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The National Insurance (Industrial I	Percentagness de	and 307. All commons openes in this article excepting all classes of maintait workers.	dat organis to total iss both least t
Summary	or the	Monthly Statistic	S
	designation of the state of the		Full details on pages
		ployment	
This was 45,000 more than in mid-l	May. The main in on. Employment	in Great Britain in mid-June was 23,917,000. creases were in catering and hotels, agriculture, in food, drink and tobacco also increased but acturing industries.	319–323
136 138 138 138	Uner	mployment	
13,000 registered as temporarily employees). Between 10th June unemployed for more than eight	stopped from wor and 15th July u weeks was 257,00 nbers wholly unen	nemployed in Great Britain on 15th July, and rk; a total of 449,000 (2.0 per cent. of all memployment fell by 30,000. The number 00—59 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. pployed fell by 30,000; the normal monthly red Vacancies	324–329
There were 233,000 vacancies un	filled on 10th July	, 18,000 more than on 5th June.	330
	Overtime	and Short-time	
		r of operatives working overtime in the manunumber working short-time was 68,000.	321
	Rate	s of Wages	
		nourly rates of wages at 31st July (January ompared with 134·1 and 141·0 at 30th June.	334–340
	Ret	ail Prices	
		$2 = 100$) was $103 \cdot 3$, compared with $103 \cdot 9$ at 7, compared with $105 \cdot 8$ the previous month.	333
	Stoppa	iges of Work	

Factory Accidents

There were 148 fatal and 49,500 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in 342–343 the second quarter of 1963.

About 33,700 workers were involved in July in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 119,000 working days.

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN APRIL 1963

In April 1963 the average earnings of adult men in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labour were 323s. 1d. per week, compared with 317s. 3d. in the previous October. In manufacturing industries the figures were 332s. 4d. as against 326s. 10d. For women normally employed full-time, average earnings in all industries covered were 163s. 9d. in April 1963 and 160s. 10d. in October 1962; in manufacturing industries the corresponding figures were 163s. 5d. and 160s. 7d.

There was no significant change in the general level of hours worked. In April 1963 men worked on average 46.9 hours, compared with 47.0 six months earlier, and in manufacturing industries alone 46.1 hours as against 46.2. The corresponding figures for women working full-time were 39.5 and 39.4 hours, respectively, in all industries covered, and 39.4 and 39.3, respectively, in manufacturing industries.

These results were obtained from returns furnished by

some 57,000 establishments employing 6,700,000 manual workers, about 70 per cent. of all manual workers employed in the industries and services in the United Kingdom covered by the enquiry.* Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the last pay-week in April 1963. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to National Insurance Schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, i.e., those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

Weekly Earnings in April 1963

The following Table summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in April 1963 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April 1963. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the Table on pages 306 and 307. All earnings figures in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in

	AĮ	pril 1903	as unoug		
Industry group	Men (21 years	Youths and Boys	Women ((18 years over)‡	Girls (under
<u> </u>	and over)†	(under 21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years)
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	s. d. 310 7	s. d. 150 2	s. d. 160 7	s. d. 83 0	s. d. 111 8
dustries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical	335 8 340 10	162 2 158 11	159 4 162 8	82 8 83 0	106 3 106 7
goods	325 4 316 6	134 9 132 4	172 10 157 9	90 6	105 0
Vehicles	385 6	151 10	195 2	75 2 85 11	117 11
specified	323 2 293 10	142 11 148 0	156 10 159 10	83 9 83 0	100 11 112 10
and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	287 3 286 6	139 3 141 2	154 0 156 11	87 8 89 6	97 6 101 4
cement, etc	326 5 301 10	164 0 137 0	154 9 175 6	84 0 88 8	101 11 103 3
lishing Other manufacturing in- dustries	377 5 330 6	156 3 156 7	173 11 158 7	89 8 84 9	104 2 107 4
All manufacturing in-	332 4	145 1	163 5	86 0	diw bail
Mining and quarrying					105 8
(except coal)	319 0 320 8 313 0	183 1 146 0 164 0	166 7 151 9 182 1	§ 64 10 84 7	000000 TO 1
port and British Road Services)	322 3	171 10	224 10	86 11	96 7
vices Public administration¶	281 3 255 11	122 0 149 3	145 4 173 9	76 1 71 11	95 3 110 5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	323 1	144 9	163 9	84 7	105 2

the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-byresults schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly Hours worked in April 1963

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in the Table on pages 308 and 309. The Table below shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

The detailed figures in the Table on pages 308 and 309

show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 38 and 43, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 39 and 42; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 20 and 23.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April 1963

Industry group	Men (21 years	Youths and Boys	Women and	(18 years over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	
CION SIDY (SPEED)	and over)†	(under 21 years)	Full-time	Part-time		
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	47.8	44.0	40.3	21.6	41.1	
dustries	46.6	42.4	40.0	21.8	40.2	
Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical	45.4	41.6	39.0	21.3	39.8	
goods	46.0	42.5	40.2	21.7	40.3	
engineering	46.1	41.7	40.5	22.4	§	
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	45.0	41.8	40.3	20.8	41.0	
specified	46.3	42.6	39 · 1	21.7	10.6	
Textiles	46.5	43.4	39.4	21.7	40.6	
Leather, leather goods	70	0010 310		Party air	40.0	
and fur	46.4	43 - 4	39.2	22.9	41.0	
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	43.0	41.6	38.2	23.2	39.9	
cement, etc	48.7	43.6	38 - 5	22.0	40.0	
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and pub-	45.1	42.8	38.8	21.5	40.8	
Other manufacturing in-	45.8	42.5	39.7	21.9	40.2	
dustries	47.0	43.7	39.6	22 · 1	40.2	
All manufacturing in-	16.1	Ol medi		Mololas	138 88	
dustries	46.1	42.6	39.4	21.8	40.3	
Mining and quarrying	riche pal	Espysol.	Towns !	neibulor	of the same	
(except coal)	51.3	46.1	40.6	8	§	
Gas, electricity and water	48.4	45.2	39.3	17.6	900	
Transport and communi- cation (except rail-	40.4	44.4	38.0	20.2	8	
ways, London Trans- port and British Road			0.0	0.01111		
Services) Certain miscellaneous ser-	49.6	45.2	43.5	21.8	40.5	
vices	46.2	44.0	40.5	22.2	40.8	
Public administration ¶	44.9	42.9	40.7	18.9	42.1	
All the above, including manufacturing indus-		2 60 57 3	12 8 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Samuel		
tries	46.9	43.3	39.5	21.7	40.3	

* Information regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961, is shown in the industry Tables on pages 307 and 309 but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary Tables and text of this article.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 306 to 309, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 109s. 1d. and the hours worked averaged 17-6.

‡ Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as art-time workers.

part-time workers.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

¶ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 307 and 309.

¶ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication, and only those employees not assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "Public administration".

Hourly Earnings in April 1963

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The following Table shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 308

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April 1963

Industry group	Men (21 years	Youths and Boys	Women and	(18 years over)‡	Girls (under	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and over)†	(under 21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years)	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	78.0	41.0	47.8	46.1	32.6	
dustries	86.4	45.9	47.8	45.5	31.7	
Metal manufacture	90.1	45.8	50 · 1	46.8	32.1	
Engineering and electrical	100			7 ,0 10	9850	
goods	84.9	38.0	51.6	50.0	31 · 5	
engineering	82.4	38 · 1	46.7	40.3	§	
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	402.8	43.6	58 · 1	49.6	34.5	
specified	283.8	40.3	48 · 1	46.3	29.8	
Textiles	75.8	40.9	48.7	46.8	33-3	
Leather, leather goods	7. 7.	-		100	9000	
and fur	74.3	38.5	47.1	45.9	28.5	
Bricks, pottery, glass,	80.0	40.7	49 · 3	46.3	30.5	
cement, etc	80.4	45.1	48.2	45.8	30.6	
Timber, furniture, etc	80.3	38 - 4	54.3	49.5	30.4	
Paper, printing and pub-	98.9	44.1	52.6	49 · 1	21.	
Other manufacturing in-	98.9	44.1	32.6	49.1	31 · 1	
dustries	84-4	43.0	48 · 1	46.0	32.0	
All manufacturing in-	uring I	2000	EX NAON	The same of		
dustries	86.5	40.9	49.8	47.3	31.5	
Mining and quarrying						
(except coal)	74.6	47.7	49.2	§ 44·2	§	
Construction	78.7	38 · 8	46.3	44.2	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communi-	77.6	44.3	57.5	50.2	8	
cation (except rail-						
ways, London Trans-	105 1200	2017	test lases	20%		
port and British Road				399		
Services)	78.0	45.6	62.0	47.8	28.6	
Certain miscellaneous ser-	-			794		
vices	73 · 1	33.3	43 · 1	41.1	28.0	
Public administration¶	68 · 4	41.7	51.2	45.7	31.5	
All the above, including manufacturing industries	82.7	40.1	49.7	46.8	31.3	
15 15					DESK TORL	

Earnings and Hours in April 1963, compared with Earlier

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries at the time of each enquiry since April 1956.

Date		Men		Youths and		Women				Girls			
					Bo	bys	Full	-time	Part	Part-time			
1948 Sta Industrial Cl		ation	S.	d.	S.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1956 April October	gmad	0 :19	235 237	4	100	6	119 123	9	59 61	10	78 81	4 4	
1957 April October	IGE!	1919.5	241 251	6 7	105	0	126 129	0	62 64	4 2	83 85	11 2	
1958 April October			253 256	2 8	109	7 0	131 134	4	65 66	6 5	85 86	7 9	
1959 April October	919	361	262 270	11 9	114	0	137 140	1 8	67 68	8 9	87 90	4	
1958 Sta Industrial Cla		tion	300				DEE						
1959 October	issifica	11011	271	1	117	6	140	11	69	0	90	10	
1960 April October			282	1 8	123	1 0	145	0 4	72	6	93	1 10	
1961 April October	detti		301	4	135 137	9	152	7	78 79	1 7	99	11	
1962 April October	prilite	eil)	312	10	141	3	157	2	81	0	102	6	
1963 April	OVE	udia	317 323	3	141	9	160 163	10	83 84	7	104	1 2	

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April 1956

WOLLDWIN OR STATE OF THE STATE											
Date	Men	Youths and	Wor	men	Girls	All workers					
		Boys	Full-time	Part-time		workers **					
POS (NORCE	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.					
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2					
1957 April	3	4	5	4	7	3					
October	7	8	8	7	9	7					
1958 April October	8	11	10	9	9	8					
1959 April	12	13	12	11 13	H	10					
October	15	17	17	15	15	12					
1960 April	20	22	21	21	18	20					
October	23	29	24	25	23	23					
1961 April	28	35	27	30	27	28					
October	30	37	29	33	30	30					
1962 April October	33	41 200	31	35	33	33					
1963 April	35	41	34	38	32	34					
April	31	44	37	41	34	37					

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April 1956 and April 1963 by 37·1 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and by 36·5 per cent. for all full-time women. During the half-year October 1962 to April 1963, the rise was 1.8 per cent. for both men and full-time women

†‡ § || ¶ See footnotes on previous page.

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the last Table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc. working; (b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc. rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later Table also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services (see page 334 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April 1956 and April 1963 the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by 25.3 per cent. for men and 28·2 per cent. for women. The difference between these figures and the rise of 37·1 per cent. for men and 36·5 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between October 1962 and April 1963, there was a rise of 1 · 4 per cent. for men and 1.2 per cent. for women in weekly rates of wages, compared with 1.8 per cent. for both men and full-time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

The next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April 1956:-

Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date		Men	Youths and	Wor	men	Girls		
				Boys	Full-time	Part-time		
1948 Sta		1.1	TEL E	10 142	110	7.5 200	TOTA SE	
Industrial Cla	issifica	tion	40	IN LAR	325	14. 300		
1956 April			48.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42-4	
October	1100		48.5	44.9	41.3	21.7	42.5	
1957 April			48.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42-4	
October	10:00		48.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1	
1958 April	F 10 10 10 10		48.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.1	
October	10 m		47.7	44.6	41-0	21.5	42.2	
1959 April October			48.0	44.6	41.3	21.5	42.3	
October			48.5	44.9	41.4	21.6	42.4	
1958 Sta		10750		and the same				
Industrial Cla	ssifica	tion		1000	and define	SET SET SET		
1959 October			48.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42-4	
1960 April		1000	48.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9	
October		-	48.0	44.3	40.5	21.7	41.4	
1961 April	7	10000	47.9	44.1	39.9	21.7	40.8	
October			47-4	43.6	39.7	21.8	40.6	
1962 April		1000	47.3	43.5	39.6	21.7	40.4	
October			47.0	43.4	39.4	21.8	40.3	
1963 April	8		46.9	43.3	39.5	21.7	40.3	

Average hourly earnings at the same dates are shown in the Table below:

Average Hourly Earnings

Date	Men	Youths	Wo	men	Girls
cturing Industries	CM Langer Ea	Boys	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Industrial Classification	-0.4				
1956 April	58.1	26.8	34.8	33.2	22.2
October	58.9	27.3	35.8	33.9	23.0
1957 April	59.8	28 · 1	36.6	34.6	23.8
October 1958 April	62.6	29.2	38.0	36.0	24.3
0-4-1	63.3	29.6	38-4	36.6	24-4
1050 A mail	64.6	30 - 1	39 · 2	37 · 1	24.7
Ostabas	65.7	30.7	39.8	37.8	24.8
1958 Standard Industrial Classification			40.8	38.2	25.6
1050 October	67.1	31.3	40.8	38.3	25 7
1960 April	70.5	33.4	42.6	40.3	25.7
October	72.7	35.2	44.0	41.4	28 - 1
1961 April	75.5	36.9	45.9	43.2	29.4
October	77.7	37.9	46.7	43.8	30.1
962 April	79.4	39.0	47.6	44.8	31.0
October	81.0	39.2	49.0	45.7	31.0
1963 April	82.7	40.1	49.7	46.8	31.3

Between April 1956 and April 1963, the average level of hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by 42·1 per cent. for men and 42·8 per cent. for full-time women, compared with a rise of 32.0 per cent, for men and 34.9 per cent. for women in hourly wage rates.

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls	All
	2700343	Boys	Full-time	Part-time	i bes i	workers*
sel Insolvent	Per cent.					
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	9	10	10	10	10	10
October	11	12	13	12	11	12
1959 April	13	15	14	14	12	14
October	15	17	17	15	15	16
1960 April	21	25	22	21	20	22
October	25	32	26	24	26	25
1961 April	30	38	32	30	32	30
October	34	42	34	32	35	34
1962 April	36	46	37	35	39	37
October	39	47	41	37	39	39
1963 April	42	50	43	41	40	42

Manufacturing Industries

At April 1963 the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 35.8 per cent. higher for men and 36.4 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in these industries over the same period was 23.7 per cent. for men and 27.9 per cent. for women. During the period October 1962 to April 1963, the corresponding increases in earnings were 1.7 per cent. for men and 1.8 per cent. for full-time women, and in rates 1.0 per cent. and 1.1 per cent., respectively.

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date		Men		aı	Youths	Women				Girls			
					Во	ys	Full	-time	Part-time				
1948 Standard Industrial Classification 956 April October 957 April October 958 April October 959 April	fication 242 245 248 261 261		245 7 248 11 261 2 261 4 265 5	s. d. 97 6 99 11 102 2 106 2 106 10 109 1 111 1	s. d. 119 7 123 4 125 11 129 9 131 2 134 1 137 3	7 4 11 9 2 1	s. d. 62 0 63 9 64 11 66 8 68 3 69 2 70 7	78 81 84 85	d. 894711129				
October 1958 Stan	dard	3 55	281	3	115	0	141	1	71	8	90	9	
Industrial Clas		tion			1								
1959 October 1960 April October		::	284 296 303	3 4 3	117 124 132	6 0 3	141 145 148	4 2 3	72 74 76	3 2 3	91 93 97	573	
1961 April October			315	3	137	11	152	7 3	79 81	7 0	100	3	
1962 April October			323 326	10	142	3 8	157	1 7	82 84	7 10	105	1 6	
1963 April			332	4	145	1	163	5	86	0	105	8	

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls	All	
		Boys	Full-time	Part-time		workers*	
3-03	Per cent.						
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2	
1957 April	3	5	5	5	7	4	
October	8	9	9	8	9	8	
1958 April	8	10	10	10	9	9	
October	10	12	12	12	11	10	
1959 April	12	14	15	14	12	13	
October	16	18	18	16	15	17	
1960 April	21	24	21	19	18	21	
October	24	33	24	22	23	24	
1961 April	29	38	27	27	27	28	
October	30	40	29	30	29	30	
1962 April	32	43	31	32	33	32	
October	34	43	34	36	32	33	
1963 April	36	46	36	38	33	35	

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

Dat	e	3	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls
				Boys	Full-time	Part-time	May 120
1948 Sta Industrial Cle 1956 April October 1957 April October 1958 April October 1959 April October		ion	48·2 48·2 48·1 48·0 47·6 47·3 47·6 48·2	44·5 44·6 44·4 44·0 44·1 44·1 44·2 44·5	41·2 41·3 41·3 41·0 40·9 40·9 41·3 41·4	22·1 22·3 22·1 22·0 22·0 22·1 22·1 22·1	42·4 42·5 42·4 42·2 42·2 42·2 42·4 42·4
1958 Sta Industrial Cla 1959 October 1960 April October 1961 April October 1962 April October 1963 April	andard assificat	ion	48·2 47·4 47·4 47·3 46·8 46·6 46·2 46·1	44·5 43·5 43·6 43·5 43·0 42·8 42·7 42·6	41·4 40·6 40·4 39·8 39·6 39·4 39·3 39·4	22·2 21·7 21·8 21·9 22·0 21·9 22·0 21·8	42·4 41·9 41·4 40·8 40·6 40·4 40·3 40·3

^{*} Excluding part-time workers.

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April 1963 was 41.8 per cent. higher for men and 42.8 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 30.0 per cent, for men and 35.0 per cent, for women.

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Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Dat	e	23-31000	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls
				Boys	Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Std			d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Industrial Cla	assifica	ation			24.0		
1956 April			60.3	26.3	34.8	33.7	22.3
October			61.1	26.9	35.8	34.3	23 - 1
1957 April			62·1 65·3	27.6	36.6	35·2 36·4	23.9
October 1958 April			65.9	29.0	38.5	37.2	24.4
October		1	67.3	29.1	39.3	37.6	24.8
1959 April			68.5	30.2	39.9	38.3	24.8
October		1	70.0	31.0	40.9	38.9	25.7
1958 Sta		100		310	100	2012	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Industrial Cla	assifice	ation				A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
1959 October	10000		70.8	31-7	41.0	39 · 1	25.9
1960 April	20.		75.0	34.2	42.9	41.0	26.8
October			76.8	36.4	44.0	42.0	28 - 2
1961 April			80.0	38.0	46.0	43.6	29.5
October	10.		81.5	38.8	46.7	44.2	30.3
1962 April			83.4	39.9	47.8	45.3	31.2
October	1.		84.9	40.1	49.0	46.3	31 - 1
1963 April			86.5	40.9	49.8	47.3	31.5

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths	Wor	men	Girls	All
		Boys	Full-time	Part-time	a true vilo	workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.				
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
October	8	10	9	8	9	9
1958 April	8 9	11	11	10	9	10
October	12	13	13	12	11	12
1959 April	14	15	15	14	11	14
October	16 23	18 27	18	15	15	16
1960 April	23	27	23	21 24	19	23 26
October	26	35	26	24	25	26
1961 April	31	41	32	29	31	31
October	34	44	34	30	35	34
1962 April	37	48	37	34	39	37
October	39	49	40	37	38	39
1963 April	42	52	43	40	40	41

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work since April 1963

Since the enquiry was made in April 1963, there have been a number of changes in weekly rates of wages but no reductions in normal weekly hours of work. It is estimated that the effect of these changes has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly and hourly wage rates by just over one-half of 1 per cent. The principal changes affected workers in roadstone quarrying, food manufacture, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, heavy chemicals manufacture, electrical cable making, tin box manufacture, cotton spinning and weaving, electrical contracting, gas supply and road passenger transport.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries, in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in respect of April 1961 (the latest date for which all the information is available) are published on page 307 of the August 1962 issue of this GAZETTE and show that combining these figures makes little difference to the percentage increases since April 1956.

Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in the

following Table. They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over complete years or half-years, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

		Avera	age weekly ear	rnings
Date*	rea egener	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and Girls
Company of Management of the Company	Great Br	ritain	75)	using\$7
1956 October-1957 March 1957 April -1957 September 1957 October-1958 March 1958 April -1958 September 1958 October-1959 March 1959 April -1959 September 1959 October-1960 March 1960 April -1960 September 1960 October-1961 March 1961 April -1961 September 1961 October-1962 March 1962 April -1962 September	Serrice de la companya de la company	s. d. 174 2 174 11 184 10 183 5 195 7 193 9 204 1 195 2 211 8 206 11 215 1 215 1 231 6 228 2	s. d. 101 10 103 0 109 6 111 9 116 6 118 0 120 7 118 8 125 9 124 10 132 6 131 1 139 6 138 8	s. d. 111 7 114 3 116 9 120 1 124 2 125 2 126 2 127 2 132 5 134 4 146 7 136 5 143 3 142 7
Yearly periods 1956 April -1957 March 1957 April -1958 March 1958 April -1959 March 1959 April -1960 March 1960 April -1961 March 1961 April -1962 March 1962 April -1963 March	04 0 04 0 04 0 04 0 04 0	174 7 184 2 194 8 199 7 209 3 219 7 229 11	102 5 110 7 117 3 119 7 125 3 131 9 139 1	112 11 118 5 125 2 128 1 133 4 141 6 142 11

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours include hours paid for but not actually worked. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

Date*

Average weekly hours

Average hourly earnings

Day out the series		(20 years and over)	(under 20 years)	and Girls
En	gland and	Wales	3,800	100
Half-yearly periods 1956 April -1956 September 1956 October-1957 March 1957 April -1957 September 1957 October-1958 March 1958 April -1958 September 1958 October-1959 March 1959 April -1959 September 1959 October-1960 March 1960 April -1960 September 1960 October-1961 March 1961 April -1961 September 1961 October-1962 March 1962 April -1962 September 1962 October-1963 March		52·4 51·3 53·0 50·9 52·8 51·1 50·4 52·2 50·2 50·2 50·3 50·4	50·8 49·8 51·1 49·8 50·6 49·9 51·2 49·0 50·2 48·9 50·8 48·9 50·2 49·4	48·8 47·8 49·0 48·1 48·3 48·5 48·1 46·0 46·0 46·7 45·4
Yearly periods 1956 April -1957 March		51·8 51·9 52·0 51·7 51·2 51·2 51·2	50·3 50·5 50·3 50·1 49·6 49·8 49·8	48·3 48·6 48·4 48·0 46·0 46·3

Date*	TEL . W. S	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and Girls
En	gland and V	Wales		
Half-yearly periods 1956 April -1956 September 1956 October-1957 March 1957 April -1957 September 1957 October-1958 March 1958 April -1958 September 1958 October-1959 March 1959 April -1959 September 1959 October-1960 March 1960 April -1960 September 1960 October-1961 March 1961 April -1961 September 1961 October-1962 March 1962 April -1962 September 1962 October-1963 March	200 100 2 200 2 200 100 2 200 2	d. 39·8 40·9 41·7 43·2 44·3 46·2 46·3 49·0 49·1 51·6 54·0 54·5	d. 23·9 24·6 25·2 26·8 27·3 28·1 28·3 29·0 29·8 30·4 31·2 32·3 33·5 33·7	d. 27·4 28·8 28·4 30·0 31·7 32·2 31·8 34·0 34·9 37·7 36·0 36·2 37·3
Yearly periods 1956 April -1958 March . 1957 April -1958 March . 1958 April -1959 March . 1959 April -1960 March . 1960 April -1961 March . 1961 April -1962 March . 1962 April -1963 March .		40·4 42·5 44·8 46·3 49·1 51·6 54·3	24·3 26·0 27·7 28·6 30·1 31·7 33·6	28·1 29·2 31·4 32·0 34·4 36·9 36·8

^{*} For details of earnings and hours for periods prior to April 1956, see the February 1960 issue of this GAZETTE.

The bane in Dane in Dane in Dane in Me Make Rolls for all makes of STATISTICAL AND OFFICE MACHINES Printed, plain, perforated or gummed for ADDING, CASH REGISTER, ACCOUNTING, CALCULATING AND RECORDING CALCULATING AND RECORDING CALCULATING AND RECORDING COKKS, TELEGRAPHIC MACHINES, ISSUING MACHINES,

ock Labour

The figures relating to port and inland water transport given on pages 307 and 309 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements were as follows at the dates shown:—

Date	Average weekly earnings*	Three-monthly periods	Average weekly earnings*
Week ended:— 1956 April 28th October 27th 1957 April 13th October 26th 1958 April 26th November 1st 1959 May 2nd October 17th 1960 April 30th November 19th 1961 April 22nd October 14th 1962 April 14th October 13th	s. d. 269 7 270 9 265 7 285 4 271 11 265 8 290 11 279 11 309 3 341 1 308 3 302 5 347 6 334 3	1956 April-June October-December 1957 April-June October-December 1958 April-June October-December 1959 April-June October-December 1960 April-June October-December 1961 April-June October-December 1962 April-June October-December 1963 January-March 1963 January-March	s. d. 262 10 258 10 273 0 279 5 264 2 278 10 300 10 307 4 330 6 309 11 341 5 336 0 354 11

Coal Minin

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind which amounted to 4s. 5d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 4s. 0d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 69s. 1d. in the week ended 27th April 1963. For the weeks ended 13th October 1962 and 14th April 1961, the corresponding cash earnings were 68s. 4d. and 67s. 7d., respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 352s. 2d. in the week ended 27th April 1963, 346s. 3d. in the week ended 13th October 1962 and 345s. 3d. in the week ended 14th April 1962. For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are set out in the following Table:—

			Men (21 year	ars and over)
	Date		Average weekly cash earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
Week er	nded:—		s. d.	s. d.
1956	28th April		294 11	14 5
100	27th October		306 11	14 11
1957	13th April		319 9	15 9
	26th October	 10000	326 4	16 4
1958	26th April		324 3	18 3
	25th October		308 3	17 0
1959	25th April		312 6	18 5
	17th October		314 1	16 8
1960	30th April		319 3	16 8 19 2 18 6
1	15th October		325 7	18 6
1961	22nd April		337 6	21 8
1,01	14th October		343 3	19 3
1962	14th April		356 10	22 10
1,02	13th October		358 6	21 1
1963	27th April	.:	365 0	23 10

Tables giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in April 1963 are set out on the following pages (306 to 309).

^{*} Excluding part-time workers.

^{*} Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays, and travel-time allowances.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL 1963

(Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

				N	umbers of re	workers of turns rece	covered by ived	the	Ave	erage earn	ings* in the n April 19	he last pay 963	-week
Industry				Men	Youths		en (18 over)†		Men	Youths		en (18 over)†	
				(21 and over)	and Boys	Full-time	Part-time	Girls	(21 and over)	and Boys	Full- time	Part- time	Girls
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining				11,587	599	35	24	4	s. d. 320 1	s. d. 171 8	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying				8,296 6,862	661 464	40 337	31 46	128	320 11 313 2	189 7 186 10	168 0		
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling				10.757	1 210	2.500	400		100 E		School of the second se		10 April 160 Opt 160 O
Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products				19,757 44,500 11,078	1,219 5,838 1,050	2,580 12,883 12,867	480 6,729 8,295	398 2,509 2,707	325 8 301 3 315 5	184 0 142 9 155 6	163 0 151 6 159 8	76 1 82 5 85 0	98 105
Milk Products Sugar				16,973 10,232 8,090	2,488 990 585	11,131 3,377 2,216	5,318 1,094 339	1,654 427 285	293 10 302 5 359 9	147 6 164 3 193 5	150 11 158 0 192 0	76 11 87 7 92 8	105 98 145
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products	1800	irak.	edi.y	23,502 15,748	2,228 1,102	20,111	9,716 4,908	3,602 1,691	312 9 300 9	147 6 164 4	151 3 149 3	83 0 79 8	93
Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting	iow, ki	esijio		7,385 10,503 44,421	266 728 2,656	743 5,338	233 1,855	150 1,012	329 11 353 5	190 1 166 3	161 5 172 8	88 4 87 11	149
Other Drink Industries		::	::	16,352 10,736	3,327 704	6,165 7,957 15,133	1,264 910 3,053	380 998 3,041	307 11 284 6 363 5	161 7 124 11 192 4	162 1 150 2 214 5	78 7 77 1 102 2	108 101 152
Chemicals and Allied Industries					20 00	und th	55W 50		2 countil		POLSKI AL	0 308 01 0 308 01	D asign
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases		::		9,932 18,119 2,388	299 977 178	21 864 267	39 422	33	312 3 394 9	172 1 205 4	180 3	103 8	
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations			4000	82,759 12,784	4,675 1,057	7,685 12,792	65 2,783 3,241	28 720 2,846	317 1 341 4 296 11	162 6 147 0	168 11 158 3 156 1	81 8 80 5	98
Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soan and	Deterg	ents	11	25,070 12,910 16,214	1,687 943 924	5,153 2,590 4,216	802 920 1,825	622 164 557	306 4 303 3 359 11	133 9 153 3 168 5	185 1 153 0 160 6	80 5 95 8 76 3 87 4 77 7	119
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	1 811		Ø1:	13,484 3,644	601 238	733 1,096	444 522	37 146	344 9 313 4	169 0 158 11	161 3 154 2	77 7 86 1	_
Tetal Manufacture				Digit D			Onton			50 50			
Iron and Steel (General)‡		::	000	175,673 26,236 75,581	15,613 1,985 6,755	4,176 2,207 5,130	1,800	164 107 266	349 8 328 9 325 10	163 2 156 1	154 9 164 6	81 10 77 4	_
Light Metals		::		29,980 40,777	1,711 3,100	4,854 5,444	1,166 937 1,209	394 483	353 1 353 1 322 2	149 10 174 11 152 6	159 0 167 2 167 0	84 4 85 5 85 4	94 2 131 1 100 11
ngineering and Electrical Goods				2000							apress Grandos Caral	1601-100 1601-100	
Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges			::	15,586 40,758 18,495	2,940 7,145 3,053	629 2,819 4,271	223 814	61 129	294 3 338 0	125 2 135 8	153 8 166 9	74 3 73 3 79 8	
Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machiner		::		21,676 29,869	2,421 4,560	1,222 2,550	854 357 595	238 40 112	339 8 335 8 302 9	135 5 136 9 123 4	157 4 168 10 157 1	79 8 82 2 73 5	90 7
Mechanical Handling Equipment	onli n	10.00 12.00	0.00	11,790 20,560	1,284 3,396	154 638	91 247	19	347 10 315 4	138 9 132 11	153 8	73 9	HOATA
Other Machinery	to(0:xi		estere estere	15,125 126,273 60,089	1,227 19,134 7,784	4,718 13,808 1,528	3,194 1,046	120 644 24	301 11 316 7 328 2	135 11 130 5 137 11	175 9 174 9 150 0	82 5 82 8 74 6	105 2
Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments	specifi	ed		18,725 80,301 36,042	1,108 8,707 6,840	3,489 16,851	794 3,355	173 1,087	306 9 336 11	120 9 140 1	182 0 180 7	91 4 87 8	110 1
Watches and Clocks		ori.	£843	2,627	336	15,619 3,635	2,872	1,470 451	316 6 340 6	139 0 154 11	171 0 193 7	91 0 100 10	105 9 103 11
Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus		W::		21,838 21,254	16,021 1,432 2,099	22,807 7,252 16,483	3,909 2,781 4,049	1,755 654 1,678	329 11 344 1 330 0	131 2 150 6 143 4	172 3 168 5 175 10	89 7 90 1 98 0	98 10 101 5 105 9
Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods	onia			42,108 17,210 32,451	6,970 1,517 3,701	44,250 10,201 24,268	9,460 1,224 7,387	5,717 827 2,183	320 11 333 2 334 7	130 0 173 2 140 4	168 5 178 7 175 0	93 11 95 6 94 4	105 9 102 7 106 8
ipbuilding and Marine Engineering							10000	PE AND			1960	COUNTY.	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	::	:: 20	MG:;	92,974 46,429	13,114 8,665	1,146 629	433 155	53 20	318 9 310 2	133 11 129 2	158 2 156 8	76 1 72 9	
hicles										100	11000		
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pe facturing	dal Cy	ycle M	Ianu-	259,736	15,912	21,425	3,111	1,009	415 0	165 2	210 4	91 3	125 9
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	§	::		12,708 118,826 6,133	1,949 11,733 1,030	3,431 9,332 505	662 1,458 154	316 373 31	325 11 346 4 304 0	151 6 137 0 143 10	171 6 177 2 166 11	86 4 78 9 68 4	108 7 109 2
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§ Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc	::	::-		9,921 1,929	1,037	375 858	92 283	13 122	308 7 292 0	143 10 142 0 138 3	188 5 162 0	93 10	
etal Goods not elsewhere specified				100 001		2-16-16 2-16-16	7 4 9 E	1 1 1 1 1 1		Danis a	deried:	0301-1300	
Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc	::	::		6,799 2,634	1,174	3,224 2,633	481 548	270 428	297 4 328 4	124 7 132 2	147 5 143 8	84 8 93 11	89 0 87 11
Wire and Wire Manufactures		::		14,545 20,697 6,645	1,983 2,131 924	6,689 3,167 7,915	2,692 751 4,371	412 292 1,163	328 4 308 5 337 2 330 7	144 0 146 11 148 1	165 6 158 9 150 2	85 10 83 2 76 0	106 11 106 4 100 9
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Me Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	tals	::		5,957 112,405	944 14,886	3,278 39,176	689 9,894	507 3,493	320 1	139 8 144 2	142 0 160 1	85 5 86 4	95 4 103 4

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April 1963—continued

oportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in	N	umbers of	workers c		the	Ave	rage e arni ii	ngs* in th	e last pay	-week
the evolution reason of property in different limited in	ni zski	gazanan Kaspa	Wome and o	en (18	Ao som	from i	solved a	Wome		opportun in this t
	Men (21 and over)	Youths and Boys	Full-	Part-	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and Boys	Full-	Part-	Girls
essential sid ai *eguicipa el mod operer A con de hodro estre de la la contra estre de la	Famed to	dadmin :	orthow orthow							
Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net	22,183 26,404 28,583 54,817 6,509 2,530	1,166 3,096 2,773 5,204 633 662	4,725 41,213 35,145 47,894 6,203 4,048	719 7,881 3,712 10,673 892 623	488 4,496 3,380 8,353 620 657	s. d. 328 8 261 2 275 0 289 4 263 7 283 3 330 9	s. d. 160 6 143 1 141 7 146 6 142 2 135 1 157 2	s. d. 165 9 159 11 167 0 159 4 164 0 140 9	s. d. 86 11 80 5 80 4 78 9 83 3 79 3	s. d. 112 0 119 3 113 10 118 7 108 2 99 7
Lace	19,535 2,418 12,056 3,877 2,454 31,660 7,458	2,724 354 1,918 613 516 3,117 592	43,074 2,594 7,700 7,092 7,704 10,709 2,139	6,550 608 1,272 1,775 1,150 1,473 443	326 2,205 1,242 1,473 1,516 213	330 9 282 4 327 4 278 2 263 5 293 11 320 3	157 2 140 7 151 8 138 10 126 1 156 1 168 1	167 3 136 9 182 9 149 4 130 9 150 5 161 11	94 2 74 4 96 5 79 5 84 5 77 5 80 1	114 2 101 1 114 1 103 6 92 0 109 11 111 9
eather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	13,922 2,952	2,046 747	2,804 5,525	444 1,260	341 1,283	281 4 283 1	147 11 125 6	154 10 148 2	87 2 85 10	99 9 97 7
22 1 44 6 23 6 40 0 50 0 50 2 2 44 60 0 50 2 2 44 60 0 50 2 2 44 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	1,911	261	1,333	205	202	321 3	132 11	177 1	99 10	95 4
othing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,198 12,414 4,642 2,338 2,667 2,160 2,865 26,608	458 2,346 778 534 675 311 535 5,633	8,549 39,598 14,325 18,888 31,554 4,205 11,280 29,157	877 4,372 1,698 3,213 4,564 651 2,417 2,685	1,759 10,865 3,847 5,538 10,555 520 4,000 5,683	272 3 290 1 301 8 259 7 281 8 268 7 265 7 290 5	113 2 126 7 128 2 124 9 121 10 127 2 127 3 167 10	152 10 156 6 161 5 147 2 155 0 144 5 145 4 176 0	96 0 92 1 90 6 82 0 89 5 88 3 82 1 101 11	98 5 105 6 98 1 97 8 96 2 96 6 102 0 121 2
icks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	38,746 17,585 35,629 9,946 45,235	5,119 2,406 3,929 395 3,178	2,106 19,314 7,023 162 3,176	280 1,193 1,202 104 1,079	185 2,092 715 5 186	317 0 301 11 325 8 393 3 330 0	172 1 143 2 163 2 195 2 163 0	154 5 147 1 168 11 — 170 0	75 6 80 10 86 2 71 0 87 10	99 4 102 8
mber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	34,203 35,024 3,962 10,250 9,097 8,243	7,339 5,397 752 1,582 2,678 1,838	2,815 5,849 2,992 612 2,157 1,924	446 808 271 131 494 592	259 584 373 113 370 221	279 5 318 4 292 5 344 4 282 8 291 1	136 2 138 11 141 5 144 7 127 6 139 2	177 8 190 9 179 2 158 7 143 7 154 7	73 8 99 9 94 7 79 5 81 6 89 8	108 10 103 5 102 4 95 0 105 11
per, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	48,046 17,445 17,854 48,805 63,131	5,814 2,279 2,408 3,621 11,694	8,488 14,735 13,726 2,686 28,444	1,785 3,311 3,277 1,669 3,355	3,037 3,202 3,184 606 7,807	344 1 334 0 319 9 441 10 375 8	191 9 156 5 152 11 150 11 146 4	171 4 157 9 167 11 197 7 181 5	89 8 81 11 84 1 105 2 93 2	126 10 101 11 101 5 105 4 99 10
her 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	50,879 7,892 2,930 5,651 1,961 17,119 7,111	3,019 556 600 978 285 1,524 1,214	13,998 1,304 3,199 7,864 2,382 10,217 4,579	3,710 272 876 1,727 896 3,024 778	1,430 97 709 1,426 344 1,238 848	350 6 306 5 278 2 304 3 289 6 327 9 306 8	182 5 174 5 134 7 133 4 141 4 153 0 143 6	174 2 151 5 149 9 151 1 148 1 158 8 149 11	88 0 84 5 84 7 84 6 82 3 84 9 78 2	117 11 103 11 105 4 104 9 104 10 106 0
nstruction	460,085	52,969	1,873	1,364	169	320 8	146 0	151 9	64 10	istavi Stor e
Gas	69,357 129,643 27,933	5,776 9,539 1,031	930 2,125 101	2,041 3,961 463	5 13 4	303 2 325 8 280 0	160 2 163 2 198 5	147 1 198 9	74 8 91 11 65 8	Table To the second sec
ansport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport) Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services) Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Other Transport and Communication§	145,124 58,370 25,472 8,931 88,444	5,272 3,075 1,112 371 7,131	21,521 818 387 418 2,267	1,159 343 464 201 337	39 93 3 10 242	291 5 331 4 336 0 388 5 341 1	195 6 158 4 171 11 141 8 165 9	240 1 147 9 162 9 195 4 170 0	101 3 73 4 78 11 103 8 89 5	98
Ttain Miscellaneous Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, etc. Motor Repairers, Garages, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	11,987 3,217 58,723 4,002	3,476 492 16,546 1,340	31,719 5,465 3,359 1,052	10,066 1,559 1,037 262	4,611 905 386 158	275 8 295 7 283 9 266 6	131 0 135 6 121 1 117 10	137 9 160 2 163 3 141 0	74 7 81 2 76 4 75 8	92 101 103
blic Administration, etc. National Government Service (except where included above) National Health Services¶	47,953 63,462 244,847	2,555 1,488 10,663	8,149 71,664 6,894	1,380 46,665 13,158	279 1,176 131	261 9 270 4 254 8	120 7 172 10 156 10	174 2 177 4 173 3	77 9 104 2 71 3	101 10 127

(88218)

[‡] Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel. § Excluding railway workshops.

[†] The figures include permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

§ Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

|| These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

¶ Hospital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours for their grade.)

** Excluding police and fire service.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL 1963

(Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.		Dell's	la	st pay-we	ek in Apr	s worked* il 1963 by returns re	the	Ave	rage hourl veek in Ap covered b	ril 1963 t	y the wor	kers
T SIL M SI M SEL MAN AND MAN A	488 4,496 3,380 4,355		Men (21 and	Youths	Wome and o		Girls	Men (21 and	Youths		en (18 over)†	Girls
			over)	Boys	Full- time	Part- time	O. I. I	over)	Boys	Full-time	Part- time	Rope, Hosier
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying	326 5.205 5.205 1.	100 H	Hours 52·7 52·4 46·0	Hours 47·2 46·6 43·2	Hours — 40·5	Hours	Hours	d. 72.9 73.5 81.7	d. 43·6 48·8 51·9	d. — 49·8	d.	Lace d. duper Europe Lace Lace Coher
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar		844 641.4 804.	49·7 48·1 48·8 48·1 49·5 46·4	45·3 43·6 45·5 44·1 45·3 41·2	39·3 41·1 40·2 40·1 41·2 38·4	21·0 22·3 21·9 21·4 21·1 21·3	41·0 41·8 41·0 41·5 41·1 38·9	78·6 75·2 77·6 73·3 73·3 93·0	48·7 39·3 41·0 40·1 43·5 56·3	49·8 44·2 47·7 45·2 46·0 60·0	43·5 44·3 46·6 43·1 49·8 52·2	37·4 28·3 30·8 30·4 28·8 44·9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	Mary I III		45·5 47·6 48·3 48·5 47·4 47·2 46·5	42·8 44·5 45·6 43·4 43·6 44·9 44·1	38·6 39·7 41·2 40·4 40·5 40·8 42·9	21·2 21·5 23·3 21·1 19·0 20·7 22·3	40·2 40·3 — 40·6 41·1 40·3 42·9	82·5 75·8 82·0 87·4 78·0 72·3 93·8	41·4 44·3 50·0 46·0 44·5 33·4 52·3	47·0 45·1 47·0 51·3 48·0 44·2 60·0	47·0 44·5 45·5 50·0 49·6 44·7 55·0	27·9 32·9 — 44·1 31·7 30·2 42·5
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 and D Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	etergents		44·6 - 44·4 - 49·8 46·7 46·3 46·0 46·1 48·8 46·4 49·7	43·4 41·5 42·4 41·5 41·5 42·5 42·5 43·0 44·4	39·6 40·3 40·5 39·8 41·9 40·5 38·9 38·6 39·3	23·8 	40·2 39·9 41·3 40·0	84·0 106·7 76·4 87·7 77·0 79·9 78·9 88·5 89·2 75·7	47·6 59·4 	54.6 50.3 46.9 47.1 53.0 45.3 49.5 50.1 47.1	52·3 45·8 43·5 47·8 43·2 48·1 43·3 47·8	29·4 31·5 34·6 32·4
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	48世紀20	44·4 47·1 46·3 46·0 46·0	41·1 42·6 42·3 41·5 42·1	38·6 39·9 38·3 38·8 39·7	21·7 20·3 21·4 21·3 21·4	39·9 38·8 40·2	94·5 83·8 84·4 92·1 86·7	47·6 44·0 42·5 50·6 43·5	48·1 49·5 49·8 51·7 50·5	45·3 45·7 47·3 48·1 47·9	28·3 40·5 30·1
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines	TEG 5 SOE F 987.C.	25 To	46·1 45·0 44·7 45·8 45·8 46·7 47·4	44·5 42·1 42·5 41·5 42·7 42·5 42·6	40·2 39·3 39·8 40·6 39·7 — 37·6	19·7 20·5 21·6 21·9 20·5 —	40.6	76·6 90·1 91·2 87·9 79·3 89·4 79·8	33·8 38·7 38·2 39·5 34·7 39·2 37·4	45·9 50·9 47·4 49·9 47·5 —	45·2 42·9 44·3 45·0 43·0	26.8
Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere s Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instrume Watches and Clocks	pecified ents, etc.		42·8 46·0 46·9 45·6 45·8 44·8 46·9	41·2 42·5 42·8 41·8 42·2 42·2 42·5	39·0 40·1 39·4 42·2 40·5 40·2 41·0	20·1 21·3 21·6 23·5 20·8 22·4 21·7	39·9 - 40·2 40·3 42·1	84.6 82.6 84.0 80.7 88.3 84.8 87.1	39·6 36·8 38·7 34·7 39·8 39·5 43·7	54·1 52·3 45·7 51·8 53·5 51·0 56·7	49·2 46·6 41·4 46·6 50·6 48·8 55·8	31·6 — 32·9 31·5 29·6
Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods		1964	46·5 49·8 46·3 46·3 44·5 45·4	42·3 43·4 44·7 42·5 43·3 43·1	40·3 40·5 39·9 40·3 39·9 40·0	22·5 22·1 21·6 22·3 21·7 21·0	40·7 40·1 40·5 40·4 38·3 40·3	85·1 82·9 85·5 83·2 89·8 88·4	37·2 41·6 38·5 36·7 48·0 39·1	51·3 49·9 52·9 50·1 53·7 52·5	47·8 48·9 54·4 50·5 52·8 53·9	29·1 30·3 31·3 31·4 32·1 31·8
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	: ::		46·1 46·2	42·1 41·0	40·7 40·1	23·0 21·0	est e de liqui	83·0 80·6	38·2 37·8	46·6 46·9	39·7 41·6	Water I
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	01	100	45.4	42.2	40.8	20.6	41.1	109 · 7	47.0	61.9	53.2	36.7
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Ped facturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc	al Cycle M	lanu-	43·4 44·4 45·4 43·7 45·4	40·5 41·5 42·1 41·3 42·4	38·7 40·3 39·2 36·9 38·2	21·6 20·8 18·7 — 22·6	40·1 41·3 —	90·1 93·6 80·4 84·7 77·2	44·9 39·6 41·0 41·3 39·1	53·2 52·8 51·1 61·3 50·9	48·0 45·4 43·9 — 49·8	32·5 31·7
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 Refining of Precious Metal Metal Industries not elsewhere specified.	 	180 I	46·0 44·4 44·5 47·5 48·2 45·3 46·4	42·5 43·3 42·5 43·7 42·1 42·1 42·6	38·6 37·8 39·4 39·5 39·2 37·9 39·3	23·2 23·0 21·4 21·6 21·4 22·1 21·8	40·2 40·9 39·0 40·2 41·9 41·0 40·2	77·6 88·7 83·2 85·2 82·3 84·8 83·8	35·2 36·6 40·7 40·3 42·2 39·8 40·6	45·8 45·6 50·4 48·2 46·0 45·0 48·9	43·8 49·0 48·1 46·2 42·6 46·4 47·5	26·6 25·8 32·9 31·7 28·9 27·9 30·8

^{*} Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April 1963—continued

	la	age numberst pay-wee	ek in Apri	1 1963 by	the	we	ek in Apr	il 1963 by	* in the last the workerns receive	ers
Industry	Men (21 and	Youths	Wome and o		Girls	Men (21 and	Youths	Wome and o	en (18 over)†	Girls
	over)	Boys	Full- time	Part- time	di to si	over)	Boys	Full- time	Part- time	give t
Production of Man-made Fibres Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	43·7 48·6 46·9 49·7	Hours 41·3 43·6 42·2 43·9 44·5 44·1 43·3	Hours 40·5 39·7 39·5 39·5 40·7 40·5 38·8	Hours 22·2 20·3 20·5 20·6 20·8 23·3 22·7	Hours 41·5 40·7 40·4 41·4 41·6 40·7 40·3	d. 91·1 67·1 75·5 71·4 67·4 68·4 91·9	d. 46·6 39·4 40·3 40·0 38·3 36·8 43·6	d. 49·1 48·3 50·7 48·4 41·7 51·7	d. 47·0 47·5 47·0 45·9 48·0 40·8 49·8	d. 32·4 35·2 33·8 34·4 31·2 29·4 34·0
Lace	46·1 45·8 47·1	43·9 42·8 43·2 42·8 44·2 45·1	38·9 40·2 39·4 38·1 40·3 39·0	21·8 22·8 21·8 23·8 21·2 20·9	41·3 41·1 40·4 39·5 40·8 40·6	74·6 85·2 72·9 67·1 72·6 78·9	38·4 42·5 38·6 35·4 42·4 44·7	42·2 54·6 45·5 41·2 44·8 49·8	40·9 50·7 43·7 42·6 43·8 46·0	29·4 33·3 30·7 27·9 32·3 33·0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	46·7 45·5 46·2	43·8 42·8 42·8	39·8 39·0 39·4	23·4 22·8 23·2	41·0 41·1 40·2	72·3 74·7 83·4	40·5 35·2 37·3	46·7 45·6 53·9	44·7 45·2 51·6	29·2 28·5 28·5
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	45·3 42·0 44·7 42·8 41·4	40·8 41·9 40·8 42·4 41·4 40·3 42·5 41·7	37.9 38.6 38.0 38.4 38.3 36.3 38.2 38.1	23·2 23·2 22·9 22·8 23·2 21·9 22·7 24·6	39·8 40·0 39·5 39·5 40·1 38·9 39·4 40·2	73·7 76·8 86·2 69·7 79·0 77·9 72·3 83·4	33·3 36·3 37·7 35·3 35·3 37·9 48·3	48·4 48·7 51·0 46·0 48·6 47·7 45·7 55·4	49·7 47·6 47·4 43·2 46·3 48·4 43·4 49·7	29·7 31·7 29·8 29·7 28·8 29·8 31·1 36·2
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	48·1 46·0 46·7 55·9 49·8	43·5 42·6 43·1 47·2 44·4	39·4 37·6 40·5 — 39·3	20·0 22·7 22·6 19·9 21·5	39·5 41·6	79·1 78·8 83·7 84·4 79·5	47·5 40·3 45·4 49·6 44·1	47·0 46·9 50·0 — 51·9	45·3 42·7 45·8 42·8 49·0	30.2
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	43·5 = 43·7 = 48·5	43·1 41·9 42·5 43·3 43·1 43·2	39·5 38·8 38·8 37·7 38·0 39·3	19·0 22·6 21·6 20·1 22·3 22·0	41·0 40·5 40·7 41·1 41·3	73·4 87·8 80·3 85·2 75·7 76·1	37·9 39·8 39·9 40·1 35·5 38·7	54·0 59·0 55·4 50·5 45·3 47·2	46·5 53·0 52·5 47·4 43·9 48·9	31 · 9 30 · 6 30 · 2 27 · 7 30 · 8
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	46.0	45·9 43·1 42·6 41·3 41·5	41·2 39·1 39·3 39·5 39·8	22·0 22·1 22·0 21·4 21·9	41·5 40·1 39·5 40·7 40·0	82·7 86·6 83·4 120·8 100·9	50·1 43·5 43·1 43·8 42·3	49·9 48·4 51·3 60·0 54·7	48·9 44·5 45·9 59·0 51·1	36·7 30·5 30·8 31·1 30·0
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	44·8 45·8 45·7 47·9	43·6 44·1 42·4 41·7 42·8 44·4 44·8	40·2 42·1 38·5 38·7 39·8 39·7	22·3 24·4 22·5 21·1 22·5 21·9 22·5	40·7 39·0 40·3 40·4 40·7 39·8	89·9 74·4 74·5 79·7 76·0 82·1 79·7	50·2 47·5 38·1 38·4 39·6 41·4 38·4	52·0 43·2 46·7 46·8 45·9 47·8 45·3	47·4 41·5 45·1 48·1 43·9 46·4 41·7	34·8
Construction P V St	48.9	45.2	39.3	17.6	s and t	78.7	38.8	46.3	44.2	ngs, a
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas	47·4 49·3 46·9	44·9 44·0 45·3	37·2 38·4	19·7 20·7 17·7	palcaspi palcaspi wolfs of palcaspi palcaspi	76·8 79·3 71·6	42·8 44·5 52·6	47·4 62·1	45·5 53·3 44·5	mon misdo wisdo o <u>c</u> ago
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport) Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Other Transport and Communication§	48.7	44·8 48·2 46·0 37·8 42·9	44·4 36·9 40·6 44·9 39·7	21·4 17·7 22·2 29·4 21·8	40.5	71·8 71·8 84·5 105·2 86·9	52·4 39·4 44·8 45·0 46·4	64·9 48·0 48·1 52·2 51·4	56·8 49·7 42·7 42·3 49·2	
Certain Miscellaneous Services Laundries	444	44·8 44·4 43·8 42·9	40·3 40·5 41·3 42·1	22·3 22·1 21·2 22·6	40·6 41·2 41·1	69·2 74·4 74·0 72·0	35·1 36·6 33·2 33·0	41·0 47·5 47·4 40·2	40·1 44·1 43·2 40·2	27 · 29 · 30 · 30 · 3
Public Administration, etc. National Government Service (except where included above) National Health Services¶	. 45.3	41·9 43·2 43·2	41·9 42·5 39·2	22·1 27·3 18·5	43·1 42·3	69·0 71·6 68·2	34·5 48·0 43·6	49·9 50·1 53·0	42·2 45·8 46·2	28:0

^{*†} See footnotes on previous page.

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[‡] Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel. § Excluding railway workshops.

[‡] The figures include permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

[§] Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

^{||} These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

¶ Hospital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours for their grade.)

^{**} Excluding police and fire service.

The Contracts of Employment Bill which, as reported in the January issue of this GAZETTE was presented to Parliament on 11th December 1962, received the Royal Assent on 31st July and becomes law as the Contracts of Employment Act 1963.*

The Act will not come into force at once. The Minister of Labour intends to consult the interests affected before fixing a date.

Labour intends to consult the interests affected before fixing a date

to bring it into operation. Act has two main purposes. It gives rights to minimum periods of notice to terminate employment and requires employers to give their employees written particulars of the main terms of employment. It applies to any employee who normally works for his employer for 21 hours or more a week.

Minimum Periods of Notice

Under section 1 of the Act an employee is entitled to receive, and required to give, at least one week's notice after 26 weeks' continuous employment. After two years' continuous employment the employee has a right to at least two weeks' notice, and after five years to at least four weeks' notice. The minimum notice the employee is required to give does not increase with longer service. Schedule 1 of the Act contains rules for working out the length of

the employee's period of continuous employment.

The Act does not prevent payments in lieu of notice if the employer and employee agree, nor does it affect the right of either to treat the contract as ended without notice if the conduct of the other installant.

Minimum Pay during Notice

The Act provides a guarantee of minimum pay for employees who during notice do not work their full normal hours because of illness, holidays or shortage of work, and also for employees who do not have normal working hours (section 2 and Schedule 2). The broad principle is that during notice the employee should be paid not less than he would if working his full normal hours. This guarantee will not apply to an employee whose contract This guarantee will not apply to an employee whose contract entitles him to notice which is at least a week longer than the minimum required by the Act.

* Eliz. 2. Ch. 49. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. including

Written Particulars of the Main Terms of Employment

Section 4 of the Act requires an employer to give each employee a written statement of the main terms of employment within 13 weeks of starting work, unless the terms are already set out in a written contract. The terms about which particulars are required are pay, hours of work, holidays and holiday pay, sickness and sick pay, pension entitlement and length of notice. If no provision is made under any of these heads, the statement must say so. Those already in employment on the date the section is brought into force are entitled to written statements within 13 weeks of that date. Changes in the terms of employment must be notified within Changes in the terms of employment must be notified within a month. A statement may refer the employee for some or all of the terms of employment to some other document, such as a collective agreement or a notice, provided that it is kept reasonably accessible to the employee. If the employer undertakes to keep the document up to date and does so, he need not notify changes separately to each employee.

Section 5 empowers the Minister of Labour to add to the list of

terms about which written particulars must be given.

The penalty for failing to comply with the requirements of section 4 or for giving false information about the terms of employment is a fine of up to £20. Repeated failure to comply may involve a fine of up to £100.

Section 6(1) excludes from the provisions of the Act registered dock workers, seamen and fishermen. Section 6(2) exempts an employer from giving particulars under section 4 to close relatives. Section 6(3) empowers the Minister of Labour to make orders altering the scope of the exclusions. Under section 7 he can also, by order reduce below 21 the number of heavest in by order, reduce below 21 the number of hours which an employee must normally work weekly for the Act to apply to him. Both types of order require an affirmative resolution of each House of

Guidance on the Act

The Ministry of Labour will be preparing an explanatory leaflet about the Act for the guidance of employers and employees.

EDUCATION IN 1962

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Education for 1962 published as Command Paper No. 1990 and obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. 6d. (9s. including postage), shows that "at the end of 1962 public interest in and demand for education were higher than they had ever been before". There were over two million more children on the registers of maintained schools than there were when the 1944 Education Act was passed.

The introduction to the Report looks at the events of 1962 and highlights:—(a) the commissioning of an enguiry into the effects of

highlights:—(a) the commissioning of an enquiry into the effects of streaming in junior schools; (b) the setting-up of the Curriculum Study Group; (c) developments in further education; (d) the record entry achieved by the teacher training colleges; (e) expenditure on education (more money was spent on this public service than on any other, except defence); and (f) education overseas. It concludes: "The expansion of education, as of other public services, turns on the ability of the nation to meet the cost. The size of the fund available in future week." available in future years will turn largely on how rapidly the economy can grow. It will not grow as much as it could, and should, without a sure and suitable foundation in the schools and colleges."

Junior Education

The Report records evidence of independent and progressive

The Report records evidence of independent and progressive thought and practice in an increasing number of schools.

This is partly due to improvements in buildings, furniture and fittings, and to better supplies of materials and books, but more research is needed in the grouping of children to make the best use of their abilities. "Streaming" within an age group is fairly common in large schools, but many head teachers now question the wisdom of this and are re-classifying to allow children of the same age to work together in the same classes, regardless of their different abilities.

The Report states that it is difficult to decide which is the better

The Report states that it is difficult to decide which is the better system and the Minister of Education has therefore commissioned the National Foundation for Education Research to conduct a major enquiry into the effects of streaming.

Secondary Education and the Curriculum

"There has been a growing recognition throughout the education service", says the Report, "that schools need more help if they are to adapt curriculum and teaching methods quickly enough to meet the changing needs of society, and to take full advantage of new knowledge about the processes of learning", and a new unit has been set up at the Ministry—the Curriculum Study Group—to help in this work. The Report stresses that there is no intention of detracting from the proper responsibilities of teachers and local

in this work. The Report stresses that there is no intention of detracting from the proper responsibilities of teachers and local education authorities with whom there will be close collaboration. The Group has advised the Secondary School Examinations Council on the setting up of the Certificate of Secondary Education and on the preparation of an advisory pamphlet to help teachers in running it. The Group has also collaborated with the Nuffield Foundation in projects for improving the teaching of science, mathematics and modern languages.

Developments in Further Education

On 1st April 1962 all Colleges of Advanced Technology became direct-grant institutions with governing bodies representative of industry and commerce, professional and scientific institutions, local

authorities and universities, as well as of the academic boards. Students in these colleges should reach 15,000 by the mid-Sixties. Progress was made in re-organising courses for craftsmen and techniques and business and busin cians and business and management studies attracted a great deal of attention. Nearly 10,000 students were studying for the Ordinary National Certificate in business studies—in its first year. The numbers studying for the Diploma in Technology increased to over 6,000 in March 1962. During the year 841 Diplomas were

The Ministry took steps to develop the links between the schools, the technical colleges and industry. In 1962 over a third of boys under age 18 leaving school entered apprenticeships (6 per cent. more than in 1961) but the Minister sought to increase releases from employment (for further education) in this age group and set up a committee to study the problem. committee to study the problem

Supply of Teachers and the Training Colleges

The year 1962-63 is known as "the year of intermission" because the introduction of the three-year teacher training course in 1960 was bound to deprive the schools of most of the normal college output of teachers in 1962. The Minister asked the training colleges output of teachers in 1962. The Minister asked the training colleges to consider whether they could take in even more students—particularly day students—in September and they responded with record figures of admissions: 18,398 in the year of intermission against 17,460 in the previous year. But the difficulties of teacher supply should not be minimised. The Report says "There are not enough teachers in the schools to reduce classes to regulation size, and the wastage is higher because young women teachers are leaving earlier to marry and start families of their own. The tendency to earlier and larger families in the population at large is adding meanwhile to the stress of new entrants. Every revision of the birthrate projections is upwards". The solution is two-part: "to increase the flow of teachers from the universities and training colleges; and to offset the wastage in the schools by the return of married women teachers, and the increased use of part-time teachers". teachers, and the increased use of part-time teachers

In the autumn of 1962 negotiations were held with the local authority associations on the general grant for the next two-year period covering the financial years 1963–64 and 1964–65. Estimates of relevant educational expenditure (i.e., that which is related to those parts of the education service maintained by local education authorities in England and Wales) were agreed at £853m. for 1963–64 and £893m. for 1964–65. This compared with £714m. for 1961–62 and £785m. for 1962–63. Both the earlier figures had been increased substantially since they were first perentiated had been increased substantially since they were first negotiated in order to meet increases in salaries and other costs: the extra expenditure, therefore, reflects the substantial expansion of the service which is taking place and the rising public demand for and

Education Overseas

The principal events were the second Commonwealth Education Conference in Delhi which laid down the lines for further educational developments within the Commonwealth, and the UNESCO General Conference in Paris where there was general sympathy with Britain's proposal for increasing education's share of the budget.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The 83rd Meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council was held on 24th July. The Minister of Labour, the Right Hon. John Hare, O.B.E., M.P., took the Chair.

Provision for Redundancy

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1963

The Council were informed of the progress of the discussions there had been at the meetings of the special Sub-Committee which it had appointed to consider the problem of redundancy. The Sub-Committee had concentrated on the questions of definition and financial provision for redundant workers.

Two main problems had been distinguished: the alleviation of hardship if redundancy was followed by unemployment; and compensation for a redundant worker for the loss of his job after long pensation for a redundant worker for the loss of his job after long service. The first of these problems raised issues relating to the National Insurance Scheme and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance had been informed of the Sub-Committee's views. On the second problem it was generally accepted that it was socially just and desirable to provide severance payment for long-service workers in the event of redundancy, and consideration was given to the general principles involved in any statutory minimum requirement for severance pay and to the problem of meeting the cost.

The Council noted the progress made and the Minister informed them that he would give further urgent consideration to all the problems which had been discussed.

Communications and Consultation in Industry

The Council discussed the Report of the Working Party on Communications and Consultation in Industry. The Report summarised the findings of detailed surveys of communications in eleven firms. Among the points of general importance made on the basis of the findings is the observation that if departmental managers and foremen are to be an effective link with the shop floor they must consistently receive comprehensive and timely information and be adequately trained in communications. Attention is also drawn to communication by joint consultation which is shown to be valuable in promoting the exchange of information and views between management and the shop floor provided that managements show a sustained interest in joint discussion.

The Council agreed that the report should be published as soon as possible, since it would be of considerable interest to employers and workers with an interest in communications, particularly at a time when there were indications on both sides of industry of willingness to review critically existing arrangements.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

During the year ended 31st March 1962 County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and Wales and County Councils and Councils of large Burghs in Scotland expended the sum of £1,547,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,550 workers in 67 workshops for the blind. Of this expenditure grants totalling £834,000 were payable by the Ministry of Labour.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour of providing training for some 270 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended 31st March 1962 totalled £117,000. The Ministry also made grants totalling £79,800 towards approved capital expenditure of the workshops

An analysis of accounts of workshops for the blind for the year ended 31st March 1962 shows that sales of goods amounted to £2,653,100: the corresponding figure for the previous year was £2,512,500 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1962,

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ACT 1963

The Local Employment Act 1963, which received the Royal Assent on 10th July, gives the Board of Trade powers to make standard grants to undertakings providing employment for the benefit of development districts. The Act gives effect to proposals announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech and amplified by the President of the Board of Trade in the ensuing

The grants are fixed at 25 per cent. of the cost of providing a building or extension, and 10 per cent. of the cost of providing a building or extension, and 10 per cent. of the cost of acquiring and installing plant and machinery in industrial undertakings. These benefits are separate from the "free depreciation" facility, which the Chancellor announced at the same time, whereby industrial firms in development districts will be able to write off, for tax purposes, the cost of new fixed plant and machinery at a rate of their own chossing. rate of their own choosing.

Copies of the Act, Eliz. 2, Ch. 19, are available from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage), and explanatory notes relating to the new provisions and the procedure to be followed in applying for grants, together with application forms, can be obtained free of charge from the Board of Trade (Distribution of Industry Division), Horse Guards Avenue, London S.W.1, or from any of the Regional Offices of the

- MIDLAND ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd. Tyselev, Birmingham
- HEPWORTH & GRANDAGE Ltd. Bradford
- SHELL RESEARCH Ltd. Thornton-le-Moors, Cheshire
- **PETROCHEMICALS Ltd., Manchester**
- ALVIS Ltd., Coventry
- BRISTOL SIDDELEY ENGINES Ltd. Coventry
- ALFRED HERBERT Ltd., Coventry
- ROOTES GROUP (Humber Ltd.) Coventry, Dunstable and Luton
- OUALCAST Ltd., Derby
- ROLLS ROYCE Ltd. Nuclear Department, Derby
- THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN Ltd., Doncaster
- NATIONAL COAL BOARD North Western, North Eastern, East Midlands and West Midlands Divisions
- AC-DELCO DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS Ltd. Dunstable, Beds. and Liverpool
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NATIONAL INCOMES COMMISSION

Report on the Agreements in Electrical Contracting, in Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering, and in Exhibition Contracting

In their second Report* the National Incomes Commission say that there is an urgent case in the national interest for a survey of pricing, profit margins and dividends in the separate branches of the construction industry. The Commission recognise that profits differ in their nature from wages, and point out that profits are a contingent and not a contractual receipt, being the rewards for the capital invested in a business, for the risks which have been accepted in earning the profits and for the skill and enterprise with which the affairs of the business have been conducted. Profits, however, which are derived from the production of goods and services are, just as much as wages, subject to the fundamental private of an instance. much as wages, subject to the fundamental principle of an incomes policy, which is to keep the rate of increase in money incomes within the long-term rate of increase in money incomes within the long-term rate of increase in national production. Profits which are not justifiable in terms of an incomes policy can, like wages, by themselves lead to inflation. Moreover, without proper evidence and findings on profits, the Commission think there is a danger that their findings on wages will be regarded as one-sided.

The Report is of the Commission's examination of three agreements—in electrical contracting, in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, and in exhibition contracting—negotiated earlier this year. All three contain provisions for the introduction of a 40-hour week without loss of pay.

The parties to the first agreement are the two sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry, namely the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union; to the second, the Association of Heating namely the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union; to the second, the Association of Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering Employers and the Heating and Domestic Engineers' Union; and to the third, the two sides of the National Joint Council for the Exhibition Industry, namely the National Association of Exhibition Contractors on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators, the Sign and Display Trades Union and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives on the other.

These six parties were invited by the Commision to assist in the examination of their agreements. Two of the employers' organisations accepted the invitation and gave evidence; the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Exhibition Industry did not reply to the invitation; and in all three cases the unions declined to take part in the inquiry. The Commission regret both the absence of the unions and the fact that the National Association of Exhibition Contractors did not see fit to offer assistance. Evidence was given by the Government and by the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland. The Electricity Council and Messrs. Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd. each submitted a written memorandum. The oral proceedings, which occupied three days, were in public. No evidence, whether written or oral, was taken in private.

With regard to incomes policy, the Commission do not think it necessary to repeat, although it remains relevant, what they said on the subject in their earlier Report (National Incomes Commission: Report on the Scottish Plumbers' and the Scottish Builders' Agreements of 1962—see page 198 of the May issue of this GAZETTE). They recall, however, that in this earlier Report they had adopted the range of 3 to 3½ per cent. as the long-term rate of increase in national production per head of the working population and that the same higher range had been adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech. This target has not yet been achieved and a conscious effort is needed from all concerned in order to create the conditions favourable to faster growth. A discussion concerning the proper distribution of the fruits of greater productivity follows. Whatever the reasons for the attainment of greater productivity it must be understood, the Report says, that industries With regard to incomes policy, the Commission do not think fivity follows. Whatever the reasons for the attainment of greater productivity it must be understood, the Report says, that industries achieving a higher rate of growth than the national average must not appropriate to themselves all the fruits of that growth. If they do, there will be nothing left over to pass on in the form of lower prices to the rest of the community. This in turn means that it will not be possible for workers in industries which are unable to achieve growth to take their proper share of increases in incomes without inflationary consequences.

In discussing profits the Commission, reiterating that the funamental principle of an incomes policy is to keep the rate of increase in money incomes within the long-term rate of increase in national production, go on to say that this principle must "be applied to all profits arising from the production of goods and services, irrespective of whether they are subsequently retained in a business or distributed to its shareholders."

The Report describes the terms of the three agreements under review and gives, in tabular form, a history of wage increases in each industry. Summaries of the contentions of the employers' organisations which submitted evidence are also included.

The Commission next give their findings on the three agreements. In the case of the electrical contracting agreement they consider that there was good reason to hope that the industry was on the threshold of a new era in its industrial relations. These had hitherto been particularly bad. On the important question of whether the reduction of two hours in the normal working week without loss of

pay would or would not be the equivalent of a straightforward increase in wages, the Commission state that, although it was not suggested that actual hours worked would normally fall to 40, there was, nevertheless, a real prospect that the pledge given by the Union to eliminate time-wasting on sites might, if fulfilled, result in the saving of about two hours a week which have hitherto been unproductive. On this boxis it is calculated that the ductive. On this basis it is calculated that the effect of the agreement, when all its provisions have become operative, will be that the cost of the work done by the industry will increase by between 5 and 61 per cost, per co

The Commission recognise that wage rates in the electrical contracting industry are actual rates, in that they are not habitually supplemented by bonuses, etc., and that there are difficulties in maintaining a standard rate of pay in one branch of the construction industry side by side with rates in other branches which are substantially increased by additional payments. They say that the entirely haphazard practice on the part of individual employers of making these additional payments is bound to undermine an incomes policy which attempts to obtain fairness without inflation by reference to standard basic rates of pay. On the subject of the increases in wage rates provided for by the agreement, exclusive of the compensatory increase resulting from the reduction without loss of pay in the normal working week, the Commission calculate that the average annual increase for both journeymen and mates amounts to about 4 per cent. This is above the newly adopted range of 3 to 3½ per cent. and the question which concerns the national interest is cent. This is above the newly adopted range of 5 to 52 per cent. and the question which concerns the national interest is whether there are any special circumstances which might justify the excess. There is, in the Commission's view, only one such circumstances which might justify the excess. stance, namely the past history of time-wasting practices in the industry and the prospect of their future renunciation. The Commission emphasize, however, that such practices ought never to

Turning to the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industry, in which labour relations have been consistently good, and where since the beginning of 1961 craftsmen have been paid at a higher rate than in the building industry, the Commission have no doubt that the reduction in the normal working week from 42 to 40 hours will be the equivalent of a straight increase in wages and will not result in more leisure for the workers. With the heavy and growing load on the industry, a general reduction in heavy and growing load on the industry, a general reduction in hours actually worked cannot be expected.

actually worked cannot be expected.

The Report says that the effect of the agreement, when all its provisions have become operative, will be that the cost of the work done by the industry will increase by between 2½ and 5 per cent. per annum. A consideration of the increases in wage rates provided for by the agreement, including the compensatory increase for the reduction in the normal working week without loss of pay, leads the Commission to conclude that the annual average rate of increase will amount to 4·7 per cent. The average annual increase in weekly earnings will be somewhat higher, because after the introduction of the 40-hour week an additional two hours will have to be paid for at overtime rates. The 4·7 per cent. rate of increase is, of course, significantly higher than the newly adopted range of 3 to 3½ per cent., and a consideration of the national interest again raises the question whether there are any special circumstances which might justify the inflationary excess. The Commission say they are unable to find any such circumstances. They say in conclusion that there is much in the agreement to commend it, but that it provides, in three years, wage increases which should be spread over at least four.

Regarding the agreement in the exhibition contracting industry.

which should be spread over at least four.

Regarding the agreement in the exhibition contracting industry, the Report says that since neither side of the National Joint Council gave evidence the Commission were dependent upon information supplied by the Government. Rates of pay are subject to a cost-of-living variation agreement similar to that which obtains in the building industry. The Commission say that in the matter of hourly wage rates the exhibition contracting industry has not failed to keep pace with the construction industry. It seems unlikely that the reduction of two hours in the normal working week, provided for by the agreement under review, can have any other effect than a straight increase in wages. This reduction involves a compensatory increase in hourly rates of 5·2 per cent. for craftsmen and 5·7 per cent. for labourers. Increases in weekly earnings will be greater because the number of hours payable at overtime rates will be greater. These increases are substantially higher than the newly accepted range of 3 to 3½ per cent. and could be justified only on the accepted range of 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and could be justified only on the grounds of special circumstances. There was no evidence of such circumstances and the Commission find that the agreement was contrary to the national interest.

The final chapter of the Report is devoted to the subject of The final chapter of the Report is devoted to the subject of profits. The Commission tried, without success, to obtain statistics of profits in the electrical contracting industry and in the heating and ventilating industry, and they were forced to conclude that there is urgent need in the national interest for a survey of the policies and practices in relation to pricing, profit margins and dividends in the separate branches of the construction industry. Without such a survey, which the Commission lack the power to conduct, there is not the evidence to comply with an important part of their terms of reference. They are, however, confident that this lack of evidence does not affect the validity of their findings in the wage agreements reviewed by them.

STAGGERED HOLIDAYS

Both holidaymakers themselves and the trades which cater for them suffer from the present concentration of holiday-taking and, with this in mind, Government Departments have carried out a survey of the whole problem, including an enquiry by the Social Survey Division of the Central Office of Information.

A Committee, under the chairmanship of a senior member of the Board of Trade, was set up in 1960 to consider the problem, consult with interests concerned and make recommendations.

The considerations which emerged from these studies are contained in a Command Paper entitled "Staggered Holidays" recently issued by the Board of Trade. The Paper (Cmnd. 2105) is obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 3d. including postage). The Social Survey "Motives in the Timing of Holidays" (S.S. 322), completed in 1961, has also been published and is available from the Central Office of Information, Social Survey Division (Floor J), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1, price 30s. (including postage). (A sample survey in the manufacturing industries was undertaken by the Ministry of Labour in 1960 to ascertain the holiday practices of industry, and the results were published in the February 1961 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 58 and 59.)

The Command Paper makes it clear that any solution for the situation revealed must depend mainly on action which only private individuals and bodies can take. Most of these changes would not themselves be matters for direct Government action, but it does not seem likely that they would be made except in the context of a concerted national effort. The purpose of both the Command

seem likely that they would be made except in the context of a concerted national effort. The purpose of both the Command Paper and of the Social Survey is to stimulate comment and discussion. Thus, before any decisions are taken the public will have the opportunity of weighing the relevant features of the present

holiday pattern.

The disadvantages of this pattern are summarised in the Command
The disadvantages of this pattern are summarised in the Command Paper and the causes of the present concentration are outlined. The main reason why people holiday in the July/August peak, when they would appear to prefer another and less crowed time, is their inability to get away from work. Nearly three-quarters of the firms in the manufacturing industries close down entirely for holidays and more often than not one or both weeks of the closure coincide with the general holiday peak. School terms and examinations are another major factor, since, when holiday dates for a number of persons are determined collectively, they are necessarily fixed within the school holiday period. Although, within limits, education within the school holiday period. Although, within limits, education authorities or school governors may fix their holidays when they like, most schools do not break up until the third week of July mainly because of the need to include in the term the period of the school-leaving examinations. The present pattern of holiday-taking is compared with holidaymakers' wishes as disclosed by the Social Survey, which showed that although more people preferred June than any other month only 16 per cent. of holidaymakers actually went in that month

The Command Paper next discusses possible measures which might ease the various problems. In the educational field a most important contribution could be made by bringing forward the dates for the General Certificate of Education to ensure that it was over by the end of June. This would enable individual schools or areas to stagger their breaking up at any time from the beginning of July. A fixed bank holiday, dissociated from the moveable religious feast of Whitsun and falling outside the examination period, would probably be a pre-requisite of achieving any earlier conclusion of the G.C.E. examination. It is the general view of those concerned with education that the introduction of a four-term school year would not be generally practicable. school year would not be generally practicable.

In the industrial sector it would help considerably if more firms used a rota system for holidays and avoided any concentration at the peak. Where closures are essential, firms might move their closure dates away from the main peak, or work out staggering arrangements with other firms. Employers could also help by enabling their staff to start and finish holidays in the middle of the

On town holidays, there seems room for more co-ordination between some of the local authorities concerned to produce a more even spread from June to September. A later date for the August Bank Holiday would remove some of the short trip pressure from the main holiday period, and hotels and boarding-houses could make a vital contribution to reducing week-end peaks by a greater willingness to take mid-week bookings. Resorts would also have to be prepared to provide a complete programme of entertainment throughout a longer season. A forceful publicity campaign by the holiday trades might also persuade more people to avoid the peak

It is suggested that a reasonable initial goal should be to enable between one and one-and-a-half million people who now take their holidays in July and August to choose some other time. The possibility of increasing the number of main holidays taken in April, May or October is probably slight: there is more scope for inducing the growing number of people taking secondary holidays to take them outside the congested summer months.

An appendix to the Command Paper contains a list of organisations, including the National Joint Advisory Council, which were consulted during the survey.

The Command Paper points out that not all these changes would be easy for the organisations concerned, but that unless co-ordinated action can be taken in these different fields it is doubtful whether it will be possible to make any substantial impact on the problem of holiday overcrowding. The President of the Board of Trade has indicated that if public reaction to the Command Paper is favourable he would propose to arrange for consultations with the organisations concerned about how the Command Paper could



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^{*} National Incomes Commission: Report No. 2. Report on the Agreements of February-March 1963 in Electrical Contracting, in Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering, and in Exhibition Contracting. Cmnd. 2098. H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage).

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the National Coal Board for the year 1962 have been submitted to the Minister of Power under the provisions of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act 1946. They have been published by H.M. Stationery Office in two volumes as House of Commons Papers Nos. 213 and 214 (Session 1962–63), price, respectively, 3s. 6d. and 13s. (3s. 10d. and 13s. 7d. including postage). Some of the main items reviewed by the Board in their Report are summarised below.

In 1962 productivity rose by nearly 8 per cent., the tonnage lost through strikes and restrictions was almost halved, and a financial surplus was made for the first time in six years.

The outstanding feature of the year was the spectacular rise in The outstanding feature of the year was the spectacular rise in productivity, which increased at more than twice the 1961 rate: the improvement compared favourably with that of British industry as a whole. Wider and more efficient use of machines resulted in 20,000 fewer men producing eight million more tons of coal from some 450 fewer coalfaces. The tonnage lost through strikes and restrictions amounted to only 0.6 per cent. of total output and was, with the exception of 1959, the lowest for more than ten years.

A carefully planned recruitment policy helped to find alternative ork within the industry for men redundant in particular areas. work within the industry for men redundant in particular areas. While many were found other jobs near their homes, the Board developed means of encouraging and helping men and their families to move from coalfields with a surplus of workers to those where employment was available, and a comprehensive transfer scheme was introduced in April. By the end of the year, transfers had been arranged for nearly 3,000 men from the northern Division to Yorkshire, the Midlands and South Wales. The Board took action to increase the number of houses available mineworkers in the developing coalfields and by December 1962 the local authorities and the Coal Industry Housing Association had over 12,000 houses under construction or in the planning stage.

Results and Prospects

Largely because of the exceptional increase in productivity, output of National Coal Board collieries in 1962 rose by nearly 8m. tons

compared with the previous year.

An operating profit of £45.4m. before charging interest was made during the year, an increase of £16.8m. over 1961. Interest payments, mainly to the Minister of Power, amounted to £44m., £1.6m. more than in 1961. Allowing for other items the surplus for the year was £1.4m., compared with a deficit of £15m. in 1961. Non-operational expenditure, including the cost of research, training, administration and sales promotion, was £79m., £2m. more

Although there is an additional financial obligation to provide £10m. yearly towards the extra cost of replacing fixed assets, and despite a decline in traditional markets for higher-priced large and graded coals and an increased demand for the lower-priced small coals, especially for electricity generation, results over the past year enable the Board to plan for similar success in 1963, confident that the momentum set up in 1962 will be maintained. As it is likely that the supply of energy, as a whole, will continue to exceed demand in 1963, the Board expect to have to compete strongly to maintain their share of the market. They will do this by strengthening the partnership with the distributive trade and appliance manufacturers to improve standards of service; by helping to develop new and improved appliances; by paying scrupulous regard to the requirements of both domestic and industrial customers and by exploring new methods of using coal. Through a vigorous export policy the Board also expect exports to increase progressively over the next few years, despite the breakdown of negotiations for the Kingdom's entry into the European Economic Community.

The changing geographical pattern of the industry will continue, and redeployment of available men will remain a main concern. fficient experienced miners must be recruited and retained for Yorkshire and the Midlands in particular. This will be done primarily by moving workers from the northern Divisions where fewer men will be needed.

Production, Reconstruction and Organisation

With the record increase in productivity, total output of saleable coal rose by almost 7m. tons to 197.4m. tons. The Board's collieries produced 187.6m., licensed mines 2.6m. and opencast 7.3m. tons. Coalface productivity averaged 91 cwt. a manshift—9 per cent. higher than in 1961—and the productivity of all men employed at collieries rose by nearly 8 per cent. to 31.2 cwt. These increases are the greatest achieved in any one year in the industry's recorded history. recorded history.

During the year 58.8 per cent. of the output of the Board's collieries was obtained by mechanised methods, compared with 47.7 per cent. in 1961. The increase was obtained by replacing obsolete machines with up-to-date and more powerful versions and by improving machine utilisation and efficiency rather than by increasing the actual number of machines at work

The Board's policy of concentrating production at new and The Board's policy of concentrating production at new and reconstructed collieries and eliminating uneconomic capacity was continued. In 1962 eight new major reconstruction schemes were approved and 33 were substantially completed: 56 collieries were closed or merged into larger units. By the end of the year 304 major schemes for new collieries or reconstruction at existing collieries had been approved, and 206 schemes had been substantially completed. Much of the reconstruction has been directed to improving underground layouts and haulage facilities. It would not have been ground layouts and haulage facilities. It would not have been possible to achieve high rates of productivity at the face if underground transport arrangements, shaft capacity and surface handling facilities had not been made adequate to deal with the larger bulk outputs and peak loads associated with today's mining methods. Replacement of older coal preparation plants, many of them outworn or not designed for present conditions, continued and 25 new

plants were brought into operation.

Goods purchased and construction contracts placed by the Board in 1962 totalled £195m. Over £87m. was spent on plant, machinery, spares, equipment and electrical material; £26m. on steel products; £24m. on erection contracts and related equipment; £13m. on conveyor belting and accessories; and £8.75m. on home-grown

There was no significant increase in the general level of industrial activity in 1962. Most heavy coal-using industries were working well below capacity and there was keen competition in the energy market. Despite these factors inland coal consumption fell by only 0.7m, tons. The colder weather helped to keep up the level of demand. Exports, which fell away during the early part of the year, showed signs of recovery during the later months. Total disposals of coal, at 193.5m. tons, were 4.7m. tons less than in 1961. On the other hand, increased productivity caused production to rise sharply and undistributed stocks, after falling over the previous two years from a level of 36m. tons, increased by 4m. tons to 25.4m. tons by the year end.

Demand for electricity generation coal rose substantially, while equirements for coke ovens, the railways and the general industrial

market were lower than in the previous year.

The Board launched a full-scale industrial sales campaign in 1962 to demonstrate coal's potentialities for efficient, cheap and trouble-free operation; and by regular visits to architects, heating engineers and local authorities, technical representatives of the Board helped ensure that decisions on methods of heating new buildings took account of the merits of solid fuel.

In the domestic field the publicity and sales drive continued on a growing scale, thus contributing to the success in meeting increased competition from alternative fuels.

Transport costs are an important element in the delivered price of coal, and to encourage maximum economy in movement of coal from colliery to consumer the Board strengthened its collaboration with railways, road transport firms, dock and shipping authorities.

Cargo shipments of coal for the export market totalled 4.8m, tons in 1962, compared with 5.5m. tons in 1961. The difference was due mainly to decreased demands from Denmark and Eire. Coke and breeze exports totalled 730,000 tons.

Coal Products, Bricks and Clayware

Despite increases in sales of "Sunbrite" and in coke exports, only 124,000 tons more coke were sold than in 1961, the main reason being a further decline in demand from blast furnaces. Reduced coke production and increasing sales in domestic and export markets in the second half of the year enabled a start to be made on reducing coke stocks, but despite a stocklift of 0.6m. tons, stocks remained high at 4.64m. tons. A continued fall in the home demand for coke obliged the Board to take further steps to curtail production, and nine coking plants were closed during the year.

Much of the research in coal processing continued to be directed to developing new types of smokeless fuel for the domestic market. Further experimental work was carried out at the pilot plant at Birch Coppice (West Midlands Division), designed to produce smokeless briquettes for open-fire use from naturally smoky coals. The results have encouraged the Board to increase production in

The Board's 62 brick, salt-glazed pipe and refractory works, produced 492m. building bricks and 27,000 tons of pipe and refractoryware during the year. The profit achieved was £345,000, compared with £624,000 in 1961.

Recruitment became progressively easier in 1962 and fewer men left the industry voluntarily than for some years, the total wastage falling nearly 14,000 to 60,700. Recruitment was purposely kept substantially below wastage and the number employed was allowed. to fall by 25,000 to a total of 536,200 at the end of the year. Over the next few years the Board will seek generally to maintain, and in some places increase, manpower in the central coalfields. nationally recruitment will continue much below wastage. Priority continued to be given in 1962 to the recruitment of juveniles. About 13,400 juveniles were recruited, slightly more than in 1961. The number of craftsmen increased but more still were needed at the end of the year. Altogether 35,800 men and boys were recruited in 1962, compared with 52,600 in 1961. Total non-industrial staff (including the staff of Opencast and Brickworks Executives) fell by 2,000 in the year to 48,000.

Under the periodic X-ray scheme for the control of pneumoconiosis, 134 collieries employing 104,000 men were surveyed, and 87·5 per cent. of the men came forward for X-ray. The Board have provided financial and other assistance for a long-term trial of treatment for progressive massive fibrosis, and first results are expected in 1963.

There were 255 fatal accidents in the Board's mines compared with 234 in 1961 and 1,541 serious injuries compared with 1,464 in the previous year. Two underground explosions—at Hapton Valley Colliery (North Western Division) and at Tower Colliery (South Western Division)—caused the deaths of 28 men. To focus attention on the urgent need to reduce accidents the Board made 1962 a "North page 1864 to Very" with the basic aim of its comparing 1962 a "National Safety Year", with the basic aim of its campaign being to stimulate enthusiasm for safety measures and to encourage enduring habits of safe working.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for 1962

The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1962 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister and has been published as Command Paper No. 2069. It is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 10s. (10s. 7d. including

The Report reviews the work of the Ministry during the year in the administration of War Pensions and Allowances and of the Family Allowances, National Insurance, Industrial Injuries Insurance and related Schemes.

The improvements in the National Insurance Scheme introduced

in 1963 represent the fifth general increase in benefit rates and the sixth increase in retirement pensions since the Scheme started and these—together with details of industrial injuries and war pensions increases—are dealt with in a special chapter in the Report: also included are diagrams showing the way rates of war pensions and the various national insurance benefits have risen, compared with the rise in prices since the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Schemes were formulated in 1946. (A separate Report on War Pensioners for 1962, covering, in addition to the administration of war pensions, the provision of medical and surgical treatment for the war disabled, has been made jointly by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the Secretary of State for Scotland, and has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 242 of Session 1962–63, price 7s. (7s. 5d. including postage)).

Graduated Pension Scheme

The Graduated Pension Scheme entered its second year in April 1962. By the end of December nearly 33 million contribution returns had been sorted and recorded by the computer at Newcastle Between January and March 1963 statements of account were sent to nearly 12 million insured persons recorded as having paid graduated contributions in 1961–62. The number of people contracted out of the Scheme at the end of March 1962 was 4,300,000.

The overall cost of benefits being paid at 31st December 1962 (at the rate of about £1,465 million a year) included nearly £100 million a year for war pensions and £135 million for family allowances from Exchequer funds and about £1,230 million for benefits from the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Funds, including £820 million for retirement pensions. Contributions being paid by insured persons and employers to the two Funds at the end of 1962 were at the rate of £1,010 million a year and the Exchequer support to the two Funds was running at the rate of £200 million.

War Pensions

The steady decline in the number of war pensioners continued during 1962, the figures falling by 26,000 to 674,000—250,000 for the 1914 War and 424,000 for the 1939 War. The total includes about 487,000 disablement pensioners, 134,000 widows and 53,000 parents, orphans and other dependants.

During the year there were 4,960 new awards of 1939 War disablement pension. Some 10,600 such pensions were discontinued because of improvement in the pensioner's condition or because of because of improvement in the pensioner's condition or because of death, and at the end of the year the total number in payment was about 310,000. Over 100 new pensions were awarded for disablement due to 1914 War service: the number of such pensions being paid at 31st December was 177,000.

The number of allowances for wives in payment at the end of the year was 380,000, and children's allowances totalled 315,000.

Treatment allowances were paid to 23,000 pensioners prevented from working because they were receiving approved treatment for

from working because they were receiving approved treatment for war disablement; 15,400 of these were hospital in-patients.

At the end of the year over 102,000 pensioners were receiving one or more of the following supplementary allowances:—unemployability supplement, constant attendance allowance, comforts allowance, allowance for lowered standard of occupation, age

Pensions were awarded to 1,370 widows of the 1939 War and at the end of the year 69,200 such pensions were in payment. The number of 1914 War widows' pensions being paid at the same time was 64,900, including 647 awarded during 1962. The number of allowances being paid to widows for their children was 20,700, including 360 allowances to 1914 War widows; and 7,000 rent allowances were in severe to the distributed allowances of 10s and 10s are the warded with the same time. allowances were in payment. An additional allowance of 10s. a week is paid to war widows of age 70 or over, and more than 58,000 widows were receiving this allowance, 53,000 of them 1914 War

During the year 1,070 new awards of pension were made to parents

and other dependants for deaths due to service, and at 31st December the number of such pensions in payment was 51,600.

Over 54,500 war pensioners (disabled, widows and dependants) were helped by Welfare Officers, War Pensions Committee members and voluntary workers. Some 29,000 visits were paid to the severely disabled. About 14,250 war widows and dependants called on the Welfare Service for help during the year, and 9,000 elderly widows were visited regularly.

The number of war ophans under the care or supervision of the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance at the end of 1962 was

The War Pensioners' Homecrafts Service provides creative activities for the severely disabled in their homes, and during the year handicrafts instructors visited 319 pensioners who were taking up a craft for the first time or were interested in doing so.

Family Allowances

At the end of 1962 nearly 3\frac{3}{4} million families with about 9\frac{1}{2} million children were receiving family allowances. Total expenditure on

these allowances during the year was £134 million, an increase of £3 million over 1961. An analysis of the families at the beginning of the year showed that about 61 per cent. had two children under the age limits (i.e., were receiving one allowance); 24 per cent. had hree such children; nearly 9 per cent. had four; and over 5½ per cent.

Unemployment Benefit

In November 1962, 313,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit, compared with 202,000 in November 1961. Cost for the year ended 31st March 1962 was about £36 million.

Sickness and Maternity Benefit

New claims for sickness benefit in 1962 totalled about 9,000,000, some 150,000 less than in 1961. Cost for the year ended 31st March 1962 was nearly £155 million. About 908,000 maternity grants, 344,000 home confinement grants and 211,000 maternity allowances were awarded in the year ended 31st March 1962 at a cost of

Retirement Pensions

During 1962 about 500,000 new retirement pensions came into payment, about 144,000 of them to wives of pensioners in right of their husband's insurance. At the end of the year 5,814,000 people were receiving retirement pensions. Cost for the year ended 31st March 1962 was £784 million.

At the end of 1962 about 390,000 men and women who had reached minimum pension age during the previous five years had not retired and were earning increases to pension. During the year ended 30th June 1962 about 41 per cent. of the pensions awarded to ended 30th June 1962 about 41 per cent. of the pensions awarded to men, and about 34 per cent. of those awarded to women on their own insurance, included such additions for postponed retirement. Of all retirement pensions in payment at the end of the year over a third of those for men, and about one fifth of those for women qualifying on their own insurance, had been increased in this way. Changes in the earnings rule came into effect on 27th May 1963 whereby the level at which the earnings rule begins to operate was raised from £3.10s to £4.5s a week

raised from £3 10s. to £4 5s. a week

Widows' Benefits

At the end of the year 363,000 women were receiving widows' At the end of the year 363,000 women were receiving widows' pensions, about 144,000 were getting widowed mothers' allowances, and about 21,000 widows' allowances were also in payment. Widows' pensions of 10s. a week numbered 85,000. The cost of these benefits for the year ended 31st March 1962 was £80 million. Changes in the earnings rule, effective from 27th May 1963, raised the level of earnings at which the rule begins to operate from £3 10s. to £4 5s. for widow pensioners and from £5 to £6 for widowed mothers. widowed mothers

This is a benefit available to a woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not remarried, if her former husband dies and she has a child to whose support he was contributing: 248 such allowances were in payment at the end of 1962.

About 1,400 allowances were awarded during the year, and at 31st December allowances were being paid for about 5,000 children. The cost for the year ended 31st March 1962 was £480,000.

About 331,000 grants were awarded for deaths in 1961 and the cost for the year ended 31st March 1962 was over £6 million.

Industrial Injuries Scheme

The number of claims for injury benefit in 1962 was 810,000

compared with 833,000 the previous year. The cost in the year ended 31st March 1962 was over £20 million.

At the end of October 1962 about 186,000 disablement pensions and 118,000 special hardship allowances were in payment; constant attendance allowance was being paid to about 1,800 pensioners and to some 400 men receiving workmen's compensation. Nearly 700 hospital treatment allowances were being paid. The total cost of disablement benefit and supplementary allowances for the year ended 31st March 1962 was nearly £33 million.

About 20,800 widows were receiving industrial death benefit at the beginning of 1962, and the cost of the benefit for the year ended

31st March 1962 was £4 million.

The average number of persons for whom national insurance contributions were payable during 1961 was about 24½ million, of whom 16½ million were men. About 23 million were employed persons, nearly 1½ million self-employed, and over a quarter of a million persons applicated.

Contribution and Benefit Offences

Criminal proceedings for failure to pay contributions and allied offences totalled 8,234, compared with 7,702 in 1961. Legal proceedings were taken by the Ministry against 1,498 people for offences connected who obtaining benefit improperly and there were

The Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance Acts for the year ended 31st March 1962 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 246, price 1s. (1s. 3d. including postage).

In a brief introduction to the Report the Government Actuary refers to the graduated pension scheme, which came into operation in the first week in April 1961, as a radical departure from the flatrate scheme which had been operated until then. Under the graduated scheme, introduced by the National Insurance Act 1959, in addition to flat-rate contributions employed persons and their employers each pay 4½ per cent. of any weekly earnings between £9 and £15 (the upper limit was raised to £18 by the National Insurance Act 1963—see page 114 of the March issue of this GAZETTE), and additional pensions are awarded on retirement on prescribed scales additional pensions are awarded on retirement on prescribed scales related to the total amounts paid in graduated contributions. Employed persons who are members of privately operated pension schemes which provide benefits at least as high as the maximum graduated benefits available in the State scheme can, subject to certain conditions, be contracted out of the graduated part of the scheme

Increases in flat-rate benefits under the National Insurance Act 1960 also became payable in April 1961 and appropriate adjustments were made to the flat-rate contributions.

The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1961, which amended the provisions governing the grant of increments of retirement pensions to widows and made other minor alterations to the National Insurance Scheme, came into operation on 25th December

A summary of the transactions of the National Insurance Funds during the year 1961–62 (see page 242 of the June issue of this GAZETTE) is given in the appendix to the Report, together with similar figures for 1960–61. The summary shows that the balance in the National Insurance Fund increased from £264 million at 1st April 1961 to £277 million at 31st March 1962, while the Reserve Fund remained unchanged at £1.168 million. There was an increase 1st April 1961 to £277 million at 31st March 1962, while the Reserve Fund remained unchanged at £1,168 million. There was an increase of £13 million in the National Insurance Fund compared with a decrease of £41 million a year earlier. The effects of the National Insurance Acts of 1959 and 1960 are apparent when comparing income and expenditure in 1961–62 with those of the previous year. Income in the later year included £148 million received by way of graduated contributions and payments in lieu of contributions, which became payable from the beginning of April 1961, while almost the whole of the addition of £54 million to the income from flat-rate contributions represented the net effect of the changes prescribed by the two Acts. Expenditure increased by £164 million, of which £141 million was due to the changes in benefits introduced by the 1960 Act.

The numbers of persons in respect of whom flat-rate contributions were payable have, as in past years, been derived from a 2 per cent. sample of insured persons surrendering cards at the four exchange dates. Statistical tabulations have recently been revised and, in order to maintain continuity, the numbers for 1960 (see page 226 of the June 1962 issue of this GAZETTE) have been recalculated on the new basis. The numbers of contributors for 1961 have been new basis. The numbers of contributors for 1961 have been estimated at 16,510,000 men, 3,890,000 single women (including widows and divorced women) and 4,260,000 married women—a total of 24,660,000. In comparison with a year earlier the number of employed men rose by 80,000 while the number of employed married women for whom only the employer's contribution is payable rose by 160,000: there was, however, a slight fall in the number of employed women who themselves contribute. There was little change in the numbers of other insured persons.

of employed women who themselves contribute. There was little change in the numbers of other insured persons.

Persons contracted out of the graduated part of the scheme are included in the total estimated figures quoted. It is estimated that the average number contracted out during the financial year 1961–62 was 4,300,000 of whom 3,700,000 were men.

The receipts from graduated contributions, excluding "payments in lieu", were £147 million, but as contributions are collected in arrear, this figure represents less than a full year's income: the contributions charged on 1961–62 earnings are estimated at £170 million. The receipts from "payments in lieu" were £1 million, but again these represent less than a full year's income.

The Report deals briefly with each of the individual benefits. The average rate of unemployment in 1961–62 (rather over 1½ per cent.) was little higher than in 1960–61 and the increase in expenditure on unemployment benefit, from £30 million to £36 million, was due mainly to the higher rates paid under the National Insurance Act 1960. The average number sick during the financial year 1961–62 was 941,000: this figure was higher than a year earlier but there was little change in the number of payments made and the whole of the increase in expenditure during the 12 months, from £135 million to £155 million, was due to benefit increases under the 1960 Act. It is estimated that 910,000 maternity grants were paid for 900,000 confinements. The total number of confinements was about 4½ per cent. higher than in 1960–61 and the cost of maternity benefits rose during the year from about £21 million to £25 million, three-quarters of the increase being due to the higher rates prescribed by the 1960 during the year from about £21 million to £25 million, three-quarters of the increase being due to the higher rates prescribed by the 1960

Act.

The number of widow beneficiaries at 31st March 1962 (excluding those receiving widows' allowances, who number about 20,000 at any time) was 576,000, compared with 550,000 a year earlier. Expenditure on widows' benefits was £80 million, nearly £15 million march then in the previous year. more than in the previous year. At 31st March 1962 there were 5,689,000 retirement pensioners, an increase of 119,000 during the year. This total comprised 1,891,000 men and 1,459,000 women receiving pensions on their own insurance, and 1,033,000 wives and 1,306,000 widows receiving pensions of their own insurance, and 1,033,000 wives and 1,306,000 widows receiving pensions by virtue of their husbands' insurance. Expenditure on retirement pensions was £784 million, an increase of £107 million over the previous year: more than £100 million of the increase resulted directly from benefit changes prescribed by the 1960 Act. The number of deaths recorded in Great Britain during the year was 617,000 and the cost of death grants awarded under the scheme was £6,100,000, compared with

Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts

The Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts for the year ended 31st March 1962 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 247, price 8d. (11d.

including postage).

The introduction to the Report notes that the increase in benefit rates and reduction in contribution rates, prescribed by the National Insurance Act 1960, came into operation in April 1961. During the year the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1961 was passed: this made a number of alterations to the Industrial Injuries Scheme: in particular, there were increases in the allowances payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to persons whose disablement is attributable to accidents and diseases due to pre-1948 employment, and a new allowance was introduced, at a maximum of 10s. a week, for those partially disabled in employment between 1st January 1924 and 5th July 1948. (The National Insurance Act 1963, which does not affect the year under review, provides for further increases in benefit and restores the rates of contribution to those existing before the reduction in April 1961—see page 114 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.)

A summarised statement of the income and expenditure of the Industrial Injuries Fund for 1961–62 is given, together with corresponding figures for the previous year: this is based on accounts already published (see page 243 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). During the year income exceeded expenditure by nearly £17 million, compared with £33½ million in 1960–61, and the balance in the Fund at 31st March 1962 was a little over £288 million. This reduction

at 31st March 1962 was a little over £288 million. This reduction in the rate of growth of the Fund is the expected result of the increases in benefit rates and reductions in weekly contributions, both effective almost from the beginning of the 12-month period.

Under arrangements made between the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for co-ordination of the two systems of Industrial Insurance, financial adjustments between the Funds in the two countries are made from time to time, and in 1961–62 a transfer of £639,000 from the Northern Ireland Fund to the Great Britain Fund was made in respect of the period from 1st April 1954 to 31st March 1959.

The average number of persons insured for industrial injuries in the calendar year 1961 was $22\frac{3}{4}$ millions of whom over 8 millions were women. This is $\frac{1}{2}$ million more than the estimated number given for a year earlier but about half the increase is due to a change in the method of calculation (see previous item). As a result of the reduction in contribution rates from April 1961 income from contributions of insured persons and employers was £8 million less than in 1960–61 and Exchequer contributions, which are one-fifth of those from insured persons and applicate, which are one-fifth of from insured persons and employers combined, were also

reduced.

The number of insured persons absent from work owing to industrial injury has tended to decline in recent years but for the financial year 1961–62 the average was 62,400, which was 4 per cent. higher than the year before. This accounts in part for an increase of over £3½ million in expenditure on injury benefit in 1961–62, compared with a year earlier: the main reason, however, for the increase was the higher benefit rates which accounted for over £3½ million

During the 52 weeks ended 3rd June 1961 there were approximately 780,000 awards of injury benefit of which 745,000 were new awards. The level of 15,000 awards a week was about 5 per cent. less than in the previous 12 months. The average duration of benefit was four weeks for men and 5·3 weeks for women and showed little

change from earlier years.

The cost of disablement benefit in 1961–62 was almost £33 million, over £5½ million more than in the previous year. Over £4 million of the increase was due to the higher rates of benefit, the remainder being accounted for by the growing number of disablement pensions and special hardship allowances in payment. The growth in the number of disablement pensions in payment was about one half of that in the previous year, the number of awards being about 4,300 less: special hardship allowances also increased more slowly. The average degree of disablement among pensioners changed little, and was 26 per cent. for pneumoconiosis cases and 30½ per cent. for other pensions. During the year ended 31st October 1961 more than 218,000 disablement gratuities were awarded, of which half were initial gratuities. nitial gratuities.

The number of deaths during 1961 resulting in an award of industrial death benefit was approximately 2,200, of which 800 were attributable to pneumoconiosis. About 2,100 of the awards took the form of a pension to the widow with additional allowances for dependent children in many cases. The number of widows' pensions in payment at 31st December 1961 was 20,800, an increase of 1,300 conversed with a warr earlier, and 14,600 allowances in respect of ompared with a year earlier, and 14,600 allowances in respect of

The total amount paid in allowances and death benefits in 1961–62 under the special schemes for those whose disablement is related to pre-1948 employment was £1,156,000. At 31st October 1961 the number of weekly allowances payable was 15,900, compared with 16,900 a year earlier. At the end of February 1962 allowances became payable to certain persons partially disabled in employment between 1st January 1924 and 5th July 1948: at 31st March 1962 there were 3,600 such allowances in payment. there were 3,600 such allowances in payment

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1963

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act* received the Royal Assent on 31st July. The main provisions of the new legislation were outlined in an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1962 (page 419) at the time of the presentation of the bill to Parliament. The Act does not come into force immediately. The Minister of Labour is given power (section 91) to appoint the day on which it will be brought into operation, and he can, if he wishes, fix different days for different provisions or different classes of premis

It is intended to make the period between the Royal Assent and the commencement of the Act as short as possible but Parliament has commencement of the Act as short as possible but Parliament has been informed that about a year's preparatory work will be necessary before the main provisions of the Act can be brought into force. Such work includes consultation with representatives of the local and fire authorities who are to share enforcement duties with H.M. Factory Inspectorate. During this period the Ministry of Labour will also seek the views of interested bodies on the contents of regulations which the Minister intends to make under the Act about the time it is brought into operation. about the time it is brought into operation.

The Ministry is preparing explanatory booklets for the owners and occupiers of affected premises, and for employees. It is hoped to have these available well in advance of the Act coming into

The Act is expected to affect some eight million employees in one million premises. It covers such matters as cleanliness; overcrowding; temperature; ventilation; lighting; sanitary conveniences; washing facilities; supply of drinking water; accommodation for clothing; seating arrangements; eating facilities; safety measures relating to floors, stairs and machinery; first-aid; and fire precautions.

TRADE UNION MERGERS

The Minister of Labour received a deputation from the Trades Union Congress on the subject of trade union mergers on 17th July

The deputation said that the present requirements governing amalgamations, transfers of engagements and changes of name of trade unions were out of date. They suggested that the law should be changed so that trade unions could amalgamate or transfer their engagements if, on a vote being taken of the members of the unions concerned, a majority of the votes cast were in favour. They also suggested certain other provisions to safeguard the

The Minister welcomed the T.U.C.s' approach and promised to examine their proposals sympathetically.

The law provides for two forms of trade union mergers, as

(1) Amalgamation.—Under section 1 of the Trade Union (Amalgamation) Act 1917 any two or more unions may amalgamate provided that in each of the unions concerned:

(a) a ballot is held in which at least 50 per cent. of the

(b) the voting is at least six to five in favour of amalgamation.

(2) Transfer of engagements.—Under section 6 of the Societies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1940 a union may transfer its engagements to another union provided that:

(a) a special resolution to this effect is passed at a general meeting (whether of members or delegates) by at least two-thirds of those present and entitled to vote; and

(b) the consent of at least two-thirds of the members of the union is obtained either at meetings or in writing, unless the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies dispenses with the need

Under section 11 of the Trade Union Amendment Act 1876 a registered trade union has to obtain the consent of at least two-thirds of its members before it can change its name.

EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN THE YEAR 1962

Tables 24 and 25 of the Statistical Tables of the Report and Accounts of the National Coal Board for 1962 give details of the average earnings per man-shift worked and the average weekly earnings for Great Britain in each of the nine Divisions. The statistics relate to the deep mines of the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. The Table overleaf gives the information for Great Britain. The cash earnings include wages paid (including overtime), payments for sickness, etc., five-day week bonus payments, guaranteed wage, and provision for holidays with pay. Allowances in kind represent the value to workmen of free and concessionary coal (whether taken as coal or as cash in lieu) plus house or rent allowance. Travelling allowances are not included.

The average earnings per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, vary from 66s. 9d. in the South Western Division to 78s. 3d. in the East Midlands, and the average weekly

* Eliz. 2. Ch. 41. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d. including postage).

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Earnings in Year 1962 Great Britain

TA AN	Average earnings per man-shift worked (all ages)	Average weekly earnings (all ages)
Excluding value of allowances in kind Value of allowances in kind	s. d. 68 0 4 5	s. d. 324 4 21 0
Total	72 5	345 4
By place of work, excluding value of allowances in kind— Face All underground	85 3 73 0 50 1	367 10 340 4 260 6

The estimated average earnings in the industry, including the value of allowances in kind in Great Britain for all *adult* male workers, 21 years of age and over, in the year 1962, amounted to 74s. 8d. per man-shift worked and 357s. 9d. per week.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Dust Explosions in Factories

Explosions of dust clouds in factory buildings have been the cause of some of the worst industrial accidents, according to a booklet (No. 22) "Dust Explosions in Factories" issued by the Ministry of Labour in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 5d. including postage).

In the ten years 1951 to 1960, 22 workers were killed and 182

injured in 243 accidents where the ignition of dust was the primary cause. In addition, plant and factory buildings suffered considerable and costly damage.

The dust of many materials in everyday use such as coal, wood, cork, grain, starch, sugar, certain metals, some dyes and intermediates, and many plastics, can form explosive dust clouds. Unless there is positive knowledge to the contrary it should be assumed that any organic or carbonaceous material may give rise to a dangerous dust. But an explosion will only occur if a dust is dispersed in air or oxygen within the explosive range—that is, in certain concentrations of dust and air—and if at the same time a suitable source of ignition is present. Preventing explosions means eliminating one or other of these conditions and preferably both. There are tables in the booklet describing briefly the substances,

plant and processes where ignition of dust has caused explosions and fires. A list of substances which have caused only localised explosions in plant, or relatively slight accidents, is also included. Another table gives the explosion characteristics of various dusts.

The law requires occupiers of factories to take all practical steps to prevent and restrict the spread of dust explosions, and the greater part of the booklet is devoted to examples of precautionary measures

which may be taken.

The aim of the booklet is to assist factory occupiers, and others concerned, to recognise and assess these dangers and to take the necessary precautions. But the wide variety of materials, plant and processes where the risk of a dust explosion may arise makes it mpossible to give more than a broad outline. Close attention must be given to the particular circumstances of each case and it is strongly recommended that occupiers, especially when planning the installation of new plant, should seek the advice of H.M. District

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

155th Session of the Governing Body

The 155th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on 31st May and 1st June 1963. Labour Office was held in Geneva on 31st May and 1st June 1963. The United Kingdom Government representative was Mr. G. C. Slater, C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director, British Employers' Confederation and Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers. The Chair was taken by Mr. A. Parodi, Government member,

The following paragraphs contain particulars of some of the more important matters dealt with by the Governing Body.

Agenda of the 49th (1965) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body gave preliminary consideration to the question of the agenda for the 49th (1965) Session of the International Labour Conference, on which a final decision will be taken at the 157th Session of the Governing Body in November. There are three standing items on the agenda of sessions of the International Labour Conference: The Report of the Director-General; national Labour Conference: The Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. Two questions on the agenda of the 48th (1964) Session are likely to be carried forward for second discussion in 1965. Regarding possible new items for the agenda, the Governing Body decided to call for law and practice reports to be considered in November on: revision of Conventions Nos. 35–40 concerning invalidity, old-age and survivors pensions; the role of co-operatives in the economic and

social development of developing countries; and accommodation on board fishing vessels.

International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training

The Working Party set up by the Governing Body at its 154th Session to consider a number of questions relating to the establishment of the International Centre for Advanced Training at Turin (see page 154 of the April issue of this GAZETTE) had produced a draft statute on the purposes, organisation and control of the Centre. The Governing Body adopted this statute subject to minor amend-

International Vocational Training, Information and Research Centre

This Centre was established in January 1961 by the International Labour Organisation and the Council of Europe and subsequently other European governmental organisations participated in its work. The Governing Body accepted a recommendation of its Financial and Administrative Committee that a sum not exceeding \$74,000 and Administrative Committee that a sum not exceeding \$74,000 should be paid to the Centre to enable it to maintain its activities for the rest of this year at the present cost level. The Director-General had asked the Financial and Administrative Committee to recommend that the International Labour Organisation assume full control of the Centre and that the programme for 1964 be maintained at the 1963 level. These matters will be considered by the Governing Rody in November.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body approved two reports (the 69th and 70th) of the Committee on Freedom of Association. Among the cases dealt with were ones relating to the United Kingdom, Aden, Singapore and Southern Rhodesia.

Financial and Administrative Questions

The Director-General reported that a review of staff of the International Labour Office in the General Service category had International Labour Office in the General Service category had resulted in recommendations for 165 upgradings, 34 downgradings and for 287 posts to remain unchanged. After discussion the Governing Body agreed to the proposed regradings, but the Director-General promised to consult other international organisations on the possibility of a complete review of the grading systems in all the United Nations family with offices in Geneva by the International Civil Service Advisory Board. On the question of the salary scales of General Service staff it was reported that the Director-General had authorised, with effect from 1st March 1963, an increase for staff in Geneva amounting to 4.6 per cent. of the an increase for staff in Geneva amounting to 4.6 per cent. of the January 1962 net scales. The Director-General stated that other international organisations in Geneva had agreed to apply the same increase as the International Labour Office.

The Governing Body decided that at its November Session, in selecting the four major meetings to be convened in 1965, it would consider the possibility of convening the Metal Trades Committee, the Inland Transport Committee and a Tripartite Technical Meeting for Hotels, Restaurants and similar Establish

156th Session of the Governing Body

Following the triennial Governing Body elections which took place at the 47th Session of the International Labour Conference the Governing Body met on 28th and 29th June. The United Kingdom Government representative was Mr. G. C. Slater, C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Union of Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, attended as members representing, respectively, employers and workers.

The Governing Body unanimously elected as its Chairman Mr.

The Governing Body unanimously elected as its Chairman Mr. Calderon Puig, representative of the Government of Mexico. Mr. Pierre Waline (France) was elected as Vice-Chairman from the Employers' group and Mr. Jean Mori (Switzerland) as Vice-Chairman from the Workers' group.

The Governing Body had before it emergency proposals submitted by the Director-General and two draft resolutions submitted respectively by the Employers' and Workers' groups of the Governing Body relating to the participation of South Africa in the work of the International Labour Organisation. The Governing Body finally adopted three resolutions. In the first resolution it was decided to exclude the Republic of South Africa from those meetings of the International Labour Organisation of which membership is determined by the Governing Body, and to invite the Director-General to co-operate in United Nations action in relation to the pending proceedings concerning South West Africa; in the second general to co-operate in United Nations action in relation to the pending proceedings concerning South West Africa; in the second resolution it was decided that a tripartite delegation of the Governing Body should accompany the Director-General for consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the subject of apartheid and the problem posed by the membership of South Africa so long as that country continued its present policy; in the third resolution it was decided to consider amending the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation or the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference and to consider any other action necessary to achieve the objectives of the resolution adopted in 1961 on the apartheid policy of the Republic of South

Other business was mainly of a routine character.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

A further article in the series on practices in the labour and social fields in the United States of America (see the June and July issues of this GAZETTE) will appear next month.

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1963

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in June

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

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-May and mid-June 1963, together with figures for recent months and for June of each year from 1959. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include 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.

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-June 1962 and April, May and June 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' payrolls and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the Table on this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account

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 each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts 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 companying the ratio between the two totals is the basis for comindustry 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: JUNE 1963

(Thousands)

Industry or Service	1-611	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-April 1963*	Mid-May 1963*	Mid-June 1963*	Change May-June 1963
Agriculture and fishing	9.20	999 826	983 761	948 731	920 712	866 691	878 688	893 685	+ 15 - 3
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures		818 520 576 1,938 264 869 519 851 565 1,557	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	810 508 584 2,147 209 871 557 797 574 1,648	815 508 584 2,143 210 871 557 796 572 1,650	826 508 583 2,137 209 870 556 792 565 1,647	+ 11
Total in manufacturing industries	25.9	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,705	8,706	8,693	(42) - (13)
Construction	iscallaneous	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	1,600 397 1,658 3,344	1,647 397 1,657 3,345	1,657 397 1,658 3,350	+ 10
services National government service Local government service		4,874 505 738	4,947 502 741	5,060 511 756	5,227 520 772	5,220 534 774	5,243 535 776	5,273 535 776	+ 30
Total in civil employment	2.85	23,197 15,308 7,889	23,628 15,526 8,102	23,925 15,682 8,243	24,098 15,769 8,329	23,789 15,557 8,232	23,872 15,610 8,262	23,917 15,619 8,298	+ 45 + 9 + 36
Wholly unemployed	8-86	379 275 104	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	571 431 140	518 386 132	461 346 115	- 57 - 40 - 17
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males Females	Y-22 -0	565 550 15	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	429 411 18	428 410 18	427 410 17	- 1
Total working population Males Females		24,145 16,137 8,008	24,436 16,239 8,197	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,912 16,472 8,440	24,789 16,399 8,390	24,818 16,406 8,412	24,805 16,375 8,430	- 13 - 31 + 18

^{*} 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.

(88218)

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	М	id-June 19	62	Mi	d-April 19	63*	Mi	d-May 196	53*	Mid-June 1963*		
Industry	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal mining	625 · 8	18.1	643.9	605 · 3	18.1	623 · 4	602 · 4	18.1	620.5	599 · 3	18.1	617-
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	462·1 33·5 88·2 19·0 38·8 25·4 12·6 40·6 29·7 15·8 22·8 79·4 39·0 17·3	351·0 8·6 60·0 37·7 35·8 13·0 4·2 59·4 4·3 19·0 20·1 22·8 21·8	813·1 42·1 148·2 56·7 74·6 38·4 16·8 100·0 74·0 20·1 41·8 99·5 61·8 39·1	460·0 34·0 89·2 18·5 39·6 22·9 12·6 39·7 31·5 15·8 23·1 78·1 37·9 17·1	335·0 8·9 60·6 33·6 36·2 10·8 3·9 53·7 43·5 4·1 17·4 19·4 20·1 22·8	795·0 42·9 149·8 52·1 75·8 33·7 16·5 93·4 75·0 19·9 40·5 97·5 58·0 39·9	462·2 34·1 89·7 18·5 39·7 23·6 12·6 39·7 31·8 23·2 78·2 38·4 17·1	338·1 8·9 61·1 34·4 36·9 11·2 4·0 54·2 42·8 4·1 17·3 19·5 20·7 23·0	800·3 43·0 150·8 52·9 76·6 34·8 16·6 93·9 74·4 19·9 40·5 97·7 59·1 40·1	466·6 34·0 90·9 18·4 40·2 24·5 12·6 39·8 31·8 15·8 23·3 78·7 39·4 17·2	344·8 8·9 61·7 35·2 37·8 11·5 4·0 55·3 44·7 4·1 17·4 19·6 21·4 23·2	811· 42· 152· 53· 78· 36· 16· 95· 76· 19· 40· 98· 60· 40·
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.	374·8 16·9 27·4 6·9 171·3 32·0 19·7 34·2 29·8 27·9 8·7	141·3 0·5 4·1 2·3 44·4 41·3 10·3 14·0 13·8 5·7 4·9	516·1 17·4 31·5 9·2 215·7 73·3 30·0 48·2 43·6 33·6 13·6	368·0 16·0 26·9 6·7 165·6 33·2 18·5 33·1 30·5 28·7 8·8	138·1 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·4 40·9 9·3 13·5 13·7 5·6 4·9	506·1 16·5 30·9 9·0 209·0 74·1 27·8 46·6 44·2 34·3 13·7	368 · 4 16 · 1 26 · 8 165 · 8 33 · 2 18 · 4 33 · 2 2 30 · 5 28 · 8 8 · 8	137·9 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·3 40·9 9·2 13·6 13·7 5·5 4·9	506·3 16·6 30·8 9·1 209·1 74·1 27·6 46·8 44·2 34·3 13·7	367·6 16·1 26·8 6·8 165·4 33·3 18·2 33·1 30·3 28·8 8·8	137.9 0.5 4.0 2.3 43.2 41.2 9.1 13.6 13.7 5.4 4.9	505 - 16 - 30 - 208 - 74 - 27 - 46 - 44 - 34 - 13
Metal manufacture	522·3 257·3 47·1 107·2 43·4 67·3	73·2 24·4 8·8 14·1 10·6 15·3	595·5 281·7 55·9 121·3 54·0 82·6	511·3 251·6 44·7 104·7 43·7 66·6	72·0 23·7 8·5 13·8 10·6 15·4	583·3 275·3 53·2 118·5 54·3 82·0	510·6 251·3 44·8 104·5 43·5 66·5	72·0 23·6 8·5 13·8 10·6 15·5	582·6 274·9 53·3 118·3 54·1 82·0	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 · 275 · 53 · 118 · 54 · 81 ·
Engineering and electrical goods	1,583·5 31·7 82·0 43·7 35·6 46·1 22·8 50·6 44·0 285·2 137·9 24·3 171·3 86·9 7·5 164·7 41·8 41·7 144·3 39·0 82·4	572·1 4·8 14·4 13·5 6·2 8·0 3·3 7·5 18·8 62·0 17·8 47·6 47·6 56·5 22·4 27·0 115·0 23·6 62·2	2,155·6 36·5 96·4 57·2 41·8 54·1 26·1 58·1 62·8 347·2 155·7 30·6 218·9 134·5 15·1 221·2 68·7 259·6 144·6	1,552·7 79·2 41·4 34·3 43·8 22·4 48·0 41·4 280·6 128·7 23·8 167·1 88·2 7·4 163·0 41·8 43·0 144·9 40·2 81·8	568·4 4·7 14·0 12·8 6·1 7·6 3·3 7·5 16·7 60·9 16·6 6·3 46·6 47·6 7·7 55·9 22·2 29·0 116·9 116·9	2,121·1 36·4 93·2 54·2 40·4 51·4 25·7 55·5 145·3 30·1 213·7 135·8 15·1 218·9 64·0 72·0 261·8 64·7 143·3	1,549·0 31·8 78·8 40·7 34·0 43·7 22·5 47·8 41·4 279·5 128·4 23·6 167·1 87·9 7·4 162·9 41·7 43·1 144·9 40·3 81·5	568·3 4·7 13·9 12·7 6·1 7·5 3·3 7·5 16·8 60·7 16·5 62·2 46·7 47·6 7·7 55·5 22·1 29·0 117·7 24·6 61·5	2,117·3 36·5 92·7 53·4 40·1 51·2 25·8 55·3 58·2 340·2 144·9 29·8 213·8 135·5 15·1 218·4 63·8 72·1 262·6 64·9 143·0	1,543·6 32·0 78·3 40·4 33·8 43·7 22·4 47·6 128·1 278·6 128·1 166·0 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- 36- 92- 53- 39- 51- 25- 57- 339- 144- 29- 212- 135- 217- 263- 64- 143-
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	222·9 161·1 61·8	12·2 8·2 4·0	235·1 169·3 65·8	196·5 141·7 54·8	11·5 8·0 3·5	208·0 149·7 58·3	198·1 143·3 54·8	11·3 7·9 3·4	209·4 151·2 58·2	196·9 142·8 54·1	11·3 7·9 3·4	208 150 57
Marine engineering /ehicles 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.	759·0 370·8 21·1 242·3 57·7 63·2 3·9	116·8 55·6 8·3 42·5 4·4 3·5 2·5	875·8 426·4 29·4 284·8 62·1 66·7 6·4	749·2 387·1 22·3 231·4 51·9 52·5 4·0	115·0 57·5 8·9 39·8 3·9 2·6 2·3	864·2 444·6 31·2 271·2 55·8 55·1 6·3	748·7 389·4 22·3 230·2 50·9 51·9 4·0	114·7 57·5 8·9 39·5 3·9 2·6 2·3	863·4 446·9 31·2 269·7 54·8 54·5 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· 448· 30· 268· 54· 53· 6·
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	360·2 16·8 5·3 27·7 32·3 15·2 16·1 246·8	189·0 7·7 5·9 17·8 10·5 20·5 12·6 114·0	549·2 24·5 11·2 45·5 42·8 35·7 28·7 360·8	359·6 16·6 5·9 27·4 32·5 15·3 16·3 245·6	185·6 7·4 6·1 17·1 10·0 19·8 12·4 112·8	545·2 24·0 12·0 44·5 42·5 35·1 28·7 358·4	359·9 16·6 5·9 27·4 32·6 15·4 16·3 245·7	185·9 7·3 6·0 17·2 10·0 19·9 12·4 113·1	545·8 23·9 11·9 44·6 42·6 35·3 28·7 358·8	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 - 23 - 11 - 44 - 42 - 35 - 28 - 357 -
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	367·3 33·0 39·7 44·2 88·0 8·2 5·0 37·7 3·9 20·9 7·4 10·3 50·7 18·3	429·6 9·5 67·4 61·9 100·6 9·2 7·1 86·4 4·4 16·7 14·0 21·1 22·8 8·5	796·9 42·5 107·1 106·1 188·6 17·4 12·1 124·1 8·3 37·6 21·4 31·4 73·5 26·8	367·2 33·3 39·3 43·2 89·1 8·5 5·0 37·3 3·9 21·6 7·7 9·8 50·1 18·4	421·2 9·1 66·2 57·1 99·7 9·4 6·9 85·3 4·3 17·2 14·2 20·9 22·4 8·5	788·4 42·4 105·5 100·3 188·8 17·9 11·9 122·6 8·2 38·8 21·9 30·7 72·5 26·9	366·5 33·3 39·3 43·0 89·0 8·6 5·1 37·3 3·9 21·6 7·8 49·4 18·4	420·5 9·2 65·9 56·8 99·5 9·3 6·9 85·3 4·3 17·1 14·3 21·1 22·2 8·6	787·0 42·5 105·2 99·8 188·5 17·9 12·0 122·6 8·2 38·7 22·1 30·9 71·6 27·0	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· 42· 104· 99· 187· 11· 122· 38· 22· 30· 71· 26·
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods	36·2 23·2 8·5	26·2 6·7 15·1	62·4 29·9 23·6	36·2 22·7 8·6	25·8 6·5 15·0	62·0 29·2 23·6	36·2 22·6 8·6	25·7 6·5 14·9	61·9 29·1 23·5	36·3 22·6 8·7	25·4 6·5 14·6	61· 29· 23· 9·
Fur Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Momen's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear.	4·5 149·4 7·5 34·6 19·2 6·9 13·8 4·6 8·8 54·0	4·4 411·7 22·4 96·8 47·0 40·5 101·7 9·3 34·2 59·8	8·9 561·1 29·9 131·4 66·2 47·4 115·5 13·9 43·0 113·8	4·9 147·9 7·5 34·3 19·4 7·1 14·8 4·5 8·7 51·6	4·3 406·0 22·4 93·4 46·9 40·1 101·9 9·3 33·6 58·4	9·2 553·9 29·9 127·7 66·3 47·2 116·7 13·8 42·3 110·0	5·0 147·1 7·5 34·1 19·0 7·1 14·7 4·4 8·7 51·6	4·3 404·4 22·5 92·9 46·5 39·7 101·8 9·2 33·3 58·5	9·3 551·5 30·0 127·0 65·5 46·8 116·5 13·6 42·0 110·1	5·0 145·8 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 29 125 64 46 114 13 41 109
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building materials	265·8 68·4 30·4 58·7 15·3 93·0	81·6 7·2 37·8 19·5 1·8 15·3	347·4 75·6 68·2 78·2 17·1 108·3	262·0 66·4 30·9 57·3 15·4 92·0	79·5 6·8 36·7 19·0 1·7 15·3	341·5 73·2 67·6 76·3 17·1 107·3	262·6 66·1 30·8 57·5 15·6 92·6	80·0 6·8 36·8 19·4 1·7 15·3	342·6 72·9 67·6 76·9 17·3 107·9	263·0 66·0	79·6 6·9 36·4 19·2 1·7 15·4	342: 72: 67: 76: 17: 108:
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber	227·5 79·9 78·1 9·8 25·8 18·6 15·3	57·2 12·4 20·2 8·8 4·3 6·0 5·5	284·7 92·3 98·3 18·6 30·1 24·6 20·8	222·3 78·1 75·3 9·4 26·0 18·4 15·1	55·6 12·1 19·7 8·5 4·2 5·7 5·4	277·9 90·2 95·0 17·9 30·2 24·1 20·5	222.9 78.6 75.1 9.5 26.3 18.3 15.1	55·7 12·2 19·8 8·5 4·3 5·5 5·4	278·6 90·8 94·9 18·0 30·6 23·8 20·5	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 · 91 · 94 · 18 · 30 · 23 · 20 ·

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

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued (Thousands)

Industry Industry	M	id-June 1	962	Mi	id-April 19	63*	Mi	id-May 19	63*	Mi	id-June 19	63*
incound short time, working, skinger, regives who work part-times. The hear-	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.	403·2	218·0	621·2	406·0	213·8	619·8	405·8	213·7	619·5	405·0	213·6	618·6
	73·5	21·6	95·1	74·4	21·6	96·0	74·0	21·6	95·6	73·7	21·2	94·9
	32·1	36·3	68·4	32·4	33·9	66·3	32·4	34·1	66·5	32·7	34·7	67·4
	33·4	36·7	70·1	33·7	34·6	68·3	33·8	34·4	68·2	33·9	34·4	68·3
	107·1	29·6	136·7	107·0	29·7	136·7	107·4	29·8	137·2	107·0	29·6	136·6
	157·1	93·8	250·9	158·5	94·0	252·5	158·2	93·8	252·0	157·7	93·7	251·4
Other manufacturing industries	184·2	120·1	304·3	186·4	118·2	304·6	187·2	118·7	305·9	186·5	118·4	304·9
	86·3	37·5	123·8	86·7	36·7	123·4	86·8	36·5	123·3	86·8	36·4	123·2
	12·9	4·0	16·9	11·8	3·6	15·4	11·8	3·6	15·4	11·7	3·6	15·3
	7·6	7·8	15·4	7·9	7·7	15·6	8·1	7·8	15·9	8·0	7·9	15·9
	12·2	19·8	32·0	12·9	19·7	32·6	12·9	20·1	33·0	12·9	20·2	33·1
	5·4	6·5	11·9	5·5	6·4	11·9	5·6	6·4	12·0	5·5	6·3	11·8
	38·6	29·7	68·3	40·3	29·8	70·1	40·7	30·1	70·8	40·4	29·8	70·2
	21·2	14·8	36·0	21·3	14·3	35·6	21·3	14·2	35·5	21·2	14·2	35·4
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,918 · 4	2,800 · 0	8,718 · 4	5,825 · 3	2,745 · 7	8,571 · 0	5,825 · 2	2,746.9	8,572 · 1	5,817 · 2	2,742 · 0	8,559 · 2
Construction	1,432 · 5	79.7	1,512 · 2	1,379 · 5	79.7	1,459 · 2	1,426 · 5	79.7	1,506 · 2	1,436.5	79.7	1,516.2
Gas, electricity and water	340·7	46·2	386·9	349·3	47.5	396·8	349·5	47·6	397·1	349·5	47·8	397·3
	108·7	15·1	123·8	110·8	15.5	126·3	110·2	15·5	125·7	109·6	15·6	125·2
	196·0	28·4	224·4	201·8	29.3	231·1	202·5	29·4	231·9	203·0	29·5	232·5
	36·0	2·7	38·7	36·7	2.7	39·4	36·8	2·7	39·5	36·9	2·7	39·6
Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting	221·6	47·3	268·9	219·8	44·2	264·0	220·1	44·3	264·4	220·4	44·4	264·8
	179·5	16·3	195·8	177·4	16·7	194·1	178·7	16·7	195·4	180·1	16·8	196·9
Distributive trades	1,358·2	1,512·2	2,870·4	1,351·6	1,495·6	2,847·2	1,349 · 2	1,498·5	2,847·7	1,349 · 3	1,503 · 4	2,852·7
	348·4	196·5	544·9	340·7	190·0	530·7	340 · 3	190·0	530·3	340 · 8	189 · 2	530·0
	788·5	1,246·8	2,035·3	790·4	1,235·6	2,026·0	789 · 2	1,238·9	2,028·1	789 · 6	1,245 · 3	2,034·9
agricultural supplies	124·9 96·4	35.6	160·5 129·7	127·7 92·8	37·4 32·6	165·1 125·4	126·7 93·0	37·1 32·5	163·8 125·5	125.9	36·6 32·3	162·5 125·3
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	67·8	65·6	133·4	66·1	66·9	133·0	66.5	67·3	133·8	66.5	67·3	133·8
	33·6	21·1	54·7	31·1	19·9	51·0	31.3	20·2	51·5	32.1	22·1	54·2
	16·7	26·3	43·0	17·0	24·5	41·5	16.7	24·7	41·4	16.7	24·6	41·3
	195·3	392·6	587·9	187·8	368·3	556·1	190.2	376·3	566·5	194.7	392·7	587·4
	30·6	94·5	125·1	30·2	91·2	121·4	30.5	91·5	122·0	30.8	92·2	123·0
	12·0	34·7	46·7	12·0	34·2	46·2	12.0	34·6	46·6	11.8	34·5	46·3
	309·8	66·4	376·2	307·7	65·9	373·6	308.2	66·3	374·5	307.1	66·9	374·0
	12·6	4·2	16·8	11·9	3·8	15·7	12.1	4·0	16·1	12.1	4·1	16·2

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JUNE 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 15th June 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

	The second two		d number of				Estimated n	umber of	operatives o	on short-tin	ne
	Esti- mated total	s Cool fing on the page	Per-		overtime		3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		Total	Hou	rs lost
Industry	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week	Working part of week	Total on short- time	as per- centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short- time
Bread and flour confectionery	566 111	184·5 38·5	32·6 34·7	1,576 297	8·5 7·7	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.2	16	16.3
Chemicals and allied industries	291 121	71·3 31·0	24·5 25·6	696 328	9·8 10·6	(<u>3</u> 0	-	M=x	FER	T	=
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	440 209 94	108·7 26·8 32·7	24·7 12·8 34·8	911 242 264	8·4 9·0 8·1	0·3 0·3 —	13·0 9·1 3·1	13·3 9·4 3·1	3·0 4·5 3·3	134 101 27	10·1 10·8 8·9
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	1,415 878 537	518·8 360·5 158·3	36·7 41·1 29·5	3,885 2,728 1,157	7·5 7·6 7·3	0·6 0·5 0·1	7·3 4·3 3·0	7·9 4·8 3·1	0·6 0·5 0·6	82 57 25	10·4 11·8 8·1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	612 355 150	222·0 147·3 55·0	36·3 41·5 36·7	1,657 1,078 435	7·5 7·3 7·9	$\frac{0.8}{0.8}$	5·7 4·7 0·7	6·5 4·7 1·5	1·1 1·3 1·0	77 36 38	11·8 7·6 25·7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	406	129.6	31.9	995	7.7	TO RECIPIED	4.2	4.2	1.0	36	8.6
extiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	647 182 158 101 56	121·1 15·5 45·2 11·3 20·7	18·7 8·5 28·6 11·2 37·0	949 107 383 63 167	7·8 6·9 8·5 5·6 8·1	2·3 0·9 0·1 0·9 0·1	10·6 3·4 1·1 3·1 2·3	12·9 4·3 1·2 4·0 2·4	2·0 2·4 0·8 4·0 4·3	195 68 18 63 26	15·1 16·0 14·5 15·6 11·0
eather, leather goods and fur	44	10.4	23.6	76	7.3	-	0.7	0.7	1.6	8	11.6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Footwear	439 101 53 93	31·2 9·0 2·3 8·5	7·1 8·9 4·3 9·1	150 46 12 38	4·8 5·1 5·2 4·4	0·7 0·4	13·9 4·2 0·9 6·7	14·6 4·2 1·3 6·7	3·3 4·2 2·5 7·2	139 38 28 42	9·5 9·1 21·4 6·2
Pottery	261 55	76·0 5·5	29·1 10·0	701 40	9.2	0.1	2·1 1·5	2·2 1·5	0·8 2·7	19 13	8·5 8·3
imber, furniture, etc	201 71	61·3 17·3	30·5 24·4	479 112	7·8 6·5	0·1 0·1	2·4 1·3	2·5 1·4	1.2	26 15	10·2 10·8
aper, printing and publishing	413 74 161	144·2 30·3 56·9	34·9 40·9 35·3	1,169 235 431	8·1 7·8 7·6	0·1 	0.9	1.0	0.2	11 	11.0
Other manufacturing industries	223 95	69·7 31·8	31·3 33·5	581 253	8·3 8·0	1 60	1·3 0·5	1·3 0·5	0·6 0·5	7 3	5·5 4·8
Total, all manufacturing industries†	5,958	1,748 · 8	29.4	13,825	7.9	5.2	62.9	68 · 1	1.1	750	11.0

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

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

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked 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 onwards, 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

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness, holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in Table II.

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they can be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. To preserve comparability, all the annual figures are averages of the estimates for the specific weeks in these six months.

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked Per Head

(Average 1958 = 100)		

		Paris In		(A	verage 19	58 = 100)	30-30	in sandell	Service Contract	evelines.		1 53-4	All Marie	(A	verage 19:	08 = 100
E: [00 8:10 1 8 C: [10 8:10 1 8 C: [11 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2	All Manu- facturing Indus- tries	Engi- neering, Elec- trical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing		Other Manu- factur- ing		2 - 8 10 8 - 8 23 5 - 8 23 9 - 8 23 9 - 8 23	-	STATE OF STA	All Manu- facturing Indus- tries	Engi- neering, Elec- trical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing	Food, Drink, Tobacco	Other Manufacturing
1956	104·2 103·5 100·0 100·5 103·5 102·5 99·6	102·1 102·1 100·0 99·8 103·0 105·6 103·6	105·2 102·9 100·0 103·2 106·2 101·3 98·4	109·8 108·6 100·0 100·2 101·6 96·6 92·3	100·0 99·4 100·0 99·0 100·0 100·0 99·9	104·0 103·5 100·0 100·9 105·3 104·1 100·4	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	3			101·2 101·1 100·0 100·8 99·9 98·6 97·6	101·3 101·1 100·0 100·4 99·4 99·0 97·7	100·9 101·3 100·0 101·6 98·5 97·5 96·9	101·3 101·5 100·0 101·5 101·8 98·2 97·1	100·3 100·2 100·0 99·6 99·3 98·0 97·6	101·3 101·2 100·0 100·7 100·0 98·7 97·6
Week ended: 1962 May 26 June 23 July 21*† August 18* September 15 October 20 November 17† December 15	100·7 100·5 94·8 81·8 100·4 100·0 99·4 98·8	105·4 104·7 99·6 104·3 103·6 103·3 102·7	100·5 100·4 96·0 100·2 98·4 97·6 97·8	93·5 93·2 83·5 92·4 93·2 93·2 93·1	100·0 100·6 101·8 102·0 101·4 100·6 100·0	101·1 100·7 96·2 100·9 100·4 99·9 99·4	1962	July July Aug Sept Octo Nove		* 15 17†	97·9 97·9 98·0 98·2 97·5 97·2 97·0 97·1	98·3 98·0 98·2 97·5 97·2 97·2 97·0	97·3 97·5 95·9 96·9 95·6 95·0 95·6	97·0 97·2 97·4 96·9 97·2 97·2 97·3	97·8 98·2 98·6 97·7 97·2 97·3 97·7	97.9 98.0 98.2 97.7 97.4 97.1
1963 January 19 February 16 March 16 April 27 May 18† June 15	96·5 95·8 95·9 97·6 97·8 97·8	100·5 99·7 99·6 100·6 100·7 100·4	97·2 96·6 96·4 98·5 98·8 98·4	91·4 90·6 90·7 92·4 92·0 91·6	94·4 93·8 94·5 96·5 96·9 98·7	96·6 95·7 96·4 98·1 98·5 98·6	1963	Febr Mar Apri	y 18†		96·1 96·1 96·3 97·1 97·5 97·6	96·2 96·3 96·8 97·3 97·3	95·5 95·9 95·5 96·9 97·4 97·1	96·4 96·3 96·6 97·3 97·5 97·7	96·0 96·2 96·3 97·2 97·3 98·1	95.9 95.9 96.4 97.1 97.5 97.7

^{*} In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on "L" returns, 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 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with 1961, the index for July 1962 is less affected by holidays and the index for August 1962 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 had related, as in the previous year, to the last full weeks in the month, the index for July 1962 would have been approximately six points lower and the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher. In view of the heavy incidence of holidays in the week ended 18th August 1962, the information at present available about the spread over the various industry groups is considered insufficiently reliable for the calculation of estimates; only indices for manufacturing industry as a whole are therefore given. To preserve comparability, estimates for the last full week of August 1962 have been used in the calculation of the annual averages for 1962.

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WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1963

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed published in this GAZETTE (see pages 319 to 323 of this issue) include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by employers. Estimates, based on the returns for June 1963, are given in the Table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958), and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours' work per week. Further information about the compilation of these figures and analyses for the period 1950–61 were given on pages 458–459 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Local agent and much of several transfer and severa	Estimated number (000's)	Per cent. of total numbe of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere specified*	83·6 18·8 12·9 10·7 16·3 10·4	24·2 30·5 36·7 28·3 29·5 23·3
Food industries not elsewhere specified*. Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	2·9 2·0 2·2 3·6	16·7 10·2 10·3 15·5
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes	19·5 5·4 5·6 2·3	14·1 12·5 13·6 16·9
detergents	2.7	19.7
Metal manufacture	9·9 3·1 2·0 2·0	13·8 13·3 14·5 13·0
Engineering and electrical goods Other machinery* Industrial plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified* Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments,	76·7 7·5 2·2	13·5 12·4 13·4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	5.9	12.6
	5·9 6·3 4·5	12·4 11·4 20·4
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances	4.3	15·0 14·0 8·9
Other electrical goods*	11.4	18.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.7	6.2
Wehicles	10·9 5·6 2·9	9·5 9·7 7·4
Cans and metal boxes	32·2 3·8 5·4 18·1	17·3 22·1 27·0 16·1
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man- made fibres	51·3 9·6	12.3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing	5·7 14·9 8·8 2·3 2·4 2·2	10·1 15·1 10·4 16·1 11·5 10·0
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.0	11.8
Clothing and footwear	31·7 7·4 3·1	7·9 8·1 6·8
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Dress industries not elsewhere specified* Footwear	3·3 8·2 3·9 3·6	8·5 8·2 11·8 6·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	6.9	8.7
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified*	2.1	10.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	6.8	12.3
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing	24·0 2·0	11·2 9·4
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	4.5	13.0
specified* Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engrav-	4.9	14.2
ing, etc	8.6	9.2
Other manufacturing industries	20·7 7·1 3·5 5·6	17·5 19·5 17·3 18·8
mountains and fauricating	3.0	10.0

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

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[†] Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average hours worked per head have been revised for some industry groups (but not for manufacturing industry as a whole) for months from November 1962 onwards, to take account of the results of the April 1963 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers. 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.

Unemployment at 15th July 1963

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th July 1963 were:—

Manager of the control of the contro	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	306,889 9,064	20,996 218	93,233 3,572	14,871 383	435,989 13,237
Total	315,953	21,214	96,805	15,254	449,226
Change since 10th June	-24,617	+ 1,892	- 9,467	+ 1,705	-30,487

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 15th July 1963 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	31,341 19,283	5,248 3,482	9,229 6,833	4,305 2,518	50,123 32,116
Up to 2	50,624	8,730	16,062	6,823	82,239
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	16,427 12,155 10,523	2,471 1,177 924	5,408 4,541 4,029	1,736 792 607	26,042 18,665 16,083
Over 2, up to 5	39,105	4,572	13,978	3,135	60,790
Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8	9,995 6,576 7,195	708 450 522	3,797 2,306 2,813	494 302 352	14,994 9,634 10,882
Over 5, up to 8	23,766	1,680	8,916	1,148	35,510
Over 8, up to 9 Over 9, up to 13 Over 13, up to 26 Over 26, up to 39 Over 39, up to 52 Over 52	6,804 24,126 44,704 33,672 21,749 62,339	463 1,598 2,204 1,047 415 287	2,894 9,659 16,988 8,816 5,659 10,261	279 1,144 1,338 590 243 171	10,440 36,527 65,234 44,125 28,066 73,058
Over 8	193,394	6,014	54,277	3,765	257,450
Total	306,889	20,996	93,233	14,871	435,989

The rate of unemployment at 15th July was 2.0 per cent. and at 10th June it was 2.1 per cent.

At 15th July 52,462 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 15th July was 423,558 consisting of 320,452 males and 103,106 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.

			Great Britai	in	100		
24.2 SEE		nolly ployed*		orarily oped†	Total	United Kingdom Total	
1000年	Males	Females	Males	Females	sccolatola: vegetable	Creos, c	
1953	204,300 176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 248,200 226,300 321,900 486,974 517,915 496,339 430,556 385,884 345,666 327,885	115,600 95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800 110,000 142,054 142,054 142,054 139,816 139,816 132,398 115,036 108,104	13,900 7,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 21,200 11,600 23,300 23,000 174,967 204,029 54,816 26,635 14,226 9,282	8,200 5,300 9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300 8,300 11,104 13,661 11,239 7,367 8,706 4,785 3,955	342,000 284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700 463,200 815,099 878,363 702,140 604,619 553,623 479,713 449,226	380,000 317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800 499,900 861,047 932,946 747,324 644,753 592,448 516,135 484,939	

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 15th July 1963.

		Who	lly unemplo	yed*		4-1	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	47,383 22,004 13,295 34,503 23,581 52,016 35,296 60,951 17,860	1,829 847 469 1,446 1,155 3,614 3,721 6,351 1,564	11,863 5,399 3,705 10,617 6,496 18,316 9,306 21,554 5,977	1,112 821 391 1,116 1,202 2,597 2,187 3,743 1,702	62,187 29,071 17,860 47,682 32,434 76,543 50,510 92,599 27,103	278 144 165 2,706 1,851 1,229 1,010 1,298 383	2 5 1 34 56 16 34 60 10	165 71 78 742 626 1,143 197 523 27	12 4 7 88 149 72 14 36 1	457 224 251 3,570 2,682 2,460 1,255 1,917 421	49,492 23,000 13,930 38,689 26,643 56,875 40,061 68,660 19,817	13,152 6,295 4,181 12,563 8,473 22,128 11,704 25,856 7,707	62,644 29,295 18,111 51,252 35,116 79,003 51,765 94,516 27,524	
Great Britain	306,889	20,996	93,233	14,871	435,989	9,064	218	3,572	383	13,237	337,167	112,059	449,226	
Northern Ireland	24,817	871	8,861	586	35,135	227	5	317	29	578	25,920	9,793	35,713	
United Kingdom	331,706	21,867	102,094	15,457	471,124	9,291	223	3,889	412	13,815	363,087	121,852	484,939	

chine: Added to the	Per	centage rat	te of	mess e	Dura	tion of un	employme	ent: whol	ly unempl	oyed*	1200 (110) (1100 (Wholly	y unemployed
Region	un	employme	nt‡ man	basic /	Males Females exch				excluding '	"school-leavers"			
work. The new	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 10th June
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·4 1·4 1·7 1·7 1·9 3·0 4·5 4·9 2·9	0·6 0·7 0·9 1·0 1·1 2·0 2·8 3·3 2·6	1·1 1·2 1·4 1·4 1·6 2·6 4·0 4·3 2·8	11,400 6,082 2,469 6,262 4,764 9,735 5,261 9,981 3,400	7,237 3,010 1,743 5,021 3,644 7,454 4,069 9,060 2,439	4,148 1,598 944 2,867 1,956 4,545 2,814 5,310 1,264	26,427 12,161 8,608 21,799 14,372 33,896 26,873 42,951 12,321	4,307 1,714 1,123 2,369 1,831 3,893 1,900 4,059 1,689	2,797 1,039 728 2,019 1,186 3,011 1,629 3,661 1,043	1,376 604 385 1,242 716 1,882 1,046 2,239 574	4,495 2,863 1,860 6,103 3,965 12,127 6,918 15,338 4,373	61,932 28,775 17,757 47,057 31,872 74,552 48,550 87,343 25,720	-7,351 -1,901 -2,273 -3,992 -2,460 -4,886 -3,317 -2,265 -1,910
Great Britain	2.3	1.4	2.0	59,354	43,677	25,446	199,408	22,885	17,113	10,064	58,042	423,558	-30,355
Northern Ireland	8.5	5.4	7.3	2,464	6,:	342	16,882	901	2,	702	5,844	taulud anima	oslenam He June

^{*} Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 326.

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 15th July 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.

	1	Number Registers	rs of pers at 15th J	ons on uly 1963	3	Per-	atonw	I	Number Registers				Per-
Into T make Total	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*	(including casuals)	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate o un- employ ment
Prin	cipal To	wns (By	Region	n)	t-cr_	1,280	‡Development I	Districts	s (By Re	egion)—	-contin	ued	
ondon and South Eastern Greater London	37,304 1,989 846	9,647 539 284	2,083 125 121	49,034 2,653 1,251	417	1·0 2·8 1·7	South Western—continued Helston Ilfracombe Liskeard and Looe Newquay and Perranporth	82 67 118 113	34 6 34 19	9 2 14 5	125 75 166 137	2 1 1	2· 2· 3· 1·
astern and Southern Bedford	394 1,553 235 636 464	111 278 44 219 141	40 64 9 46 30 93 29	545 1,895 288 901 635	- 1 - 13	1·2 1·9 0·5 1·4 0·8	Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	308 179	6	13	376 189	12	2
Norwich	1,476 315 2,061 512 504 2,996 906 351	404 86 621 126 85 376 246 128	93 29 175 33 33 107 62 33	1,973 430 2,857 671 622 3,479 1,214 512	36 -1 - - 6 17	2·2 0·5 2·0 0·9 0·6 2·5 2·2 0·8	Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston	768 19,981 117 575	630 7,141 64 349	121 2,499 15 79	1,519 29,621 196 1,003	83 128 9 3	4 4 3 4
outh Western Bristol	2,970 515 577	615 98 284 491	149 16 62 77	3,734 629 923 1,951	99 	1·5 1·4 1·6 2·1	Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby	767 5,626	345	157	1,269	53 252	4
Plymouth	8,349 221 1,303 1,921	2,335 166 333 612 535	422 20 126 180 110	11,106 407 1,762 2,713 2,019	274 13 355 74 14	1·0 1·7 1·3 2·2 1·4 1·7	Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor Blyth Chester-le-Street Consett Darlington Guisborough Hartlepools	1,981 359 380 335 820 148 2,155	476 89 57 130 307 19 726	386 75 140 107 71 —	2,843 523 577 572 1,198 167 3,126	30 145	6 4 5 2 2 7 8
Leicester	1,610 508 367 3,496 245 269 511	417 201 158 749 66 150 38 853	75 62 27 154 4 35 25 199	2,102 771 552 4,399 315 454 574 3,224	147 24 37 189 29 — 1 506	1·0 1·3 0·8 1·8 1·1 0·9 1·3 2·1	Haswell and Horden Loftus Prudhoe Saltburn Seaton Delaval Stanley Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring	577 170 88 370 172 658	232 29 30 55 48 157	181 18 - 35 92 840	990 199 136 425 255 907 7,319	139	10
Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	1,041	221 107 538 46	52 165 83 4	1,314 967 2,015 412	97 63 139	2·0 2·0 1·8	Tyneside	11,311 301 643 399	2,733 23 204 101	1,630 17 95	15,674 341 942 500	31	
orkshire and Lincolnshire Barnsley	2,424 384 1,233	401 495 80 317 144	119 87 3 207 96	1,718 3,006 467 1,757 1,487	149 18 10	1·7 1·5 2·1	Scotland Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	2,172		178	2,999 135	20 27	
Halifax	513 602 2,646 2,586 758	108 247 547	227 21 267 131 53 196	848 870 3,460 3,390 927 1,234	18 34 76 215 189	0·9 2·2 1·2 1·8 2·2	and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders Cumnock	987 685 1 113	377 226	215 216 93 193	1,580 1,004	15	
Scunthorpe Sheffield	509 3,696	351 953 166	103 285 21 53	963 4,934 599 867	1,028 17	1.9	Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing. Girvan	1,349 134	1,049	379 459 14	2,857	44	
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Bolton	712 1,093 1,662	131 434 187 346	21 45 108	2,116	35 27 12 99	2·4 2·1 2·5 2·5	Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas- gow	23,426	987	2,976 406 590	4,030	25	
Burnley	281 348 8,255 1,545	58 269 1,228 299	11 108 373 102 52	350 725 9,856 1,946 1,769	3 435 34 221	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{array}\right $	Kilsyth	1,668 129 5 977	85 3 1,137 48	388 26	3,193	3 13	100
Preston	957 721 904 994	389 106 1,060 278 439	23 209 184 49	2,173 1,456 980	52 52	1 · 7 3 · 7 1 · 8 1 · 6	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay	1,048	218 2 3 77	117	1,383	253	5
orthern Carlisle	88 88	The La	38	851	88.1	2.1	Stranraer	275			410	6 24	1
cotland Edinburgh Vales Cardiff	1 99			26.77	7 79	2.5	Ammanford, Garnant, Ponterdawe and Ystaly- fera Anglesey Caernaryon, Bangor Blaenau Ffestiniog	668	3 127	100	89:	5 —	10 (0.5) 10 (0.5) 10 (0.5)
†Newport	1,551	343	172	1,057	7 21	1 1.6	Portmadoc and Pwilhel Llanelly, Burry Port Gorseinon, Kidwelly Ponterdulais and Tumbl	e 994	4 453	124	1,57	1 9	
‡Develo	opment 1	Districts	s (By R	egion)	01	1 1 2	Merthyr Tydfil	490	6 112	62	810	0 -	90 73
South Western Bideford Camborne and Redruth. Camelford	. 33	120	43	541	8 -	5 3.7	Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail	1,329	9 17	3	36	9 –	artig a Barbon Ves 158
Falmouth	. 182	12	9	20:	3 -		Total, All Developmen Districts	112,3	62 36,657	16,760	165,7	79 2,93	6

*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.

† Birtley, Durham and Washington Station (Northern Region) and Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonnybridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow (Scotland) were added to the list of Development Districts on 1st August 1963, but are not included in the total for all Development Districts given above, which relates to 15th July 1963.

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

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JULY 1963

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 15th July 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.

				- 51	Great Brit	tain	AND NO ED	Daire Daire	Sheet and	LELIS COR	t your mit
100 Industry		unen	holly nployed ng casuals)	Temp	orarily oped	ons on phy 1900	Total	mari qalgasi	U	nited King (all class	
\$8 and (8 and Code 1 Total Storger and Storger and Code 1 Total Code 1		Males	Females	Males	Females	s Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Fishing		7,771	1,253	1,031 83 945	40 40	7,854	1,293	9,147	10,837	1,434 1,388	12.225
Mining and quarrying		9,327	210	157	- I	2,766 9,484 8,371		9,694	2,940 9,657 8,372	212 136	2,952 9,869
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	div.		6,345 804	33 6	150		6,495		9,827	7,365	17,192
Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco		4,605 2,113		23 2 2 2	144 3	4,628	4,504 977 207	2,862 9,132 3,092 553	2,198 5,045 2,210 374	881 4,957 1,168 359	10,002
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261–263) Chemicals and dyes	 base	1,043	1,691 70 429	12 2 7	_ 3	5,435 1,045 2,530	1,694 70 429	7,129 1,115 2,959	5,553 1,048 2,609	1,718 71 440	7,271 1,119 3,049
Metal manufacture		7 0 60	950 664	2,863 2,796	41 40	11,727 10,156	991 704	12,718 10,860	11,802 10,215	1,003	12,805 10,924
Engineering and electrical goods Mechanical engineering* (331–352) Radio and other electronic apparatus		13,855	6,226 2,600	1,343 1,179	176 85	20,601 15,034	6,402 2,685	27,003 17,719	21,460 15,597	6,675 2,816	28,135 18,413
Other electrical industries* (361–363, 369)		786	1,239 525 1,862	14 141	4 19 68	1,527 800 3,240	1,243 544 1,930	2,770 1,344 5,170	1,660 820 3,383	1,305 566 1,988	2,965 1,386 5,371
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing.	bas	14,924 13,628	298 223	237 209	6 6	15,161 13,837	304 229	15,465 14,066	16,854 15,221	315 239	17,169 15,460
Wehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	9000	6,795 2,535 408 1,984	953 469 103 291	503 238 5 138	17 9 1	7,298 2,773 413 2,122	970 478 104 292	8,268 3,251 517 2,414	7,438 2,830 416 2,194	1,007 486 104 314	8,445 3,316 520 2,508
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		1,772 7,225	2,737	122 442	107	1,894 7,667	2,844	1,959	1,897 7,826	2,893	1,964
Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres		7,315 1,494 860	6,533 1,103 1,345	1,069 271	1,415 495	8,384 1,765	7,948 1,598	16,332 3,363	9,423 2,158	9,782 2,130	19,205 4,288
Jute Hosiery and other knitted goods	3	1,683 578 404	1,172 236 894	98 120 1 154	287 178 49 205	958 1,803 579 558	1,632 1,350 285 1,099	2,590 3,153 864	1,207 1,830 582	2,059 1,415 287	3,266 3,245 869
Leather, leather goods and fur		964 785	450 397	353	66	1,317	516	1,657 1,833	614 1,447	1,196 631	1,810 2,078
Clothing and footwear Footwear	toles Vint	2,542 686	5,526 607	198 18	780 16	821 2,740 704	6,306	9,046	836 2,827	7,639	1,291
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	one:	5,060 1,605	1,187	335 162	353 16	5,395 1,767	1,540 239	1,327 6,935 2,006	713 5,634 1,840	1,569 243	1,373 7,203 2,083
Glass	ohio	808 1,230	409 434	162	322	970 1,238	731 435	1,701 1,673	991 1,259	747 443	1,738 1,702
Timber Furniture and upholstery		4,371 1,523 1,681	744 146 265	330 9 282	83 26 41	4,701 1,532 1,963	827 172 306	5,528 1,704 2,269	4,934 1,622 2,041	857 178 317	5,791 1,800 2,358
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481–483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)		2,928 1,405 1,523	2,295 1,358 937	28 15 13	19 16 3	2,956 1,420 1,536	2,314 1,374 940	5,270 2,794 2,476	3,040 1,445 1,595	2,451 1,444 1,007	5,491 2,889 2,602
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating	12.0	3,579 1,501 854	2,065 486 506	48 5 31	84 13 4	3,627 1,506 885	2,149 499 510	5,776 2,005 1,395	3,709 1,529 892	2,233 533 515	5,942 2,062 1,407
Total, all manufacturing industries	Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land	98,180	37,947	7,477	3,268	105,657	41,215	146,872	111,163	45,962	157,125
Construction	9 5	61,569	523	9.9	100	1,325	8a 58 801 34	1 180. 180.	-40 DG		octoball natioff
Gas, electricity and water	25.00	3,338	183	135	3	61,704 3,355	523 186	62,227 3,541	70,273	580 197	70,853
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport		24,112 4,224	2,093 249	188	12	24,300 4,229	2,105 249	26,405 4,478	25,787	2,180 255	27,967 4,595
Road haulage contracting Sea transport		2,468 3,646 6,327	846 106 95	109	4 2	2,472 3,654 6,436	850 108	3,322 3,762	4,340 2,664 3,768	867 112	3,531 3,880
Port and inland water transport Postal services and telecommunications		2,073 3,477	30 459	46	_ 3	2,119 3,481	95 30 462	6,531 2,149 3,943	6,754 2,624 3,698	98 31 498	6,852 2,655 4,196
Distributive trades		32,978	17,557	105	158	33,083	17,715	50,798	35,163	19,159	54,322
Insurance, banking and finance	man	5,080 5,747	6,313	5	5	5,085	868	5,953	5,223	939	6,162
Miscellaneous services Entertainment sport betting * (991 993)		26,698	18,332	19	260 196	5,766 26,778	6,573 18,528	12,339 45,306	5,986	7,183	13,169 48,280
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.		5,579 10,100 4,325	2,394 8,270 671	21 27 4	33 60 2	5,600 10,127 4,329	2,427 8,330 673	8,027 18,457 5,002	5,913 10,606 4,546	2,485 8,756 713	8,398 19,362 5,259
Public administration National government service Local government service		19,058 8,350 10,708	2,554 1,496 1,058	68 15 53	13 3 10	19,126 8,365 10,761	2,567 1,499 1,068	21,693 9,864 11,829	20,148 8,853 11,295	2,848 1,693 1,155	22,996 10,546 12,450
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	Pon	1,725	130	313-31	++	1,725	130	1,855	1,805	135	1,940
Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18		30,163 22,730 7,433	20,102 15,104 4,998		=	30,163 22,730 7,433	20,102 15,104 4,998	50,265 37,834 12,431	31,823 24,179 7,644	21,029 15,892 5,137	52,852 40,071 12,781
GRAND TOTAL†		327,885	108,104	9,282	3,955	337,167	112,059	449,226	363,087	121,852	484,939

^{*} 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 (5,565 males and 232 females in Great Britain and 6,044 males and 251 females in the United Kingdom).

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1963

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the number of wholl the number of the number of

e, carponters and	example of	one Per	Tassificati	bushnat	idonal S	A	ge Groups	oto bails	desig on	n poombe	ong san e o monthe	violations	untilled Gazagra
Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	Total
included among	need een	red asso	attens m	q lin no	lassificati nodworle	O TENS	Males	tour son	riedycinst	aup is by	eracciqa e A cacca e A	adyses he ty 1948	nonal ar
One or less	5,245 3,482 2,471 1,177 924 708 450 522 463 1,598 2,204 1,047 415 287	2,491 1,666 1,231 907 711 648 394 449 429 1,290 1,928 1,125 502 736	4,898 3,493 2,550 1,870 1,523 1,315 867 923 776 2,587 4,101 2,572 1,358 2,182	3,827 2,807 2,283 1,579 1,400 1,285 780 856 878 2,725 4,445 3,025 1,712 3,231	3,143 2,288 1,881 1,477 1,307 1,092 718 763 786 2,708 4,697 3,589 2,118 4,256	2,762 1,979 1,707 1,341 1,235 1,135 688 833 756 2,618 4,922 2,335 5,448	2,425 1,739 1,577 1,171 978 984 653 719 650 2,364 4,613 3,484 2,198 5,745	1,720 1,333 1,222 878 817 744 507 602 547 1,960 3,839 2,941 1,897 5,696	1,614 1,280 1,167 956 783 761 504 601 592 2,038 4,059 3,390 2,276 7,270	1,308 1,148 1,076 830 738 792 549 585 592 2,157 4,161 3,523 2,424 9,458	1,407 1,400 1,566 1,048 935 1,133 862 805 737 3,393 7,273 5,912 4,614 17,609	184 150 167 98 96 106 54 59 61 286 666 439 315 708	31,024 22,765 18,898 13,332 11,447 10,703 7,026 7,717 7,267 25,724 46,908 34,719 22,164 62,626
HOME HAY SON OF THE	S TORSES	insol ba	10100000	30,000	7.50,025	01,101	Females	co cini i		enale street	or other Miss	haring.	and allered
es unfilled exceeds	Vacanci Vocares	to reduce	o ent missi	DIL SHOUN	DE GOMEN	ALL COMP	1 emaies	VEIL TO	hedanos a	harmand hard	E SADERIES	HI HILL	Hit will
One or less	4,304 2,518 1,736 792 607 494 302 352 279 1,144 1,338 590 243 171	1,437 1,038 760 652 501 503 281 337 309 1,095 1,603 547 238 300	2,287 1,790 1,407 1,084 961 878 574 706 695 2,281 4,092 1,949 1,068 964	1,135 814 658 543 543 518 293 335 377 1,254 2,222 1,138 758 886	809 563 458 396 341 318 193 223 246 858 1,399 733 439 722	673 519 378 366 367 285 167 217 221 779 1,276 619 472 827	694 525 446 387 339 283 202 281 278 754 1,454 776 478 1,022	696 521 410 367 315 312 176 241 235 814 1,415 858 553 1,255	657 512 430 376 333 332 184 223 248 900 1,651 1,016 764 1,823	503 450 377 309 273 313 205 205 247 790 1,661 1,088 824 2,332	10 10 8 6 5 5 3 4 3 21 9 6 13	1 4 1 6 5 1 5 8 4 4 5 5	13,302 9,351 7,144 5,333 4,636 4,291 2,608 3,165 3,173 10,803 18,326 9,406 5,902 10,432
Total	14,870	9,601	20,736	11,474	7,698	7,166	7,919	8,168	9,449	9,577	1,21	4	107,872

114	a l]	Males		on stanbo	Fe	emales	7 161		N	Males			Fem	ales	witter
Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
1981		1 17	Lo	ondon and	l South I	Eastern	16	580		1,063		North W	Vestern	odzy, roll premider	iorgo, fun crs and o	Mould
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 , 5 ,, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	291 256	5,262 3,460 1,832 2,327 2,657 2,291 1,147	3,339 2,962 2,051 2,727 4,069 4,984 5,487	10,648 7,237 4,148 5,345 6,982 7,428 6,672	1,119 446 150 176 114 36 10	1,918 1,347 660 715 562 315 143	1,219 1,004 566 658 734 654 378	4,256 2,797 1,376 1,549 1,410 1,005 531	2,000 1,428 638 787 866 551 178	4,085 3,545 2,009 2,496 3,453 3,906 3,028	2,524 2,481 1,898 2,464 4,021 5,244 6,902	8,609 7,454 4,545 5,747 8,340 9,701 10,108	1,588 836 388 495 592 266 64	1,450 1,317 849 1,351 1,976 1,436 548	822 858 645 1,043 1,681 1,551 1,124	3,860 3,011 1,882 2,889 4,249 3,253 1,736
Total	3,865	18,976	25,619	48,460	2,051	5,660	5,213	12,924	6,448	22,522	25,534	54,504	4,229	8,927	7,724	20,880
1 10,180	73.55		gioda	Eastern a	nd South	nern	ugat .	178		100,1 008 508		Nort	thern	smit	sand bette	Rivoter
		2,026 1,208 555 605 744 704 344	1,724 1,475 917 1,136 1,981 2,724 3,572	4,656 3,010 1,598 1,861 2,863 3,498 3,939	669 284 113 150 109 63 18	610 402 267 317 325 248 114	410 353 224 328 428 419 344	1,689 1,039 604 795 862 730 476	970 876 582 880 1,026 827 252	2,231 1,858 1,221 1,664 2,248 3,230 2,618	1,193 1,335 1,011 1,566 2,570 3,923 6,069	4,394 4,069 2,814 4,110 5,844 7,980 8,939	879 615 372 567 586 343 86	709 676 442 735 1,037 906 428	299 338 232 384 540 588 718	1,887 1,629 1,046 1,686 2,163 1,837 1,232
Total	. 1,710	6,186	13,529	21,425	1,406	2,283	2,506	6,195	5,413	15,070	17,667	38,150	3,448	4,933	3,099	11,480
861.8	24,97			South	Western		2662			TO THE	A	Scot	land	sites ,ares	loc foot-o	lurner Machin
, 5 ,, ,, ,, 1 ,, 8 ,, ,, ,, 1 ,, 13 ,, ,, ,, 2	437 202 8 75 3 73 6 73 2 53	1,013 630 315 336 426 422 285	894 911 554 848 1,388 1,924 2,766	2,344 1,743 944 1,257 1,887 2,399 3,065	359 187 70 85 60 32 5	428 301 176 199 209 119 94	293 240 139 199 289 285 284	1,080 728 385 483 558 436 383	3,239 2,220 847 926 1,086 932 332	3,829 4,040 2,573 3,059 4,372 5,016 4,187	2,145 2,800 1,890 2,729 4,493 6,199 9,620	9,213 9,060 5,310 6,714 9,951 12,147 14,139	2,057 1,442 564 585 726 437 140	1,385 1,597 1,162 1,757 3,005 2,697 1,101	594 622 513 660 1,229 1,347 1,654	4,036 3,661 2,239 3,002 4,960 4,481 2,895
Total	. 927	3,427	9,285	13,639	798	1,526	1,729	4,053	9,582	27,076	29,876	66,534	5,951	12,704	6,619	25,274
1 684 1 563	1	MO SE		M	Lidlands	values, c				6113		-1	Wales	27	ers, joine makers	Carpent Cabinet
, 5 , , , , , 1 , 8 , , , , 1 , 13 , , , , 2 , 26 , , , , , 5	1,322 5 653 8 244 3 235 6 256 2 174 79	2,039 2,206		6,246 5,021 2,867 3,735 5,231 6,179 6,654	829 439 206 231 261 116 39	964 978 637 830 856 581 425	573 602 399 561 720 713 770	2,366 2,019 1,242 1,622 1,837 1,410 1,234	1,031 443 190 230 225 185 53	1,310 1,145 515 680 913 1,190 962		3,049 2,439 1,264 1,722 2,400 3,492 4,707	1,070 422 207 259 276 180 81	448 411 230 376 534 501 333	169 210 137 241 340 464 788	1,687 1,043 574 876 1,150 1,145 1,202
Total	. 2,963	14,271	18,699	35,933	2,121	5,271	4,338	11,730	2,357	6,715	10,001	19,073	2,495	2,833	2,349	7,677
2,586	25	technical	Yorks	shire and	Lincolns	hire	No.	102		500 t		Grea	t Britain		te, worke	a soliding
2 or less Over 2 and up to 8 13	8 204	1,819 926 1,113 1,313 1,416	1,368 826 1,149 1,891 2,499	4,630 3,644 1,956 2,500 3,410 4,059 4,403	279	678 473 284 431 485 373 213	336 233 364 435 493	1,792 1,186 716 1,074 1,137 1,011 743	12,884 7,421 3,171 3,780 4,132 3,089 1,023	20,153 11,255 13,834 18,165 20,381	16,103 11,020 15,377 24,611 33,413	53,789 43,677 25,446 32,991 46,908 56,883 62,626	9,297 5,048 2,269 2,827 2,941 1,618 471	7,502 4,707 6,711 8,989 7,176	4,563 3,088 4,438 6,396 6,514	22,65 17,11 10,06 13,97 18,32 15,30 10,43
Total	. 2,235	9,859	12,508	24,602	1,972	2,937	2,750	7,659	35,500	124,102	162,718	322,320	24,471	47,074	36,327	107,87

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

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered at Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in a revised form giving greater detail. The purpose of this revision was to present an occupational analysis as close as was feasible to the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners have been included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters have been included among engineering workers, although classification all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again following the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners have been included among woodworkers. Pattern makers have been included among workers, although construction workers. Pattern makers have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. P analysis as close as was feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office, and to provide information about a greater number of individual occupations than had previously been done.

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and shilling required. Other characteristics taken in the skills, who will be a skill of the characteristic taken in the skills. abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be

woodworkers.

Figures for June 1963* are given in the Table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)"

"General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g., the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the Table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of vacancies unfilled exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies.

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

Occupation Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Vacancies unfilled	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Vacancie
Men	100 PER 100 PE	STA PROTA	Men—continued	32 100	11 16
arm workers, fishermen, etc	5,151	1,595	Paper and printing workers	587	207
arm workers, fishermen, etc. Regular farm, market garden workers	2,568	685	Paper and paper products workers	135	287 78
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	920 135	880	Printing workers	452	209
rishermen	1.528	22 8			
le below for each Region:	n in the Tab	ries one sein	Building materials workers Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers	238	211
iners and quarrymen	1,979	400	Other building materials workers	183	83
Other miners and quarrymen	1,798	239 161	Other building materials workers	55	128
	101	101	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	521	417
as, coke and chemicals makers	301	221	Rubber workers	117	92
lass workers	174	64	Plastics workers	168	220 105
ottery workers	230	35	The state of the s	The same of	
rnace force foundry rolling will workers	1,990	580	Construction workers	3,820 587	5,708 3,841
Moulders and coremakers	1,068	364	Masons Slaters	141	194
	359	86		240	97
Other workers	563	130	Plasterers Others	371 2,481	1,097
ectrical and electronic workers	5,124	1,929	Others	2,401	1,057
Electronic equipment manufacture and main-	183 4 2.496	0.000	Painters and decorators	4,029	3,042
tenance workers	1,095	769	Il Fainters	3,222	2,634
Electricians	3,189 840	591	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decor-	CHANGE LET	- BC-
		569	ators)	807	408
gineering and allied trades workers	28,039	12,764	Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc	2756	520
Platers	1,743 1,357	59 113	Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	2,756	530
Riveters and caulkers	860	34	Transport and communication workers	21 471	10 100
	803	173	Railway workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	21,471	10,180 1,085
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	951	07	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	16,346	3,139
Sheet metal workers	869	27 514	Seamen Conductors	491	5,116
Welders	3,322	482	Harbours and docks workers	3,467	33 76
Coppersmiths	141	482 39	Other transport workers	310	328
Press tool makers	243	125 79	Communications workers	438	403
workers Sheet metal workers Welders Coppersmiths Foolmakers Press tool makers Mould makers Precision fitters Maintenance fitters, erectors Fitters (not precision), mechanics	50	44	1 141 181 181 181 114 141		
Precision fitters	2,430	1,397	Warehouse workers, etc	4,327	1,107
Fitters (not precision), mechanics.	1,538	676		3,489	742 365
Turners	2,621	2,185	rackers, bottlers	030	303
Machine-tool setters setter operators	1,654	1,785	Clerical workers	24,974	3,138
Machine-tool operators	1,841	1,157	II Clerks	22,313	2,428
Electro platers Plumbers, pipe fitters	114	70 1,143	II BOOK-Keepers, cashiers	2,306	637
Plumbers, pipe fitters Miscellaneous engineering workers Vatch makers and repairers	2,954	979	Other clerical workers	355	73
Watch makers and repairers	132	45	Shop assistants		
Foldemithe jewellers ate	187	244	Shop assistants	5,914	2,803
enicle and cycle chassis and hody building	44 454	12 324	Service, sport and recreation workers	1100	- 0
Arcraft body building	269	466	Police, etc.	11,994	5,876 845
Aiscellaneous metal goods workers	601	249	Police, etc. Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff	333	043
odworkers	3,376	3,701	Kitchen staff Bar staff	1,338	1,160
Carpenters, joiners	2,110	3,072	Waiters, etc.	1,131	439 684
abinet makers	319	176		933	563
abunct makers awyers, wood cutting machinists attern makers	524	248	Hairdressers	409	160
attern makers	163 260	125	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	138	112
	190 515		Attendants	163 2,339	195 763
ther workers	973	265	Porters, messengers	2,144	505
oot and shoe makers renairers	150 823	66	Entertainment workers	1,642	24
PA SUP PER 19 PER 1 PER 1	539 52	199	Others	621	426
tile workers	1,363	397	Administrative, professional, technical workers	10 410	0.055
extile spinners	312 165	104	I aboratory assistants	18,419	8,955 214
other textile workers	886	89	Draughtsmen	1,274	459
Chest Bullian Committee Co			Niirses	230	2,586
thing, etc. workers	1,825	487	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	16544	5.000
/holosola honym alathina meal	237 962	64	workers	16,544	5,696
ther clothing workers	231	167 111	Labourers	172 000	11 000
pholstery workers, etc	395	145	General labourers (heavy)	173,890 75,113	11,920
5,377 32,991 2,827 6,111 4,638 13.9	468 ELL 089		General labourers (light)	51,650	2,468 291
d, drink and tobacco workers	974 898	472 431	Factory hands	15,334	1,564
Vorkers in food manufacture Vorkers in drink manufacture Vorkers in tobacco manufacture	57	21	Other labourers	31,793	7,597

^{*} Wholly unemployed figures relate to 10th June and unfilled vacancy figures to 5th June

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Vacancies unfilled	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Vacancies unfilled
Women	d aboy has	Exchanges	Women—continued	le veoled of	BET WAT
Parm workers, etc		227	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	461	412
Farm workers, etc.		which rela	Rubber workers	92	62
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	159	64	Plastic workers	73 296	119 231
Glass workers	119	49	Painters and decorators	148	69
Pottery workers	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	219	Transport and communication workers	1,902	990
yer and measured to trouve too very	r series field	at the speci	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	289	105
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	176	67	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	262 224	260 287
Electrical and electronic workers	141	179	Communications workers	1,127	338
Engineering and allied trades workers	3,997	4,006	Warehouse workers, packers, etc	3,462	1,525 174
Welders	. 64	1,158	Warehouse workers	3,261	1,351
Machine-tool operators	1 710	2,079	78,951 180,823 15412 80,775 136,000	Same S	THE RESERVE
Miscellaneous metal goods workers		706	Clerical workers	17,110 10,817	10,257 2,982
Woodworkers	sted lodustei	detain seld	Clerks	2,016	1,493
	. 107	90	Shorthand-typists	1,603	3,347
Leather workers	534	366	Typists	1,615	1,810
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	. 169	145	apparent management of the second of the sec	OF STREET	125 COURS
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	. 365	221	Shop assistants	11,691	6,092
Textile workers	. 3,926	2,008	Service, sport and recreation workers	18,919	21,479
Textile spinners	484	245	Hotels and catering:	2724	2.005
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	. 271	122	Kitchen staff	3,724 2,520	3,985
Yarn and thread winders, etc		309 287	Waitresses, etc.	2,279	3,752
Textile examiners, menders, etc Other workers	1 1 1 10	701	Others		3,849
Issel 19bnu bas 81 1 1500	NOT LESS	100/10	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	1,214	1,249
Clothing, etc., workers	. 4,287	5,865	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)		3,948
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	222	1,710	Attendants		10
Light clothing machinists	. 1,045	2,339	Other workers	OCE.	193
Other light clothing workers		600	No. 1 Med Tolland State of the	- America	on here make
Hat makers	210	535	Administrative, professional, technical workers	0.47	15,795
	. 376	355	Laboratory assistants	206	87
PSC W COLUMN CAN'T WAS THE	1 202	1 206	Nurses	1,262	14,753
	1,203	1,396	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,421	856
Workers in drink manufacture	22 82	1	2070 3070 3070 3		Mollowen let
	. 82	52	Other workers	30.254	8,955
CLAS 851.4 Teo.8 104.5	1,144	502	Other workers	20,053	3,269
	625	336		5,430	3,912 1,774
	519	166	Miscellaneous unskilled workers	4,771	1,7,4
Building materials workers	. 65	11	Grand total	103,529	80,623

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Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 5th June and 10th July 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.

Section of the sectio		eks ended ne 1963	Five we 10th J	Total number of placings 6th Dec.	
delegan The property of	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	1962 to
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	73,053 14,064 36,911 11,057	77,084 26,229 80,623 31,224	97,423 15,514 54,172 13,297	78,865 33,859 80,775 39,411	528,800 119,666 273,008 113,470
Total	135,085	215,160	180,406	232,910	1,034,944

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

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. in the demand for labour.

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 10th July 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 10th July 1963. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

		Placir end	ngs during fi ed 10th July	ve weeks 1963		N	umbers of va	acancies remaindent 10th July 19	aining unfill 63	ed at
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,494	582	6,949	87	10,112	1,398	1,553	414	405	3,770
Mining and quarrying	340 80	58 45	26 9	5 2	429 136	1,066 779	1,338 1,277	38 16	22 10	2,464 2,082
Food, drink and tobacco	3,765	839	4,502	898	10,004	1,386	572	3,093	1,703	6,754
Chemicals and allied industries	1,962	229	687	220	3,098	1,015	437	991	566	3,009
Metal manufacture	2,970	307	373	73	3,723	1,541	931	381	334	3,187
Engineering and electrical goods	8,057	1,344	3,858	847	14,106	8,474	3,540	6,697	2,728	21,439
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc	5,797 2,260	922 422	1,488 2,370	348 499	8,555 5,551	5,561 2,913	2,673	2,083 4,614	1,008 1,720	11,325 10,114
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4,727	116	82	20	4,945	869	316	50	20	1,255
Vehicles	2,947	231	610	115	3,903	3,912	976	1,104	288	6,280
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,836	884	1,621	414	5,755	1,966	1,714	1,834	1,235	6,749
Textiles	1,507	422	1,438	718	4,085	976	1,079	2,975	3,545	8,575
(spinning and weaving)	279 454	60 80	365 352	- 115	819 1,025	216 214	170 361	722 843	607 875	1,715 2,293
Leather, leather goods and fur	225	117	168	83	593	147	186	237	382	952
Clothing and footwear	452	259	1,473	984	3,168	525	746	5,537	5,203	12,011
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,916	304	450	107	2,777	1,159	451	554	513	2,677
Timber, furniture, etc	1,781	833	375	154	3,143	1,199	935	469	398	3,001
Paper, printing and publishing	1,143 742 401	279 151 128	830 537 293	533 289 244	2,785 1,719 1,066	918 523 395	736 319 417	1,111 644 467	1,548 798 750	4,313 2,284 2,029
Other manufacturing industries	1,603	308	1,320	313	3,544	1,092	524	1,361	737	3,714
Total, all manufacturing industries	35,891	6,472	17,787	5,479	65,629	25,179	13,143	26,394	19,200	83,916
Construction	25,906	2,076	315	178	28,475	16,214	2,885	374	346	19,819
Gas, electricity and water	1,030	52	111	11	1,204	621	457	131	97	1,306
Transport and communication	7,046	370	670	147	8,233	10,394	1,188	995	391	12,968
Distributive trades	8,066	3,681	6,983	4,823	23,553	5,932	6,988	10,001	10,918	33,839
Insurance, banking and finance	351	82	394	262	1,089	944	1,089	738	1,109	3,880
Professional and scientific services	1,180	165	2,629	477	4,451	5,091	1,595	18,657	1,681	27,024
Miscellaneous services	10,137	1,795	16,709	1,667	30,308	7,308	2,838	20,776	4,713	35,635
Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	5,976 498	153 371 316	581 12,098 1,108	85 534 402	1,591 18,979 2,324	372 2,595 243	200 613 215	891 11,635 1,519	191 1,056 883	1,654 15,899 2,860
Public administration	4,982 1,618 3,364	181 48 133	1,599 1,182 417	161 98 63	6,923 2,946 3,977	4,718 2,550 2,168	785 251 534	2,257 1,446 811	529 242 287	8,289 4,489 3,800
Grand total	97,423	15,514	54,172	13,297	180,406	78,865	33,859	80,775	39,411	232,910

Region TVUOO TO 3	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
ondon and South Eastern lastern and Southern outh Western didlands /orkshire and Lincolnshire lorth Western lorthern cotland Vales	26,385	3,780	20,170	1,984	52,319	26,730	9,862	28,109	10,516	75,217
	12,292	1,842	5,920	1,476	21,530	15,308	4,693	12,143	5,321	37,465
	6,226	1,086	3,006	915	11,233	6,286	2,494	5,987	2,892	17,659
	10,682	2,055	5,360	1,484	19,581	10,791	6,915	8,375	7,905	33,986
	8,639	1,306	4,200	1,280	15,425	5,268	3,878	7,522	4,248	20,916
	13,952	1,969	6,490	1,593	24,004	6,213	2,450	9,035	3,364	21,062
	5,972	854	2,106	1,018	9,950	2,081	1,071	2,082	1,456	6,690
	7,942	1,823	4,612	2,666	17,043	2,869	1,274	5,288	2,096	11,527
	5,333	799	2,308	881	9,321	3,319	1,222	2,234	1,613	8,388

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in June have been compiled by the Ministry of Power from information provided by the National Coal Board. The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 29th June 1963 was 529,500, compared with 533,200 for the four weeks ended 25th May 1963 and 557,000 for the five weeks ended 30th June 1962.

Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books-Analysis by Divisions

Division of the National Coal Board	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) compared with	or decrease (-) the average for
of 5 6 per cent at the	5 weeks ended 29th June 1963	4 weeks ended 25th May 1963	5 weeks ended 30th June 1962
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham Yorkshire North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	34,000 75,700 113,500 37,400 89,000 39,000 79,100 5,200	- 100 - 700 - 500 - 300 - 300 - 300 - 100	- 1,500 - 6,100 - 2,500 - 3,200 - 1,400 - 2,000 - 2,000 - 300
England and Wales	472,900	- 3,100	- 19,000
Scotland	56,600	- 600	- 8,500
Great Britain	529,500	- 3,700	- 27,500

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of June about 1,060 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,240; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,180. During the four weeks of May 1963 there was a net decrease of 2,590.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in June and in May 1963 and June 1962. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absence for which no satisfactory reason is given and (b) involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

Other food	June 1963	May 1963	June 1962
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	7·89	6·75	8·19
	10·20	9·51	8·36
All workers: Voluntary	5·89	5·08	6·15
	9·92	9·59	8·39

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.81 tons in June, compared with 4.90 tons in the previous month and 4.47 tons in June 1962.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.62 tons in June; for May 1963 and June 1962 the figures were 1.67 tons and 1.53 tons, respectively.

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 15th July 1963 was 56,348, of whom 48,898 were males and 7,450 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table

r of Pensions and National Insurance in of maryages = C. 288 Price 3d.	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	43,922	6,824	50,746
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,976	626	5,602
Total	48,898	7,450	56,348

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 10th July 1963 was 7,303, including 6,046 men, 1,070 women and 187 young persons. In addition there were 85 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered 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 16th July 1963, and the corresponding figures for 18th June 1963 and 17th July 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 days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c)

(a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

		ALCOHOL:			(Thou.	sands)			
er of nersons registiged	Nun	nbers of		Persons A owing to	sons Absent from ring to				
Region	iates/14 Protection	Sickness	loymat re who	Industrial Injury					
9,970 and 21,791 at the	16th July 1963	18th June 1963	17th July 1962	16th July 1963	18th June 1963	17th July 1962			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western North Western Northern Northern Scotland	76·3 66·7 42·2 32·7 49·3 75·8 52·1 80·2 144·9 64·7 114·0 66·8	77·6 67·9 42·8 33·0 49·8 76·4 52·8 80·1 148·2 65·1 113·8 66·8	71·8 63·4 38·8 30·7 46·6 69·7 48·1 73·5 138·7 59·2 107·4 61·6	2·9 3·1 2·0 1·5 2·3 4·6 5·4 9·7 8·0 7·6 9·6	3·1 3·2 2·1 1·5 2·3 4·5 5·5 9·3 8·0 7·7 9·1 8·7	3·0 2·9 1·9 1·5 2·1 4·1 4·7 7·4 6·4 9·2 7·9			
Total, Great Britain	865 - 7	874-4	809 · 7	65-8	64.8	58.9			

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

injury.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 16th July 1963 represented 4·3 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0·3 per cent.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st July 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†	32,899 20,891 9,826 8,195	1,473 1,111 392 722	3,929 2,051 1,314	38,301 24,053 11,532 8,917
Part-time Work§	5,998 1,874 1,715 4,627	17 111 89	31 28 59	6,007 1,922 1,854 4,775
Total	86,025	3,915	7,421	97,361

* 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 3,295 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.

^{*} These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the Tables on pages 324 to 329.

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 June is estimated at 38,188, compared with 36,424 in May and 46 324 in June 1962. May and 46,324 in June 1962.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during May was 31,083, compared with 33,502 in the previous month and 41,241 in May 1962. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in May was 14,032.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 22nd June was 6,535,000, compared with 6,312,000 at 18th May and 6,451,000 at 23rd June 1962. Persons wholly unemployed at 22nd June are estimated at 304,000 or 4·4 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 346,000 or 5·2 per cent. at 18th May and 301,000 or 4·5 per cent. at 23rd June 1962.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of June was 141,513, of whom 20,870 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 157,026 and 22,842 at the beginning of the previous month and 89,970 and 21,791 at the beginning of June 1962.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of June was 102,550, compared with 113,773 at the end of the previous month and 87,645 at the end of June 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 9,533, 10,264 and 9,821.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 22nd June was 40,982, compared with 51,196 at 25th May and 39,440 at 23rd June 1962.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of January 1963 was 1,493,068, of whom 1,029,274 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,401,831, including 962,274 wholly unemployed, and at the end of January 1962 it was 1,569,168, including 1,051,216 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of June was 22,356; this figure included 1,651 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of May the respective figures were 24,077 (revised figure) and 2,159, and at the end of June 1962 they were 22,731 and 1,818.

NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in October 1962 as 917,400, compared with 919,000 in April 1962 and 903,500 in October 1961. Latest figures on unemployment show that 879 persons were unemployed in April, compared with 747 in March and 817 in April 1962.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in February as $117 \cdot 4$ (1953 - 54 = 100), compared with $116 \cdot 0$ in both the previous month and in February 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 22,402 in February compared with 23,152 in January and 34,005 in February 1962.

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 97,240 at the end of January 1963, compared with 88,145 at the end of the previous month and 131,605 at the end of January 1962.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of May the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 19,395, compared with 30,091 in April and 21,591 in May 1962. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for May numbered 15,735, or $1\cdot 1$ per cent. of all members, compared with $1\cdot 8$ per cent. in the previous month and $1\cdot 3$ per cent. in May 1962.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 185 or 0·1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 230 or 0·1 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 170 or 0·1 per thousand at the end of June 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 56,167,000 in May, compared with 55,822,000 (revised figure) in April and 55,209,000 in May 1962. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in May was 12,387,000 compared with 12,319,000 in April and 12,372,000 in May 1962. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about 4,066,000 or 5·6 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 4,063,000 or 5·6 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,719,000 or 5·2 per cent. at the middle of May 1962.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations, and Works of Engineering Construction. How They Happen and How to Prevent Them. No. 55. April 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.).

Careers.—Careers Guide. Opportunities in the Professions, Industry and Commerce. 5th Edition, 1962. Loose-Leaf. Amendment No. 1. June 1963. (Obtainable by annual subscription only. 4s. net, including postage.); Choice of Careers. No. 19. The Foundry Industry. 3rd Edition, May 1963. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.); Choice of Careers. No. 80. Police. 2nd Edition, May 1963. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). Ministry of Labour.

Coal Mining.—National Coal Board Annual Report and Accounts, 1962. Volume I: Report. H.C. 213. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.); National Coal Board Annual Report and Accounts, 1962. Volume II: Accounts and Statistical Tables. H.C. 214. Price 13s. (13s. 7d.).—See page 314.

Education.—Education in 1962; being the Report of the Ministry of Education for England and Wales. Cmnd. 1990. Price 8s. 6d. (9s.).—

Holidays.—Staggered Holidays. Cmnd. 2105. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.).—See page 313.

Immigration.—Report by the Commonwealth Immigrants Advisory Council. July 3, 1963. Cmnd. 2119. Price 8d. (11d.).

National Incomes Commission.—Report No. 2. Report on the Agreements of February to March 1963 in Electrical Contracting, in Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering, and in Exhibition Contracting. Cmnd. 2098. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 312.

National Insurance.—National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1963. Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended March 31, 1962. H.C. 246. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.); National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1963. Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended March 31, 1962. H.C. 247. Price 8d. (11d.).—See page 316; Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1962. Cmnd. 2069. Price 10s. (10s. 7d.).—See page 315; National Insurance (Non-participation Assurance of Equivalent Insurance (Non-participation Assurance of Equivalent National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Amendment Regulations 1963. Report of the Pension Benefits) Amendment Regulations 1963. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act. H.C. 288. Price 5d. (8d.).—See also Statutory Instruments; Law Relating to National Insurance (Industrial Injuries). Supplement No. 9. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.); Law Relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance. Supplement No. 17. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 8s. 6d. (8s. 11d.)

Pensions.—Report on War Pensioners for the year 1962. H.C. 242. Price 7s. (7s. 5d.).—See page 315.

Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series No. 22. Dust Explosions in Factories. Ministry of Labour. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).—See page 318.

* 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 347 or through any bookseller.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 16th JULY 1963

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1963

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

At 16th July 1963 the official retail prices index was 103.3 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 103.9 at 18th June. The corresponding figure for 17th July 1962 was 102.5. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 16th JULY 1963

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

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

	GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	1	6TH JULY 1963
			th January $662 = 100$
I.	Food:		1962 June
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes		104
	Meat and bacon		101 98
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	390	109
	Milk, cheese and eggs	194	101
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc		103
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	"	114
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned		108 95
	Other food		104
	Total—Food		103.7
**			The second secon
	Alcoholic drink	É isilae	103.0
	Tobacco		100.0
IV.	Housing	11.	109 · 1
V.	Fuel and light:		plo Si ata
	Coal and coke	elnis	100
	Other fuel and light		108
	Total—Fuel and light	1	104.2
VI.	Durable household goods:		
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish		104
	Radio, television and other house	chold	96
	appliances		101
	Total—Durable household goods		100.1
711			100 1
п.	Clothing and footwear: Men's outer clothing		105
	Men's underclothing	Side in s	105
	Women's outer clothing	1	103
	Women's underclothing		104
	Children's clothing		101
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdasi hats and materials	TOTAL STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	102
	Footwear	1:	105
			103.5
ПТ	Total—Clothing and footwear	my room	103.3
	Transport and vehicles: Motoring and cycling		98
	Fares	1 1500	107
	Total—Transport and vehicles		101.0
IX	Miscellaneous goods:		101 0
LA.	Books, newspapers and periodicals	of chart	105
	Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clea	aning	
	materials, matches, etc		100
	Stationery, travel and sports goods,	toys,	102
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	Herry	103
	Total—Miscellaneous goods		101 · 8
X.	Services:		102
	Postage and telephones	1.	103 101
	Other services, including domestic	help.	101
	Other services, including domestic hairdressing, boot and shoe repair	iring,	
	laundering and dry cleaning		107
	Total—Services		104.1
	ALL ITEMS	o maine	103.3

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables were partly offset by increases in the average prices of sugar, eggs and beef. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole fell by about two per cent. to 103·7, compared with 105·8 in June.

The index 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) was 101·8, compared with 112·2 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 104·4, compared with 103·5

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished, the index for the housing group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 109·1, compared with

Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were increases in road and rail fares in London and some other areas and a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to $101 \cdot 0$, compared with $100 \cdot 7$ in June.

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO JULY 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

Zear .	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
959	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
960	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	110	110	111	112	112
961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117
962	117	118	118	120	120	121	120	119	119	119	120	120

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

		Month				Books, A	1962	1963
January February	030401	3	RENT	20100			100·0 100·1	102·7 103·6
March April	211						100 · 5	103.7
May	12.3		::8		::	.120	102.2	103.9
June	132		29.			381.	102.5	103.3
August September	121	10:190	111/4	::	::	B.	101.5	1 500
October November			00		::	121.	101·4 101·8	SECTION AND ADDRESS OF
December	0.226					17.6.	102.3	Bellings and the

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 344.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st JULY 1963

(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st July 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:—

dwellings sle rose by pared with	All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufacturing Industri			
Date	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
1963 June	134.1	95·1	141.0	131.6	95·1	138-4	
1963 July	134.3	95.1	141 · 3	131 · 8	95.1	138.7	

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly 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 the transfelt. 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 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

	OBSERVATION OF THE PARTY OF THE									
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Monthly averages	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	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Monthly averages	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 June July	128·7 129·8 130·1 130·3 130·4 131·1 131·3	130·2 131·2 131·3 131·6 131·8 132·8 133·3	135·2 136·2 136·5 136·8 137·0 138·2 138·7	129·3 130·3 130·6 130·8 130·9 131·7 132·0	1962 June	126·7 128·7 128·8 128·9 129·0 129·2 129·4	128·9 130·3 130·3 130·7 131·1 131·1 131·4	133·7 135·3 135·4 135·8 135·9 136·1 136·4	127·4 129·2 129·3 129·5 129·6 129·8 130·1	
1963 January February	131·6 131·9 132·1 133·1 133·4 133·4 133·7	133·4 133·5 133·9 134·2 135·0 135·3 135·6	139·0 139·2 139·4 140·4 140·6 140·7 141·1	132·2 132·5 132·7 133·6 134·0 134·1 134·3	1963 January February	129·6 129·7 129·9 130·3 130·6 130·8	131·6 131·6 132·1 132·6 132·9 133·5 133·9	136·5 136·6 136·9 137·4 137·7 138·0 138·2	130·3 130·3 130·6 131·0 131·3 131·6 131·8	

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date 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 June	131 131 131 131 131 136 137	130 130 130 130 130 130 130	133 133 133 133 133 134 136	125 126 126 126 126 126 126 128	126 128 129 129 128 129 129	123 123 123 125 126 126 126	127 127 127 127 127 127 127	134 134 134 134 134 134 134	131 131 132 132 132 132 132
1963 January February March April May June July	138 138 138 138 138 138 138	130 131 131 136 136 136 137	137 137 137 137 138 139 139	128 128 128 128 128 132 132 133	129 129 129 129 129 129 129	126 127 127 127 127 127 128 128	127 127 127 127 127 131 131	134 134 134 134 135 135 135	132 133 133 139 139 139 139

Date of the state	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
1959 1960 1961 1961 Monthly averages {	118 122 126 134	118 122 126 133	112 115 120 128	120 122 125 133	112 115 120 125	115 121 125 129	117 121 128 132	119 123 129 134	118 120 125 132
1962 June	134 135 136 136 136 136 136	133 134 134 134 134 134 134	130 130 130 130 130 130 130	133 133 135 135 135 135 135	126 126 126 126 126 126 126	130 130 130 130 130 130 132 132	131 132 132 132 133 136 138	135 135 135 135 136 136 136	132 133 133 133 133 133 133 133
1963 January February March April May June July	136 136 136 137 137 137 137	136 136 137 137 137 137 137	130 130 136 136 136 136 136	135 137 137 137 137 137 137	127 130 130 132 132 132 132 134	133 133 133 134 134 134 134 135	138 138 138 138 138 138 138	136 136 138 139 140 140	133 133 133 135 137 137 137

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

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

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

Normal Weekly Hours

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958 Monthly	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1939 \ averages	99.6	99.5	99.8	99-6
1960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
1961	96·0 95·1	95·8 95·1	95·9 95·1	95·9 95·1
1962]	93.1	93.1	ds so to	93.1
1962 June	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
July	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
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
1963 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
July	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1961 1962 Monthly averages	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4 95·0	100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1
July	95·3 95·3 95·3 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2	94·9 94·9 94·9 94·8 94·8 94·8	95·1 95·1 95·1 94·9 94·9 94·9	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1
1963 January February March	95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2	94·8 94·8 94·8 94·8 94·8 94·8	94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

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

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

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 averages	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 June	135-3	136-9	142.2	135.9
July	136-4	138.0	143.2	137.0
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	140.4	146.2	139.1
February	138 - 7	140.5	146.4	139.4
March	139.0	140.8	146.7	139.6
April	140.0	141.3	147.7	140.5
May	140.3	142.0	147.9	140.9
June	140.4	142.4	148.1	141.0
July	140.7	142.6	148.4	141.3

VII	-Manuj	acturing	Industries	only
		STATE OF THE PARTY OF		TE TO THE

Date	Date Men Women		Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1961 1962	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
July	133·0	135·9	140·6	133.9
	135·0	137·4	142·3	135.8
	135·2	137·4	142·4	135.9
	135·4	137·9	143·0	136.2
	135·5	138·3	143·2	136.4
	135·7	138·4	143·3	136.6
	136·0	138·6	143·6	136.8
1963 January	136·2	138·8	143·8	137·0
	136·2	138·9	143·9	137·1
	136·5	139·3	144·2	137·4
	136·9	139·9	144·7	137·8
	137·3	140·2	145·0	138·2
	137·4	140·8	145·3	138·4
	137·7	141·2	145·6	138·7

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 June 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 Language 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

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 are given in an article on pages 302 to 309 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.

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Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements reported during July

Manual workers employed in the water supply industry in England and Wales received an increase of 2½d. an hour, with retrospective effect to 14th April, following an Industrial Court award made at the beginning of the month.

The following industries were affected by settlements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies during the month; electrical cable making (timeworkers' weekly rates of wages increased by 8s. 9d. for men and by 7s. for women and the payment-by-results bonus addition increased from 15 to 20 per cent.); wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales (minimum weekly rates increased by 9s. for men and by 7s. 6d. for women); cast stone and cast concrete production in England and Wales (minimum basic rates increased by 2½d. an hour for men, from 19th August); wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (national rates increased by 3d. or 2½d. an hour for men and by 2d. for women, from 5th August); sand and gravel production (increase of 4 per cent. on all wage rates, from 1st August); and fletton brick manufacture in certain districts (basic rates increased by 3d. an hour for men and grade differentials increased by 51 per cent.).

A revision of the arrangements governing termination of employment, guaranteed time payments and holiday credits has been agreed by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. The revision, which is to operate from 5th August, is similar to that adopted by the Building Industry in England and Wales (see page 241 of the June issue of this GAZETTE).

An agreement reached at the July meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Surgical Dressings Industry provides for the phased reduction of normal weekly hours of work from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 hours, without loss of pay, over the next five years. The first-stage reduction from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to 42 hours takes effect in October next. Following the July meeting of the parties to the master bakers' national agreement, normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay, from 11th August.

The cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during July were the outcome of half-yearly revisions based on the official index of retail prices. The industries concerned were hosiery manufacture in the Midlands (cost-of-living bonus increased by ½d. in the shilling, September), hosiery finishing in the Midlands (cost-of-living addition increased by 2 per cent., September), lock, latch and key making (increase in cost-of-living addition of 3 per cent., August), and glass processing (cost-of-living bonus increased by 1d. or 1½d.

an hour for men, August). The settlements and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments made during the month have operative dates from 1st March 1963 to 1st October 1967 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £114,000 to the basic full-time weekly rates of wages of 278,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 20,000 workers by an average of 2½ hours. (Increases for 100,000 workers amounting to £57,000 are already included in the Table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during July

Some of the July settlements, details of which have already been given, came into operation during the month. A number of other settlements made at earlier dates became effective during July and the industries affected included gas supply (first-stage payment of an additional 3d. an hour under the three-year agreement made in May), electrical contracting (first-stage payment of an additional 4d. an hour for craftsmen and of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 3d. for adult mates under the terms of the three-year settlement negotiated in March), tin box manufacture (hourly time rates increased by 2d. for men and by 1½d. for women), carpet manufacture (increase of 1d. an hour for adult hourly-paid workers and timeworkers' lieu bonus allowance increased by 5s, a week for men and by 4s. for women), hollow-ware manufacture (statutory minimum rates increased by 4d. an hour), roadstone quarrying (increase of 24d. an hour for men) and wool

textile manufacture in Scotland (scheduled rates increased by 6 per cent. as the first phase of the two-year agreement negotiated in June, under which certain limitations are to be applied in order to bring scheduled rates more into line with actual earnings).

Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on movements in the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including furniture manufacture and associated industries and

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during the month indicate that 520,000 workers received increases of £200,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 2,500 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an

average of 2 hours.*

Of the total increase of £200,000, about £146,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £15,000 to the property and trade unions. from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, £14,000 from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, £13,000 from an arbitration award, and the remainder from statutory wages regulation orders.

Analysis of changes during the period January-July

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	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase*	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours		
ed Services	AP (ESTATEM	£	AN			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	76,500	33,400	_	_		
Mining and quarrying	313,500	165,400	1,000	1,600		
Food, drink and tobacco	250,000	97,100	11,500	5,700		
Chemicals and allied industries	147,500	68,200	-			
Metal manufacture	155,000	16,900	-	-		
Engineering and electrical goods	30,000	22,300	_	-0201		
Shipbuilding and marine		2.53	this	NOW J STATE		
engineering	Control of the last of the las	1	L STEEL	-		
Vehicles	26,000	12,000	-	+1201		
Metal goods not elsewhere		P. SE		1 5501		
specified	64,000	25,900	-			
Textiles	364,500	117,800	-	TOOT THEFT		
Leather, leather goods and fur	29,500	16,800		TORREST TORCE		
Clothing and footwear	98,000	27,300		The state of the s		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,		E TO E	-	on to a F		
etc	123,000	85,900				
Timber, furniture, etc	129,000	27,300	6,500	11,100		
Paper, printing and publishing	361,500	83,000		200 Carlot 1		
Other manufacturing industries	127,500	51,900	4,500	4,500		
Construction	1,342,000	282,700		TOKE COMMEN		
Gas, electricity and water	253,500	135,700	-	the section of		
Transport and communication	380,000	175,700	-	DIVINE NOT		
Distributive trades	249,000	107,900	25,500	13,100		
Public administration and	9-566	S-028		EVet/		
professional services	775,000	247,200	-	Committee of		
Miscellaneous services	383,500	166,600	4,500	5,100		
Total	5,678,500	1,967,000	53,500	41,100		

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 10,240,000 workers had an increase of approximately £3,500,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 1 million workers had an aggregate reduction of about 1,740,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING JULY

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Roadstone Quarrying	Great Britain (9)	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 1 July	Male workers	Increases in the adult basic rate of 2½d. an hour, and of proportional amounts for juvenile workers; for pieceworkers or those in receipt of incentive bonus, the increase may be merged in the piecework rate or bonus so as to produce the equivalent of an increase of 2½d. an hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: unskilled labourers 21 and over 4s. 7½d., youths and boys 2s. 1d. at 15 rising to 4s. 2d. at 20.
Ball Clay	North and South Devon and Dorset (12-13)	8 July	Male workers	Increase of 2½d. an hour for labourers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours; fall-back rate for underground miners increased by 2d. (4d. to 6d. an hour) and by 1d. (2d. to 3d. an hour) for open-cast workers. Minimum basic rate after change for able-bodied day work labourers 21 and over 4s. 7d. an hour (plus 2s. 6d. a week to bring minimum gross earnings to 195s.).‡

*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.

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during July—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)
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	7 July	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased* by 0.23d, a shift (10s, 6.52d, to 10s, 6.29d.) for men, by 0.17d, (7s, 10.89d, to 7s, 10.72d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (5s, 3.26d, to 5s, 3.14d.) for boys under 18.
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	Midland Area	7 July	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0.24d. a shift (10s. 6.42d. to 10s. 6.18d.) for men, by 0.18d. (7s. 10.82d. to 7s. 10.64d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (5s. 3.21d. to 5s. 3.09d.) for boys under 18.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (17)	15 July	Carpenters, joiners and apprentices	Increases of 14s. a week for carpenters and joiners, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for carpenters and joiners: London 278s. 6d. a week, class A mills 271s. 6d., class B 260s. 6d., class C 253s.
19 with 6 mornis, mers and dresses, grwise) 116s, 6d.	Great Britain (17)	15 July	Mechanics and apprentices	Increases of 14s. a week for mechanics, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for mechanics: London 280s. 6d. a week, class A mills 273s. 6d., class B 262s. 6d., class C 255s.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain and Belfast (42)	1 July	Female workers	Minimum percentage rate of pay for women 18 to 20 increased from 70 to 72½ per cent. of the adult male rate, and for women 21 and over from 70 to 75 per cent.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (43)	Pay week which includes 8 July	Shift workers	Increase of 3d. an hour (9d. to 1s.) in the allowance paid to workers on a 4-crew 3-shift system.
Coke, Pig Iron, Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land† (44) (45)	7 July	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0·23d. a shift (10s. 6·52d. to 10s. 6·29d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·03d. an hour (1s. 3·82d. to 1s. 3·79d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0·17d. a shift (7s. 10·89d. to 7s. 10·72d.) or by 0·02d. an hour (11·86d. to 11·84d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0·12d. a shift (5s. 3·26d. to 5s. 3·14d.) or by 0·02d. an hour (7·91d. to 7·89d.) for workers under 18.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow‡ (45)	1 July	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0·23d. a shift (10s. 6·52d. to 10s. 6·29d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·17d. (7s. 10·89d. to 7s. 10·72d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·12d. (5s. 3·26d. to 5s. 3·14d.) for those under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire§ (45)	7 July	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 0.22d. a shift (3s. 10.94d. to 3s. 10.72d. for skilled craftsmen, and 9s. 8.8d. to 9s. 8.58d. for semi-skilled) for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 July	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0·23d. a shift (10s. 6·52d. to 10s. 6·29d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·17d. (7s. 10·89d. to 7s. 10·72d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·12d. (5s. 3·26d. to 5s. 3·14d.) for those under 18.
Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain (55)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 17 July	All workers (except plumber-jointers, etc.)	Increases of 8s. 9d. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 6d. to 7s. 10½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 7s. for women 18 and over, and of 3s. 6d., 4s. 4½d. or 5s. 3d. for girls; payment-by-results workers of average ability to be enabled in normal circumstances to earn 20 per cent. (previously 15 per cent.) more than the appropriate standard timeworking rate; minimum lieu bonus payable to timeworkers remunerated solely on minimum plain time rates increased by 1d. an hour for adult male (2d. to 3d. an hour) and female (1½d. to 2½d.) workers. Timeworkers rates after change inclusive of lieu bonus: men 21 and over—occupational classification 1, district I, 196s. a week, district II 193s. 4½d., 2, 199s. 6d., 196s. 10½d., 3, 204s. 9d., 202s. 1½d., 4, 210s. 207s. 4½d., 5, 215s. 3d., 212s. 1½d., 6, 220s. 6d., 217s. 10½d.; women 18 and over (all areas)—occupational classification 1, 150s. 6d., 2, 154s., 3, 157s. 6d.; youths and boys 73s. 6d. at 15 rising to 161s. at 20; girls 70s. 10½d. at 15, 85s. 9d. at 16, and 100s. 7½d. at 17.
Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain (64)	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 6 July	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: die setters 5s. 0½d. an hour, other male workers 2s. 2d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 6½d. at 20 and over; female workers 1s. 8½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 2½d. at 18 and over.
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in July	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Hollow-Ware Manufacture	Great Britain (68) (257)	22 July	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 4d. an hour for men and women other than learners, of 1\(^1\)d. to 3\(^1\)d., according to age, for male learners, and of 2d to 3\(^1\)d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in enamel ware section as fusers' helpers, annealers or scalers 4s. 3\(^1\)d. an hour, other men except learners 4s. 0\(^1\)d.; male learners 1s. 5\(^1\)d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 4\(^1\)d. at 2O; women, other than learners 3s. 0\(^1\)d., female learners 1s. 6\(^1\)d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 6\(^1\)d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates for workers other than learners—men 4s. 3\(^1\)d. an hour, women 3s. 1\(^1\)d.
Nylon Yarn Production	Pontypool, Don- caster and Glou- cester	8 Apr. ¶	Workers employed by British Nylon Spinners, Ltd.	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and of proportional amounts for semi-skilled craft workers, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for other adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Rates after change: craftsmen 6s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, semi-skilled workers 5s. to 5s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$., according to grade, apprentices 2s. 2d. to 4s. 9d., according to year of apprenticeship, other male workers 2s. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 9d. at 18 and over, female workers 1s. $10\frac{3}{2}d$. to 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.
	Scotland (various districts) (87)		foccesses in aggiclementer 2s, 2sd.) for men 21 and	Scheduled rates increased by 6 per cent. Minimum scheduled time rates after change include: men 19 and over—semi-skilled (after 1 year's experience) 177s. 8d. a week, skilled (after 2 years' experience) 185s., after short apprenticeship of 3 years 195s. 9d., after full apprenticeship of 4 years, spinners (in charge of 1 pair of mules) 201s. 3d., finishers, pattern weavers and fleecewool sorters for matchings 209s. 7d., tuners (10 looms or less) 212s. 2d., assistant tuners, dyers, carders and millmen (ex-apprentice) 195s. 4d., power loom weavers (2 ordinary looms) 201s. 3d., (1 ordinary loom) 177s. 8d.; women 18 and over—unskilled 123s. 9d., semi-skilled (after 6 months' to 1 year's experience) 126s. 10d. or 128s. 4d., according to occupation, jobs requiring 1½ to 2 years' apprenticeship 134s. 8d. to 181s. 5d., according to occupation.**
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in July	Timeworkers	Lieu bonus allowance paid to any timeworker who has not been put on to a piecework job increased from 12s. to 17s. a week for male workers 18 and over and from 6s. to 8s. 6d. for those under 18, and from 10s. to 14s. and 5s. to 7s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of lieu bonus and cost-of-living bonus of $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., include: male workers 19 and over 188s. 5d. a week, female workers 19 and over 126s. 8d.

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

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

[‡] See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

[†] Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

I Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

^{||} These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 298 of the July issue of this GAZETTE,

[¶] These increases were agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.

^{**} These changes resulted from an agreement under which it is intended to bring scheduled rates more into line with actual earnings by restricting workers currently earning more than the revised rates to increases of 6s, a week for men and 4s, for women. Similar restrictions are to be applied when scheduled rates are increased by a further 5 per cent. in July 1964.

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Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during July-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers		Particulars of Change
Hosiery Manufacture	. Midlands (91)	25 June	Certain workers		Introduction of a three-shift system with a standard working week of 40 hour (first shift to begin at 6 a.m. on Monday). Workers on above system paid three-shift differential of 6½ per cent. of wage rates, and in addition a night-shift differential of 12½ per cent.*
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in July	All workers		Lieu bonus allowance paid to any timeworker who has not been put on to piecework job increased from 12s. to 17s. a week for male workers 18 and over and from 6s. to 8s. 6d. for those under 18, and from 10s. to 14s. and 5s to 7s. for female workers; increase of 1d. an hour for adult hourly-paid workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—general minimum rate at 19,100s. 6d. 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) 106s. 6d., wet beamers and dresser (over 19 with 12 months' experience as assistant or otherwise) 116s. 6d. croppers and shearers (over 19 with 6 months' experience as assistant or otherwise) 106s. 6d., 111s. 6d. or 116s. 6d., according to width of loom jacquard weavers (single-cloth looms) 2s. 5d., 2s. 7d. or 2s. 9d. an hour (double-cloth looms) 2s. 7d., 2s. 9d. or 2s. 11d., weavers other than jacquard (single-cloth looms) 2s. 5d., (double-cloth looms) 2s. 5d., 2s. 7d. or 2s. 9d. pieceworkers other than weavers 2s. 3d., wet beamers and dressers or piecework 2s. 5d.; female workers—general minimum rate at 19, 67s. 7d. a week, card cutters (over 19 with 18 months' experience) 76s. 7d., pieceworkers 1s. 6d. an hour. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 87½ per cent. in each case.†
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in July	All workers	hose ley	Increases; in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (64s. 7d. to 66s. 3d.) for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (46s. 4d. to 47s. 6d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.§
2662 8 201 81 JS	Scotland (98)	do.	All workers	feets	Increases‡ in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (64s. 7d. to 66s. 3d.) for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (46s. 4d. to 47s. 6d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.§
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	do.	All workers	••	Increases‡ in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 8d. a week (64s. 7d. to 66s. 3d.) for men 21 and over, of 1s. 2d. (46s. 4d. to 47s. 6d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.§
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	do.	Block printers	losta	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. a week (59s. to 61s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 198s. a week.
	Lancashire, Che- shire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and app tices	ren-	Cost-of-living wage increased by 2s. a week (77s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus, 242s. to 244s. a week, according to occupation.
Leather Belting and Strap Butt Currying	United Kingdom (102)	11 Apr.¶	All workers	-rode	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers.
atilità per e rate la constitución de la constituci	resident alugar-yel-ino fino con il ance con fino con il ance con fino con il ance parte fino con il ance parte fino con	23 May¶	All workers	mat and lake	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled, London 4s. 9d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 8d., semi-skilled 4s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 4s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., unskilled 4s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 4s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., strap butt cutters on day work—during 6 months' probation 4s. 10d., 4s. 9d., after 6 months' probation 4s. 11d., 4s. 10d., youths and apprentices employed on leather belting 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 15 rising to 4s. or 3s. 11d. at 20\(\frac{1}{2}\), employed as strap butt curriers 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or 2s. 2\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. to 4s. or 3s. 11d.; women after 12 months' employment 4s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 4s. 0\(\frac{3}{2}\)d.
Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacture	Great Britain (103)	11 Apr.¶ 23 May¶	All workers		Increases of 2d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
Parel seem of 46d collec Minmum the male workers in a colors is \$10.	de a harrionnes de crional ercounts for ju crio 20 de conservatorio cat 20 and crier, fema and overs	23 May	All workers		Increase of ½d. an hour. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled, London 4s. 6¾d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 5¾d., semi-skilled 4s. 3¾d., 4s. 2¾d., unskilled 4s. 3d., 4s. 2d., youths and apprentices 2s. 2d. or 2s. 1½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10½d. or 3s. 9¼d. at 20½; female workers 20 and over—skilled, after 12 months' employment 3s. 9d., 3s. 8½d., other female workers 2s. 0¾d. or 2s. 0¼d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4d. or 3s. 3¾d. at 20.
Roller Leather Manufacture	Great Britain (102)	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 23 May	All workers		Increases in minimum basic timework rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men 21 and over, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; bonus payable to pieceworkers increased by $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (1s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 7d. for adult male and 1s. 4d. to 1s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. for adult female workers). Minimum basic timework rates after change for day workers: men 21 and over—skilled 4s. 8d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 4s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., (dry) 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., youths 1s $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 15 rising to 3s. $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. at $20\frac{1}{2}$; women 20 and over 3s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., girls 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 15 rising to 3s. at $19\frac{1}{2}$ when competent.
Fletton Brick Manufacture	Bedford, Bucking- hamshire and Peterborough (121)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 July	All workers	- 10 M	Increases in minimum basic rates of 3d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles; similar increases merged into piecework rates. Differential rates increased by 5½ per cent. Minimum basic rates after change: adult male general labourers 4s. 11½d. an hour, women 18 and over 3s. 8½d.**
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	All workers	Sinisk Sinisk	Increases‡ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (141)	do.	All workers		Increases; in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywomen and apprentices.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain	do.	All workers		Increasest in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain	do.	All workers		Increasest in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.
Bedding and Mattress Making	Great Britain	do.	All workers		Increases; in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2d.to 2s. 2½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers.

* This change was the result of an award (No. 2977) of the Industrial Court, dated 25th June. See page 298 of the July issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† It has also been agreed that from the first pay day in September 1963 the existing cost-of-living bonus scheme (on a percentage basis) is to be consolidated into basic rates and a new flat-rate cost-of-living scheme introduced.

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

§ The cost-of-living payments are now related to the new official index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100), and the cash value for each point rise or fall in the quarterly average from the base figure of 103 is 1s. 8d. for men and 1s. 2d. for women with proportional amounts for younger workers. The amounts shown above are related to the quarterly average (104) of the index figures for March, April and May 1963.

|| The cost-of-living arrangement is now related to the new official index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100), and the cash value for each point rise or fall in the quarterly of the index figures for March, April and May 1963.

¶ First full working week commencing on or after that date.

** It was agreed that no further application for an increase in the basic rate be made before 30th June 1964 unless unexpected or exceptional circumstances arise.

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during July-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in May	All workers	Increases in current minimum time rates of 4d., 3d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2d. an hou according to occupation and area, for men 20 and over, and of proportion amounts for women and juveniles; further increases* in supplementa cost-of-living allowance of \(\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}\) an hour (1s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}\) to 2s.) for men 20 and ove and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles\(\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\) Minimum hour payments after change, inclusive of supplementary cost-of-living allowancinclude: men 20 and over—bench hands, London district 5s. 11d., Provinc 5s.8d., fixers 5s. 10d., 5s. 7d., fixers' mates (after third 6 months) 5s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\text{c.}\) 5s. 2d., labourers 5s. 2d., 5s.; women 20 and over—journeywomen (sewe and sewing machinists) 4s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}\), 4s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}\), labourers 3s. 10\(\frac{3}{4}\text{d.}\), 3s. 9\(\frac{1}{4}(women on men's work to be paid the minimum hourly payment for add male workers on a similar class of work).
	and layerery attent reprote signereds not dever, of 7s. 6d. form alos. Minimum rate	Beginning of first full pay week in July	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2s. 0½d.) for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for other worke
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in July	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 11d. to 2s.) if journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Printing of Control	London	1 Mar.‡	Electricians and engineers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increases of 20s. a week for electricians and engineers, and of 17s. for electrician assistants. Rates after change: electricians and engineers—daily and dai Sunday offices, day work 316s. a week, night work 364s., three-rotating shi 347s. 6d., four-rotating shifts (Sunday offices) 340s., electricians' assistant 281s. 6d., 312s. 6d., 306s., 297s.
	Manchester	1 Mar.‡	Electricians and engineers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increases of 20s. a week for electricians and engineers, and of 17s. for electrician assistants. Rates after change: electricians and engineers—day work 30 a week, night work 353s., shift work 329s., electricians' assistants 272 289s. 6d., 280s. 9d.
	Scotland (159)	First pay day in July	Male workers employed in the production of daily and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. a week (12s. to 16s.) for adult m workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Process Engraving	United Kingdom	First pay day in July	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process engrav- ing and in process proofing departments of process en- graving trade houses and certain publishing firms	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. a week (16s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.) for journeym and by proportional amounts for apprentices. National minimum ra after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: journeymen, of shift 312s. a week, night shift 414s. 4d.
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	England and Scot- land	15 July	All workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour (8s. 10½d. a week of 42½ hours) for men 18 and over and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum time rafter change include: men 18 and over 177s. 7½d. a week, women 18 and o 127s. 10¾d.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (164)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2d. 2s. 2½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other works
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	1 July	own. joint terrest of year standards as dated 25th June. See page 298 o	Increases in basic rates of 10s. a week for men 21 and over, of 8s. for women and over, and of 5 per cent. for younger workers; consolidation into be rates of 15s., 11s. 3d. or 7s. 6d., according to age, of the cost-of-living bor previously paid; new cost-of-living bonus granted* of 3s. 4d. a week workers 21 and over, of 2s. 6d. for workers 18 and under 21, and of 1s. for workers under 18§. Minimum rates after change, exclusive of cost living bonus, include: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross men 21 and over 210s. to 254s. a week, according to classification, women
	ue of this Caxerr	NGS IN 1947 TEN	RAGE EARNT on page 142 of the Apr The figures for any	and over 167s. to 202s., provincial centres with populations of 100,000 over—men 207s. to 250s., women 165s. to 199s. 6d., provincial towns v populations of less than 100,000—men 203s. 6d. to 244s., women 162s. 195s. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 3s. 4d. in each case.§
Match Manufacture	United Kingdom (165)	1 July	Process workers	Increases of 3d. or 2\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, according to area, for male workers 20 a over, of 2\frac{1}{4}d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hou Minimum rates after change: male workers—London 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. an hour at rising to 4s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. at 20 and over, other districts 2s. 5d. to 4s. 8d.; fem workers 2s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. at 15 rising to 3s. 8\frac{1}{4}d. at 18 and over, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6
Electrical Contracting	England, Wales and Northern Ireland (174)	1 July	Male workers	Increases of 4d. an hour for journeymen, of 3½d. or 3d., according to area, adult mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Stand inclusive rates after change include: journeymen electricians—grade (London) area 7s. 1d. an hour, Mersey district 7s. 0½d., grade B (other are 6s. 8½d., adult mates—London 5s. 10d., Mersey district 5s. 9½d., all of areas 5s. 6d.¶
	Scotland (174–175)	1 July	Journeymen electricians, armature winders and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increases of 4d. an hour for journeymen electricians and armature winders, of proportional amounts for apprentices. Standard rates after change incluchargehands, inclusive of extra hourly allowance, in charge of 4 or up to other employees 6s. 9d. an hour, in charge of 8 or more 6s. 10d., journeyr electricians 6s. 6d., armature winders 6s. 7d.**
Gas Supply	Great Britain (176)	First pay week in July	Workers other than maintenance craftsmen	Increase of 3d. an hour for adult male gasworkers with proportional amou for juveniles. Standard adult rates after change: labourers, Metropoli area 5s. 3d. an hour, Provincial A area 5s., Provincial B area 4s. 10 gasfitters (2nd class) 6s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 5s. 10\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 5s. 9\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., (1st class) 6s. 5d., 6s. 6s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.\(\frac{1}{7}\)f
Water Supply	England and Wales (180)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 14 Apr 11	Workers other than fully-skilled engineering craftsmen	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change for adult male labour Metropolitan Water Board area 5s. 4d. an hour; South-Eastern—in special area 5s. 4d., outer special area 5s. 2d., other areas 5s.; all of areas in England and Wales 5s.‡‡
Dock Labour	Great Britain (197)	14 Apr.‡‡ 1 July	Dock labourers	Attendance money increased by 1s. per turn of half-a-day (7s. to 8s.) and guaranteed weekly payment of workers under 65, and 65 and under 68 required to report for work for six turns in a week, increased by 5s. (99s. 6d. to 105s.) and (84s. 6d. to 90s.), respectively.

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

† Supplementary cost-of-living allowance now related to new official index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100); the amount quoted relates to the index figure of 102·7 for January 1963 in the range 102·6 to 103·5 on the sliding scale.

‡ These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ The cost-of-living bonus is now related to a datum figure of 102 based on the new official index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100), and the cash value for each point movement in the index is 1s. 8d., 1s. 3d. or 10d. a week, according to age; the amounts quoted relate to the index figure for May 1963 of 104. || See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

It has also been agreed that from 1st July 1964 there will be further increases of 3d. an hour for journeymen and 2½d. or 2d. for adult mates, that from 28th September 1964 there will be a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 40, without loss of pay, and that from 1st July 1965 there will be further increases of 2½d. for journeymen and 2d. for adult mates.

** It has also been agreed that from 1st July 1964 there will be a further increase of 3d. an hour for journeymen electricians and armature winders with proportional increases for apprentices, and that from 28th September 1964 there will be a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 40, without loss of pay. The rates will then remain in operation until the end of June 1965.

†† The agreement, which also provides for increases of 2½d. an hour from the first pay weeks in July 1964 and 1965, may be reviewed should the official index of retail prices fluctuate five points or more and maintain that level for three consecutive months.

‡‡ This increase was the result of an award (No. 2978) of the Industrial Court dated 1st July with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 345 of this GAZETTE.

January to July, 1962

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during July-continued

Industry	(see also Note at beginning of Table)	which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (199)	26 May	Surface transport and goods handling grades	Increases of 7s. 10½d., 8s. 9d. or 9s. 7½d. a week, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum adult rates after change include: motor transport drivers 224s. a week, senior head loaders 286s. 4½d., head loaders (aircraft) 249s. 11½d., head loaders, head porters (B.E.A. Town Terminals) and chargehand stevedores 235s. 9d., baggage masters 226s., loaders, porters and stevedores 214s. 9½d., leading hand warehousemen (B.E.A. London Airport) 258s. 8½d., warehousemen 249s. 11½d.
	United Kingdom	26 May	General service workers	Increases of $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, according to occupation, for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21. Minimum hourly rates after change for adult day workers include: men—labourers, gardeners grade II, liftmen, wash-housemen (laundry) 5s. 0.375 d., leading hand boiler attendants 5s. 4.375 d., gardeners grade I 5s. 3.5625 d., head gardeners 5s. 7.875 d.; women—cleaners and lavatory attendants, laundresses 4s. 1.0625 d.
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales (202)	First pay day following 28 July	All workers (other than van salesmen and clerical)	Increases of 9s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of varying amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for workers 21 and over include: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—London area, men 216s. 6d. a week, women 156s., elsewhere 205s. 6d., 153s.; drivers of motor vehicles (men)—London, from 218s. 6d. for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 230s. 6d. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons, elsewhere 207s. 6d. to 216s. 6d. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 3½ tons and up to and including 5 tons.
Catering	Lurgan and Newry	1 July	Male assistants employed by licensed vintners	Increase of 15s. a week. Rate after change for assistants who have served 5 years' apprenticeship 185s, a week.
	Belfast and District	15 July	Male workers employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 7s. a week for chargehands and qualified assistants, of 3s. 6d. for first and second year junior assistants, and of 2s. 6d. for apprentices. Rates after change: chargehands 246s. to 268s. 6d. a week, according to staff, assistants—during first year after apprenticeship 164s. 6d., during second year 178s., after 5 years (including 3 years' apprenticeship) 236s., apprentices—during first year 101s. 6d., second year 111s. 6d., third year 130s.
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (246–247)	1 Apr.*	Semi-skilled engineering workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: London, grade I 5s. 2½d. an hour, II 5s. 4½d., III 5s. 6d., IV 5s. 8d., Zone A 4s. 11½d., 5s. 1½d., 5s. 3d., 5s. 5d., Zone B 4s. 10½d., 5s. 0½d., 5s. 2d., 5s. 4d.
esson ymartiness, Is	England and Wales	1 Apr.†	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers, mates and apprentices	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for craftsmen and of 2d. for mates, with appropriate percentage increases for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen—London 6s. $4\frac{3}{4}d$. an hour, Zone A 6s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$., Zone B 5s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$., mates 5s. $4\frac{1}{4}d$., 5s. $1\frac{3}{4}d$., 5s. $0\frac{3}{4}d$.
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CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING JULY

Ball Clay	North and South Devon and Dorset (13)	8 July	Male workers	 Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.§
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands (91)	25 June	Certain workers	 Introduction of a normal working week of 40 hours for three-shift workers.§
Match Manufacture	United Kingdom	1 July	Process workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.§

Date from

* This increase was agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.
† These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.
‡ The agreement also provides for an examination of the possibilities of a joint review of pay standards and any adjustments arising therefrom shall take effect a 2nd September 1963.
§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

¶ This change was the result of an award (No. 2977) of the Industrial Court, dated 25th June. See page 298 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Great Britain

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January and June 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 $6\frac{1}{2}$ million persons in manufacturing mining and guaranting contractions are relativistic. manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches

on page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

January 1963 = 100

February 1963* March 1963* April 1963* May 1963* June 1963* Industry group Employees paid each week All em-ployees Em-ployees paid monthly † Em-Em-ployees paid each week Em-All Em-ployees paid monthly ployees paid each week ployees paid each week ployees paid monthly ployees paid monthly em-ployee ployees paid monthly Manufacturing industries
Food, drink and tobacco
Chemicals and allied industries
Metal manufacture
Engineering and electrical goods
Shipbuilding and ship repairing
Marine engineering
Vehicles 100·2 98·3 99·9 102·7 107·5 103·6 99·4 113·0 104·1 101·2 98·8 100·4 102·4 103·2 102·5 104·0 107·6 104·4 100·0 100·3 102·1 102·7 102·2 104·0 101·8 101·8 101·8 101·8 104·3 102·7 101·2 101·3 100·5 101·2 101·3 100·5 101·2 101·3 100·5 101·2 100·8 100·9 102·1 101·1 103·2 100·5 101·2 100·8 100·9 102·1 101·1 103·0 104·1 103·2 100·8 102·9 101·1 101·0 102·6 108·9 103·1 100·8 102·9 101·0 102·6 108·9 103·1 100·4 103·3 103· 99·3 102·8 105·3 97·1 101·2 106·1 99·7 102·6 105·3 100·9 100·4 104·5 101·3 102·1 103·5 97·4 98·4 102·8 101·4 100·1 105·2 99·0 101·3 105·3 101·5 99·6 104·1 103·9 103·0 106·0 96·9 102·0 105·1 98·7 105·4 109·6 95·8 106·4 111·8 99·7 101·9 106·5 98·4 103·6 106·3 99·8 102·3 108·4 103 · 6 103 · 3 103 · 0 100 · 4 102 · 2 98 · 5 100 · 0 101 · 6 99 · 3 102 · 9 102 · 5 106 · 3 107 · 7 102 · 4 104 · 5 102 · 8 98·8 96·9 100·9 101·8 102·0 99·5 100·2 98·7 101·2 104·6 97·5 98·9 98·6 102·5 102·2 100·0 104·2 103·0 104·8 104·0 103·4 102·6 104·7 104·5 103·7 105·9 104·5 108·2 110·4 105·7 106·9 107·3 106·9 105·9 104·5 107·2 104·9 105·6 106·6 105·4 109·8 105·6 111·3 107·8 104·3 103·5 101·3 102·2 110·1 102·8 102·5 104·3 102·3 108·6 97·9 111·7 99·1 101·2 102·3 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. 101.0 102.9 101.3 103.2 103.4 103.2 101.9 99.6 101.5 105.5 100.1 104.7 106.6 102.8 106.0 All manufacturing industries Other industries and services Agriculture ... Mining and quarrying ... Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication || ... Miscellaneous services || ... All industries and services covered 101·3 102·0 101·4 103·8 103·3 103·7 103·0 100·4 102·7 106·9 101·1 106·1 107·9 103·0 107·2

Provisional.

Except London Transport, British Road Services, sea transport and postal services and telecommunications.

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 145. In addition, 23 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during July at the establishments where these 168 stoppages occurred is estimated at 33,700. This total includes 5,600 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 28,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 25,100 were directly involved and 3,000 indirectly involved (i.e., throw out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 119,000 working days lost during July includes 40,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the

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

	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month			
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers	Working days lost	
Coal mining	1 <u>B</u> O	76 16 6 17	76 21 9 21	9,300 8,000 6,100 2,000	21,000 32,000 7,000 15,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	11	30	41	8,300	43,000	
Total, July 1963	23	145	168	33,700	119,000	
Total, June 1963	16	172	188	54,900	143,000	
Total, July 1962	28	144	172	31,300	69,000	

Causes of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in July 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	24 37	5,200 4,400
Hours of labour Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	19	5,300
discipline Trade union status	57	6,600 3,500
Sympathetic action Total	145	25,100

Duration of Stoppages

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

	Number of Visit at homogen							
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost l					
Not more than 1 day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	55 29 16 18 21	7,100 2,500 2,100 6,800 2,700	5,000 5,000 6,000 31,000 34,000					
Total	139	21,200	80,000					

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SEVEN 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 seven months of 1963 and 1962:—

January to July, 1963

Industry group No. stor page			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 lost	
Agriculture, for-					400	100-10	
estry, fishing	-			2	100	200 000	
Coal mining	609	92,800	219,000	743	102,000	200,000	
All other mining		200	2047	10011111	35 range	South +	
and quarrying	4	200		1		I	
Food, drink and	14	2,400	4,000	16	5,200	6,000	
tobacco Chemicals, etc	10	1,800	13,000	11	9,400	11,000	
16-4-1	35	6,600	21,000	60	273,800	321,000	
Engineering	105	36,200	123,000	150	2,020,800	2,135,000	
Shipbuilding and	103	30,200	125,000	150	2,020,000	2,100,000	
marine eng	29	8,200	63,000	58	314,300	406,000	
Motor vehicles and	2)	0,200	05,000	1	511,500	,	
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	70	75,200	162,000	67	470,500	582,000	
Aircraft	13	4,300	33,000	26	267,100	279,000	
Other vehicles	4	4,300	1,000	14	46,100	56,000	
Other metal goods	26	4,100	16,000	35	207,600	222,000	
Textiles	21	4,300	12,000	20	7,000	12,000	
Clothing and foot-		1,500	12,000				
wear	6	900	1,000	9	1,700	4,000	
Bricks, pottery,	N. L. S.				alberta bas	30676/93	
glass, etc	7	500	1,000	9	11,300	15 000	
Timber, furniture,	Harris Street			100	100		
etc	9	500	2,000	10	3,900	8,000	
Paper and printing	7	1.100	2,000	6	6,600	7,000	
Remaining manu-			No. 18 Value			STREET, ST.	
facturing inds	8	1,400	2,000	23	28,600	79,000	
Construction	96	8,900	46,000	211	44,600	154,000	
Gas, electricity and					est		
water	2	500	1,000	6	1,700	3,000	
Port and inland		A	100 See 20		to make the first	The state of the s	
water transport	26	7,700	15,000	48	38,900	110,000	
All other transport	29	3,700	8,000	36	13,000	34,000	
Distributive trades	13	900	3,000	23	5,100	13,000	
Administrative,	1000			2 Property	SteW bos	Docks	
professional, etc.					- 000	40.000	
services	2	300	1	8 21	7,800	13,000	
Misc. services	4	200	1,000	21	15,600	32,000	
Total	1,149	266,600	752,000	1,570‡	3,902,400§	4,703,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY

Industry, occupations and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks		
s of a factory (or other place	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	nd Office of H.M. Factory Inspectance	addidents notified to Dis		
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Production workers employed in light alloy manufacture— Rogerstone (one firm)	2,900	1 176. A Act of a conditi	12 July	16 Aug.	In support of a claim for higher wages and, subsequently, the suspension of ten workers who refused to carry out an instruction	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in the manufacture of heavy electrical machinery—Hayes (one firm)	495	on one le	1 July	13 Aug.	Claim by shop stewards that the management should discuss exclusively with them the question of the introduction of tea breaks	Agreement reached on negotiating procedure.		
ELECTRICAL CABLE MANUFACTURE:— Process workers and labourers employed in electrical cable making—near Warrington (one firm)	1,500	l son don	11 July	18 July	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Majority of non-unionists joined trade union.		
AIRCRAFT:— Draughtsmen and allied technicians in an aircraft factory —Bristol (one firm)	1,000	y Division	15 May¶	6 Aug.	In support of a claim for higher wages	Work resumed on agreed terms.		
CONSTRUCTION:— Workers employed by various contractors on a site at Hanley	570	- I	19 July	2 Aug.	Dismissal by one contractor of 70 workers alleged to have acted unconstitutionally	Workers agreed to act constitutionally and were re-engaged.		

^{*} The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown. † Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

^{*} 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.
† 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.

† Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE.

[‡] 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.

^{||} Two one-day token stoppages occurred on 12th and 19th July. A continuous stoppage began on 24th July. ¶ A series of four half-day stoppages occurred between 15th May and 7th June. A continuous stoppage began on 24th June.

ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

60.1	2 2 1 1 1 1		June 1963	July 1963
Places under the Fac	s Act		 49	58
Mines and Quarries*	 	 	 26	21
Seamen	 	 	 5	5†
Railway Service	 	 	 4	9

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for July 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.

Factories Act							
Textile and Connected Processes	. 18						
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc	DVF TOXIO	7 1 40					
Metal Extraction, Refining and C	Conversion						-
Metal Casting				-TOT	. stable		1
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion	on and Fors	ing		. 30		3000	
Miscellaneous Metal Processes .			Barry.	and the last	Taken a		1
Shipbuilding and Repairing				A MORN	THE LIA	bers bero	4
Constructional Engineering, Boile	er Making	. 1254			0000	dad	_
Locomotive and Railway Equipm		1			E SAMERI		2
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft	at least	. 1 20			0.00100		1
Other Machine and Metal Manus	facture and			906	COLUMN TOWN	000	4
71				bana est	olofey 7	reto!	21
Woodworking Processes							1
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufac					Patrios.	totis	1
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fu					103080		2
Wearing Apparel				1003.3	oa zui	Usor	
Paper and Printing					1	10:17	100
Milling			- adea		200 at	zla.	1
Food				or the same	01,30	dani	3
Drink				nessin	e bes	102300	1
Electricity Generation						100	2
Rubber							_
Other Factory Processes				na Si	distribusio	200	3
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and	127 of Fact	orion A	ot 1061				
Building Operations		A					12
Works of Engineering Construction				to Main		W 110	8
Docks and Warehouses					Seine.		4
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT							58
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	AT OF BUILDING ADDRESS.			TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF	100000		20

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th June 1963 and the 4 weeks ended 27th July 1963. † Includes 3 deaths in one vessel sunk as a result of a collis

Mines and Quarries*			1	Railway Service	
Coal Mines:			3066.X	Brakesmen and Goods Gua	rde t
Underground			14	Engine Drivers and Motorn	nen 1
Surface	D 3 31		2	Pinaman	
Other Stratified Mines	7			Labourers	. 1
Miscellaneous Mines		100	1	Machaniae	1
Quarries		4550	1	Passenger Guards	1000
				Downson and Wass Mari	1301.02
TOTAL, MINES AND QUA	DDIEC		21	Desta	1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUA	KKIES	22.18	21		
			Cole and	Shunters	1
Seamen			200000		2
Tanding Wassels			44	Contractors' Servants	
		11315	4†		
Fishing Vessels			1		
TOTAL, SEAMEN			5	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	9
			1		

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		THE SHIP SHALL MANAGED THE
Lead Poisoning	 11 1 2 8	II. Deaths Nil
Epitheliomatous Ulceration Chrome Ulceration	14 27 64	

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 29th June 1963, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain, was 76 compared with 54 in the 13 weeks ended 30th March 1963 and 69 in the 13 weeks ended 30th June 1962. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 359, 387 and 375.

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

Notice of Assident	F	nber of Per Killed durin weeks end	ıg	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
Nature of Accident	30th June 1962	30th March 1963	29th June 1963	30th June 1962	30th March 1963	29th June 1963	
Underground: Explosions of fire- damp or coal dust	9	de authori	3	La tique	S. 1945	5	
Falls of ground Haulage Misc. (including	21 20	17 16	3 42 17	151 107	128 118	125 118	
shaft accidents)	12	10	8	72	90	72	
Total	62	43	70	339	336	320	
Surface: All causes	7	11	6	36	51	39	
Total, underground and surface	69	54	76	375	387	359	

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

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

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

used in these quarterly tables.

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

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

with these statistics:—

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

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

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

(4) In the Tables, the UNIT is the INJURED PERSON.

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

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Second Quarter, 1963, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisi	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents			
Northern	21 3.11		10000	16	4,203
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	(Leeds)			3	2,341
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	(Sheffield)			6	4.093
Eastern and Southern		4 250000	101.50	15	4,396
London (North)		Extent 16	100000	12	3,851
London (South)				15	3,478
South Western				7	2,386
Wales				9	
Midlands (Birmingham)		E15572 80	E 193 0		3,032
Midlands (Nottingham)		43. 10.00		12	3,651
		H-11.		13	3,827
North Western (Liverpool)				11	5,052
North Western (Mancheste	r)	MINES TORR		7	3,279
Scotland	10. Uz 103	1000	11.53	22	5,923
	Totals			148	49,512

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

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Textile and Connected Processes	JU V		Wearing Apparel	JILUO	qmc
Cotton Spinning Processes	_1	621	Tailoring Other Clothing	=	212 173
Weaving of Narrow Fabrics	1-037 <u>—</u> 1-761	37 199	Hatmaking and Millinery	=	6 164
Worsted Spinning Processes	=	290 146	Footwear Repair	4 5 10	8
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture	- 10 - 10 V	240 129	Total	dia-hab	563
Carpet Manufacture	_	174 70	Paper and Printing Trades		s banded
Other Textile Manufacturing Processes Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	- 2	119 298	Paper Making	_ 2	732 151
Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing	CONTRACT DES	50 147	Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture	00 - 0816	285
Total	3	2,853	Bag Making and Stationery	二	163 578
Clay, Minerals, etc.	45/45 m 7/4	(A) (A) (A) (A)	Engraving		17
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles	1	449 271	Total	2	1,926
Pottery Other Clay Products	1	146 120	Food and Allied Trades		120
Stone and Other Minerals	3	504	Flour Milling	100 E	120 139 19
Total	6	1,490	Other Milling Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits Sugar Confectionery	_ 2	721 426
Metal Processes Iron Extraction and Refining	2	204	Food Preserving		548 311
Iron Conversion	3	745 91	Edible Oils and Fats	1000	81 110
Aluminium Extraction and Refining	(学)	8 204	Slaughter Houses	36 2065	126 755
Metal Rolling:—	7	990	Alcholic Drink	I I	700 114
Non-Ferrous Metals	-	242	Total	3	4,170
Tin and Terne Plate, etc. Manufacture Metal Forging Metal Drawing and Extrusion	-,	398 423	Miscellaneous	Terrana de	,,,,,
Iron Founding	_ i	1,807 319	MISCEllaneous Electrical Stations	6	699
Die Casting	PERMITTED AND	99 262	Plant using Atomic Reactors Other use of Radioactive Materials		32
Die Casting Non-Ferrous Metal Casting Metal Plating Galvanising, Tinning, etc.	Delton to accepte	64 63	Tobacco		141 121
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing	1	97	Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather	_	43
Total	15	6,075	(not otherwise specified) Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly of Textile Materials (not otherwise specified)	FS S.	86
General Engineering		0.0000000	Rubber	_ 2	574
Locomotive Building and Repairing Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair	=	317 609	Cloth Coating	ey also er	24
Engine Building and Repairing Boiler Making and similar work	= =	643 420	specified)	1 2	406 595
Constructional Engineering	_ 2	633 1,293	Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches, Other High Precision Work	_	133
Non-power Vehicle Manufacture	- 4	172 958	Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household Textiles	_	59
Vehicle Repairing Shipbuilding and Shipbreaking: Work in shipyards and dry docks	6	1,269	Textiles Abrasives and Synthetic Industrial Jewels General Assembly and Packing (not otherwise specified)	- 1	36 67
Work in wet docks or harbours	_ 1	237	Processes associated with Agriculture	_ 1	31
Machine Tool Manufacture	1 1	352 1,655	Factory Processes not Otherwise Specified	2	317
Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing	-	294	Total	15	3,455
Engineering	_ 1	967 556	Total, all factory processes	73	40,743
Sheet Metal Working		633 505	Construction Processes under section	120000	
Other Metal Machining	- 2	670 797	127 of Factories Act 1961	orte des	description.
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified)	_	585	Building Operations	Matheway	aria Ahea
Railway Running Sheds		58	Industrial Building:— Construction	15	1,294
Total	18	14,057	Maintenance	6 3	345 95
Electrical Engineering		Section 1	Construction	12	1,476
Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch- gear Manufacture and Repair	_	561	Maintenance	_ 5	346 62
Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and	_ =	43	Blocks of Flats:— Construction	1 2	369
Radio and Electronic Equipment and Electrical Instrument Manufacture and Repair	_	443	Maintenance	-2	12
Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manufacture	1	185	Dwelling Houses:— Construction	- 4	943
Cable Manufacture Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture		308	Maintenance	1	304
and Repair Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	I	141 495	Construction	AND RECOGNIZED REPORT OF THE PERSON OF THE P	163
Total	1	2,176	Demolition		71 25
Wood and Cork Working Processes	C. 1 (1900) B	nethornal in the	Total	49	5,581
Saw Milling	-	362	Works of Engineering Construction	galas eli	230000 63
Plywood Manufacture	=	26	Operations at:— Tunnelling, Shaft Construction, etc.	_ 2	125 76
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making Coopering	=	88 62	Dams and Reservoirs (other than tunnelling) Bridges, Viaducts and Aqueducts (other than tunnelling)		
Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture		282	Pipe lines and Sewers (other than tunnelling)	2 3	100 294 101
Engineers Pattern Making	_ 2	31 598	Docks, Harbours and Inland Navigations Waterworks and Sewage Works (other than		88
Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair		199	tunnelling) Work on Steel and Reinforced Concrete Structures Sea Defence and River Works		71 32
Total	2	1,698	Work on Roads and Airfields	6	467
Chemical Industries	PARTY SE	ON THE REAL PROPERTY.	Other Works	17	1,447
Heavy Chemicals	1	284 233	Total all construction processes	66	7,028
Other Chemicals	1 1	233	Total, all construction processes	00	7,026
Oil Refining	王沙	200 120	Processes under section 125 of	STATES AND STATES	tion office
Plastic Material and Man-made Fibre Production Soap, etc	-2	210	Factories Act 1961	mis Digrap	Micsell
Paint and Varnish	- 2	112 515	Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays (other than Shipbuilding)	6	1,505
Coke Oven Operation	===	157 64	Work at Inland Warehouses	3	236
Patent Fuel Manufacture		37	Total	149	1,741
Total	8	2,280	Grand Total	148	49,512

Shipbuilding in Second Quarter

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June 1963, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 157, with a gross tonnage of 1,151,873 tons. This was 27,859 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter, apart from which it is the lowest figure since 1944. The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad was 249,925 at the end of June, which was 25,284 tons less than the last quarter

last quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of June amounted to 8,882,517 tons gross, of which 13 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 7,730,644, a decrease of 114,850 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 424,399 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,857,131 tons, or 43 4 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 625,153, representing 54.3 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures

were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1963 were two steamers, of 91,900 tons, and 42 motorships of 172,141 tons, a total of 44 vessels, of 264,041 tons. The numbers launched during the same period were five steamers, of 132,030 tons, and 38 motorships, of 140,426 tons, a total of 43 vessels, of 272,456 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were three steamers, of 78,964 tons, and 38 motorships, of 158,759 tons, a total of 41 vessels, of 237,723 tons gross.

of 237,723 tons gross.

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

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civi employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1944, the National Service Act 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for Engrange 1958, care 73)

February 1958 (page 73).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during six months ended 30th June 1963 and (b) during the whole period from 1st August 1944.

and the state of t	Six months ended 30th June 1963	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants Orders requiring payment of compensation for	3	1,791
loss by reason of default Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	9	1,084 2,306
Total of orders made	23	5,181
No orders made against the employers concerned	14	4,924
Total of cases determined	37	10,105

Of the total of 10,105 cases determined since 1st August 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1944, 1,422 under the National Service Act 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act 1951. All the cases determined during the half-year ended 30th June 1963 were dealt with under the National Service Act 1948.

Appeals against three determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the half-year. Of these, one was confirmed and two were varied.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the half-year by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

During the half-year there were no applications before Rein-

During the half-year there were no applications before Reinstatement Committees or appeals before the Umpire for compensation under section 51 of the National Service Act 1948, which prohibits the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for parttime service under the Act

Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 10th June 1963.

Number of persons	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training	705	980	1,685
In training at end of period at: Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc.	1,146 72 2	928 462 12 470	2,074 534 14 470
Total in training	1,220	1,872	3,092
Training completed	520	742	1,262
Placed in employment	486	671	1,157

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 15th July 1963.

The state of the s	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	816	103	919
at end of period	1,530	216	1,746
during period	693	85	778

Up to 15th July 1963, the total number of persons admitted these courses was 149,060, including 4,239 blind persons.

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.

Rise (+) or

Country Index Base Year* Month Index Figure Given		Items Covered†	Index Figure	Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
	Sedial S	page adjumed (Sideo tota)	10 300) zadogo Paulpais pa M	Alegald Mesal	Month before	Year before
European Countries Austria	1958	May 1963	{ All Items Food	114·8 116·8	+0.6	+1·9 +2·4
France (Paris)	1956–57	June 1963	{All Items Food	149·1 149·3	+1·0 +0·6	+8.0
Italy (Large Towns)	1938*	May 1963	{All Items Food	80·70 87·17	+0·05 +0·01	+6·6 +7·13
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	May 1963	{All Items Food	118·0 116·8	-1·8 -3·3	+2·8 +3·9
Spain	1958	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	127·8 133·1	+2·4 +4·1	+13·6 +19·2
Sweden	1949	June 1963	{All Items Food	175·0 206·0	Nil +2·0	+4·0 +7·0
Switzerland	1939	June 1963	{ All Items Food	201·2 216·9	+0·5 +1·1	+6·1 +5·9
Other countries Canada	1949	May 1963	{ All Items Food	132·3 128·3	Nil -0·6	+2·2 +3·8
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 ·	Apl. 1963	{Qll Items Food	109·1 103·6	+1·1 +1·24	+2·8 +2·41
India (All-India)	1949	Apl. 1963	{ All Items Food	131·0 130·0	+1·0 +1·0	+3·0 +3·0
Japan	1960	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	119·3 125·8	$^{+0.9}_{+2.1}$	+8·6 +12·7
New Zealand	1955*	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	1219·0 1110·0	+1·0‡ -8·0‡	+22·0 +2·0
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	May 1963	{All Items Food	101·7 99·9	+0·1 Nil	+1·2 +0·3
South Africa (9 Urban Areas)	1958	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	106·2 104·2	$^{+0\cdot 2}_{+0\cdot 1}$	+1·7 +1·2
United States	1957–59	May 1963	{All Items Food	106·2 104·2	Nil -0·1	+1·0 +1·0

* Index base is 100 except for Italy (1) and New Zealand (1000). † 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

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Single Arbitrators, etc	345	Decision of National Insurance Commissioner

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Ministry of Labour Gazette August 1963

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2978 to 2983*. Awards Nos. 2978, 2979, 2980 and 2982 are summarised below. Award No. 2981 was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959, and Award No. 2983 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2978 (1st July).—Parties: Trade Unions' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. Claim: For a general increase of 4d. an hour in rates of pay. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from and including the first full pay week commencing on or after Sunday 14th April 1963 the labourers' rates of pay set out in Clause 3(i) of the National Agreement on Wage Rates shall be increased by 2½d. an hour and that the rates of pay set out in the District Council Schedules shall be adjusted accordingly.

District Council Schedules shall be adjusted accordingly.

Award No. 2979 (2nd July).—Parties: Workpeople's Side and Employers' Side of the Trawler Fishing Industry National Joint Industrial Council. Claim: (1) To consider an application by the Fleetwood Fishing Vessel Owners' Association Ltd.: (a) that the basis of remuneration of skippers and mates at Fleetwood be changed from 'settling on the nett' to 'settling on the gross' at the appropriate percentage rates submitted by the Association; and (b) in the case of skippers only, for revised scales on which Trip money on remunerative trips shall apply. (2) To consider an application from the Workpeople's Side of the Trawler Fishing National Joint Industrial Council that food charges against skippers and mates should be abolished. Award: (a) That with effect from and including 1st July 1963 the basis of remuneration of skippers and mates at Fleetwood shall be changed from "settling on the nett" to "settling on the gross" at 5·5 per cent. and 4·0 per cent. respectively: (b) that as regards skippers, Trip money on remunerative trips shall be in accordance with revised scales of one per cent. or two per cent. as appropriate, provided the grossings per day exceed certain specified amounts (which the award set out) according to the type (coal, oil, diesel) and size of vessel (which the award also set out). The Court awarded that the claim that food charges against skippers and mates should be abolished had not been established.

Award No. 2980 (10th July).—Parties: Hinckley and District

skippers and mates should be abolished had not been established.

Award No. 2980 (10th July).—Parties: Hinckley and District Hosiery Warehousemen's Association and Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association. Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to whether females may be employed in any capacity in the work of countering of hosiery, knitwear and underwear. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from 1st September 1963 females may be employed in any capacity in the work of countering of hosiery, knitwear and underwear. The Court noted, inter alia, the assurances given by the Employers' Association that there shall be no redundancy of males as a direct consequence of the introduction of females: that males Employers' Association that there shall be no redundancy of males as a direct consequence of the introduction of females; that males already employed as countermen will be employed on pairing and folding, or pairing only, or folding only; and that the Employers' Association adhere to their acceptance of the three points set out in the recommendations made on 5th April 1963 by the Conciliation Committee of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Hosiery Trade. The Court referred to the Parties for discussion and, if possible agreement, the question what wages shall be paid to male countermen: in the event of the Parties failing by 1st September 1963 to reach agreement on such question, either Party shall be entitled to report the matter to the Court, and the Court will, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter. the Parties, determine the matter

the Parties, determine the matter.

Award No. 2982 (22nd July).—Parties: Railway Workshop Supervisory Staffs Joint Negotiating Committee and London Transport Board. Claim: That the standard hours of the Workshop Supervisory Staff should be 40 per week on the same basis as British Railway Workshop Supervisors controlling Railway Shopmen. Award: The Court awarded that the standard hours of the Workshop Supervisory Staff employed by the London Transport Board shall be 40 a week. The Court remitted to the Parties for discussion and agreement the means by which the above reduction in hours shall be implemented and the date from which such reduction shall be put into effect. In the event of the Parties failing by 31st August 1963 to reach agreement as to the effective date of the reduction, either Party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court, and the Court will, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

* 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 347 or through any bookseller.

Industrial Court (Northern freland) Awards

During July the Northern Ireland Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2 and 3. Award No. 2 is summarised below and No. 3 was referred to the Court under sections 1–3 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act (Northern Ireland) 1963. Award No. 2 (3rd July 1963).—Parties: Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the Trustees of Milltown Cemetery. Claim: To determine a claim by the Union that the present weekly rate of wages, i.e., £8. 11s. 11d. of the grave-diggers employed at Milltown Cemetery should be increased. Award: The Court awarded that the weekly rate of wages of the persons concerned shall be increased by 20s. per week, to a total of £9. 11s. 11d. per week, to take effect from the beginning of the pay week in which the 26th June 1963 falls.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 438 which is summarised below:—

Award No. 438 (15th July).—Parties: Post Office Engineering Union and Post Office. Claim: That in the current Post Office leave year, beginning 1st April 1963, the annual leave allowance of (a) Technicians IIB and Assistant Storekeepers be revised to three weeks, rising to three weeks three days after ten years' total service; (b) Assistant Telephone Mechanics be revised to three weeks, rising to three weeks three days after ten years' total service. Award: The Tribunal awarded that in the current Post Office leave year, beginning 1st April 1963, the annual leave allowance of Assistant Telephone Mechanics shall be revised to two weeks and three days, rising to three weeks after ten years' total service. Save as aforesaid the Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. established and awarded accordingly.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—
Proposal R.F.C. (38), dated 12th July, for amending the provisions relating to overtime and transport workers

Proposal R.F.C. (38), dated 12th July, for amending the provisions relating to overtime and transport workers.

Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council.—Proposal L.R. (31), dated 19th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.F.A. (39), dated 23rd July, for amending the provisions relating to overtime.

Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal P. (79), dated 26th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Minister of Labour made no Wages Regulation

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

During July 1963 notice of intention to submit Wages Regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.29), dated 26th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

Further information regarding the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast 2.

Wages Regulation Orders

During July 1963 the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 141), dated 25th July and operative from 8th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 4) Order (Northern Ireland)

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 4) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 142), dated 25th July and operative from 8th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory mi remuneration for certain male workers in the trade.

Decision of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision R(U)1/63 (26th November 1962)

Normal course of working—Sunday due to be worked according to rota, but not worked at a time of recognised holiday

rota, but not worked at a time of recognised holiday

A steel worker claimed benefit for Sunday 31st December 1961. According to the rota system of working which was then in operation he would have worked on that day. For most employees, however, work stopped for the New Year holidays on 30th December, as has happened when 31st December last fell on a Sunday. A wages agreement provided for extra payment when the men were called upon to work on 31st December. Held that the claimant was not entitled to benefit. The effect of regulation 4(1) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948 is that if a person would normally work on Sunday in a particular week and has a normal idle day later in that week, then if he is unemployed on and claims benefit for the Sunday, the normal idle day (or the last such day if there is more than one) is substituted for the Sunday as a day which is not to be treated as a day of unemployment or of incapacity for work under section 11(2)(d) of the National Insurance Act 1946. On the evidence in this case it was clear that in the normal course the claimant would not work on 31st December 1961. He was therefore not entitled to benefit for that day. That conclusion being reached, it was unnecessary to decide whether he was "on holiday" on that day.

Decision of the Commissioner

Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant in respect of Sunday 31st December 1961.

2. Under section 11(2)(d) of the National Insurance Act 1946 Sunday or such other day in each week as may be prescribed has not to be treated as a day of unemployment for the purposes of unemployment benefit. Regulation 4(1) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] (as amended), provides as follows:—"In the case of a person who—(a) in any week in which, in the normal course, he would work as an employed person on not more than six days including the Sunday, is unemployed on that Sunday; and (b) claims unemployment benefit for that Sunday; the day of that week on which, in the normal course, he would not work as an employed person, or (if that week contains more than one day on which in the normal course he would not so work) the later or last of those days, shall be substituted for that Sunday as a day which, by virtue of the provisions of paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 11 of the Act, is not to be treated as a day of unemployment or of incapacity for work for the purposes of any provisions of the Act relating to unemployment or sickness benefit and, for those purposes, is to be disregarded in computing any period of consecutive days." The effect of the said regulation 4(1) is that if a person would normally work on Sunday in a particular week and has a normal idle day later in that week, then if he is unemployed on and claims benefit for the Sunday, the normal idle day (or the last if more than one) is substituted for the Sunday.

3. The claimant is employed as a brakesman in a large steel works in the west of Scotland. At the time in question he was employed.

The claimant is employed as a brakesman in a large steel works in the west of Scotland. At the time in question he was employed full time on what is known as the modified Clydesdale Rota. In the week commencing Sunday 31st December 1961 he would, without taking account of the holidays at New Year time, have been due to work dayshift on Sunday and Monday and nightshift on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. He would not have been due to work on Tuesday.

4. There is a wages' agreement which is binding on the claimant's employers and the employees at the steel works in question. This agreement provides among other things that in respect of workers called upon to work on certain days extra payments with a specified maximum should be paid. In this connection it provides for payment of double time and/or double tonnage on New Year's Day or when that day falls on a Sunday 2nd January has to be substituted. It also provides as follows:—"Time and half and/or tuted. It also provides as follows:—"Time and half and/or tonnage and half shall be paid on:—

(d) The afternoon of 31st December (when 31st December falls on a Sunday, the 30th December shall be substituted).
(f) One day prior and one day subsequent to New Year's Day or two days subsequent to New Year's Day (excluding Sunday).
(g) In the event of the first alternative in (f) being adopted the afternoon of the preceding day shall be substituted (excluding Sunday)."

In 1961 the 31st December was a Sunday.

5. The claimant's employers have produced information regarding when work has stopped for the New Year holidays at the steel

*Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(F)"—decisions on family allowances; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 347.

works in question in all the years back to 1954/55. That information shows that work has never gone on beyond 1 p.m. on 31st December in any of these years. The information given by the claimant's employers also shows that in the year 1950 when 31st December last fell on a Sunday, work stopped in the mill at 6 a.m., and in the melting shop at 1 p.m., on 30th December. In the year 1961 work stopped at the mill and melting shop at 6 a.m. on 30th December 1961. According to the employers the customary holiday was from 12 noon to midnight on 30th December 1961 and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd January 1962 were paid holidays.

6. In regard to what is stated above in paragraph 5 the claimant's representatives stated at the oral hearing before me that it was

representatives stated at the oral hearing before me that it was incorrect for the employers to say that work stopped at the steel works at the times specified by them. He stated that the steel works in question never in fact completely closed down, and that some men were working on 31st December 1961. There is no information from the employers about this matter, but I accept information from the employers about this matter, but I accept what was stated to me, namely, that although the great majority of the employees at the steel works were not working on Sunday 31st December 1961, some employees were in fact working on that

day.

7. The claimant did not work on Sunday 31st December 1961 and the local insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable for that day because in the calendar week in question he would not in the normal course work on that day. The claimant appealed against that decision and a majority of a local tribunal allowed the appeal. They took the view that Sunday being a normal day of work for the claimant the fact that the holiday period intervened should not after the rota system. The chairman period intervened should not alter the rota system. The chairman dissented. In his view since the claimant would not in the normal course work on Sunday 31st December 1961, the claim for unemployment benefit failed. The insurance officer has brought an appeal to the Commissioner.

appeal to the Commissioner.

8. The claimant's argument is that since the Sunday in question was a normal day of work for the claimant under the rota system, he should therefore be found entitled to unemployment benefit. The claimant's representative also pointed out that the claimant was liable to be called on to work on 31st December 1961; that the wages agreement referred to above envisaged that some employees would be working on 31st December 1961; and that in fact a few fellow employees were working on that day. In his view since the steel works in question were not completely closed, and since some employees, of whom the claimant might have been one, were few fellow employees were working on that day. In his view since the steel works in question were not completely closed, and since some employees, of whom the claimant might have been one, were working on the day in question, unemployment benefit was payable. The question at issue, however, is not concerned with whether the steel works were completely closed or whether the claimant and his colleagues on the same rota as he were liable to be called on to work on the Sunday under consideration. The question is whether during the week commencing 31st December 1961 the claimant would normally work on Sunday 31st December 1961. The answer to that question on the evidence before me clearly is that in the normal course the claimant would not work on Sunday 31st December 1961. Doubtless he was liable to be called on to work on that day and a few of his fellow employees were in fact apparently called on to work that day. If, however, the claimant had been called on to work on that day, that would have been an abnormal occurrence having regard to information received regarding the steel works in question. The claimant is therefore not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of 31st December 1961. Having reached that conclusion it is unnecessary for me to deal with the further issue which was raised, namely, whether by virtue of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(e) of the above-mentioned regulations 31st December 1961 should not be treated as a day of unemployment because the claimant did not work and was on holiday. unemployment because the claimant did not work and was on

9. The appeal of the insurance officer now concerned is allowed.

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD **EXAMINATIONS**

The next examinations for First and Second-Class Certificates as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines, Mechanical Engineers' and Electrical Engineers' Certificates and for Mechanics' Class I and Electricians' Class I Certificates, will be held on Wednesday, 20th November 1963 at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. All the examinations will be in the one subject of mining legislation. Candidates for the First Class Certificate must hold one of the mining degrees or other approved qualifications. For the Second Class Certificate, candidates must hold the Higher National Certificate in Mining or one of the approved qualifications.

The Oral and Practical examinations for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held on 5th, 6th and 7th of November. Applicants must hold the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying or have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or the Surveyors' written examination formerly held by the Mining Qualifications

Intending candidates for these examinations should apply at once Intending candidates for these examinations should apply at once for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above certificates. Prospective candidates are reminded that they may apply to attend an examination taking place up to nine months before they complete the required period of practical experience. If they are successful at the examination, the statutory certificate will be granted when the balance of the practical experience has been obtained. Completed applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, London S.W.I, should be returned as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than sible, and must in any event be received not later than

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last months' issue of this Gazette was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instrument,* relating to a matter with which the Ministry of Labour is indirectly concerned, has been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain Regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the Gazette. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The National Insurance (Non-participation-Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Amendment Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/1265; 5d. (8d.)), made on 18th July by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act 1946. These Regulations, operative from 29th July, have been approved by the National Insurance Advisory Committee. They amend the National Insurance (Non-participation-Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Regulations 1960 by inserting new provisions regarding breaks in non-participating employment due to an insured person's absence from Great employment due to an insured person's absence from Great Britain and extend, in appropriate cases, the length of absences abroad which can be treated as temporary interruptions of nonparticipating employment.

The Construction (General Provisions) Reports Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/129; 5d. (8d.)), made on 28th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Construction (General Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963. This Order, operative from 2nd September, prescribes the form of report to be made for examinations required by the Construction (General Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963.

The Construction (Lifting Operations) Prescribed Particulars Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/130; 1s. (1s. 3d.)); The Construction (Lifting Operations) Certificates Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/131; 8d. (11d)); The Construction (Lifting Operations) Reports Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/132; 8d. (11d)); all made on 28th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963. These Orders Operations) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963. These Orders, operative from 2nd September, prescribe, respectively, the particulars to be contained in certain reports, the certificates of specified tests and examinations, and the forms of certain reports which are required by the Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963.

* 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 opposite or through any bookseller.

The list of Official Publications Received will be found on page 332.

NOTICE

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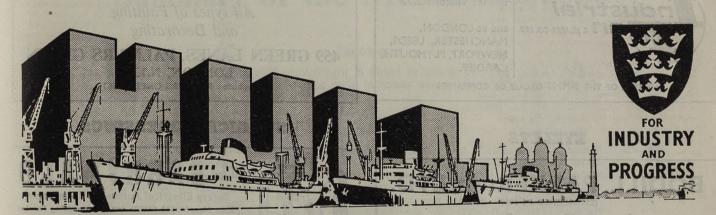
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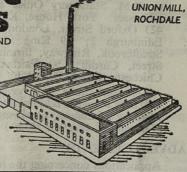
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