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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Employment

The number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-March was 23,694,000. This was	201-
76,000 more than in mid-February. The main changes were an increase in construction and	201-
decreases in manufacturing industries and the distributive trades.	

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There were 571,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 8th April and 34,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 605,000 (2·7 per cent. of all employees). Between 11th March and 8th April unemployment fell by 98,000. Of the total decrease 53,000 were in construction (including 13,000 temporarily stopped workers). There were decreases in most other industries and services. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 342,000—60 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed decreased by 75,000, the normal seasonal decrease being 20,000.

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 190,000 vacancies unfilled on 3rd April, 30,000 more than on 6th March.

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 16th March the number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,638,000 and the number working short-time was 137,000.

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th April (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, $133 \cdot 6$ and $140 \cdot 5$, compared with $132 \cdot 7$ and $139 \cdot 6$ at 31st March. 216-222

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 9th April (January 1962 = 100) was 104.0, compared with 103.7 at 12th March. The index for the food group was 106.5, the same as the previous month.

Stoppages of Work

About 30,800 workers in March were involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 81,000 working days.

Factory Accidents

There were 131 fatal and 48,400 non-fatal accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in the first quarter of 1963.

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OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN ENGINEERING AND OTHER METAL-USING INDUSTRIES

publishes in this GAZETTE details of average weekly and hourly earnings, and weekly hours worked, for men, boys, women and girls in a wide range of industries. (See the February 1963 issue for the results of the latest enquiry in October 1962.) These averages cover all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations.

The results of these enquiries are most useful for measuring trends in average earnings and working hours of manual workers on an industry basis but for some time the Government has felt a need for more detailed information, which has not hitherto been collected, about the earnings and working hours of workpeople according to their occupation and about the effect of overtime working on earnings. The Ministry of Labour, therefore, has instituted a new enquiry under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, to be held twice a year, to provide this information in respect of certain fulltime male manual workers aged 21 years and over.

The first enquiry was carried out in January 1963 and covered adult male manual workers engaged in specified occupations in engineering and other metal-using industries. The next enquiry to these industries will be made in June 1963. The next enquiry will also cover workers engaged in shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical manufacture. Information under similar headings will be required from these additional industries, but the occupational grouping will be varied as appropriate. This new venture is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour but the Ministry wishes to record its appreciation of the advice and assistance received from the British Employers' Confederation, the Engineering Employers' Federation, the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers and Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., at the planning stage and its appreciation of the co-operation of the employers to whom enquiry forms have already been addressed

Enquiry in Engineering and other Metal-using Industries

Enquiry forms were sent in January 1963 to about 2,200 employers in Great Britain with 25 or more employees engaged in the following industries :--mechanical engineering (Minimum List Headings 331 to 349 of the Standard Industrial Classification); electrical engineering (M.L.Hs. 361 and 363 to 369); marine engineering (M.L.H. 370.2); vehicle manufacture (M.L.Hs. 381 to 385); and certain other metal goods industries (M.L.Hs. 391, 393 and 399). Returns for completion were sent to all firms with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of the firms with between 100 and 499 employees and to a 10 per cent. sample of the firms with between 25 and 99 employees.

Of the 2,200 enquiry forms sent to firms, nearly 2,100 were returned suitable for tabulation. Of the completed returns, 686 were from firms with 500 or more employees and covered 727,785 men; 1,036 were from firms with 100–499 employees and covered 149,526 men; and 352 were from firms with 25-99 employees and covered 12,911 men. The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling fractions, cover about 1,156,000 adult male manual workers, estimated to be nearly 80 per cent. of all the adult male manual workers in the occupations covered by the enquiry in the industries concerned. The enquiry did not cover all adult male manual workers in these industries, e.g., it did not cover transport workers, storemen or canteen workers.

Information was supplied in respect of persons at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 16th January 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. Separate information was required under each of the 14 occupational headings detailed in Tables 3 to 5 on pages 186 to 191. There were 11 headings covering skilled workers, two headings covering semi-skilled workers (" turners and machinemen rated below fitter's rate " and " all other adult semi-skilled grades "); and one heading covering labourers. Employers were asked to state against each occupational heading the number of men at work in the specified payweek; the number of hours worked, including overtime; the number of overtime hours; the total earnings; and the amount of overtime premium included in total earnings.

Weekly Earnings

All earnings figures in this article represent the actual earnings in the week specified, including bonuses, before any

In³April and October of each year the Ministry of Labour ublishes in this GAZETTE details of average weekly and ourly earnings, and weekly hours worked, for men, boys, 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.

Weekly Hours

The figures quoted relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including 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.

Overtime Premium

These figures relate to money paid in respect of the premium element of overtime only, e.g., if a man whose time rate is 4s. 6d. per hour and who is paid time-and-a-third for overtime works eight hours overtime, his premium is 1s. 6d. per hour (a third of 4s. 6d.) and total overtime premium paid is 12s. Shift allowances and premium payments for normal weekend work for shift workers on continuous shift systems are not included in overtime premium.

Timeworkers and Payment-by-Result Workers

Under "timework" are included both workers paid at time rates only, and those paid at time rates with additional payments based on good timekeeping, merit-rating, profitsharing and co-partnership schemes: lieu workers, i.e., workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results are also included under "timework." Under "payment by result" are included workers paid under piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any payment schemes which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments. Workers employed during the specified pay-week on both timework and on payment by result are included in the " payment by result " section.

Skilled, Semi-skilled and Unskilled Workers

Under "skilled workers" are included workers who have served an apprenticeship or received equivalent training. They include the 11 skilled grades separately identified in Tables 3 to 5 and such other grades as instrument makers, brass finishers and blacksmiths. Under "labourers" are included those men doing unskilled labouring work. "Semiincluded those men doing unskilled labouring work. skilled workers" comprise all other workers, including turners and machinemen rated below fitters rate (who are separately identified in Tables 3 to 5), assemblers, cranemen, die casters, dressers and all those who are engaged on work which cannot be regarded as purely unskilled labouring work and for which, in consequence, rates in excess of the labourer's rate are paid.

The Results

The Ministry has calculated the average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings, including and excluding over-time premium, average hours worked, and the average premium paid for each hour of overtime, for each occupational heading, timeworkers and payment-by-result workers separ-ately. The information has been analysed by size of ately. The information has been analysed by size establishment and by Region and for four industry groups.

Tables 1 and 2 on the opposite page are summaries showing details for skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, as defined above.

In Table 1 separate figures are given in respect of Great Britain for:-

(a) all establishments covered:

(b) each of three size-ranges of establishments, namely those employing between 25 and 99 workers, those with between 100 and 499 workers and those with 500 or more;

(c) each of four industry groups, namely mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, motor vehicle manufac-turing and aircraft manufacturing and repairing, which have been selected as significant. The size of the sample does not permit analyses in respect of every individual industry.

Table 2 contains a summary for Scotland, Wales and each of the seven English Regions.

(Continued on page 186)

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN Average weekly (a) All establishments: All industries covered* s. 354 316 253 s. 336 299 237 41·0 35·0 29·3 45 · 46 · 46 · 92.6 81.7 65.2 87.9 77.2 61.1 43.7 43.5 46.0 99.5 91.4 69.4 35·4 32·0 28·7 96·7 88·8 65·9 (b) Analysis by size (i) Establishments with 25–99 employees
 313
 11
 298
 5

 264
 3
 251
 10

 242
 2
 227
 5
 45.9 45.5 46.4 82·1 69·7 62·7 78.0 66.4 58.9 $41 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 3$
 328
 3
 319
 10

 295
 9
 287
 0

 253
 2
 245
 8
 43.5 43.5 44.5 90.6 81.6 68.3 $31.0 \\ 34.0 \\ 23.1$ (ii) Establishments with 100-499 employees 41·4 36·5 29·2 335 8 279 5 243 0 46·3 46·4 46·7 87.0 72.3 62.5 82.0 67.5 58.5 261 227 workers Skilled Semi-skilled 340 3 301 0 262 9 329 290 249 $44 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 6$ 92·8 81·9 69·1 89 · 9 78 · 9 65 · 6 $35 \cdot 4$ $32 \cdot 1$ $29 \cdot 3$ (iii) Establishments with 500 or more employees 383 4 339 0 264 10 364 10 321 0 248 1 45 · 7 46 · 7 46 · 8 100 · 7 87 · 1 67 · 9 42 · 4 34 · 9 29 · 3 95.8 82.5 63.6 skilled
 374
 7
 364
 5
 43.6

 341
 0
 331
 6
 43.3

 269
 1
 255
 0
 46.4
 103 · 1 94 · 5 69 · 7 100·3 91·9 66·0 36·0 31·9 28·9 (c) Summary for particular industry groups* (i) Mechanical engineering 316 262 228 87·2 72·1 63·0 82·7 68·0 59·1 46·0 46·4 46·4 $39.3 \\ 33.5 \\ 29.0$ 278 11 243 8
 346
 10
 336
 4

 304
 11
 294
 7

 255
 6
 243
 3
 44 · 2 44 · 4 45 · 8 94·2 82·4 67·0 91·3 79·6 63·8 $35.4 \\ 31.2 \\ 26.8$ (ii) Electrical engineering imeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers ayment-by-re: 343 280 246 325 263 229 89 · 7 72 · 3 63 · 0 85·0 68·0 58·8 41 · 9 33 · 8 29 · 3 45·9 46·5 46·9
 355
 6
 344
 2

 312
 11
 301
 3

 275
 6
 260
 6
 44.0 44.2 46.5 97.0 85.0 71.1 93.9 81.8 67.2 36·1 32·8 27·1 (iii) Motor vehicle manufacturing 103·2 95·4 71·7 416 385 296 395 367 279 $\begin{array}{r}
 108 \cdot 7 \\
 100 \cdot 2 \\
 76 \cdot 1
 \end{array}$ 46·0 46·2 46·7 44·4 37·7 29·6 9

 405
 3
 399
 3

 389
 10
 383
 2

 284
 8
 269
 11

 42·1 41·7 46·6 $\begin{array}{r}
 115 \cdot 5 \\
 112 \cdot 2 \\
 73 \cdot 3
 \end{array}$ $113.8 \\ 110.3 \\ 69.5$ $31 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 2$ (iv) Aircraft manufacturing and repairing 368 6 293 9 245 2 385 312 264 45·2 47·2 47·6 102·4 79·5 66·6 97 · 8 74 · 7 61 · 8 43 · 1 34 · 6 30 · 9
 379
 11
 368
 5
 43.9

 313
 2
 301
 6
 44.5

 245
 5
 236
 7
 44.4
 103·8 84·4 66·4 81·3 64·0 36·9 34·5 27·4 Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:—
 All industries covered: 331-339; 341-342; 349; 361; 363-365; 369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 339.
 Mechanical engineering: 331-339; 341-342; 349.
 Electrical engineering: 361; 363-365; 369.
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382.
 Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.

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TABL			GIONA TRIES			IS—AI	L (moD)	
give details of the 14	enge Hono	Avera	ge weekly rnings	Average		e hourly nings	Average	
the loopen of all		<i>includin</i> overtim premiur	g excluding overtime premium	hours	<i>including</i> overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	premium per hour of	
the teres tot	n pri	Londo	n and So	outh Ea	stern	nury). Marine, 1	the enc	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-resu workers	1t	s. d. 362 6 351 11 268 7	s. d. 345 2 333 8 252 0	46·0 46·7 46·9	d. 94·6 90·4 68·7	d. 90·0 85·7 64·5	d. 38·5 34·6 30·1	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	 	382 9 317 3 281 3	372 6 306 10 270 1	44·2 43·9 45·3	103·9 86·7 74·6	101 · 1 83 · 9 71 · 6	34·9 31·7 26·7	
		East	tern and	Southe	ern			
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-resu workers	 lt	372 1 347 0 275 11	352 3 330 2 258 11	46.6 46.1 45.5	95·8 90·3 72·7	90·7 85·9 68·2	40·4 36·9 30·7	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		362 5 359 10 292 5	350 2 351 2 280 2	45·2 42·4 46·6	96·2 101·8 75·3	93·0 99·4 72·2	33·7 29·0 24·9	
a daint	THE	<u>C MI</u>	South W	estern	A 10	C/L3L3	<u>MON</u>	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result	lt X	365 11 290 11 249 9	342 4 270 10 231 11	46·8 47·7 47·2	93·8 73·2 63·6	87 · 8 68 · 1 59 · 0	50·6 38·6 31·0	
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	::) 	343 8 331 9 234 5	330 9 319 11 227 4	44.6 44.1 44.1	92.5 90.3 63.8	89·0 87·1 61·9	39 · 8 39 · 6 21 · 8	
entrality		09/901	Midla.	nds	- mart		entro -	
Timeworkers Skilled . Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-resul workers	 t	367 9 305 8 253 7	352 7 289 11 238 7	45·4 46·1 46·6	97 · 2 79 · 6 65 · 3	93·2 75·5 61·5	37·0 31·4 27·3	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		382 9 356 6 281 0	375 11 349 1 267 6	41.9 42.4 45.3	109.6 100.9 74.5	107·7 98·8 70·9	34·4 30·5 31·6	
		orksh	ire and	Lincoln	ishire	-toning	printeres and	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-resul workers	 t	323 6 286 11 239 4	305 11 271 1 225 0	46·5 46·3 46·5	83·5 74·4 61·7	78.9 70.3 58.0	37·9 32·5 28·4	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	 	340 4 309 5 250 9	329 1 298 6 238 5	44.6 44.5 46.2	91.6 83.4 65.1	88.5 80.5 61.9	33.5 33.2 25.2	
A CONTRACTOR	- 1]	Vorth W	estern	tililitika) Potemenning	Content radi	Maiaker (D)	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-resul workers	 t	332 8 281 0 240 0	314 3 261 7 223 9	45.8 46.7 47.2	87·2 72·2 60·9	82·3 67·2 56·8	41.5 37.2 28.2	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		340 7 301 9 249 10	328 5 289 8 237 9	44.9 45.0 46.0	91·0 80·5 65·2	87·8 77·2 62·1	33.6 30.5 27.2	
R-5		1002 30	North	ern			grade	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result workers	 	334 0 280 0 251 3	313 10 258 3 231 2	46·9 48·0 48·4	85·5 70·0 62·3	80·3 64·6 57·3	39.0 36.8 30.6	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	:: 	355 5 302 7 263 10	341 11 288 10 245 2	44.6 45.0 48.2	95.6 80.7 65.7	92·0 77·0 61·1	40 · 5 34 · 2 31 · 0	
		2.171	Scotla	nd	an month	than 3h	antio i antio i	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result workers		316 8 280 3 244 3	299 7 263 0 227 8	45·4 46·1 46·3	83 · 7 73 · 0 63 · 3	79·2 68·5 59·0	44 · 1 38 · 7 33 · 8	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		341 4 297 11 262 10	330 3 287 9 250 5	43.8 43.5 45.1	93·5 82·2 69·9	90·5 79·4 66·6	41 · 2 37 · 0 31 · 0	
1 410 X 15		ATT.	Wale	S	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tenance c	Martines	
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-result workers		364 11 301 6 260 0	338 0 281 4 244 8	46.9 47.2 46.4	93·4 76·7 67·2	86.5 71.5 63.2	47·8 39·3 30·4	
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		349 11 333 8 266 2	337 8 319 5 248 0	43·7 45·1 46·2	96·1 88·8 67·9	92·7 85·0 64·4	43.6 39.6 34.6	
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* See footnote under previous column.

A 2

(Continued from page 184)

Tables 3 to 5 on this and the following pages give details by size, industry group and Region for each of the 14 occupation groups.

The Table opposite summarises the results in respect of all adult male manual workers in all occupations covered by the enquiry. Because the current enquiry did not cover all occupations, a direct comparison cannot be made between the average earnings and hours at this date and those obtained from the regular six-monthly enquiry into the hours and earnings of all classes of manual workers held in October 1962.

and the second se	Adult mal	Adult male manual workers: January 1963									
Industry group	Numbers covered by enquiry (Great Britain)	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings							
The second s		s. d.	Contraction of the	d.							
Mechanical engineering	429,596	313 8	45.3	83.1							
Electrical engineering	192,066	318 2	45.2	84.5							
Motor vehicle manufacture	260,510	390 2	44.2	105.9							
Aircraft manufacture	107,399	354 7	44.9	94.8							
marine engineering)	166,376	309 3	45.9	80.8							
All the above industries	1,155,947	334 10	45.0	89.3							

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN ENGINEERING AND OTHER METAL-USING INDUSTRIES

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

TABLE 3.—GREAT BRITAIN—ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED*

		1 013	Гim	eworkers	(including	; lieu worl	kers)†	Selen and	Payment-by-result workers†							
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years			e weekly ings	Average		e hourly nings	Average	Numbers of men (21 years	Averagear	e weel nings	cly	Average		e hourly nings	Average overtim premiur
	and over) covered by the survey	includ overti	ime	<i>excluding</i> overtime premium	worked	overtime	<i>excluding</i> overtime premium	per hour of over-	and over) covered by the survey	<i>including</i> overtime premium	overt	ime	hours actually worked	overtime	<i>excluding</i> overtime premium	per hou of over time
100-0 100-7 34 100-0 98-6 30-	9-14 4-24 5-38 (b)						(a) .	All esta	blishm	ents						
the sthe she	<u>any</u>	s.	d.	s. d.		d.	d.	d.		s. d.	s.	d.		d.	d.	d.
ters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	46,839	338	9	322 7	45.8	88.8	84.5	37 · 4	72,127	360 11	349	10	4 4 · 1	98.2	95.2	34.6
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	34,636	335	6	321 0	45 · 1	89.4	85.5	39.4	76,551	359 5	349	10	43.7	98.8	96.1	35.6
(b) rated below fitters' rate olroom fitters and turners intenance men (skilled)	9,471 36,178	281 389	2 1	269 4 373 8	44 · 8 45 · 0	75·3 103·8	72·1 99·6	34·5 42·6	67,830 10,107	329 2 377 1	321 366	0 4	43 · 5 44 · 4	90·8 101·8	88.5 98.9	31 · 3 36 · 8
(a) Skilled maintenance fitters (b) Skilled maintenance	17,168	390	8	358 8	49 · 4	94.9	87.1	44.6	4,052	374 7	351		47.8	94.0	88.1	39.3
electricians (c) Other skilled main- tenance classes	11,823 12,680 3,726	393 374 353	8 8 4	359 10 345 5 341 8	49.5 48.4 43.8	95·4 92·8 96·8	87·2 85·6 93·7	47·1 44·5 41·6	2,851 2,544 2,930	385 2 355 7 342 3	360 335 335	5	48 · 1 47 · 0 43 · 0	96.0 90.8 95.5	89.8 85.6 93.7	41·4 39·0 34·5
ternmakers	7,878	339 294	9 9	324 0 288 2	45·3 42·5	90·0 83·2	85·8 81·4	41·9 33·4	15,103 5,083	379 4 336 9	370 331	7	42·7 41·6	106.6 97.2 95.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 104 \cdot 3 \\ 95 \cdot 7 \\ 93 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	36·7 33·2 38·3
ters, riveters and caulkers other adult skilled grades other adult semi-skilled	4,428 101,836 215,514	309 346 318	5 4 2	295 4 329 9 300 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 44.7 \\ 45.6 \\ 46.5 \end{array}$	83·0 91·1 82·0	79·3 86·8 77·4	$43 \cdot 0$ $39 \cdot 7$ $35 \cdot 0$	10,082 79,052 199,783	344 5 364 2 332 4	335 355 322	9 1 0	$\begin{array}{c c} 43 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	93.8 101.2 91.7	98.6 88.8	34·5 32·2
rades	80,082	253	5	237 8	46.7	65.2	61.1	29.3	23,665	265 11	252		46.0	69.4	65.9	28.7
	9-34 5-44 9-58 9-58					(b) Est	ablishn	ients wi	ith 25 t	o 99 er	nplo	vee.	\$			
ters (skilled—other than Foolroom and Mainten-	0-04 6-04	1 82		202 202 302	L. De	bolited footi-skill about-skill			TOT AT			- and -			Lobe	oditad beett
nce) rners and machinemen other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	12,490	308	5	293 4	46.2	80.1	76.2	34.1	3,380	331 6	320	1	44.9	88.6	85.5	32.2
 (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' 	9,010	314		299 10	45.7	82.4	78.7	34 · 1	5,780				44.4	87.4	84.7	29·:
rate olroom fitters and turners intenance men (skilled)	2,640 4,430	278 377	26	266 0 360 5	45·6 45·4	73·3 99·7	70·1 95·2	33·0 41·4	1,830 360			9 9	42·3 44·8	79 · 1 92 · 7	76·4 89·1	46.5
 (a) Skilled maintenance fitters (b) Skilled maintenance electricians 	1,720 1,960	343 294		317 4 273 2	49·3 47·8	83·7 74·0	77·3 68·6	39·9 45·2	120	308 4	290	0	46.4	79.7	75.0	33.8
(c) Other skilled main- tenance classes	1,190	326 326	3 7	301 0 316 4	48·2 43·5	81·3 90·1	75·0 87·2	38·2 41·3	180		280		42·1 43·6	80·7 95·1	79·8 92·3	27.7
eet metal workers (skilled) bulders (loose pattern— skilled)	3,010 550 1,450	275	8	306 4 269 1 278 7	45.8 43.6 45.8	83·8 75·9 75·7	80·3 74·1 73·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 36 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	3,360 590 980	370 2 327 4	360	0	45·0 42·2	98·7 93·1	96·0 91·8	29 · 1 37 · 2
l other adult skilled grades l other adult semi-skilled	19,950			288 2		79·9 69·3	76·0 66·0	37·6 31·5	7,260 9,920	3-12-12-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-	2 1243		42·2 43·7	91·2 82·0	89·7 79·6	28 · :

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows: 331-339; 341-342; 349; 361; 363-365; 369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399. † 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.

5

Fitters skilled-other than
Toolroom and Mainten-
ance)
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and
Maintenance)
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate
fitters' rate
(b) rated below fitters' rate
Toolroom fitters and turners
Maintenance men (skilled)
(a) Skilled maintenance
fitters
(b) Skilled maintenance electricians
(c) Other skilled main-
tenance classes
Patternmakers
Sheet metal workers (skilled)
Moulders (loose pattern- skilled)
Platers, riveters and caulkers
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades
All other adult semi-skilled
grades Labourers
Labourers
E LE TRANSFORME PIER
1 10 100 000 00 000 0000
and the second
Fitters (skilled-other than
Toolroom and Mainten-
ance)
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and
Maintenance
(a) rated at or above
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate
(b) rated below fitters'
Toolroom fitters and turners
Maintenance men (skilled)
(a) Skilled maintenance
fitters
(b) Skilled maintenance
electricians
tenance classes
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)

Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers

Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) fitters (b) Skilled maintenance skilled) ... Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers ...

> * † See footnotes on page 186. (87723)

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Classes of workers

Table 3.-Great Britain-All industries covered*-continued

unon-red-)	Tin	neworkers	(including	g lieu work	ters)†	have usit	(and anti-	erninowa.	Payment	-by-result	workers†		
Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average		e hourly nings	Average	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average		e hourly nings	Average
and over) covered by the survey	overtime	<i>excluding</i> overtime premium		overtime	excluding overtime premium	premium per hour of over- time	and over) covered by the survey	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	hours actually worked	overtime	<i>excluding</i> overtime premium	premium per hour of over- time
				D Este	11:-1		1 100	100					
		ering t	engine	c) Esta	Dusnme	ents wii	'n 100-	499 em	ployees				
	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.	d.	a nana	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.	d.
15,866	327 0	309 1	46.4	84.6	80.0	38.5	16,518	331 9	320 6	44.8	88.8	85.7	33 · 4
2.14	2. 336 3	346 6		.0.85	n 84-0	8-13	45-3	11 312	5 105		ven inau venites-	to-leality box and	
13,794	325 5	310 3	45 · 1	86.5	82.5	41.4	20,258	339.7	328 11	43.8	93 · 1	90.2	36.8
3,784 10,280	277 1 358 2	264 1 341 3	44·6 45·6	74·6 94·3	71 · 1 89 · 8	36·6 41·5	12,752 2,192	307 0 354 8	296 10 342 10	44·3 44·6	83·2 95·4	80·4 92·2	31 ·9 38 · 7
5,322	368 9	335 9	50.3	87.9	80.0	43.7	1,030	360 1	334 1	47.9	90.3	83.8	41.5
3,156	379 7	340 5	50.5	90 · 1	80.8	49.9	784	383 3	356 5	49 · 1	93.6	87.0	41.4
2,896 1,072 3,004	348 11 325 7 334 11	313 10 313 11 318 7	49·7 43·6 44·7	84·3 89·7 90·0	75 · 8 86 · 5 85 · 6	48 · 8 39 · 7 44 · 2	532 608 4,674	356 0 319 6 370 2	331 3 314 5 363 2	48·7 42·4 42·7	87.7 90.4 103.9	81.6 88.9 102.0	$39 \cdot 3$ $34 \cdot 2$ $33 \cdot 3$
838 2,200 30,004	283 0 304 10 329 9	278 6 289 4 311 11	41 · 7 44 · 0 46 · 1	81·4 83·1 85·8	80·1 78·9 81·2	27 · 3 45 · 5 39 · 2	1,598 3,662 19,764	318 0 329 6 340 9	315 2 319 8 330 11	40.6 43.7 43.6	94.0 90.4 93.9	93·2 87·7 91·2	29.0 36.2 34.5
49,990 28,226	279 7 243 0	260 11 227 4	46·6 46·7	72·0 62·5	67·2 58·5	36·5 29·2	37,376 6,872	298 11 262 9	287 8 249 7	44 · 1 45 · 6	81·3 69·1	78·3 65·6	32·1 29·3
1004-11 2 24-1	1 (1910) (1910) (1910)	272 2	02,979	E HE	8-82	100 0+50	2-02 8-05	262 × 220 8	279 7	1. 55,621	Holige R	ini ini ini	<u>entro 102</u> gentros estrescen
			(d)	Establi	shment	s with	500 or	more e	mploye	es			

		1.34	factors	entana s	r vehict	Moto	(b)					1		
18,483	369	4	353 11	45.0	98.4	94.3	38.7	52,229	372 1	361 0	43.8	101 · 9	98.8	35 · 1
1									3			parti an	no-telli	(a)
11,832	363	4	349 8	44.4	98.1	94.4	42.1	50,513	371 6	362 5	43.5	102.4	99.9	36.0
3,047 21,468	288 406	9 3	278 10 391 11	44 · 5 44 · 6	77 · 9 109 · 2	75·2 105·4	33·0 43·5	53,248 7,555	336 2 385 1	328 7 374 9	43·4 44·4	93·0. 104·1	90·9 101·3	30·7 35·7
10,126	410	2	377 9	49.0	100 · 5	92.6	45.9	2,902	382 6	360 0	47.9	95.9	90.2	38.7
6,707	429	0	394 1	49.5	104.0	95.5	46.1	2,037	387 3	362 9	47.8	97.3	91 · 1	41.2
8,594 1,834 1,864	390 381 379	0 7 8	362 2 369 3 361 3	$48 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 6$	$97 \cdot 4$ 104 $\cdot 0$ 100 $\cdot 0$	$90.5 \\ 100.7 \\ 95.1$	43.8 42.9 46.2	1,952 2,142 7,069	357 0 353 7 401 6	337 11 346 8 392 9	$46 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 2$	91 · 8 98 · 1 114 · 2	86·9 96·2 111·7	39·4 34·8 40·8
540 778 51,882	328 340 372	10 7 7	319 0 322 11 356 1	42.6 44.7 45.4	92.6 91.4 98.6	89.9 86.7 94.2	42.0 46.1 40.7	2,895 5,440 52,028	340 4 357 6 379 2	334 10 348 10 369 10	41 · 4 42 · 9 43 · 2	98.6 100.0 105.3	97.0 97.6 102.7	$36.3 \\ 40.2 \\ 35.1$
43,504 39,876	340 264	1 10	321'10 248 1	46·7 46·8	87·4 67·9	82·7 63·6	34·9 29·3	152,487 14,753	342 8 269 1	332 6 255 0	43·3 46·4	94·9 69·7	92·1 66·0	32·2 28·9

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRY GROUPS

	and the second second	and a second sec		Same Street of	and a second and a second	the second second							
24,079	317 11	302 4	45.9	83.0	79.0	35.7	26,790	342 7	331 9	44.6	92.1	89.2	33.9
20,612	322 7	308 6	45 · 1	85.9	82.2	38.6	37,707	347 1	336 11	43.9	94.9	92.1	36.2
6,724 12,312	277 1 373 0	264 8 357 4	44·7 45·1	74·4 99·2	71 · 1 95 · 1	$35 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 2$	28,996 3,785	309 4 363 2	300 5 353 3	43 · 8 44 · 6	84·8 97·7	82·4 95·1	32·9 35·3
5,963	374 5	343 8	49.9	90 · 1	82.7	43 · 1	1,875	361 6	338 9	47.6	91.2	85.5	39.5
3,754	386 8	353 0	49.9	92.9	84.9	45.5	1,380	379 3	354 0	48.8	93.3	87.1	40.2
4,065 1,948 3,288	345 8 328 0 334 8	319 6 318 9 317 0	$48 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 8$	86·2 90·8 87·7	79 · 7 88 · 3 83 · 1	42 · 5 37 · 6 40 · 4	1,230 1,615 4,770	352 11 330 9 344 11	332 8 324 1 335 0	$47.1 \\ 43.1 \\ 44.0$	90·0 92·1 94·0	84·8 90·3 91·3	39·3 34·1 33·6
1,317 3,390 37,117	286 6 308 11 329 4	281 10 294 1 312 6	$42 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 1$	81 · 7 83 · 7 85 · 8	80·4 79·7 81·4	29 · 2 43 · 2 38 · 7	3,375 6,628 20,919	328 11 347 2 349 8	325 0 338 9 339 2	$41 \cdot 0$ $42 \cdot 8$ $44 \cdot 3$	96·2 97·3 94·8	95·1 94·9 91·9	32·0 39·3 34·0
66,879 31,417	279 1 243 8	262 6 228 7	46·6 46·4	71 · 9 63 · 0	67 · 7 59 · 1	33·4 29·0	58,015 9,646	302 9 255 6	291 8 243 3	44 · 7 45 · 8	81·3 67·0	78 · 3 63 · 8	30·5 26·8

4

(a) Mechanical engineering[‡]

‡ Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follow:— Mechanical engineering:— 331-339; 341-342; 349.

A 3

ry for particular industry groups-continued. Table 1 Sum

nor kerst	iners and	Tin	eworkers	(including	g lieu work	cers)*	incer and	agergau)		Payment	t-by-result	lt workers*			
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years	Averag	e weekly nings	Average		e hourly nings	Average	Numbers of men (21 years	carr	e weekly nings	Average		e hourly nings	Average	
Classes of workers	and over) covered by the survey	overtime	excluding overtime premium	hours actually worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	per hour of over-	and over)	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	actually worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	per hour of over-	
and the ongoint size	s o o outility of unsidences	i calica Magazla	oleri 2019 Leny	1001 (s	ana ana	(h) EL	ectrical	anaina	aningt						
						(<i>U</i>) <i>L</i> (de la contractaria. Esta de la contractaria de la contra	engine	ering	Ji a					
38-8 85-7 33-4	g ht	s. d.	s. d.	818,91	d.	0 d.8	d.	a da	s.ºod.	s. d.	19,866	d.	d.	d.	
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	6,134	331 3	316 11	45.3	87.8	84.0	38.0	10,256	346 6	336 3	44.2	94.1	91.3	34.3	
urners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)		11 325	THEFT.	26,258	21.52	82.3	86:5	1-34	310 3	325 5	13,794	'ermante	cdan ana rolad ba		
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,772	341 10	324 11	45.7	89.7	85.2	40.0	9,372	361 1	349 7	44.3	97.9	94.8	36.8	
(b) rated below fitters' rate	887 6,291	306 1 379 3	291 10 364 11	47·0 44·9	78·2 101·4	74·6 97·6	34·1 43·1	10,635 1,863	315 1 389 5	305 11 375 2	44·3 45·2	85·4 103·3	82·9 99·5	30·9 38·4	
Laintenance men (skilled) (a) Skilled maintenance	1 10 100	382 9	351 2	49.1	93.5	85.8	44.8	565	392 3	366 11	48.1	97.8	91.5	38.2	
(b) Skilled maintenance electricians	3,281	338 1	311 1	49.1	84.6	77.8	48.0	499	388 10	361 8	48.8	95.6	88.9	42.0	
(c) Other skilled main- tenance classes	2,639	361 7 357 9	335 11 349 8	47·4 44·6	91·6 96·3	85·1 94·1	43·4 31·5	254 429	341 8 378 1	319 6 372 7	47·2 42·7	86·9 106·1	81·3 104·6	37·3 32·9	
heet metal workers (skilled) Aoulders (loose pattern—	1,189	325 2	312 1 283 0	44·7 40·7	87·3 84·9	83.8 83.5	39·8 31·4	1,395 523	346 6 371 3	335 3 363 10	43·5 43·4	95·6 102·6	92·5 100·5	39·0 32·1	
skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers ill other adult skilled grades	232 147 20,474	287 9 310 4 330 3	283 0 293 11 313 9	40.7 45.4 45.5	82·1 87·0	77.7 82.7	38.6	211 14,547	370 3 351 0	359 11 340 5	44·0 43·2	101·0 97·4	98·2 94·5	31·4 35·8	
Il other adult semi-skilled grades	35,631 12,423	279 7 246 3	262 8 229 8	46·5 46·9	72·1 63·0	67·7 58·8	33·8 29·3	42,069 2,970	312 5 275 6	300 1 260 6	44·2 46·5	84·9 71·1	81·6 67·2	33·2 27·1	
abourers		240 3	3 34616	10.100				(6)	1		All Vest G. 20	1 1000		avet lo r	
	And shart	a hand had been													
	The Line				(0) Moto	r vehic	le mani	ufacturi	ngŢ					
1-120 - 5-89 - 9-101		0-146	111-256	- OCC CA	1 1 2 2	C-96-	prin der Beter franz	e ercann	1 22 228	009 - 4	18,433	-	tion ton	action actions	
itters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten-	a line of the					100			100 0	204 0	10.0	SYLIKA		Mainte	
ance)		410 0	391 5	46.6	105.6	100.8	38.0	9,287	400 0	394 9	40.9	117.2	115.7	28.7	
(a) rated at or above	P.	11-11-12	1 286	7,335	43-5	N-801		10.004	204 2	200 2	42.2	100.6	108.0	26.5	
fitters' rate	3,771	364 8 315 1	349 6 306 0	45·1 44·0	97·1 85·9	93·1 83·4	37·4 33·0	10,634	394 3 376 10	388 3 371 1	43·2 42·7	109·6 105·9	108.0	25.7	
oolroom fitters and turners faintenance men (skilled)	8,557	444 1	428 2	44.8	118.9	114.7	46.9	1,553	409 4	402 9	43.5	112.9	111.1	32.5	
(a) Skilled maintenance fitters	3,281	460 11	423 0	49 . 5	111.6	102.5	48.7	468	401 3	385 5	45.7	105.3	101.2	38.4	
c) Other skilled main-	2,430	474 11	433 0	50.1	113.7	103·7 98·3	50·7 49·7	364	420 6 375 8	400 1	44·9 47·0	112·4 96·0	106·9 91·5	43·6 37·2	
tenance classes atternmakers	2,842 829 865	444 8 420 11 381 5	406 0 405 0 363 7	49.6 44.0 44.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 6 \\ 114 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	110·5 99·1	53·8 49·8	147 4,386	387 9 445 9	385 0 439 3	42·1 40·8	110·5 131·0	109·8 129·1	23·5 47·0	
foulders (loose pattern- skilled)	A A A	0 1000			Sept.	2.58	1000 m	255	382 4 396 9	369 9 392 3	41·3 42·4	111·2 112·3	107·5 111·0	48·2 25·8	
laters, riveters and caulkers 11 other adult skilled grades 11 other adult semi-skilled	18,927	398 5	381 9	45.0	106-2	101.8	41.9	19,272	405 3	399 10	42.0	115.9	114.4	30.9	
grades abourers	75,164	386 1 296 0	367 6 279 1	46·2 46·7	100·3 76·1	95·4 71·7	$\begin{array}{c c} 37 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	55,436 3,839	394 3 284 8	387 2 269 11	41·3 46·6	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c} 31 \cdot 8\\ 31 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	
	OUPS				(d) Airc		anufact	uring a	nd repo	airing†	APLE				
litters (skilled at a three the	-	1				ala fi e la m	-	1	100	1	[1			
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance) 'urners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	5,972	379 5	363 1	44.7	102.0	97.6	39.8	18,933	383 4	369 8	44.6	103.2	99.5	35.5	
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate		373 3	359 9	43.8	102.2	98.5	50.6	10,745	374 1	366 0	42.5	105.6	103 · 3	41.0	
(b) rated below fitters' rate	672 2,700	290 2 402 9	284 7 388 7	43·5 44·5	80·0 108·5	78·4 104·7	25·7 41·1	5,164 1,309	312 8 384 10	303 6 374 5	42·8 44·0	87.6 105.0	85·0 102·1	41·2 35·8	
(a) Skilled maintenance	1. 3.000	1 AND THE	1.1.1	and the second		20 1	100	1. 130	1990	369 . 0	47.6	98.6	93.0	37.5	
fitters	1,180	401 2	373 11 390 2	48·4 49·8	99·5 101·6	92·8 94·1	44·6 42·2	452 285	391 0 377 8	358 4	47.6	96.9	93.0	37.9	
(c) Other skilled Main- tenance classes	1,179	379 7		47.4	96.1	90.3	39.9	415	369 4	351 3	46.3	95·8 102·3	91·1 98·8	40·7 37·0	
atternmakers	226 470	380 1 368 6	356 9 367 2 354 2	45·0 44·6	101·3 99·2	97·9 95·4	34·0 47·2	2,353		384 0		110-2	108.0	37.7	
skilled)	0-				102.4			8,217	375 5	364 8	43.9	102.5	99.6	37.2	
11 other adult skilled grades 11 other adult semi-skilled grades	1.000	387 2 314 0	369 8 294 4	45·4 47·4	102·4 79·5	97·8 74·5	44·1 34·8	13,474	313 5	300 8	45.1	83.3	79.9	33.0	
abourers	E OOA	264 1	294 4 245 2	47.6	66.6	61.8	30.9	1,040	245 5	236 7	44.4	66.4	64.0	27.4	

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Classes of workers

Turners and machinemen (d) rated at or above fitters' rate	Classes of workers	(21 : and cov by su
Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance) Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) (a) Skilled maintenance fitters (b) Skilled maintenance electricians (c) Other skilled main- tenance classes Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern— skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult semi-skilled grades	10 7 1 7, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 20, 52, 13,
Toolroom and Mainten- ance) 2 Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance) 2 (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	1, 1,0 1,0
*† See footnotes on page 186,	Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	2,7 1,7 7 2,5 7 5 2 2 1 6,1 1 0,1 2,7

(87723)

See footnote † on page 186.
 † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows:— Electrical engineering:— 361, 363–365; 369 Motor vehicle manufacturing:— 381–382 Aircraft manufacturing and repairing:— 383.

TABLE 5.—REGIONAL ANALYSIS—ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED*

and the second s	Timeworkers	(including	tieu worke	ers)†				Payment	-by-result	workers†		
Numbers of men 21 years	Average weekly earnings	Average	Average	ings	Average	Numbers of men	earr	e weekly nings	Average		e hourly ungs	Average
ind over) covered by the survey	including excluding overtime premium premium	worked	including overtime premium	excluding overtime	per hour of over-	and over) covered	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	hours actually worked	including overtime premium	excluding overtime	premium per hour of over-

(a) London and South Eastern

	s.	d.	s.	d.		d.	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		d. sta	d.	
10,941	339	5	321	10	45.9	88.7	84 · 1	40.4	9,596	384 1	371 11	45.2	102.0	98.8	34.3
7,229	346	3	331	6	45.2	92.0	88.1	39.7	7,870	370 6	360 4	44.2	100.5	97.8	35.5
1,935 7,232	296 411	55	284 392	10 8	46·0 45·8	77 · 3 107 · 9	74·3 102·9	34·6 46·7	6,191 898	310 5 401 9	303 9 393 2	43·0 44·1	86·5 109·3	84·7 107·0	30·0 32·7
3,275	406	7	372	6	49.6	98.4	90.1	47.4	473	401 1	379 7	47.9	100.5	95.2	36.7
2,100	424	0	383	7	50.0	101 · 8	92.1	50.7.	330	389 5	369 5	46.8	99.8	94.7	38.9
2,208 398 2,966	381 432 358	5 11 6	351 401 341	3 1 9	48 · 2 48 · 1 45 · 9	94·9 107·9 93·8	87·4 100·0 89·4	46·7 51·0 41·9	363 126 3,498	370 2 383 10 400 3	353 3 372 1 393 0	46.8 45.2 42.6	94·9 102·0 112·6	90.6 98.9 110.6	35·0 38·6 37·6
216 663 20,824		1 11 10	308 346 330	7 7 9	44.7 45.3 45.3	85·9 95·3 92·1	82·8 91·8 87·6	43.6 37.7 41.4	166 1,160 10,085	372 9 349 7 386 9	369 3 337 7 378 2	42·3 45·2 43·5	105 · 8 92 · 8 106 · 7	104 · 8 89 · 6 104 · 3	$33 \cdot 1$ $35 \cdot 8$ $34 \cdot 0$
52,705 13,353	353 268	11 7	335 252	50	46·7 46·9	90·9 68·7	86·2 64·5	34·6 30·1	20,078 1,323	319 5 281 3	307 10 270 1	44 · 1 45 · 3	86·8 74·6	83 · 7 71 · 6	32·1 26·7

(b) Eastern and Southern

		In the second		1					1		hult use	at iller	Firters
7,334	364 9	346 11	46.5	94.2	89.6	36.8	6,964	364 7	350 6	4 6·1	95.0	91.3	34.1
5,418	360 8	342 3	46.3	93.4	88.7	38.8	6,533	358 6	346 6	44.4	97.0	93.7	35.3
1,083 3,768	295 1 396 10	283 1 377 9	46·3 46·0	76·4 103·4	73·3 98·4	25·3 43·2	5,548 440	320 11 365 3	311 3 352 5	44·3 44·7	86·9 98·0	84·3 94·5	31 · 8 46 · 7
1,954	423 6	390 9	49.7	102.4	94.4	44.8	320	404 0	380 1	49.0	99.0	93.1	37.4
1,385	417 11	385 0	49.2	101.9	93.9	47.9	220	417 5	394 8	46.1	108.8	102.8	35.5
1,667 473 1,002	419 9 378 11 342 6	390 1 366 11 324 10	49.0 43.3 45.8	$102 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 89 \cdot 7$	95.6 101.8 85.1	45.5 44.4 45.1	217 147 1,214	381 2 338 3 377 5	360 6 332 8 370 1	47 · 1 44 · 1 43 · 9	97·2 91·9 103·2	91·9 90·4 101·2	37 · 5 27 · 8 32 · 7
113 271 14,387	368 6 298 0 360 1	349 11 288 7 341 11	42.9 46.4 46.1	$103 \cdot 0 \\ 77 \cdot 0 \\ 93 \cdot 7$	97·8 74·6 89·0	55 · 1 29 · 9 39 · 1	576 219 6,125	374 3 341 10 356 4	362 6 336 1 345 11	46·3 42·1 45·0	97.0 97.5 95.1	94.0 95.8 92.3	$30 \cdot 1$ $31 \cdot 4$ $30 \cdot 6$
36,714 7,684	348 6 275 11	331 6 258 11	46·1 45·5	90·7 72·7	86·2 68·2	37·3 30·7	26,772 2,010	367 11 292 5	359 5 280 2	42·0 46·6	105·1 75·3	102·7 72·2	28·4 24·9

(c) South Western

2,778	347	7	328	5	46.2	90.2	85.3	51.4	4,030	345 2	332 2	44.6	92.8	89.3	40.7
1,760	348	0	322	4	46.0	90.8	84.1	58.2	4,510	347 11	333 6	44.5	93.9	90.0	44.8
739 2,545	290 400	5 7	271 385 1	7	47·4 45·2	73·5 106·4	68·7 102·5	38.9 44.8	3,614 356	299 0 352 10	286 6 345 9	43·9 43·1	81·6 98·3	78·2 96·3	42·1 32·2
778	383	3	351 1	1	49.0	93.8	86.1	48.0	<u></u>		<u>970</u>	03 1	dintenania	sailled m	(13)
580	408	7	370	6	50.5	97.1	88.0	49.7	8-08	342	- <u>386</u> 1	1.151		nain <u>irr</u> ionla	- 101
504 292 296	368 354 374	467	342 1	8 1 4	49.7 45.8 45.9	88.9 92.8 97.9	81·3 89·8 92·1	44.6 32.3 56.8	<u>—</u> 379	 311 5	 303 1	44.4			 26·8
182	271 362	5 1	-	3 2	44·6 47·4	73·1 91·8	71·2 84·9	25·1 52·2	178 126 2,559	307 10 316 0 341 1	302 7 309 10 329 3	42.8 43.6 45.2	86·2 87·1 90·5	84·8 85·3 87·4	32·0 31·8 34·7
0,111 2,712	290 249	11 9	270 1 231 1		47·7 47·2	73·2 63·6	68 · 1 59 · 0	38.6 31.0	7,765	347 0 234 5	335 5 227 4	44 · 2 44 · 1	94·2 63·8	91·1 61·9	38·4 21·8

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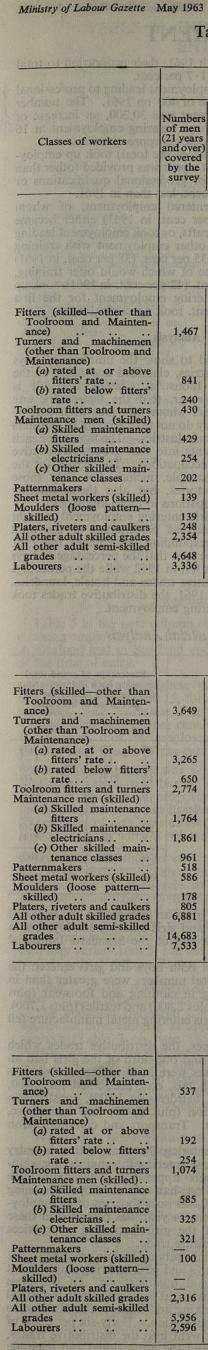
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Table 5.—Regional Analysis—All industries covered*—continued.

		Tim	eworkers	(including	lieu work	ers)†				Payment	-by-result	workers†		
Classes of workers	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered	eart	e weekly nings	Average hours actually	earr	excluding	per hour		earr			earr	e hourly nings excluding overtime	Average overtim premium per hou of over-
inclusing Excluding Det b warding overlass of ov president productors	by the survey	overtime	overtime premium	WOIKCU	overtime	overtime premium	of over- time	by the survey	premium	overtime premium	the state of the state of the		premium	
							(đ) M	idlands						
ters (skilled—other than		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.	d.
Toolroom and Mainten- ince) rners and machinemen other than Toolroom and	9,492	346 7	334 3	45.2	92.0	88.7	32.4	16,761	378 1	372 2	41.7	108.8	107 · 1	31.5
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	7,753	344 5	332 9	44.8	92.2	89 · 1	35.0	23,137	384 9	378 2	42.3	109.1	107.2	34.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate olroom fitters and turners intenance men (skilled)	1,852 13,136	278 3 399 1	267 7 387 6	43·9 44·1	76·1 108·7	$\begin{array}{c} 73 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	36·9 37·0	22,962 2,961	367 4 396 1	360 10 385 11	42.6 44.1	103·6 107·7	101 · 7 104 · 9	29·7 36·5
(a) Skilled maintenance fitters (b) Skilled maintenance	1 5.064	399 10	368 5	49.7	96.5	88.9	41.9	913	370 11	351 5	46.2	96·3 98·8	91·2 92·5	38·3 45·0
 (c) Other skilled main- tenance classes 	3,246	421 4 381 10	389 10 353 6	49·7 48·6	101 · 6 94 · 2	94·0 87·2	41·0 40·7	585 639	398 1 368 5	372 10 349 1 345 9	48·4 46·6 42·3	98.8 94.9 99.4	89·9 98·0	38·9 33·4
tternmakers eet metal workers (skilled) oulders (loose pattern—	1,076 951	339 9	353 6 358 2 326 1	41·4 43·6	105·3 93·5	103·8 89·8	$34 \cdot 1$ 40 \cdot 8 30 \cdot 8	441 4,737 1,188	350 10 414 5 347 10	343 9 407 4 343 11	40·6 40·3	122·3 103·5	120·2 102·4	44·8 30·8
skilled aters, riveters and caulkers	491 669 31,216	287 3 303 9 358 0	282 7 289 11 345 0	$\begin{array}{c c} 41 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	83.6 81.6 95.9	82·3 77·9 92·4	46·0 35·3	1,188 1,470 30,877	353 6 381 1	344 10 375 1	44·7 41·3	95.0 110.6	92.6 108.9	$33 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 3$
l other adult semi-skilled grades	50,180 21,989	306 8 253 7	290 9 238 7	46·2 46·6	79 · 7 65 · 3	75.6 61.5	$\begin{array}{c c}31\cdot 3\\27\cdot 3\end{array}$	66,635 5,851	352 9 281 0	345 0 267 6	42·3 45·3	100 · 1 74 · 5	97·9 70·9	30·8 31·6
- 000-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0			erentine	and So	(a) Lasterni	(e) Yor	kshire	and Lin	colnshi	re				
itters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten ance) urners and machinemer	3,430	306 10	290 6	46.2	79.7	75.5	35.5	5,690	343 5	329 9	45.6	90.5	86.8	33.3
other than Toolroom and Maintenance) (a) rated at or above	1	105- 2	and a star	43-1	27-3	80.4		0.702	347 5	337 6	44.4	94.0	91.3	32.8
(b) rated below fitters rate	3,670	266 1	252 9	1 stable 1	84·0 72·4	80·1 68·8 85·6	39·8 36·3 39·6	8,782 9,837 1,088	314 3 348 5	305 9	44.0	85·7 93·4	83·4 90·5	33·2 35·0
olroom fitters and turner aintenance men (skilled). (a) Skilled maintenance		A COLORADO		1000	90·2 88·0	80.9	43.0	580	359 11	EN MAR D	No.	89.3	83.5	39.6
(b) Skilled maintenance electricians	853	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	A CROSS	12.6	91.4	83.3	43.4	432	375 11	351 10	12/2/2	92.5	86.5	37.6
(c) Other skilled main tenance classes . atternmakers . heet metal workers (skilled	. 1,055	320 2	309 9	44.0	84·1 87·3 80·6	77·2 84·4 77·9	40.9 34.6 33.3	277 501 1,544	319 10 330 7 332 9	324 3	43.2	83·3 91·9 86·2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 78.7 \\ 90.1 \\ 82.5 \end{array} $	34 · 8 34 · 1 31 · 8
foulders (loose pattern- skilled) laters, riveters and caulker	. 339	278 9	266 8	44.5	79·0 75·3	77.6	27·9 42·8	726 1,113	328 11 337 2 327 9	328 7	43.0	93·3 94·0 90·2	92·1 91·7 87·5	29 · 7 37 · 4 33 · 1
II other adult skilled grade II other adult semi-skilled grades abourers	s 7,292	289 1	273 0	46.6	82·3 74·5 61·7	78·2 70·4 58·0	34·8 32·2 28·4	6,472 18,942 3,437	306 11	294 8	44.8	82·3 65·1	79·0 61·9	33·2 25·2
		1 0000	100	West	di ave	()	f) Nort	h West	ern	tries"				• • •
Fitters (skilled—other that Toolroom and Mainten ance)	- 5,794	333 8	318 5	5 44·7	89.5	85.4	33.9	16,213	338 8	326 3	45.1	90.2	86.9	32.0
Maintenance) (a) rated at or abov fitters' rate	e 4,343	316 3	3 304 3	44.1	86.0	82.7	39.8	14,008	A August		and the	89.7	86.6	33.
(b) rated below fitters rate	. 1,126				76·2 94·4	74·6 89·7	31.6 43.5	13,469 2,897		290 7 360 2	44·5 2 44·7	80·7 99·6	78·4 96·8	27.
(a) Skilled maintenance (a) Skilled maintenance fitters (b) Skilled maintenance	. 1,608	1-1751	and the second second	ATT A	a second	81.0	43.0	937	a pice	2 BARRA	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		86·5 86·6	40 .
(b) Skilled maintenance electricians	. 1,153	3 385 7 7 350 5	5 317 1	48.3	87.0	80·7 79·0	52·2 50·9	567	343 1	319 9	48.0	85.8	80·0 95·8	42.
tenance classes	430	353 4	5 336 4	46.4		87·0 79·8	45·1 43·2	808 2,019		5 342 337	5 44.2	94.6	91.6	34.
tenance classes Patternmakers	1) 911	S. M. Martin	S. There are	A TANK		00 0	20.0	1 1 105	1 226	220	5 41.1	08.7	96.2	39.
tenance classes .	1) 911 - 270 rs 798	309 (314 () 305 3 303 0	43.7	86.2	89·3 83·2 78·7		1,127 1,316 10,387	5 329 8	3 321		93.6	91.3	36.

*† See footnotes on page 186.



(87723)

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

umbers of men		e weekly nings	Average		e hourly nings	Average	Numbers of men (21 years		e weekly nings	Average		e hourly nings	Average
nd over) overed by the survey	including overtime	<i>excluding</i> overtime premium	hours actually worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	premium per hour of over- time	and over)	overtime	excluding overtime premium	hours actually worked	overtime	excluding overtime premium	premiun per hou of over- time
isnota Snota Snota Snota	s aluis a (E) s		1962. Rigits 19	aninusi mizorasi	and and a	no .bs	igilitis Ver igilitis Ver igili technologi igili technologi	ali bura nada aba	noniscui com sit	e ondi theory theory	ltal ten colgan	e antar o antar	al otto
						(g) No	orthern						
ally and	s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.	d.	enocial patient	s. d.	s. d.	an (c) : hundi retur	d.	d.	d.
1,467	323 9	305 1	46.6	83.4	78.6	37.5	3,896	370 3	353 3	45.7	97.3	92.8	40.2
2 (03 E	sivilaria		of som	an off	10 ;10	nent. Ne of 19	estiploy migdino		a) bisso basatés		45 (10) (10)	id bata	
841	305 6	291 0	44.9	81.7	77.8	42.4	2,968	346 3	333 8	44.6	93.2	89.8	38.9
240 430	281 11 337 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 263 & 11 \\ 320 & 6 \end{array}$	44.5 45.7	76.0 88.5	71·2 84·1	57·9 44·9	2,895 689	323 6 385 11	310 4 369 6	45·2 46·2	86·0 100·2	82·5 95·9	36·5 37·8
429	359 6	326 0	49.1	87.8	79.7	46.1	417	361 7	339 2	48.0	90.4	84.8	40.3
254	400 8	354 9	51.7	92.9	82.3	51.5	347	372 3	344 6	48.7	91.7	84.9	43.5
202	377 9	339 4	50.5	89.8	80.7	49.2	194	337 0	319 5	46.2	87.5	83.0	40.0
139	340 3	315 0	52.6	77.7	71.9	25.5	320 409	352 2 323 8	347 7 318 4	42·2 40·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	98·8 93·4	31·0 36·9
139 248 2,354	308 4 342 8 335 7	300 3 322 0 317 8	44.6 45.9 46.9	83·0 89·6 85·8	80·9 84·2 81·2	24·4 40·8 34·8	418 1,902 4,659	306 8 339 11 357 0	304 5 334 5 342 8	39.7 41.8 45.0	92.6 97.5 95.2	91.9 95.9 91.4	45·3 38·2 42·8
155 D. 15 2 (P)	279 11	258 0	48.2	69.7	64.2	36.2	7,829 2,838	294 10	280 10	44.9	78.7	75.0	33·4 31·0

(h) Scotland

1 Barris	Mar Markeller						alitic parts		an addread	Section Contraction	in the second	LAND IN COL	The second second
3,649	307 7	288 2	46.5	79·3	74.3	37 • 9	5,144	337 9	323 9	44.5	91 · 1	87.3	41.8
3,265	299 1	287 8	44.3	81.0	77.9	36.5	6,628	333 0	325 1	42.9	93.2	91.0	40.5
650 2,774	259 7 330 2	246 8 316 11	44·3 43·5	70·3 91·0	66·8 87·4	34·9 47·9	2,214 550	309 7 329 4	301 2 320 0	42·2 42·8	88.0 92.3	85·7 89·7	37·6 41·9
1,764	358 0	328 7	48.2	89.1	81.7	47.8	250	381 2	351 3	48.4	94.5	87.1	44.0
1,861	291 11	269 10	46.9	74.7	69 • 1	50.5	188	408 9	376 1	50.6	96.9	89.2	43.3
961 518 586	344 6 285 7 335 10	318 11 278 3 316 0	46·9 42·4 45·4	88 · 1 80 · 8 88 · 7	81.6 78.7 83.5	46.0 41.6 48.8	105 416 1,091	370 8 319 2 329 5	350 3 311 0 321 1	47.8 43.6 42.8	93.0 87.9 92.3	87·9 85·7 90·0	37·2 41·8 39·3
178 805 6,881	260 3 274 11 323 7	255 10 261 4 307 11	42·0 43·7 45·2	74·4 75·4 85·9	$73 \cdot 1$ 71 · 7 81 · 7	31.9 46.3 46.1	540 2,186 5,476	306 4 356 11 352 5	303 7 344 5 340 10	40·5 43·4 44·4	90·7 98·6 95·3	89·9 95·2 92·2	28 · 4 45 · 4 39 · 7
14,683 7,533	281 2 244 3	263 9 227 8	46·2 46·3	73·1 63·3	68 · 6 59 · 0	38.8 33.8	16,288 2,073	296 4 262 10	285 11 250 5	43·6 45·1	81·5 69·9	78.6 66.6	36·9 31·0

(i) Wales

and append symposic state	. ST11 20	CAN BE D	ter enicia	ELSINE 15	210-213		(11) (11)							
itters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Mainten- ance)	537	335 7	322 4	45.3	88.9	85.4	37.2	1,040	347 6	334 2	45.2	92.3	88.7	40.5
Maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	192	327 5	312 10	45.8	85.8	82·0	35.0	1,322	360 11	349 2	43.4	99 · 8	96.6	47.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	254 1,074	297 1 386 7	285 9 364 10	45 · 5 45 · 3	78·4 102·4	75·4 96·6	29.6 55.2	772 148	322 6 437 0	314 10 409 1	43·5 48·4	89·0 108·3	86·9 101·4	40·3 47·2
 (a) Skilled maintenance fitters (b) Skilled maintenance 	585	384 5	346 1	49.6	93.0	83.7	48.8	_		-	1010 1010	nihulom) Hanstari	erantes dicements	indiaz progra
electricians	325	416 11	378 8	49 · 3	101 · 5	92.2	52.8	-	-	-	A DECEMBER	ant en line	Long Topolo	and the set
tenance classes	321	357 2	327 2	47.8	89.7	82.2	47.6			1 - 11		1000000000	Mart of the second	data transport
atternmakers	100	337 10	328 10	43.2	93.9	91.4	44.3	=	-	-	A DOT DOT	ana <u>tat</u> ata 200 0 2 000		Exclusion and The
skilled)	-	and and a second	-	-		1999 - 4 1 g	0.0	136 585	339 3 333 6	335 7 331 10	41·3 40·8	98·6 98·1	97.6 97.6	78.9 36.8
aters, riveters and caulkers ll other adult skilled grades ll other adult semi-skilled	2,316	351 1	322 9	47.1	89.5	82.3	45.5	1,662	333 0 342 3	328 2	40.8 43.7	98·1 94·1	90.2	42.9
grades	5,956 2,596	301 9 260 0	281 1 244 8	47·3 46·4	76·5 67·2	71·3 63·2	39.6 30.4	6,811 458	334·11 266 2	320 0 248 0	45·2 46·2	88·8 67·9	84·9 64·4	39.6 34.6
*† See footnotes on page	186.	a sonteri	i bat st	iclined,	SUPERIOR	1001 H	111 ml	nore be	55 CO.10 6,800 1	ned criti though	60 SE	el ni 0	1005 08 302,50	to any

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YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT

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birthday.

birthday. The numbers recorded in 1962 as entering employment were 336,000 boys and 321,300 girls, a total of 657,300. This was an increase, compared with 1961, of 69,800 (33,400 boys and 36,400 girls) representing a rise of 11 \cdot 9 per cent. for boys and girls com-bined (boys plus 11 \cdot 0 per cent., girls plus 12 \cdot 8 per cent.). The comparable figures for 1961 were given on page 173 of the May 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. The increase was due mainly to the higher birth rate in 1947 compared with 1946 (in 1947 there were 20 \cdot 6 live births per 1,000 total population, in 1946 there were 19 \cdot 3 live births per 1,000 total population). The total is analysed in Table 1, according to age at entry into employment: according to age at entry into employment:-

Table 1.—Analysis by age of entry

				Age at ent	try into en	nployment	
E · 24	5.00		1 24	15	16	88 17	Total
Boys		81.3		269,983	50,704	15,264	335,951
Girls		1.00 0.00	1.2.	261,919	43,718	15,685	321,322
Q.35 7	otal	2.44		531,902	94,422	30,949	657,273

In Table 2 the totals for 1962 are analysed to show the numbers entering the five different types of employment referred to above.

Table 2				ent entered
	and a	age of en	ntry	

		Age at	entry ir	to empl	loyment	
Class of employment entered	4//22	Boys	342	046587	Girls	4 F
	15	16	17	15	16	17
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled crafts (including pre- apprenticeship training in em-	110.0	101	(00	00's)	1 5×02	0 0
ployment)	95.7	21.4	4.4	18.0	2.3	1.0
professional qualifications Clerical employment Employment with training, lasting at least a year, not covered by	$\begin{array}{c c} 0.7\\ 13.2 \end{array}$	1·9 12·1	1.7 4.9	0·9 73·9	1·4 29·9	1·2 9·7
items above	38·1 122·3	4·9 10·4	1.5 2.8	28·4 140·7	2.5 7.6	1·1 2·7
Total	270.0	50.7	15.3	261.9	43.7	15.7

Of the 336,000 boys entering employment, 121,500 became apprentices or learners to skilled crafts, compared with 114,700 out of 302,500 in 1961. Although 6,800 more boys became

apprentices in 1962 compared with 1961, their proportion to total

boys entering employment fell by 1.7 per cent. The number of boys entering employment leading to professional qualifications was 4,300, a decrease of 400 on 1961. The number of boys entering clerical employment was 30,200, an increase of 1,700 compared with 1961. Of boys entering employment at 16

and 17 years of age, 39 per cent. took up apprenticeships. In 1962, 44,500 boys (13 per cent. of the total) took up employ-

In 1962, 44,500 boys (13 per cent. of the total) took up employ-ment where training lasting at least a year was provided (other than for skilled craft apprenticeship, for professional qualifications or for clerical work); this was 2 per cent. less than in 1961. During 1962, 321,300 girls entered employment, of whom approximately 18 per cent. (20 per cent. in 1961) either became apprentices or learners to skilled crafts, or took employment leading to professional qualifications or other employment with training lasting at least a year. Just over 35 per cent. (38 per cent. in 1961) entered clerical employment, some of which would offer training, while the largest group. 47 per cent. (42 per cent. in 1961), took up while the largest group, 47 per cent. (42 per cent. in 1961), took up other employment. Of girls entering employment for the first time at 16 and 17 years, 67 per cent. took up clerical work.

Industrial Analysis

The figures have been analysed to show the numbers of boys and girls entering different industries, classified according to the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. It is important to bear in mind, however, that the figures for any industry merely show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving industry merely show the numbers whose first the igbs for any industry merely show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. They do not take account of transfers of young persons under 18 between industries. The figures for each industrial group include all entrants into that group, irrespective of the nature of their individual occupations. The figures for the manufacturing industries, for example, include not only those entering employment in the factories, but also those entering clerical, technical, sales, etc., occupations in those industries. Table 3 shows the boys and girls entering employment in eight broad industrial groups, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of entrants. The corresponding percentages for 1961 are given in brackets and it will be seen that the percentage of boys entering manufacturing industries fell in 1962 while the percentage entering construction, the distributive trades and hotels, laundries, etc., increased. Compared with 1961, the distributive trades took 2 per cent. more of the girls entering employment.

Table 3.—Industrial Analysis

Industry group	ente (con	rcentage ring each nparable f are given	industr figures f	y group for 1961
	I IIII	Boys	C	Girls
Agriculture, etc	7 3 36 13 4 18	(7) (3) (39) (12) (4) (17)	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\ -36\\ 1\\ 2\\ 34 \end{array} $	(1) (—) (36) (1) (3) (32)
services, entertainments, commerce and finance	10 9	(10) (8)	15 11	(16) (11)
Total	100	(100)	100	(100)
Total number of entrants (000's)	336	(303)	321	(285)

Table 4 on the following page gives an analysis by occupational category of the numbers of boys and girls entering employment in 1962 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Classification. Rather more than one-third of both boys and girls entered the manufacturing industries and total numbers were greater than in 1961, the largest increases being in clothing and footwear (plus 6,200), food, drink and tobacco (plus 2,800) and textiles (plus 1,700). The total number of boys and girls entering metal manufacture fell but 1000 by 1.000.

The total number of boys and girls entering inetal manufacture feat by 1,000. Of other industries and services, the distributive trades which took over one-sixth of the boys and one-third of the girls had an increase of 27,700; other increases were in miscellaneous services (plus 9,000 of which catering, hotels, etc., accounted for 2,000, motor repairers, etc., 2,400 and hairdressing 1,700), construction (plus 8,200), public administration (plus 2,900) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (plus 2,700). Transport and communication showed a fall of 900. Over two-thirds of all boys entering the construction industry and just under three-fifths of those entering the engineering, ship-building and vehicle groups were apprentices. Together these industries took approximately one-half of all boys becoming apprentices. In addition over 10,000 boys took up other employ-ment where training lasting at least a year was provided in these industries. Some two-thirds of the girls becoming apprentices entered the hairdressing and manicure trade. The professional and scientific services again recruited the largest group (57 per cent.) of boys and girls entering employment leading to recognised professional qualifications. Of the boys taking up clerical work, about two-fifths went into three industrial groups, namely :—insurance, banking and finance; the distributive

groups, namely :—insurance, banking and finance; the distributive trades; and transport and communication. Forty-six per cent. of the girls taking up clerical work went into the distributive trades, insurance, banking and finance and the professional and scientific services.

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Industry group		to s	Apprenticeship to skilled craft		cognised cl		Entering clerical employment		Employment with training, lasting at least a year, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		DTAL	
Agriculture, I Mining and G Food, drink Chemicals an Metal manuf Bragineering a Shipbuilding Vehicles . Metal goods Textiles . Leather, leatt Clothing and Bricks, potter Timber, furni			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Mining and Food, drinl Cohemicals a Metal mani- Shipbuildin Vehicles Metal good Textiles Leather, let Clothing an Bricks, pott Timber, fur Paper, prim Other mani Constructio Gas, electri Transport a Distributive Insurance, l Professiona Miscellaneo Catering, Motor r filling s	k and tobacco and allied industries ufacture g and electrical goods g and marine engineerin ds not elsewhere specified ather goods and fur af footwear tery, glass, cement, etc. miture, etc. ting and publishing ufacturing industries nad communication trades banking and finance banking and finance hotels, etc. epairers, distributors, p stations sing and manicure	124.	3,455	108 8 227 55 31 139 28 21 23 23 23 23 23 23 24 849 849 45 30 2,014 500 2,014 500 2,014 1,417 14,974 173 51 4,227 220	43 28 27 1224 81 145 135 37 34 46 16 19 19 19 19 19 19 72 267 267 267 267 267 136 136 24 366 24 366 4 479	9 2 11 67 8 51 5 2 22 22 1 37 7 7 20 7 20 7 20 7 20 7 20 207 207 2 207 4 4 7 7 20 80 80 207 4 51 1 5 5 22 22 22 11 37 5 5 22 22 11 37 5 5 22 22 11 37 5 5 22 22 11 37 5 5 22 22 11 37 5 5 22 20 11 37 7 7 5 22 20 11 37 7 7 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	$\begin{array}{c} 103\\ 208\\ 650\\ 418\\ 643\\ 1,926\\ 311\\ 926\\ 313\\ 497\\ 609\\ 510\\ 46\\ 194\\ 428\\ 317\\ 1,119\\ 285\\ 1,423\\ 3,260\\ 3,260\\ 3,844\\ 5,291\\ 2,596\\ 3,260\\ 3,844\\ 5,291\\ 2,596\\ 3,260\\ 3,844\\ 5,291\\ 2,596\\ 3,263\\ 3,357\\ 92\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 401\\ 346\\ 3,512\\ 3,036\\ 2,095\\ 10,126\\ 355\\ 2,353\\ 2,577\\ 2,721\\ 1,188\\ 9,55\\ 3,662\\ 1,488\\ 2,972\\ 1,284\\ 4,765\\ 2,972\\ 1,284\\ 4,765\\ 2,577\\ 3,888\\ 6,649\\ \end{array}$	2,172 3,555 588 423 1,325 5,778 136 1,030 2,625 1,170 626 2,015 1,385 5,12 3,202 1,385 5,12 3,202 1,733 1,510 7,132 182 666 64,184 704 2,155	$\begin{array}{c} 227\\ 15\\ 537\\ 330\\ 81\\ 800\\ 9\\ 82\\ 211\\ 12,817\\ 179\\ 12,083\\ 592\\ 214\\ 2,192\\ 274\\ 4\\ 2,192\\ 274\\ 4\\ 2,192\\ 274\\ 1,632\\ 369\\ 47\\ 398\\ 394\\ 344\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18,537\\ 2,879\\ 6,095\\ 1,111\\ 1,969\\ 6,763\\ 839\\ 1,886\\ 4,744\\ 4,180\\ 735\\ 2,012\\ 2,747\\ 75,009\\ 3,073\\ 1,712\\ 2,747\\ 5,009\\ 3,073\\ 1,712\\ 4,185\\ 3,073\\ 1,826\\ 4,414\\ 208\\ 3,240\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,097\\ 66\\ 7,141\\ 2,253\\ 3,64\\ 5,737\\ 23\\ 2,568\\ 10,982\\ 809\\ 16,886\\ 796\\ 692\\ 5,685\\ 2,495\\ 1,663\\ 41\\ 658\\ 74,345\\ 1,80\\ 2,396\\ 13,639\\ 3,901\\ 3,901\\ 3,901\\ 3,84\\ 806\\ 806\\ 806\\ 806\\ 9499\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,615\\ 8,897\\ 8,477\\ 3,189\\ 7,389\\ 7,389\\ 4,759\\ 8,581\\ 12,541\\ 7,073\\ 1,206\\ 4,759\\ 4,759\\ 8,581\\ 12,012\\ 4,701\\ 4,802\\ 10,209\\ 9,609\\ 3,219\\ 4,813\\ 3,957\\ 12,401\\ 61,792\\ 6,743\\ 3,957\\ 12,401\\ 61,792\\ 6,743\\ 3,856\\ 17,770\\ 2,403\\ 3,856\\ 17,770\\ 2,403\\ 14,521\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,842\\ 437\\ 11,428\\ 5,741\\ 2,579\\ 16,853\\ 415\\ 2,993\\ 5,390\\ 1,204\\ 32,112\\ 2,594\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 12,012\\ 4,289\\ 3,233\\ 1,383\\ 6,181\\ 108,191\\ 18,275\\ 1,7987\\ 38,420\\ 5,125\\ 3,025\\ 15,876\\ 15,876\\ 6,7,970\\ \end{array}$
GI	rand Total	27 	121,517	21,243	4,264	3,507	30,195	113,496	44,520	32,029	135,455	151,047	335,951	321,322

Table 5 in the next column shows the number of boys and g entering employment in 1962 in each of the administrative Regi in England and in Scotland and Wales analysed according to at the time of entry. at the time of entry.

Scotland had the highest proportion, 87 per cent., of b entering employment at 15, followed by Northern Region with per cent., and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and North West Regions each with 83 per cent. In contrast, only 74 per cent the entrants took up employment at 15 in London and So Eastern Region and 76 per cent. in South Western Region.

For girls the pattern was similar. Scotland with 88 per ce Midlands Region and North Western Region each with 84 cent. had the highest proportions of 15-year-old entrants. lowest proportion was in London and South Eastern Region wh 75 per cent. of girls entered employment at 15, followed by So Western Region with 78 per cent.

The figures in the last column of the Table show the num The figures in the last column of the Table show the numb of young persons entering employment as percentages of total number of employees in the Region. For boys, the p centages varied from $1 \cdot 8$ in the London and South Eastern Reg to $2 \cdot 6$ in Eastern and Southern Region, Northern Region and Scotland. For girls the percentages were considerably higher, girls form a larger proportion of the total number of female empl ees; they varied from $2 \cdot 7$ in the London and South Eastern Reg to $5 \cdot 4$ in the Northern Region.

Table 6 on the next page gives an analysis of the numbers boys and girls taking up employment by Regions and by the Ord of the Standard Industrial Classification. Included are separ figures for boys entering as apprentices. This year, an addition analysis (Table 7 on page 195) has been included to show i distribution of boys and girls entering employment during 19 both by Region and by the five different types of employment defined on page 192. In examining these Tables it should be bo in mind that regional variations in the character of industry sig ficantly affect the numbers entering different categories of employment.

Whereas, in Great Britain as a whole, over one-third of all b entering employment became apprentices, the proportions var considerably in different parts of the country. The areas with highest proportions were Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region a North Western Region each with 44 per cent. and Northern Reg with 41 per cent. Wales with 26 per cent. and London and So Eastern Region with 27 per cent. had the lowest proportions.

For employment leading to professional qualifications, the pattern for the Regions was much the same as for Great Britain. Boys entering clerical work formed 9 per cent. of the entrants in the country as a whole, and only London and South Eastern Region with 16 per cent. departed significantly from this figure. For girls going into clerical work, the regional differences were more marked, varying from 24 per cent. of all entrants in Wales, to 50 per cent. in London and South Eastern Region, compared with 35 per cent. Girls Midland ... North Midland ... East & West Ridings 26,971 20,836 24,498 3,971 3,236 3,690 1,467 975 1,071 32,409 25,047 29,259 4·1 4·7 4·4 for the country as a whole.

(87723)

TABLE 4.—INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1962

201 307 105 101 4,363 1.01	A into	Тс	Total		
235 - 10 (352) 572 - 1 (352) 572 - 1 (352) 572 - 1 (352) 222 - 1 (352) 2	15	16	17	Number	Percen- tage of total em- ployees*
512 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0			Boys	and too ottery, g furniture	Bricks, p Bricks, p Timber,
London & South Eastern Eastern & Southern South Western Yorkshire & Lincolnshire† North Western Northern Scotland Wales	46,406 33,067 15,691 44,705 29,894 35,974 19,382 31,373 13,491	12,899 6,761 3,718 7,712 4,858 5,980 2,916 3,521 2,339	3,794 2,182 1,339 2,447 1,201 1,436 752 1,261 852	63,099 42,010 20,748 54,864 35,953 43,390 23,050 36,155 16,682	1.8 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.4
Total, Great Britain	269,983	50,704	15,264	335,951	2.3
019 1 42,010 20,74	3		Girls	Geogl	19. 1961 : 19. 1961 :
London & South Eastern Eastern & Southern South Western Yorkshire & Lincolnshiref North Western Northern Scotland	44,729 32,465 15,698 43,878 28,427 35,025 18,295 31,074 12,328	10,957 5,559 3,002 6,436 4,461 5,365 2,971 3,070 1,897	3,819 2,191 1,478 2,204 1,309 1,519 781 1,083 1,301	59,505 40,215 20,178 52,518 34,197 41,909 22,047 35,227 15,526	2.7 4.6 4.6 4.5 3.7 5.4 4.5 5.3
Total, Great Britain	261,919	43,718	15,685	321,322	4.0
* The numbers of boys numbers of male employees numbers of female employee † The new Yorkshire and on 1st April 1962 by add remainder of the former Ne for the former Regions for	and the nur ees, aged 15 d Lincolnshi ing Lincoln orth Midlan	nbers of gir and over i ire and the shire to E ad Region t	ls as percer n each Re Midlands	ntages of the gion at Jur Regions w	e estimate ne 1962. rere forme
	ng bread	(, edit)a	Boys	anisfactu 2100	Miler m

A* 2

Young Persons Entering Employment—continued

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963

TABLE 6.—YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1962 ANALYSIS BY REGION AND INDUSTRY

	Recent	gentreban () Locketala	of the	Resident and	Region	anthe -	arst called Include a final to	AFKI COL	251. Th 241. 25. 3	t andrebe Grosses a		
Industry group	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands*	Yorkshire and Lincoln- shire*	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain		
1845 - 1000 - 1000 - 11000 - 12000	ST.4.5. 1.4.4	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Pricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Finber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 140\\ 109\\ 128\\ 3,301\\ 331\\ 617\\ 645\\ 33\\ 34\\ 136\\ 125\\ 528\\ 1,177\\ 122\\ 3,651\\ 593\\ 943\\ 922\\ 53\\ 320\\ 2,242\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\ 121\\ 118\\ 136\\ 2,174\\ 722\\ 784\\ 404\\ 355\\ 11\\ 68\\ 61\\ 341\\ 629\\ 69\\ 3,663\\ 428\\ 393\\ 878\\ 18\\ 274\\ 1,956\end{array}$	54 66 25 48 854 450 628 119 23 4 25 37 148 212 36 2,130 191 146 576 40 106 1,037	$\begin{array}{r} 307\\ 673\\ 130\\ 120\\ 864\\ 3,765\\ 28\\ 1,154\\ 1,110\\ 183\\ 33\\ 107\\ 240\\ 296\\ 515\\ 171\\ 4,854\\ 480\\ 347\\ 752\\ 29\\ 216\\ 2,149\\ \end{array}$	227 397 164 103 706 2,942 108 343 648 360 22 138 110 343 365 44 4,635 342 275 947 52 947 52 92 1,885	205 153 172 290 380 3,553 361 1,105 836 233 24 142 149 519 455 139 5,216 331 458 1,432 83 189 2,265	$\begin{array}{c} 102\\ 452\\ 75\\ 214\\ 461\\ 1,028\\ 818\\ 168\\ 178\\ 23\\ 111\\ 47\\ 70\\ 243\\ 157\\ 47\\ 70\\ 243\\ 157\\ 47\\ 70\\ 243\\ 157\\ 47\\ 2,573\\ 179\\ 216\\ 672\\ 27\\ 97\\ 1,212\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 252\\ 219\\ 225\\ 80\\ 397\\ 1,809\\ 598\\ 220\\ 339\\ 249\\ 222\\ 119\\ 162\\ 378\\ 385\\ 43\\ 3,603\\ 147\\ 292\\ 2,065\\ 101\\ 259\\ 1,661\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 256 \\ 24 \\ 54 \\ 251 \\ 352 \\ 39 \\ 114 \\ 247 \\ 40 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 28 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 12 \\ 1,148 \\ 229 \\ 115 \\ 251 \\ 125 \\ 251 \\ 42 \\ 46 \\ 602 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,760\\ 2,227\\ 1,117\\ 1,113\\ 3,371\\ 19,778\\ 3,455\\ 5,133\\ 4,526\\ 1,179\\ 167\\ 792\\ 982\\ 2,860\\ 3,960\\ 683\\ 31,473\\ 2,920\\ 3,185\\ 8,495\\ 445\\ 1,599\\ 15,009\\ 5,288\end{array}$		
GRAND TOTAL	17,124	14,489	7,844	19,197	15,699	19,253	9,535	14,077	4,299	121,517		
the draw the news success of barries			eit Ther	Total—1	BOYS (inc	luding ap	prentices)			Alexandrates Alexandrates		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Paper, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration	958 583 349 8,617 441 1,232 2,572 2,603 3,269 759 6,888 869 3,674 11,547 2,831 2,027 7,063 2,965	$\begin{array}{c} 35\\ 768\\ 344\\ 307\\ 4,588\\ 964\\ 1,352\\ 1,189\\ 224\\ 82\\ 637\\ 350\\ 1,378\\ 1,414\\ 441\\ 6,257\\ 613\\ 1,574\\ 7,068\\ 954\\ 1,071\\ 4,384\\ 2,252\\ \hline \end{array}$	147 620 72 87 1,617 547 817 296 215 52 212 157 497 526 175 3,248 250 604 3,575 267 412 2,194 1,581	$\begin{array}{c} 2,075\\ 1,062\\ 342\\ 1,970\\ 6,875\\ 58\\ 2,630\\ 3,767\\ 1,358\\ 187\\ 1,075\\ 1,349\\ 1,340\\ 1,106\\ 549\\ 7,842\\ 661\\ 1,444\\ 7,773\\ 626\\ 1,116\\ 4,381\\ 1,885\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,966\\ 916\\ 301\\ 1,754\\ 3,752\\ 149\\ 529\\ 1,349\\ 1,426\\ 110\\ 488\\ 618\\ 981\\ 734\\ 184\\ 5,567\\ 432\\ 1,096\\ 5,746\\ 435\\ 637\\ 2,926\\ 1,315\\ \end{array}$	716 1,175 845 611 4,387 497 1,274 1,274 1,592 1,904 240 817 620 1,407 1,156 572 6,333 405 1,770 8,639 658 746 3,679 1,457	$1,574 \\ 735 \\ 403 \\ 815 \\ 1,364 \\ 960 \\ 204 \\ 318 \\ 263 \\ 77 \\ 256 \\ 274 \\ 542 \\ 313 \\ 199 \\ 3,172 \\ 256 \\ 669 \\ 4,668 \\ 224 \\ 439 \\ 2,253 \\ 1,239 \\ \hline$	$\begin{array}{c} 730\\ 1,791\\ 175\\ 773\\ 2,478\\ 1,089\\ 292\\ 649\\ 1,232\\ 150\\ 255\\ 502\\ 1,131\\ 857\\ 176\\ 4,265\\ 190\\ 960\\ 9,543\\ 549\\ 679\\ 3,270\\ 1,138\\ \end{array}$	1,567 452 124 723 712 54 251 809 179 44 241 260 341 234 164 2,241 610 3,233 199 261 1,485 689	$\begin{array}{c} 22,615\\ 8,897\\ 8,477\\ 3,189\\ 7,389\\ 34,390\\ 4,759\\ 8,581\\ 12,541\\ 7,073\\ 1,206\\ 4,734\\ 4,802\\ 10,220\\ 9,609\\ 3,219\\ 45,813\\ 3,957\\ 12,401\\ 61,792\\ 6,743\\ 7,388\\ 31,635\\ 14,521\\ \end{array}$		
GRAND TOTAL	63,099	42,010	20,748	54,864	35,953	43,390	23,050	36,155	16,682	335,951		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades	345 23 1,315 1,314 163 3,810 32 364 583 337 138 3,705 240 405 2,755 829 697 402 2,193 17,859 7,241	468 11 1,248 780 147 2,494 67 631 302 476 63 3,228 144 370 1,734 647 404 189 9 1,146 13,934 2,900	389 58 1,020 86 14 982 14 295 105 368 66 1,526 94 123 758 181 222 117 253 7,540 793	437 105 1,630 1,029 880 3,532 10 993 2,390 4,689 321 5,661 1,309 268 1,347 800 501 218 800 501 218 44,738 1,866	Total- 376 57 1,825 748 708 1,446 13 167 837 3,253 164 3,589 178 216 1,170 308 294 107 504 11,286 1,209	GIRLS 228 56 1,733 974 183 2,143 60 325 513 3,067 148 6,171 347 212 1,624 581 323 122 639 14,184 1,797	144 56 862 327 122 881 100 27 116 675 116 3,657 86 121 454 270 180 112 200 8,842 200 8,8842	308 34 1,373 374 220 906 113 84 217 3,654 126 2,639 127 159 1,886 261 497 69 363 13,587 1,397	147 37 422 109 142 659 6 107 327 360 62 1,936 69 40 284 412 115 47 189 6,221 484	2,842 437 11,428 5,741 2,579 16,853 415 2,999 1,204 32,112 2,594 1,204 32,112 2,594 1,914 12,012 4,289 3,233 1,383 6,181 108,191 18,275		

* The new Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and the Midlands Regions were formed on 1st April 1962, by adding Lincolnshire to East and West Ridings and the remainder of the former North Midland Region to Midland Region. Figures for the former Regions are available on application to Statistics Department S.1(A), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

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TABLE 7.-ANALYSIS OF BOYS AND GIRLS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT ENTERED AND BY REGION, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1962

t out proposals in a Continuend Processi de Labour power to set up Statistics for all expetts of fragment in philicities Report deals, webditmarks's for weap	Appren to sk cra	illed	leadir recog profess	recognised clerica		Entering clerical nployment Entering at least not cov prev. colum		lasting a year, ered in ious	Entering other employment		TOTAL	
ophis whether the existing appreadles bin craft divisions, maan weights tred to	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
London and South Eastern	17,124 14,489 7,844 19,197 15,699 19,253 9,535 14,077 4,299	6,042 2,863 1,580 2,864 1,803 2,761 911 1,779 640	935 499 369 383 530 320 396 133	552 392 285 459 428 476 464 285 166	9,794 3,843 1,294 3,962 2,774 3,638 1,462 2,492 936	29,593 14,442 6,117 17,249 10,761 14,829 5,830 10,976 3,699	14,002 6,489 1,922 9,287 4,311 3,529 2,086 1,324 1,570	5,296 3,751 1,951 6,449 3,731 4,737 2,582 3,170 362	21,244 16,690 9,319 21,719 12,786 16,440 9,647 17,866 9,744	18,022 18,767 10,245 25,497 17,474 19,106 12,260 19,017 10,659	63,099 42,010 20,748 54,864 35,953 43,390 23,050 36,155 16,682	59,505 40,215 20,178 52,518 34,197 41,909 22,047 35,227 15,526
TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN	121,517	21,243	4,264	3,507	30,195	113,496	44,520	32,029	135,455	151,047	335,951	321,322

* The new Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and the Midlands Regions were formed on 1st April 1962 by adding Lincolnshire to East and West Ridings and the remainder of the former North Midland Region to Midland Region. The figures for the former Regions for 1962 were

sought more radial solutions to the ave to be sought. ave to be sought. The growth will urply and ensemble industries to expanding industries to expanding industries.	Apprenticeship to skilled craft		recognised c		Ente cler emplo	ical	Employment w training, lastin at least a yea not covered i previous columns				TOTAL	
ter to more productive series is the be cauried out smoothly and the blocks	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
idland orth Midland st and West Ridings	10,797 10,448 13,651	1,765 1,392 1,510	484 260 338	326 239 322	2,534 1,788 2,414	11,506 7,200 9,304	5,234 4,691 3,673	3,749 3,170 3,261	14,750 9,201 10,554	15,063 13,046 14,862	33,799 26,388 30,630	32,409 25,047 29,259

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The 82nd Meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council was held on 24th April. In the absence of the Minister of Labour, Mr. William Whitelaw, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, took the Chair.

Provision for Redundancy

Mi No Eas

Provision for Redundancy The Council continued its general discussion of the problems of dealing with redundancy. It was announced that the Government would prepare an outline of proposals for discussion with the Council at its next meeting in July. In order to help in the consideration of the many difficult problems involved, it was decided to set up a small sub-committee of representatives of the three sides of the Council which would meet under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour in the interval before the July meeting. Contributed almost entirely by the Ministry of Labour, the labour section presents statistics of the distribution of total manpower, insured employees analysed by industry 1959 to 1962, employment vacancies notified, industrial stoppages, unemployment and a new table showing average weekly earnings in certain industries.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY: LICENSED RESIDENTIAL **ESTABLISHMENT AND LICENSED RESTAURANT WAGES COUNCIL**

In the section dealing with industrial activity, the Index of Industrial Production in Scotland shows that over the year 1962 output in Scotland averaged nearly 2 per cent. more than in 1961. Production in the first quarter was no higher than during the corresponding quarter a year earlier, in the second and third quarters increases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. were achieved, but in the fourth quarter the rate of increase fell to less than 1 per cent. Within manufacturing industries the most marked increases in 1962 occurred in chemicals ($9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) and vehicles (16 per cent.); the former reflected substantial increases in the production of general chemicals, dyes, synthetic resins and plastics and mineral oil refining, and the latter the output of the British Motor Cor-poration's Scottish unit at Bathgate. Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were recorded for the food, drink and tobacco and engineering and electrical goods groups of industries. Against these and were recorded for the food, drink and tobacco and engineering and electrical goods groups of industries. Against these and smaller increases, there were reductions in the outputs of ship-building and marine engineering (over 2 per cent.), metal manu-facture (over 5 per cent.), miscellaneous metal goods (8 per cent.) and clothing and footwear (almost 8 per cent.). Increases of over 13 per cent. and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively in the generation of electricity and gas produced at gasworks, enabled the utilities to achieve an overall increase of 10 per cent. in 1962. The output of the mining and quarrying industries was 1 per cent. less than in 1961 despite an increase in the output of deepmined coal which was achieved with an 8 per cent. reduction in manpower and a 10 per cent. increase in output per man-year. 10 per cent. increase in output per man-year.

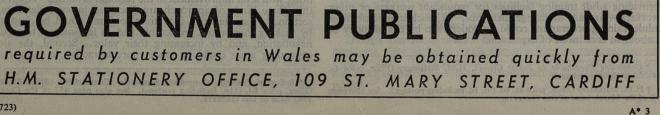
On 25th March the Minister of Labour announced that he had appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Councils Act 1959 to advise him whether workers employed in the hotel and catering services of the nationalised railways should be excluded from the field of operation of the Licensed Residential Establish-ment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council. The Commission consisting of three independent members The Commission, consisting of three independent members including the Chairman, Mr. J. G. Picton, M. Com., two representa-tives of employers and two representatives of workers, met for the first time on 29th April. A notice was published on 3rd May in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes setting out the question into which it is the duty of the Commission to inquire and stating that the Commission will consider written representations submitted before 13th June to the Secretary, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1, from whom copies of the Notice may be obtained. be obtained. The Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council was first set up on 24th February 1945 under the Catering Wages Act 1943. It regulates the terms and conditions of employment of workers in licensed hotels and restaurants, including railway hotels and refreshment rooms: it does not cover workers employed on catering activities carried on in railway trains. The application that the scope of the Council should be varied was made by the National Union of Railwaymen.

(87723)

DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

The 21st issue (April 1963) of the half-yearly "Digest of Scottish Statistics", prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage). Its 52 tables are arranged in seven sections relating to industrial activity, transport and communication, labour, population and vital statistics social services. finance and micellaneous and vital statistics, social services, finance and miscellaneous.

The average of the monthly figures of registered unemployed persons in Scotland in 1962 was 83,100 ($3\cdot9$ per cent. of the total insured employees), an increase of 14,700 over the previous year and 4,400 more than in 1959. Throughout 1962 unemployment was higher than it was in the corresponding months of 1961. An unusually severe winter created considerable unemployment in the construction industries which contributed almost one-quarter of the 136,000 persons ($6\cdot2$ per cent.), who were out of work last February.



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NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL REPORT

Conditions Favourable to Faster Growth

A Report prepared to meet the request of the National Economic Development Council for a first assessment of conditions favourable to faster growth was submitted to the Council on 24th January 1963 and has been amended in the light of the Council's discussions. The Council authorised publication* at its meeting on 5th April 1963.

All the subjects raised are relevant to faster growth although they are by no means an exhaustive list. Following the Council's agreement on the 4 per cent. growth objective and the issue of "Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966"† the present Report marks a further stage in the development of a concerted effort towards economic expansion. Points from the Report are summarised below.

Education and Economic Growth

Economic growth is dependent upon a high and advancing level of education because of the improvements that education brings in human skills and the greater spread of knowledge, and Government expenditure on education may be considered as an investment which will yield a return in terms of increased efficiency and economic growth.

Provision was made in "Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966" for a considerably more rapid increase in educational expenditure than in the economy as a whole.

Our working population is expected to grow more slowly than that of the O.E.C.D. countries as a whole during the next decade. Everything should be done, therefore, at the different levels of education through improved facilities and better use of resources to increase knowledge, skill and inventiveness.

Science and Technical Change

Benefits would be obtained from measures to encourage a speedier development of the results of research in industry and commerce and a quicker introduction of new techniques, processes and materials. There is a need for more students of high quality to study in the applied fields, particularly in engineering and mathematics. New knowledge drawn from the social sciences as well as the physical sciences can help in the better design of new factories, machine lay-out, better lighting, heating, ventilation, and sound absorption. It can also help in the better understanding of the human factors in economic and industrial life. It is important to ensure that the benefits obtained from defence research are applied in civil industry as soon as possible.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and other research organisations have raised with the National Economic Development Council various matters relevant to the scale and direction of the research and development effort in relation to a growth programme. The National Economic Development Council is arranging for these to be examined and considered.

Management Education

To achieve the increase in productivity necessary for growth will call for highly skilled management throughout the economy not only in industry but in every type of organisation. Education for management has to provide for the needs both of young men on the ladder and of those already in executive positions, who are not in touch with the more recently developed techniques. It is necessary that there should be adequate consultation at national, local and industrial level between those who provide management courses and potential users to ensure that the views of both are taken fully into account. Hitherto the initiative has come largely from the educationists; industry is beginning to make its needs felt but is not yet sufficiently agreed about them.

There is need in this country for at least one very high level new school or institute somewhat on the lines of the Harvard Business School. More immediately, the development and co-ordination of the work already proceeding in the Technical Colleges, Colleges of Advanced Technology, and Universities, would help to meet the urgent problem of providing better and much more widely-used educational facilities for management.

Many firms do not themselves give sufficient attention to their problems of management selection, training, development and succession. Planning by firms of their future requirements for managers is important, as is planned training on the job. Some firms do not make sufficient use of the many available advisory and consultancy services and training facilities which could help in improving the efficiency of their managers.

Training

Shortages of craftsmen can be expected to reappear in conditions of faster economic growth and an expansion of adult training facilities will be required to meet the demand for labour of various types and degrees of skill.

Comparatively few opportunities for retraining skilled workers who need to change their employer as well as their occupation are provided within industry. It seems, therefore, that it will be necessary for the Ministry of Labour to play a bigger role in providing adult training facilities for redundant workers or other workers who want to change their jobs. A much more ambitious adult training programme could be undertaken by the Ministry of Labour in conditions of expansion.

* Conditions Favourable to Faster Growth. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 5d. including postage).

[†] H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. 6d. (9s. 1d. including postage). See also page 96 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

The Government has set out proposals in a Command Paper* for giving the Minister of Labour power to set up Statutory Boards to be responsible for all aspects of training in individual industries and the present Report deals with matters for urgent attention by the proposed Statutory Boards.

There are considerable doubts whether the existing apprenticeship system with its traditional craft divisions, quota systems and lack of standards and tests, can meet the needs of an expanding economy characterised by the more rapid introduction of new techniques, materials and methods. A thorough overhaul of the apprenticeship system is vital for expansion in the longer term.

A large number of young workers enter employment in occupations other than the accepted crafts, and there is a considerable field for improvement in the training arrangements for these young persons as well as for operatives, office staffs, supervisors, technicians and technologists.

The gains from economic expansion are much too valuable to be jeopardised by avoidable bottlenecks in the supply of welltrained manpower. If the necessary improvements are not made quickly enough, either because Boards are not set up or do not tackle the job quickly enough, more radical solutions to the problems of training will have to be sought.

Mobility and Redundancy

A faster rate of economic growth will involve movements of workpeople from declining industries to expanding industries and from less productive firms to more productive firms. If the necessary deployment is to be carried out smoothly and to the best advantage, measures will have to be taken to facilitate mobility of labour and to avoid the hardship of redundancy. These measures will involve the provision of housing accommodation, increased transfer and resettlement allowances, better training facilities for displaced workers and better financial provision to tide over the redundant worker during the period he is unemployed.

Unless measures are taken to deal with redundancy the fear of redundancy will make workers oppose change and employers will be less willing to release unnecessary labour for employment elsewhere. To some extent unnecessary redundancy can be avoided by the forward planning of labour requirements. The main object of a redundancy policy must be to provide jobs for the displaced workers. It is desirable for the workers concerned and for their unions to be notified as far in advance as is reasonably practicable. Close co-operation between Ministry of Labour officials and employers will also help.

Consideration should be given to making preservation of pension rights on transfer of employment a condition of approval of a pension scheme by the Inland Revenue.

To a limited extent the gap between earnings and unemployment pay is being covered by the growing practice of making lump-sum compensation payments to redundant workers. While the company approach may be appropriate for dealing with some aspects of redundancy, it has severe limitations. An industry redundancy scheme could not deal satisfactorily with a declining industry without assistance from the Government. Supplementing the existing National Insurance Scheme would be costly and administratively complicated.

A National Redundancy Fund would avoid the complications of supplementing other short-term National Insurance benefits in addition to unemployment benefit. Provided that the conditions were kept extremely simple, it might be possible to operate such a fund without an unduly cumbersome administrative machine.

There seems much to be said for the replacement of the existing National Insurance Scheme by a comprehensive wage-related contribution and benefit scheme. The higher level of benefit in relation to earnings, which would then be practicable, would substantially reduce the financial hardship of unemployment.

Regional Questions

Expenditure to assist employment in the less prosperous regions is often considered a necessary burden to the nation, unrelated to any economic gain that might accrue from it. But the relatively high unemployment rates and, more important still, the relatively low activity rates in these regions also indicate considerable labour reserves. To draw these reserves into employment would make a substantial contribution to national employment and national growth. By 1966 the contribution to national employment might amount to 200,000. A sustained regional development policy would continue to provide an additional contribution in excess of this figure beyond 1966.

A vigorous regional development policy, which succeeded in bringing unemployment rates in the less prosperous regions nearer to the average national rate, would help to spread the demand for labour more evenly throughout the country. Thus a low national level of unemployment would not hold quite the same implications for such questions as incomes, prices and the balance of payments as before.

as before. A high pressure of demand in the country as a whole would bring with it an improvement in the regional problem. Apart from this, three kinds of approach are discussed in some detail in the section. First, financial incentives to firms could be improved, by making them more predictable and so less subject to separate negotiation, and by increasing their value. Second, the slowly expanding areas could be made more attractive to industrialists

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

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by increased spending on the social infrastructure, and by increased provision of labour training schemes in these areas. Third, it is possible that regional development would benefit if policies were directed towards larger areas than at present and towards the encouragement of growth points within these areas.

Balance of Payments Policies

In the past, when the balance of payments has worsened, expansion has been checked. Various measures which might avoid the need for this in the future are considered.

The funds which the Government could use to meet balance of payments deficits appear to be about £2,230 million. It is of great importance to increase the assets or borrowing facilities at our disposal, and this could be brought about by one or other of the measures which have been proposed for increasing international liquidity. Such measures would also enable and encourage other countries to pursue liberal trading and expansionary policies, which in turn would benefit our balance of payments.

It may be possible to provide longer-term loans (other than finance for export credits) on favourable terms, combined with expert advice, to smaller firms wishing to enter new export markets or to increase their sales effort in existing markets. It may also be possible to improve existing facilities for the provision of export credits and insurance, and these are being examined. In developing the less prosperous regions in the United Kingdom particular attention could be paid to firms with export or import-competing potentialities and firms which could bring in capital from abroad. Likewise, consideration might be given to the effects on the balance of payments of particular research and development projects supported by the Government.

Should there be a worsening of the balance of payments, measures such as the above might not be sufficient to offset it. There are other more powerful measures which could be adopted, such as financial assistance to exports, quantitative restrictions on imports, the funding of the sterling balances and the restriction of private investment abroad. If the United Kingdom were to adopt some of these four latter measures it would offend some foreign countries and, since we are one of the largest trading nations, it might weaken the general system for freeing trade and payments which has been gradually built up. If the danger of retaliation were to be avoided, it would be necessary to obtain the agreement of our trading partners to their adoption.

It might be thought that it would be possible to improve the balance of payments by having a lower underlying rate of growth and so a slower growth of imports, but this does not appear to be so. Of the measures which could have a substantial effect in improving the balance of payments, only the reduction of the rate of increase of costs and prices in this country is free from serious disadvantages so far as international considerations are concerned. Whatever else may be done, this must remain an important objective of policy, although it may be difficult to achieve.

Taxation

In the past, there has been no close consideration of the structure of taxation in relation to growth. Of the types of tax changes which might encourage growth the value-added tax is discussed to illustrate some of the problems involved. There are arguments for and against substitution of such a tax for other taxes, e.g., for profits tax, fuel tax or purchase tax. These arguments relate to the effects on efficiency, on exports, on price levels as well as to questions of equity and case of collection, and they merit further consideration.

The more favourable treatment of investment income under a value-added tax raises the question of our present practice of varying tax rates as between earned and uncarned income and whether it might not help growth to tax the dimension of personal wealth and to place less emphasis on the differential taxation of the income produced by wealth. The introduction of a wealth tax here would be a controversial step but it may have a useful role in any major review of taxation related to a programme for growth.

It seems desirable to increase industry's confidence in investment allowances by giving such assurance as is constitutionally possible that they will not be reduced without, say, two or three years' notice. With frequent variation they lose much of their effect because a business planning its investment cannot be sure what allowances will be in force when the expenditure is incurred. Two possible schemes designed to help stabilise private investment have been looked at, one presented by the machine tool industry and one in operation in Sweden. Both schemes are based on the assumption that there is a considerable amount of private investment whose exact timing is not a matter of great importance to business. They therefore provide incentives to business to postpone such investment in times of boom and to undertake it in times of recession. More detailed consideration needs to be given to these schemes.

A change to financing social security arrangements by a charge varying in proportion to wages and salaries, would help in meeting increases in social security expenditure as better provision is made for unemployment and for other costs relating to the working force.

Level of Demand

Unemployment during the last 15 years has varied between about 1 per cent. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The significance for growth of different levels within such limits is discussed briefly, considering in turn the implications for output, investment, efficiency, structural change, prices and incomes and the balance of payments.

The rate of increase of money incomes depends on many things, but past experience suggests that it is dependent to a considerable extent on the pressure of demand and is higher the higher this (87723)

pressure. If the price level is to be prevented from rising significantly, incomes cannot rise as fast as in the past. It is therefore important that ways should be found of limiting the rise in incomes associated with a given level of unemployment to a rate lower than that which would occur on the basis of past experience.

In the long run, if the economy is run permanently at a higher rather than a lower level, the balance of payments will not necessarily suffer, and may benefit if growth in productivity is thereby speeded up. A rapid increase to a relatively high level would be desirable in the short run for social reasons and would also provide the largest immediate supply of goods and services for consumption and investment. It would, however, involve the greatest immediate risks for the balance of payments. At the other extreme, the maintenance of the present relatively low pressure of demand would be the least desirable for social reasons, it would involve a loss of output, at least for a time, and it might well result in a slower rate of growth of the productive capacity of the economy. It would increase the difficulty of solving the regional problem.

It is desirable to aim at a level of employment in 1966 substantially above the level of 1962.

Prices and Incomes

A satisfactory development of prices and incomes is important for a number of reasons. There is a general dislike of a rising cost of living. Unless costs and prices go up considerably more slowly than in the past it is unlikely that the United Kingdom can maintain her competitive position in world markets.

To pay for the imports required for 4 per cent. growth, to allow for increased aid to developing countries, and to prevent checks to expansion arising from an unfavourable balance of payments, exports will have to increase by 5 per cent. a year. This will require a great improvement on our past performance. Between 1953-55 and 1959-61 our exports increased in quantity by only 3 per cent. a year. Our share in world exports of manufactures declined steadily.

An important reason for our poor performance was the relatively rapid rise in our export prices compared with those of our competitors. Our manufacturing costs have risen substantially in relation to those of our competitors and this has increasingly affected the ability of our manufacturers to quote competitive prices in export markets. Our disappointing performance in the past may also have been due in part to factors other than costs and prices, including the reduction of discrimination in our favour in the sterling area, and deficiencies of design, quality, salesmanship and speed of innovation. We cannot expect our export target to be achieved unless, at the least, our export prices do not rise in relation to those of our competitors; and they may well have to fall relatively.

The 4 per cent. programme is based on an increase of about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in output per head. For the general price level to remain broadly constant, money incomes per head would have to rise at approximately this rate. Even if rising prices abroad permitted a slow increase in our general price level, the rise in money incomes would have to be substantially less rapid than the past average of 5–6 per cent. a year. There will thus be a need for policies to ensure that *money* incomes (wages, salaries, profits) as a whole rise substantially less rapidly than in the past. If, however, the growth programme can be achieved, *real* incomes per head will increase much faster than in the past.

A policy for prices and money incomes can succeed only if those concerned are convinced that it is a necessary part of a wider programme for growth of real incomes, and that restraint by one section of the community will not merely result in a gain by other sections. The Council regards the solution of the difficult problems involved as a necessary part of its task.

Government, Management and Trade Unions

A successful growth programme involves the identification of government, management and the trade unions with an agreed objective, and agreement on a growth objective involves a government commitment to give this objective high priority throughout government policy. Success in achieving a higher rate of growth will depend, to a large extent, on the way in which government, management and unions carry out their respective functions and on a new spirit of co-operation between them to make a reality of the agreed common objective.

An agreed national policy for growth will give management more assurance that plans will not be upset by unexpected government short-term changes of policy. It will also place new responsibilities on management for making decisions which will help to promote growth. The achievement of a much faster rise in productivity will present management with a major task. The attitude of trade unions will also be of vital importance. Part of the rise will come from new investment but a large part will have to come from the more efficient use of labour and existing capital equipment.

Restrictive arrangements introduced in conditions of bad trade and unemployment have no place in favourable conditions of employment and economic expansion. Relations between management and workers at the place of work have an important bearing on growth. The maintenance of satisfactory labour relations within the individual firm is primarily a responsibility for management. A co-operative attitude on the part of workers and trade unions is also essential. Implementation of an agreement on a general price and income objective will create difficult problems for management and trade unions.

Though the requirements of economic expansion will create problems, they will also create opportunities for management and trade unions. There is opened up for both the prospect of a new and more constructive role in the formulation of national economic policy.

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NATIONAL INCOMES COMMISSION

Report on the Scottish Plumbers' and Builders' Agreements

In their first Report* the National Incomes Commission find that the Scottish builders' agreement of 1962, providing for the introduction of a 40-hour week in 1963, is unlikely to lead to any reduction in hours actually worked, will result in higher building costs and is contrary to the national interest. The Government, in its evidence before the Commission, estimated that were a 40-hour week to be introduced in the construction industry throughout Great Britain it would add some £50 million to public expenditure on new construction and repair work in 1963/64. The Commission point out that effects of large additions to building costs include increases in the cost of new houses and increases in rents. The Report is of the Commission's examination of two industrial agreements—in plumbing and in building—negotiated in Scotland

agreements—in plumbing and in building—negotiated in Scotland last year. Both agreements contained provisions for the introduc-tion of a 40-hour week. The first covered some 5,000 to 6,000 operatives ; the second, some 80,000 operatives. The parties to the first agreement are the Scottish Federation of

The parties to the first agreement are the Scottish Federation of Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' (Employers) Associations and the Plumbing Trades Union, and to the second, the Scottish National Building Trades Federation (Employers) and the National Federa-tion of Building Trades Operatives. These four parties were invited by the Commission to assist in the examination of their agreements. The two employers' organi-sations accepted the invitation and gave evidence. The two trade union organisations, the Report says, initially indicated their intention to submit evidence but subsequently wrote saying that on the advice of the Trades Union Congress they had decided not to participate in the Commission's work. However, the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives issued a long statement of its opinions and arguments to the national Press on the day the of its opinions and arguments to the national Press on the day the Commission's oral hearings opened. The Commission say that, as far as they were able, they took account of the points made in the statement, but "regret that in a matter so closely affecting the national interest" they were "denied the direct co-operation of the unions concerned" unions concerned."

unions concerned." Evidence was given by the Government, and the employers' organisations representing plumbing (the National Federation of Plumbers and Domestic Engineers (Employers)) and building (the National Federation of Building Trades Employers) south of the border accepted invitations to give evidence. The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors also gave evidence. The Director and another officer of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, acting in their personal capacities, gave evidence concerning the rate of increase in national production. The Commission arranged the exchange of written evidence between the parties in advance of the oral hearings. The oral hearings were in public. No evidence, whether written or oral, was taken in in public. No evidence, whether written or oral, was taken in

private. Chapter 2 of the Report is devoted to the subject of incomes policy. The Commission point out that most industrialised western countries are actively considering how to implement the fundamental principle of an incomes policy, which is to keep the rate of increase of money incomes within the long-term rate of increase of national production. The Report says: "To the extent to which other countries succeed before we do, so much the worse will be our own position." This principle sets a measure by which to judge whether an increase in any class of incomes is liable to be inflation-ary, but an incomes policy must be sensitive and flexible and admit and give effect to exceptional cases. However, recognition of such cases means that in order to maintain the balance other cases must receive smaller increases. The justification of the exceptional cases "therefore must be sought, found and be seen to be found in some circumstances of a truly exceptional nature." Conflicting evidence about what should be taken as the long-term rate of increase in national production was given by Govern-ment spokesmen and by the Director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. The N.E.D.C. report "Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 96) was also considered. The Com-mission recognised the caution and logic of the Government's contention that the scope for increase in personal incomes should be indeed on the basis of actual performance. On this basis it Chapter 2 of the Report is devoted to the subject of incomes

mission recognised the caution and logic of the Government's contention that the scope for increase in personal incomes should be judged on the basis of actual performance. On this basis it would not be wise to adopt any higher figure than the achieved long-term rate of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But the Commission were also impressed by the purely practical considerations put forward by the Director of the National Institute to the effect that 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is not a realistic figure and that in order to avoid the disastrous results of not securing any incomes policy at all it is expedient is not a realistic figure and that in order to avoid the disastrous results of not securing any incomes policy at all it is expedient to take a figure of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which has some real chance of general acceptance. The Commission say: "At the present moment, for the limited purpose for which we have found it necessary to bear in mind a standard to represent the long-term rate of increase of national production, we are inclined to assume a higher range than 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and to adopt the range 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent." $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent

The Report points out that there is a hard lesson to be learned The Report points out that there is a hard lesson to be learned for those who negotiate wage increases by the process of collective bargaining. They will have to look beyond the interest of their industry to the national interest. This "requires on the part of the unions a lesser degree of readiness in times of full employment to exploit their dominant bargaining power and on the part of the employers a greater reluctance in times of high consumer demand to buy industrial peace and its continued profits at the price of passing on the increase in costs to the consuming public." However, an incomes policy of this kind is not a policy designed

*National Incomes Commission. Report on the Scottish Plumbers' and the Scottish Builders' Agreements of 1962. Cmnd. 1994. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d. including postage).

to keep wages and salaries down. It will on the contrary contribute to and help to make possible the growth which will produce the conditions in which incomes may properly rise.

conditions in which incomes may properly rise. Chapter 3 discusses the term "40-hour week", in which a dis-tinction is made between a week of 40 hours' work (and no more) and a 40-hour normal working week bringing little or no increased leisure to the worker and merely anticipating the point at which overtime becomes payable. "In the former case the description '40-hour week' is apt for what occurs: in the latter case what happens is better described plainly as an increase in wages." Chapter 4 narrates the events leading up to the conclusion of the two agreements under review, and describes how the plumbing agreement, made in May 1962, had direct repercussions in the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry, cul-minating in November 1962 in the Scottish building employers conceding a 40-hour week to be operated from November 1963. This chapter also details the history of wage increases for building operatives since the beginning of 1951 and gives some account of negotiating procedures in the construction industry. negotiating procedures in the construction industry.

Chapter 5 of the Report summarises the contentions of the employers' organisations. The Scottish plumbing employers considered themselves as belonging to an independent and self-contained industry which was entitled to make its own bargain with the Plumbing Trades Union and without any consultation with other employers' organisations—this despite the fact that they had hitherto followed the wages and hours agreed for the building industry. The Scottish building employers described the plumbers' agreement as a "stab in the back" and recounted the industrial trouble—"go-slow" movements, bans on overtime and strikes on selected building sites—to which it had given rise in the building industry and to which they had eventually yielded. The employers' organisations representing plumbing and building in England and Wales and civil engineering in Great Britain were unanimous in their opinion that no reduction in the normal working week and that the effect of such a reduction would only be to anticipate the point at which overtime had to be paid. Chapter 5 of the Report summarises the contentions of the

the point at which overtime had to be paid. In Chapters 6 and 7 the Commission give their findings and recommendations, with reasons. The principal findings are:— (a) the plumbing trade in Scotland is not an independent self-contained industry, but is an integral part of the construction industry; (b) the plumbing trade in Scotland, as comprised by the employers who made the agreement, is generally engaged on jobbing work and its employees on this work generally do not earn bonus or overtime; (c) the plumbers' agreement was not justified on exceptional grounds of manpower needs or because the plumbers on jobbing work lack opportunity to earn overtime or bonus payments; (d) in the wholly special circumstances of the case the reduction of two hours in the normal working week for the plumbers on jobbing work—that is most but not all of the plumbers to whom the agreement applied—did not result in any material loss of output or increase in labour costs. The special circumstances came about because these jobbing plumbers had, before the agreement was made, been working only 40 effective circumstances came about because these jobbing plumbers had, before the agreement was made, been working only 40 effective hours each week; (e) without these special circumstances the agreement would have amounted to an increase in wages of 7.5 per cent.—on top of an increase in wages of 3 per cent. already obtained in 1962—which would have been excessive and contrary to the national interest; (f) the Scottish Federation of Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' (Employers) Associations should have consulted with other employers' organisations before making the and Domestic Engineers' (Employers) Associations should have consulted with other employers' organisations before making the agreement, but they deliberately did not do so; (g) the actual hours worked in the Scottish building industry are well above the hours of the normal working week and are likely to remain un-changed; in all probability the industry will be at full stretch in 1963 and 1964; (h) the Scottish builders' agreement will result in a wage increase of 7 ·1 per cent. for craftsmen and 7 ·7 per cent. for labourers which, together with the 1d. an hour sliding-scale increase of February 1963, will result in total increases this year of $8 \cdot 6$ per cent. for craftsmen and $9 \cdot 2$ per cent. for labourers; (i) there were no grounds of an exceptional nature justifying this agreement and it was contrary to the national interest; (i) this agreement will The second seco working conditions in the building industry in England and Wales and in civil engineering, but if an incomes policy is to be successful pressure stemming from excessive wage increases must be withstood and the "wage-wage" spiral must be broken; (l) there was evidence from building employers from England and Wales and from Scotland that there was still considerable scope for securing im-proved productivity and lower costs and that this objective was being actively pursued by the industry; (m) no conclusive opinion can be formed about profit margins and dividends without very much more information than is publicly available, but there was no evidence before the Commission that the general level of profit margins and dividends of the construction industry at the present time is excessive or unreasonable; (n) reduction of the hours of margins and dividends of the construction industry at the present time is excessive or unreasonable; (*n*) reduction of the hours of the normal working week in the construction industry generally must result in an increased burden of costs; (*o*) the fact that a reduction of the normal working week in the construction industry to 40 hours would not substantially reduce the actual hours worked robs arguments for the 40-hour normal week founded on allegations about the dangerous and arduous nature of the work and the conditions under which it is done of much of their validity; (*p*) there may be some substance in relation to some firms in the contention may be some substance in relation to some firms in the contention of the unions that the industry should achieve greater efficiency

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rather than burden the workers with excessive overtime in order

to make a reasonable living wage. The Commission's principal recommendations are:— (1) Immediate steps should be taken to bring about an effective rearrangement of the employers' side of the construction industry to ensure that action by one organisation which may have repercussions on other sections of the industry cannot take place without prior and full consultation between all organisations whose interests may be concerned.

(2) The question of extensive overtime working should be tackled by both sides of the industry in a greater spirit of cooperation with a joint intention of remedying abuses, reducing costs and promoting greater output.
(3) The possibility of abuses of the system of payment by results should receive the immediate and joint attention of both sides of the industry.

the industry.

STATUTORY REGULATION OF WAGES. HOLIDAYS AND HOURS OF WORK DURING 1962

Wages Councils Act 1959

Wages Councils

Wages Councils Wages Councils set up under the Wages Councils Act 1959 have power to submit proposals to the Minister of Labour for fixing the minimum wages and holidays with pay of workers in relation to whom the Councils operate. In 1962 there were 60 such Councils*†, covering some three-and-a-half million workers. Each Wages Council consists of an equal number of employers' and workers' representatives (appointed by the Minister after consultation with appropriate employers' and workers' organisa-tions), together with three independent members, one of whom is appointed Chairman. At the end of 1962 the total number of representative seats on all Wages Councils was 1630. Thirty-four men and twenty-one women served as independent members.

Forty-six Wages Councils met during 1962 and altogether held a total of 91 meetings during the year : 36 committees of Councils also met during the year and altogether held 57 meetings.

The Act also provides that the Minister may abolish or vary the scope of Wages Councils covering workers whose wages and conditions of employment can be effectively regulated through conditions of employment can be effectively regulated through voluntary negotiating machinery. On 2nd November 1962, follow-ing the report of a Commission of Inquiry, the Minister announced that the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) would be abolished from 1st October 1963[‡]. A further Commission of Inquiry, appointed to advise the Minister whether the Baking Wages Council (Scotland) should be abolished, reported on 14th December with a majority recommendation, in favour of abolisings favour of abolition§.

On 16th November the Minister also appounced his intention to abolish the separate Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Councils for England and Wales and for Scotland and to establish in their place the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Great Britain)*. This decision was not related to progress in the development of voluntary machinery, but was largely an administrative measure taken as a consequence of the contraction of the trade in Scotland in recent years in recent years.

Wages Regulation Orders

The Minister made a total of 56 Wages Regulation Orders to give effect to proposals submitted by 46 Wages Councils. Three of the Orders made did not become effective until 1963. Ten Orders made in 1961 became effective in 1962, giving a total of 63 Orders becoming effective during the year. Of these 53 dealt with Orders becoming effective during the year. Of these 53 dealt w pay, three with holidays and five both with an increase in was and a reduction of working hours. Two varied the rates and the holiday provisions at the same time.

In accordance with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement of 25th July 1961, calling for a pause in personal incomes, the Minister delayed the effective dates of Orders affecting 16 Wages Councils. Four of these Orders would, in the normal course, have come into force in November 1961 and the remaining 12 between that time and March 1962. The effective dates of these two groups of Orders were delayed respectively until 1st January and 1st or 2nd April.

From February until the end of the year the Command Paper "Incomes Policy: The Next Step" (Cmnd. 1626) was placed on the agendas of Wages Councils at the Minister's request. Councils

*The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Councils (Abolition and Establishment Order 1963 (S.I. 1963 No. 122) provided for the abolition of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) and the Hat, Cap and Milliner Wages Council (Scotland) and the establishment of the Hat, Cap and Milliner Wages Council (Great Britain). The Order came into operation on 1st Marc 1963. (See page 89 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.)

⁺ The minimum wages of agricultural workers are regulated under the Agricul-tural Wages Act 1948 and the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949. The first of these Acts is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the second by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. and the second by the Department of Agriculture and Fisneries for Scotland. ‡ Report published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. (1s. including postage). (See page 416 of the October 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.) \$ Report published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. including postage). (See page 151 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.)

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(4) If the Scottish builders' agreement comes into operation as provided, the total increase of wages in the year 1963 (approximately 9 per cent.) should be regarded in respect of about two-thirds of it as a payment in advance and should be accepted as covering a period of about three years.

a period of about three years. (5) The parties to outstanding negotiations in the building industry in England and Wales and in the civil engineering industry should consider either:—(a) agreeing increases in hourly rates of amounts not exceeding the long-term rate of increase of national production or; (b) forgoing annual increases in wages until they have accumulated an amount calculated by reference to the long. have accumulated an amount, calculated by reference to the long-term rate of increase of national production, which equals the increase in wages to be brought about by reducing the normal working week by two hours. The former alternative seems to the Commission to be more

sensible and desitable.

were asked to have full regard to the Command Paper before deciding whether to submit proposals and when formulating proposals

At the end of March 1962 the Minister wrote to the Chairmen of eight Wages Councils about proposals which had recently been put to him. The Minister asked for the proposals to be re-examined and, if they were to remain unchanged, for a statement as to how it was thought they could be reconciled with the principles set out in the Command Paper. The proposals were re-submitted with explanations.

Also, in accordance with the Government policy set out in the Command Paper, factual information on incomes, prices, man-power, production and other relevant subjects was sent to Wages Councils from April onwards so that due weight could be giver by all concerned to the considerations set out in the Command Paper at all stages in their negotiations.

Permits

Wages Councils are empowered to issue permits to employers authorising them to employ infirm and incapacitated workers at a rate of wages lower than the minimum rate of remuneration laid down in the relevant Order. They issued 274 permits of which 70 were new permits and 204 were renewals of existing permits: 1,411 permits were cancelled during the year*. On 31st December there were 565 current permits were 565 current permits.

Inspection and Enforcement

On 31st December there were 150 Wages Inspectors, including 31 women, employed full-time on visiting employers' premises.

Routine inspections and investigations of complaints have been carried out by the Inspectorate. Details of inspection and enforce-ment are as follows:—

	1961	1962
Establishments on Wages Councils list	504,954	508,749
Complaints received	9,689	9,368
Inspections	45,148	47,331
Establishments which paid arrears of remun-	ich are	dwillo lis
eration (including holiday remuneration)	7,247	8,306
Workers whose wages were examined		271,158
Workers to whom arrears were paid	11,645	14,088
	£98,023	£131,092

The Ministry prosecuted six employers under the Wages Councils Act 1959 for infractions at seven establishments. All were con-victed, fines amounting to ± 573 were imposed and arrears of remuneration amounting to $\pm 1,410$ 8s. 9d, were ordered to be paid to the workers affected. Two cases were taken in the civil Court where £26 1s. 1d. was recovered.

Complexity of Wages Regulation Orders

Following a study by a Special Committee of the Road Haulage Wages Council a simplified layout of the Order was introduced in the Road Haulage Wages Regulation Order made on 18th December.

Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954

The year 1962 was the fifth year of operation of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954 which restricts night baking.

At 1st October 11,970 bakeries were covered by the Act: of these 2,640 had exemption under section 9 from the hours of work provisions on the grounds that they were covered by an approved voluntary collective agreement for the regulation of night work. The number of exemption orders made by the Minister under the Act remained at five.

Inspections were carried out under the Act by the Wages Inspec-torate at 1,855 bakeries, including 174 exempted under section 9. In the course of their visits, Wages Inspectors investigated ten complaints. The inspections showed failure to comply with the provisions of the Act in 35 day bakeries and 109 night bakeries. No prosecutions were taken under the Act during 1962

* The abnormafly high number of permits cancelled during the year largely sulted from a special review of all permits issued for indefinite periods.

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Italy: Apprenticeships, Vocational Training and Vocational Guidance

General

General Organised apprenticeship schemes, vocational training and vocational guidance systems are of comparatively recent develop-ment in Italy. In 1948 the first National Vocational Guidance Congress, held in Turin, stimulated a considerable extension of the work of public occupational psychology and vocational guidance centres, with the active encouragement of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education and various public and private organisations. At the same time the Government and private organisations. At the same time, the Government was studying measures to deal with the problems of inadequate vocational training facilities and an insufficiently skilled labour force. These studies resulted in a ten-year development scheme, known as the Vanoni Plan, which envisaged the vocational training of two large groups: some three million juveniles who by 1964, will have joined the labour market and must have training for employment, either in Italy or abroad; and a further three to four million adults, mainly from rural areas, either totally or partially unemployed, who were to be trained for industrial occupations Vocational Guidance

The first vocational guidance centre to be established in Italy was set up in Siena in 1939. It was attached to the Provincial Association for Technical Education operating under the Ministry of Education. By 1958 a further 19 centres had been established in the larger industrial towns. The centres are usually staffed by a trained vocational guidance counsellor as director of the centre, ore one more trained assistant counsellor as accide meeting. one or more trained assistant counsellors, a social worker as secretary and a physician. During school terms vocational guid-ance counsellors visit the schools and advise students on the need ance counsellors visit the schools and advise students on the need for careful selection of careers, explaining how the centres can assist them in making their choice. Group aptitude and person-ality tests are given, after which the individual student may attend the centre for further guidance if he so desires. At the centre, advice on the choice of career is given in the presence of the student's parents. Although in principle the centres are open to young persons, regardless of age or educational level, in practice their main concern is with students reaching vital points in their school careers, i.e., those aged between 13 and 14 years and those between 17 and 19 years of age. The centres collect information on occu-17 and 19 years of age. The centres collect information on occu-pations, employment opportunities and educational institutions through their contacts with chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture. In addition to the centres run under the authority of the Ministry of Education there are, in the major Italian towns, many vocational guidance institutions conducted by private con-

cerns and municipal authorities. By an Act of 1949 the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare organised vocational training and proficiency courses for young persons between 14 and 18 years of age and for adults under 40 years old. In 1951, with a view to ensuring that candidates for these courses possessed the necessary qualifications, the Ministry conferred on the National Accident Prevention Organisation (*Ente Nazionale Prevenzione Infortuni*—(E.N.P.I.)) the task of giving each candidate a medical and psycho-technical examination. giving each candidate a medical and psycho technical and psychological and psychologica the case of occupations requiring special aptitudes and, in 1955, the E.N.P.I. issued a set of technical standards for the vocational guidance of candidates for admission to vocational training courses or apprenticeships, thus changing the nature of the service from occupational selection to vocational guidance proper. The E.N.P.I. has centres in most of the larger industrial areas in Italy, all of which are staffed by trained personnel. They conduct inquiries on occupational psychology problems at the request of undertakings and provide personal vocational or educational advice on application

Apprenticeship An Act of January 1955 lays down the rules governing apprenticeships in Italy. It provides for the setting up of an Apprenticeship Advisory Board, under the Central Committee for Placement and Assistance to the Unemployed of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, on which the Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, Activation and the Trease the of Labour and Social Welfare, on which the Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, Agriculture, Education and the Treasury, the National Social Insurance Institutes, and employers' and workers' organisations are represented. The Act stipulates that all appren-tices must be engaged through the Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare where a register is kept for all candidates for apprenticeships. Establishments with ten or less employing more than ten worker may nominate and more than 25 nor orth of the than ten workers may nominate not more than 25 per cent. of the apprentices they wish to engage. All apprentices must be medically examined to ensure fitness for employment in the work for which they are to be engaged and, in certain occupations, the engagement they are to be engaged and, in certain occupations, the engagement may be preceded by a psycho-physiological examination, arranged by the placement officer with the E.N.P.I., to determine the apprentice's aptitude for the particular work. Any young person between 14 and 20 years of age may be engaged as an apprentice. The period of the apprenticeship is governed by the collective agreement for the industry and occupation concerned and in no case may exceed five years. Periods of training served by an apprentice with two or more employers are agreement of provided apprentice with two or more employers are aggregated, provided that no two such periods are separated by more than one year. The parties to the apprenticeship agreement (a written contract is not compulsory) may agree to a period of probation which must not exceed two months. Hours of work for apprentices may not exceed eight a day or 44 a week including theoretical instruction, and work between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. is prohibited. Apprentices must not be employed on work at piecework or incen-tive wage rates or on flow-production work, unless such work is strictly necessary for their training and the permission of the Labour Inspectorate has been given.

The employer must grant time off from work to attend part-time day classes without loss of pay. The hours of attendance at these classes are prescribed in the collective agreement for the industry or, in default thereof, by a decree of the Minister of Labour and Social Apprentices are entitled to holidays with pay of not less than 30 days a year in the case of those under 16 years of age and not less than 20 days a year in the case of those inder 16 years of age and not less than 20 days a year for those 16 years of age and over. Family allowances continue to be payable throughout the apprenticeship. On completing his practical and theoretical training each ap-prentice is given a test to determine his proficiency and the results

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of the test are entered in his personal Employment Record together with the occupational title he has attained. All apprentices who have reached age 18 years and have completed two years of practical training are entitled to take the tests. The costs of part-time classes and a subsidy for the vocational

guidance and vocational training centres are borne by a special section of a fund known as the "Workers' Vocational Training Fund," administered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and derived from special contributions from the unemployment insurance, supplementary unemployment allowances and special unemployment grants accounts, annual contributions by the State, voluntary contributions made by private organisations and other

Apprentices are covered by industrial accident and occupational diseases insurance, sickness insurance, tuberculosis insurance and invalidity and old age insurance. Benefits under these insurances are payable in respect of the apprentice only and no contribution is required from him.

Vocational Training

The Act of 1949 provided for the placement of, and assistance to, involuntarily unemployed workers, for training and re-training courses to be organised or authorised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and for instructional work centres and camps and Social Welfare, and for instructional work centres and camps for unemployed persons in forestry, nursery gardening, reafforesta-tion and works of public utility. The latter have decreased in importance as the employment situation has improved. Provided they have the necessary equipment, the institutions that organise training and re-training courses may receive financial aid, on the authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in agreement with the Treasury and the rules for the conduct of the correst are authority of the Ministry of Labour and social wenter in agreement with the Treasury, and the rules for the conduct of the courses are laid down by the former Ministry. Persons wishing to take the courses must apply to the provincial labour and employment offices, which arrange for the selection and posting of the trainees. The Act provides that, in addition to any unemployment pay or grant to which trainees and the trainees that the additional trainees and the trainees and the trainees and the trainees the trainees and the trainees are the trainees and the trainees and the trainees are the trainees and the trainees and the trainees are the trainees and the trainees are the trainees and the trainees are trainees are the trainees are the trainees are the trainees are the trainees are trainees are the trainees are the trainees are trainees are the trainees are the trainees are trainees are the trainees are provides that, in addition to any unemployment pay or grant to which trainees are entitled, trainees shall receive from the Workers' Vocational Training Fund, a sum of 200 lire (2s. 6d.) for each day of attendance; also a bonus of 3,000 lire (£1 14s. 6d.) and a certificate after passing the final test. Those not receiving any unemployment pay or grant receive another 100 lire (1s. 3d.), and a further 60 lire (9d.) for each dependant per day of attendance. (The exchange rate of lire 1,740 = £1 has been used.) Unemployed workers under 40 years of age who do not attend a course are not eligible for the special unemployment grants provided under the Act unless there is no suitable course, or unless it is impossible for some other reason for them to attend a course. Re-training courses, organised by industrial undertakings employ-

some other reason for them to attend a course. Re-training courses, organised by industrial undertakings employ-ing more than 1,000 workers, may be authorised by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Treasury and the Minister for Industry and Commerce, for skilled workers under 45 years of age. The courses must be of from three to eight months' duration, and must be given on premises other than those used for the normal activity of the undertaking. Wage earners receive a wages supplement of two-thirds of their wages in respect of hours worked between 24 and 40 a week, paid from the Fund for the Integration of Wages, as well as the daily payment of 200 lire. The cost of operating and equipping the courses is borne by the undertaking. State financial assistance is limited to 50 per cent. of the attendance pay and end-of-course bonus.

undertaking. State financial assistance is limited to 50 per cent. of the attendance pay and end-of-course bonus. Five types of accelerated training courses have been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare under this Act; basic courses for the unskilled unemployed, special courses for semi-skilled workers who wish to improve their qualifications, refresher courses and courses in new techniques for skilled workers and some semi-skilled and re-training courses for those wishing to accurse

and courses in new techniques for skilled workers and some semi-skilled, and re-training courses for those wishing to acquire new skills, including intending emigrants. A Centre for the Training of Industrial Manpower in Southern Italy has been set up by the Industrial Reconstruction Institute, a Government holding corporation controlling 50 per cent. of heavy industry, as part of the efforts to industrialise the backward South. The three-year courses are free of charge and are based on the requirements of local firms; but psychological, pedagogical and sociological subjects are also taught and instructors' courses are held. held.

The Ministry of Education also has responsibilities in respect The Ministry of Education also has responsibilities in respect of vocational training in special secondary schools or industrial institutes where instruction is given in 22 trades, including those of mechanic, electrician, metallurgist, miner, textile operator and designer and printer. There were 96 such institutes in 1959 with 60,100 pupils. In addition, the Ministry of Education supervises courses run by the Local and Provincial Councils and various public bodies. In 1959 the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare took steps to ensure that its training centres did not duplicate the work of these schools. While trainees aged 14 years and over may be trained at its centres, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare's courses are chiefly for trainees aged over 18. Those aged from 14 to courses are chiefly for trainees aged over 18. Those aged from 14 to 18 years are generally trained in the industrial institutes. Other Government Departments, firms and organisations also run similar

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Employment in Great Britain in March 1963: Total Working Population Numbers Employed: Industrial Analysis Overtime and Short-time in Manufacturing Industries . Indices of Total Weekly Hours Worked and of Average Hours Worked by Operatives in Manufacturing Industries Women in Part-time Employment in Manufacturing Industries Unemployment at 8th April 1963: ummary for Great Britain

Duration of Unemployment Numbers Unemployed, 1953-1963 Regional Analysis, United Kingdom

Employment in Great Britain in March

The Table below and the Table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between February and March 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

TOTAL WORKLING POPULATION The Table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-February and mid-March 1963, together with figures for recent months, for end-March 1962 and for June of each year from 1959. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units. The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning and at the end of the period; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for com-puting the change in employment during the period. Industries and puting 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: MARCH 1963

11 11 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		12-12-14 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	13.511.19	AL ALLE	1-6-5 ja			- Contraction of the Contraction	(Thousands)
Industry or Service	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	End-Mar. 1962	Mid-June 1962	Mid-Jan. 1963*	Mid-Feb. 1963*	Mid-Mar. 1963*	Change FebMar. 1963
Agriculture and Fishing	999 826	983 761	948 731	881 720	920 712	863 697	858 697	853 694	$-5 \\ -3$
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Brainaering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods Icatiles Clothing and Footwear Dither 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	813 523 604 2,182 239 890 561 816 585 1,658	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	811 509 589 2,166 224 871 558 804 580 1,657	809 509 587 2,161 219 872 557 802 576 1,651	809 509 586 2,153 215 872 556 800 573 1,645	
Cotal in Manufacturing Industries	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,871	8,852	8,769	8,743	8,718	- 25
Construction	1,523 374 1,672 3,209	1,567 370 1,662 3,284	1,617 379 1,683 3,312	1,633 386 1,683 3,326	1,653 387 1,688 3,367	1,484 395 1,662 3,371	1,419 397 1,661 3,356	1,536 398 1,659 3,343	+ 117 + 1 - 2 - 13
Miscellaneous Services National Government Service ocal Government Service	4,874 505 738	4,947 502 741	5,060 511 756	5,140 519 762	5,227 520 772	5,196 528 772	5,187 528 772	5,193 528 772	+ 6
otal in Civil Employment	23,197 15,308 7,889	23,628 15,526 8,102	23,925 15,682 8,243	23,921 15,700 8,221	24,098 15,769 8,329	23,737 15,490 8,247	23,618 15,397 8,221	23,694 15,489 8,205	+ 76 + 92 - 16
Wholly Unemployed Males Females	379 275 104	290 210 80	251 184 67	408 303 105	372 278 94	629 487 142	660 518 142	636 496 140	- 24 - 22 - 2
I.M. Forces and Women's Services Males Females	565 550 15	518 503 15	474 459 15	446 429 17	442 425 17	432 414 18	432 414 18	431 413 18	- 1 - 1
otal Working Population Males Females	24,145 16,137 8,008	24,436 16,239 8,197	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,775 16,432 8,343	24,912 16,472 8,440	24,798† 16,391 8,407	24,710† 16,329 8,381	24,761 16,398 8,363	+ 51 + 69 - 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, † Many of the workers registered as temporarily stopped in mid-January and mid-February, particularly in the construction industry, would not be retained on employers' pay-rolls and so would not be included in the estimate of the number in civil employment. In these circumstances, this figure, which is obtained by adding together the number in civil employment, the number wholly unemployed and the number in H.M. Forces, gives an under-estimate of the true total working population. (87723) A** 2

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

italy : Appremi	, En	d-March 1	962	Mid-	January 1	963*	Mid-)	February 1	1963*	Mid	-March 19	63*
Industry	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	633 · 3	18.2	651 · 5	611 · 2	18.1	629 · 3	610.5	18.1	628.6	608 · 3	18.1	626 • 4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	$\begin{array}{c} 454 \cdot 4\\ 33 \cdot 5\\ 85 \cdot 6\\ 18 \cdot 6\\ 37 \cdot 6\\ 23 \cdot 9\\ 12 \cdot 6\\ 40 \cdot 9\\ 29 \cdot 2\\ 16 \cdot 0\\ 22 \cdot 7\\ 78 \cdot 2\\ 38 \cdot 2\\ 17 \cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 343\cdot7\\ 8\cdot5\\ 58\cdot1\\ 36\cdot2\\ 35\cdot0\\ 11\cdot2\\ 4\cdot1\\ 61\cdot7\\ 43\cdot4\\ 4\cdot2\\ 17\cdot9\\ 19\cdot8\\ 21\cdot5\\ 22\cdot1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 798 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 143 \cdot 7 \\ 54 \cdot 8 \\ 72 \cdot 6 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 72 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 98 \cdot 0 \\ 59 \cdot 7 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	459.0 34.1 88.2 18.4 39.8 21.1 13.6 40.3 31.3 16.1 23.2 78.3 37.4 17.2	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{336.9} \\ \textbf{9.0} \\ \textbf{58.3} \\ \textbf{33.4} \\ \textbf{37.4} \\ \textbf{9.8} \\ \textbf{4.2} \\ \textbf{56.1} \\ \textbf{45.6} \\ \textbf{4.1} \\ \textbf{17.3} \\ \textbf{19.3} \\ \textbf{20.2} \\ \textbf{22.2} \end{array}$	795.9 43.1 146.5 51.8 77.2 30.9 17.8 96.4 76.9 20.2 40.5 97.6 57.6 39.4	457.3 34.4 88.4 18.3 39.6 21.3 12.3 12.3 40.2 31.6 16.1 23.1 77.9 36.9 17.2	$\begin{array}{c} 336 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 59 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 359 \\ 437 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	793.6 43.5 147.7 51.7 76.8 31.2 16.2 95.6 77.4 20.1 40.5 97.1 56.3 39.5	$\begin{array}{c} 458\cdot 4\\ 34\cdot 4\\ 89\cdot 1\\ 18\cdot 4\\ 39\cdot 5\\ 21\cdot 8\\ 12\cdot 4\\ 40\cdot 1\\ 31\cdot 6\\ 16\cdot 0\\ 22\cdot 9\\ 77\cdot 6\\ 37\cdot 4\\ 17\cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 335 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 59 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 54 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	793.6 43.4 148.6 52.3 76.4 32.0 16.3 94.6 76.6 20.1 40.5 96.8 56.3 39.7
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	379 · 3 17 · 1 28 · 8 6 · 8 172 · 7 32 · 1 20 · 2 34 · 2 30 · 1 28 · 3 9 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} 142 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 8 \\ 40 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	521.3 17.6 33.5 9.1 217.5 72.9 30.7 48.1 43.8 34.1 14.0	369·3 16·0 27·1 6·7 167·0 32·9 18·8 33·3 30·3 28·4 8·8	137.8 0.5 4.0 2.3 43.5 40.6 9.5 13.5 13.4 5.7 4.8	$507 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 210 \cdot 5 \\ 73 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ \end{cases}$	369 · 2 16 · 0 27 · 0 6 · 7 166 · 7 33 · 1 18 · 7 33 · 2 30 · 5 28 · 5 8 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 138 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$507.3 \\ 16.5 \\ 31.0 \\ 9.0 \\ 210.3 \\ 73.9 \\ 28.0 \\ 46.7 \\ 44.0 \\ 34.2 \\ 13.7 \\$	369 · 1 16 · 0 27 · 0 6 · 7 166 · 4 33 · 2 18 · 7 33 · 1 30 · 6 28 · 6 8 · 8	$\begin{array}{c} 138 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$507 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 209 \cdot 9 \\ 74 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 10 \\ 10 \cdot 1$
Metal Manufacture	528.8 260.6 47.3 108.3 44.2 68.4	73.824.49.014.211.015.2	$\begin{array}{c} 602 \cdot 6 \\ 285 \cdot 0 \\ 56 \cdot 3 \\ 122 \cdot 5 \\ 55 \cdot 2 \\ 83 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	515·0 252·7 45·6 105·6 43·9 67·2	$73 \cdot 0 24 \cdot 2 8 \cdot 6 14 \cdot 0 10 \cdot 8 15 \cdot 4$	588.0 276.9 54.2 119.6 54.7 82.6	513·3 252·2 45·1 105·5 43·8 66·7	72.8 24.1 8.5 14.0 10.7 15.5	586·1 276·3 53·6 119·5 54·5 82·2	511.9 251.8 44.7 104.9 43.7 66.8	72.5 23.9 8.5 14.0 10.7 15.4	584.4 275.7 53.2 118.9 54.4 82.2
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Ofther Machinery Other Machinery Other Machinery Other Machinery Other Machinery Other Machinery Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances	$1,584 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 82 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 50 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 285 \cdot 5 \\ 139 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 169 \cdot 2 \\ 87 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 165 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 142 \cdot 1 \\ 38 \cdot 6 \\ 82 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 571\cdot 1\\ 4\cdot 8\\ 14\cdot 4\\ 13\cdot 3\\ 6\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 3\cdot 3\\ 7\cdot 3\\ 19\cdot 0\\ 62\cdot 4\\ 18\cdot 0\\ 6\cdot 3\\ 47\cdot 1\\ 47\cdot 5\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 56\cdot 9\\ 22\cdot 1\\ 27\cdot 2\\ 112\cdot 3\\ 23\cdot 4\\ 63\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,155\cdot7\\ 36\cdot6\\ 96\cdot4\\ 56\cdot9\\ 42\cdot3\\ 54\cdot7\\ 26\cdot4\\ 57\cdot5\\ 64\cdot2\\ 347\cdot9\\ 157\cdot1\\ 31\cdot1\\ 216\cdot3\\ 134\cdot9\\ 15\cdot6\\ 222\cdot2\\ 64\cdot0\\ 69\cdot1\\ 254\cdot4\\ 62\cdot0\\ 146\cdot1\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,570} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 31 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 42 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 34 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 42 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 34 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 42 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 49 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 44 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 282 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 49 \cdot \textbf{3} \\ 44 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 132 \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 23 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 168 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 88 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 7 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 168 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 88 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 7 \cdot \textbf{4} \\ 164 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 41 \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 42 \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 146 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 41 \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 81 \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 570\cdot 1\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 14\cdot 2\\ 13\cdot 2\\ 6\cdot 1\\ 7\cdot 5\\ 3\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 6\\ 18\cdot 1\\ 61\cdot 6\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 6\cdot 1\\ 47\cdot 1\\ 47\cdot 1\\ 47\cdot 3\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 56\cdot 7\\ 22\cdot 1\\ 28\cdot 2\\ 116\cdot 5\\ 25\cdot 2\\ 60\cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{2,140} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{95} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{51} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{25} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{62} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{344} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{149} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{216} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{148} \\ \textbf{221} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{71} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{262} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{663} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{71} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{262} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{665} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{141} \cdot \textbf{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,565} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{80} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{34} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{43} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{22} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{49} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{282} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{131} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{168} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{88} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{164} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{43} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{145} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{81} \cdot \textbf{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 570 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 56 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 116 \cdot 8 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 60 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,135} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{94} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{51} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{25} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{60} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{343} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{148} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{215} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{136} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{14} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{220} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{64} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{71} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{262} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{142} \cdot \textbf{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,558\cdot 1\\ 31\cdot 3\\ 80\cdot 0\\ 41\cdot 8\\ 34\cdot 6\\ 43\cdot 8\\ 22\cdot 4\\ 48\cdot 5\\ 42\cdot 1\\ 281\cdot 6\\ 130\cdot 1\\ 23\cdot 2\\ 167\cdot 7\\ 88\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 163\cdot 7\\ 41\cdot 9\\ 43\cdot 2\\ 144\cdot 8\\ 43\cdot 2\\ 144\cdot 8\\ 43\cdot 2\\ 144\cdot 8\\ 43\cdot 2\\ 144\cdot 8\\ 5\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 163\cdot 7\\ 41\cdot 9\\ 43\cdot 2\\ 144\cdot 8\\ 5\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 163\cdot 7\\ 41\cdot 9\\ 43\cdot 2\\ 144\cdot 8\\ 5\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 163\cdot 7\\ 5\\ 7\\ 183\cdot 5\\ 5\\ 7\right)$	$ \begin{array}{r} 28.4 \\ 116.7 \\ 24.8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2,127\cdot 3\\ 36\cdot 0\\ 94\cdot 0\\ 54\cdot 8\\ 40\cdot 8\\ 51\cdot 3\\ 25\cdot 7\\ 56\cdot 1\\ 59\cdot 0\\ 342\cdot 8\\ 147\cdot 0\\ 29\cdot 3\\ 214\cdot 6\\ 135\cdot 9\\ 15\cdot 0\\ 219\cdot 9\\ 64\cdot 3\\ 71\cdot 6\\ 261\cdot 5\\ 64\cdot 8\\ 142\cdot 9\end{array}$
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	226·1 163·5 62·6	12·3 8·3 4·0	238·4 171·8 66·6	211·4 154·4 57·0	11.8 8.2 3.6	223·2 162·6 60·6	206.6 150.4 56.2	11.7 8.1 3.6	218·3 158·5 59·8	202·0 146·5 55·5		213.6 154.6 59.0
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc	765·3 365·6 21·5 248·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 8 \\ 54 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	883·1 420·0 30·2 292·2 65·4 68·7 6·6	749.6 378.9 22.3 236.0 53.6 54.8 4.0	114·4 55·8 8·8 40·7 4·0 2·8 2·3	864·0 434·7 31·1 276·7 57·6 57·6 6·3	749.7 381.0 22.5 234.8 53.3 54.1 4.0	114.9 56.3 9.0 40.5 4.0 2.8 2.3	864.6 437.3 31.5 275.3 57.3 56.9 6.3	$\begin{array}{c c} 750 \cdot 5 \\ 383 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 234 \cdot 1 \\ 52 \cdot 8 \\ 53 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	40·2 3·9 2·8	865 · 4 440 · 2 31 · 4 274 · 3 56 · 7 56 · 5 6 · 3
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	15.2	189·3 8·0 5·9 18·2 10·6 19·6 12·8 114·2	549.6 24.6 11.2 46.2 43.4 34.8 28.8 360.6	361·3 16·9 5·7 27·4 32·3 15·1 16·3 247·6	185.8 7.6 5.9 17.2 10.4 19.4 12.6 112.7	547 · 1 24 · 5 11 · 6 44 · 6 42 · 7 34 · 5 28 · 9 360 · 3	360·3 16·9 5·7 27·4 32·3 15·1 16·3 246·6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	545.8 24.5 11.7 44.6 42.7 34.3 28.8 359.2	359 · 9 16 · 8 5 · 8 27 · 4 32 · 3 15 · 2 16 · 3 246 · 1	7.5 6.1 17.3 10.2 19.2 12.5	545.1 24.3 11.9 44.7 42.5 34.4 28.8 358.5
Textiles	369.6 33.2 40.1 44.7 89.7 89.7 8.3 4.9 37.7 3.8 20.6 7.3 9.8 51.3 18.2	16.6 13.9 21.3	806.8 43.0 110.0 109.2 192.0 17.3 12.0 124.2 8.2 37.2 21.2 31.1 74.6 26.8	$\begin{array}{c} 368.4\\ 33.2\\ 40.0\\ 43.6\\ 88.6\\ 8.6\\ 5.0\\ 37.7\\ 3.9\\ 21.6\\ 7.6\\ 9.7\\ 50.5\\ 18.4 \end{array}$	9·2 67·4 58·4 100·3 9·5 7·1 85·9 4·5 17·3 14·0 21·3 22·8	794.6 42.4 107.4 102.0 188.9 18.1 12.1 123.6 8.4 38.9 21.6 6 31.0 73.3 26.9	3.9 21.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 85 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	793.3 42.5 107.3 101.7 189.1 18.2 12.0 122.8 8.3 38.8 21.7 30.9 73.1 26.9	367.7 33.3 39.5 43.5 89.0 8.5 5.0 37.4 3.9 21.5 7.7 9.7 50.3 18.4	9·2 67·0 57·7 100·1 9·5 7·0 84·8 4·3 17·2 14·0 21·1 22·7	790.7 42.5 106.5 106.5 106.7 189.1 18.0 12.0 122.2 8.2 38.7 21.7 30.8 73.0 26.8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36·4 23·5 8·4 4·5	6.8	62.7 30.3 23.4 9.0	36·4 23·3 8·5 4·6	6·8 14·7	62·2 30·1 23·2 8·9	36·4 23·1 8·6 4·7		62·1 29·8 23·3 9·0	36·2 22·8 8·6 4·8	6·6 14·8	61·9 29·4 23·4 9·1
Fur	152·1 7·5 35·0 20·3 7·1	413 · 4 22 · 6 96 · 7 47 · 9 40 · 4 101 · 7 9 · 3 34 · 1	565.5 30.1 131.7 68.2 47.5 115.6 14.0 42.8 115.6	149·2 7·6 34·5 19·6 7·2 13·9 4·6 8·7 53·1	410·3 22·4 94·5 47·1 40·7 102·6 9·4 33·7	559·5 30·0 129·0 66·7 47·9 116·5 14·0 42·4 113·0	148.5 7.5 34.3 19.7 7.1 14.1 4.5 8.7	22·4 93·5 47·1 40·6 102·0 9·5 33·6	127.8 66.8 47.7 116.1 14.0	19·7 7·1 14·7 4·5 8·7	22·4 92·9 46·9 40·1 101·3 9·4 33·4	2 March 19
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	264.1 68.1 30.2 58.7 15.4 91.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	344.9 75.3 68.1 77.8 17.1 106.6	261.7 67.0 31.1 58.0 15.4 90.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.7 \\ 37.4 \\ 19.0 \\ 1.7 \end{array} $	341.8 73.7 68.5 77.0 17.1 105.5	66.7 31.1 57.8 15.4	6.8 37.2 19.0 1.7	73·5 68·3 76·8 17·1	66 · 2 30 · 9 57 · 7 15 · 3	6.8 37.0 19.1 1.7 15.1	73.0 67.9 76.8 17.0 105.3
Timber, Furniture, etc.	227.7 79.6 78.7 10.0 25.6 18.7 15.1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	285.4 91.8 98.9 19.3 30.1 24.7 20.6	227 · 2 79 · 7 78 · 0 9 · 6 26 · 0 18 · 7 15 · 2	12·4 20·1 8·6 4·1 5·9	283.9 92.1 98.1 18.2 30.1 24.6 20.8	78.5 77.0 9.4 26.1 18.5	12·1 19·8 8·6 4·2 5·8	90.6 96.8 18.0 30.3 24.3	77.7 76.0 9.3 26.0 18.4	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	89.7 95.4 17.9 30.2 24.1

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette N. 203 Industry Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, et Other Manufactures of Paper Printing, Publishing of Newsy Other Printing, Publishing, E Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equ Miscellaneous Stationers' Go Plastics Moulding and Fabric Miscellaneous Manufacturing Total, All Manufacturing Indust Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply Transport and Communication Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Distributive Trades Wholesale Distribution Retail Distribution Dealing in Coal, Builders' and Agricultural Supplies Dealing in other Industrial M Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Car Motor Repairers, Distributors Repair of Boots and Shoes OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1963 The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the all manufacturing industries[†] in the week ended 16th March 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 extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain. Industry Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confection Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Chemicals and Allied Industrie Chemicals and Dyes Metal Manufacture ... Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. ... Engineering and Electrical Good Engineering) Non-Electrical Engineering. Electrical Machinery, Appara Vehicles ... Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and l Metal Goods not Elsewhere Spe Textiles ... Spinning and Weaving of Cot Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and other Knitted Go Textile Finishing Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear . Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Ou Women's and Girls' Tailored Overalls and Men's Shirts, U Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' W Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, Bricks, Fireclay and Refracto Pottery Timber, Furniture, etc. . . Timber . . . Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber

Total, All Manufacturing Indus

(87723)

Karr	1	0	6	5
lay	T	9	0	3

Numbers	Employed in	Great Britain:	Industrial Analysis—continued	
	ALL	The second s	A S. M. LAND & CONTRACT OF A STREET OF A S	1

Tramoers L	mpioy	cu m c	ficat D	main.	maust		la1y515-	-comm	ueu	in and contract	(The	ousands)
	En	d-March 1	962	Mid	-January 1	963*	Mid-	February	1963*	Mid	l-March 1	963*
tinic and short	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
etc er and Board spapers, etc Bookbinding, etc.	401 · 9 74 · 0 31 · 5 33 · 5 106 · 3 156 · 6	216 · 9 21 · 5 35 · 6 37 · 2 29 · 4 93 · 2	618 · 8 95 · 5 67 · 1 70 · 7 135 · 7 249 · 8	406 · 2 74 · 8 32 · 5 33 · 8 106 · 2 158 · 9	215.6 21.5 34.1 35.8 30.0 94.2	621.8 96.3 66.6 69.6 136.2 253.1	406.0 74.7 32.5 33.7 106.3 158.8	215·2 21·6 34·1 35·3 30·1 94·1	621 · 2 96 · 3 66 · 6 69 · 0 136 · 4 252 · 9	405 · 7 74 · 6 32 · 5 33 · 6 106 · 6 158 · 4	214·2 21·6 33·7 35·0 30·1 93·8	619·9 96·2 66·2 68·6 136·7 252·2
s c uipment oods icating g Industries	183.0 86.4 12.9 7.6 12.3 5.0 37.5 21.3	$\begin{array}{c} 120 \cdot 8 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	303 · 8 124 · 3 16 · 9 15 · 3 32 · 5 11 · 3 67 · 2 36 · 3	186.9 87.0 12.3 7.8 12.5 5.8 40.0 21.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 118 \cdot 7 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	305.6 123.9 16.2 15.4 31.9 12.5 69.7 36.0	186.9 87.1 12.2 7.9 12.8 5.7 39.8 21.4	118.0 36.7 3.8 7.6 19.1 6.6 29.8 14.4	304.9 123.8 16.0 15.5 31.9 12.3 69.6 35.8	186.6 86.8 12.1 7.9 12.8 5.5 40.1 21.4	117·4 36·6 3·7 7·5 19·0 6·4 29·9 14·3	304.0 123.4 15.8 15.4 31.8 11.9 70.0 35.7
tries	5,933.6	2,803 · 1	8,736.7	5,871.7	2,763.2	8,634.9	5,852.0	2,756.7	8,608.7	5,837.3	2,746.9	8,584.2
	1,413 · 4	78.5	1,491 · 9	1,263.5	79.7	1,343 . 2	1,198.5	79.7	1,278 . 2	1,315.5	79.7	1,395 · 2
	340 · 3 109 · 8 194 · 9 35 · 6	45·7 15·0 28·1 2·6	386.0 124.8 223.0 38.2	$\begin{array}{r} 347 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 2 \\ 200 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	47 · 1 15 · 4 29 · 0 2 · 7	394 · 8 125 · 6 229 · 9 39 · 3	349.6 111.9 201.1 36.6	47·3 15·5 29·1 2·7	396·9 127·4 230·2 39·3	350·2 112·0 201·5 36·7	47.5 15.6 29.2 2.7	397 · 7 127 · 6 230 · 7 39 · 4
Ocoda- Marati Socola	218·7 177·0	46·8 16·2	265 · 5 193 · 2	218·3 177·0	44·7 16·4	263·0 193·4	219·3 176·7	44·5 16·4	263·8 193·1	219·4 176·9	44·3 16·6	263·7 193·5
Materials, Grain	${}^{1,348\cdot 2}_{342\cdot 1}_{784\cdot 0}$	1,480 · 9 193 · 3 1,218 · 5	2,829 · 1 535 · 4 2,002 · 5	1,363 · 7 344 · 7 793 · 5	1,510·5 195·1 1,245·8	2,874 · 2 539 · 8 2,039 · 3	1,361 · 8 344 · 1 792 · 3	1,497 · 2 193 · 3 1,234 · 3	2,859 · 0 537 · 4 2,026 · 6	1,355 · 5 341 · 3 791 · 8	$1,490 \cdot 1 \\ 189 \cdot 8 \\ 1,230 \cdot 7$	2,845 · 6 531 · 1 2,022 · 5
Materials, etc.	127·3 94·8	35·8 33·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 163 \cdot 1 \\ 128 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	132·5 93·0	$37 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 5$	169·6 125·5	132·4 93·0	37·1 32·5	169·5 125·5	$130.1 \\ 92.3$	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 167 \cdot 2 \\ 124 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
tc	$ \begin{array}{r} 65 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 183 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 306 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 65 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 6 \\ 361 \cdot 2 \\ 92 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ 65 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 130 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 544 \cdot 6 \\ 123 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 6 \\ 371 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	66.0 29.0 16.2 186.2 30.1 11.8 308.6 12.2	67.0 18.6 26.2 357.9 90.6 33.5 66.0 3.9	$133 \cdot 0 47 \cdot 6 42 \cdot 4 544 \cdot 1 120 \cdot 7 45 \cdot 3 374 \cdot 6 16 \cdot 1$	66.0 29.1 16.0 183.4 30.3 11.8 307.4 12.0	67 · 1 18 · 7 24 · 6 356 · 2 90 · 5 33 · 5 65 · 7 3 · 8	133 · 1 47 · 8 40 · 6 539 · 6 120 · 8 45 · 3 373 · 1 15 · 8	66·3 29·4 17·2 182·3 30·3 12·0 307·3 11·8	66.6 19.2 24.1 356.6 90.6 33.7 65.6 3.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 132 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 538 \cdot 9 \\ 120 \cdot 9 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 372 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \end{array} $

din banquan din banquan ndedine data	ma rimon n essibri	Estimate ing main	d number o ntenance wo	f operative orkers, on	s, exclud- overtime		Estimated n	umber of	operatives o	on short-tin	ne has sai
contract for any for any for the contract of t	Esti- mated total	in the second	Per-	Hours of wor				Total	Total as per-	Hou	rs lost
of Mational Instation of Mational Instation of work of mathan	number of oper- atives	Number	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week	Working part of week	on short- time	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on short-
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	overtime	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	time
nery	559 108 72	157.6 36.3 10.3	28·2 33·6 14·3	1,267 280 62	8·0 7·7 6·0	<u>1·2</u>	$\frac{3 \cdot 6}{1 \cdot 2}$	$\frac{4\cdot 8}{1\cdot 2}$	$\frac{0.9}{1.7}$	<u>94</u> 	19·4 16·0
30. 3d.(6d.))	294 123	69.5 31.5	23.6 25.6	683 342	9·8 10·9		0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2	0·1 0·2	3 2	9·5 10·3
e Regulation vikoriles ni modificientes ni	439 208 38 94	$ \begin{array}{c c} 103 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	23·6 12·0 29·2 34·0	877 225 94 260	8.5 9.0 8.5 8.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ \overline{0 \cdot 1} \end{array} $	16·9 9·7 1·9 4·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	188 108 30 40	10·7 10·6 16·1 9·9
ods (inc. Marine	1,441 897 544	503 · 6 344 · 1 159 · 5	34 · 9 38 · 4 29 · 3	3,765 2,609 1,156	7·5 7·6 7·2	1·0 0·9 0·1	15.6 11.8 3.8	16.6 12.7 3.9	1·2 1·4 0·7	171 134 37	10·3 10·6 9·4
ng Repairing	619 350 157	210 · 8 134 · 7 53 · 5	34·1 38·5 34·1	1,524 943 428	7·2 7·0 8·0	2·0 0·7 1·3	16·3 12·7 2·8	18·3 13·4 4·1	3.0 3.8 2.6	264 181 77	14·4 13·5 18·9
ecified	407	123.1	30.2	928	7.5	0.2	9.0	9 · 2	2.3	87	9.4
otton, etc.	655 185 160 101 58	111 · 9 15 · 1 41 · 0 10 · 7 19 · 5	17·1 8·2 25·6 10·6 33·6	873 106 354 61 164	7·8 7·0 8·6 5·7 8·4	3·9 1·5 0·2 2·0 0·1	16·9 5·8 2·1 4·7 2·8	20·8 7·3 2·3 6·7 2·9	3·2 3·9 1·4 6·6 5·0	332 115 34 128 36	15 · 9 15 · 8 15 · 3 19 · 3 12 · 4
ır	44	9.0	20.5	66	7.3	190 <u>10</u> 11	0.7	0.7	1.6	8	11.8
outerwear d Outerwear Underwear, etc. Vear, etc.	446 23 103 56 39 90 94	33.7 1.5 9.7 3.7 1.9 6.7 7.0	7.6 6.5 9.4 6.6 4.9 7.4 7.4	170 9 53 17 10 31 33	5·0 6·2 5·5 4·7 5·3 4·6 4·8	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 23.6\\ 1.3\\ 4.2\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 13.9 \end{array} $	$24 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 1$	5.5 5.7 4.2 2.1 2.6 1.6 15.0	225 13 40 18 8 24 111	9·2 10·4 9·3 15·8 8·4 17·3 7·8
, etc	259 62 56	63 · 8 13 · 2 5 · 3	24.6 21.3 9.5	544 99 40	8·5 7·5 7·6	0·7 0·2	$7 \cdot 1$ 2 · 2 2 · 3	7·8 2·4 2·3	3·0 3·9 4·1	88 24 20	$11 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 7$
	203 68 72 13	45 · 1 15 · 4 13 · 0 1 · 3	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	340 104 81 9	7·5 6·7 6·2 6·9	0.6 0.1 0.4 0.1	10.7 1.8 6.4 1.8	11.3 1.9 6.8 1.9	5.6 2.8 9.4 14.6	141 19 95 20	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
spapers, etc.	416 75 73 162	141 · 9 22 · 3 33 · 0 57 · 7	34·1 29·7 45·2 35·6	1,111 204 254 444	7·8 9·1 7·7 7·7	0·3 0·2 —	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ - \\ - \end{array}$	2·6 1·2 —	0.6 1.6 	26 14 —	10·1 11·5 —
1 10 ¹	221 92	64·6 30·3	29 · 2 32 · 9	538 247	8·3 8·1	0·4 0·2	2.6 2.1	3·0 2·3	1·4 2·5	34 22	11·3 9·6
tries†	6,003	1,638.0	27.3	12,686	7.7	11.8	125.6	137.4	2.3	1,661	12.1

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards. † Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

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

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 ship-building 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 U 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 view months.

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked Per Head

	(Average 19

958 = 100

	All Manu- facturing Indus- tries	Engi- neering, Elec- trical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing		Other Manu- factur- ing		All Manu- facturing Indus- tries	Engi- neering, Elec- trical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing	Food, Drink, Tobacco	Other Manu- factur- ing
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	104 · 2 103 · 5 100 · 0 100 · 5 103 · 5 102 · 5 99 · 7	$ \begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	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	$ \begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 8 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 6 \\ 97 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	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 February 24 March 31 April 14 May 26 June 23 July 21*†	100 · 8 100 · 4 100 · 5 100 · 7 100 · 5 94 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	101 · 4 101 · 4 101 · 4 100 · 5 100 · 4 96 · 0	94.6 93.6 92.2 93.5 93.2 83.5	97.0 97.5 98.4 100.0 100.6 101.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 96 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	Week ended: 1962 February 24 March 31 April 14 May 26 June 23 July 21*†	97.9 97.9 98.1 97.9 97.9 97.9 98.0	98 · 2 98 · 2 98 · 3 98 · 3 98 · 3 98 · 0 98 · 2	98.0 98.2 98.0 97.3 97.5 95.9	97·4 97·1 97·2 97·0 97·2 97·4	97.3 97.5 97.8 97.8 98.2 98.6	97.5 97.7 97.9 97.9 98.0 98.2
August 18* September 15 October 20 November 17† December 15	81.8 100.4 100.0 99.5 99.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	100·2 98·4 97·7 98·1	92·4 93·2 93·2 93·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \\ 100 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	100·9 100·4 99·9 99·4	August 18* September 15 October 20 November 17† December 15	98·2 97·5 97·2 97·0 97·1	97.5 97.2 97.2 97.0	96·9 95·6 95·0 95·7	96.9 97.2 97.2 97.3	97.7 97.2 97.2 97.2 97.6	97.7 97.4 97.1 97.1
1963 January 19 February 16 March 16	96·8 96·2 96·4	$100.9 \\ 100.2 \\ 100.2$	97·7 97·3 97·3	91·5 90·7 90·9	94.7 94.3 95.1	96.6 95.8 96.5	1963 January 19 February 16 March 16	96·1 96·1 96·3	96·2 96·2 96·3	95·7 96·1 95·8	96·4 96·3 96·6	95·8 96·0 96·0	95·9 95·9 96·4

(Average 1958 = 100)

* 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 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 19 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 manufacturin 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 August 1962 have been used in the annual averages for 1962. ust 1962 have been used in the

† Figures for dates after June 1962 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963. The figures from November 1962 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1963 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this Gazette was prepared, the under-Since last month's issue of this Gazette was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,[‡] relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes 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.

contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the Gazette. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/817; 8((11d.)), made on 18th April; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/858; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 25th April; The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/859; 8d. (11d.)), made on 30th April. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959. See page 228. (1) The Increase of Pensions (Modification) (No. 1) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/677; 5d. (8d.)), made on 28th March by the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury under the Pensions (Increase) Acts 1956, 1959 and 1962. These Regulations, operative from 8th April, modify the provisions relating to existing allowances paid under the Injury Warrant 1952 to civil servants injured on duty or to the dependants of those who have died as a result of such injury; (2) The Non-contributory Old Age Pensions Amendment Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/77; 3d. (6d.)), made on 9th April by the National Assistance Board under the Old Age Pensions Act 1936 and confirmed by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. These Regulations, operative from 27th May, amend the principal Regulations by increasing the maximum weekly rate of pen-sion of persons whose pensions are adjusted while they are undergoing treatment free of charge as in-patients in a hospital or similar institution; (3) The Increase of Pensions (Modification) (No. 2) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/796; 3d. (6d.)), made on 11th April by the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain under the Pensions (Increase) Acts 1959 and 1962. These Regu-tions, operative from 22nd April, modify the Pensions (Increase) Act 1962 in its application to Lords of Appeal, Judges of the Supreme Court and County Court Judges, and specify the amounts by which the rensions are increased; (4) The Increase of Pensions (Extension)

\$ See footnote * on page 229.

Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/830; 3d. (6d.)), made on 22nd April by the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury under the Pensions (Increase) Act 1962. These Regulations, operative from 26th April, authorise the Local Authorities mentioned in the schedule and the Trustees of the Borough Market, Southwark, to grant increases to certain pensioners; (5) *The Police Pensions (Amendment)* (No. 2) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/831; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Police Pensions Acts 1948 and 1961. These Regulations, operative from 27th May, amend the Police Pensions Regulations 1962 and provide for increases in widows' pensions and children's allowances. The Humid Factories (French or Dry Process Exceptions) (Revo-

The Humid Factories (French or Dry Process Exceptions) (Revo-cation) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/776; 3d. (6d.)), made on 9th April by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. These Regulations, operative from 29th April, revoke the Order made in December 1898 as to the maximum limits of humidity of these backbarred in the entring of merine another the second atmosphere to be observed in the spinning of merino, cashmere or wool by the French or dry process, and the table of humidity set out in the first schedule to the Factories Act 1961 will now be required to be observed where such spinning is carried out.

required to be observed where such spinning is carried out. The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1963/54; 5d. (8d.)), made on 21st March (see page 181 of the April issue of this GAZETTE); The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/72; 3d. (6d.)), made on 5th April; The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/73; 1s. (1s. 4d.)), made on 5th April; The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/74; 8d. (11d.)), made on 5th April. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945. See page 228. Ireland) 1945. See page 228.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/33; 5d. (8d.)), made on 5th March by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1963. This Order sets out the appointed dates for the coming into force of certain provisions in section 4(2) and (4) of the National Insurance Act (Northern Lealand) 1963 and in schedule A to the same Act Act (Northern Ireland) 1963 and in schedule 4 to the same Act.

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WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed published in this GAZETTE (see pages 201 to 203 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, however, 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 March 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. Estimates for June, September and December 1962 were shown on page 113 of the March issue.

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

Industry	Estimated Number (000's)	Per cent total nur of fema employe the indu
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Cocca, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere specified* Brewing and malting Tobacco	10.6 15.2 10.5	23 · 9 31 · 6 33 · 6 28 · 7 27 · 9 23 · 3 18 · 8 10 · 4 15 · 1
Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	19.7 5.4 6.0 2.3 2.7	14·3 12·4 14·7 17·0 19·9
Metal manufacture <td>9.6 3.0 2.1</td> <td>13·2 12·6 13·6</td>	9.6 3.0 2.1	13·2 12·6 13·6
Engineering and electrical goods Other machinery* Industrial plant and steelwork Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified* Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments,	74.7 7.6 2.2 5.6	13.1 12.4 13.0 11.9 12.2 10.5
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods*	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	18·3 16·2 14·2 8·5 16·9
ompounding and marme engineering	0.7	6.0
Vehicles	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	9·7 10·0 7·5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	30.6 3.8 4.6 17.4	16.5 22.0 24.0 15.5
Textiles Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man- made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing	$52 \cdot 0$ 9 · 6 6 · 2 14 · 8 9 · 0 2 · 1 2 · 4 2 · 1	12·3 14·3 10·7 14·8 10·6 15·0 11·4 9·3
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.0	11.7
Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Dress industries not elsewhere specified* Footwear	$ \begin{array}{r} 32 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	8.0 8.7 6.6 8.7 7.6 12.0 6.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	6·7 2·0	8·4 10·5
where specified*	2.2	14.6
Timber, furniture, etc	6·9 2·1	$\begin{array}{c} 12\cdot 5\\ 10\cdot 8\end{array}$
Paper, printing and publishing Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing	23.5	11.0
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	4·3 5·1	12·8 14·6
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engrav-	4.0	13.3
Other manufacturing industries	8·2 20·3	8·7
Rubber Toys, games and sports equipment Plastics moulding and fabricating . Miscellaneous manufacturing industries*	$ \begin{array}{c} 20 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \end{array} $
Cotal, all manufacturing industries	371 · 4	13.5

* 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. (87723)



Unemployment at 8th April 1963

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 8th April 1963 were:—

-	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†	402,464 25,968	28,092 912	118,743 6,680	21,073 687	570,372 34,247	
Total	428,432	29,004	125,423	21,760	604,619	
Change since 11th March	-93,097	- 622	- 5,915	+ 2,113	-97,521	

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 8th April 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	37,509 23,120	9,687 2,777	11,005 8,897	8,015 2,171	66,216 36,965
Up to 2	60,629	12,464	19,902	10,186	103,181
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	17,271 14,681 13,409	1,740 1,364 1,167	7,116 6,467 5,760	1,295 1,032 879	27,422 23,544 21,215
Over 2, up to 5	45,361	4,271	19,343	3,206 *	72,181
Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8	13,237 10,908 10,682	1,001 822 702	5,191 4,305 4,131	730 644 534	20,159 16,679 16,049
Over 5, up to 8	34,827	2,525	13,627	1,908	52,887
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	10,785 39,164 85,463 41,268 21,569 63,398	757 2,681 3,789 1,021 370 214	3,824 12,906 22,332 11,411 4,848 10,550	520 1,806 2,356 768 194 129	15,886 56,557 113,940 54,468 26,981 74,291
Over 8	261,647	8,832	65,871	5,773	342,123
Total	402,464	28,092	118,743	21,073	570,372

The rate of unemployment[‡] at 8th April was $2 \cdot 7$ per cent. and at 11th March it was $3 \cdot 1$ per cent.

At 8th April 65,901 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 8th April was 552,893, consisting of 420,549 males and 132,344 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.

		C	Freat Britai	n			
2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010		olly ployed*		orarily oped†	Total	United Kingdom Total	
e-tre	Males	Females	Males	Females	nder garne Nordenen Meterar b	Ecologia Cocologia Ecologia Ecologia ecologia	
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	204,300 176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 322,600 248,200 248,200 226,300 321,900	115,600 95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800 110,000	13,900 7,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300 23,000	8,200 5,300 9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300 8,300	342,000 284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 457,400 457,200 360,400 340,700 463,200	380,000 317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800 499,900	
1963:— 14th Jan 11th Feb 11th Mar 8th Apr	486,974 517,915 496,339 430,556	142,054 142,758 139,746 139,816	174,967 204,029 54,816 26,880	11,104 13,661 11,239 7,367	815,099 878,363 702,140 604,619	861,047 932,946 747,324 644,753	

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 8th April 1963.

		Wh	olly Une	mployed*				Temp	orarily Sto	pped†		Tota	al Unempl	oyed
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Wom 18 yea and o	ars und	ler T		Men 8 years nd 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 Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	67,564 33,222 18,610 45,697 30,130 64,114 46,370 71,606 25,151	3,764 2,459 977 3,407 1,938 4,218 4,426 5,031 1,872	9,0 5,8 12,6 8,0 21,7 10,6 25,8	63 1 66 1 71 2 48 1 31 2 93 2 46 3	945 4 966 2 981 6 747 4 948 9 928 6 153 10	0,811 6,689 6,419 4,756 1,863 3,011 4,417 5,636 6,770	1,573 675 228 5,772 3,835 3,011 2,630 7,319 925	17 18 3 113 111 131 142 333 44	440 129 69 1,359 748 2,753 215 835 132	37 16 6 142 110 216 19 76 65	2,067 838 306 7,386 4,804 6,111 3,006 8,563 1,166	72,918 36,374 19,818 54,989 36,014 71,474 53,568 84,289 27,992	19,960 11,153 6,907 17,153 10,653 27,648 13,855 29,910 9,944	92,878 47,527 26,725 72,142 46,667 99,122 67,423 114,199 37,936
Great Britain	402,464	28,092	118,7	43 21,	,073 57	0,372	25,968	912	6,680	687	34,247	457,436	147,183	604,619
Northern Ireland	26,986	1,191	10,1	55	754 3	9,086	425	5	555	63	1,048	28,607	11,527	40,134
United Kingdom	429,450	29,283	128,8	98 21.	827 60	9,458	26,393	917	7,235	750	35,295	486,043	158,710	644,753
Region	Percentage rate of unemployment [‡] Duration Males						of unemployment: wholly unemployed* Females					Whol excluding	ly Unemp ; " school-	loyed leavers '
	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	ALC: NO REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	Up to 2 weeks		5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Chang 11th	ge since March
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Scotland Wales	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 3.8 6.0 6.0 4.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.9\\ 1.3\\ 1.6\\ 1.4\\ 1.4\\ 2.5\\ 3.4\\ 3.8\\ 3.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	15,470 7,806 3,347 8,496 5,219 11,630 7,640 9,789 3,696	9,906 4,112 2,116 5,881 4,083 8,156 4,284 8,218 2,876	6,651 3,038 1,624 4,331 2,939 6,317 3,774 6,577 2,101	39,301 20,725 12,500 30,396 19,827 42,229 35,098 52,053 18,350	1,400 4,496 2,286 4,525 2,496 4,145	1,772 1,035 2,429 1,678 4,361 1,810 4,032	2,394 1,251 774 1,693 1,162 2,801 1,346 3,089 1,025	6,465 5,112 3,623 7,034 4,669 12,992 7,969 17,733 6,047	88,486 44,949 25,884 60,929 40,581 91,064 61,665 103,605 35,730		11,361 9,087 4,870 10,561 7,613 8,652 7,917 9,336 5,455
Great Britain	3.1	1.8	2.7	73,093	49,632	37,352	270,479	30,088	22,549	15,535	71,644	552,893	aibio conse	74,852
Northern Ireland	9.3	6.4	8.3	3,124	6,2	255	18,798	1,243	2,6	56	7,010	e an <u>ter</u> ana	C. Southard	L'anti-

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 208.

† 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).



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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 8th April 1963 and the percentage rates of unemployment. An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployed unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment. unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

		Numbe Registers	centa			Per-	contraction of the second of the	NY SO	53	Per-			
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*	Market States Francisco Market	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*
C	ipal To	wns (By	Regio	n)		33654 122 129 129	Develop	oment D	istricts	(By Re	egion)		
A State State	54,285	12,995	3,995	71,275	1,523	1.5	South Western Bideford	386	80	51	517	7	6.2
	2,402 1,161	771 516	199 280	3,372 1,957	4	3.6 2.7	Camborne and Redruth Camelford Falmouth	555 68 247	188 40 72	66 10 36	809 118 355	13	5·4 6·2 3·7
	621	161	231	1.013	-		Gunnislake Helston Ilfracombe	67 155 183	16 85	1 23 25	84 263 289	2	15·2 6·0
	2,265	633 76	142 19	3,040 504	37	$2 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 8$	Liskeard and Looe	105 197 262	81 79 151	26 32	302 445	86	8·3 5·8 5·8
	974 729	346 198	172 169	1,492 1,096	20 14	2·3 1·4	Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	624	197	52	873	18	6.5
	1,845 538 3,053	499 143 1,200	187 57	2,531	9 12	2·8 0·8	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington	425	78	41	544	140	6.1
	804 623	286 136	333 94 70	4,586 1,184 829	26 4	3·2 1·6 0·8	North Western Merseyside and Prescot	25,072	8,279	3,085	36,436	272	5.8
	3,818 1,409	555 448	237 73	4,610 1,930	2 14	3.3	Widnes Northern	712	362	84	1,158	6	5.3
	411	127	30	568	2	0.9	Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work-	1	is cal-	ances ins* (36	ric Appl	stic Elec Bleckric	Dono G Isali O Isali
	3,651	749	180	4,580	7	1.8	Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South	1,135	429	280	1,844	371	6.4
	648 793	176 347	60 92	884 1,232	-1	1·9 2·1	Bank and Stockton and Thornaby	7,581	1,721	1,451	10,753	720	6.2
	1,783 425	607 202	261 110	2,651 737	7	$2 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 2$	Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spenny-	al Cycle	1,721	1,451	Steinensen Mil-gran (13	Vehicle	
	1800			3,52,2			moor Blaydon	2,346	494 118	487 139	3,327	166 15	7·3 6·7
Contraction of the local division of the loc	11,640 351	2,903 153	2,587	17,130 544	1,033	2.6 1.7	Blyth Chester-le-Street Consett	644 407	119 79	129 134	892 620	18	6·9 5·3
	1,555 2,423	405 803	165 259	2,125 3,485	234 110	2·7 1·8	Darlington	533 1,271	114 355	117 72	764 1,698	96 340	3.9 3.4
	1,855 2,701	650 662	163 92	2,668 3,455	57 621	2·2 1·7	Guisborough	158 2,968	25 676	239	183 3,883	24 96	7·7 10·2
	660 574	222 191	81 136	963 901	90 11	1.7 1.3	Haswell and Horden Loftus	649 185	204 33	182	1,035 218	9 30	5·7 5·2
	4,402	933 71	207 31	5,542 485	312 80	2·3 1·7	Prudhoe Saltburn	104 390	31 81	24	159 471	2 121	4·5 11·8
	416 683	270 95	130 57	816 835	107	1.5 1.9	Seaton Delaval	252 4,629	48 909	61 542	361 6,080	7 43	11·5 8·5
	2,479 1,433	671 317	103 186	3,253 1,936	218 163	2·1 2·9	Stanley Sunderland, Seaham and	648	143	97	888	4	4.6
	1,037 1,899	127 601	41 116	1,205 2,616	152 221	2.5 2.3	Houghton-le-Spring Whitby	6,555 395	1,423 48	827 35	8,805 478	207 38	7·4 9·5
	453	72	22	547	3	1.2	Wingate Scotland	447	112	contracti	559	3	6.1
	1 617	202	202	0.010	200		Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	2,729	846	160	3,735	22	3.8
	1,617 2,831 478	392 508	203 162	2,212 3,501	229 297	2·9 2·0	Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine,	127	68	16	211	65	8.7
	1,232 1,756	119 454 173	7 246 122	604 1,932	34 81	1·9 2·3	Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston	1,787	983	183	2,953	453	8.6
	747	145 308	58 55	2,051 950 1,114	16 117	3.2	Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	1,301	405	256	1,962	111	6.9
	3,636 3,489	830 722	422 183	4,888	61 64 236	1.1 3.1	Cumnock Dumbarton	918 1,252	282 657	73 187	1,273 2,096	7 13	8·7 8·4
	645 1,155	133 156	93 417	4,394 871 1,728	230 3 280	$1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 3.1$	Dundee and Broughty Ferry	2,484	717	359	3,560	48	3.8
	831 5,114	363	138 313	1,332 6,472	310 1,704	2.7	Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing.	1.000	1.000	240		Alcold e	Plants
	458 810	144 253	31 249	633 1,312	4 21	1·3 2·0	Girvan	1,620 181	1,096 39	349 23	3,065 243	46 46	6·3 7·4
		200	212	1,512	21	2.0	Clydebank, Kirkintil-	20.016	((10)	0.101	20 (15	2.000	<i>c</i> •
	601	405	31	1,037	336	4.2	loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas- gow	29,916 2,763	6,618	2,131	38,665	3,650	6.3
	623 969	200 676	115 208	938 1,853	102 83	2.9 5.6	Highlands and Islands	2,763 5,100 285	1,047 1,161	286 761	4,096 7,022	74 511	9·2 8·2
	964 2,216	625 859	30 102	1,619 3,177	274 49	2.9 5.9	Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes,	1,747	103 1,299	45	433	8 51	4.8
	1,780	283 595	103 94	2,166 1,624	202 363	2.6 3.9	Lesmahagow	1,747 145 7,879	1,299 49 3,693	427 29 995	3,473 223 12,567	7	6·9 7·3 8·2
	387 391 9 342	145 315	40 77	572 783	143	1.8 2.6	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew	1,852	1,238	222	3,312	1,204 160	8·2 4·5
	9,342 2,036	1,529 383	511 185	11,382 2,604	376	$\left.\right\} 2.4$	Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie	1,568	430	144	2,142	528	4·5 8·6
	1,529	491 649	91 177	2,111 2,038	385 119	2·2 2·4	Rothesay	1,508 162 86	430 59 86	144 8 24	2,142 229 196	1	7.9 7.6
	998 1,083	187 1,112	39 329	1,224 2,524	249	2·4 4·3	Shotts	389 299	210	64	663	1 32 53	10.0
	1,101 675 1,391	288 484 352	206 304	1,595 1,463	50 21	2.0 2.3	Wales Ammanford, Garnant,	239	137	65	501	53	8.2
	1,391	352	109	1,852	116	4.1	Ponterdawe and Ystaly-	520	250		966		Miscolly
	619	348	127	1,094	1	2.6	Anglesey Caernarvon, Bangor,	520 869	258 206	88 114	866 1,189	59 —	5·1 9·6
	2,406 6,073	349 1,175	507 747	3,262 7,995	62 247	5·1 4·2	Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli	1,167	346	117	1 620	10	Public
	2,883	549	369	3,801	77	6.2	Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly,	1,107	340	117	1,630	12	5.3
	355	12		2,179			Ponterdulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil	1,684	562 186	108	2,354	361	5.7
	4,708	1,248	521	6,477	91	2.7	Milford Haven and Pem- broke Dock	743	202	85 69	1,124 1,014	12	4·6 10·4
	479	12 11		10,007			Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail	1,958	528	206	2,692	114	10·4 7·5
	3,862 1,298	811 190	354 247	5,027 1,735	180 78	3·3 2·6	Rhyl	543	200	206 34	2,692	4	5.6
	2,067	440	188	2,695	24	4.2	Total, All Development Districts	133,727	202	1.1.1	274.64		State State

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1962.

† Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 475 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: APRIL 1963

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 8th April 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

		the second			Great Brita	in	and the second		-	de d Tre	
	Industry	unem	holly ployed ng casuals)		orarily oped	ALT STOR	Total		Ur	all classes	lom)
	18 and 18 and 14 and 10 min anno- 18 and 18 and 14 and 10 min anno- 01m aver under	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
ſ	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Fishing	14,376 10,999 2,986	2,096 2,048 15	2,522 396 2,122	136 132 4	16,898 11,395 5,108	2,232 2,180 19	19,130 13,575 5,127	19,945 14,188 5,304	2,375 2,321 19	22,320 16,509 5,323
ſ	Mining and Quarrying	9,411 8,248	225 171	129 11	- 15-19	9,540 8,259	225 171	9,765 8,430	9,722 8,266	232 174	9,954 8,440
((Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery Other Food Industries* (211, 213–229) Drink Industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	12,100 2,673 6,187 2,799 441	8,687 1,007 6,239 1,206 235	57 11 41 4 1	320 4 285 31 —	12,157 2,684 6,228 2,803 442	9,007 1,011 6,524 1,237 235	21,164 3,695 12,752 4,040 677	13,004 2,884 6,717 2,894 509	10,023 1,083 7,001 1,266 673	23,027 3,967 13,718 4,160 1,182
	Chemicals and Allied Industries	6,367 1,224 2,835	2,044 89 491	33 	31 4	6,400 1,224 2,853	2,075 89 495	8,475 1,313 3,348	6,516 1,235 2,916	2,105 91 505	8,621 1,326 3,421
	Metal Manufacture	11,841 9,933	1,067 744	7,655 7,399	140 135	19,496 17,332	1,207 879	20,703 18,211	19,592 17,407	1,216 885	20,808 18,292
,	Engineering and Electrical Goods Mechanical Engineering* (331–352) Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Industries* (361–363, 369)	25,025 18,047 2,143 1,030 3,805	8,011 3,339 1,785 672 2,215	3,098 2,580 34 70 414	319 117 3 74 125	28,123 20,627 2,177 1,100 4,219	8,330 3,456 1,788 746 2,340	36,453 24,083 3,965 1,846 6,559	29,218 21,364 2,364 1,130 4,360	8,726 3,628 1,949 759 2,390	37,944 24,992 4,313 1,889 6,750
	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	20,790 19,045	361 278	2,234 1,967	22 22	23,024 21,012	383 300	23,407 21,312	25,256 22,882	391 307	25,647 23,189
	Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle, Pedal Cycle Mfg. Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives, Railway Carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	7,846 3,082 557 2,540 1,515	1,305 591 134 449 80	1,484 611 18 841 11	131 25 15 89 2	9,330 3,693 575 3,381 1,526	1,436 616 149 538 82	10,766 4,309 724 3,919 1,608	9,460 3,743 589 3,430 1,540	1,479 617 150 574 82	10,939 4,360 739 4,004 1,622
	Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	9,523	3,306	1,775	468	11,298	3,774	15,072	11,448	3,851	15,299
	Textiles Spinning, Doubling, Cotton, Flax, Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen, and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	8,727 1,712 1,039 2,066 644 591	7,523 1,239 1,593 1,423 183 1,065	3,045 621 761 144 8 752	3,350 731 1,389 232 11 745	11,772 2,333 1,800 2,210 652 1,343	10,873 1,970 2,982 1,655 194 1,810	22,645 4,303 4,782 3,865 846 3,153	13,053 2,709 2,043 2,241 660 1,561	13,196 2,526 3,465 1,741 196 2,054	26,249 5,235 5,508 3,982 856 3,615
	Textile Finishing	996 993	490 487	648 44	132	1,644 1,037	622 509	2,266	1,832	767 533	3,615 2,599 1,585
1	Clothing and Footwear	3,207 1,152	6,769 905	233 131	818 176	3,440 1,283	7,587	11,027 2,364	3,579 1,319	8,962 1,115	12,541 2,434
	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	6,522 2,190 925 1,483	1,402 277 403 542	686 295 218 44	263 13 225 1	7,208 2,485 1,143 1,527	1,665 290 628 543	8,873 2,775 1,771 2,070	7,478 2,568 1,180 1,546	1,711 292 659 550	9,189 2,860 1,839 2,096
J	Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery	6,246 1,983 2,698	996 212 299	1,923 30 1,821	165 6 129	8,169 2,013 4,519	1,161 218 428	9,330 2,231 4,947	8,425 2,110 4,611	1,204 222 452	9,629 2,332 5,063
v.	Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.* (481–483) Printing, Publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	3,765 1,850 1,915	3,069 1,791 1,278	277 252 25	77 44 33	4,042 2,102 1,940	3,146 1,835 1,311	7,188 3,937 3,251	4,152 2,153 1,999	3,307 1,927 1,380	7,459 4,080 3,379
ſ	Other Manufacturing Industries	4,651 1,917 1,190	2,689 621 617	320 38 21	437 20 32	4,971 1,955 1,211	3,126 641 649	8,097 2,596 1,860	5,086 1,989 1,225	3,225 682 656	8,311 2,671 1,881
	Total, All Manufacturing Industries	127,603	47,716	22,864	6,563	150,467	54,279	204,746	157,319	59,929	217,248
1	Construction	90,850	697	561	_	91,411	697	92,108	100,225	748	100,973
	Gas, Electricity and Water	4,118	225	13	-	4,131	225	4,356	4,334	246	4,580
(Transport and Communication	31,834 5,226 3,474 5,122 8,529 2,659	2,662 291 1,013 129 136 25	276 6 18 33 133 60	54 	32,110 5,232 3,492 5,155 8,662 2,719	2,716 291 1,015 132 139 26	34,826 5,523 4,507 5,287 8,801 2,745	34,253 5,345 3,763 5,297 9,090 3,585	2,800 295 1,028 134 142 26	37,053 5,640 4,791 5,431 9,232 3,611
	Postal Services and Telecommunications Distributive Trades	4,309 42,986	651 23,897	5 219	7 242	4,314 43,205	658 24,139	4,972 67,344	4,605	703 25,887	5,308 71,302
	Insurance, Banking and Finance	5,488	1,069	10	5	5,498	1,074	6,572	5,647	1,159	6,806
	Professional and Scientific Services	6,651 37,534	7,565	35 173	112 239	6,686 37,707	7,677 26,671	14,363 64,378	6,931 39,480	8,295 28,457	15,226
	Entertainment, Sport, Betting* (881–883) Catering, Hotels, etc Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc	7,740 15,321 5,624	3,378 12,696 931	46 46 20	50 84 2	7,786 15,367 5,644	3,428 12,780 933	11,214 28,147 6,577	8,139 16,029 5,895	3,519 13,436 976	11,658 29,465 6,871
/ 1	Public Administration	23,075 9,800 13,275	2,972 1,653 1,319	78 19 59	16 2 14	23,153 9,819 13,334	2,988 1,655 1,333	26,141 11,474 14,667	24,210 10,300 13,910	3,309 1,872 1,437	27,519 12,172 15,347
	Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,179	172	and the second	-	2,179	172	2,351	2,270	175	2,445
1.10	Other Persons not Classified by Industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18	34,451 24,444 10,007	24,088 16,616 7,472		Ē	34,451 24,444 10,007	24,088 16,616 7,472	58,539 41,060 17,479	36,292 25,971 10,321	25,098 17,456 7,642	61,390 43,427 17,963
	A.A. AND THE AND A LOW ALL		A State of the second second	and the second second	1- Martin Constant			A CHARTER ADDRESS	and all and a state of the	AND AN THE AREA	- Contraction

* 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 (9,121 males and 287 females in Great Britain and 9,975 males and 312 females in the United Kingdom).

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Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

	Four weeks ended 6th March 1963		Four wee 3rd Ap	eks ended ril 1963	Total Number of Placings	numbe	larly, the	ncies notif	ied by em	ployers and	d remaini	no unfille
een included among lise Fable below The manufact mersons	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	6th Dec. 1962 to	at the numbe figures	specified d rs of vaca for the va demand fo	lates. The ancies unf rious dates	ey do not illed. Ne	purport to	comparie	t the tot
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	59,730 11,788 32,956 10,861	57,148 15,656 65,156 22,631	82,056 12,686 35,637 10,454	67,483 22,189 70,653 29,846	270,999 61,274 139,927 60,345	during	Table belo	r weeks e	ended 3rd	April 19	63 in eau	ch of th
Total*	115,335	160,591	140,833	190,171	532,545	industr	y Orders of ain selecte	of the Stan	dard Indu	strial Clas	sification	(1958) 21
The figures of placi employers that were r	ngs exclu nade wit	ide enga hout the	gements assistanc	of workp te of Emj	eople by ployment	Region	rs of vaca al analysi l is given a	s of the t	naining u total plac	nfilled at ings and y	3rd April	1963.
o are wide variation res. In artification	(4), size but ther ocal figurer or of vac	siodw a d ban tao	itain as itain as ing region ibritain t		s during fou d 3rd April		ide the ar knowled, s account couromer	Nu		cancies rema Brd April 196		ed at
Industry Gr	oup	yed, then the num	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, Fishin	g	s for Ac	1,606	719	1,010	106	3,441	1,478	1,411	336	286	3,511
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining	:: ::		365 73	196 170	20 12	4 2	585 257	1,115 821	1,073 1,044	23 13	18 5	2,229 1,883
Food, Drink and Tobacco			1,830	423	2,317	696	5,266	1,233	394	1,688	1,125	4,440
Chemicals and Allied Industr	ries		1,220	122	. 624	167	2,133	736	259	662	463	2,120
Metal Manufacture		1000	1,431	213	218	77	1,939	1,085	419	228	206	1,938
Engineering and Electrical G Engineering including		Instru-	5,592	1,012	3,141	691	10,436	6,436	1,992	4,543	1,898	14,869
Electrical Goods and Mag	chinery		4,026 1,566	724 288	1,250 1,891	295 396	6,295 4,141	4,055 2,381	1,494 498	1,567 2,976	781 1,117	7,897
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng	gineering	Bertinger	3,817	105	77	20	4,019	589	113	52	23	777
/ehicles			2,490	200	597	99	3,386	3,527	359	863	226	4,975
Aetal Goods not Elsewhere	Specified		1,872	662	1,162	352	4,048	1,521	873	1,460	1,050	4,904
Cotton, Linen and M	an-made	Fibres	1,100	310	1,312	662	3,384	676	700	2,816	2,376	6,568
(Spinning and Weaving Woollen and Worsted) 		273 362	38 65	380 315	127 139	818 881	143 189	98 267	727 677	402 638	1,370
eather, Leather Goods and	Fur		130	86	153	93	462	112	130	269	299	810
Clothing and Footwear	•• ••		406	215	1,420	827	2,868	501	414	5,782	4,065	10,762
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Ceme	nt, etc	enin fins v	1,276	268	310	120	1,974	789	316	577	458	2,140
Cimber, Furniture, etc		1000	1,076	586	274	131	2,067	754	624	374	340	2,092
Paper, Printing and Publishin Paper, Cardboard and Pa Printing and Publishing	per Goods		677 430 247	227 101 126	595 357 238	385 209	1,884 1,097	734 374	456 181	884 467	1,238 662	3,312 1,684
Other Manufacturing Industr	ies	era esta	983	233	1,024	176 238	787 2,478	360 720	275 337	417	576	1,628
Cotal, All Manufacturing Ind	lustries		23,900	4,662	13,224	4,558	46,344	19,413	7,386	952	609 14,376	2,618
283		AND STREET	in and they	tools fame a	Doduction of the second	ALL CARLES					14,370	62,325
Construction Gas, Electricity and Water			32,934	2,063	297	120	35,414	13,967	2,188	310	285	16,750
Transport and Communicatio	 n	and an pe	828 4,231	40 243	76 561	15	959	537	387	124	79	1,127
Distributive Trades			5,392	2,908	5,084	112 3,457	5,147 16,841	8,592 4,870	757	960	369	10,678
nsurance, Banking and Finan	nce		266	62	360	193	881	4,870	4,752 605	7,629 651	7,997 850	25,248
rofessional and Scientific Se	ervices*	deres de	917	97	2,256	294	3,564	4,787	981	17,957	1,172	2,968 24,897
Aiscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, et		Nerenag	6,395 479	1,509	11,217	1,466	20,587	6,854	2,168	19,355	3,993	M. Marying
Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleaning,			3,325 282	120 216 230	394 7,207 824	45 345 425	1,038 11,093	367 2,843	167 445	645 10,500	169 870	32,370 1,348 14,658
Public Administration	Cher Del	nistri ed	1818 1921 316	187	AN ALLERAGE	423	1,761 7,070	208 5,008	156 481	1,125 2,158	667	2,156
National Government Ser Local Government Service	vice	121.	5,222 1,479 3,743	71 116	1,532 1,201 331	83 46	2,834 4,236	2,743 2,265	176	1,404 754	421 232 189	8,068 4,555 3,513
Grand Total*			82,056	12,686	35,637	10,454	140,833	67,483	22,189	70,653	29,846	190,171
Region	ALCORES.		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 astern and Southern outh Western fidlands			20,102 10,450 5,095 9,115	2,933 1,599 857 1,738	11,398 3,940 2,138 3,329	1,721 1,183 904 1,277	36,154 17,172 8,994 15,459	21,018 12,542 5,682 9,404	6,257 2,880 1,745	23,750 9,395 4,974	7,773 3,950 2,138 6,134	58,798 28,767 14,539
Vorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern cotland		has legoi	7,604 11,579 5,728 8,173	1,114 1,705 727 1,389	2,763 5,145 1,837 3,527	1,277 1,115 1,269 841 1,447	12,596 19,698 9,133 14,536	5,449 5,567 1,859 3,352	4,281 2,662 1,979 666 939	8,043 6,743 8,220 2,133 5,294	3,309 2,896 1,107	27,862 18,163 18,662 5,765
Vales	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••	4,210	624 12,686	1,560	697 10,454	7,091	2,610	22,189	2,101	1,773 766 29,846	11,358 6,257

* Placings and unfilled vacancies in nursing, midwifery, medical auxiliary and allied occupations, previously published separately (see February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, page 69) are now included in this series. Placings have been included from the period beginning 5th April 1962. Unfilled vacancies, which numbered about 17,000 on 3rd April 1963, have been included from and including the count on 9th May 1962.

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 6th March and 3rd April 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. Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

•

Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: March 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 occupa-tional analyses has an energy of a courter the force of the forc tional analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in a revised form giving greater detail. The purpose of this revision was to present an occupational analysis as close as was feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office, and to provide information about a greater number of individual occupations than had previously been done.

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

included. In such cases the present analysis follows the Inter-national Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners have been included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters have been included among woodworkers and plumbers and both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers.

Figures for March 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)

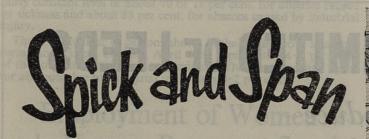
In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations, e.g., the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies; (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, March 1963*

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Vacancies unfilled	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Vacancies unfilled
Men	61.5.1 302.	ard and	Men—continued	CLASSING & DA	2. 2013CL (80 2.5. 657
arm workers, fishermen, etc.	9,151	1,140	Denne and a total	873	282
Regular farm, market garden workers	4,938	583	Deven 1 1 1 1	189	69
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc	1,859	530	Printing workers	684	213
Forestry workers	235	20	Linner i man i read and the	A Florente State	
Fishermen	2,119	7	Building materials workers	471	98
finers and querryman	2.246	262	Brick and tile production workers	309	54
Tiners and quarrymen	2,246	362 274	Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers	162	44
Other miners and quarrymen	1,945	88	1 14 AME 3 11.301 L 3.174 1 13.972 . 311	146 3.80.1	
111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1916 1. 1. 616		Makers of products not elsewhere specified	814	260
as, coke and chemicals makers	361	116	Rubber workers	185	77
lass workers	211	68	Plastics workers	255	108
	to the states	· Partition	Other workers	374	75
ottery workers	169	31	Construction workers	14,206	3,153
irnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	2,781	354	Bricklayers	5,753	1,890
Moulders and coremakers	1,487	228	Masons	424	118
Smiths, forgemen	461	68	Slaters	765	49
Other workers	833	58	Plasterers <th.< td=""><td>1,501</td><td>379 717</td></th.<>	1,501	379 717
	and the second	0.001	Others	5,763	117
ectrical and electronic workers	5,987	2,081	Detation and desaut	10.004	I here applies
Electronic equipment manufacture and ma tenance workers		751	Painters and decorators	12,834	1,255 991
Electricians	3,915	605	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decor-	11,672	991
Electricians	923	725	(otoro)	1,162	264
	ACT TRADO	- First	ators)	11000 0000	Course & Antonia
gineering and allied trades workers	37,677	11,057	Drivers, etc., of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	4,262	425
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,770 1,789	42	Drivers, etc., of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	4,202	425
Platers	074	108 37	Transport and communication workers	22 250	7.044
Shipwrights	1 186	157	Transport and communication workers Railway workers	33,350 384	7,944
	ing	A STORES	II Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	25,332	1.884
Viscellaneous bollershop and shipbuild workers	1,034	56	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	813	4,113
sheet metal workers	1,150	508	Seamen	5,583	13
Welders	4,687	328	Harbours and docks workers	283	54
Loppersmiths	202	30 188	Other transport workers	457	302
Press tool makers	000	100	Communications workers	498	405
Mould makers	86	97 28	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	water / burn v	Normanall, A
Precision fitters	2.976	1,245	Warehousemen, packers, etc	5,373	559
	2,017	814	Warehouse workers.	4,276	400
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,902	1,667	Packers, bottlers	1,097	159
Furners Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,082	342	the second	100.000 180	
Machine-tool operators	··· 2,072 ··· 2,564	1,750 828	Clerical workers	28,523	2,424
Electro platers	2,564	68		25,424 2,838	1,852 503
Electro platers	2,659	748		2,030	69
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,664	706	Other cierical workers	201	0,
Watch makers and repairers	153	29 280	Shop assistants	0 100	1.042
Instrument makers and repairers	232	280	Snop assistants	8,120	1,942
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	62 580	6 237		ingingel and	and have
Aircraft body building	204	581	Service, sport and recreation workers	17,957	4,044
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	826	177	Police, etc	662	882
		- 1983 -		2.630	668
odworkers	11,438	1,833	II Bar statt	2,630 1,860	228
Carpenters, joiners	9,363	1,451	Waiters, etc	1,599	341
awyers, wood cutting machinists	597	115	Utners	1,365	472
	812 246	176	II Hairdressers	540	134
Other woodworkers	400	22 69	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	227	84
State of Salarian State of Salarian State	420	0	Domestics	247 2,991	182 483
ther workers	1,754	125	Dorters mecongars	2,524	483
anners, fellmongers, etc	216	48	Entertainment workers	2,323	13
oot and shoe makers, repairers	1,538	77	Others	989	225
tile workers	1 5 6 1	200	the is the is a set of the second second	A States	
artile eninners	··· 1,561 ··· 266	289 39	Administrative, professional, technical workers	20,792	8,939
extile weavers	200	58	Laboratory assistants	478	194
ther textile workers	1,088	192	Draughtsmen	1,687	449
			I Nurses	424	2,549
othing, etc., workers	1,844	497	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	19 202	
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	267	43	workers	18,203	5,747
Vholesale heavy clothing workers	694	253	1	and a second the	
	··· 290 593	103 98	Labourers	244,106	7,576
Upholstery workers, etc	393	90	General labourers (heavy)	110,258	1,378
od, drink and tobacco workers	1,486	294	General labourers (light)	57,642	145
Workers in food manufacture	1,336	255	Other Jahourers	21,730 54,476	751 5,302
Vorkers in drink manufacture	76	11	Other labourers	34,470	3,302
Vorkers in tobacco manufacture	74	28	Grand Total	468,347	57,148

* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 11th March and unfilled vacancy figures to 6th March.

and the second	
Occupation	stry it
Women Farm workers, etc	mated the ms were rec rsens who
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	odilied ilo
Glass workers	o manbers Materialianti
Pottery workers	in March 12
Jurnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill	workers .
Electrical and electronic workers	
Engineering and allied trades workers Welders Machine-tool operators	s
Miscellaneous engineering worker Miscellaneous metal goods worke	s rs
Voodworkers	
eather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers	dallis dei
extile workers	40-25 Mar
Textile spinners Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple preparers	5-87:
Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Other workers	in the second second
mm-shift worked at Planon	supplinger in 1972 tons in
lothing, etc., workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers	th and 4-55
Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers	d97.001.1
Other clothing workers	
ood, drink and tobacco workers . Workers in food manufacture .	1 2 4
Workers in drink manufacture . Workers in tobacco manufacture .	: :: :
aper and printing workers Paper and paper products workers	
Printing workers	
uilding materials workers	• •• •



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Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963

Wholly unemployed	Vacancies unfilled	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Vacancies unfilled -
visionally rt 1450 be		Women-continued	des a la l	ucha act 1
693	151	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	503	470
dol 2 sector	4.570: the r	Rubber workers	101	470 105
185	50	Plastic workers	106 296	160 205
133	56	Painters and decorators	150	35
143	246	Transport and communication workers	2,259	891
154	43	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	332 303	109 281
127	163	Other transport workers	257 1,367	253 248
100 00 00 Bal		Transmission operation of the state of the s	CIVIL DESIGNATION	
4,056	2,720 46	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	3,771	831
1,211	46 820	Packers, bottlers	3,526	109 722
1.852	1,280	and the second se		
916	574	Clerical workers	20,307	7,596
and the second second second		Clerks	12,579	2,272
105	44	Book-keepers, cashiers Shorthand-typists	2,493 2,083	1,028
		Typists	2,083	2,521 1,265
624	328	Office machine operators	1.095	510
185 439	148	I CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O	Sector States	010
439	180	Shop assistants	14,766	4,021
3,868	1,816	Comies must and mention	Contraction of the second	
482	176	Service, sport and recreation workers	24,512	15,561
946 200	365 121	Kitchen staff	4,499	2.051
692	297	Barstaff	2 722	2,951 2,032
411	248	Waitresses, etc.	2,722 3,390	1,892
1,137	609	Others	3,284	2,631
11 213011052	lon tace	Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers	1,265	302
4,525	6 120	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	1,386	958
4,525	6,132 194	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	5,990	4,083
1,490	2.036	Attendants Entertainment workers	782	570
1,169	2,344		852	3
751	678	Other workers	342	139
77	118	A 3 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	and the second second	
402	393	Administrative, professional, technical workers	3,880	15,451
413	369	Laboratory assistants	252	77
The second second		Draughtsmen, tracers	219	73
1,444	785	Other administrative, professional and technical	1,708	14,439
1,335	735	workers	1,701	862
15	6	Contract and a second s	1,701	002
94	44	a state a set along the set of th	Charles Marine State	
1		Other workers	34,704	7,341
1,161	417	Charwomen cleaners	23,562	2,035
669 492	244	Miscellaneous unskilled workers	5,530 5,612	4,242
492	173	Miscenaneous unskined workers	5,612	1,064
81	8	Grand Total	122,151	65,156

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Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in March 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 30th March 1963 was 538,500, compared with 540,800 for the four weeks ended 23rd February 1963 and 565,200 for the five weeks ended 31st March 1962.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in March together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with February 1963 and March 1962. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised where necessary.

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase $(+)$ or decrease $(-)$ compared with the average for			
	books during 5 weeks ended 30th Mar. 1963 23rd Feb. 1963		5 weeks ended 31st Mar. 1962		
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham Yorkshire Korth Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	34,500 77,400 114,500 38,500 89,800 39,700 80,400 5,300	100 500 200 400 200 200 200 200 	1,500 5,900 2,000 3,000 1,000 1,600 300		
England and Wales	480,100	- 1,800	- 17,400		
Scotland	58,400	- 500	- 9,300		
Great Britain	538,500	- 2,300	- 26,700		

* "No change" is indicated by three dots. † The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of March about 1,450 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,570; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,120. During the four weeks of February 1963 there was a net increase of 1,380.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in March and in February 1963 and March 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)

	March 1963	February 1963	March 1962
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	7.69 10.25	7·43 9·24	8.66 9.23
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·87 11·17	5.83 10.68	6.66 9.83

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.92 tons in March, compared with 4.87 tons in the previous month and 4.55 tons in March 1962.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.69 tons in March; for February 1963 and March 1962 the figures were 1.67 tons and 1.58 tons, respectively.

*

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Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963

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

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958, at 16th April 1963 was 653,362, compared with 659,605 at 15th October 1962. The figure for 16th April 1963 included 562,702 men, 84,906 women and 5,754 young persons; of the total, 303,172 had at some time served in H.M. Forces (though their disablements may not have been caused by that service) and 350,190 had not. 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 April 1963, and the corresponding figures for 19th March 1963 and 17th April 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 In the following Table, the persons on the Register at 16th April 1963 are classified according to the disablement which made them eligible for registration at the time of their applications. These disablements are not necessarily the only ones which these persons have and may not now constitute the primary handicap to (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.

	R. B	119. B. C.	1. 出場 登り	1. A. 18	(Inot	isana	
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to						
Region	inga ha	Sickness	a alaon	Indu	ustrial In	jury	
	16th Apr. 1963	19th Mar. 1963	17th Apr. 1962	16th Apr. 1963	19th Mar. 1963	17 Ap 19	
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western North Western Northern Scotland Scotland Wales	$\begin{array}{c} 73 \cdot 8 \\ 66 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 51 \cdot 6 \\ 79 \cdot 3 \\ 55 \cdot 4 \\ 83 \cdot 3 \\ 147 \cdot 9 \\ 68 \cdot 0 \\ 121 \cdot 1 \\ 67 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 4\\ 95 \cdot 6\\ 65 \cdot 7\\ 51 \cdot 2\\ 73 \cdot 3\\ 97 \cdot 5\\ 70 \cdot 9\\ 106 \cdot 6\\ 197 \cdot 7\\ 96 \cdot 9\\ 152 \cdot 5\\ 81 \cdot 8\end{array}$	90.8 78.6 49.3 37.0 56.3 83.2 57.1 85.0 160.7 69.0 123.0 69.5	2.3 2.5 1.7 1.1 8 3.8 4.7 8.0 6.8 8.3 7.4	3.3 3.3 1.65 4.5 4.5 8 8.0 8 7.9	33 32 11 22 44 55 88 77 77 88 77	
Total, Great Britain	890.5	1196.0	959.7	55.1	64.1	61	

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 8th April 1963 was 62,415 of whom 54,388 were males and 8,027 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below. (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 88 per cent. for absence caused by industrial injury. injury.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 16th April 1963 represented 4.4 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.2 per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions to certain 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 per-sons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th April 1963, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours† Double Day Shifts‡ Long Spells Night Shifts Part-time Work§ Saturday Afternoon Work Sunday Work Miscellaneous	19,422 19,254 8,665 3,775 5,467 2,173 2,060 2,054	1,127 989 385 621 — 17 184 57	2,507 1,429 1,255 	23,056 21,672 10,305 4,396 5,476 2,223 2,631 2,167
Total	62,870	3,380	5,676	71,926

1 Includes 1,753 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.

Disabled Persons

(Employment)Acts, 1944&1958

	1914- 1918		Disabled ce Persons	Non* Ex-			
Nature of Disablement	War- dis- abled Pen- sioners	War- dis- abled disabled Otl Pen- during (M		Ex- Service Males and Females	Total	Per- centage	
Amputations	7,136	9,788	7,194	24,102	48,220	7.4	
Arthritis and rheuma- tism	462	5,539	7,702	15,077	28,780	4.4	
system Diseases of heart, etc Diseases of the lungs	693 1,996 2,169	8,797 6,004 10,711	7,967 17,504 17,209	10,163 29,637 32,584	27,620 55,141 62,673	4·2 8·4 9·6	
Ear defects Eye defects Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdo-	1,398 2,806	5,221 5,892	2,212 9,095	20,943 29,024	29,774 46,817	4·6 7·2	
men, pelvis and trunk Injuries and diseases of	6,869	6,222	5,670	9,141	27,902	4.3	
lower limb Injuries and diseases of	10,597	17,587	11,971	45,641	85,796	13.1	
upper limb Injuries and diseases of	10,920	11,081	9,873	27,076	58,950	9.0	
spine Nervous and mental	376	5,466	11,441	21,792	39,075	6.0	
disorders Tuberculosis Other diseases and dis-	2,539 1,152	9,497 9,948	12,065 10,038	45,360 23,044	69,461 44,182	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	
abilities	1,019	4,371	6,975	16,606	28,971	4.4	
Total	50,132	116,124	136,916	350,190	653,362	100.0	

Table Million Weiner Strate	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	49,165	7,360	56,525
Severely disabled persons classified as un- likely to obtain employment other than			
likely to obtain employment other than under special conditions [†]	5,223	667	5,890
Total	54,388	8,027	62,415

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 3rd April 1963 was 5,415, including 4,484 men, 780 women and 151 young persons. In addition 83 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered employment.

*This column includes a small number of young persons who had served in H.M. Forces. †These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the Tables on pages 206 to 208.



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 3,122,200 in January, compared with 3,118,700 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,039,400 in January 1962. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in March was estimated at 36,269, compared with 40,482 in February and 45,870 in March 1962.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during February was 49,847, compared with 50,866 in the previous month and 77,708 in February 1962. Partial unemployment accounted, in addition, for a daily average loss of 169,516 working days.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 16th February was 5,951,000, compared with 5,956,000 at 19th January and 5,840,000 at 17th February 1962. Persons wholly unemployed at 16th February are estimated at 545,000 or $8 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the labour force, compared with 541,000 or $8 \cdot 3$ per cent. at 19th January and 583,000 or $9 \cdot 1$ per cent. at 17th February 1962. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of January the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 70,700 or $9 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 10 $\cdot 1$ per cent. at the end of December and 6.7 per cent. at the end of January 1962.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of March was 196,443, of whom 25,341 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 193,694 (revised figure) and 23,456 at the beginning of the previous month and 118,794 and 27,088 at the beginning of March 1962.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of March was 204,352, compared with 400,835 at the end of the previous month and 189,898 at the end of March 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 11,971, 16,054 and 15,569.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 23rd March was 58,844, compared with 65,511 at 23rd February and 54,010 at 24th March 1962.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of March was 39,447; this figure included 2,902 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of February the respective figures were 57,083 and 2,392, and at the end of March 1962 they were 35,129 and 5,522.

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 909 persons were unemployed in January, compared with 849 in December and 544 in January 1962.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in November as $116 \cdot 0$ (1953-54 = 100), compared with 115.9 in the previous month, and $114 \cdot 6$ in November 1961. The number of persons registered at Government Employ-ment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 21,941 in November, compared with 23,486 in October and 32,416 in November 1961.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 82,909 at the end of November, compared with 84,567 at the end of the previous month and 133,598 at the end of November 1961.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that, at the middle of March, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 32,481, compared with 40,695 in February and 31,732 in March 1962. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for March numbered 27,599, or 1.9 per cent. of all members, compared with 2.5 per cent. in the previous month and 2.0 per cent. in March 1962.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of March who were wholly unemployed was 454 or 0.3 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 2,174 or 1.3 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 377 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of March 1962.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 54,786,000 in February, compared with 54,846,000 (revised figure) in January and 53,823,000 in February 1962. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in February was 12,169,000 compared with 12,184,000 (revised figure) in January and 12,187,000 in February 1962. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 4,918,000 or $6 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 4,672,000 or $6 \cdot 5$ per cent. at the middle of February 1962.

MONTHLY INDEX OF EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

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

February and March 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 6¹/₂ million persons in manu-facturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given on page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. The foures for agriculture included in the Table have been

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

Fluctuations from month to month in the indices 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.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

(January 1963 = 100)

	Fel	bruary, 1	963*	M	farch, 19	63*
Industry group	Em- ployees paid each week	Em- ployees paid monthly	All em- ployees †	Em- ployees paid each week	Em- ployees paid monthly	All em- ployees †
Manufacturing industries			100	T COL	1 1	here
Food, drink and tobacco	100-2	98.3	99-9	102.7	107.5	103.6
Chemicals and allied industries	99.4	113.0	104.1	101.2	98.8	100.4
Metal manufacture	102.4	103.2	102.5	104.0	107.6	104.4
Engineering and electrical		10.23.3	1.1.1.1.1	of his work	10, 0	
goods	100.4	100.0	100.3	102.1	102.7	102.2
Shipbuilding and ship	99.8	104.6	100.0	99.4	106.0	99.7
Marine engineering	99.8	104.0	99.7	101.3	100.5	101.2
Vehicles	101-8	101.8	101-8	104.3	102.7	104.2
Metal goods not elsewhere			1063	Acres Arrest	Fightophy	and a local
specified	101.3	105.9	101.9	103.8	103.5	103.8
Textiles	100.9	102.1	101 . 1	103.0	104-1	103.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	100.8	99.5	100.6	103.2	113.3	104.3
Clothing and footwear	100.8	102.9	101.0	102.6	108.9	103.1
Bricks, pottery, glass,	lo stodi	102 5	101 G	0000	Baiwol	of add
cement, etc.	102.4	101.3	102-2	106.0	101.4	105.4
Timber, furniture, etc	103.3	93.8	102.3	107.7	102.1	107.0
Paper and paper products	99.6	102.7	100.1	104.2	104.0	104.2
Printing and publishing	101.2	101.7	101-3	103.0	105-4	103.3
Other manufacturing in- dustries	101.2	101.5	101.2	104.0	106.9	104.5
	101 2	101 5	101 2	104 0	100 5	104 5
All manufacturing in-	1 3.1 . 18 ¹ /	1 6 Stephens	State of the	. Ved	permitter	C. C. L.
dustries	101.0	102.9	101.3	103.2	103.4	103.2
Other industries and services					1	
Agriculture	98.4		98.4	100.1	1	100.1
Mining and quarrying	102.6	100-3	102.5	103.1	99.8	102.9
Construction	105.0	99-0	104.4	112.0	103.1	111.2
Gas, electricity and water	99.0	100-4	99.3	98.9	101.3	99.5
Transport and com-	00 7	101 4	00.0	100.4	TOP O	100 0
munication [‡]	99·7 100·8	101.4	99·9 100·1	100.4	105-0	100.8
wiscenaneous servicesy	100.8	93.9	100.1	103.7	104.1	103.1
All industries and	-	1 000	The I t	7.1	Shode	1990 STE
services covered	101.3	102.0	101.4	103.8	103.3	103.7
	In the said	and the second		and share and	and the second second	Contract of the

* The eatnings 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. ‡ Except London Transport, British Road Services, sea transport and postal services and telecommunications.

 \S Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and epair of boots and shoes.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963

INDEX FOR 9th APRIL 1963

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 104.0

At 9th April 1963 the official retail prices index was $104 \cdot 0$ (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with $103 \cdot 7$ at 12th March. The corresponding figure for 17th April 1962 was 101.9.

12th March. The corresponding figure for 17th April 1962 was 101-9. 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 1963 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing by 100.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 9th APRIL 1963 (Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups the indices at 9th April 1963 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.INDEX FIGURE FOR

	GROUP AND	INDEX FIGURE FO 9TH APRIL
	SUB-GROUP	1963
		(16th Januar 1962 = 100)
I.	Food:	
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon	103
	Fish	100
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	106
	Milk, cheese and eggs	109
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	103
	Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	138
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	88
	Other food	<u>104</u>
	Total—Food	106.5
	Alcoholic drink	101.0
III.	Tobacco	100.0
IV.	Housing	107.7
V.	Fuel and light:	and station the st
	Coal and coke	109
	Fuel and light: Coal and coke	<u>105</u>
***	rotal—ruci and light	··· <u>106·8</u>
VI.	Durable household goods: Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish	inga 104
	Radio, television and other house	nings 104 hold
	appliances	96
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	<u>101</u>
-	Total—Durable household goods	99.8
VII.	Clothing and footwear:	out to the of the
	Men's outer clothing	105
	Women's outer clothing	103
	Women's underclothing	104
	Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdash	101
	hats and materials	102
	Footwear	106
	Total—Clothing and footwear	103.5
Ш.	Transport and vehicles:	in the second second
	Motoring and cycling	
		<u>105</u>
IV	Total—Transport and vehicles Miscellaneous goods:	$\dots \underline{100 \cdot 4}$
17.	Books, newspapers and periodicals	104
	Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clear	ning
	materials, matches, etc. Stationery, travel and sports goods, t	100
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	102
	Total—Miscellaneous goods	The second second
X	Services:	$\dots \underline{101 \cdot 7}$
E	Postage and telephones	100
	Entertainment	102
	Other services, including domestic h hairdressing, boot and shoe repair	eip,
	laundering and dry cleaning	106
	Total—Services	103.5
	ALL ITEMS	$\frac{105}{104 \cdot 0}$
		104.0

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food

Reductions in the average prices of eggs, bacon, beef and pork were offset by increases in the average prices of cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes and sugar. The index for the food group as a whole was unchanged at 106.5. The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal variations (viz. fresh milk ergs polatoes and other

to seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) was 116.3, compared with 114.7 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 103.1, compared with 103.6 in March.

Housing

As a result of changes in rateable values and in local rates and water charges, there was an increase in the average amount of rates payable on dwellings in England and Wales as from 1st April. There were also rises in the average levels of rents of dwellings let unfurnished and of costs of repairs and maintenance. The effect of all these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs w about 1 h percent, and the average level of housing costs by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the group index figure was $107 \cdot 7$, compared with $106 \cdot 1$ in March.

Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 100.4.

Miscellaneous goods

There were increases in the average prices of many of the articles included in this group. The index for the group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 101.7, compared with 101.2 in March.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO APRIL 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.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	100 104 108 110 110 112 117	100 104 108 110 110 112 118	101 104 108 110 110 113 113	103 104 110 110 110 113 120	103 105 109 109 110 110 114 120	102 106 110 109 111 115 121	102 107 109 109 111 115 120	102 106 108 109 110 116 119	102 106 108 109 110 115 119	103 107 109 109 111 116 119	103 108 110 110 112 117 120	103 108 110 110 110 112 117 120	
		T.	ABLE	E B	-16th	Janu	ary 1	.962 =	= 100	elite tagan	Monu ave	196	
Month							IEL	1	962		1963		
Тапиан	v	1.00		10.546	h waran	Lister.	ARE CON	10	0.0		102.7		

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

	1.921	TEL	1962	1963				
January				H		AUT CO	100.0	102.7
rebruary	106.62	1	Res In	Se	aler.	100.00	100.1	103.6
Aarch	10.000		···· A	· · · · ·		19.00.	100.5	103.7
April				5			101.9	104.0
May						1.	102.2	XELLERICA
une				· · · ·			102.9	TO GLERO STOR
uly		11.2.11	1	Ren. s.	191.1	1.1.1	102.5	TORINGSA.
August	135.			· · · ·		1997.	101.6	1000019704
eptember			1011	1			101.5	and more the
October	in the second		1	F1		95	101.4	Be Barris
November	1.202	10.000		·		There . Is	101.8	17-34 <u>111</u> 23
December							102.3	一次年期的734月13月

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., $117 \cdot 5$, and divide by 100.

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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 226.

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

INDICES FOR 30th APRIL 1963

(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th April 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:—

Date	All Indu	stries and s	Services	Manufacturing Industries only			
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
1963 Mar.	132.7	95.1	139.6	130.6	95.1	137.4	
1963 Apl.	133.6	95·1	140.5	131.0	95·1	137.8	

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average move-ment 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 to the presentative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account and the method of calcula-tion 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 organisa-tions of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders. The percentage increases in the various indus-tries 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 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.

oloina od 10. I	All Industrie	s and Servio		ly Rates of		-Manufaci	turing Indu.	stries only	panasi Table
Date	Men	Women Juy	veniles All W	orkers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
256 957 958 959 960 961 962 961	110.0 113.8 116.8 119.7 124.6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	05.5 104 11.3 110 15.8 114 9.0 117 23.2 120 30.3 125 55.6 129	··O 195 ··O 195 ··O 195 ··O 195 ··O 196 ··O 196 ··O 196	7 8 9 9 0 1	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 104\cdot 9\\110\cdot 1\\113\cdot 6\\116\cdot 5\\119\cdot 1\\123\cdot 9\\127\cdot 4\end{array}\right.$	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
April	128 · 7 129 · 8 130 · 1 130 · 3 130 · 4 131 · 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	33.5 127 14.5 128 15.0 129 15.2 129 16.2 129 16.5 130 16.5 130 16.8 130 18.2 131 18.7 132	··7 ··1 ··3 ··6 ··8 ··9 ··7	2 March April May June July September October November December	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	127.2 127.7 128.4 128.9 130.3 130.3 130.3 130.7 131.1 131.1 131.4	132.3 132.8 133.3 133.7 135.3 135.4 135.4 135.8 135.9 136.1 136.4	126.4 126.8 127.2 127.4 129.2 129.3 129.5 129.6 129.8 130.1
963 January February March April	131.6	133·4 13 133·5 13	39.0 132 39.2 132 39.4 132 40.4 133	2.7	3 January February March April	129.6 129.7 129.9 130.3	131.6 131.6 132.1 132.6	136·5 136·6 136·9 137·4	130·3 130·3 130·6 131·0
Sept. Oct. Nov. Do	une July Aug.	n Apr. May J	III.—Indus	try Groups	s (all worker	rs)		nat-rood die drink	I. Alcoho
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.
59 60 Monthly 61 averages	<pre>{ 117 120 127 132</pre>	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
May June July August September October November	131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131	126 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	130 131 132 133 133 133 133 133 133 134 136	124 125 125 125 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 128	125 125 126 128 129 129 129 129 129 129	123 123 123 123 123 123 123 125 126 126	125 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	131 131 132 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134	130 131 131 131 132 132 132 132 132 132
63 January February	137 138 138 138 138 138	130 130 131 136	137 137 137 137 137	128 128 128 128 128	129 129 129 129 129	126 127 127 127 127	127 127 127 127 127	134 134 134 134 134	132 133 133 133 139
Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
$ \begin{array}{c} 59\\ 60\\ 0\\ 61\\ 62 \end{array} $	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 118 \\ 122 \\ 126 \\ 134 \end{array}\right.$	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
April May June July August September November	133 133 134 134 134 135 135 136 136 136 136	131 132 132 133 134 134 134 134 134 134	129 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	132 132 133 133 133 135 135 135 135 135 135	124 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126	127 129 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 132 132	131 131 131 132 132 132 132 133 136 138	131 134 135 135 135 135 135 136 136 136	129 130 132 133 133 133 133 133 133 133
963 January February March	136 136 136 136 137	136 136 137 137	130 130 136 136	135 137 137 137	127 130 130 131	133 133 133 133 134	138 138 138 138 138	136 136 138 139	133 133 133 133 135

* 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

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. 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

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
956 957 958 959 averages 960 962	100.0 99.9 99.7 99.6 97.9 96.0 95.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 99 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 3 \\ 95 \cdot 8 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \\ 98 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 9 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 98 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 9 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 97 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 6 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 97 \cdot 8 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \\ 94 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	100 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 8 99 · 6 97 · 3 95 · 4 95 · 1
962 March April June July August September October November December	95.2 95.2 95.2 95.2 95.2 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1	95.2 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.0 95.0 95.0 95.0	$\begin{array}{c} 95 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	95.2 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1	1962 March April June July August September October November December	95.3 95.3 95.3 95.3 95.3 95.3 95.2 95.2 95.2 95.2 95.2	94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.8 94.8	95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.9	95.2 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1
963 January February March April	$95 \cdot 1 95 \cdot$	95.0 95.0 95.0 95.0	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	1963 January February March April	95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2	94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8	94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9	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 April 1958).

(11 T T

V1	i maustries	and Services	
			-

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
$\left. \begin{array}{c} 1956\\ 1957\\ 1958\\ 1959\\ 1959\\ 1960\\ 1961\\ 1961\\ 1962 \end{array} \right\} Monthly \\ averages \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 8 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 2 \\ 117 \cdot 3 \\ 122 \cdot 3 \\ 129 \cdot 8 \\ 135 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	104.2 109.8 114.4 117.7 122.8 130.7 137.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \\ 119 \cdot 2 \\ 125 \cdot 6 \\ 135 \cdot 9 \\ 142 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104.7\\ 110.1\\ 114.3\\ 117.4\\ 122.5\\ 130.3\\ 136.2 \end{array} $	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 9 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 117 \cdot 0 \\ 122 \cdot 8 \\ 129 \cdot 6 \\ 133 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 116 \cdot 7 \\ 122 \cdot 7 \\ 130 \cdot 6 \\ 136 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	104.9 110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9 135.7 141.1	104.7 110.1 113.9 116.9 122.8 130.1 134.6
1962 March April June July August September October November December	133.7 134.8 135.2 135.3 136.4 136.8 137.0 137.1 137.9 138.1	$\begin{array}{c} 134 \cdot 7 \\ 135 \cdot 9 \\ 136 \cdot 4 \\ 136 \cdot 9 \\ 138 \cdot 0 \\ 138 \cdot 1 \\ 138 \cdot 1 \\ 138 \cdot 7 \\ 138 \cdot 7 \\ 139 \cdot 8 \\ 140 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 140 \cdot 3 \\ 141 \cdot 4 \\ 142 \cdot 0 \\ 142 \cdot 2 \\ 143 \cdot 2 \\ 143 \cdot 2 \\ 143 \cdot 9 \\ 144 \cdot 1 \\ 145 \cdot 4 \\ 145 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	134 • 2 135 • 3 135 • 7 135 • 9 137 • 0 137 • 4 137 • 6 137 • 7 138 • 5 138 • 8	1962 March April June July August September November December	$\begin{array}{c} 132 \cdot 1 \\ 132 \cdot 5 \\ 132 \cdot 8 \\ 133 \cdot 0 \\ 135 \cdot 0 \\ 135 \cdot 2 \\ 135 \cdot 4 \\ 135 \cdot 5 \\ 135 \cdot 7 \\ 136 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 134 \cdot 0 \\ 134 \cdot 6 \\ 135 \cdot 4 \\ 135 \cdot 9 \\ 137 \cdot 4 \\ 137 \cdot 4 \\ 137 \cdot 9 \\ 138 \cdot 3 \\ 138 \cdot 4 \\ 138 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 139 \cdot 2 \\ 139 \cdot 7 \\ 140 \cdot 2 \\ 140 \cdot 6 \\ 142 \cdot 3 \\ 142 \cdot 4 \\ 143 \cdot 0 \\ 143 \cdot 2 \\ 143 \cdot 3 \\ 143 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 132 \cdot 8 \\ 133 \cdot 3 \\ 133 \cdot 7 \\ 133 \cdot 9 \\ 135 \cdot 8 \\ 135 \cdot 9 \\ 136 \cdot 2 \\ 136 \cdot 4 \\ 136 \cdot 6 \\ 136 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
1963 January February March April	138·4 138·7 139·0 140·0	140 · 4 140 · 5 <i>140 · 8</i> 141 · 3	146·2 146·4 146·6 147·7	139 · 1 139 · 4 139 · 6 140 · 5	1963 January February March April	136·2 136·2 136·5 136·9	138.8 138.9 139.3 139.9	143.8 143.9 144.2 144.7	137.0 137.1 137.4 137.8

General

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 January 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

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Normal Weekly Hours

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

VII.—Manufacturing Industries only

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 March 1962 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE. Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this

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 October 1962 were given in an article on pages 42 to 49 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1962 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 34[‡] per cent. as compared with an average increase of 24[‡] 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 39[‡] per cent. as compared with an average increase of 30[‡] per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 33 per cent. for weekly earnings, 23[‡] per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 39 per cent. for hourly earnings and 29[‡] per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

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Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements reported during April

The agreement made by the negotiating committee for the coal mining industry at the beginning of April was formally ratified by the National Union of Mineworkers on 9th May. Under this agreement, daywage men received increases ranging from 8s. 6d. agreement, daywage men received increases ranging from 8s. 6d. to 14s. for a full working week. Increases for hospital domestic and ancillary workers of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. 3d. for women, with effect from 1st May, were notified at the beginning of April by the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Council for the Health Services. Under the half-yearly review, miscellaneous "M"-rated workers employed in Government Industrial Establishments in Great Britain received increases of 3s. or 4s. a week for men and of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 4d. for women, from 1st April In the road passenger transport industry. London 1st April. In the road passenger transport industry, London Transport drivers and conductors received an increase of 10s. a week from 3rd April, following an agreement made on the previous day, whilst adult workers employed by municipal undertakings received an increase of 8s. 9d. a week as the outcome of an agreement announced on 25th April, with retrospective effect to 18th April. Adult operatives employed in the cotton spinning and weaving industry are to receive an increase of 5s. 9d. a week from 30th June. following an agreement reached at the end of April. On 9th April the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries agreed to an increase of 2¹/₄d. an hour in minimum basic rates, with effect from 27th April. At the end of the month, the National Joint Council for the Pottery Industry agreed to increase basic hourly rates by 5d. for men and by 3d. for women and to increase the plusage on earnings from $36\frac{3}{4}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with effect from 29th April. Under the terms of this agreement, the increases were not obligatory where locally agreed basic hourly rates previously paid were not less than the revised rates. Similarly, existing piecework rates were not required to be increased where they were established at not less than 20 per cent. above the revised basic hourly rates and this restrictive principle also applied to operatives on contract work and to those engaged on daywage rates plus output bonuses.

The proposed productivity bonus provided for in the January settlement affecting workers in the electricity supply industry has been fixed at 4s. 6d. a week for the period 1st April 1963 to 30th June 1964.

The following industries and services were affected by wages regulation orders made during April: licensed non-residential establishments (statutory minimum rates increased by 15s. a week for men and by amounts ranging from 10s. to 12s. for women, operative from 26th May); manufacture of linen and cotton handkerchiefs, etc. (statutory minimum time rates increased by 6s. 6d. a week for men and by 4s. 3d. for women, operative from 15th May); and sack and bag manufacture (statutory minimum rates increased by $2\frac{1}{4}d$, an hour for men and by $1\frac{3}{4}d$, for women, operative from 6th May).

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-ofliving sliding-scale adjustments made during the month have operative dates from 1st April to 30th June 1963, and it is estimated that their implementation will add about £480,000 to the basic full-time weekly rates of wages of about 1,210,000 workers. (In-creases for approximately 300,000 workers amounting to £135,000 are already included in the Table in the adjoining column).*

Changes coming into operation during April

Some of the April settlements came into operation during the month and details are given above. A number of major settlements made at various dates before the end of March also came into operation during April and the industries affected included the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade (increases in hourly rates of 2d. for men and of 11d. for women), milk distribution in England and Wales (increases in statutory minimum rates of 10s. or 12s. 6d. a week for men and of 8s. or 12s. 6d. for women); local authorities' services in Scotland (increases for full-time manual workers of 8s. 9d. a week for men and of 6s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women), G.P.O. postal and telegraph officers and messenger and paperkeeper grades aggregate reduction o employed in departments other than the G.P.O. (increase of 3 per weekly hours of work.

cent.), Vauxhall Motors Ltd. (increases in hourly rates of 31d., 3d. or $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for men and of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. or 2d. for women) and jute preparing, spinning and weaving (increases in statutory minimum time rates of 10s. 9d. or 10s. 1d. a week for men and of amounts ranging from 3s. 7d. to 8s. 7d. for women, with appropriate increases for pieceworkers).

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963

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 allied industries, iron and steel manufacture and textile finishing.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during the month indicate that about 1 million workers received increases of approximately £300,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and about 3,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of

work reduced by an average of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.* Of the total increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages of approximately £300,000, about £198,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £43,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, £36,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Analysis of changes during the period January-April

The following Table shows, by industry group, the numbers of workpeople 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.

of het show any interacent nee altered without any	Basic Fu Weekly of W	Rates	Normal Weekly Hours of Work		
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase*	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours	
		£	11. F	alter and	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	76,500	33,400		The second	
Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco	9,500	2,200		1000 - 0000	
Chemicals and allied industries	90,500 12,000	39,600 2,900		T Land	
Metal manufacture	155,000	15,100	the state	17/15/1 1 20201	
Engineering and electrical goods	4,000	1,900	and and	Sa Toas	
Shipbuilding and marine	7,000	1,500		I Jacor	
engineering	a. He	1 201	The second second	1 may 1 chap	
Vehicles	26,000	12,000	14 - U.		
Metal goods not elsewhere	T-SER.		and the second second	Norman Taker	
specified	13,000	4,000		Sector March	
Textiles	178,000	39,000		11121	
Leather, leather goods and fur	and the set	1-10-1 <u>-1</u> -1-110		Constant Const	
Clothing and footwear	3,500	400		- VICT	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	a dist	A COLD STOR		Euge A	
etc	101,500	75,900		inpig 22	
Timber, furniture, etc	113,000	10,800	6,500	11,100	
Paper, printing and publishing	352,000	79,500			
Other manufacturing industries Construction	120,000	48,300	3,000	1,500	
Gas, electricity and water	1,272,000 220,500	239,500	and the second	Summer Parts	
Transport and communication	260,000	84,700 121,800	The state of the s	a desiliaria and desiliaria	
Distributive trades	187,500	81,900	and the first	down Top on this	
Public administration and	107,500	01,900	Veneral alera	Antri	
professional services	558,000	182,100	10 10	- 21 20 - 20	
Miscellaneous services	238,000	73,100	4,000	4,100	
			.,	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Total	3,990,500	1,148,100	13,500	16,700	

Included in the above Table are about 6,500 workers who had

both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In the corresponding months of 1962, about 5,860,000 workers had an increase of approximately £1,900,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 1 million workers had an aggregate reduction of about 1,730,000 hours in their normal

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING APRIL

(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 1962," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	18 Mar.	Gangers employed by the Forestry Commission	Lead rates increased by 3s. a week for leading gangers (27s. to 30s.) and gangers (22s. to 25s.).
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	1 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased [‡] by $0.143d$. an hour (1s. $6.143d$. to 1s. $6.286d$.) for workers 18 and over, and by $0.072d$. (9.071d. to $9.143d$.) for boys under 18.
Iron Ore Mining	Cumberland (14)	1 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased [‡] by 1d. a shift (10s. 6d. to 10s. 7d. for workers 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (5s. 3d. to 5s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	7 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased [‡] by 2·1d. a shift (10s. 3·48d. to 10s. 5·58d.) for men, by 1·58d. (7s. 8·61d. to 7s. 10·19d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1·05d. (5s. 1·74d. to 5s. 2·79d.) for boys under 18.
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	Midland area	7 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased [‡] by $2 \cdot 21d$. a shift (10s. $3 \cdot 23d$. to 10s. $5 \cdot 44d$. for men, by $1 \cdot 65d$. (7s. $8 \cdot 43d$. to 7s. $10 \cdot 08d$.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $1 \cdot 1d$. (5s. $1 \cdot 62d$. to 5s. $2 \cdot 72d$.) for boys under 18.

* The statistics relate to wage-earners only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime. † Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.

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

	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Baking	Scotland (256)	8 Apr.	All workers	Increases of 8s. 6d., 10s. or 12s. a week, according to occupation, for ma workers 21 or over with additional increases for night work and back-sh working, of 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., according to year of apprenticeship, f apprentices and 3s. 6d. to 7s., according to age, for other male bakery worke under 21, of 7s. 6d. or 9s. for female workers 21 or over, and of varyin amounts for those under 21; adult rate for journeymen bakers now payab at 20 (previously 21). Minimum rates after change include: male workers journeymen bakers 226s. to 260s. a week, according to shift or commencin time of work, doughmakers and ovensmen 235s. to 269s., bread runne 232s. to 266s., storemen 21 or over 202s. to 232s. 6d., ingredient storekeepp chargehands 199s. 6d. to 229s. 6d., bakery workers or ingredient storekeepp 21 or over 192s. to 221s.; female workers—assistant baker chargehands 168s ingredient storekeeper chargehands 165s. 6d., bakery workers chargehands 151s., assistant bakers or ingredient storekeepers 158s., bakery workers 21 of over 141s.*
	Northern Ireland (except Belfast) (22) (259)	18 Apr.	Male workers, other than Sunday workers, early morning workers and trans- port workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 9d., 5s. 3d. or 5s. 6d. a wee according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, and of varying amounts f apprentice bakers and other young workers; "additional payments previously granted, increased by 3d. a week (9s. 9d. to 10s.) for journeym bakers, doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers, (8s. 0d. to 9s.) 7 bakehouse labourers, packers and other workers 19 and over and (4s. 9d. 5s.) for other workers under 19, and by ¹ / ₂ d. a day (1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 8d.) f jobbers (payment for apprentice bakers remains unchanged at 4s. a weel General minimum time rates after change for day workers, inclusive "additional payments": journeymen bakers 221s. a week, doughmake ovensmen and confectionery mixers 231s., apprentice bakers 74s. during fi year of apprenticeship rising to 138s. 6d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourr and packers 200s. 6d., other workers 80s. at under 17 rising to 197s. at and over. [†]
	d St. Of to be to an approximation of the second second second applies and second black and second second black black and second sec	e ann da Si ragata ya fibara tang an di tang an di	Male Sunday workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. 6d., 5s. 7d., 6s. 1d. or 6s. 5d week, according to occupation and hours of work, for workers 21 and ov and of varying amounts for apprentice bakers and other young worke General minimum time rates after change for day workers: journeymen bak 246s. 2d. a week, doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers 257s. 10 apprentice bakers 81s. 8d. during first year of apprenticeship rising 156s. 11d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 223s. 5d., otl workers 123s. 8d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 219s. 4d. at 21 and over, f
	tin and the second seco	and other	Male early morning workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according occupation, hours of work and age. General minimum time rates af change for all hours worked on a week-day between midnight and 6 a.r. journeymen bakers 7s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, doughmakers, ovensmen and conf tionery mixers 7s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., apprentice bakers 2s. 6d. during first year apprenticeship rising to 4s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers a packers 6s. 10d., other workers 3s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 6s. 8 ¹ / ₂ at 21 and over. [†]
	teri al anti a lun anal bas es rischer a sol musi a sol teri a musi a sol teri a teri a sol teri a	nter diadres and sussel a solar sussel a solar suss	Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. 9d. a week for bakers, of 3s. for other workers 21 and over other than learners, and of varying amounts learners and other young workers. General minimum time rates af change: bakers 147s. a week, learners 70s. 6d. during first year of learners rising to 127s. during fifth year, all other workers 65s. 6d. at under 16 ris to 129s. at 21 and over. ⁺
	Northern Ireland (except Belfast)	18 Apr.	Transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according occupation, age and area. General minimum time rates after change: driv —lorries with a carrying capacity of over 2 tons 208s. 6d. a week, 2 tons a under 200s. 6d., helpers 199s. 6d., lorry boys 72s. at under 16 rising 184s. at 21 and over, carters and loaders at quays 199s. 6d., stablem harness cleaners, van washers and greasers 21 and over 195s.†
erated Waters Manufacture	Scotland (35) (256)	3 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2 ³ / ₄ d. an hour (11s. a week) for men or over, of 2d. (8s.) for women 19 or over, and of proportional amounts younger workers. General minimum time rates after change inclue men 21 or over 3s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour (173s. a week), women 19 or over 2s. 6; (123s.); Orkney and Shetland Islands—1d. an hour less in each case. [‡]
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§	7 Apr.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 2·1d. a shift (10s. 3·48d. to 10s. 5·5: for shift-rated workers) or by 0·265d. an hour (1s. 3·435d. to 1s. 3·7d. hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on me work, by 1·58d. a shift (7s. 8·61d. to 7s. 10·19d.) or by 0·19d. an ho (11·576d. to 11·77d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employ on youths' work, and by 1·05d. a shift (5s. 1·74d. to 5s. 2·79d.) by 0·133d. an hour (7·717d. to 7·85d.) for boys and for girls doing bo work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (44)	7 Apr.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.
	Derbyshire, cestershire Northants¶ (44)	7 Apr.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased by 3d. a shift (10s. $3 \cdot 5d$. to 10s. $6 \cdot 5d$.) men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by $2 \cdot 25$. (7s. $8 \cdot 625d$. to 7s. $10 \cdot 878d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for wom employed on youths' work, and by $1 \cdot 5d$. (5s. $1 \cdot 75d$. to 5s. $3 \cdot 25d$.) for bu and for girls doing boys' work.**
	West of Scotland ^{††} (44)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Apr.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 2.6d. a shift (10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d. calculat to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
ron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land§ (45)	7 Apr.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel roll- ing mills	Cost-of-living payment increased \parallel by 2·1d. a shift (10s. 3·48d. to 10s. 5·5f for shift-rated workers) or by 0·265d. an hour (1s. 3·435d. to 1s. 3·70d. hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1·58d. a shift (7s. 8·61d. 7s. 10·19d.) or by 0·194d. an hour (11·576d. to 11·77d.) for youths and gi 18 and under 21, and by 1·05d. a shift (5s. 1·74d. to 5s. 2·79d.) or by 0·13d an hour (7·717d. to 7·85d.) for those under 18.
	and a second sec	7 Apr.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.265d. an hour (1s. 3.435d. to 1s. 3.70 for craftsmen, by 0.194d. (11.576d. to 11.77d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, a by 0.133d. (7.717d. to 7.85d.) for apprentices under 18.
Soras ministration	to a construction of the second second of the second of the second of the second of the construction of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second second of the	7 Apr.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	do. do.

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during April-con

Tajan antakanan	District	Date from which		Dark from the second se		
Industry	(see also Note at beginning of Table)	Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change	Industry	
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land* (45)	7 Apr.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.265d. an hour (1s. 3.435d. to 1s. 3.70d.) for men 21 and over, by 0.194d. (11.576d. to 11.77d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.133d. (7.717d. to 7.85d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.	Pressed Felt Manufacture	R
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.‡ (45)	28 Apr.	Workers other than mainten- ance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased [†] by $0.24d$. a shift (10s. $5.58d$. to 10s. $5.82d$.) for men and women 21 and over, by $0.17d$. (7s. $10.19d$. to 7s. $10.36d$.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by $0.12d$. (5s. $2.79d$. to 5s. $2.91d$.) for those under 18.	Lace Furnishings Manufacture	N
	Staffs., Ches., Tees- side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow§ (45)	1 Apr.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased [†] by $2 \cdot 1d$. a shift (10s. $3 \cdot 48d$. to 10s. $5 \cdot 58d$.) for men and women 21 and over, by $1 \cdot 58d$. (7s. $8 \cdot 61d$. to 7s. $10 \cdot 19d$.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by $1 \cdot 05d$. (5s. $1 \cdot 74d$. to 5s. $2 \cdot 79d$.) for those under 18.	Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	B
	South-West Wales (45)	7 Apr.	Workers, other than brick- layers and carpenters, em- ployed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (7s. to 7s. 1½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.) for youths under 18.	Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	L
	West of Scotland¶ (45)	Pay period beginning 1 Apr.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by $2 \cdot 8d$. a shift (10s. $11 \cdot 6d$. to 11s. $2 \cdot 4d$.) or by $0 \cdot 35d$. an hour (1s. $4 \cdot 325d$. to 1s. $4 \cdot 675d$. for six-shift workers) for men, by $2 \cdot 10d$. a shift (8s. $2 \cdot 70d$. to 8s. $4 \cdot 80d$.) or by $0 \cdot 263d$. an hour (1s. $0 \cdot 243d$. to 1s. $0 \cdot 506d$.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $1 \cdot 4d$. a shift (5s. $5 \cdot 8d$. to 5s. $7 \cdot 2d$.) or by $0 \cdot 175d$. an hour ($8 \cdot 162d$. to $8 \cdot 337d$.) for boys under 18.	area 3 20% bd. haks 90% at under haks 90% at under s, rounds salamen 1968, 6d. 1308, 6d.	Se
	South Wales and Monmouthshire** (45)	7 Apr.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	For skilled workers, 27s. 6d. a week of cost-of-living bonus consolidated into minimum base rates, and datum figure increased from 57 to 82.3 points. Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2.16d. or 2d. a shift (3s. 7.84d. to 3s. 10d. for skilled craftsmen, and 9s. 6d. to 9s. 8d. for semi-skilled workers) for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18.	Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Calico Printing	M U
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	7 Apr.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased [†] by 2d. a shift (10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d.) for men, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. (7s. 9d. to 7s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.) for workers under 18.	es do not exceed 1. to 300.1 for this c workers? Whenever	L
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 Apr.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased [†] by 2·1d. a shift (10s. 3·48d. to 10s. 5·58d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1·58d. (7s. 8·61d. to 7s. 10·19d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1·05d. (5s. 1·74d. to 5s. 2·79d.) for those under 18.	Textile Making-Up	M
Tube Manufacture	Newport	7 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2.32d. a shift (9s. 10.9d. to 10s. 1.22d.) for men, by 1.546d. (6s. 7.232d. to 6s. 8.778d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.16d. (4s. 10.29d. to 4s. 11.45d.) for boys.	and Packing Felt Hat Manufacture	L
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (52)	Third pay day in Apr.	All workers	Increases† of 2s. a week for adult workers, and of 1s. for apprentices, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 216s. 4d. a week, lesser skilled 203s., labourers 192s. 9d.; women 18 and over 158s. 9d.	Building Brick and Allied Industries	E
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (52)	Pay day in week com- mencing 1 Apr.	Journeymen	Increase† in minimum day work rate of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour; for pieceworkers, basic price "plus percentage" increased by [§] / ₈ per cent., and the further percentage addition by 2 per cent. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Lancashire 6s. 4 [§] / ₈ d. an hour, Yorkshire 6s. 6 [§] / ₈ d.; pieceworkers— basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 22 ¹ / ₄ per cent., plus 122 per cent.).	Amed industries	
Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain (55)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 28 Apr.	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates employed in laying cables (including tele- communication cables) and accessories	Increases of 4d. an hour for plumber jointers, of $3\frac{1}{2}d$. for plumber jointers' mates, and of proportional amounts for learners and probationers, youths and boys. Payment of an additional 3d. an hour to plumber jointers actually engaged on jointing cables 275 kV and above (in addition to the 3d. an hour already paid for jointing cables 33 kV and above). Out allowance increased from 11s. to 12s. 6d. a day. Rates after change: fully qualified plumber jointers—London area (within a radius of 18 miles of Charing Cross) 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, 6s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}d$. (33 kV), 7s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}d$. (275 kV), rest of country 6s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}d$., 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}d$., 6s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}d$.; plumber jointers' mates, London 5s. 6 $\frac{3}{2}d$., rest of country 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}d$.	Pottery Manufacture	G
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port	5 Apr.	Workers employed by Vauxhall Motors Ltd.	Increases of $3\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for top skilled men, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. or 3d., according to occupation, for other men, of 2d. or $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.	Cast Stone and Cast Concrete	E
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage	Great Britain (257)	10 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour for men 21 or over, of 2d. for women 21 or over, of $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to $2\frac{1}{4}d$., according to age, for younger male workers, and of $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to $1\frac{3}{4}d$ for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 or over—class A, men 4s. $3\frac{3}{4}d$.	Products Pre-Cast Concrete Products	Sc
	Aroll had the f	odoniraes nedic (1666 b), essere	Concerns in the original states -tealer	an hour, women 3s. 1d., B 4s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 3s., C (now including class D workers) 3s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d.; male porters or labourers 2s. 9 ³ / ₂ d. at 18 rising to 3s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. at 20 and under 21; other male workers 1s. 10 ³ / ₂ d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 3d. at 20 and under 21, other female workers 1s. 10d, to 2s. 7d. ^{††}	Slag Production	G
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases \dagger in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 2d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. \ddagger	Sawmilling	E
Jute Preparing, Spinning and Weaving	Great Britain (91) (257)	17 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 10s. 9d. a week for loom tenters 21 or over, of 10s. 1d. for loom under-tenters 21 or over, of 10s. 1d. in general minimum time rate and guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers and general minimum time rate for other workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 or over: loom tenters 197s. 2d. a week, loom under-tenters 175s. 4d., hessian weavers and other workers 175s. 4d.; guaranteed time rate	Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven	G
	and the Marines		Female workers (except hessian weavers specified below)	for hessian weavers 175s. 4d. ^{††} Increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. 9d. a week for spinning shifting mistresses, of 8s. 7d. for orra (or spare) spinners, of 3s. 7d. to 8s., according	Fibre Furniture) Furniture	N
	10. State 4 sense vices. Je43 654. an beach (is. Je43 6 www.en. extracted 384. 3 (11-3704.te41.v74.)	d en ra h n egen vel neen na hee	tentror berger study to the second se	to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, for single spinners and 3s. 7d. to 8s. 7d. for double spinners, of 8s. 7d. for weaving learners and other workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; piece- work basis time rate increased by 8s. 7d. (113s. 5d. to 122s.). General	Manufacture Educational	G
	out (da	an hour (1-1978, 1979)	minimum time rates after change include: spinning shifting mistresses 128s. 6d. a week, single spinners 122s, to 156s. 11d., double spinners 122s. to 151s. 3d., orra (or spare) spinners, weaving learners and other workers 18 or over 122s.††	and Allied Woodworking Upholstery	Gi
	- to 11- viola net and supremisers notice 18 do.	61 (128-1-0 50)	Male pieceworkers (all districts) and female pieceworkers (Aberdeen, Barrow-in- Furness, Dundee, Kirkcaldy	Increases in standard general minimum piece rates of 3.52d. (117.32d. to 120.84d.) for male and 3.49d. (116.2d. to 119.69d.) for female single loom weavers, with appropriate adjustments for other workers; supplemental payments increased by 10d. a week (26s. 7d. to 27s. 5d.) for male workers,	and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	los
	Contractional CONT	1.8.90	and Tayport) employed in hessian weaving	and by 9d. (24s. 10d. to 25s. 7d.) for female workers, irrespective of age; guaranteed time rates for female pieceworkers increased by 4s. 10d. to 8s. 7d. according to age (68s. 4d. at 15 rising to 122s. at 18 or over).††	Bedding and Mattress Making	G
The second second					Pianoforte Manufacture	Gı

* Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned. † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

‡ Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

§ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

- ¶ Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board. ** Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned. †† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 180 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

 \ddagger Supplementary cost-of-living allowance now related to new official index of retail prices (16th January 1962 = 100); the amount quoted relates to the index figure of 102.7 for January 1963 in the range 102.6 to 103.5.

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try	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Felt cture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Apr.	All workers	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 1s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 187s. 8d. a week female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 138s. 2d., cutting and stitching 127s. 9d.
uishings cture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Apr.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 4 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus (74 to 78 per cent. on basic rates).†
al Cloth cture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth used for mechanical purposes (in- cluding felts for paper making)	Increase* of 4 per cent. (82 to 86 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition include: adult male workers 194s. 1d. a week, adult female workers 131s. 7d.
ile ing, Printing ishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Second Friday or equiva- lent pay day in Apr.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2s. 10d. a week (61s. 9d. to 64s. 7d. for adult male workers, of 2s. (44s. 4d. to 46s. 4d.) for adult female workers and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
s., round 196s, 6d ssteurizz	Scotland (98)	do.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2s. 10d. a week (61s. 9d. to 64s. 7d.) fo adult male workers, of 2s. (44s. 4d. to 46s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
eing, g and ling	Macclesfield	do.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2s. 10d. a week (61s. 9d. to 64s. 7d.) fo adult male workers, of 2s. (44s. 4d. to 46s. 4d.) for adult female workers, an of proportional amounts for juveniles.
rinting	United Kingdom	do.	Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. 4d. a week (55s. 8d. to 59s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rat after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 196s, a week
n warled s bankt s bankt	Lancashire, Che- shire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and appren- tices	Cost-of-living wage increased* by 3s. 4d. a week (74s. 2d. to 77s. 6d.) fo journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guarantee minimum bonus, 240s. to 242s. a week, according to occupation.
ile g-Up cking	Manchester (95)	Pay day in week ending 6 Apr.	All workers	Increases* of 3s. 6d. a week (83s. to 86s. 6d.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 2s. 4d. (55s. 4d. to 57s. 8d.) for women 18 and over, an of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Hat cture	Lancashire and Che- shire	1 Apr.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 115 to 117 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on basic earnings
ing and lustries	England and Wales (122–123)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 Apr.	Workers employed in the making of building and engineering bricks, etc.	Increases in minimum basic rates of $2\frac{1}{4}d$. an hour for able-bodied male laboure: 21 and over, of 2d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amoun for juveniles. Minimum basic rates after change: labourers 21 and over 4s. $6\frac{1}{4}d$. an hour, youths and boys 2s. $4\frac{3}{4}d$. at 15 rising to 4s. $0\frac{1}{4}d$. at 2d women 18 and over 3s. 6d., girls 2s. $7\frac{1}{4}d$. at 16 and under and 2s. $11\frac{1}{4}d$. at 17 kilnburners and boiler firemen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of $4\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour and shift allowance of $4\frac{1}{4}d$. an hour) 42s. $4\frac{1}{4}a$ a shift of 8 hours.
cture	Great Britain (128–129)	29 Apr.	All workers	Increases in basic hourly rates of 5d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 3d. for women 20 and over, and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. to 4 ¹ / ₂ d., according to age, for young workers. Plusage on earnings increased from 36 ³ / ₂ to 37 ¹ / ₂ per cent. Bas hourly rates (subject to cost-of-living payments of 7d. an hour for men an the general increase of 37 ¹ / ₂ per cent. referred to) after change include: me 21 and over—Group M1 2s. 9d., M2, M3 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., M3A 2s. 11d., M stokers 2s. 11d., stoker-enginemen 2s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., enginemen 3s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., M5 2s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d MSC 2s. 11d., MSB 3s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., M5A 3s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., M6 3s. 2d., M7 3s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d., M 3s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d., M8A 3s. 5d., M9 3s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d., M9A 3s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d., M10 3s. 10d., M10A 4s M12 4s. 4d., M13 4s. 7d., M14 5s. 1d.; women 21 and over—Group F 1s. 11d., F2 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., F3 2s., F4 2s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., F5 2s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., F6 2s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d.
ne and increte icts	England and Wales (134)	1 Apr.	Day shift workers	Shift allowance paid to workers on a two-shift system increased by 1d. an hou (2d. to 3d.).
oncrete cts	Scotland	First full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 20 and over, and o proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum time rate after change for labourers 20 and over 4s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour.
tion	Great Britain (127)	29 Apr.	Plant and tar mixer attendants	Increases of 1d. and 2d. an hour respectively. Minimum hourly basic rate after change: plant attendants 4s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., tar mixer attendants 4s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.
ling	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Apr.	Boy and youth labourers	Percentage scale revised as follows:—aged 15 to 16, 30 per cent. of appropriat adult rate (unchanged), 16 to 17, 40 per cent. (unchanged), 17 to 18, 50 pc cent. (unchanged), 18 to 19, 65 per cent. (previously 60 per cent.), 19 to 20 80 per cent (previously 75 per cent.), 20 to 21, 95 per cent. (previously 90 pc cent.).
ure cture ing illow oven e ure)	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases [*] in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (2s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$ to 2s. 2d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.§
ure	Northern Ireland (141)	do.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (2s. 1 ¹ / ₂ c to 2s. 2d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywome and apprentices.§
onal lied rking	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (2s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$ to 2s. 2d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts fo younger male workers and female workers.§
tery ding terials	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ¹ / ₄ d. an hour (2s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d to 2s. 2d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts fo younger male workers and female workers.§
ng tress	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (2s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d to 2s. 2d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts fo
1-2000.34	Great Britain	do.	All workers	younger male workers and female workers.§ Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (2s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d

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* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. \dagger The cost-of-living bonus now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100) by 1.534 and 1.175, taking the resultant figure to the nearest whole number. Existing piece work rates remain unchanged so long as they show to an ordinary adult worker not less than 20 per cent. above the revised basic hourly rate. This principle applies to operatives on contract work and those engaged on a day wage rate plus bonus on output. No additional payments are required to be made to day-wage workers unless their existing rates are below the revised basic hourly rates.
§ 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.

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change	Endbairy
Road Passenger Transport (Municipal Undertakings)	Great Britain (ex- cluding Metro- politan area) and Belfast (188)	First full pay period following 18 Apr.	Workers other than craftsmen and apprentices	juveniles. Basic rate week rising to a ma	veek for adult workers, with proport es after change: drivers, commencin ximum of 218s. 9d. after 1 year, co led and unskilled men in depots an 7s., grade 1, 210s., grade 2, 204s. 9d. 6d.	g rate 215s. 3d. a inductors 210s. to
Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Board)	London and the adjacent country zones (186–187)	3 Apr.	Drivers and conductors	mencing rate 236s.	k. Rates after change: drivers—c 6d. a week, after 6 months 241s.), country buses 224s., 229s., 234s., si 7/s., after 1 year 243s. 6d. (maximu nencing rate 232s. 6d., after 6 n d. (maximum), country buses and si	6d., after 1 year ngle-deck coaches.
Post Office	United Kingdom (200)	1 Apr.	Postal and telegraph officers	Increase of 3 per cent. after change: £534 a	. calculated on National rates of particulated on National rates of particulated at 21, £648 at 25, £879 at maxi	y. National rates mum.
		2st (44s, 4d) its for juver g privotonts fin (46s, 4d)	All workers	and of amounts rang rounds salesmen and over of 10s. a week from 4s. to 9s. for change: male work area C 215s., steriliz 16 rising to 189s. at 126s. at under 18 risin to 200s. 6d., shop ass sterilizers, other work 89s. to 187s., 90s. A 117s. 6d. at under	ninimum remuneration of 12s. 6d. a ging from 8s. at under 18 to 12s. 6d. d saleswomen. Increases for all oth for men, of 8s. for women, and of younger workers. General minimur ers—foremen, area A 203s. a week, ers 21 or over 189s., 192s., 196s., cl 21 or over, 91s. to 192s., 93s. to 196s ng to 194s. at 21 or over, 127s. 6d. to istants, assistant rounds salesmen, pas cers 87s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 184s 6d. to 191s.; female workers—roo r 18 rising to 180s. 6d. at 21 or ov 188s., clerks 73s. at under 16 rising to 1s., 77s. to 146s. 6d., other workers 76s. 6d. to 145s. 6d.*	at 21 or over for her workers 21 or amounts ranging n time rates after area B 208s. 6d., erks 90s. at under , rounds salesmen 196s. 6d., 130s. 6d. teurizers, assistant . 6d. at 21 or over, unds saleswomen, er B 118s. 6d. to
Cinematograph ilm Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 28 Mar.	Technicians and trainees employed in the production of specialised films	£24 11s 6d a week i	for workers whose normal salarie increased† by 2s. 6d. a week (27s. 6d. 1s. 8d. (18s. 4d. to 20s.) for younger es exceed £24 11s. 6d., cost-of-living 6d. to 5s.).‡	to 30s) for those
	Great Britain	First pay day in Apr.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers§ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus inc 18 and over, and by 1	creased† by 1s. 10d. a week (50s. to 51s 1s. 3d. (33s. 4d. to 34s. 7d.) for young	s. 10d.) for workers ger workers.
Catering	Londonderry and district	15 Apr.	Barmen and apprentices em- ployed by licensed vintners	of 7s. 6d. or 7s., accord of 5s., 3s. 11d. or 3s. 4 Rates after change: 1 apprentice 217s. 6d. of 2 assistants and 1	for chargehands and assistants with 5 ording to length of experience, for ot 4d., according to year of apprenticesh men in charge of stock and bar or i a week, men in sole charge of stock a apprentice 222s. 6d., assistants 180s year, 210s. after 5 years, apprentices 108s. in third year.	her assistants, and p, for apprentices. a sole charge with and bar and control . 9d. in first year.
Motor Vehicle Retail and tepairing Trade	United Kingdom (238)	First pay week com- mencing on or after 15 Apr.	All workers, other than clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.	women 21 and over, juveniles; enhanceme to 6d. for skilled men establishments where being allowed one day and over—inside the 5s. 2d., semi-skilled Provinces 4s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d., N outside the workshop, and youths, London 1s. 3 -53 d. to 4s. 1 -6d.;	rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 and and of proportional amounts for app int rate of 4d. an hour above the minim and to 5d. for all other adult workers, work is spread over seven days a v y off each week). Minimum rates afte workshop, skilled, London 5s. 3d. a 4s. 94d., 4s. 84d., other workers, Northern Ireland outside the City o , other workers 4s. 4d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 1d.; 1s. 3.76d. at 15 rising to 4s. 2.4d women 21 and over, London 3s. 64d., . 5.64d. at 15 rising to 3s. 5.6d. or 2	rentices and other um rates increased when employed in veek (each worker er change: men 21 n hour, Provinces London 4s. 4½d., Belfast 4s. 1½d., apprentices, boys . at 20, Provinces Provinces 3s. 5½d.,
National Government Service	United Kingdom	1 Apr.	Messenger and paperkeeper grades employed in de- partments other than the Post Office	National rates after	t. calculated on National scales of change: messengers 209s. a week, 235s., senior paperkeepers 261s. 6d.,	senior messengers
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (242–243)	Beginning of pay week con- taining 1 Apr.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	2s. 6d. or 3s. 4d. for younger workers.	(London) or 4s. (Provinces) for me women 21 and over, and of proport Minimum weekly time rates after on 202s., Provinces 194s.; women 169	ional amounts for change for adult
	Northern Ireland (242–243)	Beginning of pay week con- taining 1 Apr.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	21 and over, of 2s. 6d amounts for younger adult workers: men,	(Belfast) or 5s. (elsewhere in Norther , or 4s. 2d. for women 21 and over, a workers. Minimum weekly time rate Belfast (including Holywood, Kinn swhere in Northern Ireland 184s.;	nd of proportional es after change for egar, Lisburn and
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland (249–250)	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 1 Apr.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, ex- cluding watchmen, engineer- ing craftsmen and apprentices, and building and civil en- gineering workers	for women, and of pr part-time workers.	vorkers 20 and over of 8s. 9d. a week f roportional amounts for full-time wor Basic rates after change for full-time o 1 authorities 201s. 3d. a week, Gro	kers under 20 and able-bodied men
	5 % antowolis attribution of the strength of the strength	jo-kuo Arri Jo-kuo Arri	Manual workers in water under- takings	basic rates as above skilled pipe-trench 1	ne of pay with a basic grade of gen and plus rates (bracketed) for the abourer (new grade) (plus 7s. a w (17s. 6d.), plant operators (hourly ding to occupation).	following grades: eek), pipe jointer

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING APRIL

Animal Gut Trade	England and Wales	1 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to 42, without loss of pay.
Buffer Food Distribution	England and Wales	16 Mar.	Male workers 19 and over employed at buffer depots	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Catering	Londonderry and district	15 Apr.	Barmen and apprentices em- ployed by licensed vintners	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 45, without loss of pay.¶

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 180 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

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

 \ddagger The cost-of-living bonus now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100) by 1.175, taking the resultant figure to the nearest whole number. § Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, chargehand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

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

¶ See also under " Change in Rates of Wages ".

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STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN APRIL

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 162. In addition, ten stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during April at the establishments where these 172 stoppages occurred is estimated at 30,800. This total includes 3,400 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 27,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 21,100 were directly involved and 6,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown 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 \$1,000 working days lost during April includes 35,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

	Numl	per of Stop	pages	Stoppage	s in Progress Month		1	ary to Ap	14.03		Days lost 125,000 + 5,000 9,000 310,000 2,072,000 343,000 240,000 243,000 213,000 7,000 4,000 15,000 5,000 7,000 7,000 7,000 1,000 90,000 22,000	
Industry Group	Started before beginning	Started	Total	Workers	Working Days lost	Industry Group	No. of Stop- pages		ages in gress	No. of Stop- pages	Stopp	bages in ogress
Mining	of Month		<u>i 21</u>	1901	- Days lost		begin- ning in period	Workers	Working Days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers	
Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Motor Vehicles and		95 14 3	95 17 5	10,000 4,200 3,700	17,000 9,000 31,000	Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining		44,100	90,000	464	65,400	125.000
Cycles Construction All remaining indus-		7 10	7 12	7,800 500	10,000 3,000	All Other Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and	1	†	t	1	+	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
tries and services	300	33	36	4,600	11,000	Chemicals, etc Metal Manufacture	7 5 18	1,600 1,100 1,900	2,000 3,000 6,000	9 4 34	4,000 8,600 268,200	9,000
Total, April 1963	10	162	172	30,800	81,000	Engineering	55	17,100	38,000	98	2,004,600	
Total, March 1963	29	172	201	48,600	101,000	Shipbuilding and Marine Eng. Motor Vehicles and	14	4,500	47,000	31	307,000	Whoork.
Total, April 1962	28	223	251	72,200	241,000	Cycles Aircraft	34	28,000 2,800	43,000 7,000	45 17	449,200 265,400	
Causes of Stoppages	tion in the second			Jund Act	A to proved	Other Vehicles Other Metal Goods Textiles Clothing and Foot-	3 14 12	4,200 1,800 3,500	1,000 8,000 11,000	10 22 13	42,700 206,000 5,900	48,000 213,000
The following T	Table cla	ssifies sto	oppages	beginnin	g in April	wear Bricks, Pottery,	3	600	1,000	5	1,600	4,000
according to the pri	incipal ca	use of ea	ich stopp	age:-	hoursessing in	Glass, etc Timber, Furniture,	4	100	+	9	11,300	15,000
-10 10 001 00 000 000	1100 (1000) 1100 (1000) 1100 (1000)	22 - 22	Numb	er 1	Number of	etc. Paper and Printing Remaining Manu-	5 2	300 200	1,000 1,000	6 4	3,700 6,500	5,000 7,000
Principal	Cause	26	of Stoppag	Wo	rkers directly involved	facturing Inds Construction Gas, Electricity and	2 57	300 4,100	1,000 21,000	18 129	27,900 35,900	
Wages -claims for incre	29289	and and	18		3,100	Water	1	200	in the second second	3	900	1,000
-other wage disp Hours of labour	putes		53		6,900	Port and Inland Water Transport All Other Transport	14 16	2,900 2,500	4,000 4,000	29 28	30,000	
Employment of particula Other working arrang discipline	ements, ru	iles and	31		5,100	Distributive Trades Administrative,	8	2,500	2,000	13	10,400 3,300	22,000 9,000
Trade union status Sympathetic action	A 22		53 7	1802.0-1200 	4,800 1,300	Professional, etc. Services Misc. Services	2 1	300 100	1,000	8 15	7,800 14,000	13,000 27,000
APPTOTS O	Total	. N.	162	han	21,100	Total	627	122,600	291,000	972‡	3,780,300§	

	Numb	er of Stop	pages		s in Progress Month	Bread Thear Conta Sugar Condenties	January to April, 1963			January to April, 1962		
Industry Group	Started before beginning	Started	Total	Workers	Working Days lost	Industry Group	No. of Stop- pages		ages in gress	No. of Stop- pages		ages in ogress
Manney	of Month	Month	<u>i 21</u>	19012		1 Otver Pood Proces	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working Days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working Days lost
Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Motor Vehicles and	3 2	95 14 3	95 17 5	10,000 4,200 3,700	17,000 9,000 31,000	Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining	343	44,100	90,000	464	65,400	125,000
Cycles Construction All remaining indus-	2	7 10	7 12	7,800 500	10,000 3,000	All Other Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and	1	†	†	1	t branch	Constant Propositi
tries and services	3	33	36	4,600	11,000	Tobacco Chemicals, etc	75	1,600	2,000 3,000	9 4	4,000 8,600	5,000 9,000
Total, April 1963	10	162	172	30,800	81,000	Metal Manufacture Engineering	18 55	1,900 17,100	6,000 38,000	34 98	268,200	310,000
Total, March 1963	29	172	201	48,600	101,000	Shipbuilding and Marine Eng.	14	4,500	47,000	31	2,004,600 307,000	2,072,000 343,000
Total, April 1962	28	223	251	72,200	241,000	Motor Vehicles and Cycles	34 6	28,000 2,800	43,000	45 17	449,200 265,400	540,000 274,000
Causes of Stoppages						Other Vehicles Other Metal Goods Textiles Clothing and Foot-	3 14 12	4,200 1,800 3,500	1,000 8,000 11,000	10 22 13	42,700 206,000 5,900	48,000 213,000 7,000
The following T	able clas	sifies st	oppages	beginnin	g in April	wear	3	600	1,000	5	1,600	4,000
according to the pr	incipal ca	use of ea	ach stop	page:-	University	Glass, etc Timber, Furniture,	4	100	+	9	11,300	15,000
- BORT I IN POST OF THE BORT	na tina tang	22.7	Numb	per N	Number of	etc. Paper and Printing Remaining Manu-	5 2	300 200	1,000 1,000	6 4	3,700 6,500	5,000 7,000
Principal	Cause	26	of Stoppa	Wo	rkers directly involved	facturing Inds Construction Gas, Electricity and	2 57	300 4,100	1,000 21,000	18 129	27,900 35,900	76,000 99,000
Wages -claims for incre	2428	and and	18		2 100	Water	1	200	+	3	900	1,000
—other wage disp Hours of labour Employment of particula	utes ar classes or	persons	$\frac{10}{53}$		3,100 6,900 5,100	Port and Inland Water Transport All Other Transport Distributive Trades	14 16	2,900 2,500	4,000 4,000	29 28	30,000 10,400	90,000 22,000
Other working arrang discipline	ements, ru	les and	53	ancorge	4,800	Administrative, Professional, etc.	8	500	2,000	13	3,300	9,000
Sympathetic action		:: ::	7		1,300	Services Misc. Services	2 1	300 100	1,000	8 15	7,800 14,000	13,000 27,000
	Total .		162	and the second second	21,100	Total	627	122,600	291,000		3,780,300§	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Num	ber of involved	Date Stop		Cause or Object	Remarks
matever the employment o	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	nat inspector in accordance with the p	ndenable to H.M. Dist
ENGINEERING:— Draughtsmen—Grantham (one firm)	70	upi <u>er</u> of	15 Oct. (1962)	10 May	Employer's failure to pay the trade union's revised minimum rates	Employer's offer accepted.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR- ING:	studed in	ch are in	ients wh		sue page is compiled on the basis of the	The Table on the oppo
Electricians and other shipyard workers-Govan (one firm)	325	2,150	21 Mar.	17 Apr.	Claim by electricians for an increased bonus rate	Work resumed to permit further negotiations.
VEHICLES:— Paint shop and other workers employed in motor vehicle	1,000¶	4,500¶	18 Apr.¶	2 May¶	Dismissal of a worker for alleged bad workmanship	Work resumed pending nego-
manufacture—Oxford (one firm)		Division			ables haved one too Precess Classification	tiations.

* 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.

There were intermittent stoppages of work involving fluctuating numbers of workers between 18th April and 2nd May.

\$ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together. § Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in a national stoppage on 5th February 1962 were again involved on 5th March 1962. They have, therefore, been counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. In the period under review the *net* number of individuals for all industries was approximately 2,000,000. || The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

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Duration of Stoppages

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

	Number of							
Duration of Stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved					
Not more than 1 day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days	65 31 22 16	5,700 3,100 3,900 2,100	5,000 5,000 7,000 7,000					
Over 6 days	10	800	48,000					
Total	144	15,600	72,000					

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FOUR 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 four months of 1963 and 1962;—

ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

5, 5,000 - 5,0	March 1963	April 1963
Places under the Factories Act	40	30
Mines and Quarries*	21	30

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for April 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 Proc	esses						
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc.				No. of		10. 1918	10008
A STATE OF A			••	CONSO	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		contract of
Metal Extraction, Refining			••	minod	••	••	••
Metal Casting	Subjack	(. exage	0.00	di.nEin			
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Ex	trusion a	and For	ging	nonud			
Miscellaneous Metal Proces	ses				. Port.		depin
Shipbuilding and Repairing				5		under 1	1000
Constructional Engineering,					-	M. 195	60 1
Locomotive and Railway Ec				N 1		marry) bra
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircr	aft	000		e	14110		1000
Other Machine and Metal M	Aanufact	ure and	Repa	uir		10.21	Arcad
Electrical Engineering	60.5.C				375775	CERTIFICA S	6 10104
Woodworking Processes	entra port	The second	1	C.C. Martin	Sec.	a de la com	and and a second
Miscellaneous Chemical Ma						shill be	Think ares
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Pate					···		(juig)
Wearing Apparel	000					Stretch.	
Danag and Deleting				8	••	charle	V speri
A Citting Burgers	00012	1.608	••	1.	'abook	Vielas)	R ands
Food	000.13	· . 195.4		21.	•••	•••	splitzs
and the second			••		-100-1	DEF 8	artitios
Drink	••				· William		and all a
Electricity Generation		·		4			
Rubber					. subis	Dinis I	tering
Other Factory Processes	Conter	1					
Washe and Discover and	15	-			-ugal		
Works and Places under s.s. 12	25 and 12	of Fa	ctorie	s Act 196	DI LEN		ind can't
Building Operations							

Works of Engineering Construction		 2000	NUT DESCRIPTION	inici wate
Docks and Warehouses		 bend		and the
TOTAL FACTORIES ACT	1	 . ester	al ove	Della

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 30 March 1963 and the 4 weeks ended 27 April 1963.

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

The following Tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st January 1963 to 31st March 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 notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April 1964 issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Table on the opposite page is compiled on the basis of the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification, which has been designed 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 published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 48, (48, 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.)

Mines and Quarries* Coal Mines: Underground ... Surface ... Other Stratified Mines Mines Mines Railway Service Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers and Motormen 19 3 26 Labourers Mechanics Miscellaneous Mines Passenger Guards Permanent-Way Men Quarries Permane Porters 30 TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES unters Trading Vessels Fishing Vessels $\begin{array}{ccc} & 2\\ & 1 \end{array}$.. 3 TOTAL SEAMEN TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 10

Industrial Diseases

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

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I. Cases	Column I	II. Deaths
Lead Poisoning	4 5 1	Nil
Epitheliomatous Ulceration Chrome Ulceration	7 23 	For figures of Industrial Diseases in 1962 see page 226
TOTAL, CASES	40	m 1962 See page 240

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 30th March 1963, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain, was 54 compared with 70 in the 13 weeks ended 29th December 1962, and 74 in the 13 weeks ended 31st March 1962. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 387, 396 and 416.

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

Nature of Accident	K	ber of Pe illed duri weeks en	ng	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
A second s	31st March 1962	29th Dec. 1962	30th March 1963	31st March 1962	29th Dec. 1962	30th March 1963	
Underground: Explosions of fire-	ingina a		Pilling Lad	Think a		il real	
damp or coal dust Falls of ground	19 20	22	17	13 168	159	120	
Haulage	23	26	16	116	107	128 118	
Misc. (including shaft accidents)	4	15	10	77	93	90	
Total	66	63	43	374	359	336	
Surface: All causes	8	7	11	42	37	51	
Total, underground and surface	74	70	54	416	396	387	

(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, First Quarter, 1963, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Aurand strong has	Division	The second	154			Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern						15	4,053
East and West Riding	s (Leeds)	March	10 891			A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	2,472
East and West Riding		15.200		d donda	1 thattard	DOD STOR	3.932
North Midland		dian.	of start		Assessed	PARCENCE AND	2,667
Eastern and Southern	"Esta areaste	101-60		Une and	or in	12	4,432
London (North)				· ····	••	8	3,908
London (South)				r 602 2	0.000	13	
South Western	to aneres at a	mastar	and the second	town 3		15	3,526
Walas	a where we		()			4	2,191
Midland (Birmingham	· ··	••	••	••		6	2,916
		A CAR		line on		5 9	2,550
Midland (Wolverhamp	biony		1000	••			2,628
North Western (Liver)			• • • • •	12.00		16	4,761
North Western (Manc	hester)					12	3,208
Scotland	1997 · • • • 685			ai •• b	alit ind	16	5,314
		Tota	als	.23010	Quin e	131	48,558

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Process				a de la de l
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xtile and Connected				
otton Spinning Processes	16:2021	1003	o wol	30
leaving of Narrow Fabrics	and a	1000	1	
Vorsted Spinning Processes	C			
otton Spinning Processes otton Weaving Processes /eaving of Narrow Fabrics /oollen Spinning Processes /orsted Spinning Processes /eaving of Woollen and Wo /eaving of Woollen and Wo	rsted Cl	oths		
losiery, Knitted Goods and	Lace M	anufa	cture	
lax, Hemp and Jute Process losiery, Knitted Goods and arpet Manufacture ope, Twine and Net Making ther Textile Manufacturing extile Bleaching, Dyeing, Pr ob Dyeing, Cleaning and Ot aundries		••	4.0	
ther Textile Manufacturing	Process	es		1.2
extile Bleaching, Dyeing, Pr	inting and her Fini	nd Fu	ushing	
aundries	00	101100	an, som	
and the state of the state	Total	1.1986	Seletis	
18 18 18				
ay, Minerals, etc.				
ricks, Pipes and Tiles	•••••		1.1.1	
ottery ther Clay Products tone and Other Minerals		142.9	225	
tone and Other Minerals ime, Cement, etc.	A		1	
anie, cement, etc				
atal Processes	Tota	1		
etal Processes				
ron Extraction and Refining ron Conversion	a manuelle	1		
Juminium Extraction and R Agnesium Extraction and F	efining		27	
Other Metals, Extraction and Metal Rolling:	1 Refinin	ng		
Iron and Steel	201			
Non-Ferrous Metals	·:			
In and Terne Plate, etc., Ma Metal Forging	anulacii	ше 		
Metal Drawing and Extrusio	n			
steel Founding				
Die Casting		•••		
Metal Plating				
Iron and Steel Non-Ferrous Metals Metal Forging Metal Drawing and Extrusio ron Founding	Finishi	ng		
2892791				
	Tota	u	· ·	
eneral Engineering				
ocomotive Building and Re	pairing	24.12	Sentin P	120
Cocomotive Building and Re Railway and Tramway Plant Engine Building and Repairi	Manufa ng	acture	and R	ep
Boiler Making and similar w	ork			
Boiler Making and similar w Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle Manufacture				
Motor Venicle Manufacture Non-power Vehicle Manufac Vehicle Repairing Shipbuilding and Shipbreaki Work in shipyards and dr Work in wet docks or har Aircraft Building and Repai Machine Tool Manufacture Miscellaneous Machine Mak	cture			
Shipbuilding and Shipbreaki	ng:	Seren.	1	
Work in shipyards and dr	y docks	1 the	· · ·	
Aircraft Building and Repair	ring		dwitht	
Machine Tool Manufacture	ring	+ • 2	Battale	
The station of the state state		2200 C 24	and the second second	

Miscellaneous Machine Making Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing Engineering Industrial Appliances Manufacture Sheet Metal Working Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise Total .

Electrical Engineering

Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch-gear Manufacture and Repair Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and

Repair Redio and Electronic Equipment and Electrical Instrument Manufacture and Repair Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manu-

- facture Cable Manufacture Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture
- and Repair Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair

Total .

Wood and Cork Working Processes Saw Milling

Plywood Manufacture
Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making
Coopering
Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair
Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture
Engineers Pattern Making
Joinery
Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair

Total .

1 All Heats 100 4 [- 0 - 8 - 2 - 0 - 2		
Chemical Industries		
Heavy Chemicals.	12000	1.
Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals		
Other Chemicals		
Synthetic Dyestuffs	1	1
Oil Refining		
Explosives		
Plastic Material and Man-made Fibr	re Prod	uctio
Soap, etc		
Paint and Varnish		
Coal Gas		
Coke Oven Operation		
Gas and Coke Oven Works by-prod	uct Ser	parati
Patent Fuel Manufacture	and the	
Tota	Dina Dina	

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l Accidents in Great Britain First Quarter, 1963, by Process

Fatal	Total	Britain First Quarter, 1963, by Process Process	Fatal	Total
ccidents	Accidents	ting in First Quarter	Accidents	Accidents
and shirts do a	(0)	Wearing Apparel	1	237
21	601 338 42	Tailoring		186 13
101100	42 246 314	Footwear Manufacture	1 00 10	179 12
8 CI <u>T</u> IS	136 241	Total	1	627
	149 154	of March was 194, with a gross toonace of	tote onti-	- Innis
王相王	86 126	Paper and Printing Trades	1	776
_ 2	362 38	Paper Making Paper Staining and Coating	- 1	118
i <u>un</u> onen Boime	157	Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manu- facture	10 21	268 155
6	2,990	Bag Making and Stationery		559 10
1 25000		Engraving	1	1,886
2 1	496 267		20.7567 6.42	C CORES OF D
-10	136 147	Food and Allied Trades	1 DC 10001	128
1	437	Flour Milling	arteq tarte	158
5	1,483	Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits	Telefort 1	610 374
1	210	Food Preserving	1	548 277
_ 4	642 84	Edible Oils and Fats	and the state	97 137
1	209 3	Sugar Refining	- 1	131 772
2	1,005 219	Alcholic Drink	our Sale	618 97
_ 1	84 389	Total	3	3,978
4	464 1,666	E.S. ERG, SADD TOUGH ACCEPTE STUDY	100 E 100	
1	303 101	Miscellaneous	ala beselen	ad part
-	288	Electrical Stations	3	780
_	50 81	Other use of Radioactive Materials		123
14	5,865	Tanning Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather		159
	Martin Constant	(not otherwise specified) Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly of Textile		45
2	456	Materials (not otherwise specified)		87
1	588 635	Cloth Coating	1	92
- 1	382 661	Manufacture of Articles from Plastics (not otherwise specified)		382
_ 1	1,211 200	Glass Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches,	2	602
6	1,029	Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household	17017	57
- 6	1,226	Abrasives and Synthetic Industrial Jewels		30
1	435 359	General Assembly and Packing (not otherwise specified Processes associated with Agriculture		29
- ¹	1,595 248	Factory Processes not Otherwise Specified	1	331
	920 579	Total	8	3,631
- 1	594 439	Total, all factory processes	84	41,009
- 3	705	Construction Processes under section		i shiTini
	527	127 of Factories Act 1961	a pagagoost	anoun"
1	77	Building Operations Industrial Building:—		1.07
26	13,928	Maintenance	623	1,07
	A PARTICULAR	Commercial and Public Building:-	2	1,13
T_ (in	542	Construction		35
1 Jonatica	59	Demolition	a contractor	26
2	437	Construction Maintenance Demolition	CASE IN LOCAL DRIVEN OF A LOCAL	3
-	173	Dwelling Houses:	9 unqualit	56
1	321	Maintenance	. 2	34
1	138 488	Other Building Operations:	C verserer	ieduq
3	2,158	Maintenance	its Longer	
- Maria	the second second	Total	. 25	
10 <u></u> 100	409	Works of Engineering Construction		
1-	36 27	Operations at:	. Lair	1
-	115 49 261	Dams and Reservoirs (other than tunnelling) . Bridges, Viaducts and Aqueducts (other that	<u> </u>	
	261 7 26	tunnelling) Pipe lines and Sewers (other than tunnelling)	10 - 4	
1-	590 229	Docks, Harbours and Inland Navigations . Waterworks and Sewage Works (other tha	n –	in light 1
1 40%	1,749	tunnelling) Work on Steel and Reinforced Concrete Structure		
	00[95]	Sea Defence and River Works	· a resignal	3
3	294	Other Works	·	
1 2	221 281	Total		
	81 228	Total, all Construction Processes	34	1 5,6
- ,	153 184	Processes under section 125 o Factories Act 1961		Chierestati
		Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays (other that	10	
_ 2		Shipbuilding)		2 1,6 1 2
- 5 1	732 213	Work at Inland Warehouses	· Januar	Samo Something
	213 89	Work at Inland Warehouses		

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1963

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March 1963, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 154, with a gross tonnage of 1,124,014 tons. This was 235,373 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter previous quarter.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 275,209 at the end of March, which was 42,950 tons less than the last quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of March amounted to 8,969,508 tons gross, of which 12.5 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of March was 7,845,494, an increase of 39,622 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 462,987 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,637,388 tons, or 40.6 per cent. of the total tonnage amounted to 3,657,588 tons, or $40^{\circ}6$ per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 568,378, representing $50^{\circ}6$ 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 first quarter of 1963 were 30 motorships, of 134,226 tons. The numbers launched during the same period were two steamers, of 33,730 tons, and 43 motorships, of 199,734 tons, a total of 45 vessels, of 233,464 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were five steamers, of 136,899 tons, and 45 motor-ships, of 237,543 tons, a total of 50 vessels, of 374,442 tons gross.

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

Industrial Diseases in 1962

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during 262 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below.

		are bire		ciew.		
1. Cases						
Lead Poisoning						80
Phosphorous Poisoning	10 100					1
Mercurial Poisoning	•••		and a state of the	and training	Nine in	2
Arsenical Poisoning	•••	••	•••			5
Aniline Poisoning	· talan	ant and	1 interes	di		-
		1.	••			1
Chronic Benzene Poisoning		1		1	1.1.1	3
Toxic Anaemia				asolan	tores in	1
Compressed Air Illness				digminipage's	S Julyie	14
Anthrax	2.367 1	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		13. L. AQA	NUL BOOLS	9
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	and a start of the		12.6	11. 1905	CONTRACTOR DO	183
Chrome Ulceration	Sec. 1	S. S. Grandel	R. S.C. R.M.	1. Brade	a de martine	130
Chiefation	· 1. 10			· indi	and and	150
Total Cases						120
Total Cases	•••	••	••		00.000	432
2						States -
2. Deaths						
Arsenical Poisoning					and the second	1
Chronic Benzene Poisoning				- Sendalan	Cuality	11
Toxic Anaemia	1.11					1
Compressed Air Illness	1.	1999 (A	and the second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	KSS COL P2	î
Epitheliomatous Ulceration			San and	1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1
Epitienomatous Orceration			••		1.	9
Tatal Dartha						
Total Deaths				· · · ·	12.000	13

Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 11th March 1963.

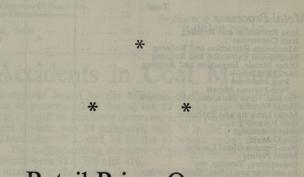
Number of persons	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training	687	960	1,647
In training at end of period at: Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc	1,137 81 1	866 482 19 469	2,003 563 20 469
Total in training	1,219	1,836	3,055
Training completed	452	713	1,165
Placed in employment	354	547	901

maastina remachination	Industrial	Rehabilitation
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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 25th March 1963.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period Number of persons in attendance at courses	888	108	996
at end of period	1,531	212	1,743
during period	731	84	815
A STAR STAR STAR STAR STAR STAR STAR STA		1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	

Up to 25th March 1963, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 145,362, including 4,153 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.

Country	Index Base Year* Month for which Index Figure Given		Items Covered†	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
009 5	- 2000		oraiositoria	A social	Month before	Year before	
European Countries Austria	1958	Feb. 1963	{All Items Food	113·4 114·2	+1.4 +2.9	+4·0 +6·7	
Belgium	1953	Feb. 1963	{All Items Food	114·58 114·4	$^{+1\cdot 39}_{+2\cdot 0}$	+3.09 + 3.7	
Finland	1957	Jan. 1963	{All Items Food	118 116	Nil -1	+6 +4	
France (Paris)	1956–57	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	146·8 147·4	Nil -0·5	+7.1 + 9.7	
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	112·9 114·7	+0·4 +0·6	$^{+4.8}_{+6.8}$	
Italy (Large Towns)	1938*	Jan. 1963	{All Items Food	78 · 23 84 · 17	$^{+1\cdot 34}_{+0\cdot 87}$	+5.83 + 6.20	
Norway	1959	Jan. 1963	{All Items Food	110·6 111	+0.6 Nil	+4·9 +7	
Portugal(Lisbon)	1948-49	Jan. 1963	{All Items Food	117·7 116·2	$-0.2 \\ -0.2$	$^{+2.7}_{+2.5}$	
Spain	1958	Jan. 1963	{All Items Food	124·4 127·6	+0.3 + 0.4	+11.7 + 15.5	
Sweden	1949	Dec. 1962	{All Items Food	172 198	Nil +1	+8 +15	
Switzerland	1939	Feb. 1963	{All Items Food	199·2 216·8	+1.2 + 1.8	$^{+7\cdot 3}_{+11\cdot 1}$	
Other Countries Canada	1949	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	132·1 128·9	Nil -0·5	$^{+2\cdot4}_{+4\cdot5}$	
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952	Dec. 1962	{All Items Food	106·4 100·46	$-0.8 \\ -1.07$	$^{+0.2}_{-0.96}$	
Israel	1959	Oct. 1962	{All Items Food		$+0.5 \\ -0.6$	$^{+12.4}_{+9.3}$	
South Africa (9 Urban Areas)	1958	Dec. 1962	{All Items Food	106·0 104·9	+0.2 + 0.7	$^{+1\cdot 5}_{+1\cdot 9}$	
United States	1957–59	Feb. 1963	{All Items Food	106·1 105·0	+0.1 +0.3	$^{+1\cdot 3}_{+1\cdot 9}$	

* Index base is 100 except for Italy (1). † The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, tothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

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Industrial Court Single Arbitrators, etc. Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

Arbitration Awards:

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During April the Industrial Court issued 11 awards, Nos 2956 to 2966. Awards Nos, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961 Award No. 2962 (19th April).—Parties: Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Nurses and Midwives Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Following publication of Award No. 2931 (dated 3rd September 1962) the Parties asked the Court to determine salary scales and training allowances for certain key grades in the salary structure for the hospital service indicating that it should be possible for the Parties 2956 to 2966. Awards Nos. 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2964 and 2965* are summarised below. Awards Nos. 2963 and 2966 were referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959. to reach agreement on the rest of the salary structure for the hospital service, and the structure for nursing and midwifery staffs employed by local authorities. They also asked the Court to resolve the difference of approach on the matter of adjusting the charges for residence and meals. *Award*: The Court awarded salary scales for key grades as follows:-

Award No. 2956 (10th April).—Parties : Employees' and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties (B.E.A. being the only employers involved) in respect of a group of approximately 49 Pilots who transferred to B.E.A. from A.A.J.C. and Jersey Airways, and who claimed treatment comparable to that granted to the ex-B.O.A.C. Pilots under Industrial Court Award No. 2664 of 11th October 1957. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2957 (10th April).—Parties: Employees' and Em-ployers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salary scale to be applied to Pilots employed by the Independent Air Transport Operators in membership of the National Joint Council on Avro 748 aircraft. Award: The Court awarded that the salary scales to be applied to Pilots concerned should be those set out under 748 aircraft. Award: The Court awarded that the salary scales to be applied to the Pilots concerned should be those set out under Category A (i.e., Aircraft Weight Group over 20,000 and up to 45,000 lbs.) of the Rates of Pay laid down in Schedule "A" to the Memorandum of Agreement dated 1st January 1962 between the Employers' and Employees' Sides of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Trans-port in respect of Pilot Officers employed by the Independent Operators in membership of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Effect to be given to this award from the day following the successful completion of both Air Registration Board (A.R.B.) Type Technical Examination and Type Rating Flying Test, whichever is the later. The Court noted that the Parties proposed to agree the salaries of all other grades of staff in the light of the Court's Award in respect of the key grades. The new salary scales for all grades, to be agreed between the Parties in the light of the Court's Award in respect of the key grades, shall take effect from the first day of the month following that in which final agreement is reached as to the salary scales for all grades. In the event of any unexpected difficulty or delay in negotiating new salary scales either Party shall be entitled to report the matter to the Court.

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Award: No. 2958 (10th April).—Parties: Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Ment Side of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). *Claim:* To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to Technicians in Hospital Physics Departments within the purview of the Council, it being agreed that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. *Award:* The Court awarded that the salaries of the Technicians concerned shall with effect from 1st October of the Technicians concerned shall, with effect from 1st October 1962, be as follows—*Technician in Training* Age 16 £260; age 17 £280; age 18 £310; age 19 £330; age 20 £355; age 21 £395; age 22 £430; age 23 £460; age 24 £490; age 25 and over £520. *Technician* £630 × £25(5) to £755 × £30(1) to £785. *Senior Technician* £785 × £30(6) to £965 × £35(1) to £1,000. *Chief Technician* £970 × f35(8) to £1 250 £35(8) to £1,250.

Award No. 2959 (10th April).—Parties: Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to Building Supervisors within the purview of the Council, it being agreed that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. *Award:* The Court awarded that the salaries of the Building Super-visors concerned shall, with effect from 1st July 1962, be as follows:

Multi-unit groups points	Single-unit groups beds		£
20-30	750-950	820 × 30(3	$3) \times 35(2)$ to 9
301-40	951-1.450	890 × 30(1	$1) \times 35(4)$ to 1.0
401-50	1,451-1,950		$1) \times 35(4)$ to 1.1
501-60	1,951-2,450	$1,045 \times 40(2)$	$2) \times 45(2)$ to 1,2
$60\frac{1}{2}$ and over	2,451 and over	$1,125 \times 45(4$	4) to 1,3

Award No. 2960 (11th April).—Parties: Employees' and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties (B.E.A. being the only employers involved), regarding the terms of employment of certain Pilots, who became employed by, or on behalf of B.E.A. in 1945, 1946 or 1947 and who claimed financial treatment similar to that accorded to those Pilots who are covered by the provisions of Industrial Court Award No. 2664. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

* See footnote * on page 229.

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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1	Wages Councils Acts			1.1		 	a la casa	228
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3	Decisions of National Insurance	Com	missi	oner	1000	 	2::	228

Award No. 2961 (16th April).—Parties: Employees' and Em-ployers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties in respect of the salary to be paid to B.O.A.C. Pilots operating the Comet IV Aircraft with a three-man crew. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

key grades as follows:— Student General Nurse 1st year £325; Pupil Nurse 2nd year £345; Student General Nurse 3rd year £365; Student Psychiatric Nurse £380, £400, £420; Pupil Midwife £330, £345, £365; Nursing Auxiliary £325, £345, £365, £460-£570 (by increments of £20(3) and £25(2)); Nursing Assistant £490-£630 (£28(5)); Enrolled Nurse £500-£650 (£30(5)); Staff Nurse (General) £600-£750 (£30(5)); Staff Nurse (Psychiatric) £650-£800 (£30(5)); Staff Midwife £630-£780 (£30(5)); Ward Sister (General) £800-£1,050 (£30(7) and £40(1)); Ward Sister (Psychiatric) £850-£1,050 (£30(6) and £20(1)); Midwifery Sister £830-£1050 (£30(6) and £40(1)); Matron (1,000 or more beds in training hospital) £1,700-£2,000 (£60(5)). The Court noted that the Parise proposed to arrea the solaries

The Court's Award in respect of other matters referred to them was briefly as follows:-

(1) Pending the findings of an independent committee, the salary of the *Principal Tutor* [Category (*a*)] should continue to be aligned with that of the Deputy Matron of a training hospital (general) (500-749 beds) and should be such as shall be agreed by the Parties for such Deputy Matron in the light of the salaries awarded for the key grades.

(2) The Court remitted to the Parties for further consideration the question of special duty payments in respect of night and Sunday duty.

(3) The Court recommended that the Parties should discuss the possibility of devising some better method than the present one of assessing the *special responsibilities* and consequently the remuneration of Matrons of training and non-training hospitals.

(4) The Court recommended that the Parties should enter into (4) The Court recommended that the Parties should enter into negotiations with a view to arriving at some more satisfactory basis for fixing an appropriate *charge for board and lodging* for each grade of resident nurse: the Court awarded in the meantime such charges for the key grades (the charges for other grades to be agreed in the light of such charges) ranging from £135-£420 per annum to take effect from the same date as the new salary scales which are to be agreed between the Parties in the light of the Court's Award for the key grades. The Court further awarded that these charges should be remitted not only for periods of annual leave or special leave or sick leave of three days or more (as at present) but also for any period during which staff are away from the hospital but also for any period during which staff are away from the hospital during weekly off-duty time for any consecutive period of 48 hours or of any higher multiple of 24 hours.

(5) The Court remitted to the Parties for discussion and agreement if possible the question whether and to what extent *meal charges* for non-resident staff should be increased.

Award No. 2964 (25th April).—Parties: The Scottish Operative Glaziers' Trade and Friendly Society and the Scottish National Building Trades' Federation (Employers). Claim: To determine whether an additional sum of 8d. per hour should be paid to all operative glaziers. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2965 (29th April).—Parties: Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Professional and Technical Council "A" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to Clinical Psychologists employed in the National Health Service, it being agreed that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. Award: The Court considered that a joint working party should be

set up by the Parties to evaluate and compare the work and responsibilities of Clinical Psychologists in the National Health Service and of Civil Service Psychologists with a view to determining whether and to what extent there should be a re-assessment of salaries of Clinical Psychologists. Pending the result of such investigation the Court awarded that the salaries of Clinical Psychologists should be increased by 4 per cent. with effect from 1st December 1962 1st December 1962.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During April no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.(81), dated 5th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D.B.(59), dated 9th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and piecework basis and guaranteed time rates for female workers.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal C.W. (68), dated 19th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal M.D.S. (82), dated 23rd April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and varying the provisions relating to customary holidays.

Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Council.-Proposal I.S.C. (36), dated 26th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 817, dated 18th April, and operative from 6th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 858, dated 25th April, and operative from 26th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and holidays and holiday remuneration for male and female workers other than Managers and Club Stewards.

The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief etc.) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 869, dated 30th April, and operative from 15th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.R. (N.81), dated 19th April, for fixing revised statu-tory minimum remuneration for male and female 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 April the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:-

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 72, dated 5th April, and operative from 18th April. This Order prescribes revised condi-tions for the employment of apprentices in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 73, dated 5th April, and operative from 18th April. This Order prescribes revised conditions for the

* See footnote * on page 229.

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employment of apprentices and revised statutory minimum re-muneration for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

The Baking Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 74, dated 5th of April, and operative from 18th April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

The Aerated Waters Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 81, dated 26th April, and operative from 7th May. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Agricultural Wages Act 1948

Order No. 1963 A.W.B. No. 2, made on 3rd April by the Agri-cultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 6th May 1963, extends to all counties in England and Wales the provision relating to additional payments to shepherds for the keep of dogs.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949

Combined Districts Wages Order No. 4 (Variation Order) was made on 8th April 1963 by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949. The Order increases, with effect from 22nd April 1963, the value at which certain houses provided for agricultural workers in Scotland may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see section 43 of the National Insurance Act 1946 and section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946). His decisions^{*}, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means 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 decoursed wave works a burble data with the schedule to the sch

or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision R(U)17/62 (13th June 1962)

On holiday—whether holiday "in his employment and applying to him"

The claimant was employed as an evening attendant in a University library during term. He was paid only for the weeks in which he worked, together with seven days' holiday pay. Held that he was not "on holiday" during the University Christmas yracation. University vacations do not necessarily represent periods of "holiday " for all employees of the University. Applying the principles enunciated in Decision R(U)1/62 it could not be said that the days of University vacation were days of recognised or customary holiday "in the claimant's employment and applying to him". Decisions C.W.U. 7/48 and C.W.U. 8/48 followed.

Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that from 18th December 1961 to 8th January 1962 (both dates included) the claimant was not "on holiday" within the meaning of regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 12771.

2. The claimant is a married man aged 57 years registered for employment as a light labourer. For some time past he has been employed for 25 hours a week and for about 30 weeks in the year as an evening attendant in a University library. The work is in the evenings only, and the duties consist of seeing that students who use the library sign the register and that the rules of the library are adhered to. The 30 weeks of employment in the year corres-pond with the University terms. The Claimant is paid only for the weeks in which he works, together with seven days' holiday pay.

3. Regulation 6(1)(e)(i), cited above, provides that for purposes of unemployment benefit a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work and is "on holiday". The local insurance officer took the view that in Uni-versity vacations the claimant was "on holiday." He appears to

*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 229.

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have based this view on what was said recently by a Tribunal of Commissioners in Decision R(U)1/62.
4. Decision R(U)1/62 dealt with the case of a temporary teacher:

but the principles laid down there are not necessarily applicable only to teachers. In that decision it was laid down as a general principle that "an employee will be held to be on holiday during any day of recognized or customary holiday in his employment and applying to him unless his employment has been 'terminated' in the sense that both (a) the legal obligations of the contract of service have been terminated and (b) there is no intention that the employment 5. It is to be observed that this rule only applies to days of

applying to the employee in question. It may be that the University vacations represent periods of "holiday" for many members of the University staff: but even if that be so it does not follow that the University vacations represent periods of holiday for all employ-ees of the University. In Decisions C.W.U. 7/48 and C.W.U. 8/48 (both reported) the Commissioner drew attention to the fact that what is a holiday period for school teachers and their scholars is not necessarily to be regarded as such for members of the nonteaching staff. The distinction is even more obvious, I believe, in relation to a University. I do not think it can properly be said that the days of University vacation were days of recognised or customary holiday in the claimant's employment and applying to him. Therefore, in my opinion, it was wrong to hold that the claimant's Therefore, in my opinion, it was wrong to hold that the claimant's claim for unemployment benefit during the vacation period from 18th December 1961 to 8th January 1962 must be disallowed by virtue of regulation 6(1)(e)(i). I hold that the claimant was not "on holiday" on the days in question. Whether unemployment benefit is in fact payable for that period may depend upon whether other grounds for disallowance exist—see the Decision on Commissioner's file C.S.U. 79/62.

6, The appeal of the claimant, which is supported by the insur-ance officer now concerned, is allowed.

Decision No. R(U) 19/62 (28th May 1962)

Seasonal worker-determination of off-season

Seasonal Worker—determination of off-season A school meals attendant was neither employed nor on paid holiday for six periods in the year. These periods varied in duration from one day to 29 days and totalled 47 days, excluding Sundays. Only two of the periods, totalling 36 days, lasted for seven days or more. Held, that the claimant was a seasonal worker because regulation 2(2)(a)(i) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations requires that all the periods when a person is normally not employed shall be aggregated, whatever their duration, and they exceeded seven weeks in aggregate in her case. But her off-season consisted only of the two periods totalling 36 days, because regulation 2(2)(b) provides that the off-season shall not include any period of less than seven consecutive days. The effect of this was that the period of the school's Christmas-New Year holidays did not fall within the claimant's off-season. But she was not entitled to benefit for the three days of paid holiday which occurred within that period, because on those days she was "on holiday."

Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that the claimant is a seasonal worker as defined in regulation 2(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220], as amended, with an off-season extending from 1st April 1961 to 8th April 1961 and from 12th July 1961 to 14th August 1961 (all dates included): whose claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 17th July 1961 and subsequent days in the off-season is disallowed on the ground that she fails to satisfy the additional conditions prescribed by regulation 2(1)(b) of the same Regulations: and whose claim for unemploy-ment benefit in respect of 25th December 1961, 1st January 1962 and 2nd January 1962 is disallowed on the ground that the claimant was on holiday, in terms of regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277]. 2. The claimant is a widow who since January 1958 has been

[S.I. 1948 No. 1277]. 2. The claimant is a widow who since January 1958 has been employed as a school meals attendant. This service involves working during the school terms only, and the claimant has not had any employment during the school holidays. The school holidays recur at approximately the same time in each year and (subject to the matter of " paid holidays" to be mentioned below) the claimant is quite plainly a person " whose normal employment is for . . . parts only of the year in an occupation . . . of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same . . . times in successive years". In this context the claimant may be regarded as " employed" on days in respect of which she is on paid holiday— compare Decision R(U)22/53. The evidence in the case establishes that the claimant was on paid holiday on Good Friday (31st March 1961), the first nine working days of the summer holiday, on 1961), the first nine working days of the summer holiday, on Christmas Day (25th December 1961), and on 1st and 2nd January Christmas Day (25th December 1961), and on 1st and 2nd January 1962 (New Year). The result is that during the year in question there were six occasions, constituting periods of 1, 7, 29, 1, 5 and 4 days respectively (excluding Sundays), when the claimant was neither actually employed nor on paid holiday. In terms of regu-lation 2(2)(a)(i) these periods fall to be aggregated (whatever their duration); and their aggregate (excluding Sundays) is 47 days. This is more than seven weeks, and accordingly the claimant falls within the definition of seasonal worker in regulation 2(2)(a) above cited.

3. It is necessary next to ascertain the claimant's off-season. The off-season is not necessarily the same as the aggregate of those periods of time during which the claimant is normally not emperiods of time during which the claimant is normally not em-ployed: because it is specifically provided by regulation 2(2)(b)—as contrasted with regulation 2(2)(a)(i)—that in aggregating these periods in order to arrive at the off-season, periods of less than seven consecutive days are not to be included. For this purpose the periods of 1, 1, 5 and 4 days mentioned in the preceding para-graph must therefore be excluded: so that the off-season consists

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of the aggregate of two periods only, namely the period of seven days (from 1st to 8th April 1961) and the period of 29 days (from 12th July to 14th August 1961). This is a total of 36 days. 4. Insofar as unemployment benefit is claimed in respect of days during the off-season, the claim can only be allowed if the additional conditions prescribed by regulation 2(1) of the Regulations' are satisfied. It seems clear that branch (a) of the regulation (which relates to registration) is satisfied but it seams equally clear that relates to registration) is satisfied, but it seems equally clear that branch (b) (which relates to off-season employment) is not. I therefore accept the submission of the insurance officer now con-cerned with the case that unemployment benefit is not payable in respect of days within the off-season. This disposes of the claim 5. So far as the Christmas-New Year holidays are concerned,

5. So far as the Christmas-New Year holidays are concerned, the position is different. The school was closed at this time for a fortnight. But in the middle of this holiday the claimant had two days of *paid* holiday. The result was to break the holiday into two periods each of less than seven days. In terms of regulation 2(2)(b) above cited, neither part can be included in the claimant's off-season. Her claim to benefit during the Christmas-New Year holiday therefore cannot be disallowed as being a claim for benefit during the off-season. On the other hand it is clear that unamplow during the off-season. On the other hand it is clear that unemploy-ment benefit cannot be paid for 31st December 1961 (being a Sunday) nor for 25th December 1961 and 1st and 2nd January

1962 (being days of paid holiday).
6. The appeal of the claimant, which is in part supported by the insurance officer now concerned with the case, is allowed to the extent indicated above.

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Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960. Amendment No. 12. Ministry of Labour. Obtainable by annual subscription only (10s. including postage). See the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, page 424.

National Economic Development Council.—Conditions Favourable to Faster Growth. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).—See page 196.

National Incomes Commission.—Report on the Scottish Plumbers' and the Scottish Builders' Agreements of 1962. Cmnd. 1994. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.). See page 198.

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 2. April 1963. Scottish Statistical Office. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 195.

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