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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-August was 24,023,000.

This was 38,000 more than in mid-July. The main increases were in manufacturing industries and the distributive trades.

Unemployment

There were 468,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 9th September and 18,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 486,000 (2·1 per cent. of all employees). Between 12th August and 9th September unemployment fell by 16,000. The main decrease was in the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 255,000—54 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 600; the normal monthly seasonal change is an increase of about 11,000.

405-407

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 214,000 vacancies unfilled on 4th September, 6,000 less than on 7th August.

DESIGNATION

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 17th August the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,557,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 40,000.

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Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th September (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 134.5 and 141.6, compared with 134.5 (as revised) and 141.5 (as revised) at 31st August.

414 419

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 17th September (January 1962 = 100) was $103 \cdot 3$, compared with $103 \cdot 0$ at 13th August. The index for the food group was $103 \cdot 0$, compared with $102 \cdot 3$ the previous month.

421

Stoppages of Work

About 43,000 workers were involved in September in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 102,000 working days.

THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

A Report, giving the results for the latest year of a continuscend is an analysis of expenditure by geographical regions. ing survey of the pattern of household expenditure, has recently been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and published as "Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1962 It is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s (15s. 7d. including postage). The survey was begun in 1957 and results for earlier years were given in two Reports covering 1957 to 1959 and 1960 to 1961 respectively, but beginning with the Report for 1962, the results will be published annually. In the explanatory text the latest Report includes a full account of the aims and methods of the survey. This was last done in the Report for 1957 to 1959 and in the current Report that account is brought up to date.

Description of the Survey

As in earlier years a sample of about 4,800 households was drawn and of those over 3,500 gave full information. The response rate of 74 per cent. again exceeded that of the previous year and continues the improvement shown every year since 1957 when it was 59 per cent. The households were asked to maintain detailed expenditure records for 14 consecutive days and to provide interviewers with information covering longer periods for certain payments which recur fairly regularly.

The Results of the Survey

Apart from information on the incomes and expenditure of households the survey yields a great deal of information on such characteristics of the households as the number of persons they contain, the occupations of the heads of the households and many other details. For expenditure analyses households can be grouped in a large number of ways and in any one Report a selection must inevitably be made. The average weekly expenditure of all households on different commodities and services for the period covered by the survey appears in every Report, and a summary of this information for 1962, with 1961 included for comparison, is given in the following

Average Size, Composition and Expenditure of Households Co-operating in 1961 and 1962

	1961	1962
OTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	3,486	3,594
VERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE-HOLD:	HALLS	HOE
All persons	3.03	3.03
Children (under 16)	0·84 1·86	0.84
Persons 16 and under 65	0.33	0.33
Persons working for gain*	1.34	1.35
Persons classed as "retired"†	0.17	0.16
PENDITURE GROUPS: Housing	32 3½ 21 1 104 5 12 3½ 20 6 34 2 24 2½ 25 4 35 5 32 9	34 4 22 81 108 2 13 5 21 77 33 6 23 9 26 7 34 2 31 11½
Miscellaneous	343 81	351 11
THE CURRENT COMBONIA TION EMPERIE	0.00	

Another table which appears in each Report gives the expenditure of households grouped into ranges of gross household income. The remaining tables vary from Report to Report with the aim of giving as many analyses as possible

which seem likely to be of general interest.

The Report for 1962 includes three analyses which have not been given before in this series. The first of these gives the expenditure of households grouped according to the occupa-tion of the head of the household, and cross-analysed by the gross income of the household. Four occupational groups are distinguished in this tabulation: (a) employers, professiona persons working on own account, and professional and managerial employees (including teachers); (b) clerical employees and shop assistants; (c) employees in manual occupations; and (d) retired and unoccupied persons. The As the results for a single year's survey do not provide enough households for some of the groups the results for 1961 and 1962 have been combined. A full geographical break-down by standard regions or even by smaller areas is desirable but the available number of households was such that figures for larger areas only warranted publication. Figures are therefore given for four groupings of standard regions in England, with Wales and Scotland each shown separately. The third tabulation gives the expenditure of households grouped by type of dwelling and by the gross income of the household. Four types of dwelling are distinguished, namely, local authority rented houses, other unfurnished rented houses, owner-occupied houses in process of purchase and owneroccupied houses fully owned.

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The Table below gives some of the main characteristics of co-operating households in 1962, with 1961 included for comparison.

Characteristics of Households Co-operating in 1961 and 1962

88E . Resident 2384 (2.1.	19	61	M vine	62
**************************************	Number of house-holds	Per- centage distri- bution	Number of house- holds	Per- centage distri- bution
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSE-HOLDS	3,486	100.0	3,594	100.0
STANDARD REGIONS* Northern East and West Ridings North Midlands Eastern London and South Eastern Southern Southern South Western Wales Midland North Western Scotland Northern Ireland	208	6·0	209	5·8
	331	9·5	367	10·2
	262	7·5	253	7·0
	247	7·1	266	7·4
	727	20·8	748	20·8
	131	3·7	166	4·6
	269	7·7	237	6·6
	178	5·1	198	5·5
	296	8·5	300	8·4
	442	12·7	456	12·7
	323	9·3	326	9·1
	72	2·1	68	1·9
TYPE OF DWELLING OCCUPIED Local Authority rented dwellings Other dwellings rented furnished Other dwellings rented furnished. Rent-free dwellings Dwellings in process of purchase	930	26·7	1,009	28·1
	923	26·5	924	25·7
	124	3·6	137	3·8
	113	3·2	121	3·4
by occupier	723	20·7	733	20·4
	673	19·3	670	18·6
HOUSEHOLD SIZE One person	494 1,045 775 648 293 128 54 25 24	14·2 30·0 22·2 18·6 8·4 3·7 1·5 0·7	493 1,078 814 647 339 139 37 24 23	13·7 30·0 22·7 18·0 9·4 3·9 1·0 0·7
GROSS WEEKLY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD Under £4	151	4·3	141	3.9
	195	5·6	213	5.9
	338	9·7	326	9.1
	677	19·4	651	18.1
	722	20·7	751	20.9
	567	16·3	534	14.9
	337	9·7	384	10.7
	288	8·2	371	10.3
	211	6·1	223	6.2
OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD Employers and professional persons working on their own account	125		97000 10 1 219769 5789 100 114	3.2
Professional and managerial employees	281	8·1	292	8·1
	64	1·8	46	1·3
	286	8·2	253	7·0
	60	1·7	47	1·3
Manual workers (not shop assistants) Workers on own account (other	1,660	47.6	1,802	50 · 1
than professional) Police, Fire Services and Armed Forces Unoccupied, including retired†	110	3·2	135	3·8
	41	1·2	45	1·3
	859	24·6	860	23·9

Appendices

As pointed out in the first paragraph above, this Report is intended as a complete and comprehensive account of the current Family Expenditure Survey. The Appendices are similarly comprehensive giving technical information on the selection of the sample and the calculation of the sampling errors and much more detailed information on household characteristics and the items of expenditure. A further Appendix is devoted to the forms used in the survey and in another all the terms used are defined.

*See The Registrar General's Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas, 1961. H.M. Stationery Office.

† Those who both described themselves as retired and were above the minimum pensionable age for National Insurance purposes.

FORECASTS OF THE FUTURE WORKING POPULATION

Forecasts of the future working population of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom are made annually by the Ministry of Labour, in consultation with other Government Departments. They are based on available statistical information relating to past years and an assessment of demographic, social and ec trends in the medium-term future. They were published trends in the medium-term future. They were published for the first time in the September 1962 issue of this GAZETTE for each year up to 1972. These forecasts have now been reviewed, extended to 1973 and, as there is an increasing demand for longer-term forecasts for various purposes, forecasts for 1980 have been made. These new forecasts are given in Tables 2 and 3 on pages 391, separately for males, for single, widowed and divorced females and for married women, in five-year age groups.

Method of Forecasting

Using methods similar to those adopted last year, the forecasts are based on (a) revised forecasts of the mid-year total population, prepared by the Government Actuary's Department and published for selected years in the April 1963 issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics, and (b) assumed relationships (termed "activity rates") for each age-sex group between the number in the working population and the number in the total population at mid-year.

The Nature of the Forecasts

The Nature of the Forecasts

Forecasting is generally a hazardous operation; there are many variable factors influencing the size of the working population about which assumptions have to be made. There are substantial inward and outward movements both among regular full-time workers (e.g., on leaving school or college, migration, permanent and temporary retirement, disablement and death) and among part-time, seasonal and occasional workers, particularly students during vacations and week-ends, married women and older workers. These movements are associated to some extent with the pressure of demand for labour, as well as demographic, educational and social changes. Forecasts of the size of the working population, even in the short term, cannot have the same degree of reliability as those of the total population, in view of the additional variable factors about which assumptions have to be made. The forecasts given in the article are consequently only intended to indicate how given in the article are consequently only intended to indicate how the size and age-sex structure of the working population may change on the assumptions made. If developments occur which invalidate these assumptions, the future working population could well differ substantially from the present forecasts

General Assumptions

As regards the total population forecasts, the principal assumptions are that (a) net immigration into the United Kingdom was 60,000 persons in the year from mid-1962 to mid-1963 and will fall in the longer term to a notional 20,000 per year; (b) the average age of women on marriage will continue to fall; and (c) death rates will decline steadily, with rates of decline becoming progressively

smaller with age.

As regards the working population forecasts, the main assumptions are that (a) there will be full employment with a high pressure of demand for labour; (b) the proportion of young persons aged 15 to 24 in full-time education will rise progressively; (c) the activity rate for married women aged 20 to 24 will continue to fall and the rates for married women aged 30 to 64 will continue to proceed and (d) the activity rate for pressure area (d) and the rates for married women aged 30 to 64 will continue to proceed and (d) the activity rate for pressure area (d) and average area. rise; and (d) the activity rate for persons aged 65 and over, other than married women, will decline gradually.

Limitations of the Forecasts

The assumption about the level of demand for labour is particularly important. The working population is smaller during periods of reduced pressure of demand; there are then more withdrawals from the working population as marginal workers stop working, retirements are advanced and emigration increases; the numbers entering or re-entering the working population fall e.g., immigrants, married women. Although the effects of some of these changes may only be temporary, some may persist for several years. For example, if during a recession the age of retirement is advanced, many of those retiring will not re-enter the working population when economic conditions improve. Changes in migration also have long-term effects. The pressure of demand for migration also have long-term effects. The pressure of demand for labour in the period 1961 to 1963 was lower than that assumed in the present forecasts. This is probably the main reason why the calculated "forecasts" of the working population at mid-1963 is much higher (by 299,000 males and 102,000 females) than the provisional estimate for June 1963 in the regular official monthly series published in this GAZETTE (page 401 of this issue). The latter is subject to revision when the results of the count of National Insurance cards exchanged in the June-August quarter of 1963 become available, and so the difference between the forecast and the actual size of the working population may not be as much as the actual size of the working population may not be as much as the provisional figures suggest. Nevertheless despite the large influx of young persons from school and the growth in the total population, the working population has not grown as would have been expected had the pressure of demand for labour not fallen.

The Working Population 1952 to 1962: Great Britain

The age distributions of the working population by sex and (for females) marital status at mid-year in each year from 1952 to 1962 have been estimated by the Ministry of Labour by aggregating estimates for (a) employees including the registered unemployed, (b) employers and persons working on their own account, and (c) members of H.M. Forces. The estimates of the totals in the first group are based mainly on the count of National Insurance cards exchanged in the months of June, July and August each year. The more detailed breakdowns into age groups according to age at more detailed breakdowns into age groups according to age at June each year are based on analyses of the National Insurance records of employees within a one per cent. sample of all insured

persons. As this sample does not provide an adequate basis for estimates for all ages of employers and persons working on their own account, and as the relevant results of the 1961 Population Census are not yet available, the estimates made by the Ministry of the total numbers in this group are less reliable; it has been assumed for the time being that the age distributions of this relatively small group have remained unchanged since the 1951 Population Census. The estimates relating to H.M. Forces have been obtained from the Service Departments.

For each age-sex group the estimated number in the working population has been expressed as a percentage of the estimated number in the total population at mid-year to give an "activity rate". These "activity rates" for Great Britain for the years 1952 to 1962 are given in Table 1. These rates are considered to provide the best available basis for indicating how the structure of the working population has been changing in the past decade, although to some extent the inter-year variations are attributable to persons. As this sample does not provide an adequate basis for

although to some extent the inter-year variations are attributable to sampling errors, to assumption errors in the age distributions of the total and working populations and to changes in the pressure of

The Working Population 1952 to 1962: Northern Ireland

Comparable estimates of the changing age structure of the working population of Northern Ireland are not available. Estimates have, however, been made of the age distribution of the working population at mid-1961 and mid-1962, analysed by sex and (for

Assumed Future Activity Rates: Great Britain

Assumed Future Activity Rates: Great Britam

Persons under 25 years of age: The past figures for the youngest age group (15 to 19) show a gradual fall, associated with the tendency for more young persons to continue in full-time education beyond the minimum school-leaving age of 15. Estimates of the the number in this age group and in the next group (20 to 24), who are likely to be receiving full-time education in future years, have been obtained from the Education Departments and the University Grants Committee; these estimates make no allowance for a possible increase in the minimum school-leaving age. This information has been used in estimating the numbers in these age groups in the total population who can be expected to be in the future working of the total population who can be expected to be in the future working population. Because many students work during vacations and weekends and hold National Insurance cards, the working population estimates include some students in full-time education.

To obtain working population forecasts for these age groups from

the total population and the education forecasts, assumptions have had to be made about the extent to which persons included in the education forecasts will also be counted in the working population estimates during the forecast period. On the basis of estirecent years, it has been assumed that, for the age group 15–19, 10 per cent. of male students and 15 per cent. of female students and, for the age group 20–24, one-third of the male students and half of the female students in the education forecasts will be counted in the working population throughout the forecast period.

Males aged 25 years and over: Last year's forecasts for men aged from 25 to 64 were based on constant and high activity rates, as it appears that virtually the whole male population in these groups is in the working population. In the present forecasts, the same constant activity rates are used, even though for some age groups they are higher than the estimated rates for 1962 and probably those for 1963.

those for 1963.

The activity rate for the age group 65 to 69 showed an abrupt fall between 1958 and 1959 when those who were over 55 at the inception of the present National Insurance Scheme in 1948 completed the ten years necessary to qualify for a retirement pension. Last year it was assumed that the subsequent gradual decline in the rate between 1959 and 1961 would continue as occupational pension schemes became more widespread, but the rate dropped sharply between 1961 and 1962. This was probably as a consequence of the reduced pressure of demand for labour. Many persons may have withdrawn permanently from the working population earlier than they would have done but for the fall in demand. For the present forecasts the activity rate for this age group is assumed to present forecasts the activity rate for this age group is assumed to remain at the 1962 level of 41 per cent. until 1968, then to fall to 40 per cent. in 1973 and to 39 per cent. in 1980. Similarly, the rate for the age group 70 and over is assumed to fall from 17 per cent. in 1963 to 15 per cent. in 1973, and to 14 per cent. in 1980. The total numbers in these age groups in the total population, however, will grow considerably over this period, so that even with these assumed ductions in the activity rates, the actual numbers still at work are expected to increase.

Single, Widowed and Divorced Women aged 25 years and over: For those aged 65 and over the activity rate has been taken as 6 per cent, in 1963, falling gradually to 5 per cent. in 1973 and 4½ per cent. in 1980. For the remaining groups aged from 25 to 64, constant activity rates, generally lower than those for men, have been assumed. The rates for the 35 to 39 and the 45 to 49 age groups are higher than those used in last year's forecasts, as the 1962 estimates indicate that the proportions working have been higher than was then assumed than was then assumed.

Married Women: In recent years the number of married women aged under 25 with children has been increasing, and the future activity rates for the age groups 15 to 24 assumed in the previous forecasts may have been too high. These activity rates have now been reduced to 40 per cent. for the 15 to 19 age group and to 38 per cent. in 1963 for the 20 to 24 age group, falling to 36 per cent. in 1973 and 35 per cent. in 1980. Since many of these women can be expected to return to work at an earlier age than has been assumed hitherto, the assumed rates for the 40 to 44 age group have been increased, rising from 43 per cent. in 1963 to 47 per cent. in 1968,

^{*} Excluding those who normally work ten hours a week or less.

[†] Those who both described themselves as retired and were above the minimum ensionable age for National Insurance purposes.

[‡] As in earlier surveys, the figures for these groups are known to be understated, nee there was apparent under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink and

[§] Income tax, National Insurance contributions, mortgage and other payments for purchase of dwellings, life, sickness and accident insurances, savings, etc., but not betting, payments less winnings.

5,771

5,223

5,290

5,144

4,989

5,072

to 50 per cent. in 1973 and 53 per cent. in 1980. For each age group from 45 to 64, figures for recent years have shown a continuous rise in activity. The 1962 working population estimates indicate that the future activity rates assumed in the previous forecasts were probably too low for those aged 45 to 64. The assumed future rates have therefore been raised. The upper limit to the activity rate for married women is probably appreciably lower than that for single women in the same age group, but it is difficult to estimate where this upper limit lies and when it will be approached. Attempts to fit curves to the past data, both before and after adjusting for year to year fluctuations attributable to the changes in the demand year to year fluctuations attributable to the changes in the demand for labour, have provided little guidance on this point. The forecasts are, therefore, based on a continuation of the rates of growth in recent years, with some allowance for slowing down of these rates towards the end of the forecast period. The proportion of married women aged 65 and over in employment is assumed to remain stable at 6 per cent.

The activity rates used in making the new forecasts for Great Britain are given as percentages below:—

ON SIGNATURA	given as percen	tages below.—) ideas	omic co	Perc	entage
lo suusses	nanges in the p	of bus snow	Fema	les		
Age group	Males	Single, widowed	reales	Ma	rried	H of
	cooravallable.	and divorced	1963	1968	1973	1980
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64	* 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½ 98½ 95½ 94½ 95½ 94½	* 99 99 95 921 85 75 60 30	40 38 32 32½ 38½ 43 45 42 34 18	40 37 32 35 41 47 50 47 39 20½	40 36 32 37½ 43½ 50 54 50 42 23	40 35 32 40 46 53 58 53 45 25
65–69 70 and over	to 1968, falling to 40 in 1973 and to 39 in 1980 [17 in 1963 falling to 15 in 1973 and to 14 in 1980	6 in 1963 fall- ing to 5 in 1973 and to 4½ in 1980	6	201 1 10 6 20 1 10 10 25	6	6

^{*} For these groups the forecasts are obtained by using estimates of the numbers of students in full-time education.

The forecasts of the working population of Great Britain obtained by applying these activity rates to the total population forecasts,

These forecasts do not purport to do more than indicate the likely trends on the assumption that there is a high pressure of demand for labour. There will inevitably be fluctuations around these trends as economic conditions change from year to year, as during the recent period of relatively high unemployment. The forecasts are subject to annual revision; those for 1980, in particular, cannot be regarded as more than rough approximations, but they do show that the rates of growth can be expected to rise again in

On the assumptions made, the working population will reach 26 million in 1973 and 27 million in 1980, compared with a trend estimate of 25 · 2 million in 1963. By 1980 the numbers of males and married women in the working population will each have increased by about 1·2 million, whilst the number of single, widowed and divorced women will have dropped by about half a million.

Future Working Population Forecasts: The United Kingdom

As mentioned above, estimates of activity rates for Northern Ireland for a series of years comparable with those of Great Britain are not available, but special estimates have been made for 1961 and 1962. The rates for males, for single women and for married women below age 30 and those aged 60 years and over shown by these estimates have been assumed to apply unchanged until 1980. The rates for married women aged 30 to 59 have, however, been assumed to show gradual increases similar to those for Great Britain. These rates have been applied to population forecasts for Northern Ireland to obtain forecasts of the working population in Northern Ireland which have been added to the figures in Table 2 to give the forecasts for the whole of the United Kingdom shown in Table 3. Since the Northern Ireland forecasts have been based on much less data than those for Great Britain, they should be used with caution. The effect of any error in the Northern Ireland component on the figures for the United Kingdom as a whole should, however, be very small.

Table 1.—Activity Rates 1952-1962: Great Britain. Working Population expressed as Percentage of Total Population for each Age-Sex Group

Age group	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
ALES	79	no basso	76	771	78	ssively!	iw AS or	os boga n Lenga neri	feouls si onow bed ow Asirm	n full-tin rom and s	0 24
20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69	98 98½ 97½ 99½ 99½ 98 97½	73 99± 99 97± 99± 98 98 95± 94 89	991 991 991 991 991 991 991 991 901 901	991 991 991 991 99 98 96 94 91 511	78 991 991 991 991 991 991 991 941 92 92 531	76½ 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½ 98½ 94½ 91 54 19½	73½ 99 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½ 96½ 91½ 90	75 97 991 991 991 991 981 982 95 88 451 451	76 99 991 991 991 991 975 95 881 45 171	75½ 96 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½ 98½ 98½ 90 44 17	73 97 97 98 98 98 98 95 95 90 41
Total	. 00 87	87	871	88	881	88	871	861	87	861	86

of harman	19 3 to	March 16	9073 2	e for the	
FEMALES:	single,	widowed	and	divorced	
Gr High Ch					

15–19	781 791	801 801	80 791	77 761	77 761	741
20–24	921 91	94 971		99 99	991 992	992
25-29	91 88 89 781	921 89	91½ 96	97 92	99 99	99
30–34	89 78½ 77 80	82½ 87 89 86	90½ 98½ 82 85½	99 76 1 92 78 1	98½ 99 86 92	99
40-44	801 801	84 861	831 88	851 92		
45-49	73 73	751 77	80 81	711 73	81 811	95 87½
50–54	65½ 64 54½ 54½	67 66½ 55½	70 75 57 1 60 1	69 69 55½	74 73½ 58½ 61	75½ 61½
60-64	26 27	281 31	321 33	32 311	301 31	30
65 and over	6 61	6 6	6 6	$6 \qquad 5\frac{1}{2}$	6 6	5½
Total	55 54	55 55	541 55	521 52	53 53	53

FEMALES: m	arried									mind dear				
15–19 20–24 25–29			ini,ii	55½ 42 29	56 43 30 28	53½ 43 31	47½ 42½ 34½	43 43 33½ 29	43 44 31‡	39½ 41½ 30½	40 39 311	45 39½ 32	43½ 41½ 32½	$ \begin{array}{c c} 39\frac{1}{2} \\ 38\frac{1}{2} \\ 32 \\ 31\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $
30–34 35–39 40–44		DOCTOR BOTTOR	Magail Magail Magail	26½ 29½ 31	30 32 1	29 31½ 33½	28½ 33 35½	34½ 37½	28½ 34½ 38	28½ 36 38½ 40½	30½ 36	31½ 36½ 39½	32 37 41	37½ 42½
45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64	10 00 07 00		60161 00669	31 27 21 91	32 28½ 21½ 10½	33 29½ 22½ 11	35 31 25 10½	36 32½ 25½ 12	37 33 25½ 13	36 28½ 14	39½ 40½ 36½ 29 14½	41½ 37 29½ 16	42½ 39 31 16½	44 ² 40½ 33 17½
65 and over Total	el zer	total total	M. 14	25½	2½ 26½	2½ 27½	4½ 29	30	5½ 30	31	6½ 31½	32	321	33

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THE RESIDENCE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY O	IN DOCUMENT	EXCEPTION.	TO SHEET IN	10010000100	10 901	MHY	11111	MARK	1 1	33 . 36 3	TINI	(Thousan
Age group	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	19
TOTAL	25,213	25,359	25,529	25,671	25,746	25,801	25,843	25,854	25,905	25,943	25,995	27,0
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ALES												of being
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TOTAL	25,790	25,942	26,111	26,255	26,332	26,389	26,434	26,447	26,502	26,542	26,596	Sur	27,671
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SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL MANPOWER

A Report by the Scientific Manpower Committee of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy entitled "Scientific and Technological Manpower in Great Britain in 1962" (Cmnd. 2146) has been presented to Parliament by the Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage).

This Committee is concerned with those scientists and technologists who hold academic or professional qualifications as defined in the Report. The definition includes university graduates in specified branches of science and technology and also specified types of members of listed institutions; it generally excludes medically qualified persons, architects, surveyors, actuaries, etc.

The Report includes a short introductory account of the post-war rine Report includes a short introductory account of the post-war series of studies of the supply of, and demand for, scientific manpower in Great Britain. It then reviews the position in 1962 and expected changes up to the beginning of 1965. It is based mainly on the results of a survey of the employment of scientists and technologists which was made by the Ministry of Labour at the beginning of 1962 and of a sample enquiry into scientific and technological qualifications which was incorporated in the Census of Population in April 1961 in April 1961.

The results of the Ministry of Labour Survey are given in an Appendix to the present Report. This Survey was the third of a series made at three-year intervals. The results of the 1956 and 1959 Surveys were summarised in the November 1956 (page 404) and December 1959 (page 435) issues of this GAZETTE. The results of the Census Enquiry were published by H.M. Stationery Office last year in "Census 1961, Great Britain, Scientific and Technological Qualifications" (see page 418 of the November 1962 issue of this GAZETTE).

The Ministry of Labour Surveys have been confined, for practical reasons, to qualified persons in employment within certain major fields of employment (viz., privately owned sections of the manufacturing and construction industries, industrial research associations, nationalised industries and public corporations, central and local government and education) and have not covered all types of establishments in those fields. establishments in those fields.

The Population Census was thus the first enquiry to provide comprehensive information about qualified persons throughout the whole population. It covered those employed in all types of establishment in all fields, those working on their own account and also those described as economically inactive—for example, retired persons, housewives and others not in employment and post-graduate students. This enquiry also provided information, not available hitherto, about age and occupational distributions of

For reasons of coverage, classification, timing, etc., described in the Census Report and reproduced in the present Report, direct comparisons cannot be made between the data from the Census and the Survey. The Report, however, includes a broad comparison between the Census and the Survey results, after some of the Survey data have been reclassified to bring them to a Census classification basis so far as possible.

The Census gave a total of nearly 260,000 qualified persons in, or available for, employment, including nearly 10,000 post-graduate students, in April 1961. The Survey in January 1962 revealed only 185,000 employed within the establishments and fields surveyed. The Committee estimates that about 20,000 were not recorded in the Survey returns made by employers. The number working in fields of employment not surveyed is shown to be about 40,000, excluding post-graduate students; this figure is much higher than estimates made in previous reports by the Committee. estimates made in previous reports by the Committee.

of the Census total of 260,000, about 210,000 or over 80 per cent. were engaged in specifically scientific or technological work or in other occupations likely to be closely related to their scientific education, such as teaching, post-graduate study, management in technologically based industries. Another 10,000 were engaged in other administrative or managerial work, over 17,000 were employed as technicians, over 8,000 were in other professions, and the remaining 14,000 were in other occupations. Some of the technicians and those in clerical and other occupations must have been in jobs for which their full qualifications were not required.

The Ministry of Labour Survey shows that between 1959 and 1962

The Ministry of Labour Survey shows that between 1959 and 1962 the numbers of qualified manpower employed rose at annual rates of 7·1 per cent. in private industry, of 5·4 per cent. in education, of 3·1 per cent. in central and local government (including the Atomic Energy Authority) and 1·4 per cent. in public corporations and nationalised industries. In 1962 about 54 per cent. of the scientists and about 30 per cent. of the technologists employed in manufacturing establishments surveyed were engaged on research and development work. Of those employed in central government about 64 per cent. of the scientists and about 36 per cent. of the technologists were employed on this type of work.

About 22.000 qualified persons were employed on defence.

About 22,000 qualified persons were employed on defence, including those in the Armed Forces. About half were engaged on research and development, and they accounted for over one-fifth of the total engaged on this type of work. Three-quarters of the 8,850 working on defence projects in manufacturing industry were in the aircraft and electronics industries where defence research and development occupied over half of the total on research and development development.

The Committee estimates that, compared with nearly 260,000 in April 1961, the total number of qualified persons in, or available for,

employment (including post-graduate study) was 207,000 in January 1956, 234,000 in January 1959 and 271,100 in January 1962 and that the number available in January 1965 will be 312,000. The Report gives estimates of the numbers expected to qualify in 1963 and 1964 which indicate that more scientists but fewer technologists will qualify than had been previously estimated. The reduction in the estimated output is likely to be particularly marked in the case of mechanical engineers. Between 1962 and 1965 the numbers of scientists and technologists available are both expected to grow at annual rates of 4·8 per cent., compared with 4·4 per cent. and 5·5 per cent., respectively, between 1959 and 1962.

In the Ministry of Labour Survey, employers were asked to state their additional requirements in 1965 compared with 1962 on the assumption that enough suitably qualified persons would be available to meet their needs. These forecasts by employers indicate a need for 18,770 additional scientists and 28,325 technologists. The expected increases available for employment in all fields, including those not covered in the Survey, are 18,400 scientists and 22,500 technologists. The employers' requirements are thus unlikely to be met in full. The excess demand relates essentially to technologists.

After a review by scientific and technological discipline of the employers' forecasts of requirements and the estimates of the supply of qualified manpower, the Committee reaches the following main

(1) There is a trend, which the Committee has always encouraged, for increasing numbers of scientists and technologists to be employed on work not directly related to their basic qualifications.

(2) A rough balance between the overall supply and demand is not now expected to be achieved until after 1965.

(3) The supply of scientists in relation to identifiable needs is, in general, more satisfactory than that of technologists.

(4) There are likely to be continuing shortages in certain disciplines, particularly mathematics and electrical engineering and also in physics and mechanical engineering.

The Chairman of the Committee, in his letter of presentation, states that in its future enquiries the Committee will be paying greater attention to the requirements of special fields of science as opposed to the general question of increasing the total output of professionally trained scientific manpower and will be concerning itself with ways and means of progressionally trained scientific manpower and will be concerning itself with ways and means of encouraging the flow of students in to fields of scientific and engineering education which are now unpopular relative to others.

NEW PLACING SERVICE FOR **BLIND WORKERS**

A new comprehensive placing service for blind persons in industrial employment came into operation on 1st October 1963, when the Ministry of Labour took over the duties previously carried out in England and Wales by voluntary organisations and local authorities, and extended the service which it had itself provided for the blind in Scotland. The Minister of Labour decided to set up this new service on the advice of the National Advisory Coveril on the new service on the advice of the National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled and after consultation with the interested parties. His decision was taken in the light of a survey of the present placing facilities available to the blind throughout the country and the benefits likely to accrue from the establishment of a comprehensive service on the lines suggested in the 1956

In a circular to local authorities the Minister has paid tribute to the valuable contribution made by those who have been doing the placing work in the past, particularly the Royal National Institute for the Blind. The new service is being developed by the Ministry in close collaboration with the Institute.

The registered blind and partially sighted persons previously employed by the Institute and other organisations on placing work form the nucleus of the staff of the new service and specialise full time on the work. Initially there are 30 of these officers—known as Blind Persons Resettlement Officers—working from central points in each Region. The service is fully integrated with the general employment service provided by the Ministry at its 1,000 local offices and the closest co-operation with Disablement Resettlement Officers, Youth Employment Officers and local authority Welfare Officers is maintained.

The Blind Persons Resettlement Officers interview blind men and women who are wanting work and advise them on what is most suitable for them. They may recommend industrial rehabilitation or vocational training at approved centres as a preliminary to their being placed in work. They will help blind workers to overcome any problems which may arise in their new employment and keep in touch with them to see that all continues to go well. Not least they have the duty of encouraging employers to provide work for the blind.

At the present time about 6,500 blind persons are working in open industry and 3,500 in special workshops for the blind. There are many blind persons in various parts of the country who are waiting to get a job and it is hoped that employers who are looking for good workers will give the Blind Persons Resettlement Officers an opportunity of submitting suitable candidates for their vacancies. There is ample evidence that carefully selected and trained blind men and women can effectively compete in the industrial market with the help of the kind of advice given by these specialist officers.

*Report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Rehabilitation Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons under the chairmanship of Lord Piercy, Cmd. 9883 H.M. Stationery Office. See page 401 of the November 1956 issue of this GAZETTE

A leaflet (PL375) entitled "Blind Workers are Good Workers" gives more information about the employment of the blind in industry and is obtainable from any employment exchange.

The Blind Persons Resettlement Officers are located at the Ministry of Labour offices at the following addresses:—

London and South Eastern Region:

Hanway House, Red Lion Square, London W.C.1.

25 Military Road, Chatham, Kent.

156 Broadway, West Ealing W.13.

9-11 Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey.

3 Greenhill Parade, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.

Eastern and Southern Region:
High Street, Aldershot, Hants.
Block A, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge.
Ward House, Corporation Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
London Hill, Rayleigh, Essex.

London Hill, Rayleigh, Essex.
South Western Region:
Bridge House, Clifton Down, Bristol 8.
74 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
Midlands Region:
281–289 Corporation Street, Birmingham.
10 Normanton Road, Derby.
Charles Street, Leicester.

Charles Street, Leicester.
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region:
44–68 The Headrow, Leeds 1.
Factory Lane, Doncaster, Yorks.
Piccadilly, York.
North Western Region:
Great Moor Street, Bolton, Lancs.
Renshaw Hall, Renshaw Street, Liverpool 1. Aytoun Street, Manchester 1.

11 Wellington Road South, Stockport, Cheshire.

Northern Region:
93A Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
36 Grange Road, Middlesbrough, Yorks.

Stuart House, 30 Semple Street, Edinburgh 3. 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

Wales Office, Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff. Northampton Lane, Swansea, Glam.

The Royal National Institute for the Blind will continue to play an active part in the employment of blind persons in ordinary employment through: research into opening up new fields of employment for blind persons; development and supply of aids to employment under the Ministry's Aids to Employment Scheme; placement of blind people in commercial, administrative and professional occupations; placement of young blind persons passing through the Institute's Prevocational Guidance Centre at Hethersett, Reigate; helping to deal with the resettlement of difficult individual cases and provision of vocational guidance at the Institute's cases and provision of vocational guidance at the Institute's Industrial Rehabilitation Centre.

THE MANPOWER RESEARCH UNIT

A Manpower Research Unit has recently been established within the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour. The Unit's task is to study the future manpower requirements of the various sectors of the economy—and of particular industries—in the light of past trends and likely developments, including the effects of technological change. Within this general framework it will study reshably changes in occupational structure, between broad categories.

technological change. Within this general framework it will study probable changes in occupational structure, between broad categories of skill and between particular types of occupation.

An important part of the Unit's work is to provide information to assist in the planning of industrial training by the Industrial Training Boards to be set up as proposed in the Command Paper (Cmnd. 1892),* and of training courses to be provided in Government Training Centres, but it will also have a wider role in relation to manpower planning generally.

Training Centres, but it will also have a wider role in relation to manpower planning generally.

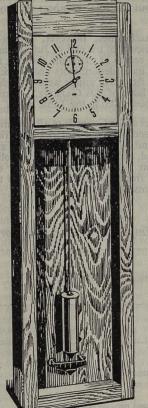
In its immediate programme the Unit is studying the changes which have already occurred over the post-war period in the general distribution of manpower between different sectors of the economy and between occupations. Priority is also being given to enquiries into future manpower needs—especially needs for particular types of skilled craftsmen—in the metal manufacturing and metal using industries and to a study of into future manpower needs—especially needs for particular types of skilled craftsmen—in the metal manufacturing and metal using industries and in the construction industries, and to a study of office employment. In the case of the metal manufacturing and metal using industries the enquiry is taking the form of a direct approach to some 300 leading firms. Its object is to obtain as detailed a picture as possible of the probable size and occupational distribution of firms' manpower requirements in five years' time, compared with the position five years ago and now, and of the reasons underlying any changes. Similar enquiries are contemplated covering other industries in both the public and private sectors, including those with a high content of skill and those which are most likely to be affected by technological change.

The Unit is co-operating with the National Economic Development Office, which is concerned with manpower forecasting as a part of its enquiries into future prospects for particular industries and for the economy as a whole.

The Unit will bring together the results of previous research on manpower requirements, and will examine the experience of other highly industrialised countries, especially the United States of America. It is also sponsoring academic research into particular problems as occasion arises.

problems as occasion arises.

* Industrial Training: Government Proposals. Cmnd. 1892. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 8d. (11d. including postage). See page 457 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.



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NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES

The monthly analyses of manpower published in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 401 of this issue) give separate figures for "Local Government Service". Those figures relate to Local Government Service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and exclude those employees of Local Authorities (such as teachers, transport staffs, building workers, etc.) who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups. The figures are based primarily on the counts of National Insurance cards exchanged and, as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, it is not possible to obtain Standard Industrial Classification, it is not possible to obtain information from that source about the total numbers employed

The co-operation of Local Authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details in respect of the end of June of each year. The Authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June 1962 obtained from this source were published on page 386 of the October 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for June 1963 are now given in the Table below.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the Councils of all Counties, Boroughs (County, Metropolitan and Municipal), Urban Districts and Rural Districts in England and Wales and of Counties and Burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the Police Forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the Police Forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home and Health Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls at 15th June 1963 including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves services. on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for construction in the Table represent broadly workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, the construction of roads, sewers, etc. Persons engaged on ordinary maintenance work are included in the figures for "All other Local Authority Departments". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by Local airports and all other forms of public transport operated by Local

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a Local Authority (e.g., teachers and lecturers at evening classes and Technical Colleges) are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the Table and those for other industries. There may, fact, be some duplication within the Table itself, of the overlap may be between two adjoining Local Authorities. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 70,000, and it is probable, therefore, that the overlap within the Table is

Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces at 15th June 1963

Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) (c) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) (d) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) (e) Transport services (e) Transpor	1	Males	F P	emales	Total
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) (c) Staff surpolly (c) Transport services (c) Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes (c) Staff staff school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses, etc. (d) Lecturers and teachers (e) Lecturers and teachers (f) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) (g) Construction (g) Cons	l-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	males and females
(a) Lecturers and teachers 130 (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) 50 Water supply 122 Construction 992 Transport services 128 Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc. 161 Colter forces (including Metropolitan Police) 773 Grand total 794 Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) 44 Water supply 374 Construction 177 Transport services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes 128 Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses, etc. 187 Construction 197 Construction 19	new flet supply		employment search into as; develop		
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) 4 Water supply 3 Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses, etc. All other local authority departments Grand total Wales Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) (c) Lecturers and teachers (d) Lecturers and teachers (e) Lecturers and teachers (e) Lecturers and teachers (e) Construction (f) Construction	30,246 50,043 12,718 92,501 53,536 28,405 6,727 36,364 73,508	45,542 10,114 49 117 51 2,819 1,206 13,383 —	166,522 78,208 441 523 7,577 73,806 4,847 64,633 2,288 398,845	47,932 199,785 116 156 569 56,679 4,081 24,738 — 334,056	390,242 338,150 13,324 93,297 71,733 161,709 16,861 439,118 75,796
(a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) 4 Water supply					
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply Construction Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses, etc. All other local authority departments Grand total Grand total Great Britain Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other serfic (cleicles of school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) 22 Great Britain	14,658 4,220 3,104 17,396 12,734 1,766 813 37,014 9,527	670 704 79 214 10 145 68 2,009	26,957 8,860 74 233 2,113 8,840 287 7,566 308 55,238	1,558 17,701 18 25 13 6,083 139 2,850 — 28,387	43,843 31,485 3,275 17,868 14,870 16,834 1,307 49,439 9,835
(a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) Water supply Construction Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses, etc. All other local authority departments Grand total Grand total Great Britain Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers (b) Other steff clerical staff school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc.) 22 Great Britain					
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers	9,930 2,965 1,318 5,982 2,552 1,814 139 24,274 4,007	1,203 395 11 4 1 85 80 1,042 —	12,046 5,723 31 117 403 4,195 140 3,169 112 25,936	1,643 9,399 4 1 19 3,368 100 1,789 —	24,822 18,482 1,364 6,104 2,975 9,462 459 30,274 4,119 98,061
Education department: (a) Lecturers and teachers	and the	Thomas is to	tigh content	ose with a lose with a	overing in schiding in yest likely
Water supply Construction Transport services Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses, etc. All other local authority departments 397,	54,834 57,228 17,140 15,879 78,822 31,985 7,679 97,652 37,042	47,415 11,213 139 335 62 3,049 1,354 16,434	205,525 92,791 546 873 10,093 86,841 5,274 75,368 2,708	51,133 226,885 138 182 601 66,130 4,320 29,377	458,907 388,117 17,963 117,269 89,578 188,005 18,627 518,831 89,750

REPORT ON COMMUNICATIONS IN INDUSTRY

"Good communications in industry are an insurance; so many industrial troubles arise out of genuine misunderstandings. It is only good sense to see how these can be avoided. People naturally want to know what is happening in the firms where they work. In its turn a management needs to know what its employees are

thinking". The Minister of Labour says this in the foreword to a booklet published for the Ministry on the subject of communications*. The booklet contains a Report which was drawn up by a Working Party of the National Joint Advisory Council on which representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, Trades Union Congress and the nationalised industries sat. A number of studies in firms was carried out by officers of the Ministry of Labour on behalf of the Working Party and four of these studies are included in the publication. Each gives an account of the practical steps taken to ensure that communications between management and workpeople were effective. During the surveys the Ministry's officers had discussions with senior executives, senior personnel officers, representatives of middle management, supervisors, Works Committee representatives, trade union officers, shop stewards and individual workers.

The Report points out that good communications are no substitute for sound policies, responsible attitudes on the part of management and employees and the mutual confidence which these can create. There is no standard pattern and arrangements need to be shaped to suit the circumstances of the individual firm. At the same time the three main methods of communication—through management, through workers' representatives and by means of written material—are not alternatives but are complementary.

The Report says that there are differences of view and differences thinking".

The Minister of Labour says this in the foreword to a booklet

complementary

The Report says that there are differences of view and differences The Report says that there are differences of view and differences in practice in regard to the respective roles of communication through management and supervisors on the one hand and through workers' representatives and joint committees on the other. The Report makes the following further points:

(1) If departmental managers and foremen are to be an effective communications link with the shop floor, they must consistently receive comprehensive and timely information and be alive to their responsibility for passing on information.

(2) If joint committees and other contacts between management and workers' representatives are to make their full contribution to

(2) If joint committees and other contacts between management and workers' representatives are to make their full contribution to good communications, there must be a climate of confidence between management and employees, and management must have shown a sustained interest in joint discussion.
(3) The knowledge that information on the firm's policies and plans is made available by management, is discussed with workers' representatives and can be had for the asking, can help to establish an atmosphere of confidence.

* People at Work—A Report on Communications in Industry. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d. including postage).

(4) Management should consider whether they can assist workers' representatives to keep their constituents informed by providing them with facilities for reporting back.

(5) Attention should be given to communications in the training of managers, supervisors and workers' representatives.

(6) Senior managers should give systematic attention to the subject and set a good example.

and set a good example.

Discussing some of the difficulties, the Report says that shift-working often presented problems since workers on shifts had little opportunity for contact with managers, supervisors and their own representatives. In the larger firms studied there were many as six intermediate levels between the works manager and the charge floor worker. This slowed down the transmission of informations of the contact of the cont shop floor worker. This slowed down the transmission of informa-tion; inaccuracies and misunderstandings crept in and details were lost in transmission. Difficulties often arose in an acute form at foreman level. In many cases, the foreman was not given information in enough detail or soon enough. To his embarrassment, fuller and prompter information was often available to workers' representatives. In one of the factories visited foremen had

representatives. In one of the factories visited foremen had accepted this situation and regularly went to the shop stewards to find out details of the following week's production programme.

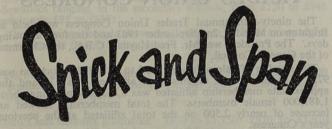
Dealing with written material, the Working Party says this was generally appreciated by employees. Notice boards were widely used, but there was evidence that they were largely disregarded, except where care had been taken in siting and display and "dead" material was regularly removed. At one factory new items were placed on top of the old and on one board the bottom layer was a 1942 Essential Works Order. "The effectiveness of notices", the Report says, "depends largely on their capacity to compel attention. At one factory this was achieved with apparent success in one department by chalking urgent notices on the wooden floor".

The Report says that in all the firms studied except one, considerable use was made of joint committees. The committees seemed most effective where managements made a substantial contribution to the agenda and made a deliberate effort to give the workers' representatives a broad picture of the firms' activities.

workers' representatives a broad picture of the firms' activities. Where the management did not make this kind of contribution, the committees tended to become a vehicle for complaints, and the attitude of management was usually defensive.

The Report concludes with a brief reference to the unofficial communications network—the "grapevine"—which flourished in all firms visited to a greater or lesser degree. "It is fed on fact and cituations observed but unexplained on information reaching

situations observed but unexplained, on information reaching wrong people at the wrong time, and on the often inaccurate interpretation of 'leaks'", the Working Party states. "The general view of both managements and employees was that the grapevine had to be accepted. It was noticeable, however, that where communications were good, and authoritative information reached the shop floor employees promptly, the scope of rumour was



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REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES AND **QUARRIES FOR 1962**

The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries for 1962 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). It is made in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Quarries Act 1954 and contains an Appendix with 14 tables giving detailed statistics.

The Report notes that the strength of H.M. Inspectorate at the end of 1962 was 173, and that as a result of a change in complement during the year necessitated by the rapid growth in mechanisation, five of the 12 posts remaining unfilled were for specialist electrical and mechanical inspectors.

At the end of 1962, 692 coal mines were being worked by the National Coal Board and 368 by private owners under licence from the Board. H.M. Inspectors, other than Inspectors of Horses, made 28,098 inspections during the year (compared with 25,677 in 1961) of which 18,224 were made underground and 9,874 on the surface; H.M. Inspectors of Horses made a total of 1,872 inspections during which 22,287 examinations of horses were made. Workmen's Inspectors made 613 inspections of 613 inspections and Workmen's Inspectors made 6,613 inspections at 612 mines and Safety Board Inspectors made 3,045 inspections at 522 mines.

Two serious incidents in 1962-at Hapton Valley Colliery in Two serious incidents in 1962—at Hapton Valley Colliery in Lancashire and Tower Colliery in Glamorganshire—together accounted for 28 deaths and 22 cases of serious injury. The total number of men killed during the year in coal mines was 257, and the number seriously injured 1,557, compared with 235 and 1,477, respectively, during 1961, these increases reversing the downward trend over the previous three years. Commenting on figures of the accident rate per 100,000 manshifts worked, which he regards as more significant than absolute figures, the Chief Inspector says that it is now clear that the improvement in the rate in 1961 was in fact no more than a temporary improvement in a position which has no more than a temporary improvement in a position which has been deteriorating since 1957. This was disappointing particularly in view of 1962 having been declared a Safety Year in the coal

During the year 85 persons were killed by falls of ground in coal mines, compared with 106 in 1961. The Report adds this is the first time since records were kept that less than 100 persons have been killed in such accidents; up to no more than 20 years ago the figure was usually over 400. There was little change in the number of cases of serious injury (615 in 1962: 589 in 1961).

Power-loading has grown to such an extent that prop-free front Power-loading has grown to such an extent that prop-free front faces are now accepted as standard mining practice. Accidents from falls of ground on these faces are rather less than on other faces, but any advantage has been offset by a greater number of accidents from contact with machinery. The Report calls attention to two weaknesses in this system of working—the risk to persons working between the front row of props and the face and the fact that the system is not readily adaptable to abnormal conditions. The Report describes how these risks can be reduced.

Three persons were killed and 29 seriously injured in using explosives, etc., compared with three and 26, respectively, in 1961. These figures are still high although fewer men are employed and more use is made of alternatives to explosives. A consistently high number of persons are injured where reliance has been placed on distance alone to protect them from projected material.

Fires underground in coal mines continue to occur at the rate of one a week (57 in 1962 and 54 in 1961). None in 1962 resulted in death or injury but many could, in slightly different circumstances, have proved dangerous or disastrous. Recent experience has been fortunate but the industry must recognise the disaster potential of even the smallest fire.

The Report points out that over the last ten years at least, coal dust explosions have occurred at the rate of one for every 400 million tons of coal produced (or one for every two years' output). The law now requires stone dust barriers of a Polish type to be installed in all mine workings as an insurance against the remote possibility of an explosion being extended by coal dust. In view of this and other developments the prevention of such an eventuality is an attainable objective, which, if achieved, would mean that the predominating factor in most major disasters of the past had been

In haulage and transport work underground 78 persons were killed and 437 seriously injured, compared with 58 and 439 in 1961. Human factors played their part in the accidents which led to these casualties but often such human failings as carelessness and momentary forgetfulness were encouraged by indifferent environmental conditions. The Report recognises that a concentrated effort is needed to improve the safety of haulage and transport underground. Conveyor accidents accounted for 21 of the deaths and of these 15 were on the coal face itself. The fact that in 1962 more occurred in the course of moving, erecting and repairing more occurred in the course of moving, erecting and repairing conveyors suggests a need for improvement in design of the equipment and in the training and discipline of maintenance staff in safe operational procedures.

The number of persons killed and seriously injured in surface accidents at coal mines, at 24 and 165 respectively, was the lowest on record, but the rate is still far from satisfactory says the Report. Thorough safety inspections at regular and frequent intervals would do much to reduce the number of such accidents significantly.

With regard to rescue services full scale trials with self-rescuers have now been commenced in all but one Division. The trials

in some Divisions have been running for several months and the Report adds that much credit is due to officials and workmen alike for their excellent co-operation.

Other Stratified and Miscellaneous Mines

Mines in the stratified class consist mainly of those working Mines in the stratified class consist mainly of those working stratified ironstone deposits, with a number of small fireclay mines chiefly in the principal coalfields. The six ironstone mines in Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire produced in 1962 a slightly reduced output of a little over two million tons: in Cleveland only one ironstone mine was working at the end of the year. During the year the last remaining oil shale mines in Scotland closed down, H.M. Inspectors made 478 inspections in this group. Accident figures were one killed and 11 seriously injured, compared with six killed and seven seriously injured in 1961. The fatality and eight other cases were caused by falls of ground, and with investigations revealing no new aspects of mining risk the majority, says the Report, could have been avoided. However, new technical developments included a cutter loader introduced into an ironstone developments included a cutter loader introduced into an ironstone mine of a type which, if successfully developed, will eliminate the need for drilling and blasting.

H.M. Inspectors made 578 inspections in mines working nonratified minerals such as anahydrite, barytes, fluorspar, gypsum, haematite, lead, limestone, potters clay, slate and tin. Casualty figures in this group were six persons killed and 24 seriously injured, compared with four and 17, respectively, in 1961. Interest continued in Cornish tin, and in addition to prospecting and preliminary exploration, work was in progress towards re-opening previously discontinued mines. previously discontinued mines

The numbers of inspections made at quarries in 1962 were 7,547 by H.M. Inspectors and 633 by Workmen's Inspectors. The number of persons killed during the year was 24, 15 less than in 1961, and 81 were seriously injured, eight less than in the previous year. Nine of the fatalities were the result of falls of ground, and haulage and transport operations caused eight deaths. A number of accidents occurred where men were trapped in the cabins of excavators by falls of material from faces. The Report says it is not always realised that excavator drivers are not necessarily able to assess face conditions and that often falling mineral cannot be seen or heard in a cabin. seen or heard in a cabin

The Report observes that safe and successful quarrying of minerals is now more than ever dependent on the application of scientific principles, and it follows that if supervision is to be effective it must be exercised by persons of experience and technical competence. Bodies such as the Institute of Quarrying are to be commended on their efforts to encourage young persons in quarrying to study subjects related to their industry.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The ninety-fifth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Brighton on Monday, 2nd September 1963 and the four following days. The President was Mr. Fred Hayday, C.B.E., the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 975. The number of organisations affiliated was 176 and the approximate membership affiliated was 8,315,000 including about 1,481,000 female members. The total membership showed an increase of nearly 2,500 on the total affiliated at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, based on the Statistical Statements relating to the 1963 and 1962 Annual Congresses, shows for each of 18 trade groups the number of unions affiliated and of delegates appointed to attend, and the affiliated membership of the unions concerned.

	ber 1	963 Co	ngress	don't	962 Co	ongress
Trade group	No. of unions	No. of dele- gates	Member- ship	No. of unions	No. of dele- gates	Member
Mining and quarrying Railways Transport (other than	3 3	113 42	563,990 446,059	4 3	120 43	582,945 456,300
railways) Shipbuilding Engineering, founding and	10 5	93 19	1,450,244 131,646	10 5	95 19	1,438,150 130,979
vehicle building Iron and steel and minor	24	141	1,662,989	26	139	1,652,384
metal trades Building, woodworking	15	49	208,287	15	48	217,485
and furnishing Printing and paper	17 12	67 59	530,194 351,228	18 13	69 59	536,605 347,107
Cotton	6	24	99,340	6	26	110,966
cotton)	22 7 5	27 25 21	89,285 163,921 99,495	23 7 5	31 26 22	92,260 164,627 102,183
chemicals, etc	14	65 16	475,293 135,000	15	66	470,058 135,000
Public employees	8	29 70	310,667 499,286	4 8	27 69	299,082 497,345
Non-manual workers General workers	16 4	55 60	310,681 787,727	15 4	52 63	286,679 792,720
Totals	176	975	8,315,332	182	989	8,312,875

Mr. George H. Lowthian, C.B.E., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year,

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made regulations under section 83 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1962 (a) and section 2 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1963 (b), known as the Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations 1963.*

These Regulations, which became operative on 1st April 1963 and will remain in force until 31st March 1966, raise the basic salary scales of teachers employed by education authorities by an

The following examples (selected from the nine basic salary scales) illustrate the changes in the scales as they affect the largest groups of teachers compared with the corresponding scales in operation at 1st July 1961.

First or Second Class honours graduates and teachers hold- ing equivalent qualifications who are employed in second- ary schools	£840 to £1,600 in ten years	£900 to £1,750 in ten years
Ordinary graduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifica- tions who are employed in secondary schools	£770 to £1,330 in 12 years	£820 to £1,470 in 12 years
Ordinary graduates and teachers holding equivalent qualifica- tions who are employed in primary schools	£680 to £1,240 in 12 years	£730 to £1,370 in 12 years

Non-graduate primary teach- £560 to £1,070 £600 to £1,190

ers with three years' training in 14 years

The extra allowances given to teachers in posts of special responsibility (head teachers, principal teachers, special assistants, etc.) are also increased. These payments, which are received by 28 per cent. of all teachers in Scotland, range from £75 to £1,700 under the new Regulations, compared with the previous range of £65 to £1,585. Head teachers of secondary schools will receive responsibility payments ranging from £300 to £1,700, compared with the previous allowances of £255 to £1,585. The responsibility payments for head teachers of primary schools now range from £175 (previously £150) for head teachers of small primary schools to £850 (previously £800) for head teachers of the largest primary schools. To qualify for the largest payments head teachers have responsibility for schools with over 1,000 pupils. Deputy head teachers, second masters, senior women assistants and infant head teachers, second masters, senior women assistants and infant mistresses are to receive a higher proportion of the head teachers' allowances ranging, in the secondary schools, from £120 to £945 (previously £85 to £635).

The following schedule shows the changes in the basic salary scales for teachers in further education:—

	1st July 1961	1st April 1963
First or Second Class honours graduates. Other teachers doing advanced work	£960 to £1,750 in ten years	£1,020 to £1,920 in ten years
Third Class honours graduates. Other lower qualified teachers doing intermediate work	£910 to £1,750 in 12 years	£970 to £1,920 in 12 years
Ordinary graduates or equiva- lent (Higher National Diploma, etc.). Other lower qualified teachers doing inter- mediate work	£785 to £1,420 in 12 years	£835 to £1,560 in 12 years
Non-graduate teachers (including holders of Higher National Certificate, Scottish Diploma of Agriculture, etc.)	£685 to £1,290 in 13 years	£735 to £1,420 in 13 years

The less well qualified non-graduate teachers who did not advance beyond £1,070 previously now have a maximum of £1,180, the salary appropriate to the tenth year of service.

Heads of departments, senior assistant teachers and assistant teachers receive a further £70 if they have an approved teaching qualification or have taken an approved teacher training course.

Heads of departments and senior assistant teachers received increased additions to these scales varying from £45 to £560 according to their responsibilities, compared with the previous additions of £40 to £520.

Principals of further education centres are eligible for salaries Principals of further education centres are eligible for salaries ranging from a scale of £1,650 to £1,980 in a small centre dealing with elementary trade instruction to £3,475 in a very large centre (previously £1,500 to £1,800 and £3,160, respectively). Similarly the salaries of depute principals range from £1,485 to £1,815, to £2,795 (previously £1,350 to £1,650, to £2,540). These salaries may be further increased by £265 or £70 according to the level of the work done in the centre (previously £250 or £65).

* S.I. 1963 No. 1525 (S.69). H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Labour and Holiday Trends in Major European Countries

Earnings, Hours, Employment and Unemployment

A schedule, designed to show the trends from 1951 to 1961 of average earnings, hours of work, number of workers and number of unemployed in the more important industries common to the major European countries, was published in the June 1962 issue of this GAZETTE (page 228). The schedule below gives similar

information for 1962 which has been obtained from sources in the countries concerned. The information given in both articles is related to "all workers" unless otherwise stated and has not taken into account any supplementary labour costs which might be borne by employers. Explanatory notes are included in the table.

	. Mancines	MALS 140	962	THE PET	A support parks 410 keepstons in 14000 191 01 to 50 Here.
during the year necessary of the 12 posts term and mechanical improgra	Average hourly earnings s. d.	Average hours worked per week	Total number of workers in employment (thousands)	No. of unemployed	Note.—For each country the explanatory note references at the head of each column refer to all items in that column. Other references are placed immediately to the right of the items to which they refer.
BELGIUM	(a) (b) (h)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a) Exchange rate 140 B. francs = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny).
All manufacturing	4 10	TANKS TANKS	1,229	(i)	(b) Hourly earnings for men calculated on the basis of an eight-hour day. (c) No statistics of hours worked are available; the standard working week
Engineering	5 1(f)	-900	430 (g)	9,848 (g)	consists of 45 hours. (d) Labour force employed.
Chemicals	5 2	Strate - Spate	80	981	(e) Compulsory unemployment insurance; statistics consisting of daily averages of wholly, partially and temporarily unemployed.
Textiles	4 2	2 hrs <u>c 9</u> 1361	173	9,943	(g) Metals.
	a and 6,613	VEHICL VIOL	TEADIN	SO-k	(h) Averages of the first three quarters. (i) No information available.
FRANCE	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a) Exchange rate 13.82 new francs (rounded to the nearest penny).
All manufacturing (e)	4 5	46.5	6,125	100,812	(b) Includes salaried employees. (c) Estimates based on statistics of establishments.
Engineering	4 11 (f)	47·4 (g)	2,150 (h)	5,430 (h)	(d) Employment Office statistics. (e) Includes building industries.
Chemicals	4 7 (i)	45·3 (j)	340	835	(f) Machinery.
Textiles	3 8	43.5	513	7,578	(g) Metal products, machinery, etc. (h) Metal workers. (i) Chemical and rubber products. (j) Chemical and rubber products, including products of petroleum and coal.
WESTERN GERMANY	(a) (b) (n)	(1)	(c) (m)	(d) (k)	(a) Exchange rate 11·10 Dms. = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny).
All manufacturing	6 1 (e)	45·9 (e)	5,337	73,644 (f)	(b) Including family allowances paid directly by employer; averages for adult males only.
Engineering	6 8 (g)	45.6 (g)	3,710	8,158 (h)	(c) Labour registration. (d) Employment Office statistics.
Chemicals	6 9	45.9	543 (i)	1,182	(e) Includes electricity, gas and water. (f) Includes construction work in iron and steel.
Textiles	5 7	44.8	663	6,894 (j)	(g) Metal products, machinery, etc.
	Lid. Linco	1912 - 1451 OI	2.2000		(i) Textiles and leather.
the first transport of the same	CONTROL PAR			S. Jave 18	(k) Relates to December 1962.
THE RESIDENCE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	CASEF LANDWIC	ROSE SERVICE SERVICE	Attacked at the last	日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本	(i) Relates to August 1962. (m) Relates to September 1962. (n) Relates to November 1962.
ITALY	(a) (b)	(c)	(d)	(d) (e)	(a) Exchange rate 1.750 lire = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny).
All manufacturing	4 4	41.1	2,051	323,792	(b) Including family allowances, holidays, feast days and bonuses. (c) Monthly hours divided by 4.
Engineering (f)	4 9	41.6	937	67,915 (g)	(d) Employment Office statistics. (e) Including persons seeking first job or change of job.
Chemicals	4 8	43 · 1	158	6,753 (h)	(f) Metal products, machinery (non-electrical). (g) Including production of metals and all mechanical or metal work.
Textiles	3 8	39.0	439	26,878	(h) Chemicals and paper.
NETHERLANDS	(a) (b) (c) (i)	(b) (i)	(d)	(e)	(a) Exchange rate 10·10 florins = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny).
All manufacturing	5 0(f)	47·1(f)	1,244	4,352	(b) Production and related workers: October 1962. (c) Estimates based on the new semi-annual wage enquiry.
Engineering	5 1 (g)	46·6 (g)	173	1,258 (h)	(d) Number of man-years insured (of 300 days each; wage earners). (e) Employment Office statistics, excluding persons employed on public relief
Chemicals	5 5	46.4	92	45	work. (f) Excluding coal mining.
Textiles	5 0	44.9	116	83	(g) Metal industries, machinery, etc. (h) Metal workers.
THE RESERVE OF SECTION 1	A ADVING MA		ON HOUSE AND DATE		(i) Adult male workers.
SWEDEN	(a) (b)	STEEN ST	(d)	(e)	(a) Exchange rate 14.50 kroners = £1 (rounded to the nearest penny).
All manufacturing (f)	10 1	38·7 (g)	707	0.8%	(b) Earnings relate to male workers only and are based on earnings from time-work and piecework, including overtime, extra shift pay, holiday
Engineering	10 6	(c)	238	0.7%	pay and other supplements. Figures are provisional. (c) No information available.
Chemicals	9 9	(c)	26	0.6%	(d) All workers, including juveniles. (e) The percentages shown relate to unemployed members of unemployment
Textiles	8 9	(c)	37	0.9%	insurance funds. (f) Including mining.
The Representation of the	510352011	Lies Over	12 147	-	(g) Male workers.

Annual and Public Holidays

A detailed account of the main annual and public holiday arrangements in the member countries of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Area was published in

the February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE (page 59). In the following schedule this information has been brought up to date for the six countries now under review. Explanatory notes are given on the

f the Royal water	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden
ANNUAL HOLIDAYS Entitlement	Statutory Nil (a) 12 days 12 days 12 days 12 days 12 days 12 days 13 days 14 days (under 18 years) 18 days (b)	Statutory 1½ days per month 18 days 18 days 18 days 20 days 22 days 24 days 24 days (under 18 years)	Statutory (and collective agreements) 15 days 24 days (under 18 years) (c) 18 days (d) 15–18 days (e)	Statutory On a pro rata basis 10 days (collective agreement (a) (b)	Collective agreement (a) On a pro rata basis 13 or 15 days (b) 13 or 15 days Increases 13 or 15 days granted by 13 or 15 days collective 13 or 15 days agreement (b)	Statutory 11 days a month 18 days
workers Rate of payment Public Holidays	Double pay (c)	of average yearly wages (c)	Normal wages	Normal wages	4 per cent. of yearly wages (c)	Normal wages (b)
Number of statutory days	10 days	11 days	10–13 days (f) (usually 11–12 days)	17 days	Nil 12 of 088113 visueix	12 days
Recognised days Number of days for which payment is normally made	5 days 10-15 days (d)	1–5 days (d)	10–13 days	17 days (c)	6-9 days (d) 7 days	2 half-days 11 days (c)
Rate of payment	Normal wages	Normal wages	Normal wages	Normal wages (c)	Normal wages (e)	Normal wages (d)

Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1963

Labour and Holiday Trends in Major European Countries-cont.

NOTES

BELGIUM

(a) There is normally no provision for annual holiday entitlement (a) There is normally no provision for annual holiday entitlement for persons with less than one year's service; exceptionally some undertakings grant a period of holiday. (b) Underground workers in coal mines. (c) Legislation provides for two weeks' wages to be paid for the first week: double pay for the second week is being implemented progressively and will be in operation by the end of 1963. (d) Legislative provision is made for payment for ten days of public holiday.

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

GERMANY

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

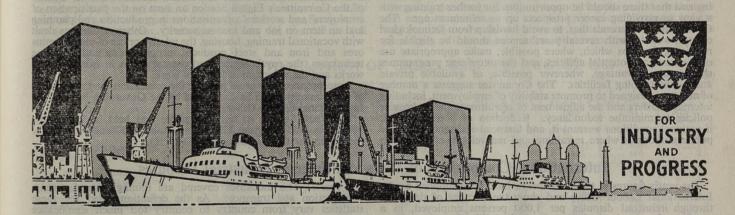
(a) The statutory minimum relates to only a small minority of workers because there is a national collective agreement which provides for a minimum of 12 working days; individual collective agreements provide for even longer holidays. Manual workers are normally allowed 12 days for up to three years' service, 14 days for four to ten years, 16 days for 11 to 19 years, and 18 days for 20 years'

service or more. Salaried workers have a minimum, in any industry, of 15 days for two years' service, 20 days for ten years and 24 days for 15 years' service. Most industries grant a maximum of 30 days after between 15 and 22 years' service. (b) Apprentices are allowed a minimum of 30 days up to the age of 16 and 20 days from 16 to 20 years. (c) Legislation provides for payment for all public holidays at the full normal daily remuneration (including additions and supplements) to all workers who are paid according to the number of hours worked. The payment is assessed at one-sixth of the total remuneration for one week which, in the absence of a collective agreement specifying otherwise, is the statutory working week of 48 hours. Pieceworkers are assessed on the average remuneration for the last four weeks. Employees on fixed monthly salaries are not entitled to additional payment for public holidays unless a holiday falls on a Sunday when they receive a compensatory payment of one-twentysixth of their monthly salary. Some collective contracts may provide more generous payments to collective contracts may provide more generous payments to workers and/or employees.

NETHERLANDS

(a) For workers not covered by agreements (15 per cent.) legal provision exists for a minimum of one uninterrupted working week plus five or six days (i.e., one working week) with pay. (b) Normally a period of holiday of 13 or 15 days is granted (i.e., two working weeks plus three days). An additional two or three days are given to young persons and sometimes for seniority. (c) The majority of agreements provide for double pay for holidays up to a maximum of two weeks. (d) The minimum allowance provided by collective of two weeks. (d) The minimum allowance provided by collective agreement is six days; workers in coal mining are allowed nine days and in certain other industries eight days. (e) By agreement workers are entitled to payment for six days; the majority of employers pay for seven.

(a) Legislation has recently been introduced to provide for a four-week holiday and will be in full operation by 1965. (b) Employees who are paid at time rates on a weekly, or longer unit of time, are paid their usual wages for annual holidays; others at the rate of average daily earnings, excluding overtime, received during the qualifying year; home-workers and other unsupervised workers at the rate of 6 per cent. of the total earnings during the year. (c) There is no statutory provision for payment, but collective agreements provide for payment for 11 days; workers with less than six months' service are paid for four days. (d) Workers paid on an hourly basis generally receive a special public holiday rate under collective agreements. collective agreements.



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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Seventh Session of the Iron and Steel Committee

The Seventh Session of the Iron and Steel Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Cardiff from 26th August to 6th September 1963 under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. Aguilar (Venezuela). Twenty countries were represented. The proceedings were opened by Mr. William Whitelaw, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour. The Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Alderman C. A. Horwood, J.P., also joined in welcoming the participants. The Rt. Hon. John Hare, O.B.E., M.P., Minister of Labour, addressed the Committee on Tuesday, 3rd September 1963. During the course of the session works visits were arranged by Messrs. Richard Thomas and Baldwins Ltd., the Steel Company of Wales, and Messrs. Guest Keen and Nettlefolds (South Wales) Ltd.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates were Mr. E. A. Ferguson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Mr. J. M. Todd, Principal, Ministry of Labour. The employers' delegates were Sir Douglas Bruce-Gardner, Bt., Deputy Chairman, G.K.N. Steel Company Limited, Deputy Chairman of the Central Council of Iron and Steel Employers' Assessitions and Members of the Council of the Limited, Deputy Chairman of the Central Council of Iron and Steel Employers' Associations and Member of the Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. G. E. D. Halahan, Managing Director, Round Oak Steel Works Ltd., and Past President of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. The workers' representatives were Mr. D. H. Davies, Assistant to the General Secretary, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and Mr. T. E. Else, District Secretary, North Midlands District, National Union of Blast Furnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades. The Government and employers' delegates were accompanied by advisers.

The agenda comprised:

1. A general report dealing particularly with (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the Committee; (b) action taken by the International Labour Office of interest to the ron and Steel Committee; (c) recent events and developments in the iron and steel industry.

2. Technological developments and their influence on the structure of remuneration, organisation of work and safety in iron

3. Scope and methods of collective bargaining in the iron and steel industry.

The Committee adopted two series of conclusions arising from

items 2 and 3 on the agenda.

The conclusions on technological developments are described as "guide-lines" for the use of governments, employers and workers, designed to ease the transition towards new production methods in the industry and to ensure that the benefits of increased productivity are equitably distributed. The Committee stresses the importance of a general educational background and wide range of interests to facilitate psychological adaptation to modern production methods. It expresses the view that all workers should receive induction train-It expresses the view that all workers should receive induction training and that there should be opportunities for further training with a view to providing career prospects up to retirement age. The Committee recommends that, to avoid hardship from technological change, workers with several years' service should be eligible for retraining for jobs which, where possible, make appropriate use of the workers' potential abilities, and that retraining programmes should take advantage, wherever possible, of available private and public training facilities. The Committee suggests a number of measures designed to promote stability of employment, including internal transfers and the adjustment of recruitment and retirement internal transfers and the adjustment of recruitment and retirement policies to minimise redundancy. Reduction of hours of work if national conditions warrant it, and financial assistance from the public authorities where retraining and redevelopment become a

major undertaking, are also mentioned as measures to be considered Where dismissals are inevitable they should be effected according to seniority or other arrangements agreed between workers and management, and the Committee lists several types of assistance or compensation to redundant workers that might be considered. The Committee also makes recommendations on long-term manpower planning, the place of an incentive element in wage structure and safety measures emphasicing that safety is primarily. structure and safety measures, emphasising that safety is primarily the responsibility of management. Finally the conclusions invite the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider various courses of action on the effects of mechanisation and automation on the health and safety of workers.

automation on the health and safety of workers.

In its conclusions on collective bargaining the Committee emphasises the advantages of collective bargaining as a method of fixing wages and working conditions and as a means of promotting good industrial relations generally in the iron and steel industry. The conclusions state that employers' and workers' organisations which are parties to a collective agreement should do everything within their power to ensure that they and their members observe its provisions. The Committee draws attention to the important position of the iron and steel industry in the its provisions. The Committee draws attention to the important position of the iron and steel industry in the economy as a whole position of the iron and steel industry in the economy as a whole and suggests accordingly that the parties to collective agreements should take the public interest into account in their negotiations. Although there may exceptionally be situations in which governments consider that it is in the public interest to give guidance to the parties, they should bear in mind that such interference in the processes of collective bargaining would lead to demands for government action in other fields, such as fiscal policy, prices, profits and rent. Where countries have adopted economic developgovernment action in other fields, such as fiscal policy, prices, profits and rent. Where countries have adopted economic development plans the conclusions recommend that there should be close consultation and co-operation between the public authorities and the employers' and workers' organisations both in the elaboration and implementation of plans. Where iron and steel undertakings are owned by the State, the trade unions should be recognised for the purpose of negotiation by the appropriate government departments or agencies and, if agreement cannot be reached, the government should be prepared to agree to impartial conciliation or arbitration. Finally, the conclusions recommend that the International Labour Office should publish in different languages collective agreements dealing with points of special interest and should also organise seminars and study tours relating to collective bargaining and labour management relations in the iron and steel industry.

bargaining and labour management relations in the iron and steel industry.

The Committee also adopted a number of resolutions dealing with questions not covered by these two items of the agenda. These included two resolutions calling for participation by employers' and workers' organisations in the planning and execution of technical assistance programmes in developing countries and in the international consideration of the problems of the iron and steel industry. Another resolution invited the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider including on the agenda of the Committee's Eighth Session an item on the participation of employers' and workers' organisations in production and planning and an item on job and income security. Other resolutions dealt with vocational training, housing, the relative prices of metalliferous ores and iron and steel products, programming and planning techniques, the psychological and mental strain in iron and steel works and the reduction of hours of work.

In accordance with usual practice the conclusions and resolutions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

International Labour Office.

The Sixth Session of the Committee was held in Monterrey,
Mexico in 1957 (see page 363 of the October 1957 and page 435 of
the December 1957 issues of this GAZETTE).

International Comparison of Days lost through Industrial Disputes

The yearly figures in the Table below have been supplied by the International Labour Office and show the number of days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 persons employed, in a number of countries including the United Kingdom, in the last

	PEUro	ent o	Contin	ehe (one ni	Brite	EWEEN	de be	יסר נרפ	eway	ural Gati	Average for:	
Access Congress	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	5 years (1953–1957)	5 years (1958–1962)	10 years (1953–1962)
Australia* Belgium	660 270 620 5 120 1,380	540 290 680 30 200 210	580 640 930 15 160 460	630 600 560 1,470 1108 190	370 2,320 630 10 390 510	250 150 1,220 20 60 160	200 440 310 30 610 280	380 210 310 100 130 160	340 60 500 3,340 50 350	280 160† 440† 30 30† 240	556 824 684 306 196 550	290 204 556 704 176 238	423 514 620 505 186 394
Germany India Ireland Italy Japan Netherlands New Zealand Norway Sweden¶ Switzerland Uniton of South Africa United Kingdom**	150 540 320 1,080 470 20 65 65 250 60 —	150 550 250 700 400 35 65 110 10 25 5	80 870 420 350 380 70 170 180 65 — 5	150 1,100 160 330 460 110 75 1,400 — 10 150	80 850 350 480 520 5 80 10 20 	50 990 360 470 520 20 60 40 10	770 270 1,020 520 10 90 80 10 10 420	770 140 540 350 260 100 10 —	600 540 830 430 10 100 570 — 40 220	30 530† 290† 2,200 350† — 250 130 — 450	122 782 300 588 446 48 91 353 69 17 5	16 732 320 1,012 434 60 120 164 6 - 10 318	69 757 310 800 440 54 105·5 258·5 37 8·5 7·5 300
United States of America††	1,070	890	1,100	1,300	630	1,030	2,770	750	650	740	998	1,188	1,093

Note.—Where no figure is given the number of days lost per 1,000 persons employed is less than five

* Including electricity and gas.
† Provisional figure.
† Manufacturing only.
§ Excluding days lost during general strike of 1st-19th March 1956
(6,900,000 days lost and 423,000 employees involved).

* Including electricity and gas.

| Excluding West Berlin (and the Saar up to 1958).
| All industries included.

* Owing to changes in industrial classification, the figures for 1959–1962 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

† Beginning 1960: including Alaska and Hawaii.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in August

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page gives, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-

The employment figures for all dates after June 1962 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

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

The Table on the next page gives, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-August 1962 and June, July and August 1963. The figures relate to all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid-off but still on employers pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account. exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the Table on this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal mining, of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning and at the end of the period; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period. Industries 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: AUGUST 1963

Industry or Service	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-August* 1962	Mid-June* 1963	Mid-July* 1963	Mid-August* 1963	Change July- August 1963
Agriculture and fishing	999 826	983 761	948 731	920 712	928 707	900† 685	907† 682	908 680	+ 1
cood, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Ingineering and electrical goods Inipbuilding and marine engineering Chicles Metal goods Extiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	818 520 576 1,938 264 869 519 851 565 1,557	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	848 519 594 2,177 235 879 560 804 577 1,668	826 508 583 2,137 209 870 556 792 565 1,647	844 509 583 2,135 210 868 556 792 561 1,651	851 510 583 2,139 210 868 556 792 561 1,658	+ 7 + 1 + 4 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 7
otal in manufacturing industries	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,861	8,693	8,709	8,728	+ 19
construction	1,523 374 1,672 3,209	1,567 370 1,662 3,284	1,617 379 1,683 3,312	1,653 387 1,688 3,367	1,654 388 1,693 3,400	1,657 397 1,658 3,350	1,662† 397 1,661 3,368	1,662 398 1,662 3,381	+ 1 + 1 + 13
inancial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services	4,874 505 738	4,947 502 741	5,060 511 756	5,227 520 772	5,248 522 772	5,273 535 776	5,288 535 776	5,292 532 780	+ 4 - 3 + 4
Total in civil employment	23,197 15,308 7,889	23,628 15,526 8,102	23,925 15,682 8,243	24,098 15,769 8,329	24,173 15,798 8,375	23,924† 15,625† 8,299†	23,985† 15,651† 8,334†	24,023 15,669 8,354	+ 38 + 18 + 20
Wholly unemployed	379 275 104	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	445 328 117	461 346 115	436 328 108	492 362 130	+ 56 + 34 + 22
I.M. Forces and Women's Services Males	565 550 15	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	438 421 17	427 410 17	425 408 17	424 407 17	- 1
Otal working population	24,145 16,137 8,008	24,436 16,239 8,197	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,912 16,472 8,440	25,056 16,547 8,509	24,812† 16,381† 8,431†	24,846† 16,387† 8,459†	24,939 16,438 8,501	+ 93 + 51 + 42

^{*} 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. † Amended figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month)

1710010011	A	ugust 196	10 TO	-month]	une 1963*		OUT	July 1963	·	4	(Tho	ousands)
Industry	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	1	Males	Females	
Mining, etc. Coal mining	621 · 2	18.1	639 · 3	599 · 3	18-1	617.4	595.5	18.1	613.6	593.4	18.1	611.5
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries	472·1 34·1 89·9 19·2 40·9 24·7 12·7 40·7 33·3 15·8 23·2 80·5 39·4	361·1 8·9 61·1 39·1 37·5 12·4 4·1 60·7 49·4 4·3 18·4 20·2 22·5	833·2 43·0 151·0 58·3 78·4 37·1 16·8 101·4 82·7 20·1 41·6	466·6 34·0 90·9 18·4 40·2 24·5 12·6 39·8 31·8 15·8 23·3 78·7	344·8 8·9 61·7 35·2 37·8 11·5 4·0 55·3 44·7 17·4 19·6	811·4 42·9 152·6 53·6 78·0 36·0 16·6 95·1 76·5 19·9 40·7 98·3	473·7 34·1 92·5 18·6 40·9 24·1 12·6 39·9 34·8 15·9 23·5 79·4	355·8 8·8 63·2 36·2 38·6 11·7 4·0 56·9 50·7 4·2 17·1 19·7	829·5 42·9 155·7 54·8 79·5 35·8 16·6 96·8 85·5 20·1 40·6 99·1	476·0 34·2 93·0 18·7 41·3 23·6 12·6 40·1 35·2 15·8 23·7 79·8	359·9 8·9 63·7 37·3 38·7 11·5 3·9 60·2 49·7 4·0 17·0 19·7	835·9 43·1 156·7 56·0 80·0 35·1 16·5 100·3 84·9 19·8 40·7 99·5
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	374·9 16·6 27·4 6·9 169·9 32·8 19·8 34·4 30·1 28·3 8·7	22·5 142·0 0·5 4·1 2·3 44·4 42·0 10·1 14·0 14·0 14·0	61·9 40·2 516·9 17·1 31·5 9·2 214·3 74·8 29·9 48·4 44·1 34·0 13·6	39·4 17·2 367·6 16·1 26·8 6·8 165·4 33·3 18·2 33·1 30·3 28·8 8·8	21·4 23·2 137·9 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·2 41·2 9·1 13·6 13·7 5·4	60·8 40·4 505·5 16·6 30·8 9·1 208·6 74·5 27·3 46·7 44·0 34·2 13·7	39·9 17·5 368·4 16·1 26·8 6·8 165·7 33·7 18·1 30·1 29·0 8·8	21·5 23·2 138·4 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·2 41·6 9·0 13·6 13·9 5·4	61·4 40·7 506·8 16·6 30·8 9·1 208·9 75·3 27·1 46·9 44·0 34·4 13·7	40·4 17·6 368·5 16·1 26·7 6·8 165·5 33·8 18·1 33·5 30·1 29·1 8·8	21·9 23·4 139·3 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·5 42·0 9·0 13·7 14·0 5·4 4·9	507 · 8 16 · 6 30 · 7 9 · 1 209 · 0 75 · 8 27 · 1 47 · 2 44 · 1 31 · 7
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc. Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	519·7 256·1 46·6 106·2 43·6 67·2	73·2 24·5 8·9 13·9 10·7 15·2	592·9 280·6 55·5 120·1 54·3 82·4	510·6 251·8 44·9 104·3 43·4 66·2	71.6 23.3 8.5 13.8 10.6 15.4	582·2 275·1 53·4 118·1 54·0 81·6	511·4 252·7 45·0 104·0 43·5 66·2	71.6 23.4 8.5 13.7 10.7 15.3	583·0 276·1 53·5 117·7 54·2 81·5	510·8 252·1 44·8 104·3 43·4 66·2	71.6 23.4 8.4 13.8 10.7 15.3	582 · 4 275 · 5 53 · 2 118 · 1 54 · 1 81 · 5
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	1,580·1 31·7 82·1 43·6 34·7 45·6 22·6 50·3 43·7 285·2 137·4 23·7 170·6 87·4 7·5 164·4 41·5 41·7 145·2 39·4 81·8	570·7 4·8 14·3 13·5 6·2 7·9 3·3 7·5 18·8 62·0 17·7 6·1 47·5 56·5 22·2 27·0 115·6 24·0 61·1	2,150·8 36·5 96·4 57·1 40·9 53·5 25·9 57·8 62·5 347·2 155·1 29·8 218·1 134·6 15·0 220·9 63·7 260·8 63·4 142·9	1,543·6 32·0 78·3 40·4 33·8 43·7 22·4 47·6 128·1 23·4 166·0 87·6 7·4 162·4 41·2 43·1 144·8 40·3 81·4	567·7 13·9 12·6 6·1 7·5 3·3 7·5 16·7 60·5 16·4 46·7 47·4 7·7 55·2 22·1 28·6 118·4 24·6 61·7	2,111·3 36·7 92·2 53·0 39·9 51·2 25·7 55·1 144·5 29·5 212·7 135·0 15·1 217·6 63·3 71·7 263·2 64·9 143·1	1,541·3 32·1 77·9 40·3 33·7 43·6 22·5 47·4 40·4 278·4 127·8 23·2 166·1 87·3 7·4 161·9 41·0 43·1 145·3 40·5 81·4	567·5 4·7 13·9 12·5 6·0 7·5 3·3 7·5 16·4 60·3 16·3 6·1 46·6 47·3 7·7 55·0 21·8 28·5 119·5 24·8 61·8	2,108 · 8 36 · 8 91 · 8 52 · 8 39 · 7 51 · 1 25 · 8 54 · 9 56 · 8 338 · 7 144 · 1 29 · 3 212 · 7 134 · 6 15 · 1 216 · 8 71 · 6 264 · 8 71 · 6 264 · 8 71 · 6 265 · 3 143 · 2	1,543·2 32·3 77·9 40·1 33·4 43·6 22·6 47·3 40·5 279·2 128·2 23·1 166·2 87·3 7·4 161·9 41·0 43·2 145·7 40·3 82·0	570·1 4·7 13·9 12·5 6·0 7·5 3·3 7·5 16·4 60·4 16·4 6·1 46·6 47·4 7·7 55·1 21·8 28·8 120·8 25·3 61·9	2,113·3 33°0 91·8 52·6 39·4 51·1 125·9 54·8 56·9 339·6 144·6 29·2 212·8 134·7 15·1 217·0 62·8 72·0 266·5 65·6 143·9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	222·2 160·8 61·4	12·2 8·2 4·0	234·4 169·0 65·4	196·9 142·8 54·1	11·3 7·9 3·4	208·2 150·7 57·5	197·4 143·2 54·2	11·2 7·8 3·4	208·6 151·0 57·6	198·0 144·1 53·9	11·1 7·7 3·4	209·1 151·8 57·3
Wehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	755 · 7 372 · 5 21 · 0 240 · 0 56 · 4 61 · 9 3 · 9	116·5 55·8 8·2 42·4 4·3 3·4 2·4	872·2 428·3 29·2 282·4 60·7 65·3 6·3	747·9 391·3 22·1 229·3 50·1 51·2 3·9	114·4 57·5 8·8 39·4 3·9 2·5 2·3	862·3 448·8 30·9 268·7 54·0 53·7 6·2	746·1 391·3 22·1 228·7 49·6 50·4 4·0	114·2 57·5 8·8 39·4 3·8 2·5 2·2	860·3 448·8 30·9 268·1 53·4 52·9 6·2	745·6 392·4 22·2 227·9 49·2 49·9	114·3 57·7 8·8 39·3 3·8 2·5 2·2	859·9 450·1 31·0 267·2 53·0 52·4 6·2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	360·5 16·7 5·3 27·6 32·5 15·5 16·2 246·7	188·8 7·6 5·9 17·6 10·6 20·7 12·5 113·9	549·3 24·3 11·2 45·2 43·1 36·2 28·7 360·6	359·4 16·4 5·9 27·4 32·7 15·4 16·4 245·2	185·6 7·3 6·0 17·2 10·0 20·0 12·4 112·7	545·0 23·7 11·9 44·6 42·7 35·4 28·8 357·9	359·6 16·4 5·9 27·2 32·8 15·6 16·3 245·4	185·3 7·3 6·0 17·0 10·0 20·2 12·3 112·5	544·9 23·7 11·9 44·2 42·8 35·8 28·6 357·9	360·2 16·5 5·9 27·3 32·9 15·6 16·4 245·6	184·6 7·2 5·9 17·0 10·1 20·2 12·4 111·8	544·8 23·7 11·8 44·3 43·0 35·8 28·8 357·4
Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	367·5 33·0 39·6 44·2 88·1 8·2 5·0 37·7 3·9 21·2 7·4 10·3 50·7 18·2	427·5 9·3 66·9 61·0 100·1 9·2 7·1 86·1 4·4 16·9 14·0 21·2 22·8 8·5	795 · 0 42 · 3 106 · 5 105 · 2 188 · 2 17 · 4 12 · 1 123 · 8 8 · 3 38 · 1 21 · 4 31 · 5 73 · 5 26 · 7	365·7 33·5 39·1 42·9 88·8 8·4 5·0 37·2 3·9 21·6 7·8 9·9 49·2 18·4	417·4 9·2 65·4 56·5 98·8 9·0 6·8 84·9 4·2 17·0 14·3 20·9 21·9 8·5	783·1 42·7 104·5 99·4 187·6 17·4 11·8 122·1 8·1 38·6 22·1 30·8 71·1 26·9	366·5 33·7 39·0 42·9 88·8 8·5 5·0 37·3 3·8 21·6 7·9 10·2 49·2 18·6	416·4 9·3 64·9 56·2 98·4 9·1 6·7 85·0 4·2 16·9 14·4 20·8 22·1 8·4	782·9 43·0 103·9 99·1 187·2 17·6 11·7 122·3 8·0 38·5 22·3 31·0 71·3 27·0	367·3 33·8 39·1 43·0 89·0 8·5 5·0 37·4 3·8 7·9 10·2 49·3 18·5	415·9 9·3 65·0 56·0 98·2 9·0 6·6 85·2 4·1 16·9 14·4 20·8 22·0 8·4	783 · 2 43 · 1 104 · 1 99 · 0 187 · 2 17 · 5 11 · 6 122 · 6 7 · 9 38 · 7 22 · 3 31 · 0 26 · 9
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	36·1 23·1 8·4 4·6	25·9 6·7 14·8 4·4	62·0 29·8 23·2 9·0	36·3 22·6 8·7 5·0	25·4 6·5 14·6 4·3	61·7 29·1 23·3 9·3	36·3 22·7 8·6 5·0	25·1 6·5 14·4 4·2	61·4 29·2 23·0 9·2	36·3 22·8 8·6 4·9	25·1 6·5 14·4 4·2	61·4 29·3 23·0 9·1
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear.	148·5 7·4 34·3 19·2 7·0 14·0 4·6 8·9 53·1	408 · 6 21 · 8 95 · 0 46 · 6 40 · 1 101 · 9 9 · 5 34 · 1 59 · 6	557·1 29·2 129·3 65·8 47·1 115·9 14·1 43·0 112·7	145·8 7·4 33·9 18·5 7·0 14·5 4·4 8·6 51·5	398·8 22·1 91·6 45·7 39·0 100·0 9·1 33·0 58·3	544·6 29·5 125·5 64·2 46·0 114·5 13·5 41·6 109·8	145·6 7·5 33·7 18·5 7·1 14·4 4·4 8·5 51·5	395·0 22·2 90·1 45·5 38·7 98·1 9·2 32·7 58·5	540·6 29·7 123·8 64·0 45·8 112·5 13·6 41·2 110·0	145·8 7·5 33·4 18·7 7·2 14·4 4·4 8·5 51·7	395·5 22·3 89·8 45·3 39·0 98·1 9·2 32·9 58·9	541·3 29·8 123·2 64·0 46·2 112·5 13·6 41·4 110·6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods. Pottery	266·4 68·7 30·5 58·7 15·4 93·1	81 · 4 7 · 1 37 · 6 19 · 4 1 · 8 15 · 5	347·8 75·8 68·1 78·1 17·2 108·6	263·0 66·0 30·6 57·5 15·7 93·2	79·6 6·9 36·4 19·2 1·7 15·4	342·6 72·9 67·0 76·7 17·4 108·6	264·7 66·3 30·6 57·7 15·8 94·3	79.6 6.9 36.2 19.3 1.7 15.5	344·3 73·2 66·8 77·0 17·5 109·8	266·0 66·7 30·5 57·9 15·9 95·0	79·6 6·9 36·0 19·4 1·7 15·6	345·6 73·6 66·5 77·3 17·6 110·6
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	228·6 80·5 78·1 9·8 26·2 18·7 15·3	57·5 12·6 20·2 8·8 4·3 6·1 5·5	286·1 93·1 98·3 18·6 30·5 24·8 20·8	222·3 78·9 74·5 9·6 26·2 18·1 15·0	55·5 12·2 19·8 8·6 4·3 5·3 5·3	277·8 91·1 94·3 18·2 30·5 23·4 20·3	222·7 79·4 74·2 9·9 26·1 18·2 14·9	55·7 12·3 19·7 8·7 4·3 5·4 5·3	278 · 4 91 · 7 93 · 9 18 · 6 30 · 4 23 · 6 20 · 2	224·6 80·2 74·8 10·1 26·1 18·4 15·0	55·8 12·5 19·6 8·8 4·2 5·4 5·3	280 · 4 92 · 7 94 · 4 18 · 9 30 · 3 23 · 8 20 · 3

[•] 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.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Mid-month)

(Thousands)

Industry	A	ugust 196	2*	S He Me	June 1963	N 1000 0	Wiletoff	July 1963*	65000s	A	ugust 1963	3*
that have been published in previous	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc. Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	404·8	219·7	624·5	405·0	213·6	618·6	406·1	214·7	620·8	407·0	216·4	623·4
	73·9	21·6	95·5	73·7	21·2	94·9	73·6	21·1	94·7	73·7	21·2	94·9
	32·4	36·7	69·1	32·7	34·7	67·4	33·1	35·0	68·1	33·2	35·1	68·3
	33·8	36·9	70·7	33·9	34·4	68·3	33·9	34·8	68·7	34·2	35·2	69·4
	107·1	30·0	137·1	107·0	29·6	136·6	107·4	29·7	137·1	107·3	29·9	137·2
	157·6	94·5	252·1	157·7	93·7	251·4	158·1	94·1	252·2	158·6	95·0	253·6
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	185·1	120·4	305·5	186·5	118·4	304·9	186·2	118·1	304·3	186·7	118·4	305·1
	86·5	37·1	123·6	86·8	36·4	123·2	86·9	36·4	123·3	87·1	36·4	123·5
	12·9	4·0	16·9	11·7	3·6	15·3	11·4	3·5	14·9	11·5	3·5	15·0
	7·7	7·8	15·5	8·0	7·9	15·9	8·0	7·9	15·9	8·1	8·0	16·1
	12·5	20·1	32·6	12·9	20·2	33·1	12·8	20·1	32·9	12·9	20·1	33·0
	5·5	6·6	12·1	5·5	6·3	11·8	5·5	6·3	11·8	5·5	6·3	11·8
	38·8	30·3	69·1	40·4	29·8	70·2	40·5	29·9	70·4	40·5	30·0	70·5
	21·2	14·5	35·7	21·2	14·2	35·4	21·1	14·0	35·1	21·1	14·1	35·2
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,922 · 2	2,805 · 5	8,727 · 7	5,817 · 2	2,742 · 0	8,559 - 2	5,826 · 0	2,748 · 6	8,574 · 6	5,836 · 0	2,757 · 6	8,593 · 6
Construction	1,433 · 5	79.7	1,513 · 2	1,436.5	79.7	1,516 · 2	1,441 · 5	79.7	1,521 · 2	1,441 · 5	79.7	1,521 · 2
Gas, electricity and water	341·6	46·3	387·9	349·5	47·8	397·3	349·3	48·0	397·3	350·4	48·4	398·8
	108·3	15·0	123·3	109·6	15·6	125·2	109·0	15·7	124·7	109·2	15·7	124·9
	196·8	28·6	225·4	203·0	29·5	232·5	203·4	29·6	233·0	204·1	30·0	234·1
	36·5	2·7	39·2	36·9	2·7	39·6	36·9	2·7	39·6	37·1	2·7	39·8
Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	223·5	47·2	270·7	220·4	44·4	264·8	222·2	44·6	266·8	222·0	44·4	266·4
	179·2	16·5	195·7	180·1	16·8	196·9	182·0	17·0	199·0	182·1	17·0	199·1
Distributive trades	1,368·7	1,534·5	2,903 · 2	1,349·3	1,503·4	2,852·7	1,356·2	1,514·3	2,870·5	1,359·7	1,524·1	2,883 · 8
	351·1	198·3	549 · 4	340·8	189·2	530·0	342·8	189·5	532·3	343·4	190·6	534 · 0
	795·8	1,267·1	2,062 · 9	789·6	1,245·3	2,034·9	794·7	1,255·9	2,050·6	796·2	1,263·9	2,060 · 1
agricultural supplies	125·2	35·9	161·1	125·9	36·6	162·5	124·7	36·4	161·1	125·0	37·0	162·0
	96·6	33·2	129·8	93·0	32·3	125·3	94·0	32·5	126·5	95·1	32·6	127·7
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	68·6	67·3	135·9	66.5	67·3	133 · 8	66·6	67·7	134·3	66.9	68·7	135·6
	34·1	21·8	55·9	32.1	22·1	54 · 2	32·4	22·4	54·8	32.9	22·5	55·4
	16·3	25·6	41·9	16.7	24·6	41 · 3	16·7	25·3	42·0	17.2	26·1	43·3
	200·8	399·5	600·3	194.7	392·7	587 · 4	201·0	399·7	600·7	202.5	402·1	604·6
	31·4	94·7	126·1	30.8	92·2	123 · 0	31·5	93·6	125·1	31.8	94·3	126·1
	12·2	34·6	46·8	11.8	34·5	46 · 3	11·9	34·7	46·6	11.9	34·7	46·6
	310·6	67·0	377·6	307.1	66·9	374 · 0	306·5	67·4	373·9	308.9	67·8	376·7
	12·6	4·2	16·8	12.1	4·1	16 · 2	12·1	4·1	16·2	12.2	4·0	16·2

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

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries† in the week ended 17th August 1963. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

			ed number of ntenance w				Estimated nu	imber of	operatives o	n short-tim	e
2 001 9 707 4 501 9 501 9 501	Esti- mated total	CE THE	Per-		overtime rked	Stood	0.400	Total	Total	Hou	rs lost
	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	off for whole week	Working part of week	on short- time	as per- centage of all oper- atives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	502	105.0	21.7	1 705	9.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	16	20.8
D 1 1 0	583	185·0 39·3	31·7 34·5	1,705 313	8.0	-	-	-	-	10 	-
Chaminals and days	. 293 122	68·2 29·1	23·3 23·9	680 324	10·0 11·1	10-214 	18.E		2:00 <u>1</u>	261	1000 - 1000 - 1000
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	. 209	91·5 23·6 28·7	20·8 11·3 30·5	754 213 235	8·2 9·0 8·2	0·1 0·1 —	5·5 3·6 1·3	5·6 3·7 1·3	1·3 1·8 1·4	47 32 11	8·4 8·7 8·5
Non-electrical engineering	e 1,416 876 540	443·1 304·8 138·3	31·3 34·8 25·6	3,291 2,339 952	7·4 7·7 6·9	0·2 0·2 —	4·9 3·8 1·1	5·1 4·0 1·1	0·4 0·5 0·2	47 39 8	9·3 9·7 8·2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	. 611 . 356 . 149	205·9 137·2 46·6	33·7 38·5 31·3	1,383 886 336	6·7 6·5 7·2		5·7 3·1 2·3	5·7 3·1 2·3	0·9 0·9 1·5	48 23 23	8·5 7·5 10·0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	. 406	116.8	28 · 8	891	7.6	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	14	9.8
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woollen and worsted	. 648 . 181 . 158 . 102	92·9 14·5 30·9 8·5	14·3 8·0 19·6 8·3	709 103 249 44	7·6 7·1 8·1 5·2	1·3 0·7 	6·9 3·6 1·9	8·2 4·3 — 2·2	1·3 2·4 — 2·2	110 59 — 23	13·4 13·7 10·5
Leather, leather goods and fur	. 44	8.3	18.9	59	7.2	102-401	0.3	0.3	0.7	2	7.4
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	. 436 . 99 . 87 . 94	25·2 6·7 3·4 6·9	5·8 6·8 3·9 7·3	116 33 13 29	4·6 4·8 3·8 4·2	0·6 0·3 0·1	7·7 1·8 0·9 4·1	8·3 2·1 1·0 4·1	1·9 2·1 1·1 4·4	75 27 8 20	9·0 12·7 8·7 5·0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	. 263	67.6	25.7	636	9.4	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.5	17	12.1
Timber, furniture, etc	. 203	58.0	28.6	446	7.7	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	13	13.1
Paper, printing and publishing	. 416 74 162	132·5 28·6 53·1	31·9 38·6 32·8	1,102 214 424	8·3 7·5 8·0	Chottonso	0·5 —	0·5 —	0.1	5 _	8.9
	: 223 95	62·2 29·1	27·9 30·6	527 237	8·5 8·2	Louise the	1.4	1.4	0·6 1·4	6 5	4·1 3·7
Total, all manufacturing industries†	. 5,982	1,557 · 2	26.0	12,299	7.9	2.7	37.0	39.7	0.7	400	10.1

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

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

Note.—These indices have been recalculated on a new base:—12 monthly average 1962 = 100

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing) and also for broad industrial groups within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups are likely to be less reliable. A full account of the method of calculation, together with indices from 1956 until mid-1962, was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled

only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. In the tables that have been published in previous issues of the Gazette yearly averages for 1961 and 1962 have been based on figures for six months only in order that they should be comparable with the averages for the years 1956 to 1960. The reference base chosen was the average of the six months in 1958 taken equal to 100.

Now that monthly figures are available from May 1961 it has been thought desirable to choose as a reference base for the indices the average of twelve monthly figures and to adjust the yearly averages for the years 1956 to 1961 and to make them comparable

with the averages for subsequent years. Two sets of annual averages are available for the year 1962—one set based on six monthly figures and one set based on the twelve monthly figures. It has been assumed that the relationship between these two sets of figures would have been found in the earlier years 1956 to 1961. Accordingly the yearly averages, based on six monthly figures for the years 1956 to 1961 have been adjusted by multiplying by these ratios. Finally the whole series have been recalculated on the new reference base—12 monthly average for 1962 = 100.

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head (Average 1962 = 100) Engi-neering elec-trical goods, metal neering elec-trical goods, metal Vehicles Textiles, leather, clothing manu-facturing indus-Food, drink, tobacco Textiles, leather, clothing Food, drink, tobacco manu-factur-ing manu-factur-Vehicles 104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 103 · 3 102 · 3 102 · 3 102 · 3 101 · 0 100 · 0 Week ended: 1956 February 25 April 28 June 2 . . August 25 October 27 November 24 Week ended: 1956 February 25 April 28 June 2... 105 · 4 106 · 1 105 · 6 103 · 5 106 · 0 106·9 107·2 106·7 102·2 106·9 107·4 103 · 2 103 · 8 103 · 8 103 · 9 104 · 1 104 · 0 August 25 October 27 November 24 103 · 8 103 · 3 101 · 8 102 · 1 102 · 9 103 · 4 102 · 1 102 · 7 1957 February 23 April 20 June 1 . . August 31 October 26 105·6 106·9 106·5 103·1 104·5 106·4 100 · 1 101 · 0 100 · 6 97 · 2 99 · 0 101 · 3 122·4 122·4 122·3 114·4 116·5 98.6 99.9 99.9 101.2 101.2 1957 February 23 April 20 June 1 . . August 31 October 26 103 · 1 103 · 5 103 · 7 104 · 1 103 · 3 103 · 4 103 · 0 103 · 8 103 · 5 103 · 6 103 · 2 103 · 3 103 · 2 104 · 2 105 · 0 105 · 9 104 · 4 104 · 9 104·6 104·6 104·7 104·9 103·7 104·2 103 · 4 103 · 8 103 · 8 104 · 4 103 · 4 103 · 3 104·9 106·1 105·6 104·4 103·7 105·3 102·5 102·5 102·3 102·6 102·5 102·5 1958 March 1 April 26 May 24 August 23 October 25 104·2 103·4 103·0 98·5 100·9 101·6 100 · 2 99 · 4 99 · 1 94 · 2 96 · 5 97 · 1 115·4 112·3 111·4 103·0 108·4 109·1 98·0 101·5 100·6 102·8 101·5 102·2 103 · 6 102 · 8 102 · 4 102 · 7 103 · 0 103 · 6 107·1 104·7 104·4 95·3 102·1 103·0 102 · 7 102 · 3 102 · 2 99 · 8 100 · 5 101 · 2 102 · 7 102 · 6 102 · 0 102 · 4 102 · 1 102 · 4 101 · 8 102 · 4 102 · 9 103 · 1 101 · 8 102 · 0 102 · 7 102 · 8 101 · 9 102 · 0 102 · 0 101 · 9 104 · 3 104 · 6 102 · 5 102 · 6 102 · 6 102 · 6 1958 March 1 April 26 May 24 August 23 October 25 November 22 November 22 April 25 May 30 August 29 October 17 November 21 April 25 May 30 August 29 October 17 November 21 99·2 101·5 102·4 100·1 105·2 106·1 94·7 97·4 97·1 94·4 100·3 101·2 103 · 6 106 · 3 107 · 4 98 · 3 109 · 4 110 · 7 98 · 4 100 · 8 101 · 7 102 · 0 105 · 1 106 · 2 101 · 4 103 · 1 103 · 1 103 · 6 104 · 0 103 · 8 103·3 105·4 104·9 104·9 105·4 105·2 102·9 104·2 104·8 105·3 104·9 105·4 100 · 8 101 · 8 102 · 1 102 · 7 102 · 4 102 · 0 101·1 102·8 102·9 103·8 104·3 103·8 96·4 99·3 99·9 101·8 102·2 102·5 100 · 8 102 · 5 102 · 2 102 · 9 104 · 1 103 · 4 1960 February 27 ... April 30 ... May 28 ... August 27 ... October 15 ... November 26 ... 105·5 106·0 105·3 102·3 107·1 106·7 101 · 4 100 · 0 99 · 9 96 · 7 102 · 6 103 · 2 103·0 102·5 101·9 102·3 102·8 102·5 112·7 113·4 113·2 106·6 112·2 112·8 105·7 106·8 106·1 105·5 108·7 108·3 1960 February 27 April 30 May 28 August 27 October 15 November 26. 97·2 101·2 99·0 101·2 105·3 104·3 103 · 6 102 · 1 102 · 6 101 · 9 101 · 8 105 · 1 104 · 0 101 · 3 101 · 3 99 · 3 97 · 3 1961 February 25 April 22 May 27 June 24 July 29 . August 26 September 30 . October 28 November 25 1961 February 25
April 22
May 27
June 24
July 29
August 26
September 30
October 28
November 25 103·9 106·3 105·1 106·1 93·3 101·0 105·4 104·8 104·5 108 · 1 109 · 7 107 · 8 107 · 8 94 · 5 100 · 6 102 · 6 105 · 8 105 · 8 100 · 8 101 · 8 100 · 4 101 · 5 101 · 8 100 · 9 101 · 1 101 · 2 101 · 0 99·0 102·2 101·1 101·9 102·2 102·3 101·1 99·7 98·7 101·2 101·5 101·1 101·5 101·6 101·0 101·1 100·8 100·9 98·8 100·6 100·1 100·4 101·5 100·8 100·1 100·6 100·7 100 · 9 101 · 6 100 · 9 101 · 9 101 · 9 101 · 2 101 · 0 100 · 7 100 · 5 96.9 100.7 99.7 102.0 99.7 100.7 102.4 103.4 103.4 105·2 107·0 106·5 107·3 94·2 103·9 107·4 105·5 104·8 100 · 4 101 · 5 100 · 6 101 · 4 101 · 6 100 · 8 100 · 6 103·7 107·9 107·4 102·3 104·8 103·2 104·7 90·3 98·9 105·8 104·7 104·0 1962 January 27 99·1 99·9 100·1 100·3 100·4 100·6 100·9 100·1 99·8 99·5 99·5 101·2 102·8 102·3 102·4 102·7 102·4 96·6 83·4 102·3 101·9 101·3 100·7 101·5 102·9 102·5 102·8 103·0 102·3 97·4 82·4 102·0 101·3 101·0 100·4 102·9 104·1 103·0 101·4 102·9 102·5 91·9 81·6 101·7 102·5 102·5 101·3 102·5 102·1 102·3 102·5 102·1 97·6 83·1 102·3 101·8 101·3 100·8 99·4 100·2 100·4 100·2 100·3 100·3 100·3 199·8 99·5 99·3 99·7 100·3 100·0 100·1 99·9 100·1₄ 100·3 99·8 99·8 100·1 100·1 100·2 98.9 99.6 99.8 100.1 100.5 100.9 101.5 100.0 99.5 99.6 100.0 99 · 8 100 · 4 100 · 5 100 · 5 100 · 2 100 · 4 100 · 2 99 · 7 99 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 2 96.8 98.2 98.7 99.6 101.2 101.8 103.0 91.6 103.2 102.6 101.8 101.2 January 27 February 24 March 31 April 14 May 26 June 23 July 21†‡ August 18† September 15 October 20 November 17 101·1 101·3 101·1 100·4 100·6 99·0 101·5 100·0 98·7 98·0 98·7 March 31 April 14 May 26 June 23 July 21†‡ August 18† September 15 October 20 November 17 December 15 103 · 2 103 · 1 98 · 6 77 · 7 102 · 9 101 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 4 98·4 97·7 97·8 99·5 99·8 99·2 99·0 95·5 94·9 95·6 97·7 100 · 6 99 · 7 99 · 8 98·0 97·1 97·8 1963 January 19 February 16 March 16 April 27 98·4 98·4 98·5 99·0 101·1 101·4 101·0 86·7 87·0 99·5 99·5 100·0 99·9 100·0 100·5 100·2 100·1 100·0 99.9 100.1 100.6 100.9

Unemployment at 9th September 1963

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at

on 1963 Per-	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed Temporarily stopped		39,622 289	93,428 5,361	27,140 460	468,008 17,608
Total	319,316	39,911	98,789	27,600	485,616
Change since 12th August	+ 2,166	-11,944	+ 3,403	-10,023	-16,398

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 9th September 1963 according to duration of unemploy-

Duration in week	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less . Over 1, up to 2 .		6,677 4,760	11,054 7,642	4,750 3,364	55,936 36,753
Up to 2	. 54,442	11,437	18,696	8,114	92,689
	. 15,353 . 12,630 . 12,219	3,219 2,675 2,829	5,782 5,129 4,852	2,301 1,856 1,892	26,655 22,290 21,792
Over 2, up to 5 .	. 40,202	8,723	15,763	6,049	70,737
Over 5, up to 8 .	. 23,201	10,993	8,265	7,403	49,862
Over 8	. 189,973	8,469	50,704	5,574	254,720
Total	. 307,818	39,622	93,428	27,140	468,008

The rate of unemployment at 9th September was 2·1 per cent. and at 12th August it was 2.2 per cent.

At 9th September 52,435 married women were registered as

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 9th September was 429,882 consisting of 324,302 males and 105,580 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1963

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

		G	reat Britai	n	1 1 1 1 1 1	Laton		
0.0 10.0		olly ployed*	Tempo	prarily ped†	Total	United Kingdom total		
T-0 1	Males	Females	Males	Females	saken .	Souther		
1953 . 204,300 1954 . 176,500 1955 . 137,400 1956 . 151,000 1957 . 204,300 1958 . 293,800 1959 . 322,600 1960 . 248,200 1961 . 226,300 1962 . 321,900	176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 248,200	115,600 95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800 110,000	13,900 7,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300 23,000	8,200 5,300 9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300 8,300	342,000 284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700 463,200	380,000 317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800 499,900		
1963:— 14th Jan 11th Feb 11th Mar 8th Apr 13th May . 10th June . 15th July . 12th Aug 9th Sept	486,974 517,915 496,339 430,556 385,884 345,666 327,885 361,969 347,440	142,054 142,758 139,746 139,816 132,398 115,036 108,104 129,566 120,568	174,967 204,029 54,816 26,880 26,635 14,226 9,282 7,036 11,787	11,104 13,661 11,239 7,367 8,706 4,785 3,955 3,443 5,821	815,099 878,363 702,140 604,619 553,623 479,713 449,226 502,014 485,616	861,047 932,946 747,324 644,753 592,448 516,135 484,939 537,445 520,297		

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment[‡], and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 9th September 1963.

	20 20	Whol	ly unemplo	yed*		100	Temp	orarily stop	pped†		Total unemployed			
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	47,655 22,020 14,479 34,650 23,389 51,683 36,856 59,038 18,048	4,713 2,554 1,189 4,545 3,488 8,304 6,822 5,613 2,394	11,976 5,533 4,068 10,768 6,408 17,228 9,531 22,036 5,880	2,765 1,987 1,018 3,300 3,119 5,290 4,273 3,152 2,236	67,109 32,094 20,754 53,263 36,404 82,505 57,482 89,839 28,558	86 168 47 4,595 1,045 3,282 589 1,331 355	2 1 73 24 81 6 101	48 127 29 722 375 3,558 148 293 61	7 139 1 51 82 127 16 22 15	143 435 77 5,441 1,526 7,048 759 1,747 432	52,456 24,743 15,715 43,863 27,946 63,350 44,273 66,083 20,798	14,796 7,786 5,116 14,841 9,984 26,203 13,968 25,503 8,192	67,252 32,529, 20,831 58,704 37,930 89,553 58,241 91,586 28,990	
Great Britain	307,818	39,622	93,428	27,140	468,008	11,498	289	5,361	460	17,608	359,227	126,389	485,616	
Northern Ireland	23,700	971	8,791	590	34,052	306	12	293	18	629	24,989	9,692	34,681	
United Kingdom	331,518	40,593	102,219	27,730	502,060	11,804	301	5,654	478	18,237	384,216	136,081	520,297	

4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Perc	entage rate	of	coupen's	Durat	tion of un	employme	nt: wholl	y unemplo	oyed*	050 T	Wholly unemployed			
Region		employmen		Males				Females				excluding "school-leavers"			
All of the second	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 12th August		
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·5 1·5 1·9 1·9 1·9 3·4 4·9 4·7 3·0	0·7 0·9 1·2 1·2 1·3 2·3 3·4 3·2 2·8	1·2 1·3 1·6 1·6 1·7 3·0 4·4 4·2 3·0	13,490 6,210 3,360 6,801 5,533 10,651 6,913 9,225 3,696	8,499 3,711 2,176 5,421 3,979 8,442 5,553 8,118 3,026	5,177 2,286 1,169 4,279 3,041 6,626 4,709 5,157 1,750	25,202 12,367 8,963 22,694 14,324 34,268 26,503 42,151 11,970	5,181 2,245 1,467 3,101 2,286 4,401 2,485 3,989 1,655	3,552 1,385 1,041 2,393 1,839 3,954 2,512 3,825 1,311	1,956 976 518 2,164 1,642 3,265 1,879 2,329 939	4,052 2,914 2,060 6,410 3,760 10,898 6,928 15,045 4,211	63,147 29,425 19,601 47,955 32,201 73,978 50,921 86,530 26,124	- 352 + 596 + 964 - 1,092 - 312 - 1,115 + 1,721 - 1,083 + 65		
Great Britain	2.4	1.6	2.1	65,879	48,925	34,194	198,442	26,810	21,812	15,668	56,278	429,882	- 608		
Northern Ireland	8.2	5.4	7.1	3,214	5,	897	15,560	1,249	2,	661	5,471	734-14	Gunnistako Rekaton		

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 407.

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

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

^{*} Indices for week ended 30th December 1961 are omitted as the figures are affected to an unknown extent by the Christmas holiday.

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

[‡] Figures for dates after June 1962 are subject 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 subject to revision when the results of the October 1963 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 9th September 1963 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

to consider sion for	www. bei	ELECT T	E 14,50	rsons on	прюун	lent.	unemployed and tempo	rarily s	Salar S		Marie Paris	Auto Character	1000
	Re	egisters a	t 9th Sep	otember 1	963	Per- centage		R	Numi	pers of peat 9th Se	ptember	1963	Per- centage
s eas acceptant the interest of the second of the second on 9th September 25 5380 Second seco	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	un-	800,020 0 08 052 1 325, 800,020 1 062, 100 1	Men 18 and over	Wome 18 and over	d Girls		Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of
Prin	cipal To	wns (B	y Regio	on)			Development	Distric	ts (By	Region)	-conti	nued	63
London and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	36,929 1,912 826	9,341 573 278	5,117 228 293	51,387 2,713 1,397	105 1	1·1 2·9 1·9	South Western—continued Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	121	STATE OF THE PARTY OF			<u>-</u>	2.1
Eastern and Southern Bedford	385 1,623	103 356	111 165	599 2,144	but-	1·3 2·1	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington	229	14	40		19	3.2
Cambridge Ipswich Luton †Norwich Oxford †Portsmouth †Reading †Slough	276 632 544 1,618 339 2,214 477 507	39 228 130 345 101 605 159 96	29 103 74 363 53 443 118 73	344 963 748 2,326 493 3,262 754 676	175 2 175 2 1 -	0.5 1.5 1.0 2.6 0.5 2.3 1.0	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston Widnes Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth.	698 20,519 108 540	636 6,457 60 341	4,717	198	13 369 8 6	5·2 5·1 3·0 4·9
†Southampton	2,365 886 323	310 204 115	378 96 147	3,053 1,186 585	19 —	2·2 2·2 0·9	Maryport and Work- ington	724	427	297	1,448	7	5.0
†Bristol Exeter Gloucester †Plymouth Swindon	2,854 561 606 1,488 457	603 107 268 509 172	372 68 183 236 134	3,829 736 1,057 2,233 763	1 -9 8 -	1·5 1·6 1·8 2·5 1·2	Bank and Stockton and Thornaby Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor Blyth Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring	5,677 2,116 371 1,088	1,450 436 76 287	581	9,128 3,133 633 1,960	111 15 6	5·2 6·8 4·9 5·1
Midlands †Birmingham Burton-on-Trent †Chesterfield Coventry †Derby Leicester †Mansfield Northampton †Nottingham	8,313 176 1,145 4,027 1,354 1,651 493 395 3,507	2,364 120 322 728 529 409 254 142 712	1,150 75 304 423 285 191 152 116 702	11,827 371 1,771 5,178 2,168 2,251 899 653 4,921	380 5 81 2,155 — 200 4 41 166	1.8 1.2 2.3 2.7 1.8 1.1 1.5 1.0 2.0	Consett Darlington Durham Guisborough Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Loftus Prudhoe Saltburn Seaham	276 798 725 123 2,078 563 156 85 382 313	142 349 39 18 688 243 34 27 55 220	211 160 184 349 313 38 168	1,307 629 1,307 948 141 3,115 1,119 190 150 437 701	11 6 14 46 7 14 1 120 4	3·2 2·6 3·5 6·0 8·2 6·2 4·5 4·3 10·9
Oldbury	180 374 475 2,343 1,106 616 1,330 352	48 174 55 948 240 96 604 62	13 115 75 474 204 137 313 11	241 663 605 3,765 1,550 849 2,247 425	5 	0·8 1·3 1·4 2·4 2·3 1·8 2·0 0·9	Seaton Delaval Stanley and Lanchester Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Washington Station Tyneside Whitby Whitehaven and Cleator Moor	4,551 12,106 291 643	1,024 2,752 28 205	1,123 3,510 28 170	292 1,016 6,698 18,368 347 1,018	55 208 14	9·3 5·2 7·0 4·6 6·9
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire †Barnsley	1,288 2,387 365 1,178	297 407 70 288	251 283 45 487	1,836 3,077 480 1,953	73 91 10 5	2·4 1·7 1·5 2·3	Wingate	386 2,081 66	737 39	116	2,934 113	11 1 29 2	3·0 4·7
Halifax Huddersfield †Hull †Leeds Lincoln	1,002 578 558 2,756 2,584 552	165 161 266 628 613 114	223 81 69 956 424 91	1,390 820 893 4,340 3,621 757	69 7 16 66 32	2·2 1·6 0·9 2·7 1·3 1·5	Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders Cumnock	1,385 1,081 574	888 366 234	206 218 112	2,479 1,665 920	41 1 12	7·2 5·8 6·3
Rotherham Scunthorpe †Sheffield	822 445 3,234 391 585	129 318 853 155 193	409 267 746 119 187	1,360 1,030 4,833 665 965	136 66 449 5	2·4 2·1 1·8 1·3 1·5	Dumbarton Dundee and Broughty Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inver-	1,296 2,133	588	230 273	2,114 3,040	22	8.4
North Western Accrington	347	169	113	629	3	2.6	keithing	1,260	1,068	381	2,709	53	5.5
Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn. Blackpool. Bolton Burnley	614 689 1,179 1,504 1,056	170 402 254 311 1,186	152 127 111 294 128	936 1,218 1,544 2,109 2,370	62 17 5 44	2·9 2·2 2·9 2·6	and Linlithgow Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen)	1,020	1,143	237 35	2,400 185	28 10	4·0 5·6
Bury	275 298 7,709 1,539	103 267 1,234 273	31 131 2,158 251	409 696 11,101 2,063	1,452 72 34 275 21	5·7 1·3 2·3 2·2	Greenock and Port Glasgow	22,824 2,131 3,631 196	5,575 1,064 703 94	2,620 375 583 38	31,019 3,570 4,917 328	302 15 274	5·1 8·0 5·7 3·7
Preston	1,238 1,022 980 884 945	427 405 440 1,023 249	134 428 86 367 415	1,799 1,855 1,506 2,274 1,609	287 26 694 — 53	1.9 2.2 3.0 3.9 2.0	Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and	1,743 110 5,508	1,180 58 3,190	382 28 989	3,305 196 9,687	32 4 231	6·5 6·4 6·3
Warrington	1,050	416 397	226 151	1,117 1,598	11 42	1.8	Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie	1,545 977	992	225 118	2,762 1,385	13 223	3·8 5·6
Northern †Carlisle Scotland	580	256	136	972	-	2.3	Rothesay	134 68 356	8 73 148	7 28 64	149 169 568	$\frac{5}{12}$	5·2 6·5 8·5
†Edinburgh	3,523	899	404	4,826	13	2.0	Wales Ammanford, Garnant,	305	115	75	495	48	8.1
†Cardiff	2,934 759 1,583	558 148 326	359	4,175 1,266 2,167	93 27 37	2·8 1·9 3·4	Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera Anglesey Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog.	370 640	273 145	117 96	760 881	26	4·4 7·1
Developm	ent Dis	tricts (B	By Regi	on)	694	AC A STATE	Portmadoc and Pwllheli Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly,	842	215	99	1,156	4	3.8
South Western Bideford	277 449 30 401	58 148 18 30	40 60 4 18	375 657 52 449	5 2 -	4·5 4·4 2·7 4·7	Pontardulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and	917 631 428	409 105 116 397	132 67 98	1,458 803 642	91 3	3·5 3·3 6·6
Gunnislake Helston Ilfracombe Liskeard and Looe	60 80 84 121	11 44 14 38	2 9 6 19	73 133 104 178	1 4	13·2 3·0 3·0 3·4	Rhyl Total, All Development	1,250 392	41	220 25 23,925	1,867 458 176,054	2,597	5·2 3·3 5·1

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: SEPTEMBER 1963

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 9th September 1963, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, S.1(A), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1963

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Industry	unem	olly ployed ig casuals)	Tempo stop	orarily ped	o adedivina ni diagnospi	Total	ns Associa El taiplin	Ur	nited Kingd (all classes)	
se cards of a few meinestant emerged when a Sunba	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Fishing	8,057	1,386 1,351 5	953 132 818	86 86	11,179 8,189 2,691	1,472 1,437 5	12,651 9,626 2,696	14,276 11,088 2,846	1,571 1,534 7	15,847 12,622 2,853
Mining and quarrying	0.044	214 152	158	1 1	9,359 8,247	215 153	9,574 8,400	9,514 8,250	219 153	9,733 8,403
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	2,163 4,756 2,269	6,282 813 4,280 1,013 176	36 4 31 1	122 3 117 2	9,549 2,167 4,787 2,270 325	6,404 816 4,397 1,015 176	15,953 2,983 9,184 3,285 501	10,278 2,315 5,252 2,361 350	7,194 876 4,790 1,060 468	17,472 3,191 10,042 3,421 818
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261–263) Chemicals and dyes	1,059	1,727 76 446	- ⁶ ₅	- 3	5,577 1,059 2,635	1,730 76 447	7,307 1,135 3,082	5,710 1,064	1,752 76	7,462 1,140
Metal manufacture	8,840	910 632	1,715 1,683	64 54	10,555 9,005	974 686	11,529 9,691	2,722 10,636 9,077	985	3,182 11,621
Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering* (331–352) Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical industries* (361–363, 369)	19,067 13,659 1,499 984	6,178 2,725 1,182 511 1,760	1,556 1,436 10 1 109	85 29 5 — 51	20,623 15,095 1,509 985 3,034	6,263 2,754 1,187 511 1,811	26,886 17,849 2,696 1,496 4,845	21,335 15,539 1,639 1,009 3,148	690 6,570 2,900 1,251 544 1,875	9,767 27,905 18,439 2,890 1,553 5,023
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing	12 077	311 231	123 114	6	14,471 13,191	317 237	14,788 13,428	15,827 14,366	331 251	16,158 14,617
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	2,542 401 1,906	976 486 87 305 67	2,324 1,550 28 742 3	59 44 — 13 2	8,894 4,092 429 2,648 1,621	1,035 530 87 318 69	9,929 4,622 516 2,966 1,690	9,018 4,139 436 2,701 1,627	1,069 535 87 341 69	10,087 4,674 523 3,042 1,696
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		2,682	364	66	7,395	2,748	10,143	7,630	2,801	10,431
Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,420 844 1,718 544 392	6,048 962 1,251 1,096 203 822 424	3,050 616 1,874 36 4 75 386	3,827 985 2,387 177 20 141	10,148 2,036 2,718 1,754 548 467	9,875 1,947 3,638 1,273 223 963	20,023 3,983 6,356 3,027 771 1,430	11,115 2,376 2,965 1,798 553 512	11,561 2,443 4,092 1,341 224 1,051	22,676 4,819 7,057 3,139 777 1,563
Leather, leather goods and fur	752	357	14	68	1,280 766	492 371	1,772 1,137	793	594	2,001 1,195
Clothing and footwear Footwear	640	5,053 549	139 30	617 19	2,375 670	5,670 568	8,045 1,238	2,482 678	6,834 605	9,316 1,283
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass	1,581	1,160 207 409 401	208 57 142 6	435 14 404 —	5,192 1,638 978 1,177	1,595 221 813 401	6,787 1,859 1,791 1,578	5,399 1,728 998 1,192	1,625 228 825 410	7,024 1,956 1,823 1,602
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber	1,464	742 150 242	73 8 45		4,148 1,472 1,515	770 150 260	4,918 1,622 1,775	4,345 1,558	805 154	5,150 1,712
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481–483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	3,129 1,533	2,162 1,224 938	18 3 15	6 4 2	3,147 1,536 1,611	2,168 1,228 940	5,315 2,764 2,551	1,574 3,239 1,569 1,670	2,309 1,296 1,013	1,855 5,548 2,865 2,683
Other manufacturing industries	1,450	1,999 451 451	473 447 1	14 3 1	4,075 1,897 889	2,013 454 452	6,088 2,351 1,341	4,164 1,922 896	2,117 484 456	6,281 2,406 1,352
Total, all manufacturing industries	96,816	36,587	10,099	5,346	106,915	41,933	148,848	111,971	46,355	158,326
Construction	60,970	585	102		61,072	585	61,657	69,119	630	69,749
Gas, electricity and water	3,320	205	16	2	3,336	207	3,543	3,552	214	3,766
Transport and communication Railways	25,380 4,345 2,567	2,123 304 792	217	_ 7	25,597 4,345	2,130 304	27,727 4,649	27,250 4,457	2,206 307	29,456 4,764
Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport Port and inland water transport Postal services and telecommunications	3,802 7,067 2,260 3,381	110 104 38 454	5 6 128 66 4		2,572 3,808 7,195 2,326 3,385	795 112 104 38 454	3,367 3,920 7,299 2,364 3,839	2,795 3,935 7,522 2,972 3,577	820 113 107 38 484	3,615 4,048 7,629 3,010 4,061
Distributive trades	33,328	18,976	96	150	33,424	19,126	52,550	35,381	20,677	56,058
Insurance, banking and finance	5,188	1,029 6,795	17	60	5,192 6,034	1,032	6,224	5,334	1,109	6,443
Miscellaneous services Entertainment, sport, betting* (881–883) Catering, hotels, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	28,515 5,847 10,923 4,625	19,712 2,144 9,323 739	78 19 20 5	152 34 41	28,593 5,866 10,943 4,630	6,855 19,864 2,178 9,364 739	12,889 48,457 8,044 20,307 5,369	30,075 6,163 11,456 4,863	7,460 21,428 2,250 9,866 788	13,740 51,503 8,413 21,322 5,651
Public administration National government service	19,842 8,596 11,246	2,814 1,590 1,224	47 2 45	14 4 10	19,889 8,598 11,291	2,828 1,594 1,234	22,717 10,192 12,525	21,010 9,108 11,902	3,096 1,776	24,106 10,884
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,690	156	_000	11 + 22	1,690	156	1,846	1,751	1,320	13,222
Other persons not classified by industry	46,947 23,809 23,138	29,986 14,998 14,988		Ξ	46,947 23,809 23,138	29,986 14,998 14,988	76,933 38,807 38,126	48,703 25,310 23,393	30,953 15,823 15,130	79,656 41,133 38,523
GRAND TOTAL†	347,440	120,568	11,787	5,821	359,227	126,389	485,616	384,216	136,081	520,297

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

[†] The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,735 males and 224 females in Great Britain and 6,339 males and 242 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 7th August and 4th September 1963, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

United Kingdom (all classes)		eks ended ust 1963		eks ended ember 1963	Total number of placings 6th Dec.
less Foundes Total	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	1962 to 4th Sept 1963 (39 weeks
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	63,661 22,283 35,234 22,706	76,773 30,209 76,714 36,017	71,724 33,594 39,598 30,288	78,667 25,323 79,521 30,435	664,185 175,543 347,840 166,464
Total	143,884	219,713	175,204	213,946	1,354,032

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 4th September 1963 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 4th September 1963. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

980,1 190,2 1 190,5 1			gs during for 4th Septem		de 220 de 0	Nu		4th Septemb		ed
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,373	888	2,527	146	4,934	1,243	1,462	428	319	3,452
Mining and quarrying	335 138	969 913	21 13	36 10	1,361 1,074	1,236 995	1,236 1,188	25 19	19 9	2,516 2,211
Food, drink and tobacco	2,299	883	4,002	1,448	8,632	1,255	533	3,577	1,365	6,730
Chemicals and allied industries	1,307	451	643	686	3,087	865	414	998	520	2,797
Metal manufacture	2,406	1,059	344	256	4,065	1,655	513	412	200	2,780
Engineering and electrical goods	6,749	4,456	3,694	2,221	17,120	9,131	2,289	7,355	2,194	20,969
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc Electrical goods and machinery	4,701 2,048	3,037 1,419	1,396 2,298	947 1,274	10,081 7,039	5,995 3,136	1,618 671	2,242 5,113	792 1,402	10,647 10,322
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,188	446	86	37	3,757	735	114	46	15	910
Vehicles	2,535	810	602	282	4,229	4,153	509	1,092	245	5,999
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,192	1,956	1,456	860	6,464	1,972	1,261	2,009	1,189	6,431
Textiles	1,256	872	1,237	1,709	5,074	1,070	772	3,524	2,734	8,100
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	276 323	175 191	379 241	286 289	1,116 1,044	258 192	132 285	924 995	638 595	1,952 2,067
Leather, leather goods and fur	159	196	120	152	627	158	203	329	376	1,066
Clothing and footwear	346	688	1,382	3,572	5,988	746	636	6,465	4,016	11,863
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,278	592	337	226	2,433	1,055	429	699	488	2,671
Fimber, furniture, etc	1,444	1,384	336	302	3,466	1,532	817	563	333	3,245
Paper, printing and publishing	871 601 270	798 341 457	871 558 313	1,213 540 673	3,753 2,040 1,713	850 456 394	522 213 309	1,185 768 417	1,172 629 543	3,729 2,066 1,663
Other manufacturing industries	1,376	552	1,228	708	3,864	1,131	444	1,668	741	3,984
Total, all manufacturing industries	27,406	15,143	16,338	13,672	72,559	26,308	9,456	29,922	15,588	81,274
Construction	21,022	4,408	264	398	26,092	16,870	2,105	359	206	19,540
Gas, electricity and water	653	568	66	137	1,424	589	255	102	55	1,001
Fransport and communication	4,448	930	521	531	6,430	10,421	569	1,172	296	12,458
Distributive trades	5,920	5,752	5,408	8,705	25,785	5,650	5,595	9,124	7,673	28,042
Insurance, banking and finance	255	439	365	1,448	2,507	888	752	790	713	3,143
Professional and scientific services	760	688	1,851	1,538	4,837	5,221	1,246	18,652	1,149	26,268
Miscellaneous services	6,320 501 3,482 315	2,820 169 450 293	10,963 450 7,544 727	2,858 194 568 546	22,961 1,314 12,044 1,881	6,119 294 2,007 198	2,083 136 462 211	16,986 757 8,465 1,202	4,023 141 903 816	29,211 1,328 11,837 2,427
Public administration	3,232 1,125 2,107	989 433 556	1,274 983 291	819 422 397	6,314 2,963 3,351	4,122 2,494 1,628	564 170 394	1,961 1,277 684	394 193 201	7,041 4,134 2,907
Grand total	71,724	33,594	39,598	30,288	175,204	78,667	25,323	79,521	30,435	213,946

Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	19,046 8,921 3,957 7,802 6,133 10,622 4,198 6,963 4,082	8,753 4,848 2,051 5,358 3,614 3,754 1,655 2,209 1,352	13,232 3,976 1,874 3,963 3,152 6,278 1,674 3,811 1,638	7,358 4,124 1,652 4,755 3,288 3,636 1,921 2,107 1,447	48,389 21,869 9,534 21,878 16,187 24,290 9,448 15,090 8,519	26,833 15,051 5,521 10,816 5,498 6,291 1,799 3,278 3,580	7,836 3,728 1,899 4,793 2,465 1,793 742 1,028 1,039	28,635 10,939 5,486 9,256 6,870 9,278 2,087 4,812 2,158	8,722 4,266 2,178 5,939 2,680 3,126 735 1,686 1,103	72,026 33,984 15,084 30,804 17,513 20,488 5,363 10,804 7,880
Great Britain	71,724	33,594	39,598	30,288	175,204	78,667	25,323	79,521	30,435	213,946

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The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 17th August 1963, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 17th August 1963

Industry	men	er of enter the ployed at ing of p	00 at	charg loss em	aber of es and of es per 1 ployed ing of p	other 00 at	Industry	men	er of en its per 1 ployed a ing of p	00 at	loss	ber of ces and of es per 1 ployed a ing of p	ther 00 at
one for earlier quarters is affer commissionly into force on I	М.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Analtared excellentares	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ood, drink and tobacco	3.2	6.1	4.5	2.8	4.9	3.7	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.5
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products	2·2 3·6 2·6 4·6 3·0	2·9 4·9 7·6 5·8 4·4	2·4 4·1 5·9 5·2 3·5	1·9 3·0 2·3 3·7 5·1	2·3 4·1 4·6 5·6 6·3	1·9 3·4 3·8 4·6 5·5	Tools and implements	1·5 1·9 1·7 1·8 2·4 2·0	1·4 2·7 2·6 3·2 3·9 2·4	1·5 2·3 2·0 2·1 3·2	1·2 1·4 1·5 1·5 2·3 1·4	2·3 3·6 2·4 2·2 3·7 2·0	1.5 2.5 1.9 1.6 3.1 1.7
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate, etc	1·4 2·4 7·4	1.6 8.9 8.5	1·4 6·1 8·0	1.0	3·5 3·1 10·4	1·6 2·6 8·7	Other metal industries	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.3	3.5	2.7
Animal and poultry foods Other food industries Brewing and malting	3.6	2.4	1·5 4·1 2·3	6·3 2·2 2·8 1·6	6·2 4·8 2·9	3·0 3·7 1·9	Textiles	2.3	3.0	2.7	0.8	3.1	2.6
Other drink industries	2·1 4·5 1·4	3·1 6·4 3·5	5.2	3.2	4.5 2.6	3.6 2.0	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen, etc Woollen and worsted	3·6 2·5 2·5 3·9	3.9 2.8 2.8 4.3	3·8 2·7 2·6 4·1	3·2 2·3 2·3 4·4	3·7 3·1 3·0 5·2	3·5 2·8 2·6 4·8
hemicals and allied industries	1.4	3.7	2.0	1.4	2.9	1.8	Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.4	2·6 2·8 1·9	2.5	3.0	3.7 2.6 3.5	3.5
Coke ovens Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical preparations, etc. Explosives and fireworks	0·9 0·4 1·7 1·3 2·1 1·1	1.6 1.4 3.0 2.7 4.7 2.3 3.0	0.9 0.5 2.0 1.5 3.6 1.5	1·0 0·6 1·9 1·4 1·9	1.8 1.6 1.5 2.1 3.7 2.1	1.0 0.7 1.8 1.5 2.9	Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	1·1 2·4 2·0 2·9 1·8 2·2	3·2 3·5 3·1 2·3 3·2	2·7 2·9 3·0 2·0 2·5	1.6 1.3 1.8 3.1 1.7 2.7	3·0 3·2 2·9 2·5 3·5	2·1 2·7 2·9 1·9 2·9
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	2.0	5.5	2.3	1.5	2.2	1·7 2·5	Leather, leather goods and fur	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	1.7	3.0	1.9	1.2	3.0	1.5	Leather and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	2·0 1·9 2·6	2·3 3·1 4·0	2·1 2·7 3·2	1·6 2·4 4·2	2·2 3·1 4·0	1·8 2·9 4·1
Ietal manufacture	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.7	Clothing and footwear	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.7
Iron and steel (general)	1.7	1·8 2·3 2·8	1·4 1·8 1·8 1·4	1.6 2.3 1.5 1.4	1·7 3·2 2·3 2·2	1.6 2.4 1.5 1.5	Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring Women's and girls' tailoring Overalls and men's shirts, under-	2·5 1·5 3·6	4·0 2·4 3·7	3·7 2·2 3·7	2·9 2·3 2·5	3·7 2·8 4·2	3·5 2·6 3·7
Copper, brass and other base metals	1.2	3.4	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.9	wear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear,	4.7	4.0	4-1	3.2	3.3	3.3
ngineering and electrical goods	1.8	3.2	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.0	etc. Hats, caps and millinery Other dress industries Footwear	2·3 1·9 2·0 1·7	3·0 1·8 3·2 2·7	2·9 1·8 2·9 2·2	2·6 2·2 1·6 1·3	3·0 2·3 2·6 2·0	3·0 2·2 2·2 1·7
Agricultural machinery (excluding	100	600	GIR	DII	1		Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.4
tractors) Metal working machine tools Metal working machine tools Industrial engines Textile machinery, etc	0.9	3·0 2·4 2·3 2·7 2·9	2·2 1·7 1·8 1·1 1·9	1·4 1·5 2·2 1·8 1·7	2·7 2·5 2·3 2·1 2·8	1.6 1.6 2.3 1.9 1.9	Bricks and fireclay goods Pottery Glass Cement	3·0 1·4 2·1 1·2	2·3 1·9 2·8 2·5	3·0 1·7 2·3 1·3	2·5 1·6 1·8 0·8	2·6 2·6 2·3 1·8	2·3 2·3 1·9 0·9
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	1.7	3.0	1.8	1.4	2·5 2·3 2·7	1.6	Abrasives and other building materials	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.2
Office machinery	1.8	3·0 3·1 2·3	2.1	1.5	2.7 2.9 1.9	1.9	Timber, furniture, etc	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.8	2 -:
Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering	1.9	1.4	2·2 0·7 2·1	1.1	1.8	1.2	Timber Furniture and upholstery		3·9 2·8 2·7	3·2 2·5 3·3	2·2 1·7 2·0	2·6 3·1 1·9	2.0
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. Watches and clocks	1.8	3·0 2·2 2·5	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.1	Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets	2.1	1.4	2·0 3·5	2.1	3.2	2.
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.5	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	2 5	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.
apparatus	1.7	3.1	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.6	Paper, printing and publishing	1.5	3.4	189		2.6	1.
apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	2.1	5.2	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.9	Paper and board	1.5	3.0		1.3	2·3 3·5	1.
	N C TOWN	010000	OCS.		369.		Other manufactures of paper and board Printing, publishing of newspapers	2.5	3.8				2.
Marine engineering	2.4	1.7	2.3	3.1	1.9	3.0	and periodicals Other printing, etc		2.8	1.2	1.3		1.
	deline		SHEE	0,050	vine i	Regel	Other manufacturing industries	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.
ehicles	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.4	Rubber	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.7	1:
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle		2.7	1.6		2.5	Dened	Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment	t 2·3	3.9	3.1	1.8	3.0	2.
and pedal cycle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and		3 6 5	2.0			Misso	Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing	3.9	4.7	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.
Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.4	2.2	1.4	industries		3.2	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.
Railway carriages, etc	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0		2.0	All the above industries	1.9	3.5	2.4	1.8	3.1	2.

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

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

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

Division of the National Coal Board	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) compared with	or decrease (-) the average for
tribed to goiseled boils	books during 4 weeks ended 24th Aug. 1963	4 weeks ended 27th July 1963	4 weeks ended 25th Aug. 1962
Northumberland Cumberland Durham Yorkshire Lancs & North Wales East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	29,900 3,600 74,500 112,600 36,900 88,200 38,600 78,300 5,200	- 200 Nil - 600 - 300 - 200 - 300 - 100 - 300 Nil	- 1,700 - 100 - 6,300 - 2,800 - 3,200 - 1,700 - 1,800 - 2,300 - 200
England and Wales	467,800	- 2,000	- 20,100
Scotland	55,700	- 400	- 8,100
Great Britain	523,500	- 2,400	- 28,200

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

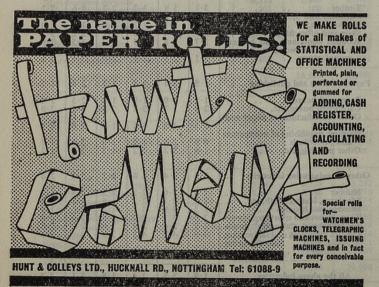
It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of August about 2,310 persons were recruited to, and about 4,140 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,830, compared with a net decrease of 2,760 during the four weeks of the previous month.

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

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

Paral Care and Care and	August 1963	July 1963	August 1962
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	9·04	8·28 mailin	8·99
	10·52	9·89	8·54
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	6·72	6·06	6·76
	10·07	9·53	8·34

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 93·16 cwt. in August, compared with 98·33 cwt. in the previous month and 87·42 cwt. in August 1962. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 30·51 cwt. in August; for July 1963 and August 1962 it was 32.43 cwt. and 29.12 cwt., respectively.



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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th September 1963, and the corresponding figures for 20th August 1963 and 18th September 1962. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Total 9 184 128	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to										
Region	8.8	Sickness	Sonery .	Indi	Industrial injury						
2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	17th Sept. 1963	20th Aug. 1963	18th Sept. 1962	17th Sept. 1963	20th Aug. 1963	18th Sept. 1962					
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Southern Southern Northern Southand Wales	77·9 67·7 42·4 32·9 49·5 76·9 53·8 82·7 152·4 66·8 114·1 67·9	74·2 65·4 40·8 31·8 48·9 74·5 51·0 80·5 149·3 64·5 111·6 67·9	74·8 64·8 39·9 31·1 47·5 71·6 50·0 76·1 143·1 60·9 109·6 63·7	3·0 3·2 2·1 1·6 2·5 4·6 5·5 9·6 8·2 7·6 9·1	2·8 2·9 1·5 2·2 4·2 5·3 7·2 8·8 8·8	3·1 3·0 2·1 1·6 2·2 4·3 5·1 8·2 7·2 6·7 8·5					
Total, Great Britain	885.0	860 · 4	833 · 2	66.1	62.5	59.5					

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 17th September 1963 represented $4\cdot4$ per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was $0\cdot3$ per cent.

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following Table* contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 12th August 1963. It contains estimates of the numbers receiving unemployment benefit, the numbers receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance, the numbers receiving national assistance only, and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is produced quarterly. An article explaining the basis of analysis and commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found on page 423 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, when figures were published in this form for the first time.

(Thousan								
2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total			
Receiving unemployment benefit only	138	19	28	11	196			
benefit supplemented by national assistance	47	3	1		51			
Total receiving unemployment benefit	185	22	29	11	247			
only Others registered for work	85 47	12 11	2 19	7 72	106 149			
Total	317	45	. 51	89	502			

*Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand and the sum of the constituent items in consequence may differ slightly from the total as shown.

Unemployment Benefit

Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1963

For the period of 13 weeks ended 13th September 1963, expenditure on Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £14,878,000. During the 13 weeks ended 14th June 1963 the corresponding figure was £20,239,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 14th September 1962 it was £10,773,000.

Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the 13 weeks ended 28th September 1963 was £8,534,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 29th June 1963 was £8,584,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 30th September 1962 it was £6,212,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 27th May 1963 under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1963 and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits in March 1963 (see the March issue of this GAZETTE, page 114).

Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain

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

At 4th September the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 24,949, consisting of 23,732 men and 1,217 women (of whom 13,601 and 549, respectively, were in employment). During the period 6th June to 4th September 1963 the number of vacancies filled was 1,512. The number of vacancies unfilled at 4th September was 5,570. unfilled at 4th September was 5,570.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 9th September 1963 was 57,198, of whom 49,589 were males and 7,609 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

A 5- 13 M	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	44,353	6,905	51,258
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,236	704	5,940
Total	49,589	7,609	57,198
ALE TO THE REAL PROPERTY AND ALE THE PROPERTY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		Control of the second	

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 4th September 1963 was 5,365, including 4,335 men, 825 women and 205 young persons. In addition there were 102 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 9th September 1963.

Total	Women	Men	
990	108	882	Number of persons admitted to courses during period
1,729	185	1,544	at end of period
799	95	704	during period
	d. Imagg	AND DECAME TO	Number of persons who completed courses

Up to 9th September 1963, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 150,980, including 4,299 blind persons.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the Tables on pages 405 to 407.

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DETAILED PROSPECTUSES ON APPLICATION

THE TECHNICAL PRESS, Ltd., 112 Westbourne Grove, LONDON, W.2.

Rise (+) or

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in September 1963 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

eso figures is given in				Aura	August 1963	September 1963
Places under the Factories	Act	507			63	58
Mines and quarries*		::	::		24 7	19
Railway service					10	10

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

actories Act								
Textile and connected	processe	s	0.79	icele	2001	11.0	No.	molitics.
Clay, pottery, cement,	etc.				.10	lovene	dina	olfgree
Metal extraction, refin	ing and	conve	rsion					
Metal casting			M					
Metal rolling, drawing	, extrusi	on an	d forgi	ng	177	211	m	
Miscellaneous metal p	rocesses					CARL B		70.
Shipbuilding and repa	iring		10.01	o wa	Bel. 65	wie z	dian's	
Constructional engine	ering, bo	iler m	aking	B 30	PINI	forth	ed: 1	overtice.
Locomotive and railwa	ay equip	ment	Hay?	Bhind	TUTE	rojov	-10-1	rerested
Non-rail vehicles and	aircraft		20,000	more	of the	e bob	(S) (C)	Ur. WO
Other machine and me	etal man	ufactu	re and	repair			4.4	100
Electrical engineering	· · · oM							Olley
Woodworking process	es							
Miscellaneous chemica	l manufa	acture,	paint,	oil re	fining,	soap	0001000	unions
Coal gas, coke ovens,	patent fi	iel	STATE OF	18 5000	donosh	112 2m	Step le	Tellier C
Wearing apparel	P.P.G; 2-1			books	max o	du ene	orand to	1 1200 36
Paper and printing	MOST		shar.			0.10	boloog	CHICAGO.
Milling	person	i.he	10.44		ALEXA.	and.		-
Food	4.604				1000	- BILLIE		70. (4)
Drink	ALCOUR !	AR ZUST		30.00	1300	(1931)		
Electricity generation	WASH SAND		red Street To	100.00	MARKE	200000000000000000000000000000000000000		He Sara
Rubber	any lo s	italias	e pilt s	month by	a Dati Soze	9 000 B	100000	osqdT Y
Other factory processe	S	pall n	LANGE OF	HOMAN	rigest,	paravo	Epopal 3	O ANDIES

Mines and quarries*			Railway service	
Coal mines:			Brakesmen and goods guards	_
Underground		15	Engine drivers and motormen	1
Surface	80.6	1	Firemen	1
Other stratified mines	70.00	_	Labourers	-
Miscellaneous mines	0.00	1	Mechanics	-
Quarries		2	Passenger guards	1
TOTAL MINES AND OVERBURS		19	Permanent-way men	3
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES		-	Porters	2
			Shunters	2
Seamen			Other grades	-4
Trading vessels		-	Contractors' servants	-
Fishing vessels		1		
Fishing vessels		_		
TOTAL, SEAMEN		6	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10

Building operations ..

Works of engineering construction ...

Docks and warehouses

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases			II. De	aths
Lead poisoning	7.	14	Nil	
Mercurial poisoning		1		
Compressed air illness	1010	4		
Anthrax	PARTY	1		
Epitheliomatous ulceration		9		
Chrome ulceration		8		
Chrome benzene poisoning	1.00	1		
		- 46		
TOTAL, CASES		38	STATE OF THE STATE	

^{*} For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 31st August 1963 and the 4 weeks ended 28th September 1963.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of young persons and the control of the product of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th September 1963, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	39,721 19,731 9,958 5,531	1,659 1,091 393 731	4,630 1,980 1,305	46,010 22,802 11,656 6,262
Part-time work§	6,159 1,857 1,384 3,795	23 102 102	36 28 39	6,159 1,916 1,514 3,936
Total	88,136	4,101	8,018	100,255

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,156,200 in April, compared with 3,157,500 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,069,500 in April 1962. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in August is estimated at 31,869, compared with 37,174 in July and 42,333 in August 1962.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during July was 25,094, compared with 26,622 in the previous month and 35,424 in July 1962. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in July was 10,710.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 24th August was 6,746,000, compared with 6,742,000 at 20th July and 6,582,000 at 18th August 1962. Persons wholly unemployed at 24th August are estimated at 270,000 or 3·8 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 293,000 or 4·2 per cent. at 20th July and 280,000 or 4·1 per cent. at 18th August 1962.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of June the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 10,300 or 1·3 per cent. of the total number insured, the same percentage as that at the end of May. The comparable figure at the end of June 1962 was 0.7 per cent.

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 110,412, of whom 18,303 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 119,974 and 19,210 at the beginning of the previous month and 86,515 and 18,111 at the beginning of August 1962.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of August was 95,805, compared with 97,457 at the end of the previous month and 82,974 at the end of August 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 8,438, 8,654 and 8,370.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th August was 38,497, compared with 37,662 at 27th July and 36,543 at 25th August 1962.

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

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

‡ Includes 2,873 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1963

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of August was 25,977; this figure included 1,163 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of July the respective figures were 26,808 and 1,441, and at the end of August 1962 they were 27,944 and 1,255.

NETHERLANDS

NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in April 1963 as 938,900, compared with 917,400 in October 1962 and 919,000 in April 1962. Latest figures on unemployment show that 1,239 persons were unemployed in June, compared with 1,053 in May and 1,524 in June 1962.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in March as 118·1 (1953–54 = 100), compared with 117·4 in the previous month and 116·2 in March 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 21,345 in March compared with 22,402 in February and 33,161 in March 1962.

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 129,688 at the end of February 1963, compared with 97,240 at the end of the previous month and 127,773 at the end of February 1962.

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of August the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 15,939, compared with 11,401 in July and 16,213 in August 1962. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for August numbered 10,855, or 0·8 per cent. of all members, compared with 0·6 per cent. in the previous month and 0·8 per cent. in August 1962.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of August who were wholly unemployed was 142 or $0 \cdot 1$ per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 148 or $0 \cdot 1$ per thousand at the end of the previous month and 185 or $0 \cdot 1$ per thousand at the end of August 1962.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 56,580,000 in July, compared with 56,837,000 (revised figure) in June and 55,493,000 in July 1962. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in July was 12,473,000, compared with 12,548,000 in June and 12,403,000 in July 1962. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 4,322,000 or 5·7 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 4,846,000 or 6·4 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,018,000 or 5·5 per cent. at the middle of July 1962. The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base year*	Month for which index figure given	Items covered†	Index figure	fall (- index (in in point compare)	figure ndex nts)
of wages for all ollows :	SE STEE	given on hou	dy hous ith a mont	v Lenus	Month before	Year before
European countries Belgium	1953	July 1963	{All items Food	114·91 114·7	+0·64 +1·2	+1·25 Nil
Finland	1957	May 1963	{All items Food	120 120	Nil Nil	+6 +6
France (Paris)	1956–57	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	150·7 150·0	$^{+0.7}_{+0.7}$	+9·2 +9·4
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	110·9 108·0	$-0.7 \\ -2.3$	$^{+2\cdot 3}_{+0\cdot 7}$
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	133 159	+1 +4	+13 +19
Irish Republic	1953	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	127·3 123·2	$-0.11 \\ -1.41$	+1·4 +0·1
Italy (large towns)	1938*	June 1963	{All items Food	80·81 86·91	$^{+0\cdot 11}_{-0\cdot 26}$	+6·26 +6·17
Netherlands	1959- 60§	July 1963	{All items Food	105 107	-3 -5	8 8
Norway	1959	July 1963	{All items Food	111·6 111	+1·0 +1	+2·2 Nil
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	July 1963	{All items Food	115·3 111·2	-1·9 -4·1	-0·8 -2·9
Spain	1958	May 1963	{All items Food	128·4 132·1	$^{+0.7}_{-0.6}$	+11.1
Sweden	1949	July 1963	{All items Food	175 206	Nil Nil	+3 +6
Switzerland	1939	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	202·2 217·6	+0.6	+5·7 +5·1
Other countries Australia (6 capital cities)	1952–53	June 1963	{All items Food	124·9 124·5	+0·4‡ +0·4‡	+0.9
Canada	1949	Aug. 1963	{All items Food	133·9 133·2	$^{+0.4}_{+0.7}$	+2.5
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952	July 1963	{All items Food	109·3 103·64	+0.1	+2.9
India (all-India)	1949	July 1963	{All items Food	135 137	+1 +3	+3 +5
New Zealand	1955*	June 1963	{All items Food	1224 1117	+5± +7‡	+23 +18
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	July 1963	{All items Food	102·2 100·5	+0·4 +0·3	+1·0 Nil
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	July 1963	{All items Food	101·6 102·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -1.1 \end{array} $	+0.5
United States	1957–59	July 1963	{All items Food	107·1 106·2	+0·5 +1·2	+1.6

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

BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

October issue—Volume I, Number 3.

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

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

Available on order from bookshops or direct from the Secretary, British Journal of Industrial Relations, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Price includes postage: 15s. a copy; 42s. a year (three issues); £6 three years. Overseas: 16s.; 45s.; £6 10s.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 30th SEPTEMBER 1963 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th September 1963 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

64 +1·25 2 NU	All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufacturing Industries only				
Date	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates		
1963 Aug.	134.5	95.1	141.5	131.9	95.1	138.8		
1963 Sept.	134.5	95.0	141.6	132.0	95.0	139.0		

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

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1958 1959 1960 1960 1961 1962 1962	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0
1962 August September October	130·1 130·3 130·4 131·1 131·3	131·3 131·6 131·8 132·8 133·3	136·5 136·8 137·0 138·2 138·7	130·6 130·8 130·9 131·7 132·0	1962 August	128·8 128·9 129·0 129·2 129·4	130·3 130·7 131·1 131·1 131·4	135·4 135·8 135·9 136·1 136·4	129·3 129·5 129·6 129·8 130·1
February February March April May June July August September	131·6 131·9 132·2 133·1 133·4 133·5 133·8 133·8 133·9	133·6 133·7 134·0 134·4 135·2 135·5 135·8 136·0 136·0	139·0 139·3 139·5 140·5 140·6 140·8 141·2 141·2 141·3	132·3 132·5 132·8 133·7 134·0 134·1 134·4 134·5	1963 January	129·6 129·7 129·9 130·3 130·6 130·8 131·0 131·1 131·2	131·6 131·6 132·1 132·6 132·9 133·9 133·9 134·0	136·5 136·6 136·9 137·4 137·7 138·0 138·2 138·3 138·4	130·3 130·3 130·6 131·0 131·3 131·6 131·9 131·9

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

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

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

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1963 Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

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

V _ Manufacturing Industries only

Normal Weekly Hours

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
56)	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0
57	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
58 35-41	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
59 (Withining	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
60 averages	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
61	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9
62	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
62 August	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
September	95-1	95.0	95.1	95.1
October	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
November	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
December	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
63 January	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
February	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
March	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
April	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
May	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
June	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
Inly	95.1	95.0	05.1	05.1

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958 Monthly	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1939 }	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1900	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1961	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
1962]	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
1962 August	95-3	94.9	95.1	95.1
September	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
October	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
November	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
December	95-2	94.8	94.9	95.1
1963 January	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
February	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
March	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
April	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
May	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
June	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
July	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
August	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

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

VII.—Manufacturing Industries only

Hourly Rates of Wages

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104-8	104-2	105.5	104.7
1957	110-1	109 - 8	111.4	110.1
1958 Monthly	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959 Monthly	117.3	117.7	119.2	117-4
1960 averages	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130-3
1962]	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1962 August	136-8	138-1	143.5	137-4
September	137.0	138 - 4	143.9	137.6
October	137-1	138.7	144.1	137.7
November	137.9	139.8	145.4	138.5
December	138-1	140.2	145.9	138 · 8
1963 January	138-4	140.6	146.2	139 - 1
February	138 - 8	140.6	146.5	139.4
March	139.0	141.0	146.7	139.7
April	140.0	141.4	147.8	140.6
May	140.3	142.2	147.9	140.9
June	140.4	142.5	148 · 1	141.1
July	140.7	142.8	148.5	141.4
August	140.8	143.0	148.6	141.5
September	140.9	143.2	148.7	141.6

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Monthly averages	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6
1962 August	135·2 135·4 135·5 135·7 136·0	137·4 137·9 138·3 138·4 138·6	142·4 143·0 143·2 143·3 143·6	135·9 136·2 136·4 136·6 136·8
1963 January February	136·2 136·2 136·5 136·9 137·3 137·4 137·7	138 · 8 138 · 9 139 · 3 139 · 9 140 · 2 140 · 8 141 · 3 141 · 3	143·8 143·9 144·2 144·7 145·0 145·3 145·6	137·0 137·1 137·4 137·8 138·2 138·4 138·7 138·8

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1963 were given in an article on pages 302 to 309 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1963 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 36·7 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 25·9 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 42·0 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 32·7 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 35·4 per cent. for weekly earnings, 24·7 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 41·3 per cent. for hourly earnings and 31·2 per cent. for hourly rates of wages. Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 6 SEPTEMBER 1963

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Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements reported during September

Under the terms of an agreement made between the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, workers employed in the whole-sale clothing industry are to receive an increase of 2½d. an hour, irrespective of current earnings above minimum rates, from 18th November and the minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates are to be increased by 4d. an hour from the same date. Increases of 7s. a week for men and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers and a reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 46 to 45, with effect from 18th November, have been proposed by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales. Workers employed in the heavy steel industry are to receive an increase of 2d. an hour from 3rd November. Employees of the major company engaged in rayon yarn production received increases of 2½d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women, with effect from the end of September.

Wages regulation orders issued during September resulted in increases in statutory minimum rates of wages in the following industries: unlicensed places of refreshment (increases of 3d. to 3½d. an hour for men and of 2¼d. to 2¾d. for women, operative from 7th October); paper bag making (increases of 7s., 8s. or 9s. a week for men and of 6s. for women, 4th October); and keg and drum manufacture (increase of 2½d. an hour for men and women, 7th October).

Adjustments notified during September, under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, resulted in decreases during October in a number of industries, including iron and steel manufacture and textile finishing.

The settlements, wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments made during the month have operative dates from 1st June 1963 to 30th December 1963 and it is estimated that their implementation will result in an increase of £235,000 in the basic full-time weekly rates of wages of 425,000 workers, and a decrease of £6,000 for 200,000 workers. (Increases amounting to £13,500 for 30,000 workers are already included in the Table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during September

The September settlement affecting the majority of workers in the rayon yarn production industry, details of which have already been given, came into operation during the month. Most of the September changes, however, resulted from settlements concluded at earlier dates and the undertakings, services and industries affected included the Post Office (payment authorised of the August awards made by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal under which increases of varying amounts, according to age, were given to postmen and telephonists with retrospective effect to the beginning of the year), glass container manufacture (increase of 2d. an hour for adult workers), carpet manufacture (cost-of-living bonus and shorter working week allowance consolidated into basic rates), baking in England and Wales (statutory normal weekly hours of work reduced from 44 to 42), road haulage in Northern Ireland (increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week for adult male drivers and assistants) and organ building (increase of 3d. an hour for journeymen).

Summaries of the changes affecting government engineering and shipyard workers are given on page 417 of this GAZETTE. Revised rates were brought into operation immediately following the agreement announced in August but full details of the authorised changes were not available for publication at an earlier date.

Increases, based on half-yearly adjustments under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, became payable to workers engaged in the manufacturing and finishing sections of the hosiery industry in

the Midlands whilst, under similar arrangements based on monthly adjustments, decreases became operative for workers in a number of industries including iron and steel manufacture and national newspaper production in London and Manchester.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during September indicate that 310,000 workers received increases of £95,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages, 80,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 2 hours and 180,000 workers had their basic rates reduced by £7,500 under cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.* Of the total increases of £95,000, about £54,000 resulted from arbitration awards, £17,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, £13,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, and the remainder from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements and from statutory wages regulation orders.

Analysis of changes during the period January-September

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

	Basic Fr Weekly of W	Rates	Normal Weekly Hours of Work		
Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase*	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours	
		£	500	000	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	76,500	33,400	500	900	
Mining and quarrying	326,500	170,500	1,000	1,600	
Food, drink and tobacco	270,000	104,700	79,500	141,700	
Chemicals and allied industries	172,000	78,300	- 1	_	
Metal manufacture	155,000	12,800	-	1000 =	
Engineering and electrical goods	87,000	43,800	-	-	
Shipbuilding and marine	BESTA SE	and the	15 G	(Constitution)	
engineering	50,000	18,800	Carlotte - Carlotte		
Vehicles	26,000	12,000	-	(30. #8603	
Metal goods not elsewhere	11-601	19011		13821	
specified	71,000	27,600	-	1400 - 8000	
Textiles	439,000	151,300	P-0.	TOWN - WELL	
Leather, leather goods and fur	52,500	25,200		1000 - 0000	
Clothing and footwear	98,000	27,300	-	- 1991	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	BETEN SER	THE THE		1962 1 11	
etc	183,500	110,400	-	_	
Timber, furniture, etc	172,000	41,800	6,500	11,100	
Paper, printing and publishing	361,500	81,500	- 000	Market -	
Other manufacturing industries	128,500	52,600	4,500	4,500	
Construction	1,342,000	282,700	- 190	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Gas, electricity and water	254,500	140,500		COOP C	
Transport and communication	619,000	272,500	_	_	
Distributive trades	251,500	109,000	43,500	49,100	
Public administration and	1,000	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	100	Winds 1	
professional services	799,000	258,900	_	County-	
Miscellaneous services	468,000	206,200	4,500	5,100	
Total	6,403,000	2,261,800	140,000	214,000	

Included in the above Table are about 45,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1962, about 11,290,000 workers had an increase of approximately £4,140,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 1,330,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 2,160,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING SEPTEMBER

(Note.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1963," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

Industry District (see also Note at beginning of Table) Date from which Change took effect		Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	
Ironstone Mining and Ouarrying	North Lincolnshire	1 Sept.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased by 1.41d. a shift (10s. 6.29d. to 10s. 4.88d.) for men, by 1.06d. (7s. 10.72d. to 7s. 9.66d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. (5s. 3.14d. to 5s. 2.44d.) for boys under 18.
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Ouarrying	Midland area	1 Sept.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 1.48d. a shift (10s. 6.18d. to 10s. 4.7d.) for men, by 1.11d. (7s. 10.64d. to 7s. 9.53d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.74d. (5s. 3.09d. to 5s. 2.35d.) for boys under 18.
Salt Works	Cheshire and Staffordshire	3 June	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 4s. 10½d. an hour, women 3s. 5½d.§

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

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

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

§ These changes do not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Flour Milling	Great Britain (16)	30 Sept.	Certain mill operatives and provender and compound workers employed by flour milling firms	Class C mills now merged into class B, resulting in increases of 5s., 6s. 6d. 18s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 20 and over, and of 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over.
	Great Britain (excluding London) (16)	30 Sept.	Certain transport workers	Class C mills now merged into class B, resulting in increases of 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. 7s. a week, according to occupation and carrying capacity of vehicle.
Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland	Pay day in week ending 29 June	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. for women 21 and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum timerates after change: men 21 and over—principal buttermakers and cheese makers 211s. a week, second cheesemakers 203s. 6d., principal milk receive 208s. 6d., creamery engineers 213s. 6d., boilermen 205s. 6d., other workers 200s.; younger male workers 89s. at 15 rising to 176s. at 20 and under 21 female workers 77s. at 16 rising to 147s. at 21 and over.
Coke, Pig Iron, Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land* (44) (45)	1 Sept.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1·41d. a shift (10s. 6·29d. to 10s. 4·88d. f. shift-rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (1s. 3·79d. to 1s. 3·61d. for hourl rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 1·06d. a shift (7s. 10·72d. to 7s. 9·66d or by 0·13d. an hour (11·84d. to 11·71d.) for those 18 and under 21, and 10·7d. a shift (5s. 3·14d. to 5s. 2·44d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (7·89d. to 7·81d for workers under 18.
Pig Iron Manufacture	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire and Northants.‡ (44)	1 Sept.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 2·321d. a shift (10s. 6·5d. to 10s. 4·179a for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1·744 (7s. 10·878d. to 7s. 9·134d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employ on youths' work, and by 1·16d. (5s. 3·25d. to 5s. 2·09d.) for boys and f girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland§ (44)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Sept.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 6d. to 10s. 5d. calculate to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (45)	1 Sept.	Workers other than mainten- ance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased† by 1·41d. a shift (10s. 6·29d. 10s. 4·88d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1·06d. (7s. 10·72d. to 7s. 9·66d for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0·7d. (5s. 3·14d. to 5s. 2·44d.) for thounder 18.
	to a second and the s	29 Sept.	do.	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased to by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 4.88d. to 10s. 4.18 for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 9.66d. to 7s. 9.13d.) for works 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.44d. to 5s. 2.09d.) for those under 18.
	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow¶ (45)	2 Sept.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1·41d. a shift (10s. 6·29d. to 10s. 4·88 for men and women 21 and over, by 1·06d. (7s. 10·72d. to 7s. 9·66d.) youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·7d. (5s. 3·14d. to 5s. 2·44d.) those under 18.
	South-West Wales** (45)	1 Sept.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2d. a shift (9s. 6d. to 9s. 4d.) for men and women employed on men's work, by $l^{\frac{1}{2}}d$. (7s. $l^{\frac{1}{2}}d$. to 7s.) for youths 18 a under 21, and by 1d. (4s. 9d. to 4s. 8d.) for youths under 18.
der is mutation in all and and application in the second and and application application and application application application application application and application application applicati	West of Scotland†† (45)	Pay period beginning 2 Sept.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1·4d. a shift (11s. 2·4d. to 11s. 1d.) or 0·175d. an hour (1s. 4·675d. to 1s. 4·5d. for six-shift workers) for men, 1·05d. a shift (8s. 4·8d. to 8s. 3·75d.) or by 0·131d. an hour (1s. 0·506d. 1s. 0·375d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·7d. a shift (5s. 7·2d. 5s. 6·5d.) or by 0·087d. an hour (8·337d. to 8·25d.) for boys under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire‡‡ (45)	1 Sept.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 1.3d. a shift (3s. 10.72d. to 3s. 9.42d.) men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Sept.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1·41d. a shift (10s. 6·29d. to 10s. 4·88 for men and women 21 and over, by 1·06d. (7s. 10·72d. to 7s. 9·66d.) youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·7d. (5s. 3·14d. to 5s. 2·44d.) those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport	1 Sept.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 1.16d. a shift (10s. 1.22d. to 10s. 0.06 for men, by 0.773d. (6s. 8.778d. to 6s. 8.005d.) for youths 18 and under and by 0.58d. (4s. 11.45d. to 4s. 10.87d.) for boys.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (242–243)	Pay week containing 1 Apr.§§	Workers paid on an engineering basis (other than skilled wor- kers in the South Wales area)	Implementation of the first stage of the revised wages structure. Consolida minimum weekly time rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled, Lond 219s., Provinces 215s., semi-skilled 190s., 184s., non-skilled 186s., 182 women 21 and over on women's work 144s. 10d., 143s. 2d.§§
	South Wales	do.	Skilled workers and apprentices paid on an engineering basis	Implementation of the first stage of the revised wages structure. Consolida minimum time rates after change for skilled men 21 and over 229s. a week
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	United Kingdom (242–243)	Pay week containing 1 Apr.§§	All workers	Implementation of the first stage of the revised wages structure. Minim weekly time rates after change: men 20 and over—craftsmen, London 2!! Provinces 215s., semi-skilled workers 190s., 184s., ordinary labourers 18 182s.; women 18 and over—in dockyards 143s. 2d., in establishments aw from dockyards, 21 and over 143s. 2d.§8
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (90)	30 Sept.	Workers employed in one company	Increases in basic rates of 2½d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 2d. for won 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; shift alk ances increased by ½d. to 4d. an hour (two-shift systems) and to 6½d. an he (three-shift systems). Minimum time rates in the industry after chainclude: men 21 and over 4s. 6d. or 4s. 10d. an hour, according to compa women 18 and over 3s. 2d. or 3s. 5½d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Sept.	All workers	Decreasest of 1s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 1s. for fem workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusion of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 186s. 2d. a we female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 137s. 2d., cutto and stitching 126s. 9d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands (91)	First pay day in Sept.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus† increased by ½d, in the shilling (9½d, to 10d.) on bawages.

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

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

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

§ Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.

Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

¶ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

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

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

§§ These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown. The agreement also provides that two further instalments of similar amounts will be paid with effect from the pay week containing 1st October 1963 and 1st April 1964, respectively, and subsequent changes will be determined at half-yearly intervals by reference to the general level of wages in certain specified industries.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Sept.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus and shorter working week allowance previously paid consolidated into basic rates (consolidated wages). New cost-of-living bonus introduced related to a datum figure of 104 based on the new index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100), and the cash value for each point movement in the index is 2s. 9d. a week for men and 1s. 10d. for women. When the index of retail prices is below 108, the consolidated wage, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108, is to be multiplied by the index of retail prices and divided by 108. Consolidated wages after change: male workers—general minimum rate at 19, 186s. 11d. a week, dry beamers, packers, back sizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters (over 19 with 6 months' experience as assistant or otherwise) 198s. 1d., wet beamers and dressers (over 19 with 12 months' experience as assistant or otherwise) 216s. 8d., croppers and shearers (over 19 with 6 months' experience as assistant or otherwise) 198s. 1d., 207s. 4d. or 216s. 8d., according to width of loom, jacquard weavers (single-cloth looms) 4s. 9d., 5s. 1d. or 5s. 5d. an hour, (double-cloth looms) 5s. 1d., 5s. 5d. or 5s. 9d., weavers other than jacquard (single-cloth looms) 4s. 9d., (double-cloth looms) 4s. 9d., 5s. 1d. or 5s. 5d., pieceworkers other than weavers 4s. 5d., wet beamers and dressers on piecework 4s. 9d.; female workers—general minimum rate at 19, 125s. 8d. a week, card cutters (over 19 with 18 months' experience) 142s. 5d., pieceworkers 2s. 11½d. an hour. The consolidated wages quoted are subject to the following cost-of-living bonus adjustment based on the index of retail prices figure of 104 for June 1963:—consolidated wage, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108, multiplied by 104 and divided by 108.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Second Friday or equi- valent pay day in Sept.	Nightworkers (other than shift- workers)	Increase of 1½d. an hour (5½d. to 7d.) in night allowance.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts) (99)	First pay day in Sept.	All workers	Increase* of 2 per cent. (20 to 22 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.†
Refractory Goods Manufacture	England and Wales‡ (118)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 July	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Standard minimum hourly rates after change include: labourers 21 and over 4s. 6½d., youths and boys 2s. 4½d. at 15 rising to 4s. at 20; women 18 and over 3s. 5½d., girls 2s. 7d. at 16 and 2s. 11d. at 17; drivers of road vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 4s. 8½d., over 2 and up to and including 8 tons 4s. 9½d., over 8 tons 4s. 11½d.; kilnburners and boilerfiremen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 4½d. an hour and shift allowance of 4½d. an hour) 42s. 2d. a shift of 8 hours.
General Stoneware Manufacture	Great Britain (127)	First full pay week following 5 Aug.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for male workers 18 and over, and of 2d. for female workers 18 and over; kilnfiremen, boilerfiremen, continuous kiln personnel and other shift workers are to receive the basic rate for 42 hours and at the rate of time-and-a-half for all hours worked in excess of 42. Minimum hourly rates after change include: bigware throwers and turners (over 10-quart sizes) 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, unskilled men 21 and over 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., women 21 and over 2s. 11d.
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (131)	First full pay period following 1 Sept.	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	of 1½d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for those under 18. Minimum
Sawmilling	Northern Ireland	19 Aug.	Storemen and labourers	Increase of 2d. an hour (4s. 8¼d. to 4s. 10¼d.).
Basket Making	United Kingdom (141)	First full pay week in Sept.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 3 per cent. (44 to 41 per cent.).
Printing	London (156–157) Manchester	1 Sept.	Workers other than electricians engineers and process wor- kers, employed in the pro- duction of national morning, evening and Sunday news- papers	and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
	greet of the one	CE TOTAL TOTAL	Process workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2s. a week (24s. to 22s.).
Organ Building	United Kingdom . (163)	1 July§	Journeymen and apprentices	other grades. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 6s. 3½d. an hour, other districts 6s. 2½d.§
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (178–179)	19 Sept.	Certain manual workers	Introduction of new grade rates for sub-station attendant's assistants (static) 1,000,001 kW and over and unit operators and assistant unit operators above 400,000 kW. Allowances after change: sub-station attendant's assistants (static) 1,000,001 kW and over plus 4d. an hour, unit operators 400,001 to 1,000,000 kW 1s. 6d., unit operator's assistants 9d.
Water Supply	England and Wales (180)	First full pay week commenc- ing on or after 30 June	Fully-skilled engineering crafts- men and apprentices, other than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board Area	apprentices. Rate after change for fully-skilled engineering craftsment 6s. 2½d. an hour.
Road Haulage	Northern Ireland (195)(259)	10 Sept.	Male drivers and assistants employed on mechanically of electrically propelled vehicles	assistants 21 and over, and of 4s. to 9s., according to age, for assistants under

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Post Office	United Kingdom (200)	1 Jan.*	Manipulative rank-and-file grades (other than telegraph- ists and postal and telegraph officers)	Increases of 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. a week for postmen and telephonists on the maximum of the national pay scale and of varying amounts for those at lower points on the scale. Maximum national rates after change: postmen 235s. a week, telephonists 250s.*
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London (205)	1 Sept.	Male workers	Decreases† in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (12s. to 10s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 259s. a week, night staff 268s.
Hide and Skin Market Trade	England and Wales (203)	Pay day in week com- mencing 5 Aug.	All workers	Increase of 5 per cent. Minimum rates after change: yard foremen acting as hide and/or skin classers in charge of six or more men 234s. 3d. a week, acting in charge of five or less 228s. 3d., hide and/or skin classers 222s., assistant classers 203s. 6d., hide trimmers (skilled) 199s. 3d., motor drivers 207s. 1d., labourers 20 and over 194s. 9d.; youths 93s. 9d. at 16 rising to 162s. 2d. at 19; workers in the London area, within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross, receive 1d. an hour above these rates.
Fire Services (Local Authorities' Fire Brigades)	Great Britain (255)	1 Aug.‡	Firewomen	Increase of 3 per cent. giving amounts of £20, £15 or £10 a year, according to length of service and rank. Rates after change include: firewomen 20 or over £510 a year during first year of service rising to £650 during sixth, leading firewomen £680, senior leading firewomen £745.
Health Services	Great Britain	1 June‡	Engineering craftsmen employed in hospitals, etc.	Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: London 6s. 2½d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 0¾d.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING SEPTEMBER

Rye Grass Seed	Northern Ireland	9 Sept.	All workers	+	A-F01	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for day workers, and from 41 to 38 for shift workers.
Baking	England and Wales (18) (256)	11 Sept.	All workers		THE SAME TO SERVICE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.§

^{*} The increases resulted from awards No. 439, 440 and 441 of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal dated 6th and 8th August. The increases have retrospective effect to the date shown, and were authorised by the Post Office in September. See page 383 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

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[†] The cost-of-living percentage addition now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of 100 of the figure obtained by multiplying the half-yearly average figure of the index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100) by 1·175, taking the resultant figure to the nearest whole number.

[‡] Agreement of the National Joint Wages Board for the Refractories Industry; the previous separate Wages Boards (the National Silica Brick Joint Wages Board and the National Joint Wages Board for the Refractories Industry) were merged on 18th December 1962.

[§] These increases, which were ratified in September by the parties concerned, were the result of an award (No. 2985) of the Industrial Court, dated 21st August, with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 383 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

^{||} These increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 384 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workers employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers.

[†] Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

[‡] This increase was agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

[§] This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 384 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

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

The information (except that about agriculture) from which the index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the earnings of weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken each month by the Ministry of Labour. The enquiry covers about 8,000 firms employing approximately 6½ million persons in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given

GREAT BRITAIN

Employees paid each week*

January 1963 = 100

Industry group	February 1963	March 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	August 1963
Manufacturing industries	warkers in the La	1625. 24. 61 19;			100 Mg No. 100		111 111 111
Food, drink and tobacco	100.2	102.7	103.6	105.3	107.3	105.7	104.3
Chemicals and allied industries	99.4	101 · 2	103 - 3	106.0†	106.8†	105.4	103.8
Metal manufacture	102.4	104.0	103.0	105.3	105.9	107-2	106.4
Engineering and electrical goods	100 · 4	102 · 1	100 · 4	104.5	104.5	104.5	102.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	99.8	99.4	102 · 2	103.5	107.2	105.7	101 - 1
Marine and a series	99.6	101.3	98.5	102.8	104.9	103.7	104.1
47-4-4-1 - A FRINCE AND A STATE OF THE STATE	101.8	104.3	100.0	105.2	105.6	105-2	104.3
	101 - 3	103.8	101.6	105.3	106.6	108.5	105.9
	100.9	103.0	99.3	104.1	105.4	106.9	104.4
	100.8	103.0	102.9	106.0	109.8	107.5	106.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	100.8	103.2	102.5	105 · 1	105.6	108.4	105.0
Clothing and footwear	102.4	106.0	106.3	109.6	115.5	109 · 3	108 - 3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc		107.7	107.7	111.8	111.0	112.0	110.3
Timber, furniture, etc	103 · 3		102.4	106.5	111.3	106.9	103.8
Paper and paper products	99.6	104.2	104.5	106.3	107.8	106.1	104.4
Printing and publishing	101 · 2	103.0		108-3	109.2	109.4	107.4
Other manufacturing industries	101 · 2	104.0	102.8	108.4	109.2	105.4	107 4
All manufacturing industries	101.0	103 · 2	101.9	105 · 5	106.6	106.3	104.6
Other industries and services	HOLL DESCRIPTION OF STREET		And Samueles	A. 特別的的基本	阿里斯斯斯	BASE WARREN	THE STREET STATE
A autovitores	98.0	100.4	105.6	105.7	106.3	107 · 7†	109 · 1‡
Mining and quarrying	102.6	103 - 1	102.8	105.9†	103.9†	103.5	105.9
C . A CONTROL OF THE PARTY AND	105.0	112.0	110.5	115.6	115.3	117.5	112.1
C1t-i-it dt	99.0	98.9	99.3	101 - 8	101.7	103 - 4	100.6
	99.7	100.4	101.0	104.5	105.8	105-3	104.4
	100.8	103.7	105.6	107.0	109.6	106.4	104.6
Miscellaneous services	100.9	Incoming moltani	CIA STURE AND	del to Real 5 to Street O	S. Hilliam Strath Contract	CUSTOME THE FREE PR	meterally of Paris
All industries and services covered	101 · 3	103 · 8	103.0	106.6	107.4	107-3	105-6

Employees paid monthly*

ATTEMO	21,63%		e atts to nor affect	Casu Trade Streeting	A SUMMER WHEN SUMMER	STATISTICS AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	CHARLE SALES ASSESSED	Complete Com
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles		98·3 113·0 103·2 100·0 104·6 101·7 101·8 105·9 102·1	107·5 98·8 107·6 102·7 106·0 100·5 102·7 103·5 104·1 113·3	99·3 97·1 99·7 100·9 101·3 97·4 101·4 99·0 101·5 103·9	98·8 96·9 100·9 101·8 102·0 99·5 100·2 98·7 101·2	104·3 103·5 101·3 102·2 110·1 102·8 102·5 104·3 102·3 108·6	100·5 99·0 102·5 101·1 101·9 99·1 102·4 102·2 102·8 104·0	98·5 97·8 101·7 100·3 101·5 98·5 102·9 101·6 100·3 105·1
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear		99·5 102·9 101·3 93·8 102·7 101·7 101·5	113·3 108·9 101·4 102·1 104·0 105·4 106·9	96·9 98·7 95·8 99·7 98·4 99·8	97·5 98·9 98·6 102·5 102·2 100·0	97·9 111·7 99·1 101·2 102·3 100·0	99·1 100·7 98·8 98·6 99·8 100·3	96·1 99·2 96·1 97·5 100·0 99·1
All manufacturing industries		102.9	103 · 4	99.6	100 · 1	102 · 8	100 · 8	99.8
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	100	100·3 99·0 100·4 101·4 95·9	99·8 103·1 101·3 105·0 104·1	99·3 103·9 102·9 102·9 101·6	101·6 105·0 105·5 104·2 101·0	102·8 103·2 103·3 104·9 103·6	103·9 102·5 103·4 103·6 101·7	103-9 101-8 103-3 104-8 100-8
All industries and services covered		102.0	103 · 3	100 · 4	101 · 1	103 · 0	101 · 4	100.6

YALUS A MOSU All employees All employees									
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	99·9 104·1 102·5 100·3 100·0 99·7 101·8 101·9 101·1 100·6 101·0 102·2 102·3 100·1 101·3	103·6 100·4 104·4 102·2 99·7 101·2 103·8 103·2 104·3 103·1 105·4 107·0 104·2 103·3 104·5	102-8 101-2 102-6 100-4 102-1 98-4 100-1 101-3 99-6 103-0 102-0 105-4 106-4 101-9 103-6 102-3	104·2 103·0 104·8 104·0 103·4 102·6 104·7 104·5 103·7 105·9 104·5 108·2 110·4 105·9 105·7	106·8 105·7† 105·3 104·2 107·4 104·8 105·3 106·3 105·0 109·7 105·0 115·0 109·7 109·7	104·8 103·2† 106·7 103·9 105·5 103·4 104·9 107·7 106·3 107·7 108·2 110·6 105·6 105·2 107·8	103·3 101·8 105·9 102·4 101·2 103·7 104·1 105·4 103·9 106·0 104·3 107·2 108·7 102·8 103·8 105·9		
All manufacturing industries	101-3	103-2	101.5	104.7	106.0	105 · 5	103.9		
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	98·0 102·5 104·4 99·3 99·9 100·1	100·4 102·9 111·2 99·5 100·8 103·7	105·6 102·6 109·9 100·2 101·1 105·0	105·7 105·7† 114·6 102·8 104·5 106·1	106·3 103·8† 114·2 102·1 105·7 108·7	107·7† 103·5 116·1 103·4 105·2 105·7	109·1‡ 105·8 111·1 101·3 104·4 104·0		
All industries and services covered	101 · 4	103.7	102.7	105.9†	106.8†	106.5	104.9		

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

Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE.
Provisonal.
Except British Road Services, sea transport and postal services. The indices for August 1963 include London Transport.
Except British Road Services, sea transport and postal services and repair of boots and shoes.
Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
Earnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 17th SEPTEMBER 1963

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 103.3

At 17th September 1963 the official retail prices index was 103.3 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 103.0 at 13th August. The corresponding figure for 18th September 1962 was 101.5. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of eggs and some other items

of food.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th SEPTEMBER 1963

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 17th September 1963 on the basis 16th January

1902	= 100.	NDEY F	IGURE FOR
	GROUP AND		SEPTEMBER
	SUB-GROUP		1963
			th January
Т	Food	19	962 = 100
1.	Food: Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes		104
	Meat and bacon	900	104
	Fish	Transcome.	99
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat		110
	Milk, cheese and eggs	in the state of	105 103
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	1000	113
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned.		94
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	THE PROPERTY.	85
	Other food		104
	Total—Food	of the said	103.0
II.	Alcoholic drink		103 · 2
III.	Tobacco	Spect.	100.0
IV.	Housing	trades	109.7
	Fuel and light:		molassiong
0083763	Coal and coke	0.00	100
	Other fuel and light		108
	Total—Fuel and light		104.8
VI.	Durable household goods:		intention
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish	hings	104
	Radio, television and other house appliances	enoia	96
	Pottery, glassware and hardware		101
	Total—Durable household goods	ALMUN	100 · 1
VII	Clothing and footwear:		
111.	Men's outer clothing		105
	Men's underclothing		105
	Women's outer clothing		103
	Women's underclothing		104 102
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdas	hery,	102
	hats and materials	9	101
	Footwear		105
	Total—Clothing and footwear		103.5
VIII.	Transport and vehicles:		1965 THO
	Motoring and cycling	2 101 20	97
	Fares		108
	Total—Transport and vehicles		100.6
IX.	Miscellaneous goods: Books, newspapers and periodicals		107
	Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clea	aning	107
	materials, matches, etc		100
	Stationery, travel and sports goods,	toys,	100
	photographic and optical goods, etc.		103
DET LA	Total—Miscellaneous goods		102.4
X.	Services:		102
	Postage and telephones	S to ch	103 101
	Other services, including domestic	help,	e stone angles and
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repa	iring,	
	laundering and dry cleaning	391 15	107
	Total—Services		104.6

ALL ITEMS

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon and sugar were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of apples. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 103.0, compared with

For those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal For those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) the index was 96.6, compared with 96.0 in the previous month; for items of food the prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) the index was 111.5, compared with 108.7 in the previous month; while the index for all other items of food was 104.2, compared with 103.9 in August compared with 103.9 in August.

Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of higher charges for gas and electricity in some areas, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 104·8, compared with 104·5 in August.

Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars and increases in bus fares in some areas. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 100 · 6, compared with 100.9 in August.

Miscellaneous goods

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of periodicals, the index for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 102·4, compared with 101·8 in August.

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for services such as hairdressing, laundering and watch repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 104.6, compared with 104.3 in August. Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO SEPTEMBER 1963

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

H) Har	NA. FI	N	1962	1963				
January		A1.1.					100.0	102.7
February			21	8710.000			100.1	103-6
March		· ·		io veda	9/310		100.5	103.7
April	1120	8	(100)	In the same	100/1002	Ale . De	101·9 102·2	104·0 103·9
May June							102.9	103.9
July		Sant Very			Sec. 1920		102.5	103.3
August							101.6	103.0
September							101.5	103.3
October						9	101 4	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
November December		11:00		1000			101·8 102·3	Market Street
December	136.33	1500000			Messa and	.0000	102.3	CASSESSED TO SEE

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

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 413.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 197. In addition, 16 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during September at the establishments where these 213 stoppages occurred is estimated at 43,000. This total includes 1,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous most by Of the is estimated at 43,000. This total includes 1,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 41,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in September, 34,000 were directly involved and 7,500 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 102,000 working days lost during September includes 20,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

from the previous month.

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

	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month			
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Coal mining	$\frac{1}{1}$	90 23	90 24	11,500 7,100	21,000 12,000	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	101	8	9	1,700	11,000	
Motor vehicles and cycles	<u></u>	11	11 2	5,500 700	11,000 11,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	13	64	77	16,500	36,000	
Total, September 1963	16	197	213	43,000	102,000	
Total, August 1963	29	145	174	101,500	395,000	
Total, September 1962	27	209	236	54,000	145,000	

Causes of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in September according to the principal cause of each stoppage:

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages —claims for increases —other wage disputes	43 58	11,400 9,100
Hours of labour	32	7,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	52 9 3	4,600 800 300
Total	197	34,000

Duration of Stoppages

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

ales emmanded he	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost b				
Not more than 1 day 2 days	86 39	11,400 9,400	14,000 14,000				
3 days	22110	2,900 5,000	7,000 18,000				
Over 6 days	22	3,700	32,000				
Total	193	32,300	85,000				

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

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first nine months of 1963 and 1962:—

	January	y to Septem	nber, 1963	January to September, 1962			
Industry group	No. of stop- pages		ages in gress	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days los	
Agriculture, for-		191 Spinos	ist did !	E (250)3)	WELL CO.	
estry, fishing				2	100	217 00	
Coal mining	765	114,000	259,000	969	124,300	247,000	
All other mining	NO 2618	200	190 20030	2	100	DEED SEE	
and quarrying	5	300	†	2	100	962 ==	
Food, drink and	20	3,200	6,000	17	5,200	6,000	
tobacco	12	2,900	13,000	13	9,400	11,000	
Chemicals, etc Metal mfre	45	10,000	48,000	73	277,700	343,000	
Engineering	141	50,800	145,000	177	2,031,400	2,180,000	
Shipbuilding and	171	50,000	145,000	100	2,031,400	2,100,000	
marine eng	44	10,600	78,000	65	316,400	410,000	
Motor vehicles and		10,000		10713		No. of Street,	
cycles	89	87,500	187,000	94	484,800	625,000	
Aircraft	21	9,500	41,000	27	267,300	280,000	
Other vehicles	5	4,400	3,000	19	61,500	61,000	
Other metal goods	36	5,600 5,100	19,000	42	208,600	226,000	
Textiles	26	5,100	18,000	26	8,700	29,000	
Clothing and foot-	LEAN BU	DIO000 DU	a Dies .or	THEFTER	2 000	= 000	
wear	7	1,200	2,000	12	2,000	5,000	
Bricks, pottery,		1 700	2 000	11	11,300	10000	
glass, etc	12	1,700	3,000	11	11,300	16,000	
Timber, furniture,	11	6,000	28,000	11	4,000	10,000	
Paper and printing	7	1,100	3,000	8	7,100	8,000	
Remaining manu-	1	1,100	3,000	TOD VES	7,100	0,000	
facturing inds	9	1,500	3,000	30	29,700	82,000	
Construction	128	66,800	338,000	266	50,800	182,000	
Gas, electricity and				DOOR	-1.6101		
water	3	500	1,000	6	1,700	3,000	
Port and inland	0 993	11-4-35	**	MAKKET) DIVENDO	27 -32	
water transport	46	11,500	20,000	60	48,300	146,000	
All other transport	39	6,300	18,000	45	13,400	37,000	
Distributive trades	15	1,500	14,000	26	10,700	28,000	
Administrative,				1000			
professional, etc.	7	1 000	1,000	10	8,100	13,000	
services	8	1,000	2,000	25	15,800	33,000	
Misc. services	8	400	2,000	23	15,000	33,000	
Total	1,500‡	403,200	1,251,000	1,993§	3,998,500	4,980,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry, occupations ¶ and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	diologopha Remarks	
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	to and to account	Woosen's underch	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:—		- 100 L		pembere. Hober 4	oluding hope, haberdashery.	Other clothang in	
Apprentice and journeymen electric welders and other workers employed at a ship-yard—Govan (one firm)	195	420	11 Sept.	25 Sept.	Rejection of a claim by apprentice welders for bonus payments made to journeymen welders for certain work	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Motor Car Delivery:— Drivers employed by a number of car delivery agents— Oxford	450	original program program with pric	16 Sept.	1 Oct.	To support a claim for a 42-hour, five-day week and payment of overtime for hours worked in excess of 42	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION:— Warehouse workers and transport drivers—London (one firm)	500	SION C	29 Aug.	15 Oct.	Refusal of a number of women to join trade union	Work resumed on agreed terms.	

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

† Less than 500 working days.

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

§ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken

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

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

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During September the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 2989*, which was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During September the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 443*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 443 (30th September).—Parties: Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. Claim: That with effect from 1st January 1963 the National pay scales of the Museum Warder/Attendant grades should be revised (as specified). That the assimilation of the existing staff to the new scales should be by the corresponding points method of assimilation and that with effect from 1st June 1962 the conditional hours of the grades should be set to the conditional forms. existing staff to the new scales should be by the corresponding points method of assimilation and that with effect from 1st June 1963 the conditioned hours of the grades should be reduced from 48 to 44 gross a week. Award: The Tribunal awarded (a) that with effect from 1st January 1963 the National pay scales of the grades concerned shall be revised as follows: Warder/Attendant £10 16s. Od., £11 1s. Od., £11 6s. Od., £12 3s. 6d., £12 11s. Od.; Supervisory Warder/Attendant Grade II £13 1s. Od., £12 1s. Od.; Supervisory Warder/Attendant Grade II £13 1s. Od., £13 8s. 6d., £13 16s. Od.; Head Warder £14 6s. Od., £14 16s. Od., £15 6s. Od.; (b) that these scales shall not attract an increase under the terms of the Central Pay Settlement operative from 1st April 1963; (c) that the assimilation of the existing staff to the new scales shall be by the corresponding points method of assimilation; (d) that with effect from 1st November 1963 the conditioned hours of the grades shall be reduced from 48 to 46 gross a week. The Tribunal noted that in their offer to reduce conditioned hours from 48 to 46 a week the Treasury confirmed that where their work required Warders to arrive before the normal opening time, or to leave after the normal closing time the normal opening time, or to leave after the normal closing time of the institutions where they work, they shall have a time allowance of either 5 or 10 minutes at the beginning and/or the end of each working day, the details to be settled by negotiation with the authorities of the institution concerned.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1530, dated 5th September and operative from 7th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1582, dated 17th September and operative from 7th October. This Order revises provisions relating to overtime and customary holidays.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1583, dated 17th September and operative from 4th October. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order 1963: S.I. 1963
No. 1593, dated 19th September and operative from 7th October.
This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Amendment) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1603, dated 24th September and operative from 21st October. This Order revises the rate at which weekly overtime is payable and amends the definition of transport worker.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) (Amendment) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1656, dated 30th September and operative from 4th November 1963. This Order revises the rate at which weekly overtime is payable.

*Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 424 or through any bookseller.

The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) (Amendment) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1657, dated 30th September and operative from 25th October 1963. This Order increases the rate at which the night work addition and subsistence allowances are payable and adds a specified locality to the list of Grade I areas.

The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) (Abolition) Order 1963

On 16th September the Minister of Labour made *The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) (Abolition) Order 1963:* S.I. 1963 No. 1576*. This Order, operative from 1st October, abolishes the Baking Wages Council (Scotland) which was originally established in 1939 as the Baking Trade Board (Scotland) under the Trade Boards Acts 1909 and 1918, and later became a Wages Council upon the coming into force of the Wages Councils Act 1945.—See page 151 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposal were issued during September.

Wages Regulation Orders

During September 1963 no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1530; 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.)), made on 5th September; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1582; 5d. (8d.)), made on 17th September; The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1583; 8d. (11d.)), made on 17th September; The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1593; 8d. (11d.)), made on 19th September; The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order 1963 (S. I. 1963/1603; 3d. (6d.)), made on 24th September; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) (Amendment) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1656; 3d. (6d.)), made on 30th September; The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) (Amendment) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1657; 5d. (8d.)), made on 30th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See this page.

(1) The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963) (1) The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963) 1525 (S. 69); 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.)), made on 3rd September by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Acts 1962 and 1963.—See page 397, (2) The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 4) Provisional Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/1581 (S.73); 5d. (8d.)), made on 13th September by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Acts 1962 and 1963. These Regulations, operative from 23rd September, prescribe amended scales of salary to be paid from 1st April 1963 to 31st March 1966 by education authorities to the head teachers of certain special schools and to principals and depute principals of certain special schools and to principals and depute principals of further education centres for whom the principal regulations made

The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) (Abolition) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1576; 3d. (6d.)), made on 16th September by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See this page.

The Coal and Other Mines (Managers and Officials) (Variation) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/1617; 5d. (8d.)), made on 25th September by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act 1954. These Regulations, operative from 3rd October, vary the Coal and Other Mines (Managers and Officials) Regulations 1956 as previously varied, and make new provisions relating to the appointment and duties of certain persons required to carry out pre-shift

The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1963/166; 5d. (8d.)), made on 29th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 384 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

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Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 21. Foundry Craftsmen. The Patternmaker. 2nd Edition. October 1955. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.); No. 73. Merchant Navy Ratings. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.). Ministry

Development Districts.—Local Employment Act 1960. 3rd Annual Report by the Board of Trade for the period ended 31st March 1963. H.C.300 (Session 1962–63). Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).

Economic Situation.—National Income and Expenditure, 1963. August 1963. Central Statistical Office. Price 6s. (6s. 7d.).

Family Expenditure.—Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1962. Ministry of Labour. Price 15s. (15s. 7d.).—See page 388. Friendly Societies.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1962. Part 3. Industrial and Provident Societies. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 6s. (6s. 4d.).

Hospital Service.—Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Recruitment, Training and Promotion of Administrative and Clerical Staff in the Hospital Service. 4th June 1963. Ministry of Health. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).

Immigration.—Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962. Control of Immigration. Statistics. 1st July 1962 to 30th June 1963. Cmnd. 2151. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Incomes Policy.—Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production. No. 6. September 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 15s. (15s. 8d.).—See page 357 of the September issue of

Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960. Amendment No. 15. Ministry of Labour. Obtainable only by annual subscription (10s. including postage). (See the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, page 424.)

Industrial Relations.—People at Work—A Report on Communications in Industry. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).—See

International Labour Organisation.—International Labour Conference, 47th Session, Geneva, 5th-26th June 1963. Report by the Delegates of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Cmnd. 2159. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). (See the September issue of this GAZETTE, page 358).

Mining and Quarrying.—Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries under the Mines and Quarries Act 1954, for 1962. Ministry of Power. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).—See page 396.

Scientific Manpower.—Scientific and Technological Manpower in Great Britain in 1962. Cmnd. 2146. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See

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

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

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SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

EMPLO YMENT SERVICES

Employment Exchanges

Employment Exchanges provide a service to employers wanting workers and to men and women—whether employed or not—who are seeking suitable work. Information and advice is given about employment and every effort is made to help people to find the work best suited to them. Interviews are in confidence and are conducted with due regard to privacy. Employers' vacancies which cannot be filled locally can be circulated over a wide area, and, if necessary, over the whole

Ex-Regular members of H.M. Forces

Employment Exchanges are an integral part of the Regular Forces Resettlement Service and at each one there is an officer whose special duty is to help ex-Regulars secure civilian employment suited to their age, experience and ability. Advice on employment prospects is also given to Regulars during their last few months of service.

Professional and Executive Register

A service for people seeking employment in any of the professions or executive posts in commerce and industry is provided at 38 of the larger Employment Exchanges. These offices also give information about careers in the professions and allied occupations.

Many of the larger Employment Exchanges have specially trained officers to deal with employment problems of nurses, midwives and those in related occupations. Qualified nurses give advice and conduct interviews where necessary.

At every Employment Exchange there is a Disablement Resettlement Officer. His special duty is to help the disabled to find suitable employment, or to offer advice on industrial rehabilitation, training or sheltered employment. He is also available to discuss with employers their responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts or questions arising out of the employment of the disabled. This service is available to all disabled persons no matter how the disability was incurred.

Resettlement Transfer Scheme

This scheme aims to encourage, by the payment of grants and allowances, the transfer of unemployed workers from one area to another, to take up new employment and to achieve permanent resettlement. The facilities provided include free fares, lodging allowances and household removal costs.

Workers' Welfare

Provision is made for the welfare of workers in matters related to but outside their employment.

Further information about any of the above services may be obtained from any Employment Exchange.

THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This Service gives advice to young people leaving school on their choice of employment, helps them to find suitable jobs, and guides and advises them in their early years of employment. It also provides a service to employers seeking young workers. It is available locally through Youth Employment Offices, which in some places are administered by the Ministry of Labour and elsewhere by the Local Education Authorities

School leavers, other young people under 18 years of age and those beyond that age still in full-time attendance at school, should get in touch with the Youth Employment Office if they require advice and assistance in seeking work. Parents needing advice about jobs for their children are also welcome.

Vocational Training in about 40 skilled trades is provided free of charge at Government Training Centres. These are widely distributed throughout the country. Courses, usually of six months' duration, are available for suitable unskilled workers, disabled persons, and ex-Regulars who wish to learn a trade. Redundant workers can be retrained in a new skill.

Where the facilities for training at a Government Training Centre are not suitable, training can be provided at a Technical or Commercial College, or with an employer, and for severely disabled persons, at a Residential Training College for the

Good tax-free allowances are paid to trainees attending these full-time courses and, where necessary, an allowance is made for lodgings or travelling expenses.

Supervisory Training

Facilities for training in the skills of supervision are provided under the scheme known as "Training Within Industry for Supervisors". The object of this scheme is to develop the skill of supervisors in instructing others, in handling workers, in improving methods and in accident prevention. The training programmes are known respectively as Job Instruction, Job

Relations, Job Methods, Job Safety and, for office staff, Office Supervision. Ministry Training Officers either give these courses direct or train the employer's representative as a T.W.I. Trainer so that he may then conduct courses within his own firm.

Courses in Industrial Teaching Techniques for apprentice and trade instructors are provided at the Ministry's Instructor Training Colleges at Letchworch (Herts.) and Hillington (Glasgow). These courses are specially designed for personnel whose job includes instructing for a considerable portion of their working time.

Further particulars may be obtained from any Employment

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Workers who have had a serious illness (or accident) may need an opportunity to adjust themselves gradually to the physical and mental stresses of industrial life before they can confidently resume work. They may also need expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to take up if they have to change their job. Others still in employment may need help of this sort when ill health is affecting their work. All of these services are provided at the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units, of which there are now 17 throughout the country. No charge is made for attendance at the I.R.Us., and allowances are paid to workers who attend them. The courses usually last about eight weeks.

Particulars can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Minister is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Factories Act 1961 and associated legislation. H.M. Factory Inspectors are available for consultation on all matters concerning the safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to this Act, such as docks or places where building operations or works of engineering construction are in progress. There are at present 97 districts with offices in the more important towns. The addresses of these offices may be obtained by inquiry at any Employment Exchange. Safety, health and welfare methods and appliances used in factories are displayed at the Industrial Health and Safety Centre, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1, which is open free to the public.

The Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act 1963 is concerned with the safety, health and welfare of workers in a wide range of non-industrial employment and provides for minimum standards of accommodation and other facilities. The Act makes various authorities (including Local Authorities, H.M. Factory Inspectors, and Mine and Quarry Inspectors)

H.M. Factory Inspectors, and Mine and Quarry Inspectors) responsible for enforcing its general provisions in different

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Relations Officers are attached to each Regional Office of the Ministry. Their functions include assistance to industry in the formation and support of voluntary negotiating machinery, and help in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes. They are available to give advice on such matters as personnel policies, the techniques of personnel management, and problems of human relations at the place of work.

The Wages Inspectorate helps employers and workers concerned to understand the provision of the Wages Regulations Orders made under the Wages Councils Act 1959; and enforces the payment of minimum remuneration and the allowance of holidays with pay as prescribed. The Inspectorate also advises employers and workers about the effect upon them of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954 and is responsible for its

Inquiries about these services should be addressed to the Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

These include Statistics on Income, Prices, Employment and Production (15s. quarterly), Accidents—how they happen and how to prevent them (1s. 3d. quarterly) and booklets in the Choice of Careers and Safety, Health and Welfare series. All are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any

REGIONAL OFFICES

London and South Eastern: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, London W.C.1. HOLborn 8454.

Eastern and Southern: Bryan House, 76-80 Whitfield Street, London W.1. MUSeum 8616.

South Western: Bridge House, Clifton Down, Bristol 8. Bristol 38481 & 33084.
Midlands: 281-289 Corporation Street, Birmingham 4. Aston Cross 3081.
North Western: Albert Bridge House, Bridge Street, Manchester 3. Deansgate 3477.

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire: 44-68 The Headrow, Leeds 1. Leeds 32761.

Northern: 93a Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. Newcastle 26011.

Wales Office: Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff. Cardiff 32961.

Scottish Headquarters: Stuart House, 30 Semple Street, Edinburgh 3.

Fountainbridge 2433.

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