all the main branches of insurance, with the exceeption of marine
risks although this type of insurance is increasing. Figures of risks although this type of insurance is increasing. Figures of
the work of this society in 1962,1961 and 1960 are shown in the
next Table.

|  | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ | \& | $\pm$ |
| Premiums Indistrial branch Collective elfe branch Other branches | $30,685,624$ and $2,88,88,86$ 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { on } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 64,257,07 | 60,175,069 | 56,308,819 |
| Interest on shares Dividends on premiums Salaries and wages .. Commission |  |  |  |

Laundering
Many retaiil and wholesale societies themselves undertake
laundering whilst others have combined to form separately registered laundering whilst others have combined to form separately regsteren
federal lanndy societies. Total figures for this servic, including
those of the retail and wholesale societies and the federal societies tederal laundry societies. Toal ingures for nis service, incieties
those of the retiil and wholeale societies and the federal societies.
are given in the following Table.

| - | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of employes | 10,427 | 576 | 10,855 |
| Salaries and wages Charges for work done | $\begin{gathered} 4,3,27,516 \\ 8,200,716 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,202,539 \\ \substack{7 \\ , 998,739} \end{gathered}$ |  |

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

|  | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of employes | 9,864 | 10,353 | 10,200 |
|  | $\varepsilon$ | $\pm$ |  |
| Salaries and wages Charges for work do | - $\begin{array}{r}4.899,799 \\ 23,04,923\end{array}$ | 4,661,101 | 4.374.585 | The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading They are divided into three groups: (1) Requirements and Produce Societies, whose principal functions

are to supply their members with seeds, manures, tuensils or other requirements for the carrying on on ofas, manculture, and/or to market
their members' asriceltural produce; (2) Farming and Growing Societies, which themselves undertake growing operations; and
(3) Fishermens Societise, which supply fishing gear to, and market
fish on behalf of, their members. (3) Fishermen's's Societies, which sup
fish on behalif of, their members.

| - | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Requirements and produce societies Number of societies Number of member | 386 | ${ }^{369}$ | - 34.65 |
|  |  |  | - 180,920 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Fishermen's societies- Number of societies Number of members $\underset{\substack{\text { Sales } \\ \text { Surplus }}}{ }$ Surplus on year |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

 480 semallholding and allomen
126,253 shareholding members.
In 1962 there were
53


## Siderand Span

## OFFICES

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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. Joseph Godber, M.P., took the Cha
Employers' Sick Pay Schemes
As part of its programme of work concerned with the status and
security of the worker the Council gave preliminary to the steps to be taken towards cilhe exave prelimiminary consideration
sick pay schemes by voluntary action. sick pay schemes by voluntary action. The Council noted that more than employes in the
The country were alleady coovered by employerss sick pay schemes.
There were, however, considerable variations in the There were, however, considerable variations in the numbers of
employes. covered by sunh schemes betwen industries and occu-
pations. It was thought that a detailed study of the subject at the pations. It was thought that a detailed study of the subject at the
present time wull be usful since there wan an increasing interest
in these schemes as a subject of negotiation between employers and in these scthemes as a subject of negotiation between employers and
unions the leve of the instry.
The Council decided to set up a Committee to give further The Council decided to set up a Committee to give further
detaile conideration the available information, to consider
what further information should be collected and to take steps to what further information should be collected and to take steps to
collect usch information. The Committee would report back to the
Council with recommendations on the further steps the Council Council with recommen
might take in this field.
Manpower Research Unit
The Councill received a report on the aims and methods of the
Manpower Research Unit set up by the Minister last March (see Manpower Research Unit set up by the Minister last March (see
page e 393 of last month's issue of this GAzETTE). The Council were informed that the Unit's task was to study future mannower
requirement. The Units work would assist the proposed Industrial
renem requirements. The Unit's work would assist the proposed Industrial
Training Boards in assessing the neds for skilled manpower in their
industries and would help to assess the impact of technological indusstries soards would help too nessess the ink inpact of of teccrnolological
change, including automation. The Unit would be studying general change, including automation. The Unit would be studying general
manpower trend in the light of technological change and in relation
to all other forces at work in the conomy It would also be making enquiries in particular industries designed to show up in
somed detail the changes in mantower which had taken place over
the past five year the past five years or which were expected to occur over the next
five years TTe Unit was concentrating initially on skilled man-
power in the engineering and building trades, and on office employment. Council welcomed the setting up of the Unit and offered its
The
assistance where necessary in the enquiries to be undertaken. Staggered Holidays
The Council wer
The Council were asked to comment on the proposals in the
recent Command Paper (Cmnd. 2105 ) on Staggered Holididy s.see
page 313 of the August issue of this Gatcres pege 313 of the Aupust issue of this GAZETTE). It was generally
agreed that there was aneedt to rieve holida congestion but that
there was no single solution to the problem. Amons the proposals agreed that there was a need to relieve holiday congestion but that
there wa no single solution to the problem. Among the proposis
considered were changing the dates of Bank Holidays, bringing considered were changing the dates of Bank Among Holidays proposials
forward the datas of the General Cerficicate of Education exang-
ination to enable schools to stagger their holidays, adopting rota ination to enabie schoois to stagger their hoiidays, adopting rota
systums for hoiday within frims and avoiding the bunching of
industrial holidays, and extending the system of co-ordinated town industrial holidays, and extending the system of co-ordinated
holidays on the lines of the practice followed in the North.

## DIGESTS OF SCOTTISH AND

 WELSH STATISTICSThe 2nd issue (October 1963) of the " Digest of Sottish
Statistics ", prepared by the Scotish Sthtistical oonce, has recently
been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5 s. (5s. 5 d. including Statistics ", prepared by the Scottish Statistical OHice, has recently
been published by H. M. Stationery office price 5 S. (Ss. Sd. including
postage). St it includes 52 tables arranged in seven sectons relating to industrial activity, transport and communication, labour,
population and vital statistics, social services, finance and miscelpopeous
lit
The lab
Tinitry
The labour section, which is contributed almost entirely by the
Ministry of Labour, includes statistics of total mannower, insured
employees, unemployment, vacancies notified industrial stoppages employees, unemployment, vacancies notified, industrial stoppages
and average earnings of male manual workers. The industrial activity section includes the quarterly Index of
Industral Production in Scotland which shows that the volume of
output in the second ourter of this year was 1.7 per cent higher Industrial Production in Scotland which shows that the volume of
output in the seond quarter of this year was 1.7 per cent. .higher
than in the corresponding quarter of
resulted 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 outputd despite reductions in the aircrafte and
railway roling sock sectors, and metal manufacture as a whole
wis was up by 15 per cent. despite continued run-down in some sectors
such as pig iron and iron casting. Other important increases
output from the second quarter of 1962 were in the construction industries (4.5 per cent.), food, drink and tobacco ( (4.7 7 per cent.)
ind the gas, electricity and water group ( 7.9 per cent and the gas, electricity and water group $(7 \cdot 9$ per cent.).
Against these, , reduced outputs werere recorded in other sectors, the
most important most important of which were an against-the-trend fall of 6.7 per
cent in enginering and electrical goods and ocntinued contrations
in shipbuilding and marine engineoring (21 per cent.) and in mining and quarrying a. 3.6 per cent.). Productivity in coal mining, which
in 1962 was 10 per cent. better than in 1961 , has continued to improve; in 1962 was 11 per cent. better than in 1961 , has continued toimproves
in the first half of 1963 it was $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than in the
corresponding period of 1962 . corresponding period of 1962 . ${ }^{\text {The }}$.Digest of Welst 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. 6 d . including postage).
The statistics, which are normally shown for the calendar year, are

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963 grouped in ten main sections with a total of 102 tables relating to
population and vital statistics, justice and crime, social services, poopulation and vital statistics, justice and crime, social services,
housing, education, tabour prouction and trade, transport,
national savings and local government finance. national savings and local government finance.
Tables supplied by the Ministry of Labour Tables suppliied by the Ministry of Labour give an analysis by
industry yf the total number of insured employees in 1962, compared
with 1961 and 1900 ; an analysis by


 entering employment in 1962; and statistics of industrial stopppages
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 pro-
duction table han ont heen included on this occasion as no statistics
are available later than those shown are available later than those shown last year. The next detailed
census will cover 1963 and the table will be re-introduced when the
results are know. census will cover
results are known.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCLL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY The sixteenth Annual Report of the Advisory Council on
Scientific Pooicy 11062 to 1963 has been presented to Parliament by
the Lord President of the Council and Minister for
 (3s. 10d. incluting postage).
The Report is divided int
The Report is dividided into seven main sections covering the
different aspects of scientific policy under review during the year they are scientific and technologyical manpowew; the teropear
high energy physics programme; emigration of scientists repean high energy physics programme; emigration of scientists; research
into natural resources; scientific documentation; a southern into natural resources; scientifc documentation; a southern
hemisphere telescope; and research into oceanography and marine
biology. biology.
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 relating to the availability and distrtibution, within certain major
fields of employment, of scientists and technologists who hold
cacademic or professional academic or professional qualifications. The Comnitte's Repor
"Scientific and Technological Manpower in Great Britain 1962 . "Scientitic and Technological Manpower in Great Britain 1962 "
was published in October (see page 392 of last month's issue of
this GAZETTE). this GAZETTIT).
Discussing emigration of scientists the Council states that the
subject has concerned them for a number of years, especially the Discussing the emigration of scientists the Council states that the
subeact has concerned them for a number of years, especialy the
yeview. The Royal Society had drawn attention to the year under review. Ane Royal society had arawn atention to the
high proportion of postgraduate scientists emigrating to other
countries and in countries and in May, at the request of the Minister for Science,
the Council submitted a memorandum giving advice both generally the Council submited a memorandum giving advice boht generally
on the situation and, in particular, on steps which might reasonaly
be taken yb the Government to alter it. A copy of the memorandum be taken by the Government to alter it. A copy of the memorandum
is given as an appendix to the Report.
Other $A$ Apendics is given an an Appendix to the Report. into natural resources; tables igving the nombers of on sceence and
mathenatic gravuate teachers in grant-aided schools and
establishments in mathematics graduate teachers in grant-aided schools and
estabishments in England and Wales and in Sootland for each of
the years 1959 to 1962; yearly tables of the numbers of degrees and the years 1959 to 1962 ; yearly tables of the numbers of degrees and
diplomas awarded in science and techology estimates for the
years $1961-62,1962-63$ and 1963 -64 of Government expenditure years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 of Government expenditure
oo civil research; and an analysis or the various Research Councils
of expenditure, organisation and staff. on cexpenditure, organisation and staff.
of

## ENQUIRY INTO WAGES AND

 RELATED ELEMENTS OF LABOUR COSTThe 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 dhose underertaken 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 under
taking takings which do not make up thancial aceorunt in the casespect of the
calendar year. It will cover about 5,000 employers in coal mine manufacturing, construction, gats, electricity and and water supply
transport, banking transport, banking, insurance, Local Government and National
Gvoernment. Information will be sought from all employers in the industries concerned with 1,000 or more employees, 20 per cent.
of those
with 250
50 to 99 employes, and 10 per cent. of those with 25 to 249 employecs. In construction, which has an exceptionall high propertion of small employers, 10 per cent. of employers with
11 to 24 enployes will also be included.
Information will be bbtained (a) Information will be obtained under the following main headiding:main types of payment for days not worked; (c) social security
contributions from employers required by law; (d) voluntary social contributions from employers required by law; ( $d$ ) voluntary social
welfare payments; (e) payments in kind; (f) subsidised services to
workers ; welfare payments; (e) payments in kind; $(J$ subsidised services
workers; $(g)$ the cost of recruitment and training; $(h)$ other labour
costs. costs.
Employers included in the enquiry have received a letter of
advice and a copy of the specimen questionnair. The results of the enauiry will be published in the Ministry of Labour G AZETTE
probably towards the end of 1965 .

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963
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 hair-daily half-yearly enquiries. The last such article, which gave estimate for April 1961, was on page 307 of the issue for August 1962. <br> 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. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Perceratag increase from |  |  |  |
|  | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { yond } \\ \text { bobs } \end{gathered}$ | Wom | Girls |
| Industres covered by the Min- | ${ }^{33}$ | 41 | 31 | ${ }^{33}$ |
| All industries as defined in the first paragraph above | 32 | 36 | 31 |  |

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE Factory Orders: 1963 Edition A 1963 edition of "Factory Orders" has been prepared by the
Ministry of Labour and is obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery ofice, price 25s. (27s. T . Incluaing postage). The new edition supersedes that of 1959 and is a revised compre-
hensive collection of Statutory Rules and Orders and Statutury Instruments made, or deemed to have been made, under the
Inactories Act 1966, up to 3 sit Ototober 1962 . Certain Statutory
Instruments which prescribe forms have not been reproduced in Factories Act 1961, up to 3 st October 1962. Certain Statutory
Instruments which perescire forms have not been reproduced in
fult but Apendi
Stat
Stuty Statutory Instruments and the forms prescribed. Also contained
are some associated Instruments made under the Defence (General)
Regulation Resulations 1939 and various Certififactes of Exemptet (General) and of
Approval issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

## Industrial Safety Sub-Committee

 <br> \section*{\title{
IBM <br> \section*{\title{
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seventh line) read "nine due to epitheliomatous ulceration".

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










 are haircresse
tege lilations.
red
2. Child labour legislation exists in all States and, in general.
stipulates 116 y year minimum age for work in factories and all work



## Apprentice Training




 States which compired with certain specified conditions designed to
improve and augnent vocational training in ang asiculture, industry






4. When, as a result of the growing trend towards high school











 expansion of apprenticeship and other trasining systems in industry.




collective agreements contain provisions dealing with apprentice-
shiips. The erederal ssstem encourases the formation of employer--




 reguired for each type of work or machine. Where there ite sisco
theoretical lass-room instruction emplovers

 receeve aix crotifitate
ship and Traing.
6 . The function of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training
is to impress on both management and labour the need for proper
and



 and cabour and the various stata apprenticestip arencies, schools
machineryy.


 provisions for supervisison and technical instruction and emplopyer-
worker particiepation. Services are also provided for the review




 dieserinker four to fo eight yhars.
8. Athough in apprenticaship systems registered under the
Federal Government the selection of men and women for training
 Thed American trade sunion movenent tais condducteded a campaiign
for the elimination of all racial discrimination in employment



 Francisco werer later appointec and, in ebruafy 1963 , an Advisiry
Commitec on Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship and Training
 members representing the eneral public. The Committee met
for the frest tim in May
fors
Sor







of Apprentiticen to tip st fund Trions within the Uninite S States the Bureau





Ministry of Labour Gazele







M11. The Area Redevelopment Act of March 1961 set up a $\$ 4.5$
million Fund for vocational training programmes for unemploved










 cases for a worker to extend the period of traininin and to receive
Weekly subsistence payments under the unemployment insurance
laws
12. In March 1962 , following the Report in January of the
Presidensts Advisory Committe on Labor Management Policy 0 or
 the
 for unemployed and underemployed persons, who carnot obtain
full-time employment with their present skills or who are not using


(a) A three-year course of institutional and on-the-job training,
 income.
$(b)$ Tra
hold Training allowances (limited to unemployed heads of house-

$(c)$ A special ssytem for the vocational guidance and training of
youths $16-21$ years of age.
training Transort and strom home.
13. Training is administered jointly by the Departments of Labor
and of thealth Edicatito and Welfare. Personns selecteced for ony
form









General Dutics of the Secretary of Labor
14. Under the etrms of the Act, the Department of Labor
asseses the inpact of futomation and other channes in the structure of production and the use of manpower, prepares plans sor resolve
the resultant problems, and makes factual studies of practicies nand



441
and local trends in employment is supplied by the Secretary of
Labor for
ucs is Labor for use in vecational syidance and training, and an Annual
Particular Duties of the Secretary of Labor


 y yer are considered as unemploed. A. Athough hite Act is primarily
intended to help the unemployed, the opportunity for training will






 hre traine is is livis, there mest be reasanable a al
traine w will acept mployment outside that area.

## Training Allowances

16 Unemployed persons with not less than three years' experience

 of average weekly unemploym nent benenefit, winludiding depandants
allownces maximes, payable in each state Alyowarces are pad for m respect of ococurations for which the training perion is isess han
six deps.
22


 must contribute so per cent. of the coss hiemserves Unempos and where State unemployment beneffit is paid to a traineo unde
the Act who is lifieible for a training allowance, the payment is reimbursable by the State concerred. There is, howevere, provision in certain cases sor adijusting the rate of allowance where a traine
would be entited to hieher compensation under unemploymen insuranee, or to bring the total weerkly amount of ofremploymen
benceft up to the amount of the training allowance.
Transportatio
 Io a ten meents a mile are authorised. After a trainee has completeed
his trainds



 qualification for allowances ontinues for onse
registation has been withtrawn. Any person who refuses withthoul


## On.the-Job Training



 ment where supplementary instuction in the class-room
required tho arrangements are agseed jointy by the sceretary for required the arrangementst are agreed jointly by the secretary fo
HHaith, Education and Welfare and the Scerctary of Labor.

## National Advisory Committee

18. The National Advisory Committec, appointed by the



 relations and research, an
Committes is planned.





 indiciate that overe 27,700 trainees were enrolled and seven out of ten
were placed in iobs related almost wholly to the training supplied.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT
AND OTHER STATISTICS
Contents of this Section



Employment in Great Britain in September
 $T$ The mivoment
 cition

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION The Table below gives changes in the total working population
between mid-August and mid-September 1963, together with
 acan year from 1959. The total working population represents the
estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay o
gain or register themselves as available for such work gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three
components, for which separate fifures are eiven, (1) the numbers in
civil employment civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the
numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in numbers in H.M. Forces and Womer's Services. The numbers in
Civil employment are analsed by broad industrial groups and the
figures include emploter
 account as well as employees. They also include personstemporarily
laid off but still on employers' py-rolls and those unable to work
on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full on acco
units.

UMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS The Table on the next page gives, for those industries for which September 1962 and July, August and September 1963 . The figures September 1962 and July, August and September 1963. The figures
relate to all empoloees except those registered as wholly unemployed, relate to all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed,
i.e., they include persons temporaril laid-ofl but stil onemployers
pay-rolls and persons unable to work ond account of sickness. They pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account of sickeness. They
exclude employers and persons working on their owns accunt
and are thus different in scope from those given in the Table on
this
 numbers. of emplo.
cannot be made.
The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total
numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle
 monstruction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the
monthly returs rendered by employers under the Statisticicoof
Trade Act 1947 . Trade Act 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls
(including those temporariy laid-of and those absent from work
owing to sickness, ett.). at the beginning and at the end of the
 pindustry and the ratio between the two totals is is the basis forn
computing the change in employment during the period. Industries computing the change in employment during the period. Incustries
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

| Industry or Service | End.JJune | End.June |  |  | Mid-Sest.* | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ \text { Mididune* } \\ 196}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mid-July* } \\ 1963}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Mid-Aug }}^{1963}$. | Mid.Sest.* ${ }_{1963}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { Aus. } 4.5 \mathrm{p} . \\ & \hline 193 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{826}^{99}$ | ${ }_{761}^{983}$ | ${ }_{731}^{948}$ | ${ }_{712}^{220}$ | ${ }_{706}^{933}$ | 685 | ${ }_{682}^{907}$ | ${ }_{680}^{908}$ | ${ }_{678}^{91}$ |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Shipbuilding and marine engineering Metal goods Textile Clothing and footwear ther manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8,477 | 8,811 | 8,928 | 8,852 | 8,878 | 8,693 | 8,709 | 8,728 | 8,760 | + 32 |
| Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Financial, professi nancial, professional, scientific and misce |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c, } 5.57 \\ & \text { anc } \\ & 3,282 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,653 \\ & \hline, 087 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 688$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,679+ \\ & \hline 1.689 \\ & \hline, 3681 \\ & \hline, 381 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{7}{2}$ |
| laneous services National government service : | $\begin{aligned} & 4,874 \\ & \hline, 505 \\ & 738 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,547 \\ & \hline, 502 \\ & 741 \end{aligned}$ | 5,511 <br> 575 <br> 750 | $\begin{gathered} 5,227 \\ 5720 \\ 572 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,226 \\ \hline 522 \\ \hline 773 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,273 \\ \hline 735 \\ \hline 766 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,2858 \\ \hline 585 \\ 776 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,292 \\ \hline 882 \\ \hline 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,2505 \\ \hline 80 \\ 782 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total in civil employment $\xrightarrow{\text { Males . . }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,107 \\ & 1,588 \\ & 7,889 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 23,925 \\ 1,5,225 \\ 8,243 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,0,79 \\ 1,8,79 \\ 8,329 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,152 \\ 1,5,58 \\ 8,368 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,93075 \\ 15,5299 \\ 8,299 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 24,0,69 \\ 15,383 \\ 8,383 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P18 } \\ & +29 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wholly unemployed Males. Males | $\begin{aligned} & 375 \\ & \substack{275 \\ 104} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 290 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & 184 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3727 \\ & \hline 94 \\ & \hline 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4325 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 4125 \end{array} \\ & \hline 112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 466 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 416 \end{array} \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 436 \\ & 328 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 462 \\ & \hline 62 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4887 \\ & 12127 \\ & 121 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ -\quad 25 \\ -\quad 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males... Females | $\begin{aligned} & 565 \\ & 550 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5181 \\ & 5015 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474 \\ & \substack{454 \\ 15} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 442 \\ & \hline 25 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 436 \\ & { }_{19}^{419} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \\ & 408 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 407 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | 424 407 17 |  |
| Total working population Males .. Females | $\begin{aligned} & 24,1.155 \\ & 1.6,137 \\ & 8,008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,466 \\ & 1,6,39 \\ & 8,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,650 \\ & 1,6,535 \\ & 8,325 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,912 \\ & 1,8472 \\ & 8,440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,027 \\ \hline 1,549 \\ 8,492 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,8887 \\ & 18,887 \\ & 8,437 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,4,91 \\ & \hline, 4,42 \\ & 8,521 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{-26} \\ & +26 \\ & +20 \end{aligned}$ |

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963
NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS


Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis-continued


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

 nical, and clerical employees are excluded. The information about worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to
short-ime relates to short-time working arranged by the employer Great Britain.

$\ddagger$ 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.

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963
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 of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives,
and (2) of average hours worked bo operatives in manufacturing estinated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in
eind and ( 2 of oferage hours worked by operatives in manufacturing
indurtires in one week in each month. Both indices have been
int
compiled for manufacturing industry as a compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding ship-
building and ship repairing and also for broad industrial groups
within manufacturing industries, but the froures for these groups within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups
are likely to be less reliable. A full account of the methoo of
calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 calculation was pubished on pages 305 to 307 of the August issue of this GazkTE
The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by
multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a
specificic 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解 only for one week, in February, April, May August, Octomper and
November. The reference base used in the tables published in thi GAVETTE, up to and including Sepedember 1963, was the evererate o
these six months in 1958 taken equal to 100 . As estimates for all these six months in 1958 taken equal to 100 . As estimates for a
months of the year are now available, the indices have been recal.
culated on a new reference base:- 12 monthly average for 1962 culated on a new reference base:- 12 monthly average for 1962 ,
100 A complete series of both indices to date on the new base, an a note on the revevirios of both indices to date on the new base, and
issue of this GAZETTE. Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head
(Average $1962=100$
Table I.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Alll } \\ \substack{\text { Aanuig } \\ \text { fandur } \\ \text { intires } \\ \text { tries }} \end{gathered}$ |  | Vehic | $\begin{gathered} \text { Textiles, } \\ \text {-cather } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food } \\ \text { foriad } \\ \text { tobaco } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { oanaur } \\ \text { facur- } \\ \text { ing }} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $100 \cdot 1$ 109.5 19.1 10.1 100.1 100.0 100 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \cdot 4: 4 \\ & 1010 \\ & 1010 \\ & 100: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 82: } 2.0 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ropr} \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $98: 4$ 997.7 97.8 99.5 99.7 99.2 an: 120.8 | $98 \cdot 2$ $97: 5$ 97.4 $98: 4$ $98: 4$ 98.4 99.4 99.4 |  |  |  |  |



| $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { fanuing } \\ \text { fandurn } \\ \text { inties } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}$ |  | Vehicles |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food, } \\ \text { forink } \\ \text { triaceo } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $103: 7$ 103:5 $100: 8$ 100.7 101.7 100.0 10.3 |  | 104 104: 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 100. |  |  |
| $100 \cdot 5$ 99.5 99.5 99.4 9.4 | $100 \cdot 2$ <br> 99.7 <br> 99.4 <br> 99.4 <br>  | $\begin{gathered} 100.5 \\ \hline 0.5 \\ 98.7 \\ 98.7 \\ 988.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| $98: 4$ $98: 4$ $98 \%$ 99.4 $99: 8$ og. 100.5 100.5 100.2 | $98: 4$ $98: 4$ og: og. o9. 190 10.0 100.0 100 | 98.6 $99: 0$ 99: 10.0 10.5 10.5 10.2 100.1 100.4 100.4 | $99 \cdot 3$ $99: 2$ 19.5 100.4 100.4 10.6 100.7 100.9 100 | $98 \cdot 3$ $98: 5$ 989 90.6 10.6 10.7 10.7 99.6 |  |

Index For All Manufacturing Industries
For All Dates Available

| Month | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Month | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 106.9 | 105.6 | 104.2 | 99.2 | 105.5 | 103.9 | 101:2 | ${ }^{987} 9$ |
| ${ }_{\text {March }}$ |  |  | 103 | 101.5 | 10.0 |  | 22:4 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hay } \\ & \text { Jane } \end{aligned}$ | $106 \cdot 7$ | 106.5 | 103.0 | $102 \cdot 4$ | 105.3 | 6.1 | -102.7 | 99.7 |
| 恠y | 102.2 | 103.1 | 8. 5 | 100 | 102.3 |  | 5:6 |  |
|  | ${ }^{106} 109$ | le 10.5 | -100.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 2 \\ & 106 \cdot 1 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | - 10.7 | (104:8 |  |  |

Index For All Manufacturing Industries For All Dates Available

 $\dagger$ Figures for dates after June 1962 are subicect to further revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963.
The figures from May 1963 may also be subiect to revision when the results of the October 1963 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under--
mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to maters with which mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which
the Ministry of Laborr are concerned, either directly or indirectly,
have been published in the series of Statutuory Instruments. The list have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list
also inctudes Orders pubbished in the series of Statutor Mules and
Ondes of Orders of Northern peliand, additional tories or ose contaitined inutes the list
appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are appearing in previous issuss of the GAA.
net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (General Waste Material Reclamation
(Holidays) Order 1963 (S.1. 1963/1658; 8d. (11d.)), made on 1st October; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order 1993 (S.I. 196311690 . 2. . 3d.
(2s. 7d.)) made on 7th october; The Wages Regulation (Licensed
 These Orders. were made by the Minister
Wages Councils Act 1999.-See page 471 .
 (88807)
 Queen in Council under the Coal Mines Regulation Act 1908 .
This Order, operative form 1st November suspends untit 30th April
1964, the operation of those sections of the Coal Mines Regulation 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
 Ireland ) 1963 (S.R. \& O. of Norther Ireland 1963 1180; 3 3. ( (6d.), ),
madio october by the Ministry of Labour and National
Insurance under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland) 1938 to 1959. made on 1th October by the Ministry of Labour and National
Insurance under the Factories Ats (Northern Irelan) 1938 or 1999 .
This Order, operative from 2 1st October, prescribes the particulars This Order, operative from 2 st toctober, prescribes the particulars
of every examination of a liftitig machine made under the Factories
Act (Northern Ireland) 1938 which are contained in the register Act (Northern Ireland) 1938 which are contained in the register
kept in pursuance of the same Act
The Royal Uster Constabulary Allowances (Separation and

 Constabulary Act Northerr Ireland) 1922. This Order, operative
from st March 1963, increases the rates of searation and subsis-
tence allowances payable to members of the Royal Uster
Constabulary.

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY YEAR
CUT PAINT CLEANING COSTS

## "REVVI"

Wall Washing Machine
NOW INCLUDES THE VERSATILE 'FLUIBRUSH' UNIT

\# Speeds cleaning.
$\star$ Improves working conditions.
$\star$ Raises employee morale.
$\star$ Raises employee morale.
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Practically all internal painted surfaces can now be cleaned-
without mess or drips-with this machine. Added to the waitiliar flat metal trowels for wall and ceiling surfaces, the new
falibrew
Fluibrush antach Huibrush attachment probes awkward corners, mouldings,
window and doo frames, radiators, pipes and the pointing
of brick walls. of brick walls.
versatile 'Fluibrush' included as standard equipment
versatile 'ruibrush' included as standard equipment
with price unchanged.
PRICE COMPLETE 155
REVVI
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WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT $\quad$ 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 nuber of normaly take only part-ime work. For manuacturng industries
separate information about the number of women in partite
employmment ist obtained each quarter of return rendered
employers. Estimates, based on the returns for September 1063, by

 not more than 30 ours' work per week. Further information about
the compilitaion of these figures and analyses for the period $1950-61$
were given on pages $458-459$ of the December 1962 issue of this the compilation of these figures and analyses for the period
were given on pages $458-459$ of the Deeember 1962 issue of this
G

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


The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the Table
on pages 56 and 5 of of the February issue of this $G$ AzzerTE.

Unemployment at 14th October 1963
SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at
14th October 1963 were:-
14th October 1963 were:-

| - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men 18 } \\ \text { anas } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { noder } \\ \text { yearas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } 18 \\ \text { Wand } \\ \text { nat or } \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { Girls } \\ \text { chider } \\ \text { yearas }}$ | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stoped $\dagger$ | $\begin{gathered} 318,266 \\ 10,662 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{23,427}$ | ${ }_{\substack{102,777 \\ 2,22}}^{1}$ | $\underset{\substack{17,268 \\ 135}}{1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{461,}$ |
| Total .. | 328,328 | 23,640 | 104,999 | 17,403 | 474,3 |
| $\begin{array}{lc} \hline \text { Change since } & 9 \text { th } \\ \text { September } & \ldots \end{array}$ | +9,012 | -16,271 | +6,210 | -10,19 | -11,2 |

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


The rate of unemployment at 14 th October wa
This was the same percentage as at 9 th 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 insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the
purpose of nomal season, movenestion
January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10 , the the number in the January 1963 issue of his GAZZTrF, pages 8 to 10 , the number of
persons registered as wholy unemployed on 14 th October was
447, o11 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 195
to 1962, and the numbers registered in each month of 1963 .

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Great Britain |  |

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM
The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemploymentt, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding
"school-leavers" in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14 th October 1963 .

| Region | Wholly unemploged* |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarily stoppedt |  |  |  |  | Total unemployed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1 Men } \\ & \text { Men } \\ & \text { and ovar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Boyss } \\ 10 \\ 18 \text { dears }} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gin } \\ \text { cinc } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total ${ }^{\text {c/ }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { and yours } \\ \text { and vor } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { 18der } \\ \text { unears } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { 18 years } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | Males | Females | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 2 \\ 62 \\ 62 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 102 \\ 102 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 81 \\ & 34 \\ & 486 \\ & \hline 825 \\ & \hline 19 \\ & \hline 145 \\ & \hline 255 \\ & \hline 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 10 \\ 31 \\ 31 \\ 27 \\ 26 \\ 32 \\ 6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain Northern Ireland United Kingdom | 318,266 | 23,427 | 102,777 | 17,2 |  | 461,738 | 10,062 | 213 | 2,222 | 135 | 12,632 | 351,968 | 122,402 | 474,370 |
|  | 21,209 | 784 | 9,215 |  | 544 | 31,752 | 222 | 10 | 310 | 90 | 632 | 22,225 | 10,159 | 32,384 |
|  | 339,475 | 24,211 | 111,92 | 17,8 | 812 | 493,490 | 10,284 | ${ }^{223}$ | 2,532 | 225 | 13,264 | 374,193 | 132,561 | 506,75 |
| Region | ( Percentage rate of $\begin{gathered}\text { unemploymentif }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholly unemployedexcluding "s school-leavers" |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total |  | ${ }^{2}$ weeks ${ }_{\text {up }}$ to 5 | ${ }_{5}{ }_{5} 5$ | ${ }_{8}{ }^{\text {ks }}$ Over 8 |  |  |  | Over 8 weeks | Total |  | 即e since |
| London and South Eastern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Wales |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.5 \\ & .1 .6 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Brition | $2 \cdot 4$ | 1.5 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 70,97 | 51,028 | 31,27 | 188,168 | 28,891 | 23,92 | 14,355 | 52,897 | 447,811 |  | 7,229 |
| orthern Ireland | 7.1 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 6.6 | 3,497 |  | 5,247 | 13,249 | 1,336 |  | ,921 | 5,502 | - |  |  |

Tncluding unemployed casual workers, see footnote + on page e 449 .
$\dagger$ The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the
$\ddagger$ Number regeisistered as unemplosesed expressed as a percentage of the e estimamated total number of employees return to their formere employment. (88807)




$\qquad$



The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries
 Kingom wat ent employed. TTe analdsyis is to based on the in Standard
theparately ident
Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each
Watford, Herts.

| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | United Kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Temporarily |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Tota | Males | Females | To |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Fishing | $\begin{aligned} & 10,061 \\ & \text { anc } \\ & 2,328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,100 \\ & 1,058 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,76 \\ & 1,64 \\ & 1,65 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,84 \\ & 4,457 \\ & 4,407 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,124 \\ & 1,081 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a,021 } \\ & 4,134 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Mining and quarrying Coal mining | ¢ | 211 150 | ${ }_{13}^{136}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {8,904 }}^{7,839}$ | ${ }_{150}^{212}$ | ${ }^{7,1189}$ |  | 2150 | ${ }_{7}^{7,990}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* $(211,213-229)$ Drink industries* $(231,239)$ Tobacco |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,170 \\ \hline, 765 \\ \hline, 2659 \\ \hline, 947 \\ 197 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,301 \\ \hline, .392 \\ \hline, 945 \\ 1949 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,122 \\ 2,917 \\ 3,470 \\ 6,175 \\ 600 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industrie <br> Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* $(\underset{(261-2 \ddot{3})}{ }$ diemicals and dyes | $\begin{gathered} 5.590 \\ 2,1,939 \\ 2,639 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,887 \\ \hline 87 \\ 447 \end{gathered}$ | 15 10 10 |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{1,000 \\ 2,1,64} \\ 2.64 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,888 \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,98 \\ & 3,180 \\ & 3,997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,351 \\ \substack{5,179 \\ 2,719} \end{gathered}$ | 1,911 840 460 | $\underset{\substack{1,646 \\ \text { li,25 } \\ \text { 3,199 }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |
| Metal manufacture ${ }^{\text {Iron and stell }}$ ( $\left.31-313\right)^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 8,5936 } \\ \hline, 936}}$ | ${ }_{639}^{927}$ | 1,464 | 43 | \%,9,922 | 970 | $\xrightarrow{10,952}$ | ${ }_{\substack{10,058 \\ 8,39}}$ | ${ }_{681}^{981}$ | ${ }_{9,070}^{11.039}$ |
| Engineering and electrical goods Racian ando otherer electutronic apparatus <br>  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,605 \\ 1,412 \\ 1_{15} \\ 96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 199 \\ 162 \\ 162 \\ 3 \\ 32 \end{array}$ |  | 6,463 $\substack{6,87 \\ 1,253 \\ 1,543 \\ 1,733}$ 1 |  | $\begin{gathered} 20,825 \\ 15,58 \\ 1,5828 \\ 5,587 \\ 3,107 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STMA } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine enineering <br> Shipbuilding and ship reppairing. | 15, 14,105 | ${ }_{235}^{312}$ | 189 | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | 14,4702 | ${ }_{238}^{316}$ | 14, 14.750 | ${ }_{1}^{16,630} 1$ | ${ }_{235}^{335}$ | -16,963 |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing <br> Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, $\ddot{\text { pedal cycle }} \boldsymbol{m f g}$ Aircraft manufacturing and repaiding Locomotives, railway carriages, ett. $(384,385)$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.023 \\ & 504 \\ & 935 \\ & 636 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,094 \\ 2,49 \\ \hline, 46 \\ 565 \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | 94 92 -2 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,388 \\ & \hline 4,849 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \hline 2,197 \\ & 1,697 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,117 \\ & \hline, 596 \\ & 390 \\ & 630 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,161 \\ & \hline, 63 \\ & \hline 04 \\ & 353 \\ & 773 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 10,63 \\ 5,490 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metal goods not elsewhers specified | 6,737 | 2,535 | 210 | 56 | 6,947 | 2,591 | 9,538 | 7,095 | 2,636 | ,31 |
| Textiles <br> Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres ute. <br> extile finishing <br> Hosiery and othe Textile finishing | 6,674 1,377 1,779 1,387 387 872 872 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 658 \\ 133 \\ 68 \\ \hline 63 \\ -190 \\ -170 \\ \hline 170 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 851 \\ 356 \\ 306 \\ -79 \\ -83 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$ | 7,332 1.850 1.640 and .462 962 982 |  |  | 8,200 1.806 1,042 1,787 480 1,030 1,88 |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 717 | 339 | 39 | 7 | 756 | 346 | 1,102 | 772 | 371 | 1,143 |
| ${ }_{\text {Clothing and footwear }}^{\text {cootwar }}$ | 1,993 | 4,840 | 90 19 | 304 15 | 2,083 | ${ }_{5}^{5,144}$ | 7,127 | ${ }^{2,1784}$ | ${ }^{6,339}$ | $\underset{\substack{8,517 \\ 1,15}}{ }$ |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Pottery, fireclay and refractory goods Glass | $\begin{aligned} & 4,816 \\ & 1,516 \\ & 1,1110 \\ & 1,113 \end{aligned}$ | 1,108 <br> $\substack{188 \\ \text { 384 } \\ 389}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106 \\ 45 \\ 58 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 152 \\ & 152 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,928 \\ & 1,588 \\ & 1,116 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,279 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,1,94 \\ & 1,7,756 \\ & 1,505 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,308 \\ & \hline, 254 \\ & 5390 \\ & \hline 399 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc. Furniture and upholstery | $\begin{aligned} & 3,835 \\ & 1,39 \\ & 1,39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 689 \\ & 217 \\ & 217 \end{aligned}$ | 44 25 22 | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,492 \\ & 1,3923 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & 2200 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,579 \\ & 1,5693 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,057 \\ & 1,04 \\ & 1,49 \end{aligned}$ | 731 243 243 | ¢ |
| Paper, printing and publishing <br> Paper, board, cartons, etc.* $(481-483)$ Printing, publishing, etc.* $(486,489)$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,039 \\ 1,364 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,221 \\ & 1,2,22 \\ & \hline, 999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 8 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,049 \\ & 1,469 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,234 \\ & 1,230 \\ & 1,0204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,283 \\ \substack{5,68 \\ 2,653} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,145 \\ & \hline, 1426 \\ & 1,719 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,365 \\ & 1,2,08 \\ & 1,067 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating |  | (2,047 | 183 <br> 164 <br> 1 | 34 24 1 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,081 \\ 5215 \\ 475 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{5,776 \\ i, 1,39} \\ & 1,29 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,184 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | cis, |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 95,252 | 35,972 | 7,762 | 1,912 | 103,014 | 37,884 | 140,888 | 107,559 | 42,276 | 149,8 |
| Construction . | 61,198 | 657 | 73 | - | 61,21 | 657 | 61,928 | 68,02 | 728 | 68, |
| Gas, electricity and water | 3,346 | 204 | 14 | - | 3,360 | 204 | 3,564 | 3,536 | 213 | 3,749 |
| Transport and communication <br> Railways ... ... <br> Road haulage contracting <br> Sea transport <br> Postal services water transport <br> Postal services and telecommunications |  | 2,400 755 130 148 148 545 | $\begin{array}{r} 227 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline 15 \\ 42 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ | ( |  | 2,408 755 791 137 140 547 547 |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades | 33,612 | 20,267 | 100 | 164 | 33,712 | 20,431 | 54,143 | 35,627 | 22,073 | 57,700 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 5,556 | 1,200 | 4 | 5 | 5,560 | 1,205 | 6,765 | 5,69 | 1,282 | 6,981 |
| Professional and scientific serrices.. | 5,909 | 7,172 | 16 | 29 | 5,925 | 7,201 | 13,126 | 6,18 | 7,87 | 14,0 |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Entertainment, sport, betting* ( $\ddot{881} 1-883)$ Catering, hotels Motor repairers, distributors, garages, ètc. | $\begin{aligned} & 34,1.188 \\ & 1+3878 \\ & 4,667 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 31 \\ & 24 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & \substack{195 \\ 46} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,27575 \\ & \hline, 4771 \\ & 4,701 \\ & 4,701 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 27.588 \\ & \hline, .595 \\ & 14.45595 \\ & 859 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Public administration <br> National government service Local government service |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,239 \\ & 1,279 \\ & 1,467 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 8 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 15 14 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,38 \\ & 1,2,52 \\ & 1,529 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,254 \\ & 1,578 \\ & 1,478 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,648 \\ & 10,68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,429 \\ & 1,929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,567 \\ & 1,956 \\ & 1,576 \end{aligned}$ | 25,968 |
| Ex-serrice personnel not classified by industry | 1,717 | 120 | - | - | 1,717 | 120 | 1,837 | 1,781 | 126 | 1,90 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over.. | $\begin{aligned} & 329 \end{aligned}$ |  | Z | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & 32939 \\ & \hline, 618 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 54,92 \\ \hline, 9,969 \\ 1,929 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,943 \\ 1,949 \\ 5,447 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Grand Totart. | 341,693 | 120,045 | 10,275 | 2,357 | 351,968 | 122,402 | 474,370 | 374,193 | 132,561 | 506,7 |


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

| Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are pronuced and published monthy in this GAZETTE．In addition，once each quarter adults registered at adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation．A table summarising these occupa－ tional analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZFTTE from May 1958．As from the issue of November 1961 occupational data have been published in a revised form giving greater data have been published in a revised form giving greater detail．The purpose of this revision was to present an occupational <br> analysis as close as was feasible to the International Standard Classificatition of Occupations，which has been developed by the <br> International Labour Office，and to provide information about a greater number of individual occupations than had previously been done． <br> The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail．The most important con－ sideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | eat Brita |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | don and |  | （eastern and |  | South Western |  | Midands |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { phomed } \\ \text { poloed } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Unfiled }}^{\substack{\text { vacancies }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { Henem } \\ \text { phoped } \end{gathered}$ | Unaliled | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { unem- } \\ & \text { ployed } \end{aligned}$ | Unfilled | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { unem- } \\ & \text { ployed } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Unfiled } \\ \text { vacancies }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { Whemed } \\ \text { ploped } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Unfilled } \\ \text { vacancies }}}{ }$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,903 \\ & 2,9045 \\ & \text { 4,945 } \\ & 1,377 \end{aligned}$ | 1,361 628 628 | $\begin{aligned} & 2429 \\ & 196 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 296 \\ & 192 \\ & 190 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 708 \\ \text { cis } \\ 180 \\ 57 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 362 \\ \hline 183 \\ 174 \\ 17 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | 468 268 98 103 103 |  | （ $\begin{aligned} & 339 \\ & 120 \\ & 127 \\ & 6\end{aligned}$ | 175 107 63 |
| Miners and quarryme Colliery workers ．． Other miners and quarrymen | $\begin{aligned} & 1,684 \\ & 1,643 \\ & 173 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 764 \\ & \substack{764 \\ 162} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{3}{3}$ |  |  | $\frac{2}{2}$ | 28 <br> 18 <br> 10 <br> 10 | 12 |  |  |
| Gas，ocke and chemicals makers | 312 | 237 | 25 | 42 |  | 12 |  | 69 | 19 |  |
| Glass workers | 122 | 85 | 42 | 44 |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| Pottery workers | 169 | 59 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 140 |  |
| Furnace，forge，foundry，rolling mill workers Moulders and coremakers Smiths，forgemen Other workers |  | $\begin{aligned} & 728 \\ & 484 \\ & 481 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 38 \\ & \hline 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 90 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 37 18 11 8 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 412 207 134 13 | （ $\begin{array}{r}205 \\ 136 \\ \text { a } \\ 46 \\ 46\end{array}$ |
| lectr <br> Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers Electricians $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,998 \\ & 2,954 \\ & 2,295 \\ & \hline 7495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,455 \\ 92 \\ 94 \\ 594 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 1320 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 356 \\ & \text { 354 } \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | 124 174 48 48 | $\begin{gathered} 580 \\ \hline 503 \\ \hline 939 \\ 193 \\ \hline 94 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{128}^{77}$ | 163 39 63 61 61 | 100 <br> 195 <br> 98 | ${ }_{14}^{57}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| erers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ers $\quad . . \quad \because \quad .:$ |  |  | ${ }^{74}$ | 200 |  | ${ }_{109}^{209}$ |  |  | －147 | ， |
| Coppersmith |  |  |  |  |  | 碞 |  | ${ }_{39} 9$ | ${ }_{53}^{6}$ |  |
| Press tool makers Mould makers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 |  |
| Prectision fiter |  |  | － | 169 <br> 15 | ${ }_{72}^{17}$ |  <br> 05 <br> 46 |  | ${ }_{32}^{74}$ | 284 |  |
| Fintersers（rot precision），mechanics |  | 退 | 520 | ${ }_{74}$ | ${ }_{1}^{136}$ | 460 108 108 | 106 27 27 | 176 44 4 | （239 |  |
| Machine－tool seteres，setter operators |  |  | 管20276 | 603 <br> 380 |  | $\begin{array}{r}520 \\ 248 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}63 \\ 64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 146 | 退 |  |
| Electro plater |  |  | 19 100 109 | （148 |  | ${ }^{231}$ |  | ${ }^{5}$ | 51 78 78 |  |
| （Mis） |  | （1，128 | 1007 <br> 39 <br> 35 | （15 | （188 | （197 | － |  | ${ }_{7}^{75}$ |  |
| ummat |  |  |  | 5 |  | ${ }_{3}^{80}$ |  | $2{ }^{20}$ | ${ }_{9}^{14}$ |  |
| Venicio and cycle enhassis and body buididing |  |  |  | － |  | 70 <br> 98 <br> 8 |  | 16 47 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous metal goods | ${ }_{595}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,163 \\ & 1,1,294 \\ & 1,191 \\ & 1,65 \\ & 115 \\ & 196 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.171 \\ \hline, 222 \\ \hline, 227 \\ 3,56 \\ 197 \\ 197 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 429 \\ & 226 \\ & 27 \\ & 63 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,604 \\ & 1,189 \\ & 182 \\ & 1426 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,053 , 885 54 76 26 7 |  |  |  |  |
| eather workers ， Tanners， ，ellmongerss ecc． Boot and shoe shakers，repairers | $\begin{aligned} & 71925 \\ & 666 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & 182 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & 143 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 23 21 21 |  | 197 197 160 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1,203 \\ \begin{array}{r}260 \\ 196 \\ 197\end{array} \\ \hline 125\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 556 \\ & 5137 \\ & 139 \\ & 295 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{22}{22} \\ & \frac{2}{20} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{18}{18}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing，etc．workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Other clothing workers orkers，etc | $\begin{aligned} & 1,264 \\ & \hline 186 \\ & 589 \\ & 290 \\ & 298 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 671 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 46 \\ 346 \\ 133 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 80 \\ & 300 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 207 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | 50 10 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 28 \\ & 22 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | ［ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 36 } \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 10\end{array}$ | ［ 34 | ［ 5 | 4 |
| Food，drink and tobacoo workers Workers in food manuracture Workers in in drink manufacture Worker Workers in tobacco manufactur | $\begin{gathered} 1,016 \\ \hline 89 \\ 45 \\ 78 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 384 \\ 346 \\ 346 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 210 \\ 152 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & \substack{98 \\ 7 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 48 32 14 14 |  |  | ${ }^{36}$ |
| Paper and printing workers <br> Paper and paper products workers Pinting workers | $\begin{aligned} & 595 \\ & 469 \\ & 467 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 323 \\ & 227 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & 180 \\ & 183 \end{aligned}$ | 114 | ［59 $\begin{array}{r}59 \\ 56\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 64 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | 30 24 24 | ${ }_{17}^{47}$ | ${ }_{8}^{41}$ |  |
| uilding materials workers Other building materials workers Other builing materials workers | $\begin{gathered} 224 \\ 157 \\ 67 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 113 \\ 228 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 10 <br> 6 <br> 6 |  | 24 16 8 |  |
| Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Other workers | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 112 \\ & { }_{2}^{156} \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 438 \\ & 121 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 71 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & 174 \\ & 113 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 101 \\ 15 \\ 59 \\ 27 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,065 \\ 130 \\ 130 \\ 1,97 \\ 1,977 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,380 \\ 3,477 \\ \hline 142 \\ \hline 158 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 592$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 82 \\ & 82 \\ & 30 \\ & 40 \\ & 355 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 202 \\ 31 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 130 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 728 487 10 76 76 150 |

451 regards the functions involved and the skills，knowledge and quarters，December，March and June，will be published for
abilities required．Other characteristics taken into account are the Great Britain only in the February，May and August isuses of this
Great

 nacured．In such cases the present analysis follows the Inter－Office，Price 15s．（15s．\＆d．including postage）．The wholly unem－
included．
national Standard Classification．For example，carpenters and ployed figres exclude severely disabled persons classifid as unlikely
pato
 metal or in wood but again，following the International Standar
Classification，all pattern makers have been included among Classification，
woodworkers． In using this information the following points should be borne
in mind：（1）at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will
Figures for this GAzETTE，data for Great Britain are supplemented by be which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for regional analyses and it is proposed to follow this practice in different occupations，e．g．，the sea－transport industry has subsequent November issues．Information for the remain


| Occupation | Great Britain |  | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | London and S.E. |  | Eastern and |  | South Western |  | Midands |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { Whend } \\ & \text { ployed } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Unflied }}^{\text {vacancis }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { whlomed } \\ \text { ploged } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Unfiled } \\ \text { vacancies }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { whomed } \\ \text { phoyed } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unfilile } \\ \text { vacancien } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { whomed } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Unfiled }}^{\substack{\text { Unancies }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { whomed } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | Unfiled |
| Men-continued <br> Painters and decorators $\quad \ldots$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Painters } \\ & \text { Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators) }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,657 \\ \substack{3,65 \\ 708} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,1,34 \\ & 2,654 \\ & \hline, 454 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,184 \\ & 1,231251 \\ & 1231 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 697 \\ & 597 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | 114 <br> 116 <br> 25 | 238 <br> 212 <br> 212 <br> 26 | (148 | 266 226 44 |
| Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc. | 537 | 543 | 203 | 133 | 83 | 89 | 57 | 68 | 275 | 76 |
| Transport and communication workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors Harbours and docks workers Communications workers |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,721 \\ 1,916 \\ 1,93 \\ \hline 100 \\ 5017 \\ 178 \\ 116 \end{gathered}$ | 5,428 585 3,855 3.85 15 128 121 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,55511 \\ & 1,2192 \\ & 138 \\ & 198 \\ & 136 \\ & 36 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}913 \\ 91 \\ 723 \\ 721 \\ 11 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 33 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 285 \\ & 188 \\ & 181 \\ & 31 \\ & \hline \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,140 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,91 \\ 1,915 \\ \hline 87 \\ 19 \\ \frac{15}{25} \\ 42 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Warehousemen, packers, etc Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers. | $\begin{gathered} 4,331 \\ 3,225 \\ 8205 \\ 805 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9324 \\ & 289 \\ & 289 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 925 \\ \hline 139 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 463 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 6185 \\ 187 \end{array}\right] \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 276 \\ { }_{2}^{243} \\ 33 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 126 \\ \substack{108 \\ 18} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 224 \\ 205 \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | 62 50 12 12 | 438 <br> 341 <br> 97 <br> 1 |  |
| Clerical workers Books Beeperers, cashiers Other cletion Other clerical worker | $\begin{gathered} 25,988 \\ \hline 23,5080 \\ 2,250 \\ 220 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 7,209 \\ \hline, 644 \\ \hline 649 \\ 886 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2145 \\ & \hline 895 \\ & 299 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,618 \\ & 3,355 \\ & \hline 252 \\ & 251 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 402 \\ 292 \\ 13 \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,641 \\ 2,478 \\ \substack{151 \\ 15} \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116 \\ \text { 114 } \\ 38 \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,002 \\ 1,745 \\ \text { in } \\ 39 \end{gathered}$ | 303 $\substack{31 \\ 18 \\ 18}$ 15 |
| Shop assistants | 5,819 | 2,497 | 1,058 | 899 | 568 | 496 | 345 | 208 | 566 | 76 |
| Service, sport and recreation workers Police, etc. | 11,730 | 4,391 | $\begin{array}{r}3,918 \\ \hline 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,673 | ${ }_{87}^{983}$ | 890 174 | 473 43 | 385 74 | ${ }_{51}^{676}$ | ${ }_{146}^{456}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 259 111 118 192 41 44 174 271 154 154 3 | $\begin{array}{r}140 \\ \begin{array}{l}11 \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 39 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 152 \\ 92 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 2\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \\ & 46 \\ & 30 \\ & 59 \\ & 17 \\ & 20 \\ & 26 \\ & 56 \\ & 27 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 32 \\ & 63 \\ & 47 \\ & 17 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}107 \\ 97 \\ 29 \\ 62 \\ 25 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 165 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 63 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  |
| Administrative, professional, technical workers Draughts assistants <br> Nurses Other $\qquad$ professional and technical | $\begin{aligned} & 18,8444 \\ & \text { an, } 1,294 \\ & 1594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,2249 \\ & \hline, 258 \\ & \hline, 698 \\ & 2,699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,885 \\ & \hline, 818 \\ & 234 \\ & 234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,08404 \\ & \text { 304 } \\ & 124 \\ & \hline 766 \end{aligned}$ | 2,328 142 15 15 1, | 1,524 109 198 285 1, |  | $\begin{aligned} & 476 \\ & 37 \\ & 15 \\ & 169 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,944 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 45 \\ \hline 87 \\ 87 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,026 \\ 38 \\ 386 \\ 336 \end{array}$ |
| workers. | 16,577 | 5,758 | 5,209 | 2,174 | 2,123 | 1,013 | 1,292 | 260 | 1,487 | 572 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,45 \\ & 2,185 \\ & 1,290 \\ & \hline, 597 \\ & 6,487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,838 \\ & 5.415 \\ & \hline .1 .154 \\ & 3,28 \\ & 3,288 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 8,711 2.716 3.j51 1,524 1,514 2,523 | 2,641 <br> 645 <br> 521 <br> 1,383 <br> 1,38 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 849 \\ 174 \\ 70 \\ 599 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20,418 o. 8.63 i.f.0.3 4,31 4,301 | 1,433 277 1,16 1,013 1,86 |
| Oner faverers .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Grand total | 305,147 | 78,667 | 47,541 | 26,833 | 21,523 | 15,051 | 14,156 | 5,521 | 34,825 | 10,816 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas, coke and chemicals makers | 126 | 63 | 4 | 21 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Glass workers | 94 | 67 | 4 | 30 | 2 | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Pottery workers | 166 | 40 | 4 | - |  | 9 | 1 | 3 | 148 | 323 |
| Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers | 127 | 84 | 3 | 3 | - | , | - | 3 | 41 | 29 |
| Electrical and electronic workers | 144 | 172 | 10 | 100 | 4 | 33 | - | 4 | 10 | 25 |
| Engineering and allied trades workers Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering workers Miscellaneous metal goods worker |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & 3 \\ & 193 \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,095 \\ & 1,497 \\ & 1,194 \\ & \hline 474 \end{aligned}$ | ( | $\begin{aligned} & 606 \\ & 4 \\ & 460 \\ & 960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ \frac{3}{3} \\ 13 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 481 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ \hline 86 \\ 264 \end{array} \\ & \hline 23 \end{aligned}$ | 1,057 <br> 57 <br> 587 <br> 282 <br> 180 | 1,484 34 672 370 418 |
| Woodworkers | 75 | 110 | , | 35 | 2 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Leather worker <br> Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers | $\begin{aligned} & 404 \\ & 2456 \\ & 256 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 546 \\ & 363 \\ & 363 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 25 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 92 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | 21 5 16 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 16 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 16 5 11 11 | 11 | 100 30 70 | 142 40 102 |
| Textile Workers <br> Textile weavers <br> Cotton and rayon staple preparers <br> Textile examiners, menders, etc <br> Other workers |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,566 \\ \hline, 566 \\ \hline 196 \\ \hline 993 \\ \hline 2525 \\ 936 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{39}{39} \\ & \frac{1}{1} \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\$16 <br>  <br> 10 <br> 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \end{array} | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{56}{12} \\ & \frac{12}{7} \\ & \begin{array}{l} 11 \\ 26 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 4 | $\frac{28}{3}$ $\frac{3}{12}$ 13 | 156 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 1 <br> 21 <br> 41 <br> 76 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, etc. workers <br> Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers <br> Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc. |  |  | 638 <br> 188 <br> 116 <br> 117 <br> 114 <br> 14 <br> 38 <br> 38 | 2,810 985 995 396 398 253 130 130 | 109 15 12 23 16 17 17 13 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 21 \\ & 3 \\ & 17 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ 92 \\ 100 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 80 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}216 \\ \begin{array}{r}29 \\ 39 \\ 71 \\ 54 \\ 4 \\ 25 \\ 17\end{array}{ }^{\text {a }} \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8997 <br> 18 <br> 580 <br> 100 <br> 44743 |
| Food, drink and tobacco workers <br> Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture. Workers in tobacco manufacture | $\begin{aligned} & 982 \\ & 981 \\ & 11 \\ & 55 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,873 \\ 1,829 \\ 39 \\ 39 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{532}{532} \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ \stackrel{28}{28} \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 241 \\ \begin{array}{c} 239 \\ 239 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 81 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 35 35 |  |
| Paper and printing workers <br> Paper and paper products workers Printing workers g workers | $\begin{gathered} 9464 \\ 417 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 644 \\ & \substack{46 \\ 161} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 75 \\ 35 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 294 \\ \substack{196 \\ 98 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | 18 $\substack{3 \\ 15}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 36 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 21 16 16 | $\begin{array}{r}42 \\ 28 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40 19 19 | 57 48 9 |
| Building materials workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |

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


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


Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges




|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Praiess | Vamis | nes | vammies |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{15}$ | 213 | 197,30 | $\frac{15}{21526}$ |  |

The figure of phacinge excluduc engagenents of workpopple by

 which rela
question.
Similarl







| Industry group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Toad |  |  | Mome | $\substack{\text { cius } \\ \text { uist } \\ \text { dist }}$ | Toul |
| Agriculture, forestry, Mining and quarrying |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,087 \\ & \substack{858 \\ 8 i j 3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.52 \\ 582 \\ 528 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157 \\ & 18 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | 8.51 8, 131 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5101 \\ & i, 4,40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.508 \\ & \substack{188 \\ \hline 80} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,245 \\ \hline 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311 \\ & 14 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | cise |
|  | 3,000 | ${ }^{\text {soo }}$ | 5.109 | ${ }^{1,097}$ | ${ }^{10,0,96}$ | ${ }_{1,22}$ | 8 | 201 |  | 6,12 |
|  | , | 碞17 | 988 |  |  | 1,05 | ${ }_{550}^{39}$ | ${ }_{\substack{873 \\ 487}}$ | ${ }_{28}^{42}$ |  |
|  | \%886 | 3,19 | s,901 | 1,451 | 1, 1.07 | ,914 | 2.106 | 6,30 | 2011 | 0,961 |
| Emicmem | ${ }_{\text {cole }}^{\substack{2965}}$ | ${ }^{2008}$ | ${ }_{188}^{1825}$ | ${ }^{776}$ | 10,78 | ${ }^{\text {ar }}$ | ${ }^{1.959}$ | ${ }^{20.65}$ | $\xrightarrow{1724}$ |  |
| Stiole | ${ }_{\substack{4,50 \\ 3,29}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | cis | ${ }_{73}^{9}$ | ${ }_{187}^{189}$ |  |  | cos | \% | ${ }_{20}^{19}$ |  |
|  | 3,941 | 1,75 | 1,97 | ${ }^{603}$ | ${ }^{7}, 36$ | 2.15 | ${ }^{1,3 \pi}$ | 2.100 | ${ }^{\text {374 }}$ | , |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  | 174 | $\begin{gathered} 1,02 \\ \substack{2020} \\ \hline 180 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{1,16 \\ 20 \\ 202} }} \end{subarray}$ | $\xrightarrow{1208}$ |  | 2,46 | ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ |
|  | cise |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S68 | , |
| Conitis ent tomern | ${ }_{505}$ | 48 | 20.3 | 1.518 | 4.46 | ${ }^{17}$ | 72 | ,2as | 4.144 | ${ }^{12,768}$ |
|  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{1,88 \\ 1.85}}$ | cise | (894 | $\underset{\substack{206 \\ 24 \\ \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  |  |  | cise | 46 | ${ }_{\substack{2,38 \\ \text { a,3 }}}^{\text {a }}$ |
| ar |  | ${ }_{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | cis | cis |  |
|  | 1.02 | ${ }_{43}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 1,17}}$ | \% | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{4,26 \\ 4.36}}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\substack{\text { c.as }}}$ | 460 | ${ }_{\text {L, }}^{1.585}$ | ${ }_{6} 8$ | 3, 2 |
| Toulal | 36.198 | ${ }^{12,58}$ | ${ }^{2,127}$ | 8.40 | 9,2,38 | 28,09 | 0.381 | ${ }^{2,2,27}$ | 15.404 | $2{ }^{2,98}$ |
| Conatratien | ${ }^{25,74}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,582}$ |  |  |  | 1,681 | $\substack{2,02 \\ 157}_{\substack{ \\\hline}}$ | \% |  |  |
|  |  | \% | ${ }_{\text {ln }}^{109}$ | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{84}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,589}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{158}$ | ${ }_{\text {L, }}^{1,18}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Dieminiterate | ${ }_{\substack{8355 \\ 325}}^{125}$ | ¢ | ${ }_{\substack{7 \\ 39 \\ 39}}^{\text {and }}$ | Sos | cester |  | ${ }_{5}$ | ris | \%67 | ${ }^{\text {anden }}$ |
| Protesomul 1 as sienific | 119 | m | 3,288 | ${ }_{1}^{1074}$ | 6,1,66 | 5,146 | 1,000 | ${ }_{18}^{18,488}$ | 1,19 | ${ }_{2,59}$ |
| didem |  | $\substack { \text { cidic } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{20 \\ \text { cid }{ \text { cidic } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 2 0 \\ \text { cid } } } \end{subarray}$ |  |  |  |  |  | cisy |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ |  |  | \%,9.4 | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{\text {cisis }}$ |  | deat | \% |
|  | $2 \times$ | ${ }^{3}$ | Stic | ${ }_{4}$ | Si, |  | - | ${ }_{\text {cose }}$ | \% |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resoion |  | come |  | cinct | Toal |  |  | come |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | coick |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | cidicio |  | cidy | coide |  |  |
|  | 2,17 | ${ }_{29,68}$ | ${ }_{\text {s, }}$ | 21,45 | 97,30 | 8,415 | 2 2,484 | 8, 8 ,02 | 0,745 |  |

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September

 The following Table relates to both National Coal Board Mines
(which account for over 99 per cent. of ef employment in the industry) (which account for over 99 per cent. of enployment in the industry)
nisionsensed mines.
visional and figures for earliurer for the tatest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised wher
necessary.


The following figures of recruitment, wastage
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 lett. National Coal Board minues. the , numbers ant 5,600
coliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,000 compared the coliery 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 absence for which not satisfactory reason is given, and involuntary
absence due mainly to sickness
represent figu figurs 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.

| - | September 1963 | August 1963 | Spptember 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal-face workers: Involuntary: | 7.75 10.24 | ${ }_{10} 9.04$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.95}$ |
| All workers: Voluntary Involuntary | 5.90 | - $\begin{gathered}6.72 \\ 10.07\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{8.63}^{6.12}$ |

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal
Board mines was 96.6 cowt. in September, oompared with 93.16
cwt. in the previous month and 90.81 cwt. in September 1962. The
 32.62 cwt. in September, for Augut 11933 and September 1962 it
was $30 \cdot 51$ cwt. and $31 \cdot 15$ cwt., respectively.


Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury
 Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total
(Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a Grieat Bitiain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a
fairly constant level of about 70 or 77 per cent. for absence cused
by sickness by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial
injury. The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent
owing to sickness on 1 tht October 1963 represented 4.7 per cent.
of the total number of ins of the total Inumber of inh octod per persons. The corredsponding figure
for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders
The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on
the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of the employment
age) in factories and some other worrpplaces. However, section 117
of the Factories
 women and young perpons aged 16 or over, by batiking speceial
exemention orders in respect of empoyment in particular factories.
The following Table shows the numbert of por The folion ording Tabre in sespect of employment the numbers of particular factories.
persons, as specified in the occupiers and applications, covered by
 Special Exemption Orders current on 3 . st
to the type of employment permitted.


Industrial Rehabilitation



 | Men | Won |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1,569 |  |
| 676 |  |

## 

Disabled Persons
(Employment) Acts, 1944 \& 1958


The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unem-
ployed at 14th October 1963 was 58,784 , of whom 51,160 were males poyd 7,62 were females. An analysis of these figures is yiven in
and The Table below.

## Suitable for ordinary employment ..




The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary
employment during the five weeks ended 9 th Octocober 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 sheltered employment.
*These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the
registers of Employment Exchanges iven in the Tables on pages 477 to 449 .

Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1963
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 Northern Ireland at the end of September was 155 , with a gross
tonnage of $1,43,702$ tons. This, was 291,82 otons more than at at
the of of the orious quarter, and is the highest figure since
September 1961. 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.
The totat tonnage ofteamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of Septembera amounted to $9,13,033$ tors. tons
gross, of which 16 per cent. . was being built in Great Britain and
Northern Ireland The the Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the
end of September was $7,72,332$, decrease of 1,312 tonn compared
with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for end of September was $7,729,332$, a decrease of 1,312 tons compared
with the rrevious quarter. The tonnaae being built abroad for
Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was Great Britain and Northerr Ireland at the end of September was
330,67 tons. Stean and motor oil tankers under ocnstuction in
the world amounted to $4,299,450$ tons, or 46.9 per cenct of the
the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage cont oil of theners
being biult in Great Britind and Northen Irelan was 912,862 ,
representing 63.2 per cent of the total torn representing $63 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the total tonnage under construction
in this country The world figure and those for construction
abroad are exclusive of the Puople's Republic of Chin China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which
countries no fifures were available. The numbers of propoliled vessels begun in Great Britain and
Northern Ireland during the third quarter of 1963 were six steamers Northern Ireland during the third quarter of 1963 were six steamers
of 24,3600 tons. and 32 motorships of 207,552 tons, a total of
 completed during the period werseltwor steaners ofs. 38,766 nums and
8 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
carges).

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an ordinarily complex set of subjects, their combination
of straighto an ordinarily complex set of subjects, their combination
of straightrorward text and helput illustration has led
to their The
their adoption as Standard Training Manuals by:-
The Royl Nary ; Many Unitits and Corpsof the Armies
of Britain and the Commonwealth; and Technical of Britain and the Commonwealth; and
Training Command of the Royal Air Force.
. The Publishers of this set of books describe them as a brilliant new illustrated course' in the subject, and this set of books describe them as a arilliant new illustrated
1 am inclined to agree with them."-A.E.U. MONTHLY jOURNAL.

[^1]

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



| Mines and quarries* Coal mines: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Brakesmen and goods guar |
| Underground. | 20 | Engine drivers and moto |
| Surface | 1 | Firemen |
| Other stratified mines |  | Labourers |
| Miscellaneous mines |  | Mechanics |
| Quarries | 1 | Passenger guards |
| Total, mines and duarries | $\overline{22}$ | Permanentway men |
|  |  | Porters |
| Seamen Trading vessels | 2 | Shunters.. Other grades |
| Fishing vessels | 2 | Conertactors's servants |
| Total, seamen | 4 | total, rallway seryick |

Industrial Diseases

> The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during October 1963 under the Factorien The figures are provisisonal.



Accidents in Coal Mining A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the
number of persons skiled during the 13 weeks ended 28 th Septembe
1963 a as a result of accidents

 29 th June 1963 and 44 in the 13 weeks ended 29 th September 1962 .
The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such
mines were 307, , 559 and 360 . mines were 307,355 and 300 .
An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.


Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963

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


## FROEMNG

 PREMING H ROIMINE Covering the whing the range of

 HUCKNALL ROAD, NOTTINGHAM Telephone: GIO88-9

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 thonse ongaged in in rural ind assurtries and priary domestic service, was about $3,156,200$ in April, compared with
$3.157,50$ (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 2 2.,575, compared with 31,869
in August and 36,851 in September 1962.

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

## CANADA

 Persons wholly unemployed at 21 st Sentember are entimarted at
250,000 or 3.7 per cent. of the labour force, compared with
27, 250,000 or 3.7 per cent. of the labour force, compared with
270,000 or 3.8 per cent.at 24 th August and 260,000 or 3.9 per cent.
at 22 nd 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.


Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered
as applicants for emploment at the beginning of September was
110,240 , of whom 10,240 , of whom 20,23 were wholly unempol Sevtember was persons in
receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 110,412 and rection at thsistance. teine corresponding figures were 111,412 and
17,964 at the beginning of teprevious imonth
127,179 and
September 1962 .

GERMANY
In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number
unemployed at the end of September was 96,016 compared with unemployed at the end of September was 96,016 , compared with
95,805 at the end of the previous month and 83,24 at the end of
September 1962 . In the Western Sectors of September tee end of the previous month and 83,248 at the end of
Sern 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 21 st September was 37,279 , compared Employment Exchanges at 21st September was 37,279 , compared
with 38,497 at 24 th August and 36,090 at 22 nd 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 persons, etct,.ry registering for first amployment or or employedere persong
seeking other employment. At the end
sof the 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 show
that at the middle of September the total number of that at the middle of September the total number of persons
registered as unemployed was 16,644 , compared with 15,927 revised digure in Anpugust and 17,615 in September 1962 . Member
of approver insurance societies whe of approved insurance societies who were nenemployed and included
in the total for September numbered 11,465, or 0.8 per cent. o
all all members, compared with 0.8 per cent. in the previous mont
and 0.9 per cent. in September 1962 .

## SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end
September who were wholly unemployed was 171 or 0.1 per ousand of the employed population (exclusit according to the census of 1950 , compared with 142 or 0 or 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
mployment as wage or salary earners in the United State
 Ausriculture and domestist cesraice wawain in industries other than $56,329,000$ in August 1962 . The number of production workers in manufacturing industries sin August was of profroduction workers in They also estimate that the to tolal number of of unemployed persons at
 the middle of the previous month and $3,932,000$ or $5 \cdot 3$ per cent.
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 offcial pubbications received since last month's issue of this
GAZETTE was prepared.

| Country | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nddex } \\ & \text { yeare } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { fontith } \\ \text { fondich } \\ \text { fider } \\ \text { given }}}{\substack{\text { gin }}}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Items } \\ \text { coveredt }}]{\text { ater }}$ | Index |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Month }}$ before | ${ }_{\text {chear }}^{\text {before }}$ |
| European countries Denmark | 1957 | July 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{123}^{120} 1$ | ${ }_{-1}^{-1.3 \pm}$ | ${ }_{+6}^{+7.0}$ |
| $\underset{\substack { \text { Germany } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { Federal } \\ \text { Republic) }{ \text { Germany } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { Federal } \\ \text { Republic) } } }\end{subarray}}{ }$ | 1958 | Sept. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 111.3 $108: 8$ | +0.4 | +3.0 +2.5 |
| Italy (large towns) | 1938* | July 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 80.81 86.73 | ${ }_{\text {N:1 }}^{\text {Nil }}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+5.91}+$ |
| Luxembourg | 1948 | July 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 138.02 \\ & 136.32\end{aligned}$ | - + - 9.34 | ${ }_{-2.63}^{+4.21}$ |
| Netherlands | $1959-60$ | Aug. 1963 | \{ All items | 104 104 | ${ }_{-3}^{-1}$ | $\frac{8}{8}$ |
| Norway | 1959 | Aug. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 110.8 109 | ${ }_{-2}^{0.8}$ | ${ }_{-2}^{+1 \cdot 2}$ |
| Portugal(Lisbon) | 1948-49 | Aug. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Allilitems } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{111}^{116.5}$ | ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{+2}+5$ |  |
| Spain | 1958 | June 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | $126 \cdot 1$ 127 18 | ${ }_{-2 \cdot 3}{ }^{2}$ | (+8.2 |
| Sweden | 1949 | Aug. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } 1 \text { items } \\ \text { Foocd }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{206}^{176}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+1}$ | $\stackrel{+}{+6}$ |
| Swizerland | 1939 | Sept. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Alli items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{2}^{202 \cdot 8}$ | +0.6 | + $+\begin{aligned} & +6.4 \\ & +6.8\end{aligned}$ |
| Other countries Canada. | 1949 | Sept. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Alli items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{133} 1314$ | -0.5 | +2.4 |
| Japan | 1960 | June 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 122 127 129 | +1.1 | + $\begin{aligned} & +10.1 \\ & +13.6\end{aligned}$ |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Rhodesia, } \\ \text { Northern }}]{ }$ | 1962 | Aug. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Alli items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 102.0 <br> 99 <br> 180 | -0.2 | ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{+1.0}$ |
| Rhodesia, | 1962 | Aug. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 101.6 100 | ${ }_{-1}{ }_{-1}{ }^{\text {vil }}$ | ${ }_{-0.2}^{+0.8}$ |
| South Africa (9 urban areas) | 1958 | Apr. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 106.1 <br> 104 <br>  <br> 1 | -0.1 | +1.1 +1.3 |
| United States | 1957-59 | Aug. 1963 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 107.1 1060 | ${ }_{-0.2}^{\text {Nil }}$ | $\stackrel{+1.6}{+1 \cdot 2}$ |

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS
Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January on page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAzerreb
The figures for agriculture included in the Table
 index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the
earnings of weekly-piid and monthly-paid employees undertaken
 8,000 firms employing approximately 7 million persons, in
manufacturing, mining and puarrying, construction, gas, electricty
and water supply, some miscellaninous services and some sranches and water supply, some miscellanoous servicics and some b ranches
of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given the Department of Agriculture and Fis,
figures relate to regular farm workers.
Fluctuations from
Fluctuations from month to month in the indices, including thos
for individual industry groups may be due to the for individual industry groups, mony be dhe to to the peapment ont of tharge
annual or half pearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours annual or hali-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours
worked. Untit information has been obtained for olonger period, it
is not possible to assess the extent of these fluctuations.
GREAT BRITAIN
Employees paid each week*
January $1963=100$

| Industry group | Fcb. 1963 | March 1963 | April 1963 | May 1963 | June 1963 | July 1963 | August 1963 | Sept. 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing industries <br> Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture <br> Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering <br> Metal goods not elsewhere specified Leather, leather goods and fur Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper rroducts Printing and publishinc <br> Other manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 101.0 | 103.2 | $101 \cdot 9$ | $105 \cdot 5$ | $106 \cdot 6$ | 106.3 | $104 \cdot 6$ | $105 \cdot 5$ |
| Other industries and services Mining and quarrying Construction electricity and water ransport and communication§ Miscellaneous services\|| . | $\begin{aligned} & 98: 0 \\ & 10: 6 \\ & 109: 0 \\ & 199 \\ & 19.0 \\ & 100.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.4 \\ & \hline 10.1 \\ & 189.9 \\ & 100.4 \\ & 1030 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 105:7.7. } \\ & \text { 1015: } \\ & \text { 10: } \\ & \text { 100:5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115.6 \pm \\ & \text { 115.6. } \\ & \text { 110. } \\ & \text { 10. } \\ & \text { 104.7 } \\ & 104+8 \end{aligned}$ |
| All industries and services covered | ${ }^{01 \cdot 3}$ | 103.8 | 03.0 | 106.6 | 107.4 | 107.3 | $105 \cdot 6$ | $106 \cdot 1$ |

Employees paid monthly*

| Manufacturing industries <br> Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture <br> Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering <br> Metal goods not elsewhere specified Leather, leather goods and fur. . Clothing and footwear ... Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Other manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All manufaturing industries | 102.9 | 103.4 | 99.6 | 100.1 | 102.8 | $100 \cdot 8$ | 99.8 | 99.6 |
| Other industries and services Agriculture $\quad$ Minying and quarrying Gas, electricn communication |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99.8 \\ & 109.1 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 105.3 \\ & 104.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103.9 \\ & 10018 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 100: 8 \\ & 100: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.8 \\ & 100 \cdot 8 \\ & 1002 \\ & 1020: 6 \\ & 1004 \end{aligned}$ |
| All industries and services covered | 102.0 | 103•3 | $100 \cdot 4$ | 101.1 | 103.0 | 101.4 | $100 \cdot 6$ | $100 \cdot 3$ |









All manuacacturing industrics


Transport and cormumic

[^2]
## WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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



Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963
Index of Normal Weekly Hours
Index of Norma Weery Hours
The index of normal weekly
The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same
at the base date. The method of calculation was described
more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZBTP representative industries and services, he measurares, for the same sovement from
month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 31 st January 1956 taken as 100 . The
weekly hours for the separate industries are with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed


Index of Hourly Rates of Wage
The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures
when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any
for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of corresponding change ein weekly rates of wages. The series given for the inder of norma weekly hours, is described as the index of
in the next Tables, which is obtained dy dividing the monthly figures Aril 1958 ). in the next


| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \cdot 9 \\ & 10396 \\ & 119.7 \\ & 112.7 \\ & 12.7 \\ & 130.6 \\ & 136.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 137.9 \\ & 1388 \\ & 138 \\ & 138.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 1388 138 $13: 9$ $139: 9$ 1490 140 140 141 141 $141: 5$ $141: 4$ 14 |  | 137.0 <br> 137.1 <br> 137.4 <br> 1378 <br> 18.2 <br> $18: 4$ <br> 18.7 <br> 18.8 <br> $138: 0$ <br> 138.9 |

General
The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31st
January $1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month Figures
January $1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month. Figures
for months prior to September 1962 were given in previous issues of
this Gazette.
Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this
GAZETrE have been revised to include changes arranged with
retrespective effect or reviveded to too laclude for changes arranged with
figures. Revised figures are given in it italics.
figures. Revised figures are given in italic
The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must
not be taken tomean that the figures are thought to be significant to
more than the nearest whole number
not be taken to mean that the figures
more than the nearest whole number.
The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous
series $(30 \mathrm{th}$ June $1947=100$ to give a measure on a broad basis
 or ture movement sice Une 194. The appropriate figure should be
muttipied by one of the inking factors given in the paragraph
headed "General " on page 5 of the issue of this GAzETr for headed "Gen.
January 1960.
If comparisons are made between one group and another in
Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular
Table II it should be remembered that the indices for a particular
group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates
of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st
January 1956) and that having regard to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders there is noc ocmmon pattern for the callulations of the
indices for individual industries. Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages Statistics of changes in actual weekekly and hourly earnings (as
distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in
 October each year. Figires relating to such earnings from April
1956 Ao April 1963 were given in an article on pages 302 2 0309 of the
August issue of this GAZETTE The August issue of this GAzETITE. The average increase in actual
weekly earnings all workers) between April 1956 and April 1963 in

 during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the
same industriss, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings
was 42.0 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 32.7 pet



## AVAILABLE MID-DECEMBER <br> STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND

 PRODUCTION. No. 7 DECEMBER 1963HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
at the addreseseshown on page
or through any bookseller

## 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 settilement instry, building industry in England and Wales, provides for increases of
4d. and bd an hour, respectively, for crattsmen and labourers in
November 1963, of 3d. and 2d., respectively, in November 1964, and
 represents a small proportion on of the the industry's. slabour force ann
non-craftsmen are to have their plus rates, which are based on the
 work during the summer period are to be reduced from 44 to 43 in
March 1964 and from 43 to t1 in in March 1955 ; the hours during
the winter period will remain unchanged at 40 , In addition, both the winter period will remain unchanged at 40. In addition, both
sides have agred tod iscuss the introduction of sick pay sheme and
the possibility of linking future wage increases to a suitable inden of
 England and Wales received increases of 7 . a a week for men and of
proportional amounts for other workers, with retrospective effect
o 2nd September, under the terms of $a$ a three-year areement to nd Sed atember, under the terms of a thre--year agreement
concluded at the end of october. Simiar increases are payable in
September 1964 and 1965 . In addititon, from 6th April 1964 there
 3 addititional doyyss annuual leaae will bers granted after 5 years' servic
and an additional week after 12 years' service.



 maximur of the papscale and of yarying amounts a t lower points
on the incremental scale, with retrospective effect to the beginning on the year), the atomic, energy industry (increase of 11 s . 6 d a weel
for skilled workers and of proportional amounts for other workers

 men and of 2d. or 2id. for women, the
(increase of 3d. an hour, st January 1964
Government eninineering
Government engineering and dockyard workers received increases
of 5 s., 6 . or 44 . a week for men and of 3 . 4 . for women, and
miscellaneous " M " rated workers in government industrial estabmiscelianeous "M" rated workers in goverrment industrial estab-
lishments received increases of 4s. a week for men and of 3s. 4d for
women with effect from 1st October, under arrangements for the women with efficct from 1st October, under arrangements for the
hall-yearly review of wase sased on wage movements in certain
related industries. These changes for engineering and shipyard related industries. These changes for ergineering and shipyard
wworkers were additional to the increases resulting from the imp-
lementation of the second stage of the August asreement lementation of the second stage of the Ausgst agreement.
Wages regulation orders issued during October resulted in
increases in statutory minimum rates of wases in the following Wages regulation orders issued during October tesulted in
incrases in tatutory minimum rates of wages in the following
service industries: licensed residential establishments and licensed service industries: licensed residential estabicommint a occupation,
restarants (increases of varying amounts accoridg to
with effect from 1 th establishments (increases of 1 18s. and 15 s . a week for managers and
nanageresses and of 11 s . and 9 s . for club stewards and stewardesses, manageresses and
17th Noverber).
The proposed
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 18 th November. and the changes came into operation on 18th November.
Reductions in onormal weekly hours of work were agreed for dock
labourers ( 42 to 40 without loss of pay, with effect from July 1964 ) labeurers (42 to 40 without loss of pay, with effiect from July 1964)
and forstry workers ( 43 to 42 , 4th November)
The settlements, wages regulation orders and cost-of-living The settlements, wages regulation orders and cost-of-1ivins
sliding-scale adjustment made during the month have operative
dates from 1st January 1963 to December 1965 and it it estimate dates from st January 1963 to December 195 and it is estimated
that thirimplementan wind
weekly rates of wages of $1,790,000$ workoo to the basic full-1ime weekly rates of wages of $1,790,000$ workers and will reduce the
normal weekly hours of work of 720,00 workers by an average of
11 hours. Increases for 630,000 workers amounting to $£ 193,000$

Changes coming into operation during October
Changes coming into operation during October
The primincial changes during the month resulted from the full or
partial implementation of October settlements and details have 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 affeccted by changes

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 "TMME RATES or
WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST ARRL 1963," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { Chang } \\ \text { foforect } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{\text { ate }}_{\substack{\text { Ironstone } \\ \text { Mining }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {cleveland }}^{\text {(14) }}$ | 5 Oct. | Male workers |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Hinntsone } \\ \text { Mind } \\ \text { Quarrying } \end{gathered}$ | North Lincolnshire | 6 Oct . | Male workers |

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, houry

 loss of pay, as the first stage of an agreem
establishment of a 40 -hour week by 1968). Decreases, based on adjustments under cost-of-living sliding-
scale arrangements, became operative during the month and the
industries affected included furniture manufacture and associated Idustries afiected included furniture manuaracture and associated
ndustries (decreases of td. an hour), and footwear manufacture
decrease (decreases of s5. . week for timeworkers and of equivalent amounts
for pieceworkers).
Estimates of the effect of the changes coming into operation
during October indicat that 780,00 workers received increases of
uin 310,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wagesed 8,000 worker
ad their
normal week

 ments made by joint industrial councils or simila bodies established
by yoluntary apreements, $\neq$,ooo from statutory wages regulation
rders, and the remainder orders, and the remainder from dircet negotiation between
mployers and trade unions, from an arbitration award and from employers and trade unions, from an and
cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.
Analysis of changes during the period January-October The following Table shows, by industry group, the numbers of orkers affected (a) by incereases in basic full-time weekly rates
of wages and the agregate amounts of such increases, and (b) by
reduction reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate
amounts of such reductioks -

|  | Basic Full-TimeWeekly Rates of Wages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry Group |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculure, fores | 500 |  |  |  |
| Moing and quariy yibacio |  |  | (19,500 | 141,700 |
| Metai manuatare | ${ }^{1555,0000}$ |  |  |  |
| Shinbuilding and elecurical gords |  |  |  |  |
| venioniles . | 50,000 |  | - |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Metal }}^{\text {Mecisifod }}$, |  |  |  |  |
| Stiles, |  | (145,100 | 7,500 | 3,900 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Timber, fuiunitu |  | 110 | 6.500 | 111,100 |
| Paper, printing and publishing |  |  | 4.500 | 4,500 |
| estruction |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 49,100 |
|  |  |  |  | 4,100 |
| Miscolessineoul servis services : | 804,500 |  | 4,500 | 5,100 |
| Total | 6,524,500 | 2,53,900 | 147,500 | 217,900 | Included in the above Table are about 45,000 workers who had oth wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In addition, 95,000 workers had wage-rate increases and decreases
of equal amul In addition, 95,000
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-tim
weekly rates of wages and approximately $1,330,000$ workers had an agregate reduction of about $2,170,000$ hours in their norma

The statistiscs relate to wagee-arnerrs only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The


Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1963
Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during October-continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { (see also Note at } \\ & \text { beginning of } \\ & \text { Table) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chich } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { forfockect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Change ${ }_{\text {Decreases in tialics) }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iron Ore and } \\ & \text { Ironstone } \\ & \text { Mining and } \end{aligned}$ | Midland area | 6 Oct. | Male workers |  <br>  |
| Flour Milling | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (17) \end{aligned}$ | 28 Oct. | Certain carpenters, joiners and <br> Certain electricians | Class C mills now merged |
| Atomic Energy | $\underset{(241)}{\text { United Kingdom }}$ |  |  |  |
| Coke, Pig Iron, Iron and Steel <br> Manufacture | Certain districts in England Wiles and cer- and Scoltand (44) (45) Sin (44) (4) | 6 Oct | All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreents in dustries dustries |  <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Iron and Steel } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{ }$ | Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. and South | 27 Oct. | Workers tenance other than main- works emplosed atiron puddiding furanaces and iron and steel roling mills ind iron and and forges and |  <br>  for those under 18 . |
|  |  | 7 Oct. | Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills |  <br>  ander 18 . |
|  |  | 6 Oct. | Workers employed at steel |  |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 70 ct |  |  <br>  for those under 18. |
| ${ }_{\text {Manabin }}^{\text {Bobin }}$ | England and Wales | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Third } \\ & \text { phay } \\ & \text { in ocy. } \end{aligned}$ | All w | Decreases* of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6 d. for younger workers. <br>  |
| Government Industrial Establishments | $\operatorname{crat}_{\text {Great Pritain }}^{(242-243)}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay } \\ \text { contank } \\ \text { conting } \\ 1 \text { Oct. } \end{gathered}$ | Workers paid on an engineering basis (other than skilled workers in the South Wales worea) area) |  |
|  | $\underbrace{(243)}_{\text {South Wales }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay } \\ \text { containg } \\ \text { conting } \\ 1 \text { Oct. } \end{gathered}$ | Skilled workers and apprentices paid on an ensineering basis | Implementation of the second stage of the revised wages structure; further nicreases of 7 s. a week, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Consolidated minimum time rate after change for skilled men 21 and over 239s. a week. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Admiralty } \\ & \text { Dockyards and } \\ & \text { Establishments } \end{aligned}$ | United Kingdom $(242-243)$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Pay } \\ \text { meak } \\ \text { contining } \\ 1 \text { Oct. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | All workers | Implementation of the second stage of the revised wages structure; further increases of 6 s. or 7 s a a week, according to area, for craftsmen, of 4s. for <br>  <br>  18 and over in dockyards 154 s . 4 d , 151 s . 2 dockyards, 21 and over 154s. 4 d ., 151 s . 2 d . |
| Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade | Great Britain |  | All workers | Decreases** in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of Id. an hour (2s. 21 d. to to 2s. 2d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Keg and Drum } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Britian } \\(67) \\ \text { (257) }}}_{\text {Grat }}$ | Oct | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 2 d d. an hour for male workers <br>  2 morkers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2 d . for male workers <br>  <br>  |
| Flax Spinning and Weaving | ${ }_{\text {Northern }}^{\text {(7) }}$ Ireland | 10 Julytt | Maintenance workers | Increases of 21s. 1d. a week (222s. 2d. to 243s. 3d.) for skilled workers, and of 18s. 2d. (192s. 7d. to 210s. 9d.) for semi-skilled workers. $\dagger \dagger$ |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Jute Carpet } \\ \text { Manufature }}}$ | Dundee | $\begin{gathered} \text { pirst } \\ \text { pirs } \\ \text { in doy. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Cost-oflilining bonus decreased** by 2 per cent. (877 to io 85 per cent.) on the first <br>  <br>  |
| $\pm \begin{gathered}\text { Lace Furnishings } \\ \text { Manufacture }\end{gathered}$ | Nottingham, Ayr- |  | Twist hands or weavers and | Decrease* of 1 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus ( 78 to 77 per cent. on basic rates). |
| ${ }_{\text {Carpet }}^{\text {Candecture }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { day in } \\ \text { Cot. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers |  |
| Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing |  |  | All workers |  men 2 and over, of 1 Ls. 2d. (47.5. di. to 46 . of proportional amouns for other workers. |
|  | Scotland | do. | All workers | do. do. |





| Industry |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chinh } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { fofice } \\ \text { fifcet } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Change $\begin{gathered}\text { (Decreases in tatics) }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Silk Dyeing, } \\ & \text { Printing and } \\ & \text { Finishing } \end{aligned}$ | Macclesfield |  | All workers | Decreases* in cost-of-living payments of 1 s .8 d . a week ( 66 s .3 d. to 64 s .7 d .) for men 21 and over, of $1 \mathrm{~s} .2 \mathrm{~d} .(47 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. to 46 s .4 d .) 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 25 .a week (61s. to 59.5 .) for jourreymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 196s. a week. |
|  | Lancashire, Cheshare, Scotland | ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | Skilled engravers and appren- |  and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living waase and 240s. to 242 as. a week, according to occupation. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { extile Making- } \\ \text { Up and Packing }}}{\substack{\text { Ten }}}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Manchester }}$ (95) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay day day } \\ \text { in weink } \\ \text { onding } \\ \text { Soct. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers |  <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Footwear } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { United } \begin{array}{c} \text { Kingdom } \\ \text { (excop } \\ \text { dale } \\ \text { dald } \\ \text { (1lleysen- } \end{array} \\ (117) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First pay } \\ & \text { day } \\ & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | Timeworkers, including workers employed in industries ancillary to footwear manufacture $\dagger$ |  |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers | Decrease** of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices. makting a total adadition oft 147 per cent. for male workers, and of 157 per cent. for female workers and 1541 per cent.2 esespectivel, in sitifenere section and 160 and 178 per cent <br>  |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Firist } \\ \text { makisup } \\ \text { dayy } \\ \text { Oct. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Timeworkers Pieceworkers |  |
| Sawmiling | England and (138) ${ }_{\text {(1eles }}$ |  | Certain craftsmen | West Riding of Yorkshire, Sheffield and Plymouth up-graded from grade 2 to grade 1 . |
| Pitwood Trade | Bo'ness and Grangemouth (139) | 30 Sept. | Workers employed in pitwood yards |  |
|  | $\underbrace{(140)}_{\text {Great Britiain }}$ |  | All workers |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Furniture } \\ & \text { Manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Northern }}^{\substack{\text { (reland } \\(141)}}$ | do. | All workers | Decreases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2} d$. an hour ( $2 s$ s. $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. to 2s. 2d.) for 2s. 2 d.entor apprentices. |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Window Blind } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}$ | Great Britain | do. | All workers | Decreases** in supplementary cost-offliving allowance of td. an hour (2s. Otd. to <br> 25.) for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for other wores |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fibreboard } \\ & \text { Packing Case } \\ & \text { Making } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {United }}^{\substack{\text { (140) }}}$ |  | 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 for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for ory, of 2 ger or workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over class 1 occupations, <br>  <br>  |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Paking }}}_{\text {Paper Bag }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great Briain } \\(147)(257)}}{ }$ | 4 Oct. | All workers |  |
| $\underset{\text { Reclamation }}{\substack{\text { Ruber }}}$ | Great Britain | 1 July | All workers | Increases of 2 dd. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 2 d . for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts ofor younger workers. General minimum time rates after hange: male worker Is an 15 rising to 4s. 9 d . at 21 and over, female workers 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. $\pi$ |
| Maianorore | $\underbrace{(164)}_{\text {Graat Britiain }}$ |  | All workers | Decreases** in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of td. an hour (2s. 2 td. to 2s. 2d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { civil } \\ \text { Transport }}}^{\text {ceir }}$ | United $_{\text {(199) }}^{\text {Sindom. }}$ | 1 Sept. | Surface transport and goods | Introduction of new grade for apron loaders at rate of pay of 218 s . $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. a week and special payment of $2 \frac{5}{8} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour. |
| Post Office | $\underset{(200)}{\text { United Kingdom }}$ | 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 scale. Maximum national rate after change 269s. 6d. a week. |
| Warehousing | Liverpool | $\begin{gathered} \text { pirst } \\ \text { paldy } \\ \text { foll } \\ 2 \text { Soppt } \end{gathered}$ | Workers employed in general warehouses | Increase of 10 , a week for permanent workers, including porters . Sinimum <br>  <br>  |

[^3]| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chirb } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { enfockect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cinematiograph Proculuction | Grat Britian |  | Technicians and trainees employed in the pro specialised fims | New cost-of-living bonus introduced related to the new official index of retail prices (Jan. $1962 \quad 100)$. The index figure of 103.8 is regarded as equivalent <br>  <br>  <br>  103.8 the bonus will vary by s. previousy 2 s. and over, and by 2 s. (1s. 8d.) for those under 18 . |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Unlicensed } \\ \text { Places of } \\ \text { Refreshment* } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (230-231) \\ (258) \end{gathered}$ | 7 oct. | Workers other than managers and manageresses |  |
|  |  |  | Managers and manageresses other than occasional workers |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Government } \\ & \text { Industrial } \\ & \text { Establishments } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Workers pres }}^{\sim}$ | Increases of 4s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3 s . 4 d . 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.; rates aner echange women 172s. $8 \mathrm{~d} ., 165$. 10 d . |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Local } \\ & \text { Authorities' } \\ & \text { Services } \end{aligned}$ | England and wales | $2 \mathrm{Sept}$. . | Manual workers | Increases of 7s. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts <br> for adult for men 21 and over on day work, include: general classes-London, <br>  231s., Zone B 201s. $9 \mathrm{~d} ., 207 \mathrm{~s} ., 212 \mathrm{~s}$. $3 \mathrm{~d} ., 217 \mathrm{~s}$. $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 222 \mathrm{~s}$. $9 \mathrm{~d} ., 228 \mathrm{~s}$.; road- workers, sewer workers and plant operators-London, grade A 221 s , B 235 s ., <br>  employees-drivers, London 259 s ., Zone A 248 s ., Zone B 245s., attendants 244 s . $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 233 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$., 230s. $6 \mathrm{~d} . \ddagger$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {England and }}^{(233)}$ Wales | 2 Sept. 8 | Female employees in the school meals service, staff canteens and da and home helps |  <br>  |

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING OCTOBER

|  | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{(80)^{\text {( }} \text { ) }}$ | 1 Oct. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from $42 \ddagger$ to 42 , without loss of pay.\|| |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |






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 ordars under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case. Price 21s. By post 21s. 10d.

Obtainable from
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
at the addresses shown on page 471 or through any bookseller.

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 15 th OCTOBER 1963 ALL ITEMS (16th January $1962=100) \ldots 103 \cdot 7$ At 15th October 1963 the official retail prices index was 103.7
(prices at. 1 tht January $192=100$, compared with 103.3 at
17 th Septer
 was 101.4 . The rise in the index during the month was due mainly
to increases in the average prices of usgar, potatoses and miklik.
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 household in the United purchased by the great majority of households in the United
Kingom, including practicilly all wage earners and most small and
medium salary earners The index in not calculated in terms of
money but ry parchat medium salary earners. The index in int calculated in terms of
money but in percange 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 are combined by the use of "weights"". The index figurens fore each
month are first calculated with prices at 15 th January 1963 taken
 this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditiure
Surveys made in 1999-62, adiusted to correspond with the level
of prices ruling in January 1963. The index numbers in this series of prices ruling in January, 1963. The index numbers in this series
are then linked back to 11th tanuary 1962 by multiplying each hy the
corresponding index for 15th January 1963 on the base 16th January $1962=100$ and dividing the result by 100 .

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15 th OCTOBER 1963 (Prices at 16 th January $1962=100$ )
The follow
the indices
$1962=100$.
Increases in the average prices of sugar, sugar confectionery, prices of cauliflower, brussels offset by rede reductions ind the apenerage. The rise in
he averat he average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum
peritted prices on 29 th September. The average level of prices for he food. group as a whole rose by rather more than one per cent.
to 10.2 , compared with 103.0 in Setember. For those items of food the prices of which are affected by seasonal
variations (vi,z, fresh milk, eggs, potatoos and other fresh vegetables,
 was $97 \cdot 8$, compared with $96 \cdot 6$ in the previous month; for items of
food the prices of which are affected considerably by changs in
import prices (viz, bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled
beef) the index import prices (viz, bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilied
beef) the index was 112.0 compared with 111.5 in the previous
month; while the inder ofor all other items of food was $105 \cdot 6$,
compared with 104.2 in September.

## Transport and vehicles

 A fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars wasmainly 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
100.6 in September.
Services
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 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 $104 \cdot 6$ in Septembe
Other Groups
In the remaining seven groups there was little change in the general
level of prices.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO 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 16 th January 1962 as 100 . The figure
normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of the month.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { SUB-Group } & \begin{array}{c}\text { (1963 } \\ \text { I. Food: } \\ \text { Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes } \\ \text { 1962 } \\ \text { 100 }\end{array} \\ \text { Men }\end{array}$
Bread, flour, cere
Meat and bacon
Fish
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat
Milk, cheese and
Butter, margarine, lard
Milk, chese and egss.
Tea, coffee, cocoo, soft
Tea, cotifee, cocoo, soft drinks, etc.
Sugar preseres and confectionery
Veeatables fresh
Vegetables, fresh, dried and cannery.
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Other food
Fruit, fresh, drie
Other food
Total-Food
II. Alcoholic drink
III. Tobacce
IV. Housing
v. Fuel and light:

Coal and coke
VI. Durable household goods

Durable household goods:
Furniture folor covering and soft furrishings
Radio, elevision and other household $\underset{\text { Pottery, glassware and hardware }}{\text { apher }}$ Total-Durable household good
VII. Clothing and footwear:

Men's outer clothing
Men's underclothing
Wener
Women's outer clothing
Women's underclothing
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,
hats and materials hootwear
Total-Clothing and footwear
VIII. Transport and vehicles.
Motoring and cycling
Fares

Total-Transport and vehicles
X. Miscellancous goods:

Books, newspapers and periodicals...
Mediciciens, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning
materials, matches, etc. $\because \ddot{\text { and }}$ Stationery, travel and sporis goods, toys, Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc. Total-Miscellaneous goods

| X. Services: |
| :--- |
| Postage and telephones |
|  |

Entertainment, .
Other services,
Other services, including $\ddot{0}$ domestic help,
hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, hairdressing, boot and sh
laundering and dry cleaning Total-Services


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 17 th January 1956 The procedure is to multiriply the fifures in Table e By the index for
16 th January 1962 with prices at 17 th January 1956 taken as 100 , 16 th January 1962 with prices
viz., $117 \cdot 5$, 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 r report entitided "Report on Revision of
the Index of Retail Prices." An article summaring this sepor the Index of Retail Prices." An article summarising this report
appeared on pages 87 and 88 of the March 1962 issue of this appeared on pages 87 and
GAzzTrT. Copies of the report (Cmnd. 1657 ) may bse oftained
from H.M. Stationery office, price 1s. 6 d . (1s. 9 d . including postage). 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
received relating to changes in retail prices

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN OCTOBER









| Industry group | Number of stoppages |  |  | Stoppages in progress |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { Sbeforing } \\ \text { oformonth } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { month } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Workers involved | ris $\begin{aligned} & \text { Working } \\ & \text { days lost }\end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | ${ }_{25}^{95}$ | ${ }_{30}^{99}$ | $\underset{\substack{24,400 \\ 5,700}}{ }$ | (e)36,000 <br> 19,000 |
|  | 2 | ${ }_{8}^{15}$ | ${ }_{8}^{17}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,4,40 \\ & \substack{1,500 \\ 1,900} \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}49,000 \\ 8,000\end{array}$ |
|  | 3 | $2{ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }^{8}$ |  | (10,000 |
|  | - | 16 | 16 | 11,200 | 13,000 |
|  | 12 | 50 | 62 | 300 | 46,000 |
| Total, October 1963 | 26 | 229 | 255 | 79,500 | 182,000 |
| Total, September 1963 | 16 | 217 | 233 | 45,400 | 107,000 |
| Total, Octiober 1962 | 27 | 237 | 264 | 375,800 | 600,000 |
| Causes of stoppages |  |  |  |  |  |
| The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in October according to the principal cause of each stoppage:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal cause |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { workers directly } \\ & \text { involved } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wages-claims for increases <br> Hours of labour Employment <br> Other working arrangements, rules and discipline <br> Sympathetic action <br> ympathetic action |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,400 \\ & 10.400 \\ & 10,700 \\ & 10,700 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | Total |  |  | 229 |  | 57,100 |

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TEN
MONTHS OF 1963 AND 1962 MONTHS OF 1963 AND 1962
The following Table gives an analysis by The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of
all stoppagas of work through industrial disputes in the United
Kingdom in the first ten months of 1963 and


PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

| Industry, occupations $\uparrow$ and | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Approximate } \\ & \text { number of } \\ & \text { workers involved } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { atoppage }}}_{\text {Date when }}$ |  | Cause or object | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly | Indirectly | Began | Ended |  |  |
|  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 sequentily reached dififerential in full. |
| Car body assemblers and other Workers vehicle mingham (one firm) | 1,110 | 6,455 | 9 cct . | 15 cct | Employment of members of one union on work claimed by members of other unions | Work resumed pending tiations. |
| Polishing shop and other workers employed in motor (one firm) | 1,150 | - | 8 Oct. | 18 ct. | Transfer of an extra man to certain work allegedly in contravention of an agreement | Work resume |
|  | 1,830 | - | 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 tiations. |
| Dock workers-Hull, London and Rochester | 7,815 | - | 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. |







470 ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896 Industrial Court Awards


Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration During October four awards were issued by single arbitrators
appointed 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 of the Conciliation Act 1896 to preside over a meeting of the tho
sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber
Reclamation Industry concerning a wage dispute Aremen 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, powers of arbitration given under section
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 Your awa Awards. Nos. 7 and 8 werererererred to the Coumm under
becow.
sections $1-3$ of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act sections 1,3 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act
(Northern rreland 1963 . Award No. S(10th October 1963)- Parties: National Union of
General and Municipal Workers and Belfast Corporation. Claim: General and Municipal Workers and Belfast Corporation. Claim:
To determine a dispute between the Parties in reation to a claim
or increases in salaries for Pubblic Health nnspectors employed by for increases in salaries for Public Health Inspectors employed by
the Belfats Corporation. Award. The Court awarded that with
effect from and including ist August 1963 the salary scales of the



 Health, Senior Factories and Shops, Senior Food and Senior Meat
Inspectors and Senior Pests and Disinfecting oficers shall be
placed on Joint Council (A.P.T.) Scale IV, namely, $£ 1,180$, 11,235 , placed on Joint Council (A.P.T.) Scale Iv, namely, $£ 1,180, \mathfrak{£ 1 , 2 3 5}$,
f1,295, 11,360 . 6 (17th October 1963).-Parties: Amalgamated
 Ltd., Lurgan. Claim: To determine an application by the Union
for substantial incrases on presen basic wage rates and shift
allowances. Award. The Court awarded that with effect from 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 aplication or incesed shit rate
allowances had not been establishhed and awarded racoordingly. allowances had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

Wages Councils Act 1959 Notices of Proposals
 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 (Holiaday) Order 1983: S.I. 1963 No. 1658, dated 1st October and
operative from 4 th 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 Octo-
 orkers.
The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment)
(Managers and Club Stewards) Order 11633. S.I. 1963 No. 1735,
dated 17th October and onerative form dated 17 th October and operative from 17th November Thio
Order prescribes revised wtatutory minimum remuneration fo
Managers and Club Stewards and, for the first time, fixes the Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for
Managers and Club Stewards and, for the first time, fixes the
number of huor 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
proposas. to the Minintsty of Labour and National Insurance was
issued by the following Wages Council:issueposals the following Wages Council:- National Insurance was
The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland)--
Proposal N.I.H.M. (N. 51), , ated 1th October, for fixing revised
sto statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers
other than female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the
trade. Trade.
The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-
Proposal N.I.H.M. (N. 52 ), dated 11th October, for fixing revised statatory minimum. remuneration for female workers employed in
the Retail Branch of the trade. Further information regarding the above proposals may be
obtained from the Sceretary of the Counci concerned, at Dundonald
House (Room 413) Upper Now ouse (Room 413), Upper Newtownards Road, Beifast 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
postage.) Cateers.-Choice of Careers. No. 16. The Architect. 4th
Edition. August 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 6 . (ls. 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 Siatistics. No. 55. Augus
 Office. Price 10s. 6d. (10s. 11d.).
Factories Act.-Factory Orders.


Friendly Societies., Office of the Industriai Assurance Commis-
sioner. Report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for the
Sioner. Report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for the
Year 1962. Registry of Friendy Societies. Price 3. 3s. (3s. Sd.).
Nationai Insurance.-LLw Relating to Fail National Insurarance. Supplement No. 118. Ministry of Pensions
and National Insuranc. Price 3 S. ( 3 s . 4d.). See the issue of this
Gd
SAZETTE for April 1961, page 157.
Scintific and Industral Research-(1) Problems of Progress in
Industry. No. 14. Teaching Machines and their Use in Industry.
 the British Ceramic Research Association, Dec. 19-21, 19661
Price 22s. 6 d . (23s. 2d.). Department of Scientific and Industrial
Research Scentific Policy-Annual Report of the Advisory Council on
Research.
Scientific Policy y CSe to to 1963. Cmnd. 2163. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).

 Establishments for Further Education in England and Wales in
Operation from April 1 , 1936, , being a Reprint of the Report of the
Burnham Commitree Representative of Local Education Authorities
And Associations of Teachers on and Associations of Teachers on Scales of Salarices for Teacherres in
Establishments for Further Education maintained by Local Education


Authorities, England and Wales, 1961, as amended by the Schedule







 IT the Committee representing Local Education Authoritites and
Teachers on Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staf of Farm
Instiutes and for Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural Subjects on the Staff of Loocal EEvicuction Authorities, England and
Wales, 1961, as amended by the Schedule to the R,

 Wales. - Digest of Welsh Statistic
Price 8s. (8s. 6d.).


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[^0]:    About 79,500 workers were involved in October in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes:469 they lost about 182,000 working days.

    ## Factory Accidents

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

[^1]:    THE TECHNICAL PRESS, Ltd., II2 Westbourne Grove, LONDON, W.2.

[^2]:    -The earnings of employes paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employeses paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month.
    
    

[^3]:    Under sliding-scale arrangements ased on the official index of retail pricas. $\qquad$
    The industries concerned are cut sole, last, stiffener, toe puff and bun
    $\$$ These rates are to remain in operation until 3 Oth September 1964 .
    \|These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 423 of the October issue of this GAzErTr.
    IThese increasess were awarded in October with retrospective effect o the date shown. See page 470 of this G Azerris (Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration).

