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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
The main changes were an increase in construction and
76,000 more than in mid-February.
decreases in manufacturing industries and the distributive trades.
Unemployment

## 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.

## Inistry of Labour Gazetle May 1963

## OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN ENGINEERING AND OTHER METAL－USING INDUSTRIES

InlApril and October of each year the Ministry of Labour
publishes in this GAZETTE details of average weekly and phoursly earnings，and weekly hours worked，for men，boys，
hourta 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
trends in average earnings and working hours of manual workers on an industry basis but for some time the Govern－ ment has felt a need for more detailed information，which
has not hitherto been collected，about the earnings and
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { has not hitherto been collected，about the earnings and } \\ & \text { working hours of workpeople according to their occupation }\end{aligned}\right.$ and about the effect of overtime working on earrings．The
Ministry of Labour，therefore，has instituted a new enquiry Ministry of Labour，therefore，has instituted a new enquiry
under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947，to be held twice a under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947，to be held twice a
year，to provide this ifformation in respect of certain full－
time 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 ship－ The next enquiry will also cover workers engaged in ship－ building 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 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 Em－
ployers＇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 the employ
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 Indus－
trial Classification）；electrical enginering（M．Hs trial Classification）；electrical engineering（M．L．Hs． 361 and
363 to 369）；marine enginering（M．L．H． 370.2 ） 363 to 369 ）；marine engineering（M．L．H． 370.2 ；，vehicle
manufacture（M．L．Hs． 881 to 38 ）；and certain other metal maods 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 50 or more employees and covered 687,785 men； 1,036 were from firms with 100 － 499 employees
727 and covered 149,526 men；and 352 were from firms with
$25-99$ employees and covered 12,911 men．The results o the enquiry，after adjustment for sampling fractions，cover $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { about } 1,156,000 \text { adult male manual workers，estimated to be be } \\ & \text { nearly } 80 \text { per cent．of all the adult male manual workers in }\end{aligned}$ nearly 80 per cent．of all the adult male manual workers in
the occupations covered by the enquiry in the industrie the occupations coverer by the enquiry in the industries
concerned．The enquiry did not cover all adult male manual workers in these induistries，e．g．，it did not cover transpor orkers，storemen or canteen workers
Information was supplied in respect of persons at work
during the whole or part of the pay－week which included during the whole or part of the pay－week which included
I 16 th for the whole or part of the specified pay－week，particulars
of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted． 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 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 Employers were asked to state against each occupational
heading the number of men at work in the specified pay heading the number of men at work in the specified pay－
week；the number of hours worked，including overtime；the week；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
deductions were made for income tax，workers＇insurance
contributions．etc．Included in the averages are the pro－ portionate weekly amounts of non－contractual gifts and
bonuses paid otherwise than weekly，e．g．，those paid yearly， 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 wor
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
4 s .6 d ．per hour and who is paid time－and－a－a－hird for overtime works eight hours overtime，his premium is 1 s .6 d ．per hour a third of 4s．6d．）and total overtime premium paid is 12 s ． work for shift workers on continuous shift systems are not ncluded in overtime premium．
Timeworkers and Payment－by－Result Workers Under＂timework＂are included both workers paid at meyments based on good timekeeping，merit－rating prof payments based on good timekeeping，merit－rating，profit－
sharing and co－partnership schemes：lieu workers，i．e．， orkers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment
results are also included under＂timework．＂Unde ＂payment by result＂included included workers paid under piece－ work arrangements，output bonus schemes or any payment schemes which vary according to the output of individuals，
groups or departments．Workers employed during the roups or departments．Workers employed during the
pecified pay－week on both timework and on payment by
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 latouring work．＂Semi－ skilled workers＂comprise all other workers，including
turners and machinemen rated below fitters rate（who are urners and machinemen rated below fiters inars，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 and for which，
rate are paid．

## The Results

The Ministry has calculated the average weekly earnings
nd average hourly earnings，including and excluding over and average hourly earnings，including and excluding over－
time premium，average hours worked，and the average 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－
telye information has been analysed by size of ately．The information has been analysed by size of
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， details for skilled
In Table 1 separate figures are given in respect of Great （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－ uring and aircraft manufacturing and repairing，which have
been selected as significant．The size of the sample does not been selected as significant．The size of the sample do
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 180）

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|  | ${ }_{\substack{20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20}}^{5}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{465}$ | \％ |  | 8．5 | ， 3 |


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| Scorland |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | $\xrightarrow{\substack{30 \\ 200 \\ 200}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 487 |  |  |  |

TABLE 1．－SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

（a）All establishments：All industries covered＊

|  | Average weckly |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Average } \\ \text { anours } \\ \text { acourly } \\ \text { workec } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Average hourly }}^{\text {carnings }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { incluting } \\ \text { prective } \\ \text { premium } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { including } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| London and South Eastern |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 46.0 \\ & 46.0 \\ & 46.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 6 \\ & 90.6 \\ & 68: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { go: } \begin{array}{l} \text { do } \\ 68.7 \\ 64 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { se: } \\ 38 \\ 30: 6 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{lll} 382 & 9 \\ 37 & 9 \\ 281 & 3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $44: 2$ $45 \cdot 9$ 45 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 103.9 \\ 84.7 \\ 44: 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \cdot 1 \\ & 88: 9 \\ & 71: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 9 \\ & 369 \\ & 26.7 \end{aligned}$ |



| （iii）Motor vehicle manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{416} 56$ |  | ${ }^{46.0} 4$ | ${ }_{\substack{108.7 \\ 108.2}}^{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{103}$ | ${ }_{37}^{47.7}$ |
| Pasmentibiresut |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 边 |  | 年：7．7 | （112：5 | （113：8 | cin$30 \cdot 1$ <br> $30 \cdot 2$ |


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（i）Establishments Ans wish bys sise emplopees

（iii）Establishments with 500 or more employees （87723）
(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 adult male manual workers in all occupations covered by
the enquiry. Because the current enquiry did not cover all 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
 from the regular six-monthly enquiry into the hours and
earnings of all classes of manual workers held in October 1962 .

| Industry group | Adult male manual workers: January 1963 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { earanking } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { worres } \\ \text { worked } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { cearring } \\ \text { acrings } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 45 \cdot 2 \\ & 44: 9 \\ & 44 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| marin engineering) $\quad .$. | 166, | 309 | $45 \cdot 9$ | 80.8 |
| All the above industries | 1,155,947 | 33410 | 45.0 | 89.3 |

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*

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workerst |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average weekly |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Acourd } \\ \text { actuarly } \\ \text { worked } \end{gathered}$ | Average hourlyearnings |  | Average <br> overtime <br> premium <br> per hour <br> of over- <br> time |  | Average weeklycarnings |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { herual } \\ \text { acturly }} \\ \text { worked } \end{array}$ | Average hourly earnings |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { aperime } \\ \text { operinum } \\ \text { por bour } \\ \text { of over } \\ \text { time } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (a) All establishments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | s. d. | s. d. |  | d. | d. | d. |  | s. d. | s. d. |  | d. | d. | d. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fitters (skilled-other than } \\ & \text { Taocroom and Mainten- } \\ & \text { ancer } \\ & \text { Turners and machinemen } \end{aligned}$ | 46,839 |  | 3227 | 45.8 | 88.8 | 84.5 | 37.4 | 72,127 | 360 | 34910 | 44.1 | 98.2 | 95.2 | $34 \cdot 6$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) rated, at or above fitters' rate . | 34,636 | 335 | 3210 | $45 \cdot 1$ | 89.4 | 85.5 | 39.4 | 76,551 | 359 | 34910 | 43.7 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 35.6 |
| Toolrom fitters and turner |  | 281 389 1 | 269 <br> 373 <br> 8 | 44.8 | 75-3 103 | 72.1 99.6 | $34 \cdot 5$ 42.6 | cinf30 | ${ }_{3}^{327}{ }_{3}^{2} 1$ | 321 <br> 366 <br> 36 | ${ }_{4}^{43} 4$ | $90 \cdot 8$ 1018 | ${ }_{98}^{88.5}$ | 31.3 36.8 |
| (a) Skilled maintsilled <br> fitter | 17,168 | 390 | 358 | 49.4 | $94 \cdot 9$ | 87.1 | 4.6 | 4,052 | 374 | 351 | 47.8 | 94.0 | 88.1 | 39.3 |
| (b) Stierse maitititenäce | 11,1683 | 393 | 35910 | 49.5 | 95.4 | 87.2 | 47.1 | 2,851 | 38, 2 | 360 | 48.1 | 96.0 | 89.8 | $41 \cdot 4$ |
| (c) Other skilled main tenance classes |  | 398 374 35 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{85.6}$ | 39.0 34.5 |
| Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) | cinci, | - $\begin{gathered}353 \\ 359 \\ 39\end{gathered}$ | ( | 43:3 | ${ }_{96}^{96.8}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{53.7}$ | ${ }_{41}^{41 \cdot 6}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{2,930 \\ 15,103}]{ }$ | 342 3 3 |  | ${ }^{43} 4.7$ | - 95.5 | 93.7 | 34.5 |
|  | ci, 1,928 | 294 ${ }^{290} 9$ |  |  |  | 81.4 79.3 86.8 | 33.4 43 39.7 |  |  |  | 41.6 43 43.2 | $\begin{gathered} 97: 2 \\ \hline 15: 8 \\ 108 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{93}^{95 \cdot 7}$ | $33 \cdot 2$ 38.3 $34 \cdot 5$ |
|  | 10,836 | 346 | 329 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{101.2}^{10.7}$ | 988.6 | -34.5 |
| Labourers | 215,514 | 318 <br> 23 <br> 8 |  | 46.5 | ${ }_{\text {85 }} 8.0$ | 77.4 61.1 | $35 \cdot 0$ 29.3 | $\stackrel{192,783}{18,65}$ | ${ }_{265}^{332} 11$ | ${ }^{322} 9$ | 43:5 | ¢9.4 | 88.8 65.9 | ${ }_{28}^{32}$ |

(b) Establishments with 25 to 99 employees

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\begin{array}{l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l} 
& & & & & & & & & & & \\
12,490 & 308 & 5 & 293 & 4 & 46 \cdot 2 & 80 \cdot 1 & 76 \cdot 2 & 34 \cdot 1 & 3,380 & 331 & 6 & 320 & 1 & 4 \cdot 9 & 88 \cdot 6 \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

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

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workerst |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average weekly |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Aver } \\ & \text { ancuars } \\ & \text { arorked } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {Average hourly }}$ earnings |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Numbers } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { 21 years } \end{aligned}$ | Average weekly earnings |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \\ \text { Average } \\ \text { ancours } \\ \text { ancturly } \\ \text { worked } \end{array}$ | Average hourly |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Averime } \\ \text { perimu } \\ \text { por bour } \\ \text { ofover } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { andover) } \\ & \text { anderd } \\ & \text { bytrue } \\ & \text { survey } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { including } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Candover aded } \\ & \text { covered } \\ & \text { survee } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { including } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | including overtime premium |  |  |
|  | (c) Establishments with 100-499 employees |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiters skilled-other than |  | s. d. | s. d. |  | d. | d. | d. |  | s. d. | s. d. |  | d. | d. | d. |
| ance) and machinemen | , 366 | 327 | 3091 | $46 \cdot 4$ | 84.6 | 80.0 | 38.5 | , 8 | 3319 | 3206 | $44 \cdot 8$ | 88.8 | $85 \cdot 7$ | 33.4 |
| (\%oter than Toolroom and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,794 | 325 | 3103 | $45 \cdot 1$ | 86.5 | 82.5 | 41.4 | 20,258 | 339.7 | 32811 | 43.8 | 93.1 | 90.2 | 36.8 |
| ${ }_{\text {Toorroome }}^{\text {Thiters and turners }}$ |  | 277  <br> 358  <br> 1 1 | $\begin{array}{llll}264 \\ 341 & \frac{1}{3}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{45}^{44} \mathbf{6}$ | ${ }_{94-3}^{74.6}$ | 71.1 89.8 | ${ }_{4}^{36.6}$ | 12,752 | crers 30 | 29610 | 44:38 | ${ }_{95}^{83}{ }^{8.2}$ | 80.4 | $31 \cdot 9$ 38.7 |
|  | 5,322 | 368 | 3359 | 50.3 | 87.9 | 80.0 | 43.7 | 1,030 | 3601 | 3341 | 47.9 | 90.3 | 83.8 | 41.5 |
| (b) Skilled maintenance | 3,156 | 379 | 340 | 50.5 | 90.1 | 80.8 | 49.9 | 784 | 383 | 356 | 49.1 | 93.6 | 87.0 | 41.5 |
|  | 2,896 | 348  <br> 28  <br> 3 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (e) | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\substack{1,002}}$ | ${ }_{34}^{325} 11$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{43} 4$ | ${ }^{89} 9.0$ | ${ }_{\text {86 }}^{8.5}$ | ${ }^{39} 4.7$ | 4,6084 | 319 <br> 37 <br> 1 <br> 2 | 314  <br> 363 5 | 42:4 | (00.4 | -88.9 | 34.2 ${ }_{\text {33, }}$ |
|  | (838 <br> 2.200 |  |  | 41.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29.0 36.2 |
| All other adult skilled grades | 30,004 |  |  | 46.1 |  |  |  | 19,764 | 3409 | 33011 | $43 \cdot 6$ | 93.9 | 91.2 | 34.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 49,990 \\ & 28,226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}279 \\ 24 & 7\end{array}$ | ${ }_{227}^{260} 11$ | ${ }_{46 \cdot 7}^{46.6}$ | 72.0 62.5 | ${ }_{58}^{67.5}$ | ${ }_{29}^{36 \cdot 5}$ | 37,376 | ${ }_{262}^{298}$ | ${ }_{29}^{287}{ }_{7}^{8}$ | 44.1 $45 \cdot 6$ | ${ }_{69} 81.1$ | -78.3 | ${ }_{29}^{32 \cdot 1}$ |

(d) Establishments with 500 or more employees

| Fitters (skilled-other than Toolr ance) | 18,483 | 369 | 35311 | 45.0 | 98.4 | $94 \cdot 3$ | 38.7 | 52,29 | 3721 | 3610 | 43.8 | $101 \cdot 9$ | 98.8 | 35. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aers and mac |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rated, at or | 11,832 | 3634 |  | $44 \cdot 4$ | 98.1 | $94 \cdot 4$ | 42.1 | 50,513 | 3716 |  | $43 \cdot 5$ | $102 \cdot 4$ |  |  |
| rated below | 3,047 | 288 |  | 44.5 | 17.9 | ${ }^{75.2}$ |  |  |  |  | 43.4 |  |  |  |
| Tooiroom fiters and turners |  | 406 |  | $44 \cdot 6$ | 109.2 | 105.4 |  |  |  |  | 44.4 | 104.1 | 101.3 |  |
|  | 10,126 | 4102 | 3779 | 49.0 | $100 \cdot 5$ | 92.6 | 45.9 | 2,902 | 3826 | 360 | 47.9 | 95.9 | 90.2 | ${ }^{38} 7$ |
|  | 6,707 | 4290 | 394 | 49.5 | 104.0 | 95.5 | $46 \cdot 1$ | 2,037 | 387 | 362 9 | 47.8 | 97.3 | 91.1 | 41.2 |
| Patternmakers |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 90.5 \\ 100.7 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.9 <br> $96 \cdot 2$ <br>  |  |
| Sheer metal workers (skilled) | 1,864 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 111.7 |  |
| Psilled P Sters, riveters and cault |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other adult skilled grades | 51,882 | 3727 |  |  |  | 94.2 |  | 52,028 |  |  | 43.2 | $105 \cdot 3$ | 102.7 | ${ }^{35 \cdot 1}$ |
| grades | ${ }^{143,504} 3$ |  |  | 46.7 $46 \cdot 8$ | 87.4 | ${ }_{8}^{82} 67$ | $34 \cdot 9$ 29.3 | $\xrightarrow{152,487} 1$ | ${ }_{269}^{342}$ | ${ }^{332}$ ¢ 6 | 43:3 | 94.97 | 922.1. | $32 \cdot 2$ 28.9 |

TABLE 4.-SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRY GROUPS
(a) Mechanical engineering $\ddagger$

| Fitters (skilled-other than Toolro $\qquad$ | 24,079 | 31711 | 3024 | 45.9 | $83 \cdot 0$ | 79.0 | $35 \cdot 7$ | 26,790 | 3427 | 3319 | $44 \cdot 6$ | $92 \cdot 1$ | 89.2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.9 |  | 92.1 |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6}, 7,242$ | 277 <br> 373 | 264 $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{45}^{44} 1$ | 99:4 | lil:1 | 35.5 | 28,965 | ${ }_{363}^{309} \frac{4}{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | 43:8 | ${ }^{84.8}$ | ${ }_{8}^{82.4}$ | 52.9 |
| (a) Skilled maintenanco | 5,963 |  | 343 |  | 90. | ${ }^{82}$ |  |  |  | 3389 | 47.6 |  |  |  |
| (b) Skilied maintenanc | 3,7, | 386 | 353 | 49.9 | 92.9 | $84 \cdot 9$ | 45-5 | 1,380 | 379 | 0 | 48.8 | $93 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \cdot 1.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| (c) Other stinilied |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ermanarece lasses | 3,288 | 永348 | - $\begin{aligned} & 3118 \\ & 317 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ | 45 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \cdot 8 \\ & 87 \cdot 7 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 7 \\ 88 \cdot 1 \\ 88 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,50 \\ & 4,75 \\ & 4,770 \end{aligned}$ | $10$ | 324 $\begin{aligned} & 324 \\ & 335 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43: \\ & 43: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 1 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 6 \\ & 90 \cdot 3 \\ & 94.3 \end{aligned}$ | -34.1 |
| Mouliers ( ${ }_{\text {coios }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lers, | ${ }_{\substack{3,30 \\ 37,17}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{46 \cdot 1}^{44.3}$ | 88.7 85.8 | -79.7 | 33: ${ }_{38}$ | 20,928 |  |  | 42-8 | $99:-3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 9 \\ & 91.9 \end{aligned}$ | 39.3 34.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { grades } \\ & \text { Labourers } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{66,899 \\ 31,417}}$ | ${ }_{243}^{279}$ | ${ }_{228}^{262} 9$ | ${ }_{46 \cdot 6}^{46 \cdot 6}$ | 71:9 63 | ${ }_{59}^{69.7}$ | 33:4 | 58,015 | ${ }_{255}^{302}$ | ${ }_{293}^{291}$ | 44.7 45 | 81.3 67.0 | 78.3 63.8 | 30.5 26.8 |

* See footnotes on page 186.

[^0](87723)

TABLE 5.-REGIONAL ANALYSIS-ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED*

(a) London and South Eastern

| Fitters (skilled-other than Tooir <br> ance) | 10,941 | s. d. | s. d. |  | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | d. | d. |  | s. d. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|c} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 371 \end{array}\right.$ |  | d. | d. | d. 3 34.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 3395 | 32110 | $45 \cdot 9$ | 88.7 | ${ }^{84-1}$ | 40.4 | 9,596 | 384 |  | 45-2 | 102.0 | 98.8 |  |
| (ther than Tooiroom and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) rated, at or abo fitters' rate | 7,229 | 346 | 3316 | 45-2 | 92.0 | 88 | $39 \cdot 7$ | 7,870 | 3706 | 360 | $44 \cdot 2$ | $100 \cdot 5$ | 97.8 | 35.5 |
|  | 1,933 | 296 29 | ${ }_{392}^{284} 8$ | 46.0 $45 \cdot 8$ | 77.3 107 | - $\begin{gathered}74.3 \\ 102\end{gathered}$ | 34.6 46.7 | 6,191 | 4 | ${ }_{393}^{303} 9$ | 43.0 44.1 | ${ }_{8}^{86.5}$ | 84.7 107 10 | 30.0 32.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $102 \cdot 9$ | 46.7 | 898 | 4019 | 3932 | $44 \cdot 1$ | 109.3 | 107.0 | 32.7 |
| (b) Skitilis maintenance | 3,275 | 406 | 372 | 49.6 | 98.4 | 90.1 | 47.4 | 473 | 401 | 3797 | 47.9 | 100.5 | $95 \cdot 2$ | 36.7 |
| (c) Othetricriams skilled main- | 2,100 | 424 | 383 | 50.0 | 101 | $92 \cdot 1$ | 50.7. | 330 | 3895 | 369 | 46.8 | 99.8 | 94.7 | 38.9 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2,208}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline 881 \\ 431 \\ 23021 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 351 \\ & 401 \\ & 401 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48.2 \\ \hline 8: 1 \\ \hline 8: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c} 94 \cdot 9 \\ 100: 9 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 87.4 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.7 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 41: 7 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 353 \\ & 372 \\ & 372 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sheet metal workers 'skille ${ }^{\text {St }}$ | 2,966 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 332 \\ 388 \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 401 \\ & { }_{34} \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 1 \\ & 45 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 107 \cdot 9 \\ 93: 8 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $100 \cdot 0$ 89.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 51.0 \\ & 41.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3,488 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 383 \\ & \hline 800 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & 393 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 2 \\ & 42.6 \end{aligned}$ | $102: 0$ $122: 6$ | 98:9 10 | ${ }^{38 \cdot 6}$ |
|  |  |  | 308 <br> 3 <br> 336 | ${ }_{4}^{44.7}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{82.8 \\ 91.8}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{43.6}$ |  |  |  |  | 105 9 | ${ }_{8}^{104} 8$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{33}$ |
| All other adult skilled drades | 20, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,085 | 3869 | 378 | 43.5 | 106.7 | ${ }_{104} 10.6$ | 34.0. |
| Latrourers | ¢ | 353 288 7 | 335 <br> 258 | 46.7 | 90.9 68.7 | 86.2. | ${ }_{30}^{34.6}$ | $\underset{\substack{20,078 \\ 1,32}}{1}$ | 319 <br> 281 | (3707010 | 44. | $86 \cdot 8$ 74.6 | 83.7 71.6 | 32.1 26.7 |

(b) Eastern and Southern


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


(87723)

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-resul |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers | Average weekly | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Average } \\ \text { hours } \\ \text { hourlly } \\ \text { worked } \end{array} \end{array}$ | Average hourly |  | Average |  | Averase weckly | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \substack{\text { Aver } \\ \text { ancuars } \\ \text { a worked }} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Average }}^{\substack{\text { hourniy } \\ \text { eannes }}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Averime } \\ \text { onerimu } \\ \text { por bor } \\ \text { of over } \\ \text { time } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | including \|excluding |  | including |  | (ind |  | including excluding |  | incluing | excluting |  |
|  | cit | overtime $\begin{aligned} & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \\ & \text { premium }\end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {oner }}^{\text {oremit }}$ |  | time |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { orevitime } \\ & \text { premium } \\ & \text { prerrime }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |

(d) Midlands



Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963
YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT
 numbers of young persons in Great B
who entered employment during 1962 .
The statistics are derived from the The statistics are derived from the administrative arrangements
for the issue of National Insurance cards. Each person entering
employment must obtain an insurance card for the purpose of or the issue or National Insurance cards. Each person entering
employment must obtain an insurance card for the purpose of
paying contributions and the cards for young persons under 18 years of age are issud by Youth Employment Offices most of which are
operated by Local Authorities. Records are kept of the numbers
of young people to whom Nation of young people to whom National Insurance cartd are issued and
who have finished full time education and have entered, or are who have inished full time education and have entered, or are
about to enter employment. The records show the ate at time of
entry into employment the industry entered and the type of
occupation For the ast entry into employment, the industry entered and the type of
occupation. For the last item ocupation have been yrouped
under five headings, viz., (a) apprenticeship to a skilled craft
 (i.e., apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or
other form of wirten agreement) including pre-appereticeship
training in emploment;
ment Iead and
 not overed by (a), (b) or (c), and (e) other employment. The
division into fve groups was introduced fom the beginning of 1961 ;
previously items $(d)$ and $(e)$ were previounsly itive gro (d) and was (e) introducuced combinem th
The principal limitation of these figures is
The principal limitation of these figures is that it is not possible insurance cards for holiday or orther spare---time worready whilst stivine
school, are included in the figures when they finally finish full-time education and enter employment, although Youth Employment
Officers include particulars of all young persons whom they know
to be in that category. Those aged 16 and 17 are more affected by thise in that category. Those aged 16 and 17 are more affected by
thisterting it it is unlikely that the proportions
entering different industries or different types of employment entering different industries or different types of employmentans
affected significantly. IIt is important also to bear in mind that the
figures din figures do not measure the total numbers seaving school, since
those who let school to enter universities and other institutions of
higer those who left school to enter universities and other institutions of
hihhere eduacaiton, and those who had no immediate intention of
entering paid employment are exclude. Equally
not show the the total number of persons enter not show the total number of persons entering employment for
the ffrst time, since they exclude those entering after their 18 th
birthday. The numbers recorded in 1962 as entering employment were
336,00 boys and 321,300 girls, a total of 657,300 . This was an


 births per 1,000 total population, in 1946 there were 19.3 live tivtrb
per 1,000 total population). The tota 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 entry into employment |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 16 | 17 |  |
| Boys | 269,983 | 50,704 | 15,264 | 335,951 |
| Girls | 261,919 | 43,718 | 15,685 | 321,322 |
| Total | 531,02 | 94,422 | 30,949 | 657,273 |

In Table 2 the totals for 1962 are analysed to show the number
entering the five different types of employment referred to above.
Table 2.-Analysis by type of employment entered

| Class of employment entered | Age at entry into employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys |  |  |  | Girls |  |
|  | 15 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled crafts (including pre <br> apprenticestip ployment trainining in in in em- emEmploymmnt leading to recegrised Cleroriassional qualinic Employment with training, lasting at least a a year, not covered by Other employment. | 95.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 4 \\ & 1 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 12 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | (000's) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $4 \cdot 4$ | 18.0 | 2.3 | 1.0 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{1.9}$ | ${ }_{73} \mathbf{0} 9$ | 19.4 | ${ }_{9}^{1.7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.7 |
|  |  | 4.9.9 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.5}$ | ${ }_{140}^{28.7}$ | ${ }_{7}^{2.6}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.7}$ |
| Total | 270 | 50.7 | 15.3 | $261 \cdot 9$ | 43 |  |

Of the 336,000 boys entering employment, 121,500 became
apprentices or learners to skilled cratty, compared with 14,700
out of 302,500 in 1961. Although 6,800 more boys became
apprentices in 1962 compared with 1961 , their
boys ontering employment fell 1 Iy 1.7 per cent.
The number of boys entering employment The number of boys entering employment leading to professional
पualificications was 4,300 , a decrease of 400 on 1961 . The number

 ment where training lasting per cent. of teast aye total) took wap employ provided opther than
for skilled craft apprenticeship, for professional aualificitations or for skiled craft apprenticeship, for professional qualific
for clerical work); this was 2 per cent. less than in 1961 .
During During $1962,321,300$ girls entered employment, of whom
approximately 18 per cent. (20 per cent. in 1961) either becam apprentices or learners to skilled crafts, or took employment leading
to professional qualifications or other employment with training o professional qualifications or other employment with trainin
lasting at least a year. Just over 3 per cent. 38 per cent. in 1961 )
entered clerical employment, some of which would offer trainin entered clerical employment, some of which would offer training,
whine the largest group, 47 per cent. ( 42 per cent. in 1961), took up other employment. of girls entering employment for the firt
time at 16 and 17 years, 7 per tent. took up clerical work

Industrial Analysis
The figures have been analysed to show the numbers of boys
and girls entering different industrises, clasified according to the
1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification It 1958 edition of the sandard industry merely show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. They do not take account of transters
of young persons under 18 betwen industries. The figures for each
industrial group include alt entrants insto that industrial group include all entrants into that group, irrespective 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. entering, employment in the factories, but also those entering
clereical technica, sales, etc., occupation sin those industrires.
Table 3 shows the boys and girls entering employment in eight Table 3 showas, the thes, eyc., occupations in those inds entering employmenties. in eight
broad industrial groups, expressed as percentages of the tot broad industrial groups, expressed as percentages of the total
numbers on ontrants. The eorresponding percentages for 1961
are given in brackets and it will be seen the the mercent are given in brackets. and it will be beond that the percectentage of boys
entering manufacturing industries fell in 1962 while the percentage entering manufacturing industries fell in 1962 while the percentage
entering construction, the distributive trades and hotes, 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 | Percentage of grand total entering each industry group(comparable figures for 1961 are given in brackets) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls |
| Agriculture, etc <br> Manufacturing industrie <br> Construction <br> Distributive trades <br> Public administration, utilities, professional services, entertainments, commerce and <br> Hotels, laundries and personal services |  | 1 (1) |
|  |  | $\overline{36} \quad(3)$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{34}^{2} \quad(3)$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 15 (11) |
|  |  |  |
| Total number of entrants (000's) | 100 (100) | $100 \quad(100)$ |
|  | 336 (303) | $321 \quad(285)$ |

Table 4 on the following page gives an analysis by occupational
category of the numbers of boys and girls entering employment in category of the numbers of boys and girls entering employment in
Classification. Classitication.
Rather more than one-third of both boys and girls entered the
manuacturing industries and total numbers were greater than in
196u the lirgest increses being in clothing and footwear (plus manufacturing industries and total numbers were greater than in
1960, the largest increases being in clothing and footwear (plus
6,200 , foood, drink and tobacco (plus 2,800 ) and textiles (plus 1,700 ) 6,200, food , frinink and tobacco( (plus 2,800 ) and textiles (plus 1,700 ),
The total number of boys and girls entering metal manufacture feli The total
by 1,000
of other
of other industries and services, the distributive trades which
took over one--sisth of the boys and one-third of the girls hat an
increase of 27,700 o other increases were in miseell took over one-sixth of the boys and one-third of the girls had an
incraase of 27,700 other increases were in miscellaneous services
(plus 9,000 of which catering, hotels, etc., accounted for rico (plus 9,000 of which. catering, hotels, etc., accounted for 2,000 ,
motor repariers, evc.,, 200 and hairdressing 1,700), construction
(plus 8,200 ), public administration (plus 2,900 and agriculture
 showed a foul of
Over two-thirds of all boys entering the construction indust
 industries took approximately one-hali 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
 largest group ( 57 per cent.) of boys and girls antering employme leading to recognised professional qualifications. Of the boys
taking up clerical work, about two-fftrts went into three industrial groups, namely:-insurance, banking and finance; the distributive
trades, and transport and communication. Forty-six per cent. of trades, and transport and communication. Forty-six per cent. of
the girls taking up clerical work went into the distributive trades, the girls taking up clerical work went into the distributive trades,

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

| Industry group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apprentieshiphip } \\ \text { to stailed } \\ \text { craft } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entering } \\ \text { comploicicment } \\ \text { cmplome } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entering } \\ \text { emphorement } \end{gathered}$ |  | Totas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Sirls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girs | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing <br> Food, drink quarry tobacco Chemicals and allo <br> Metal manufacture industries <br> Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine enginee <br> Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specifïed <br> Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur <br> Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. <br> Timber, furrinture, etc. <br> Construction <br> Gas, electricity and water. Transport and communication <br> Diastributive trades Insurance, banking and finance <br> Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous service <br> Catering, hotels, etc. <br> Motor repaircrs, distributors, filling stations $\ddot{\ddot{0}} \ddot{\ddot{2}}$ <br> Hairdressing and manicure Public administration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total .. | 121,517 | 21,24 | 4,264 | 3,507 | 30,195 | 113,496 | 44,52 | 32,0 | 135,455 | 151 | 335,951 | 321,322 |

Negional Analysis Table 5 in the next column shows the number of boys and girls
entering employment in 1962 in each of the administrative Regions entering employment in $19 n 2$ in each of the administrative Regions
in England and in Scotland and Wales analysed according to age
at in tng and and in S.
Scotland had the highest proportion, 87 per cent., of boys
entering employment tat 15 , followed by Northern Region with 84 entering employment at 15 , foilowed by Northern Revion with 84
per cent., and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and North Western
Regions each with 83 per cent. In contrast, only 74 per cent. of Regions each with 83 per cent. In contrast, only 74 per cent. of
the entrants took up employment an 15 in London and South
Eastern Region and 76 per cent. in South Western Region For girls the pattern was similar. Scotland with 88 per cent.,
Midand Region and North Western Region each 8 with 84 per
cent. had the highest proportions of 15-year-old entrants. The cent. had the highest proportions of 15 -year-old entrants. The
lowesp proportion was in London and South Eastern Region where
75 per cent. of girls entered employment at 15, followed by South 15 per cent. of girls entered emple
Western Region with 78 per cent.
The figures in the last column of the Table show the numbers
of young persons entering employment as percentages of the
 centages varied from 1. 8 in the London and South Eastern Region
to to 2 in Eastern and Southern Region, Northern Region and in
Scotland. For girls the percentages were considerably higher, as
 girls sorm a larger proportion of the total number of female employ-
ces; they varied from 2.7 in the London and South Eastern Region
to 5.4 in the Northern Region. Table 6 .
Table 6 on the next page gives an analysis of the numbers of
boys and girls thaking up employment by Regions and by the ordders
of the Standard Industrial Classification. Included are separate of the tandard Industrial Classification. Included are separate
figures for boys entering a apprentices. This year, an additional
analysis (Tabye 7 on page 195) has been incluced to show the analysis (Table 7 on pase 19p) has been includud, to to show thowe
distribution of boys and girls entering employment during 1962,
both by Re both by Region and by trin five difiteremployment tures or employment
defined on page 192. In examining these Tables it should be borne defined on page 192. In examining these Tables it should be borne
in mind that regoional variations in the character of industry signi-
ficantly affect the in mind that regional variations in the character of industry signi-
ficantly affect the numbers entering different categories of employ-
ment. ment.
Where
Whereas, in Great Britain as a whole, over one-third of all boys
entering employment became apprentices, the proportions varied considerably in different parts of the country. The areas with the
highest proportions were Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region and
North Western Region each with 44 per cent. and Northern Region North Western Region each with 44 per cent. and Northern Region
with 41 per cent. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wales } \\ & \text { Eattern Region with } 27 \text { per cent and Lent. } \\ & \text { Eandon and South }\end{aligned}$
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 girins
going intoclerical work, the regional difrences were more marked,
varying from in 24 per cent of all entrant going into clerical work, the regional differences were more marked,
Yarying from 24 per cent. of afl entants in Wales. to 50 per cent.
in London and South Eastern egion compared with 35 per cent.
for the country as a for the country as a whole.

Table 5.-Regional analysis of boys and girls entering

| - |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 16 | 17 | Number |  |
|  | Boys |  |  |  |  |
| London \& South Eastern South W Southern Midlands $\dagger$ Yorkshire \& Lincolnshire $\dagger$ Northern Wales Total, Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 269,983 | 50,704 | 15,264 | 335,951 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
|  | Girls |  |  |  |  |
| London \& South Eastern Eastern \& Southern Midlane $\qquad$ <br> Northern <br> Scotland Wales <br> Total, Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 261,919 | 43,718 | 15,685 | 321,322 | 4.0 |
| *The numbers of boys have been oxpressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees and the numbers of giris as percentagess of the estimate numbers of female employees, aged 15 and over in each Region at $J$ June 1962. <br>  <br>  femandor of the ormer North widand for the former Regions for 1962 were:- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Boys |  |  |  |  |
| Midland <br> North Midland East \& West Ridings | $\begin{aligned} & 27,3,30 \\ & 25,50 \\ & 25,585 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,576 \\ & 1,057 \\ & 1,0,15 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Girls |  |  |  |  |
| Midland $\qquad$ East \& West Riding | $\begin{aligned} & 26,9718 \\ & 20,786 \\ & 24,498 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,291 \\ 3 \\ 3,90} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,467 \\ & 1,071 \\ & 1,71 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4.1. |

oung Persons Entering Employm
TABLE 6.-YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1962 ANALYSIS BY REGION AND INDUSTRY


Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963
TABLE 7.-ANALYSIS OF BOYS AND GIRLS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF
EMPLOYMENT ENTERED AND BY REGION IANUARY TO EMPLOYMENT ENTERED AND BY REGION, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1962

|  | Apprentiosedip forchind |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Enering } \\ \text { cnipmerement } \end{gathered}$ |  | (orat |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Oirs | Boos | Girss | Boss | Girs | Boss | cirls | Boss | Girs | Boys | ris |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underline{121,517}$ | 21,243 | 4.264 | 3,507 | 30,195 | $\frac{113,966}{}$ | 44,520 | 32,229 | 135455 | 151,047 | 355,951 | \%, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apprenticeship } \\ & \text { to skilled } \\ & \text { craft } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entering } \\ \text { enforiormentent } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Orat |  |
|  | Bors | Girts | Boys | Girs | Boss | Cins | Boos | Gins | Boos | Girs | Boys |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1,752 \\ \hline 1,50510 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 484 \\ \hline 285 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|:\|c\|c} \substack{20,54} \end{array}$ | $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{5,24 \\ 3,631} }} \end{subarray}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,790,40 \\ & 3,260 \end{aligned}$ | atamit | cosisios | coize |  |

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. M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to Provision for Redundancy
The Council continued its general discussion of the problems of
dealing with redundacy
dealing with redundancy. It was announced that Government would prepare an 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 meeting in July. In order to help in the consideration of the many
difficult problems involved, it was decided to set up a small subdifficult problems involved, it was decided to set up a small sub-
comitte of representative of the three sides of the Council
which would meet under the chairmanship of the Minister of which would metet under the chairmanship
Labour in the interval before the July meeting.
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
LICENSED RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LICENSED RESTAURANT WAGES COUNCIL
On 25th March the Minister of Labour announced that he had
appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Councils appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Councils
Act 11599 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 Cunci.
The Commission, consisting of thre indententer The Commission, consisting of three independent members
including the Chairman, Mr. J. G. Picton, M. Com., two representa-
ives of emple tives of employers and two representatives of workers, met for the
first time on 2th Ardil. A notice was published on 3rd May in the ondon and Edinburgh Gazettes setting out the question into
vhich it it the duty of the Commision to inquire and stating that the Commission will consider written representations submitted
before 1 13th June to the Secretary, Ebury Brige House, Ebury
Bridge Road, London S.W.1, from whom copies of the Notice may e obtained.
The Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant
Wages Council was first set up on 24 th February 1945 under the
Catering Wases Catering Wages Act 1943. It resulates the terms and conditions of empoyment of workers in licensed hotels and restaurants,
including railway hotels and refreshment rooms: it does not cover
workers employed on catering workers employed on catering activities carried on in roillwat crains
The application that the scope of the Council should be varied The application that the scope of the Council should be varied
was made by the National Union of Railwaymen.

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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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 frrst assessment of conditions favourable
to faster growth was submitted to the Council on 24th January 1963 to faster growh was submitted to the Council on 24 tht January 1963
and has been amended in the light of the Council's discussions. The All the subjects raised are relevant to faster growth although

 effiort toward scon
summarised below.

Education and Economic Growth
 brings in human skilss and the greater spread of knowledge, and Govermment expenditure on eduaction may be considereded as an
investment whic
and ecoll investment which will
and economic srowth.
pind
 nexpenditure than in thensideronalyy more rapaid i.

 to increase knowledge, skill anc invertivenss
Science and Technical Change
Benefits would be obtained from measures to encourage a
speenier development of the ersults of research in in industry and




The Council for Sicientific and Industrial Research and other



To acanieve thecinion irease in productivity necessary for growth will
call for highly skiled 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
necessary that the theres more rececntly devel oped techniques,
to



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
 the work already proceeding in the Technical Colleges, Colleges of

 sucuession il Planning by frems of their fututre revequirment ant for
manaers
fisme

Training
Sh fartages of craftsmen can be expected to reappear in conditions
 Comparatively few opportunities for retraning skilled workers




[^1]


There are considerable doubts whether the existing apprenticeship
system with
tit ruditional rofft tivisioss, quota systems and and lack
 materials and methods. A thorough overhaul of new techniques
system is vita for expansion in the longer term system is
atarge
pations ot

 The eains from coconomic expansion are much to valuable to

 Mobility and Redundancy
A faster rate of economic growth will involve movements of
worppoeple from deccinining industries to expananding industries and
rom
 necessary deploymment is to be carriede optronotothly and to the best
advantage, measures will have to be taken to facilitate mobility


 edunaas Unless measures are taken to deal with redundancy the fear of
redudnancy will make workes oppose change and employers will
lose



 practicale. Cose ece coperation
officials and employers will aliso help.
Consideration should be biven $n$ momking preservation of pension To a limited extent the gap between carnings and unemployment To in being covered by the rowining ractice of makinin limpos.sum


A Natitanal Redundancy Fund would avoid the complications of
Nuplementing other short-term National Insurance benefits supliementing other short-term National Insurance benefitis in
addition to unemployment benefit. Provided that the conditions
 There seems much to to besid for the remplacement of the existing
 relation to carnings which would then be practicable, would
substantially reduce the finanacial hardship of unemployment.
Regional Questions
Expendidure to assist employment in the less prosperous regions



 mount to 200,000. A. sustatined regional development policy Mould contine topron
this figuro beyond
A vizorous resional
Aringigo rus regional development policy, which succoeded in

 for such
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, trree kinds of anporonach are disisunsed in some some deaill in the
tectione. First, finanaicil incentives to firms could be imporved




Minstry of LLbobur Gazerete May 1963


Balance of Payments Policices
Balance of Payments Policies
pans the past when the of oflane of payments has worsened, ex-










 Should there bea e wromening of the balance of payments, measures
such as the above might not be sufficient to offset its. There are




 partners to their acoptition
batanight be thought that it would be possible to improve the
bayments by having a lower underlivig
 so. Of the measures which could have a substantial effect in
improving the balance of payments only the reduction of the rate


Taxation





conisieration.
Thatue mored favarable treatment of investment income under a
 whether it might not help grovth to tax the dimension of per ano al
wealth and to place less emphasis on the differential taxation of
 tax here would be a contwoversial step butudit mation hare a a waeftul
role in any major review of taxation related to a programme for growth.







schemes.
A change to financing social security arrangements by a charge
varying in proportion to wazes and salaries
would hes


## Level of Demand

 diffrent levels within such limits is discussed chriefly, , oonsidering on
in turn the in turn the inplications for output, investments, enficieinen, costridering Thh rate of increas of money incomes depends on many things,
 (87723)
pressure. If the price level is to be prevented from risisg signif-
cantly, incomes cannot rise as fast as in the past. It is therefore canty, incomes cannot rise as fast as in the past. It is therefore
important that ways should be found of imititg the rise in incomes
associated with a given level of unemployment tha rate lower than hat 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 neces aritly suffer, and may benefit if growth in productivity is thereby
speeded up
desirable in the shorid runcrease to a arelatively high level would be desirable in the short run fors social reasons and would also provid
the largest immediate sunply of good and and investment. It wupul, of oweore, invole services for consen
risks for the balance of payments. risks for the balance of payments. At the other extreme, the
maintenance of the present relatively low pressure of demand
would be the
 rass of output, at least for a a time, and it might well result in a alower
increase the difficulty productive capacity of the economy. It of solving the regional problem. It is desirablet to a am of 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 pueconsididerably more siosty
than in the past it is unlikely that the United Kingdom can mantai than in the past it is unlikely that the United
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 xports will have to increase by 5 per cent. a year. This will require a great mprovemen on our past performance Between
$1935-5$ and 1999-61 our exports increased in quantity by only
3 per cent. year. Our share in world exports of manufactures An important reason for our poor performance was the relatively
rapid rise in our export prices compared with those of our com rapid rise in our export trices compared with those of our com-
petitors. Our manufacturing costs have risen substantialy in
relation to petlation. to those of our competitors and this has increasingly
reflitected the ability of our manufacturers to quote competitive
affect prices in export markets. Our disappointing performance in the
past may also have been due in part to tactors other than costs
and prices including the reduction of discrimination in and prices, including the reduction of discrimination in our favour
in the sterling araa, and deficiencies of esigig, quatily salesmanship
and speed of innovation. We cannot expect our export target to and speed of innovation. We cannot expect our exporst target to
be achiveved unless, at the least our export prices do not irs in
relation to those of our competitors ; and they may well hive to fall relatively. l . c of our competitors; and they may well have $t$.
The 4 per cent. programme is based on an increase of abou The 4 per cent. programme is based on an increase of about
3i per cent. in output erer head. For the general lorice level to
remain broadly constant, money incomes per head would have 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 permited a slow increase in our general price level, the rise in
monee incomes would have to be eubstantilly less rapit than the
past average of $5-6$ per cent. a year. There will thus be a need for 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, po whole rise subustantially less rapidily than in the the past. Ift, , onwever,
the growth programme can be achieved, real incomes per head will he growth prooramme can be achineve
A policy for prices and money incomes can succeed only if
those concerned are coninced 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 hte soluti

## Government, Management and Trade Unions

 A successful growth programme involves the identification ofgoverument, management and the trade unions with an agreed
objective, and agreement on a growth objective involves a governobjective, and agreement on a growth objective involves a govern-
ment commitment to give this objective high priority throughout
government policy. Success in achieving a government policy. Success in acchieving a higher rate of growth
will depend, to a large extent, on the way in which government, will depend, to a large extent, on the way in which government,
managenent and unions carry out their respective functions and
on a new spirit of co-operation between them to make a reality of on a new spirit of co-operation between them to make a reality of
he agreed common objective. An agreed national policy An agreed national policy for growth will give management more
assurane that plas wil not be useet by unexpected government
short-term changes of policy. It will also place 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 unions will also be of vital importance. Part of the rise will come from new investment but a large e part. will have to come e 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 manage
ment 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 managewithin the individual firm is primarily a responsibility for manag
ment. A co-oparative attitud on the part of workers and trade
nions is also essential. Implementation of an agreement on a unions is also essential. Implementation of an agreement on a
general price and income objective will create difficult problems for nanagement and trade unions.
Though the requirements of economic expansion will create
problems, they will also create opportunities for management and problems, they will also create opportunities for management and
rade unions. Ther is opened up for both the prospect of a new
and more constructive role in the formulation of national economic trade un
and more
policy.

## Report on the Scottish Plumbers' and Builders' Agreements

In their first Report* the National Incomes Commission find
that the Sottish buiders agrement of 1962 , providing for the
introduction of a 40 -hour week in 1936 , is unikely
 cestst 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 throughour
Great Britain it would add some $£ 50$ million to pubbic expenditure Great Britian it would add some eso milion to pubic expendirure
on new constrution and repair work in 1963/64. The Commision
point out that effects of large additions to building costs include increases in the costs of new thoussits and increaases in ronts.
The Report is of the Commission's examination of two industrial arrements-in plumbing and in building - negotiated in Scotland
lats year. Both agrements containd provision for the introduc-
tion of a 40 -hour week. The first coveres some 5,000 to 6,000 oppratives ; the second, some 80,000 operatives.
The parties to the first agreement are the Scotish Federation o The partites to the first agreement are the scottish Federation of
Plumbert and Domestic Enginers (Employers Associations and
the Plumbing Trades Union, and to the second, the Scottish National the Plumbing Trades Union, and to the second, the Scottish National
Building Trades Federation (Employers) and the National FederaBuilding Hirades Fecrades Operatives.
tion of Buiding
These for parties were invited by
These four parties were invited by the Commission to assist in
the examination of their agreements. The two employers' organithe examination of their agreements. The two employers' organi-
sations accepted the invitation and gave evidence. The two trade
nuion organisations, the Report says, initially indicated their union organisations, the Report says, initially indicated their
intention to sumite vidence but subseuentl) wrote saying that on
the advice of the Trades Union Congress they had decided not to the advice of the Trades Union, Congress they had decided not to
particiate in the Commission's wrok Howeer, the National
Federation of Building Trades Operatives issued a long statement participate in the commission Spertk. Howerer, long statement
Federation of Building Trades Opratives issued and on to
of its opinions and arguments to the national Press on the day the
Commission's oral hearings opened. The Commission say that, 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 "regre that in a matter so closela affectint the the statement, butt "regret that in a matter so closely affecting the
national interest" they were " denied the direct co-operation of the
unions concerned." unions concerned." iven by the Government, and the employers
Evidence was siven
organisations representing plumbing (the National Federation of organisations representing plumbing (the National Feceration or
Plumbers and Domestic nngineers (Emplocrs)) and builiding (the
National Federation of Building Trades Employers) south of the bational accepted invitations to give evidence. The Federation o
Civil Engineering Contractors also gave evidence. The Directo Civil Engineering Contractors also gave evidence. The Director
and another offccer of the National Institute
Social
Sconomic and and another officer of the National Institute of Economic and
Social Research, acting in thir personal capacities, gave evidence
concerning the rate of incease in national production The
Comen Commission arranged the exchange of written evidence between
the parties in advance of the oral hearings. The oral hearing were
in public. No evidence, whether written or oral, was taken in in pate. No evidence, wher is devoted to the subject of incomes
chapter 2 of the Report
policy. The Commission point out that most industrialised western policy. The commerssion point out that io implement the fundamental
countries are actively considering how to ind principle of an incomes policy, which is to keep the rate of increase
of money incomes within the olong-term rate of fincrase of national
production. The Report says: "To the extent to which other 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 own position. This principle sets a measure by which to yudge
whether an increase in any class of incomes in liable to be inflaton-
ary, but an incomes policy must te sensitive and flexible and admit ary, but an incomes policy must be sensitive and flexibe and admit
and give feftect oxxceptional cases. Howere, recognition of such
cases means that in order to maintain the balance other cases must cases means that in order to maintain the balance other cases must
receive manller increases. The uustifcation of the exceptional cases
"therefore must be sought, found and be seen to be found in some circumstances of a truly exceptional nature." Conficting evidence about what should be taken as the longterm 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 Economic and Social Research. The N.E.D.C. report "Growth
of the United Kingom Economy to 1966 (see the issue of this
GAZETTB for March, page 96 ) was also considered. The Com GAZETTE for March, page 96 was also considered. TTe Com-
mission recognised the caution and logic of the Governmes contention that the scope for increase in personal incomes should
be judged on the basis of actul performance. On this basis it
would not be wise to ado would not be wise to adopt and higher rigure. than the achieved
long-term rate of 2 to 2 per cent. But the Commission were also
impressed by the purely practical considerations put forward by the impressed by the purely practical considerations put for ward by the
Direcor of the National Institute to the effet that 2 to 2 z. per cent.
is not a realistic figure and that in order to avoid the disastrous is not a realistict figere and that in orderer to avoid the disastrous
results of not securing any incomes policy at all is is expent
to take a figure of $3 \frac{2}{2}$ per cent., which has some real chance of to take a figure of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which has some real chance of
general acceptance The Commision say. "At the present
mment, for the limited purpose for which we have found it
necessary to bear in mind a standard to represent the long-term moment, for the limited purpose for which we have lound
necessary to bear in mind a standard to represent the long-term
rate of increase of national production, we are inclined to assume rate of increase of national production, we are inclined to assum
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. Theport 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 the unions a lesser degree of readiness in times of full employmer
to exploit their dominant bargaining power and on the part o
the employers a 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 designe

to keep wases and salaries down. It will on the
to and help to make possible the growth which conditions in which incomes may properly rise.
Chaps possibe the grow whic inction is made between a week of 40 hours' work (and no
nd a and a 40-hour normal working week bringing little or no increased
disure to the worker and ivertime beconerser payable. merely anticicipating the point at which forme case the description
40 -hour week' is apt for what occurs: in the latter case wha 40-hour week is apt for what occurs: in the latter case wha
happens is better described plainly as an increase in wages.
Chapter 4 nartes the events leading up to the conclusion of the 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 th
Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry, cul cottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry, cul conceding a a 40 -hour week to be operated from November 1963
This chapter also details the history of wage increases for building 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. Chapter 5 of the Report summarises the contentions of the
employers organisations. The Scottish plumbing employers conmpered themselves as belonging to an independent ayd ase self
contained industry which was entitled to make its own bargain wit contained industry which was entitled to make its own bargain wit
the Plumbing Trades Union and without any consultation with
ther employers' organisations- this despite the fact that the other employers' organisations - this despite the fact that the
had hitherto followed the wages and hours agreed for the buildin
ind had hitherto followed the wages and hours agreed for the buildin
ndustry. The Scottish building employers described the ppumber
greement as a "stab in the back" and recounted the industrial
 rouble go-slow movements, bans on overtime and strikes on
selected building sites-to which it had given rise in the biidin
industry and to which they had eventually yielded. The employer ndustry and to which they had eventually yielded. The employers
organisations representing plumbing and building in England and
Wales and civil enginecring in Great Britain were ungnimous Wales and civil engineering in Great Britain were unanimous
their opinion that no reduction in the number of hours actually worked would result from a redunction in the normal worsking week
and that the effect of such a reduction would only be to anticipate nd that the effiect of suct a reduction would
the point at which overtime had to be paid.
In Chapters 6 and 7 the Commission give their findings and
Iecommendations, with reasons. The principal findings are:ecommendations, with ireans. Sco The principal findings are:-
(a) the plumbing trade
ont a) the plumbing traade in scortand is not an of the construction
contained industry, but is an integral part of
industry; (b) the plumbing trade in Scotland, as comprised by the ndustry; ( $($ ) the plumbing trace in scotland, as comprised by the
employers who made the agreement, is enerally engaged on
pbbi employers who made the agreement is generaly engaged
jobbing work and its employees on this work generally do not
earn bonus or overtime; (c) the plumbers' agreement was not earn bonus or overtime; (c) the plumbers' agreement was not
justified oo exceptional ground of of manpower needs or becuuse
the plumbers on justified on exceptional grounds of manpower needs or because
the plumbers on jobbing work lack opportunity to earan overtime
or bonus payments; (d) in the wholly special circumstances of the or bonus payments; ( $($ ) in the wholly special circumstances of the
case the reduction of hours in the normal working week for
the plumbers on jobbing work -that is most but not all of the case the reduction of two hours in the normal working week
the plumbers on jobbing work-that is most but not all of the
plumbers to whom the agreement applied-did not result in any plumbers to whom the agreement applied-did not result in any
matarerial olss of output or increase in labour costs. The special
circumstances came about because these jobbing pumbers had, circumstances came about because these jobbing plumbers had,
before the argement was made, been working oly 40 fftective
hours each week. (e) without thes special circm then
agreement would have amounted to an increase in wages of $7 \cdot 5$ garreement would have amounted to an increase in wages of 7 .
per cent. on top of an increase in wages of 3 per cent. alread per cent.- on top of an would have been excessive and contrar obtained in 1962 -which would have been excessive and Plumbers
to the national interet; $f($ the Soctish Federation of
and Domestic Engineers
temployers) Associations should have consulted with other employers' organisations before making the agreement, but they deliberately did not do so; (g) the actua
hours worked in the Scotish bilding industry are well aboye the
 changed, in all probabilitit the industry will be at full stretch in
1963 and 1964 ; ; the the Scottish builders agreement will result in a
wage increase of $7 \cdot 1$ per cent. for craftsmen and 7.7 per cent. for wage increase of 7.1 per cent. for craftsmen and 7.7 per rent. for
labourers which, together with the 1d. an hour sliding-scale increase labourers which, together with the 1d. an hour sididg-scale increase
of February 1936 , will result tin total increases this y ear of 8.6 per
cent. for craftsmen and $9 \cdot 2$ per cent. for labourers; $(i)$ there were cent. for craftsmen and 9.2 per cent. for labourers; $(i)$ there were
no grounds of an exceptional nature justifying this agreement and no grounds of an exceptional nature justifying this agreement and
it was contrary to the national interest; (i) this agreement will
result in an increase in labour costs which will be reflected in result in in increase in labour costs which will be reflected in
higher prices; $(k)$ there was evidence that the Scottish builders' higher prices; $(k)$ there was evidence that the Scotish builders
agreement had had repercusions on negotiations on wages and
working conditions in the build ding industry in England and Wales working conditions in the building industry in England and Wales
and in civil engineering, uti if an incomes policy is io be successful
pressure stemming from excessive wage increases must be withstood pressure stemming from excessive wage increases must be withstood
and the evage-we. spiral must be broken; (l) there was evidence
from building employers from England and Wales and from 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 proved productivity and lower costs and that this objective was
being actively pursued by the industry; ( $m$ ) no conclusive opinion
ban he formed about profit marsins and dividends with can be formed about profit margins and dividends without very
much more information than is publicly available, but there was
mo evidence before the Commission that the general level of prof much more information than is publicly available, but there wa
no evidence before the Commission that the general leve of profit
margins and dividends of the construction industry at the present time is excessivive or unreasonababe; ( $n$ ) reduction of the hours o nust result in an in increased in the construction industry gener costs; ( $o$ ) the fact that reduction of the normal working week in the construction industry
to 40 hours would not substantially reduce the actual hours worked robs arguments for for the substantially reduce the the actual hours worke 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 reation 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
to make a reasonable living wage.
The Commission's princiival recommendations are:-
(1) Immediate steps should be taken to bring about an effective (1) Immediate steps should be taken to bring about an effective
rearrangement of the employers' side of the construction industry rearrangement of the employers side of the construction industry
to ensure that action by one organisation which may have reper
cussions on other sections of the industry cannot take place without cussions on other sections of the industry camnot take place without
prior and full consultation between all organisations whose interests may be concerned.
(2) The question
(2) The question of extensive overtime working should be
tacked by both sides of the industry in a greater spirit of cooperation with a joint intention of remedying abuses, reducing
costs and promoting greater uutput.
(3) The possibility of abuses of the systen of paymen by costs and promoting greater output.
(3) The possibibity of of aususes of the system of payment by results
should recieve the immediate and joint attention of both sides of
the industry.
(4) If the Scottish builders' agreement comes into operation as
rovided, the total increase of wages in the year 1963 (approxiately 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
aperiod of about three years.
(5) The aarties to (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 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 the
have accumulated an amount, calculated by reference to the long have accumulated an amount, calculated by reference to the long-
termm rate of inncrease of national production which cquals the
increase in wages to be brought about by reducing the normal ncrease in wages to be brought about by reducing the normal
working week by two hours.
The former alternative seems to the Comiscion The former alternative seems to the Commission to be more
sensible and desitale.

## STATUTORY REGULATION OF WAGES, HOLIDAYS AND HOURS OF WORK DURING 1962

Wages Councils Act 1959
Wages Councils
Wages Councilis set up under the Wages Councils Act 1959
have power to submit proposals to the Minister of Labour for


 and worfers' reeresentatities (anpointed by the Minister after

 Forty-six Wages Councilis met during 1922 and altogether held d
total of of meatings during the year $: 36$ commitues of Councils also met during the year and altogether held 57 meetings. The Act also provides that the Minister may abolish or vary thee
scope of Wages Councils covering workers whose wages and



 reported on 1 14th De
favour of abolitions.
On 16th November the Minister also annourced his intention
to aboinsis the separate Hat, Cap and Mililinery Wages Councilit

 voluntary machis
taken as a onse.
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. Te
Orders made in 1961 Iete Orders made in 1961 became efficetive in 1962 givitgg a total of 63
Orders becoming effective during the year. of theses 53 dealt wwith
pay. three with holidays and five both with an increase in wases
 and $a$ reduction of working hours.
holiday provisions at the same time.
In accordance with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement
of 25 th July 191 chill caling for a pause in personal incomes, the
Miniter Minister delayed the effective dates of Orders affecting 16 Wages
Councils. Four of these Orders would, in the normat course, have come into force in November 1961 and the remaining 12 between
that time and March ye62. The effective dates af these two troups
of Orders were delayed respectively until 1st January and 1 1st or of orders w
2nd April.
"From February until the end of the year the Command Paper "Incomes Policy: The Next Step ", (Cnnd. 1620 was placed on
the agendas of Wages Councils at the Minister's request. $C$ Councils




 (87723)
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 reconcilied with the principles
set out in the Commmand Paper. The proposals were re-submited set out in the Con
with explanations.
Also, in accordance with the Government poticy set out in the
Command Paper, factual information on incomes, prices, man
 by all concemend to the considerations set out in the Comman Permits
Wages Councils are empowered to issue permits to employers
authorising them to employ infirm and incapacitated workers at a rate of wases lower than the minimimum incapacititated workers at
down in the relevant Orderation lai down in the relevant Order. They issued 27 per perrits 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 new permits and 200 were renewals of existing gerrinits: 1,411
permits were cancelled during the yeart". On 31st Decenber ther
were 565 current permits. ere 565 cur
On 31 st December there were 150 Wages Inspectors, includiting
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 enforceEstabl
Cotabishments on Wages Councils list
$\begin{array}{r}1961 \\ -504,54 \\ \hline 689\end{array}$
Complaints reeeiv
Inspections
$\begin{array}{r}1962 \\ 508,74 \\ 9,368 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll} \\ \text { Establishments which paid arrears of remun- } & 45,148 & 97,331 \\ 4,089\end{array}$

 The Ministry prosecuted six employers under the Wages Courcils
Act 1959 for infractions at seven establisfiments. All were con-
 on workers affected. Two cases were taken in the civil Court
here $£ 26$ Is. 1d. was recovered. Complexity of Wages Regulation Orders Following a study by a Special Committee of the Road Haulage
Wages Council' a simplifed layout of the O Wages Council a simplified layout of the Order was introduced in
the Road Haulage Wages Regulation Order made on 18 th Deeember.

Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954 The year 1962 was the fifth year of operation of the Baking
ndustry (Hours of Work) Act 1954 which restriets night baking. At st 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
oluntary collective agreement for the regulation of nigfte work Act remained at exfemption orders made by the Mifitister under the Inspections were carried out under the Act by the Wages Inspec
orate at 1,855 bakeries, including 174 exempted under section complaints. The inspections, showed Inspectors investigated ted provisions of the Act in 35 day baked fies and to comply with thight bakeries.


## Italy : Apprenticeships, Vocational Training and Vocational Guidance

General
Organised apprenticeship schemes, vocational training and
vocational guiiance systems are of comparatively recent develop-
ment in Italy. In 1948 the first National Vocationt vocational guidance systems are of comparatively recent develop-
ment in Italy. In 1148 the frrst National Vocational Cuidance
Congress, held in Turin, stimulated a considerable extension o Congress, held in Turin, stimulated a considerable extension of
the work of public ocuuational psychology and voctional guidance
centres, with the active encouragement of the Ministry of Labour centres, with the active encoouragement of the Ministry of Labour
and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education and various public and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education and various public
and private organisations. At the same etime, the Government
was studving measures to deal with the problems of indequate was studying measures to deal with the problems of inadequate
vocational training facilities and an insufficiently skilled laboue vocational training facilities and an insufficiently skilled labou
force. These studies resulted in a ten-year development scheme known as the Vanoni Plan, which envisaged the vocational trainin
of two large groups: some three million juveniles who by 1964 , wil have joined the labour market and must have training for employ ment, either in Italy or abroad; and a further three et forur mpillion
adults, mainly from rural areas, either totally or partially unemadults, mainly from rural areas, dither totally or partially
ployed, who were to be trained for industrial occupations.
Vocational Guidance
The first vocational
The first vocational guidance centre to be established in Italy
was set up in Siena in 1339. 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 of Education. By 1958 a further 19 centres had been established
in the larger industrial town. The centres are usually stafted by
a trained vocational guidance counsellor as director of the centre, a trained vocational guidance counsellor as director of the centry
one or more trained assistant counsellors, $a$ social worker as
one one or more trained assitant counsellors, a social worker as
serctary and a physician. During shool 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 carfull selection of careers explaining how the centres can
assist them in making their choice. Group aptitude and personassist them in making their chooice. Group aptitude and person-
alite tests are given, atter which the individul student may attend
the centre for further guidance if he so desires At At the centre ality tests are given, after which the individual student may attend
the centre for further guidane if he so desires At the centre,
advice on the choice of carcer is given in the presence of the student's advice on the choice of career is siven in the presence of the student's
parents. Although in principle the centres are open ento
persons, regardless of age or educational level, in practice their parents. Aethough in principe the centres are open to young
persons, regardess of ate or educational level in practice thei
main concen is with students reaching vital point in their schoo
careers ie those a carears, i.e., those aged between 11 and 1 y years and those between
17 and 19 years on age. The centres collectinformation on occu-
pations, employment opportunities and educational institutions pations, employment opportunities and educational institution
through their contacts with chambers of commerce, industry and arriculture. In addition to the centres run under the authonity
of the Ministy of Education there are, in the major Italian towns,
of any yoational of the Ministry of Education there are, in the major Italian towns,
many yocational givanace isstitutions conducted by private con-
cerns and municipal authorities. cerns and municipal authorities.
By an Act of 1949 the Ministry
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 persons between 14 and 11 years or ofoticiency and courses for fults younder 40
years old. In 1951, with a view to ensuring that candidates 40 years old. In 1951, with a view to ensuring that candidates fo
these courses possessed the necessary qualifcations, the Ministry
conferred on the National Accident Prevention
 (Ente Nazionale Prevenzione Infortuni (E.N.P.P.).) the task of
giving each candidate a medicala and pyccho-techical examination.
It was later found that such exanations were necessary only in


 E.N.P.I. has centres in most of the larger industrial areas in Italy inq oriris on occupational by trychoined personnel. They conduc
undertakings and provide personal vocational or educt request 0
undional advice undertakings and
on application.
Apprenticeship
Apprenticeship
An At of
apprenticeships in Itary
Aps. It provides for the rules governing Aprenticeship Advisory Board, under the Central Committee
for Placement and Assistance to the Unemployed of the Minitry for Placement and Assistance the the Unemployed of the Ministry
of Labour and social Welfare, on which the Ministries of Labour
and Social Welfare, Agriculture, Education and the Treasury the of Labour and Social Welfare, on which the Ministries of Labou
and Social Welfare, Agriculture, Education and the Trasury, th
National Social Insurance Institutes, and National Social Insurance Institutes, and employers' and workers
organisations are erpesented. The Act stipulates that all appren-
tices organisations are represented. The Act stipulates that all appren
tices must bengaged through the Local Offces of the Ministry
Labour and Social Welfare where a register is kept for all candidates Labour and Social Welfare where a register is kept for all candidates
for apprenticeships. Establismments with ten or less employees max nominate apprentices from the lists but thoose employming more
than ten workers may nominate not more than 25 per cent. of the happrentices theys wish to omgange. Alt more than 25 per cent. of the
examined to ensure fitness for employment ices must be emedically
exan work for which
 may be preceded by a psycho-physiological examination, arranged
by the placement officer with the E.N.P.I. to deternine the
apprentice's aptitude for the particular work. Any young person by the placement offfcer with the E.N.P.l., to determine erson
apprentices aptitude for the particular work. Any young person
between 14 and 2 years of age may en enaged as an apprentice
The period The period of the apprenticeship is governed by the collective
agreement for the industry and occupation concerned and in
ao agreement or the industry and occupation concerned and in no
case may exced five years. Periods of traing served by an
apprentice with two or more employers are aggeregated, 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 The parties to the apprenticeship agreement a a written contract is
not cortisulsy) may agree to period of probation which must
not exceed two months. Hours of work for apprentices may not exceed ceight a day or 44 a weurs of work for apprentices may not
and work between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 artical instruction
and
 Apprentices must not be employed on work at piecework or incen-
tive wage rates or on fiow-production work, unless such work is
stricitly 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 day classes without toss of pay. The hours of attendance ant these
classes are prescribed in the collective agreement for the industry
or, in default thereof, by a decree of the ors in default thereof, by a decreee of the Mininstere of Labour and SScoilal
Wellare. Appentics are entitled to holidays with pay of not less Welfare. 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 for those 16 years of age and over. Family
 allowances continue to be payable throughout the apprenticeship.
On completing his practical and thoretical training ach ap-
prentice is given a test to deternine his proficieny prentice is given a test to deterrmine hisp spofcicieincy and the resupts
of the test are entered in his personal Employment Record together or the tess are entered in his personal Employment Record together
with the occupational titl he has attained. All apprentices who
have reached age 18 yeart end have completed two years of practical have reached age 18 years and have completed two years of practical
training are entitled to take the tests.
The costs of part-time elasses and a subsidy for the vocational
guidance and yocational training centres are borne by a special
section of a fund known as the " Workers' Vocational Training section of a fund known as the "Workers' Vocational Training
Fund,", adminisistered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and derived from special contisirutions Labour from the uccial wemployment
insurance, supplementary unemployment allowances and insurance, supplementary unemployment allowances and specia
unemploment grants accounts, annual contributions by the State
voluntary contributions made by private organisations and sources. iseases insurance, sickness insurance, tuberculosis insurance an
nnavidity and old age insurance. Benefits under these insurance are payable in respect of the apprentice only and no contribution
is required from him. Vocational Training
Theational Training
To, Act of involuq provided for the placement of, and assistance
to to, involuntarily unemployed workers, for training and re-training
courses ot be organised or authorised by the Ministry of Labour
and Social Welfare and for instrictio
 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 organ they have the necessary equipment, the institutions that organise
training and re-traing curses may receive financial aid, on the
authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in asteemen authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare 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 with the Treasury, and the rules for the conduct of the course are
laid down the the former Ministry Persons wishing to take the
courses must apply to the provinial al aburr and employ courses must apply to the provincial labour and employment offices.
which arrange for the selection and posting of the trainees. The Act phich arrange for the selection and posting of the trainees. The Ac
provides that, in addition to any unempoymen pay or grant to
which traines a Which traines are entitled, trainees shall receive from the Workers ocational Training Fund, a sum of 200 lire ( 2 s .6 d.$)$ ) for each day
of attendance, also
certificate after passing the of 3,000 lire ( $£ 1$ 14. 6 .) and a certificate after passing the final test. Those not receiving any
unemploymnent pay or grant receeve another 100 lire ( 1 s . 3d.), and
further 60 lire nemployment pay or grant receive another 100 lire (1s. 3 .., and
a further 6 lire (9d.) for each dependant per day of attend
(The exchange. 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
cigible for the special Workers under 40 years of age who do not attend a course are en
eligible for the special unemployment grant provided under the
Act unless there is no suitable course, or unless it is impossible fo Act unless there is no suitable course, or unless
some other rason for them to attend a course.
Re-training courses, oreanised byind
Re-training courses, organised by industrial undertakings employ-
ing more than 1,000 workers, may be authorised by the Minister ing more than 1,000 workers, may be authorised by the Minister or
Labor and Social Welfare, in agreeenent with the Treasury and the
Minister for Industry and Commerce for skilled work Minister for Industry and Commerce, for skilled workers under 45 ,
years of age. The courses must be of from three to eight months years of age. The courses must be of from three to eight monts,
duration, and must be given on premises other than those used for
te normal activity of the undertaking the normal activity of the undertaking. Wage earners receive a
wages supplement of two-thirds of their wages in respect of hours wages supplement of two-thirds of their wages in respect of hours
worked between 24 and 40 week, paid from the fund for the
Integration of Waages, as well as the daily payment of Integration of Wages, as well as the daily payment of 2000 lire.
The cost of operating and equipping the courses is borne by the The cost of operating and equipping the courses is borne by the
undertaking. State inancial assistance is limited to 50 per cent.
of the attendance pay anc end-of-course bonis. of the attendance pay and end-off-curse bonus.
Five types of accelerated training courses hav
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 specill cous courses for the unskilled unemployed, special courses for semi-skisiled
workers who wish to improve their qualifications, refresher courses workers who wish to improve their qualiifications, refreserher courses
and course in new techniques for skilled workers and some
semi-skilled ind semi-skilled, and re-training courses for those wishing to acquire
new skils, including intending emigrants. A Centre for the Training omigrantis. Manpower in Southern
Italy has been set up by the Industrial Reconstruction Institute a Italy has been set up by the Industrial Reconstruction Institute,
Government holding corporation controlling 50 per cent. of heavy industry, as part of the efiorts to industrialise the backward South.
The three-year courses are free of charge and are based on the The three-year courses are free of charge and are based on the
requirenents of local forms; but psychological, pedagogical and
soilogical subjects are also taught and gintructors coirses are
held.
The Ministry of Eduction The Ministry of Education also has responsibilities in respect
of vocational training in special secondary schools or industrial of vocational training in special secondary schools or industrial
instituts where instuction is iven in 22 trades, including those
of mechanic, electrician, metallurgist, miner, textile operator and
 ourses rupils. In addition, the Ministry of the Locatation supervises
ound Provincial Councils and Dodies. In 1959 the Mininstry of L Labour and Social $\operatorname{sial}$ Welfare tobo
steps to ensure that its training centres did not duplicate the work of these schools. Whilitaining centres did not duplicate the work
trained at its centres, the Ministry of Labours and over may be Social Welf be 18 years are eenerally trained in the 18 . Those aged from 14 to 18 years are geneally trained in the industrial institutes. Other
Government Departments, firms and organisations also run similar
Courses.

Employment in Great Eritiain in March 1963:
Total Working Population Numbers Employedil Induustrial Analysis Dvertime and Short-time in Manufacturing Industrice Indices of Total Weekly Hours Worked and of Average Hours Worked
by 0 .peratives in Manufacturn Women in Part-time Employment in Manufacturing Industries
Unemployment at 8th April 1963:
Summary for Great britain
Duration of Unemployment
Duration of Unemployment
Numbers Snemployed, $1935-1963$
Resional Analysis, United Kinglom

|  | Unemployment at 8th April 1963 -continued. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 201 | Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and |
| 203 | bers Unemp |
|  | Placing Work of Employment Exchanges |
| $\begin{aligned} & 204 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vac for Adults: March 1963 .. |
|  | Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March |
|  | Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury |
| 206 | Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders |
| 206 | Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, $1944 \& 1958$ |
| 206 | Employment Overseas |

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

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION The Table below gives changes in the total working population
between mid-February and mid-March 1963, together with figures for recent months, for end-March 1992, 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 themsesves as available for such work. It has
three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in conents, for which seyment, separate figures are given, (1) the the numbers wholly unemployed
nand (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. Th
numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial
groups and the figures indude empley groups and the figures include employers and persons working on
their own account as well as employees. They also include persons
temporarily laid of but temporarily laid off but sutill on empespoyers paso-rolls and thoss
unable to work on account of sickness. Part-ime workers are unable to work on a
counted as full units.

The Table on the next page e ives, for those industries for which
comparable figures are available, hhe numbers employed at the end
 he figures relate to toll employees except those registered as wholly
unemployed, i.e., hey include persons temporarily laid-off but tsill
on employer's pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account ickness. They exclude end persons unamborerariy to work on and but but stio wn account and are thus different in scope from those given in the numbers of employers and persons working on their The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total umbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal mining construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of
nonthy returns rendered by employers under the statistics
rade Trade Act th4s. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls
including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work pering to to sickness, etc.). at the beginning and at the end of the
pore dustry and the ratio between the two totals is the be basis for comservices which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only
partially covered), or for which figurres are not available in the same
form as those shown, are omitted from the Table.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: MARCH 1963

| Industry or Service | Enc-JJune | End.JJune | ${ }_{\substack{\text { EndidJune } \\ 1961}}^{\text {ded }}$ | $\underset{\text { End-Mar. }}{1962}$ |  | $\underset{\text { Mid-Jan }}{\text { 193 }}$. | ${ }_{\text {Mid-Feb. }}^{\text {M }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mid-Mar }}^{\text {M }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { Feb..-Mar. } \\ 1963 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying <br> Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods . Textiles Other Manuf Footwear Total in Manufacturing Industries | ${ }_{829}^{99}$ | ${ }_{761}^{983}$ | ${ }_{731}^{948}$ | ${ }_{720}^{881}$ | ${ }_{712}^{920}$ | ${ }_{697}^{863}$ | ${ }_{8}^{858} 8$ | ${ }_{694}^{853}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} \cdots & 1 \\ - & 1 \\ \hline & 8 \\ -\cdots & 1 \\ \hdashline & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\quad & 6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 8,477 | 8,811 | 8,928 | 8,871 | 8,852 | 8,769 | 8,743 | 8,718 | 25 |
| Construction <br> Gas, Electricity and $\ddot{\text { Water }}$ <br> Transport and Communication <br> Distributive Trades <br> Financial, Professionai, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services .. <br> Local Government Service |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,499 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,536 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117 \\ \pm \quad 1 \\ \hline \quad 12 \\ \hline \quad 13 \\ +\quad 6 \end{array}$ |
| Total in Civil Employment Males Females Females |  | $\begin{gathered} 23,628 \\ 11,5,26 \\ 8,106 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 23,921 \\ 1,9,700 \\ 8,221 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,088 \\ 1,5,759 \\ 8,329 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,737 \\ 1,5,590 \\ 8,247 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,618 \\ 11,5,97 \\ 8,221 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,649 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Si, } 280 \\ & \hline, 205 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +\quad 76 \\ \pm \\ \hline 16 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Wholly Unemployed Males Females Fales ... | $\begin{aligned} & 379 \\ & \\ & \hline 175 \\ & \hline 194 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 290 \\ 210 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2184 \\ & 187 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 408 \\ & \hline 308 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & \\ & \hline 278 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6297 \\ & 1427 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 660 \\ & 518 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 636 \\ & \hline 966 \\ & 1406 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ \hline \quad 22 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services Females | $\begin{aligned} & 565 \\ & 5505 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 503 \\ & 503 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474 \\ & \hline 15 \\ & 159 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 446 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 462 \\ 17 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \\ & \hline 25 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | 432 48 18 18 | 432 418 18 18 | 431 <br> 413 <br> 18 <br> 18 | $=1$ |
| Total Working Population Males Females | $\begin{aligned} & 24,1,155 \\ & 1,8,107 \\ & 8,008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,466 \\ & 1,6,39 \\ & 8,197 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,745 \\ & 1,6,35 \\ & 8,343 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24.912 } \\ & 18,420 \\ & 8,440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,7,781 \\ & 18,307 \\ & 8,407 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,710+ \\ & \text { an, } 18,381 \\ & 8,381 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,761 \\ & 1,5638 \\ & 8,363 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ( } \\ +\quad 51 \\ \pm \quad 69 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

 (8772)

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{stry} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{(Thousands)} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{End-March 1962} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Mid-January \(1963^{*}\)} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Mid-February 1963*} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Mid-March 1963*} \\
\hline \& ales \& ma \& Total \& Males \& Females \& Tot \& Mal \& Females \& Total \& Males \& Fema \& Total \\
\hline Paper, Printing and Publishing Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc Cher Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing, Publishing or Newspapers, etc.
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. \&  \&  \& \(618: 8\)
957
770
70
135
\(249: 8\)
7 \& \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
6.0 \\
4.7 \\
3.5 \\
3.7 \\
36.3 \\
\\
\hline 8.8 \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline Other Manufacturing Industries . Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. . . Brushes and Brooms
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industri \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 120.8 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
37.0 \\
47.7 \\
40.7 \\
0.0 .3 \\
09.7 \\
15: 0
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 304:0 \\
\hline Tota, All Manufacturing Industries \& 5,933 \& 2,803-1 \& \(8,736 \cdot 7\) \& 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 8,54 \\
\hline Constructio \& 1,413 4 \& 78.5 \& 1,49 \& 1,263.5 \& 79.7 \& 1,343-2 \& 1,198.5 \& 79.7 \& 1,278.2 \& 1,315-5 \& 79.7 \& 1,395-2 \\
\hline Gas, Electricity and Water \begin{tabular}{c} 
Gas \\
Electricity \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Water Supply \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 340 \cdot 3 \\
\& \text { an9:8 } \\
\& \text { 199:6 } \\
\& 35: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\begin{array}{c}
45 \cdot 7 \\
\text { as } \\
28: 1 \\
2: 6
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(386 \cdot 0\)
\(124: 8\)
22:
\(38: 2\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 347 \cdot 7 \\
\& \hline 20 \cdot 2 \\
\& 20.9 \\
\& 36 \cdot 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 47 \cdot 1 \\
\& \begin{array}{c}
15: 4 \\
29: 0 \\
2: 7
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 9.6 \\
\& 19.9 \\
\& 1.9 \\
\& \hline 1.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 47 \cdot 3 \\
\& \hline 15 \\
\& \hline 59 \\
\& 29.1 \\
\& 2 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 96 \cdot 9 \\
\& \hline 67 \\
\& 30.4 \\
\& 39.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 50.2 \\
\& \hline 0.20 \\
\& \hline 10.5 \\
\& \hline 6.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 47 \cdot 5 \\
\& \hline 5.5 \\
\& 29.6 \\
\& 2 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \\
\hline Transport and Communication
Road Passenger Transport Road Passenger Transport
Road Haulage Contracting \& 218.7
177 \& 46.8
16.2 \& 265-5 \& 218.3
1770 \& 44.7
16.4 \& 263.0
193

c, \& 219.3

176.7 \& | 44.5 |
| :--- |
| 16.4 | \& ${ }_{2}^{263}$ \& 219.4

176.9 \& 44.3
16.6 \& ${ }_{193}^{263}$ <br>

\hline  Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc. \&  \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{|r}
1,480 \cdot 9 \\
1,2938.3 \\
1,28 \cdot 5 \\
35.8 \\
33 \cdot-3
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | $2,829 \cdot 1$ 2.535 2.02 .5 $163 \cdot 1$ $123 \cdot 1$ |
| :--- |
| 128. | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|}
1,363.7 \\
\text {,34.7 } \\
7933 \\
1932.5 \\
93.5
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,510 \cdot 5 \\
& 1,245: 1 \\
& 1,245 \cdot 8
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

$$
\begin{gathered}
37 \cdot 1 \\
32 \cdot 5
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,497 \cdot 2 \\
1,234.3 \\
1,23 \cdot 3 \\
37 \cdot 1 \\
32 \cdot 5
\end{array}
$$

\] \& |  |
| :--- |
| 169.5 <br> $122: 5$ | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,490 \cdot 1 \\
1,2398 \\
1,230.7 \\
37.1 \\
32 \cdot 5
\end{array}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline | Miscellaneous Services |
| :--- |
| Cnemas, Theatres, Radio, etc |
| Sport and other Recreations |
| Betting |
| catering, Hotels, etc. |
| Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. |
| Motor Repairers, Distribut Repair of Boots and Shoes | \& $65 \cdot 5$

$29: 2$
$115: 6$
$183: 4$
30.4
306.2
12.2 \&  \&  \& $66: 0$
69:0
18.2
18.2
30.1
30.8
12.6
12.2 \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1963 The following Tabie 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
absenteism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for



| Industry |  | Estimated number of operatives, excluding maintenance workers, on overtime |  |  |  | Estimated number of operatives on shor-t-ime |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { per.- } \\ \text { contar } \\ \text { of ofll } \\ \text { atives } \\ \text { (per cent.) } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Hours of overtimeworked |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Stod } \\ \text { otfor } \\ \text { whor } \\ \text { wheer }} \\ (\text { (000's }) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Working partof week (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { sonar- } \\ & \text { shor- } \\ & \text { time } \\ & \left(00 o^{\prime}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Total } \\ \text { as arar } \\ \text { contaro } \\ \text { of ofll } \\ \text { atives } \\ \text { (per cent. } \end{array}\right)$ | Hours lost |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number (000's) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { operative } \\ \text { operative } \\ \text { voretime } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Number (000's) |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectione Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar | $\begin{gathered} 559 \\ \begin{array}{c} 508 \\ 72 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 28 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 38: 2 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,267 \\ \hline 280 \\ 620 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 8.0. | $1 \cdot 2$ | $\frac{3.6}{1.2}$ | 4.8 | $\frac{0.9}{1.7}$ | 94 20 | 19.4 16.0 |
| Chemicals and Allied Industries Chemicals and Dyes | ${ }_{123}^{294}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{69.5}$ | ${ }_{25}^{23 \cdot 6}$ | (683 | 10.88 | $=$ | 1.2 0.2 0.2 | ${ }^{0.3}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.1}$ | 3 2 | 9.5 10.3 |
| Ietal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Iron Castings, etc. | $\begin{gathered} 439 \\ \text { and } \\ 38 \\ 94 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a33:4 } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 32: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } 23.6 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 34 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 877 \\ & 225 \\ & 254 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & \frac{0.5}{0.5} \\ & \hline 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 9 \\ & 19.7 \\ & .1 .7 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 5 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 4 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0 <br> $5: 9$ <br> 5.4 <br> 4.4 | $\begin{gathered} 188 \\ 108 \\ 30 \\ 40 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 10.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods (inc. Marine Engineering) Engineering. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. | $\begin{gathered} 1,441 \\ \hline 894 \\ \hline 94 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5036 \\ & 349: 1 \\ & 149: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.9 \\ 29.3 \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,765 \\ & \substack{1,7 \\ 1,16} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1.2. | (171 | \% |
| Vehicles | $\begin{gathered} 619 \\ \text { Sis } \\ 150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,524 \\ \substack{\text { 423 } \\ 4 \\ 428} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.20 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 3 \\ & 13: 4 \\ & 4 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 264 <br> 184 <br> 17 | 14.4. |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified | 407 | 123:1 | 30.2 | 928 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 9.0 | 9.2 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 87 | 9.4 |
| Textiles <br> Spining and ${ }^{\text {Weaving of }}$ Cötton, eitc. Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and other Knitted G̈oods Textile Textile Finishing | $\begin{aligned} & 655 \\ & \hline 185 \\ & 100 \\ & 101 \\ & \hline 58 \end{aligned}$ | 111.9 11.1 at: 10.0 19.5 5.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 870 \\ & \hline 564 \\ & \hline 564 \\ & 164 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 8 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 3. i. $2: .0$ 0.1 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 9 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 4: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 8 \\ & 7.3 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 6 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 332 \\ & 115 \\ & 128 \\ & 128 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ather, Leather Goods | 44 | 9.0 | 20.5 | 66 | 7.3 |  | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 8 | 11.8 |
| Clothing and Footwear . . <br> Weatherproof Outerwear ..... <br> Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear <br> Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. <br> Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Footwear <br> Footwea | $\begin{aligned} & 466 \\ & \hline 23 \\ & \hline 103 \\ & \hline 56 \\ & 39 \\ & 90 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33.7 \\ 1.5 \\ \hline, 77 \\ 3.79 .7 \\ \hline 6.7 \\ 7.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & .5 \\ & 9.5 \\ & \hline 7.6 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 7: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}170 \\ \mathbf{1 7 0} \\ 53 \\ 17 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 33 \\ 33 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.5 \\ & \hline 5.7 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & \frac{0.1}{0.1} \\ & \frac{0.2}{0.4} \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.6 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 13.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 15.6 \end{aligned}$ | 225 13 40 18 28 111 11 | \%. ${ }^{9.2}$ |
| Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Reffactory Goods Bricks, Pottery | $\begin{gathered} 259 \\ \hline 68 \\ 56 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63: 8 \\ \text { i3: } \\ 5: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 24 \cdot 6 \\ 21: 3 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 544 \\ & 949 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{8.5 \\ 7.5}}{\substack{2}}$ | 0.7 0.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 1 \\ & \substack{2.2 \\ 2 \cdot 3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.8 \\ \text { a. } \\ 2.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 11.3 10.0 |
| Timber, Furniture, etc. Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc | $\begin{aligned} & 203 \\ & .68 \\ & 72 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45: 1 \\ \text { i5:4 } \\ 130 \\ 1: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 22: 6 \\ & 18.1 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 340 \\ \text { cit } \\ \hline 81 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.7 \\ 10.8 \\ 6.4 \\ 1.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11: 3 \\ 1 .: \\ 6: 9 \\ 1: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.6 \\ 2.8 \\ \text { a. } \\ 14 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 19 \\ & 25 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 6 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 14.1 \\ & 10 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Paper and Board Printing, Pubbishing öf Newspapers, Other Printing, Publishing, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 416 \\ & \hline 75 \\ & \hline 15 \\ & 162 \end{aligned}$ | $141 \cdot 9$ $23: 3$ $57: 7$ 57 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,111 \\ & \hline, 204 \\ & 204 \\ & \hline 444 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 9.1 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | -2.3 <br> 1.0 | ${ }_{1}^{2 .} 2$ | 0.6 <br> 1.6 | ${ }_{14}^{26}$ | 10.1 11.5 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber | ${ }_{92}^{221}$ | 64.6 30.3 | ${ }_{32}^{29} \cdot 9$ | ${ }_{248}^{538}$ | 8.3 8 | 0.4 | ${ }_{2}^{2.6}$ | 3:3 | 1.4 | ${ }_{22}^{34}$ | ${ }_{9}^{11.3}$ |
| , All Manufacturing Indostriest | 6,003 | 1,638.0 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 12,686 | 7.7 | 11.8 | 125.6 | 137.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1,661 |  | BY OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation
and (2) of ayease hours worked by operatives in manufacturing account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manuacturing
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 industrries, but the figures for thest groups are likely to be less reliable. A full account of the enthod of olaculation, together with indices from 1956 onwards, was publish
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






## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this Gazette was prepared, the under-






 made on 30th April. These Orders were made by the Minister of
Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1995. See page 228.
 Commissioners of H.M. Treasury under the enarch oys the (ncreasee
Acts 1956, 1959 and 1962. These Regulations, operative from 8th Acts 1956, 1959 and 1962. These Regulations, operative from 8 th
April, modify the provisions relating to existing allowances paid
under the Injury Warrant 1952 to civil servants injured on duty or 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; 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. 19631777 ; 3. ( (6d.).), made on th A Aril by the National 1963 (S.I. $1963 / 777$; 3.d. (6d.).), made on 9 Ah Apriment the Nulations
Assistance Board under the Old Age Pensions. Act 1936 and
Asfired by Assistance Board under the Old Age Pensions Act 1936 and
contirmed by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.
These Regulations, operative from 27th May amend the rincipai These Regulations, operative from 27 th May, amend the principal
Regulations by increasing the maximum weekly rate of pension of persons whose pensions are addusted while pen- they
are undergoing treatment free of charge as in-patients in are endergoing treatiment free of charge as in-patients in a
hospital or similar intstitution ( 3 . The Increase of Pensions (Modification) (No. 2) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 19633796; 3d. ( ( di.).),
made on 11th April by the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain under the Pensions (Increase) Acts 1159 and 1962. Thene Regu-
lations, operative from 22nd April, modify the Pensions (Increase) lations, operative from 22 nd April, modify the Pensions (Increase)
Act 1962 in its application to Lords of Appeal, Judges of the Surreme Act 1962 in its application to Lords of Appeal, Judges of the Supreme
Court and Cunty Court tudges, and specifthe amounts wh which
their pensions ane increased; (4) The Increasy of Pensions (Exxtension)

Regulations 1963 (S.I. 19631830 ; 3d. ( 6 d .)), made on 22 nd April by
the Lords Commisioners of H.M. Treasury under the Pension (Increase) Act 196. TTese Regulations, operative from 2 26th
April, authorise the Local Authorities mentioned in the schedule And, the Trustes of the Borough Market, Southwark, to grant
ancreases to certain pensioners; (5) The Police Pensions (Amendment) increases to certain pensioners; (5) The Police Pensions (Amendment
(No.) Requalations 1963 (S.I. 1963/8311; 5d. (8.)), made on 19th
April by the Secretary of April by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the
Police Pensions Acts 1948 and 1961 . These Regulations, operative Police Pensions Acts 1948 and 1961. These Regulations, operative
from 27th May amend the Police Pensions Regulations 1962 and
provide for increases in widews nensions and provide for increases in widows' pensions and children's allowances
The Humid Factories (French or Dry Process Exceptions) The Humid Factories (French or Dry Process Exceptions) (Revo-
catiton) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 19633776;
Ad. ( ( Fd.).), made on 9th April by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961
These Regulations, operative from 29th April, revoke the Orde These Regulations, operative from 29th April, revoke the Order
made in December 1898 as to the maximum limits of humidity of
and atmosphere to be observed in the spinning of merino, cashmere or
wool by the French or dry process, and the table of humidity set wool by the French or dry process, and the table or humidity set
out iny the first schedule to the Factories Act 196 . will now be
required to be observed where such spinning is carried out. required to be observed where such sinning is carried out.
The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation (Amendment)

 of this GAZETIE); The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment
Order (Norther Ireland 1963 (S.R. \& O. 1963/72. 3d. (6d.)),

 Theso Regulations were made by the Ministryy 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 Injurries (Commencement)
Ordder (Northern rreland 1903 (S.R. \& O. 1933/33, 5d. (8d.)), made
on 5th March by the Minister of L Abir Oraer (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. \& O. 196333 3; Sd. (8d.). made
on 5th March by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance
under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1963. This under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1963. This
Order sets out the appointed dates fort the coming into force of
certain provisions in section 4(2) and (4) cridtin provisions in seotion 4.2anes and (4) of the Natitonal Insurcence
Act (Northern Ireland) 1963 and in schedule 4 to the same Act.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963
WOMEN IN PART-TI
WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
The monthly estimates of the numbers employed published in
this GAzTII (see pages 201 to 203 of this issue) include not only persons normally in fulll-time eemployment, , but at ansudude notson on why
normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industrie normaly take ooly part-time work. For manufatcuring industries
however, semarate information about the number of women in
part-time employment is obtained each quarter on return rent part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendere
by employers. Estimates, based oo the returns for March 196 re given in the Table below fore oanch of the Orders of March the Standar
Industrial Classification (1958), and for some of 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 industrise. Fhan 3 hours" work per week. Further indormatition aboun
not more that
the compilation of these figures and analyses for the period 1950-6
 were given on pages
of this GazkTte. Estiates for June, Septecember and December issue
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 196

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { Numbor } \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ll} \text { ansers } \end{array}\right. \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits <br> Bacon curing, meat and fish products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit industries not elsewhere specified*. Brewing a Tobacco | $80 \cdot 2$ $18: 8$ $11: 4$ $10: 6$ 15.2 10.5 3.5 2.3 3.4 3.4 |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations <br> Paint and printing ink <br> egetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents .. | $\begin{aligned} & 19.7 .7 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12:3:4 } \\ & 124.7 \\ & 17.7 \\ & 19.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Metal manufacture | $\begin{gathered} 9.6 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 2 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 13: 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br> Other machinery* Industrial plant and steelwork <br> Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified* .. Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. 1 machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Other electrical goods* |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 0.7 | 6.0 |
| Vehicles <br> manufacturing <br> manufacturing and repairing | $\begin{gathered} 11: 7 \\ 5.7 \\ 3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.7 \\ \begin{array}{c} 90.7 \\ 7.5 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Cans and metal bs, rive <br> Cans and metal boxes | $\begin{gathered} 30.6 \\ 3.8 \\ .8 \\ 17.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a. } 6.5 \\ & 22.0 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Textiles . <br> pinning and doubling of cotton, flax and manWeaving of cotton, ilinen and man-made fibres. Hosiery and other knitted goods Narrow fabrics Textile finishing | $\begin{aligned} 52 \cdot 0 \\ 9.6 \\ 96: 8 \\ 14.8 \\ 9.01 \\ 2.1 \\ 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 3 \\ & 14 \cdot 3 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 115: 4 \\ & 19 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 3.0 | 11.7 |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Footwear | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 4 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.0 \\ 8.7 \\ 6.7 \\ 8.7 \\ 8.7 \\ 12.6 \\ 6.2 \end{array}$ |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. <br> Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified* | ${ }_{2}^{6.7}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.4 \\ 10.5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Timber, furniture, ete. Furniture and upholstery | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{6}$.19 | 12.5 10.8 |
| Paper, printing and publishing <br> Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified <br> Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engrav- ing, etc. .. .. .. .. .. | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \cdot 5 \\ 4.3 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 4.0 \\ 8.2 \end{array}$ | 11.0 12.8 12.6 13.6 8.7 |
| Other manufacturing industries Toys, games and sports equipment Plastics moulding and fabricating.. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries* | $\begin{aligned} 20 \cdot 3 \\ 7.1 \\ 3: 16 \\ 5: 1 \\ 2 \end{aligned}$ | 17.3 <br> 19.4 <br> 18.7 <br> 18.7 <br> 14.7 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 371.4 | 13.5 |



NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY YEAR
CUT PAINT CLEANING COSTS

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## Unemployment at 8th April 1963

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

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


The rate of unemploymentt at 8 tit
and at 1 1th March it was 3.1 per cent.
At 8th April 65,901 married 2.7 per cent
Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in
nsured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates pubished in the
January 1963 issue of this Gazerte pages 8 to 10 ), the number o
persons register persons registered as wholly unemployed on 8 th Ap
552,833 , consisting of 420,549 males and 132,344 females.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great
Britain at 8 th April 1963 according to duration of ynemployment.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1963


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

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM
The following, Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemploymentt, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding
school-leavers " in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 8th April 1963.

| Region | Wholly Unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarily Stoppedt |  |  |  |  | Total Unemployed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men enar } \\ \text { and ours } \\ \text { and vor } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boyser } \\ \text { nunder } \\ 1 \text { y years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { and years } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Boys } \\ \text { Buser } \\ 18 \text { y years } \end{array}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Ginls } \\ \text { ind } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 113 \\ 1111 \\ 131 \\ 333 \\ 344 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 16 \\ 142 \\ 110 \\ 216 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 65 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 402,464 | 28,092 | 118,743 | 21,073 |  | 570,372 | 25,968 | 912 | 6,680 | 687 | 34,247 | 457,436 | 147,183 | 604,619 |
| Northern Ireland | 26,986 | 1,191 | 10,155 |  | 154 | 39,086 | 425 | 5 | 555 | 63 | 1,048 | 28,607 | 11,527 | 40,134 |
| United Kingdom | 429,450 | 29,283 | 128,898 | 21,827 | , 27 | 609,458 | 26,393 | 917 | 7,235 | 750 | 35,295 | 486,043 | 158,710 | 644,753 |
| Region | ( Percentage rate of $\begin{gathered}\text { unemploymentf }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholly Unemployed <br> xcluding " school-leavers |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total |  | 2 weeks up to 5 | ks5 weeks <br> up <br> upo | ${ }_{8}{ }_{8} \begin{aligned} & \text { Over } 8 \\ & \text { weeks }\end{aligned}$ | $\underset{2 \text { weeks }}{\text { Up to }}$ | ${ }^{2}$ weeks ${ }_{\text {up }}$ to 5 | 俍 $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { weeks } \\ & \text { up to } 8\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {OVer }}^{\substack{\text { Overs } \\ \text { weat }}}$ | Total | Change since |  |
| London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern <br> Wales | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 0 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.5 \\ & .5 .5 \\ & .8 .0 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1.4 \\ & .4 .4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.9 \\ & .9 .1 \\ & .2 .1 \\ & .2 .1 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5: 12 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 3.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 73,093 | 49,632 | 32 ${ }^{\text {37,352 }}$ | 27,479 | 30,088 | 22,549 | 15,535 | 71,644 | 552,893 |  | 4,882 |
| Northern Ireland | ${ }^{9.3}$ | 6.4 | 8.3 | 3,124 | 6,255 |  | 18,798 | 1,243 | 2,656 |  | 7,010 | - |  |  |

[^2][^3]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 Emplo areas designated as Development District 1 under the Local Employ-
ment Act 196 , the numbers of persons registered as unemployed
Employent Exchanges and Youth Employment Offics at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices
8th April 1963 and the percentage rates of unemployment.



| Numbers of persons on |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { onen } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { gifls } \\ \text { undr } \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |  |



[^4]The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries
registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United
within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not
 Kingdom at sth April 1963 , according to the industry in which
they weperarately last employed. The analensis is based on the Standard
Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each
Wattordent, Herts.


[^5]Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963
Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

 which rel
question.

Similarly, the figures of vacancies unfilled represent only the
numbers of vacancies ontified by employers and remaining unfilled
at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total
 figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change
in the demand for labour. The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Grat Britain
during the four weeks ended 3rd April 193 in each
industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and

 unfiled is given at the end of the Table.

| Industry Group | Placings during four weeks ended 3rd April 1963 |  |  |  |  | Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { onend } \\ \text { vord } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bys } \\ \text { und } \\ 18 \text { r } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Homen } \\ \text { Hom } \\ \text { onend } \\ \text { ovor } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Girls } \\ & \text { under } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { one } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { und } \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Homen } \\ \text { oned } \\ \text { ove } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { Gind } \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Agricultur, Forestry, Fishing. | 1,606 | 719 | 1,010 | 106 | 3,441 | 1,478 | 1,411 | 336 | 286 | 3,511 |
| Mining and Muarrying | ${ }^{365}$ | 196 170 | ${ }_{12}^{20}$ | $\frac{4}{2}$ | ${ }_{257}^{585}$ | 1,115 | $\xrightarrow{1,073}$ | ${ }_{13}^{23}$ | ${ }_{5}^{18}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,289}$ |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 1,830 | 423 | 2,317 | 696 | 5,266 | 1,233 | 394 | 1,688 | 1,125 | 4,440 |
| Chemicals and Allied Industries | 1,220 | 122 | 624 | 167 | ,133 | 736 | 259 | 662 | 463 | 2,120 |
| Metal Manufacture | 1,431 | 213 | 218 | 77 | 1,939 | 1,085 | 419 | 228 | 206 | 1,938 |
|  | 5,592 | 1,012 | 3,141 | 691 | 10,436 | 6,436 | 1,992 | 4,543 | 1,898 | 14,869 |
| Electricals Geocods and Machinery :. | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,566}$ | 年288 | 1, 1,890 | ${ }_{396}^{295}$ | ${ }_{4,141}^{6,295}$ | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{4,058 \\ 2,381}}$ | ${ }^{1,494}$ | 1,567 | 781 1,117 | 7, $\begin{aligned} & 7,977 \\ & 6,972\end{aligned}$ |
| Stipbuilding and Marine Engineering | 3,817 | 105 | 77 | 20 | 4,019 | 589 | 113 | 52 | 23 | 777 |
| Velicles.. .. | 2,490 | 200 | 597 | 99 | 3,386 | 3,527 | 359 | 863 | 226 | 4,975 |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified | 1,872 | 662 | 1,162 | 352 | 4,048 | 1,521 | ${ }^{873}$ | 1,460 | 1,050 | 4,904 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Textiles }}$ Coton, Linën and Mañ-made ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Fib | 1,100 | 310 | 1,312 | 662 | 3,384 | 676 | 700 | 2,816 | 2,376 | 6,568 |
| STSpinining and deaving woollen and Worsted | 273 <br> 362 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & .55 \end{aligned}$ | 380 <br> 315 | ${ }_{139}^{127}$ | ${ }_{818}^{881}$ | 143 189 | 98 267 | ${ }_{677}^{727}$ | ${ }_{638}^{402}$ | 1, 1.770 |
| Leather, 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, Cement, etc. | 1,276 | 268 | 310 | 120 | 1,974 | 789 | 316 | 577 | 458 | 2,140 |
| Timber, Furniture, etc... | 1,076 | 586 | 274 | 131 | 2,067 | 754 | 624 | 374 | 340 | 092 |
| Paper, Printing and Publishing <br> Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing | $\begin{aligned} & 677 \\ & \substack{347 \\ 247} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 595 \\ \substack{357 \\ 238} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 385 \\ & 209 \\ & 176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,084 \\ & 1,087 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 734 \\ & \substack{734 \\ 360} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 456 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 481 \\ 275 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 884 \\ & 417 \\ & 417 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,32 \\ 1,5824} \\ & 1,624 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 983 | 233 | 1,024 | 238 | 2,478 | 720 | 337 | 952 | 609 | 2,618 |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries | 23,900 | 4,662 | 13,224 | 4,558 | 46,344 | 19,413 | 7,386 | 21,150 | 14,376 | ${ }_{62,325}$ |
| Construction | 32,934 | 2,063 | 297 | 120 | 35,414 | 13,967 | 2,188 | 310 | 285 | 16,750 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water | 828 | 40 | 76 | 15 | 959 | 537 | 387 | 124 | 79 | ,127 |
| Transport and Communication | 4,231 | 243 | 561 | 112 | 5,147 | 8,592 | 757 | 960 | 369 | 10,678 |
| Distributive Trades .. .. | 5,392 | 2,908 | 5,084 | 3,457 | 16,841 | 4,870 | 4,752 | 7,629 | 7,997 | 25,248 |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance | 266 | 62 | 360 | 193 | ${ }^{881}$ | 862 | 605 | 651 | 350 | 2,968 |
| Professional and Scientific Serrices*. | 917 | 97 | 2,256 | 294 | 3,564 | 4,787 | 981 | 17,957 | 1,172 | 24,897 |
| Miscellaneous Service <br> Entertainments, Sports, etc Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,509 \\ & \text { 1.50 } \\ & 2126 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,2,27 \\ & 7,304 \\ & 7,24 \\ & 824 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,466 \\ & \hline 45 \\ & 345 \\ & 425 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.587 \\ & \substack{1,508 \\ 1,1,03 \\ 1,761} \\ & 1,761 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,854 \\ & \hline, 854 \\ & \hline, 843 \\ & \hline 208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,168 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 168 \\ 465 \\ 445 \\ 156 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,355 \\ & 10.555 \\ & 10.50 \\ & 1,125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,993 \\ \hline, 190 \\ 870 \\ \hline 677 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,2,30 \\ & 1,48 \\ & 1,488 \\ & 2,156 \end{aligned}$ |
| Public Administration <br> National Government Service Local Government Service . . | $\begin{aligned} & 5,229 \\ & 1,749 \\ & 3,743 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & 71 \\ & 116 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,532 \\ & 1,321 \\ & \hline 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 88 \\ & 46 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,008 \\ 2,724 \\ 2,264 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4817 \\ & 305 \\ & 305 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,158 \\ & \substack{454 \\ 754} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4232 \\ & { }_{23}^{239} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,068 \\ & \substack{4,555 \\ 3,515} \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand Total* | 82,056 | 12,686 | 35,637 | 10,454 | 140,833 | 67,483 | 22,189 | 70,653 | 29,846 | 100,171 |
| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Mend } \\ \text { overd } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { undr } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nomen } \\ \text { Nomen } \\ \text { overd } \\ \text { voe } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Girls } \\ & \text { Gndr } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { Mend } \\ \text { onord } \\ \text { voe } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { und } \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Homen } \\ \text { Homen } \\ \text { overd } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern Midlands | $\begin{gathered} 20,102 \\ 10,40 \\ \text { ond } \\ 9,115 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,933 \\ & \hline, 597 \\ & \hline, 857 \\ & 1,783 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,398 \\ & , .908 \\ & 0,1,18 \\ & 3,329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,21 \\ & 1,183 \\ & 1,084 \\ & 1,2704 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,154 \\ & 1,154 \\ & 15,9,94 \\ & 15,45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,018 \\ & 12,582 \\ & \text { s.,62 } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,257 \\ \hline, 88 \\ \hline, 725 \\ 4,281 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,750 \\ & .9,35 \\ & \hline, 9,94 \\ & 8,043 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58,798 \\ & \hline 8897 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Scotland Wales | $\begin{aligned} & 7,64 \\ & 1,59 \\ & 5,778 \\ & 8,717 \\ & 4,210 \\ & \hline, \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,114 \\ & 1,757 \\ & 1,389 \\ & 1,624 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,115 \\ & 1,261 \\ & \text { and }, 417 \\ & 1.497 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain* | 82,056 | 12,686 | 35,637 | 10,454 | 140,833 | 67,483 | 22,189 | 70,653 | 29,846 | 190,171 |

[^6]Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: March 1963
 Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for
adiult notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfiled
are analysed by Occupation are analysed by occupation. A table summarisina these occupa-
tional anallsses has appeared tater
from Marterl y intervals in this GAZETTE
 data have been published in a revised form giving greater
detail. The purpose of this revision was to present an ocupational
analysis as close as was feasibe to 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 similaritity 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 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 regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and
abilities requird. Other characteristics taken into account are the
material worked on, the work place, the type of equiment used,
etcils 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 ebard inclassification. Fonong Foor exwarkple, carpenters and plumbers and
jipe fiters heve been included among engineering workers, although pipe fitters have been included among engineering workers, although
both are asso onstruction workers. Pattern makers may work in
metal or in wood but again following the International Stand metal ore iliso construction workers. Pat agaitern makers may mollowing the International Standard
Classifaction all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers.
Figures for 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 classified anemployed unikely to obures extemplude severely disabied person
conditions. Mien fitted for general labouring work of under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which
calls for modified physial effort only are shown under the heading
General labourers slight) ", General abourers clight)".
In using this information the following points should be borne
mind:-(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed wil 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 sumbission to some of the vacancies unfilled; be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the exten
 arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the Tabe Table
are for Grat Britain as a whole but here are wide eviations
in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variation
in the corresponding regional and local fifures. II an occupation
in which in Great Britain the number of vacancies unfiled exceed in which in Great Britain the number of vacancies unfilled exceeds
the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number

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

| Occupation | ${ }^{\substack{\text { unholly } \\ \text { unemploed }}}$ | Vacancies unfiled | Occupation |  | Vacancies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men <br> Farm workers, fishermen, etc. Regular farm, market garden workers Gardeners, nursery workers, etc. Fishermen .. |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,140 \\ 580 \\ 580 \\ 50 \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | Men-continued |  |  |
|  |  |  | Paper and printing workers Printing workers products workers | 873 <br> 189 <br> 684 | 288 213 213 |
| Miners and quarrymen <br> Colliery workers ... Other miners and quarrymen |  | 362 <br> 278 <br> 88 | Building materials workers <br> Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers | $\begin{aligned} & 4790 \\ & 102 \\ & 162 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Gas, coke and chemicals makers . | 361311 | 116 | Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workersPlastics workers Other workers | $\begin{aligned} & 814 \\ & \hline 185 \\ & \text { is5 } \\ & 3774 \end{aligned}$ | 2601710875 |
| Glass workers |  | 68 |  |  |  |
| Pottery workers | $\begin{gathered} \text { R1, } 1,78187 \\ 1,461 \\ 833 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 354 \\ \substack{328 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ 58} \end{gathered}$ | Construction worker | $\begin{gathered} 14,263 \\ 5,754 \\ 485 \\ 1,501 \\ 5,561 \\ 5,763 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,153 \\ & 1,180 \\ & 1,118 \\ & .39 \\ & \hline 797 \\ & 717 \end{aligned}$ |
| Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Moulders and coremakers Other workers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical and lectronic workers $\begin{gathered}\text { Electronic } \\ \text { equipment } \\ \text { manuacture and }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,987 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,49 \\ 3,929 \end{array}, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,081 \\ 751 \\ \hline 655 \\ \hline 725 \end{array}$ | Painters and decorator <br> Painters $\quad$ Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorDecorato ators) | 12,834 11,672 1,62 <br> ${ }^{1,162}$ | ${ }^{1,995}$ |
| tenance workers Electrical fitters, etc. |  |  |  |  | 1,991 |
| Engineering and allied trades workersPinasiructiona <br> Rivereres and caulkers <br>  $\xrightarrow{\text { Wheerkers }}$ metal workers <br> Coppersmiths <br> Press tool makers Mould makers Precision fitters Mittenance fitters, erectors Fitters (not precision), mechanics . Machine-tooi setters, setter operators Electro platers Plumbers, pipe fitters Watch makers and reering workers nstrument makers and repairers <br>  Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers | $\begin{gathered} 37,677 \\ \text { in, }, 77974 \\ 1,974 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,057 \\ \text { 105 } \\ \text { 108 } \\ 37 \end{gathered}$ | Drivers, etc., of stationary engines, cranes, etc. | 4,262 | 425 |
|  |  |  | Transport and communication workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors . Harbours and docks workers Communications workers | $\begin{aligned} & 33,350 \\ & 25,3523 \\ & \text { 25, } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | (1,034 | 15756508508 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4,113 <br> 15 <br> 304 <br> 305 |
|  | ( | 32830188 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,583 \\ & \hline, 283 \\ & 4575 \\ & 498 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ( $\begin{array}{r}\text { 866 } \\ \text { 2,967 } \\ 2,0,17\end{array}$ |  | Warehousemen, packers, etc.Warehouse workers.. Packers, bottlers |  | ( $\begin{aligned} & 550 \\ & \text { 459 } \\ & 159\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | (1,644 |  |  |  |
|  |  | (1,850 | Clerical workers <br> Book-keepers, cashiers <br> Other clerical workers | $\begin{gathered} 28.523 \\ \substack{2,584 \\ \text { a.83 } \\ 261} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,244 \\ 1,852 \\ \hline, 503 \\ \hline 69 \\ \hline 9 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{2,659 \\ 3,664}}^{2,65}$ | 748 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{2} 78$ | Other clerical workers .. .. .. .. <br> Shop asistants .. .. .. .. |  | 1,942 |
|  | ${ }_{62}$ | 280280239cin |  | 8,120 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 580 \\ & 580 \\ & 8826 \\ & 8826 \end{aligned}$ |  | Serice, sport and recreation workers | +17,57 | 4,044 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1,438 \\ 9.353 \\ 9.397 \\ \hline 972 \\ 246 \\ 420 \\ 420 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Woodworkers <br> Cabinet , joiners <br> Sawyers, wood cutting machinists Pattern makers Other woodworkers |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Attendants ... Entertainment workers Others |  |  |
| Leather worker <br> Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers | $\begin{aligned} & 1,54 \\ & 1,538 \\ & 1,538 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 48 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Textile workers <br> Textile spinners Textile weavers <br> Other textile workers <br> Clothing, etc., workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc. | 1,561 2.267 1,088 1,08 1, | $\begin{aligned} & 289 \\ & 39 \\ & \text { s. } \\ & 192 \end{aligned}$ | Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen Nurses Other administrative, professional and technica worker | $\begin{aligned} & 20,7928 \\ & \\ & \hline, .987 \\ & 424 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 8,1394 \\ \text { 2,549} 494 \end{array}\right)$ |
|  | 1,844 <br> 264 <br> 690 <br> 593 <br> 593 | $\begin{aligned} & 497 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 497 \\ 253 \\ 103 \end{array} \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | 424 |  |
|  |  |  | Labourers <br> General labourers (heavy) <br> General labourers (light) <br> Other labourers <br> Grand Total |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,376 \\ & 1,375 \\ & 147151 \\ & 5,302 \end{aligned}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco workers <br> Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c,486} \\ & 1,336 \\ & 74 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 294 \\ \substack{255 \\ 215 \\ 28} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 468,347 | 57,148 |

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963

| Occupation | ${ }^{\substack{\text { Whemployed } \\ \text { uned }}}$ | Vacancies unfiled | Occupation | Wholly unemployed | ( Vacancies $\begin{gathered}\text { unfled }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rm workers, | 693 | 151 | Women-continued <br> Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Other workers | $\begin{aligned} & 503 \\ & 101 \\ & 106 \\ & 296 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{470} 105$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas, coke and ch | 185 | 50 |  |  |  |
|  | 133 | 56 | Painters and decorat |  |  |
| tery workers |  | 246 | Transport and communication workers Motor drivers (exepept P.S.V.V.)P.S.V. drivers, eonductors. Other transport workers |  |  |
| Furrace, forse, foundry, rolling mill workers | 154 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 163 |  |  |  |
| Engineering and allied trades workers Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering workersMiscellaneous metal goods workers | $\begin{aligned} & 4,056 \\ & 4,271 \\ & 1,812 \\ & 1,8525 \end{aligned}$ |  | Warehouse workers, packers, etc. Warehouse workers. | $\begin{aligned} & 3,715 \\ & 3,545 \\ & 3,526 \end{aligned}$ | 831109722 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woodworkers .. .. .. .. | 105 | 514 |  |  |  |
| Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairer | $\begin{aligned} & 624 \\ & .185 \\ & 439 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3288 \\ & 1880 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Shop assistant | 14,766 | 4,021 |
| Textile workers <br> Textile spinner <br> Textile weavers <br> Yarn and thread staple preparers Textile examiners, menders, etc. <br> Other workers |  |  | Service, sport and recreation workers <br> Hotels and catering <br> Kitchen staff Bar staff <br> Waitresses, etc | 24,512 | 15,561 |
|  |  |  |  | 4,499 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Laundry and dry cleaning workers <br> Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners) Entertainment workers Other workers |  |  |
| Clothing, etc., workers <br> etail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Other light clothing workers Hat makers Other clothing workers workers, etc |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1896 \\ & 5,982962 \\ & \hline 852 \\ & \hline 42 \end{aligned}$ | - 4,083 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $13{ }^{3}$ |
|  |  |  | Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen, tracers <br> Other administrative, professional and technical workers workers | $\begin{aligned} & 3,880 \\ & \hline, 2529 \\ & 1,7108 \\ & 1,70 \end{aligned}$ | 15,4517 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco workers <br> Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture | $\begin{gathered} 1,44 \\ 1,355 \\ \hline, 35 \\ 94 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 785 \\ 735 \\ 4 \\ 44 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1,701 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and priting workers Paper and Prinining workers proculucts workers | $\begin{aligned} & 1,661 \\ & \hline 692 \\ & 492 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 417 \\ & 174 \\ & 173 \end{aligned}$ | Other workers Factory hands ... Charwomen, cleanersMiscellaneous unskilled workers Grand Total |  | $\begin{gathered} 7,345 \\ 2,042 \\ 4.252 \end{gathered}$ |
| Building materials workers |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 122,151 | 65,156 |

## - idi andJ nal <br> OFFICES

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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-carners on the colliery books
in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 30 th March 1963 was 538,500 , compared with 540,800 for the four weeks ended
23 rd February 1963 and 565,200 for the five weeks ended 1 st March 19
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 in the varease in in each Divisions in Marmared with
February 1963 and March 1962. The figures for the latest month February 1963 and March 1962. The figures for the latest month
are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised
where necessary are provisional
where necessary.

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

| Divisiont |  | (Increase ( + + or decerease ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {4 }}^{4}$ 2 weeks end feb. 1963 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \mathbf{Z} & 100 \\ \hline & 200 \\ \hline & 200 \\ \hline & 200 \\ \hline & 200 \\ \hline & 200 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =1,500 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| England and Wales. | 480,100 | - 1,800 | - 17,400 |
| Scotland .. .. | 58,400 | - 500 | - 9,300 |
| Great Britain | 538,500 | - 2,300 | - 26,700 |


| It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of March about 1,450 persons were recruited to the industry, while 4570 : 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) |  |  |  |
|  | 1963 | y 190 | March 1962 |
| Coal-face workers Involuntary | 7.69 10.25 | ${ }^{7.24}$ | 8. ${ }_{\text {8. }}^{\text {P3 }}$ |
| All workers: Voluntary Involuntary | S. $\begin{gathered}5.87 \\ 11.17\end{gathered}$ | 5.83 $\begin{gathered}5.68 \\ 10.8\end{gathered}$ | ¢.83 ${ }_{\text {6. }}$ |

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National
Coal Board mines was 4.92 tons in March, compared with 4.87 Coal Board mines was 4.92 tons in March, compared
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 1.6 tons in March; for Fobruary 1936 and March 1962 was 1.69 tons in March; for February 1963 and
the figures were 1.67 tons and 1.58 tons, respectively

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Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury


Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total
(Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a
fairly constant level of about 70 or 71 per cent. for absence caused bys sickness and about 88 per cent. for absence caused by industrial
injury. injury.
The
The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent
owing to sict owing to tickness on 16th April 1963 represented 4.4 per cent.
of the total lumber of insured perssons. The corresponding figure
for absences due to industrial injury was 0.2 per

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders


Disabled Persons
(Employment) Acts, 1944\&1958
 compared with 659,605 at 15 th, October 1962 . The figure for
16 th April 1963 included 562,702 men, 84,906 women and 5,754 16th April 1963 included 562,702 men, 84,906 women and 5,754
young persons of the total, 33,17 had at some time served in
H.M. Forces (though their disablements may not have been caused H.M. Forces (though their disablements
by that service) and 350,190 had not.

In the following Table, the persons on the Register at 16 th Ap
1963 are classified according to the disablement which made the 1963 re classified according to the disablement which made them
eligible for registration at the time of their applications. These
disablem eligible for registretion at the time of teir aphics which these
disablements are not necessrily the only
persons have and may persons have and may not now constitute the primary handicap to
employment.

| Nature ofDisablement | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 1914 \\ \hline 1018 \\ \text { War- } \\ \text { What } \\ \text { dibed } \\ \text { siben } \\ \text { sioners } \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Oxher Disabled } \\ \text { ExService Persons }}}{\substack{\text { ate }}}$ |  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { centage } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Omals } \\ \text { Females } \end{array}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| Amputations | 7,136 | 9,788 | 7,194 | 24,102 | 48,220 | 7.4 |
|  | 462 | 5,539 | 7,702 | 15,077 | 28,780 | 4.4 |
| Sissisemem of hisestive | $\stackrel{693}{1,996}$ | 8,797 | -7,967 <br> 17,504 | ${ }_{\text {la }}^{10,163}$ | 77, 62 | 4.2 |
| Diseases of the lungs:. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 2,169 \\ 1,3,38 \\ 1,806 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | - 9.6 |
| $\underset{\text { Eye diefects }}{\text { Injuries of head, fac }}$ | 2,806 | 5,892 |  | 29,024 | 46,817 | 7.2 |
| men, pelvisand | 8.89 | 6,222 | 5,670 | 9,141 | 27,902 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| luweres limb | 10,5 | 17,587 | 11,971 | 45,64 | 85,7 | $13 \cdot 1$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Injuprepan sind diseases of of } \\ & \text { Injureses and diseaseses of } \end{aligned}$ | 10,220 | 11,081 | 9,873 | 27,076 | 58,95 | 9.0 |
|  | 376 | 5,466 | 11,441 | 21,792 | 39,075 | 6.0 |
| Tubisorcers | $\xrightarrow{2,539} 1$ | 9,997 | (12,065 | ${ }_{\substack{4,350 \\ 23,044}}^{1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{69,461} 4$ | 10.6 |
| Other disisases | 1,019 | 4,371 | 6,975 | 16,606 | 28,971 | 4 |
| Total | 50,132 | 116,124 | 136,916 | 350,190 | 653,362 | 100 |




The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary
employment during the four weeks ended 3rd April 1963 was 5,415 , employment during the four weeks ended 3 rd 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 shettered addition 83 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered
employment.



Employment Overseas
australia
The Commonvealth Bureau of Census and Stitistics estimate
that the totat number or ovivians in mppoymentas anae and salary




BELGIUM
The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unem--
ployed during February was 49 , 847 , compared with 50,866 in the
 working days.

CANADA
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number
in employment at 16 th February was $5,951,000$, compared with
 Persons wholly unemployed at 16 th February are estimated at
545,000 or 84 per cent. of the labour force, compared witt 541,000
or 8.3 per cent.at 1 Ith January and 583,000 or $9 \cdot 1$ per cent. at
17 th February 1962 .

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 7 on apo orver 9.2 per cent
of the total number insured, compared with 10.1 per cent at the of the total number insured, compared with 10.1 per cent. at th
end of December and 6.7 per cent. at the end of January 1962 .
Provisional find FRE
Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered
as applicants for employment at the beginning of March was as applicants for employment at the beginning of March was
196,443, of whom 25,34 were wholly unemployed persons in
receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 193,694
 (revised figure) and
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 unemployed at the end of March was 204,352 , compared with
400,835 at the end of the previous month and 189898 t the end
March 1962 . In the Western sectors of Berlin the corresponding March 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresp
figures at the same dates were $11,911,16,054$ and 15,569 .

IRISH REPUBLIC The number of unemployed persons on the live register of
Employment Exchanges at 23 rd March was 58,84, compared
with 65,511 at 23 rd February Employment Exchanges at 23 rd March was 58,844 , compared
with 65,511 at 23 rd February and 54,010 at 24 th March 1962 .

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 57,03 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 estitate of the total labour force in October 1962 as 977,400 ,
compared with 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 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 1116.0 ( (9353-54 $=100$ ) the index of employment in November as $116 \cdot 0(1953-54=100$ )
compared with 115.9 in the previous month, and $114 \cdot$ in November
1961. The number of persons registered at Government Employ


SPAIN
The number of persons registered as unemployed was 82,909 at
the end of November, compared with 84,567 at he 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 unemptoyed was 32,481 , compared with 40,659 im February
and 31,732 in March 1962 . Members of and societies who were unemployed and included in the total for
March numbered 27,599, or $1-9$ per cent. of all members, compared March numbered 27,599 , of 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.

Ministry of Labour Gazelte May 1963
SWITZERLAND
The number of registered applicants for employment at the enc
March who were wholly unemployed was 454 or 0.3 per of March who were wholly unemployed was 454 or 0.3 per
housand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices according to the census of 1950, compared with 2,174 or 1.3 per
hhousand at the end of the previous month and 377 or 0.2 per
housand at the end of March 1962.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in
mployment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and
Igriculture and domaii) in industries other than Agriculture and domestic service was approximately $54,186,000$
February, compared with $54,846,000$ (revised figure) in Januar
nd $53,823,000$ in February 1962 . The number of productio nd $53,823,000$ in February 1962 . The number of production
vorkers in manufacturing industries in February was $12,169,000$
comped compared with $12,184,000$ (revised figure) in January and
$12,187,000$ in February 1962. They also estimate that the total

 | $4,918,00$ or $6 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared wit |
| :--- |
| $4,572,000$ or 6.6 per cent. at the middlec of the previous month and |
| 543,000 or 6.5 per cent | $4,672,000$ or $6 \cdot 6$ per cent. at the middile of the erevious month

$4,543,000$ or 6.5 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. The information (except that about agriculture) from which the
ndex has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the
eanaings of weekly-paid and monthly praid employees undertaken each month by the Minisistry of Labhyur-paid employenes undertake 3,000 firms employing approximately $6 \frac{1}{2}$ million persons in manu-
acturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and acturing, mining and quarrying, constrvuction, gas, electricity an
water supply, some miscerllaneous serrices and some branches o he transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given on
page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAzETTE. The figures for agriculture included in the Table have been
compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and
the Department of Agyiculture and Fisheries for Scotland. These
figures relate to regular farm workers. figures relate to regular farm workers. Fluctuations from month to month in the indices for individua
industry groups may be due to the payment of large annual industry groups may be due to the payment of large annual od
half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours worked.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS ( January $1963=100$ )

Great Britain

| Industry group | February, 1963* |  |  | March, $1963^{*}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { time } \\ \substack{\text { popes } \\ \text { pace } \\ \text { epach } \\ \text { week }} \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {All }}^{\text {Am- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ployeses } \\ & \text { paid } \\ & \text { wach } \\ & \text { week } \end{aligned}$ | Em- <br> ployees paid monthly |  |
| turin indus | $100 \cdot 2$ | $98 \cdot 3$ | 99.9 | 102.7 | 107.5 |  |
| Chemicals ind and allied | 192.4 | 113.0 | 104.1 | 101.2 | 98.8 1076 107 | $100 \cdot 4$ $104 \cdot 4$ |
| Meta manuature $\begin{aligned} & \text { Engineering and eectricai }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipobuididing and ship | 100.4 | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 3$ | $102 \cdot 1$ | $102 \cdot 7$ | 102.2 |
|  | 年:89:6 | 104.6 | 109.0 <br> 99.7 <br> 100.8 | 19.4 | 106:0 | ${ }^{-7}$ |
| Metal goods not elisewhere |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $100 \cdot 3$ 100.9 | ${ }_{\text {los }}^{105} 10$ | 101.9 | $\xrightarrow{103} 18$ | ${ }_{\text {I }}^{\text {I03-5-5 }} 1$ | 103.8 103.2 |
|  | $100 \cdot 8$ $100: 8$ | -99.5 | $\xrightarrow{100 \cdot 6} 1$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{103} \mathrm{C} / 2$ | 113:3 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bricks, pattery, glass, } \\ & \text { cement, etc. } \end{aligned}$ | 102.4 | 10 | -2 | 106.0 | $101-4$ |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and pate paper prodicis | $\begin{aligned} & 193: 56 \\ & 101 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 102 \cdot 7 \\ 101.7 \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 102 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \end{array}\right.$ | 104:2 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 102.1 \\ & 102: 0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}\right.$ | . 3 |
| her manufacturing in- | 101-2 | 101.5 | 101.2 | 104.0 | 106.9 |  |
| All manufacturing in- dustries | 01.0 | 102.9 | $101 \cdot 3$ | 103 | 103.4 |  |
| ds sed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  | 106.3 | (102: ${ }^{104}$ |  |  |  |
| Gas, lectirity and waier | 99.0 | $100-4$ | ${ }^{99} 3$ | 98.9 | 101 | 99.5 |
| municationt | 99.7 100.8 |  | 99.9 $100 \cdot 1$ | - | ${ }_{\text {los- }}^{\text {104-1 }}$ | ${ }_{7}^{8}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {An }}^{\text {services covered }}$ ind ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | 101.3 | 102.0 | 101.4 | 103.8 | 103.3 |  |

## 



INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES
INDEX FOR 9th APRIL 1963
ALL ITEMS (16th January $1962=100$ ) $\ldots 104$. At 9th April 1963 the official retail prices index was $104 \cdot 0$
(prices at 16th January $1962=100$ ), compared with 103.7 at (prices at
1 12th March. The corresponding figure for 17 th April 1932 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
nedium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the
base date bieng represented by 100 . Some goodd and services are
relatively much more case date being represented by 100 . Some e goods and services are
celatively much more important than others and the percentage
changes in the erice levels of the various ites sint the 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 15 th January 1963 taken
as 100 using the weights given on page 100 of the March issue of Surveys made in 1959-62, adjusted to correspond with the level
of raices ruling in January 1163. The index numbers in this series
are then linked back to 16th Janury 1962 by murs orresponding indices for 15 th January 1963 on the base 16 th

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 9 th April 1963 on the basis 16 th January

| Grour and Sub-Group |  |
| :---: | :---: |

I. Food

Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes
 Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat
Milk, cheese and eggs Milk, cheese and eggs
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, ett
Sugar, preserves and confection Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned Vegetables, fresh, dried and cann
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Other food Other food
Total-Food
Total-Food
Alcoholic drink
III. Tobacco
IV. Housing
V. Fuel and light:

Coal and coke
Other fuel and light
Ther fuel and light
Total-Fuel and ligh
VI. Durable household goods

Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware
Total-Durable household goods
II. Clothing and footwear:
Men's outer clothing

Men's underclothing
Women's outer clothing
Women's sunderclothing
Women's sunderclothi
Children's clothing
Other clothing incluc
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,
hats and materials
ootwear
Total-Clothing and footwear
Transport and vehicles:
Motoring and cycling
Fares $\quad$.. $\quad .$.
Total-Transport and
X. Miscellaneous goods:

Miscellaneous goods:
Books, newspapers and periodicals.
Medicines, toileter requisites, soap, cleaning
materials, matches, etc. tationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc.
Toal-Miscellaneous goods

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

Ethertainment servics, including domestic help,
heirdressing, boot and shoe repairing ther services, including domestic help,
hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,
laundering and dry cleaning Total-Services All Items

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH
Reductions in the average prices of eggs, bacon, beef and pork
were offset by increases in the avere potatoes and sugar. The index for the food group as a whole was
unchanged at $106 \cdot 5$. The index for tho
so seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other
resh veegetables the price of which are subjet fresh vegetables, apples and pars, fish and hote-killed outtor
and lamb) was 116.3 , compared with 114.7 in the previeus munth. the index for all other items of food was $103 \cdot 1$, compared with
103.6 in March. Housing
As a result of changes in rateable values and in local rates and payable on dwellings in England and Wales as amount of rates
prom April There were also risess in the aneverage elevels of rents from dwellings let
unfurnished and of costs of repairs and maintenance. The fect of all these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs
by about 12 per cent., and the group index figure was 107.7 cole by about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and
pared 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 a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to $100 \cdot 4$.
Miscellaneous goods
There were increases in the average prices of many of the articles by about one-half of one per cent. to $101 \cdot 7$, compared with $101 \cdot 2$ Other groups
In the remaining six groups there was little change in the general
evel of prices.
ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO
The following Tables show the index figure for "all items " for
(Table A) each month from January 1956 to December 1962 .



TABLE A. - 17 th January $1956=100$



TABLE B. -16 th January $1962=100$


The figures in Table B can be linked with those in Table A to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in
the level of prices compared with the level at 17 th January 1956 . The procedure is to multiply the figures in Table B by the index fo
Sth $J$ January 1962 with prices at 177 th January 1956 taken as 100 6th January 1962 with prices at 17 th January 1956 taken as 100 ,

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES
The revision of the Index⿹ㅣㅇ․ R 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
Avith the
 GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmnd. 1657) may be obtained 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 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 weeely hours and of hourty rates of wages for all


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 ment from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates
of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingages in the princarcipal industries and services in the the tevel at 31st JJanuary 1956 taken as
100. The representative industries and services for which changes

1. 100. The representative industries and services for which changes
in rates of wages are taken into account and the method of calcula-
tion were described on pa
 wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisa-
tions of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages
Regulation Orders. The percentage incrases in in thatious indus-
tries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of
or
 the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not
reflect changes in earnings due tu such actors as alterations in
in reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as aiterations in
working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other
payment-b-results workers due to variations in output or the
introduction of new machinery, etc. Weekly Rates of Wage

| I.-All Industries and Services |  |  |  |  | II.-Manufacturing Industries only |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Men | won | sveniles | All Workers | Date | Men | Women | Juven | All Workers |
|  | $104: 8$ $110: 8$ $1110: 8$ $110: 7$ $129: 6$ $129: 1$ 129 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 5 \\ & 111: 3 \\ & 115: 8 \\ & 112: 0 \\ & 123: 2 \\ & 135 \\ & 135: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104.9 .9 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 1106.6 \\ & 1119.1 \\ & 1212374 \\ & 127.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \cdot 9 \\ & 109.6 \\ & 113.6 \\ & 112.6 \\ & 120.0 \\ & 129.3 \\ & 129: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 131.6 \\ & 131.6 \\ & 133: 1 \\ & 133: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B33:4 } \\ & 133: 5 \\ & 1359 \\ & 134 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139.0 \\ & 139.2 \\ & 139.4 \\ & 140 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 132.2} 23.5 \\ & 132.7 \\ & 133.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1963 \text { January } \begin{array}{c} \text { Pebraray } \\ \text { A Aracy } \\ \text { April } \end{array} . . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 129969.76 } \\ & \hline 12909 \\ & 130 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131: 6 \\ & 131.6 \\ & 132: 1 \\ & 132: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \cdot 5 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \\ & 137 \cdot 4 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \cdot 3 \cdot\left(\begin{array}{l} 13.3 \\ 100: 6 \\ 131.0 \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ |

III.-Industry Groups (all workers)

| Date | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriciulture, } \\ & \text { forestsry } \\ & \text { and fishing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mining } \\ \text { quarrying } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food, } \\ \text { driok } \\ \text { dina anco } \\ \text { toba } \end{gathered}$ | Chemicals and ullided industries | ${ }_{\text {ald }}^{\substack{\text { All metals } \\ \text { combined* }}}$ | Textiles | Leather,leather <br> goods and fur | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cothing } \\ & \text { footwear } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bricks, } \\ \text { ogtars, } \\ \text { cement, } \\ \text { cement, etc. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} 1959 \\ \text { 1950 } \\ \text { 1961 } \\ 1962 \end{array}\right] \text { Monthly }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1177 \\ & 120 \\ & 127 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 118 \\ & 126 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & 123 \\ & 128 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \\ & 115 \\ & 115 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & 119 \\ & 1125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1112 \\ & 1126 \\ & 124 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 121 \\ & 122 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1123 \\ 124 \\ 132 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 120 \\ & 126 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & \hline 131 \\ & 131 \\ & 131 \\ & 131 \\ & 131 \\ & \hline 131 \\ & 136 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1160 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 132 \\ & 1138 \\ & 1133 \\ & 1133 \\ & \hline 133 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 125 \\ & 125 \\ & 125 \\ & 126 \\ & 126 \\ & 126 \\ & 126 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1125 \\ & 1125 \\ & 126 \\ & 128 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123 \\ & 123 \\ & 123 \\ & 123 \\ & 123 \\ & 125 \\ & 126 \\ & 126 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 132 \\ & 132 \\ & 134 \\ & 134 \\ & 134 \\ & 134 \\ & \text { 134 } \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ | 130 131 131 131 132 132 132 132 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1963 \text { January } \\ \text { Fibryary } \\ \text { Apraril } \\ \text { April } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1388 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 130 } \\ & 130 \\ & 131 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & \text { 137 } \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128 \\ & 128 \\ & 128 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1129 \\ & 1129 \\ & 129 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & \text { 127 } \\ & \text { 127 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1132 \\ & 113 \\ & 133 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ |


| Date | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { funiture, } \\ & \text { etcose } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Paper, } \\ \text { priting } \\ \text { pubilishing } \\ \text { puab } \end{gathered}$ | Other <br> fantur <br> findustrices | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { con- } \\ \text { struction }}]{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cecas, } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and waty water } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dibitive } \\ \text { tributer } \\ \text { trates } \end{gathered}$ | Professional servibis and miniditration | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mellineous } \\ \text { Senvicieus } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 122 \\ 126 \\ 134 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 122 \\ 126 \\ 133 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \\ & 115 \\ & 128 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1120 \\ & \text { 125 } \\ & 1133 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \\ & 115 \\ & 120 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 1121 \\ & 125 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \\ & \text { 121 } \\ & 132 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1193 \\ & 123 \\ & 123 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 1180 \\ & 125 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 1133 \\ & 134 \\ & 135 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | 131 132 113 134 134 134 134 134 134 | $\begin{aligned} & 1120 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 130 \\ 130 \\ 130 \\ 130 \\ 130 \\ 130 \\ 130 \\ 130 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 132 1132 1133 133 135 135 135 135 | 124 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 | 127 129 130 130 130 130 130 132 132 | 131 131 131 132 132 132 1138 138 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 132 \\ & 132 \\ & 132 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1136 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 136 \\ 136 \\ 137 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 136 \\ 137 \\ 137 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 130 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 130 \\ 130 \\ 131 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 133 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & 136 \\ & 138 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 133 \\ 133 \\ 135 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |

at the base date. The method of calculation was described in
more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZBrTE for more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZBTIE for September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups
were given on page 56 of the issue of this. $G$ AZEETE for February were given on page 56 or the issue of this GAzETRIT for Februar
1959. The indec does not reflect changes in actual hours worked
which are affected by chang in the representative industries and seevicices, the meaverages, moverement from
month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 311st January 1956 taken as 100 . The
weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance weety hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance which are affected by changes in th.
time and absences for other reasons.
Normal Weekly Hours

| IV.-All Industries and Services |  |  |  |  | V.-Manufacturing Industries only |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dat | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers | Date | Men | Women | Juvenies | All Workers |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 99.9 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99.6 \\ & 99.6 \\ & 95.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 99.0 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99.1 \\ & 97.6 \\ & 95:-6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 95: 8 \\ & 954.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100: 9 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 95.5 \\ & 9550.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $95 \cdot 2$ $95: 1$ 95.1 $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ 950 950 95.0 | o. $95: 1.210$ os:1 | $95 \cdot 2$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ $95: 1$ 95.1 $95: 1$ 95 95.1 95.1 95 |  |  | 94.9 $94: 9$ 94.9 94.9 94.9 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8 94 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 1.1 \\ & \substack{95 \\ 95 \cdot 1} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 1 \\ & 95: 1 \\ & 95: 1 \\ & 95 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 1.1 \\ & 955: 1 \\ & 95 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 1963 January February March April | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 2 \\ & \substack{95: 2 \\ 955: 2} \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94 \cdot 8 \\ 94: 8 \\ 94: 8 \\ 94.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 9 \\ & 94: 9 \\ & 94 \cdot 9 \\ & 94 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 5: 1 \\ & 955: 1 \\ & \hline 5 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |

Tdex of Hourly Rates of Wages
The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement 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 wases The series given corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given
in the next Tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures
or the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures
or the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of 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
Aprii 1958).

Hourly Rates of Wages

| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All Workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104.2 \\ & 104: 8 \\ & 114: 4 \\ & 117.7 \\ & 12.7 \\ & 13.7 \\ & 137.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $134: 2$ $135: 3$ $135: 9$ 137.0 137.4 137.6 137.7 $138: 8$ 138 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 138.48:4.7 } \\ & 13890 \\ & 1490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \cdot 40 \cdot 4 \\ & 140 \cdot 8 \\ & 141 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \cdot 2 \\ & 146 \cdot 4 \\ & 1466 \\ & 149 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1399:199:4 } \\ & 139: 6 \\ & 140: 6 \end{aligned}$ |

General
The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31 st
January $1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for month prior to March 1962 were given in previous issues
of this GAZERTE.
Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this
GAzETTE have been revised to include changes arrange with
retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current
figures. Revised figures are given in italics. figures. Revised figures are given in italics.
The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must more than the nearest whole number.
The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous
series ( 30 th June $1947=100$ ) to give a measure on a broad basis of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figure should be multitied by one of the linking factors given in the paraurraph
headed "General", on page 5 of the issue of this GAzETE 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
of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date ( 31 st
January 1956) and that having regard to considerable variation in he provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the
indices for individual industries. Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages
Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hour Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earrings (as
distinct from changs in rates of wages) are colluceted in April and
October each year. Figures relating to such arning October each yar. Figrures relatingses to oreche collected in April and fom April
1956 to October 1962 were given in an article on pages 42 to 4 of

 wa se industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries
cent. during the same sompared with an average incrase of it per
the same industries prild in the level of weekly rates of wages in




## AVAILABLE END-JUNE

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 5 JUNE 1963

## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

## Major settlements reported during April

 The agreement made by the negotiating committee for the coalmining industry at the beginning of April was formally ratified b
 Nd ancillary workersing tseek. Inereases for hospita domenstic
 Council for the Health Services. Under the half-yearly review
miseclaneous

 Transport drivers and conductors received an increase of 10s. a week
from 3rd April, following an arrement made on the previou day
whilst aduutt workers employed by municipal undertakings received an increase of 88 . d . a. week as the outcome of an agreement an
nounced on 25 th April , with retrospective effect to 18 th April Adult operatives employed in the cotton spinning and weaving
industry are to receive an increase of s. 9d a week from 30th June.

 National Joint Council for the Pottery Industry agreed to increase
 creases were not obligatory where locally agreed basic hourly
rates speviously paid were not less than the revised rates. Simi larly, existing piecework rates were not required to be increased
where they were established at not less than 20 per cent. above
the 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 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 30 th
June 1964 June 1964.iowing industries and services were affected by wages
regulation orders made during April: licensed non-residential establishments (statutory mininum Aprit: 1 licensed non-residential
for men and by amounts ranging from increased by 10s. 1 s. week for men and by atounts ranging from 10s. to 12 s. for women
operative from 26 th May); manufacture of linen and cotton hand-
kerchies kerchiefs, etc. (statutory minimum time rates increased by 6 s . 6 d
a week for men and by 4 s . 3d. for women, operative from 15 th
a a week for men and by 4s. 3 d. for women operative from 15th
May); and sack and bag manufacture (statutory minimum rates
increased by 2 2d. an hour for men and by 1 1.d for women increased by 2 dd . an hour for men and by $1 \frac{18}{} \mathrm{~d}$. for women, operative
from th May.
The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-ofThe settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-
living siliding-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 $\operatorname{f4180,000\text {tothethebasic}}$ full-time weekly rates of wages of about $1,20,00$ workers. full-time weekly rates of wages of about $1,210,000$ workers. (In-
creases for approximatell 300,000 workers anounting to $13,5,000$
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 siven above. A number of major settlements made at various dates before the end of March also came into operation during April and the industries a ffrected ind clumede the
motor vehicle retail and repairing trade (increases in hourly rates motor vehicle retain and repairing trade (increases in hourly rates
of 2d. for men and of 1 d. for women), milk distribution in England
and Wales (increases in statutory minimum rates of 10s. or 12s. 6 d and Wales (increases in statutory minimum rates of 10 s . or 122. 6 d
a week for men and of 8 d . or 12 s . 6 d . for women);
secal author
 8s. 9 d . a week for men and of 6 s .1 11d. for women), G.P.O. postal
and telearaph officers and messenger and paperceerer grades
employed in departments other than the G.P.O. (increase of 3 per

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 "TMME RATES of
WAGES AND Hours or Work, 1sT APRI 1962," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { sexto at } \\ \text { besining of } \\ \text { Table) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Forestry } \\ & \text { Cumestene } \\ & \text { Quartying } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britian } \\ & \text { (5) } \\ & \text { West Cumberland } \\ & \text { (10) } \end{aligned}$ | 18 Mar. | Gangers employed by the Forestry Commission Male workers . . | Lead rates increased by 3 s . a week for leading gangers (27s. to 30 s .) and ganger $(225.5$ o 25 s.). Cost-of-1 living net addition to wages increasedf by 0.143 d . an hour (15. 6.143 d . io 15.6 .2880 .1. for workers 18 and over for boys under 18 . |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Iron Ore Mining } \\ \text { Ironstone } \\ \text { Miningind } \\ \text { Quarying } \end{gathered}$ | Cumberland (14) <br> North Lincolnshire | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Apr. } \\ & 7 \text { Apr. } \end{aligned}$ | Male workers <br> Male workers |  for workers 18 and over, and by ta. (ss. 3 . <br>  <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iron Ore and } \\ & \text { Ironstone Mining } \\ & \text { and Quarrying } \end{aligned}$ | Midand area | 7 Apr. | Male workers | Cost-of-living payment increasedt by 2.21 d . a shift (10s. 3.23 d . to 10 s . 5.44 d . for men, by 1.65d. (7s. 8.43d. to 7s. 10.088.$)$ for youths and by 1.1d. (5s. 1.62 d to 5 s . 2.72 d .) for boys under 18 . |

[^7]
cent.), Vauxhall Motors Ltd. (increases in hourly rates of 32d. 3 d .
or 2d d. for men and of $2 \frac{1}{d}$. or 2 d . for women) and jute preparing, or 2 d.d. for men and of 2 d. or 2 d. for women) and jute preparing
spinning and weaving (increases in statutory minimum time rates of 10s. 9 d . or 10 s . . d. . a week for mer mand of amounts ranging from
3s. 7 d . to
ss. dd . for women, with appropriate increases for pieceworkers).
Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on
movements in the official index of retail prices, increases of varying mounts became payable to workers in a number or industries ncluding furniture manefacture and allied industries, iron an
steel Imanuacture and textile finishing.
Estimates Estimates of the effect of changes. coming into operation during
the month indicate that about 1 million workers received increases he month indicate that about 1 million workers received increass
of approximately 3300000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of
wages and about 3,000 workers had their wages and about 3,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of
work reduce ty an average $\frac{1}{\text { ha }}$ hour.*
Of the total increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages of approximately $£ 300,000$, about $£ 198,000$ resulted from arrange-
ments made by Joint Industrial
Councils or orther joint standing ments made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing
bodies established by voluntary agreement, $£ 43,000$ from direc
negotiations between negotiations between employers and trade, unions, $£ 36,000$ fron satutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from the
operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index
of retil prices. f retail prices.
Analysis of changes during the period January-April
The following Table shows, by industry group, the numbers of Workpeople e aftected (a) by increasese in basic unill,time weekly rate of wages and the aggaregate amounts of such increases, and ( () by
reductions in normal
mounts of such reductions. amounts of such reductions.


| Basic Full-TimeWeekly Rates of Wages |  | Normal weekly |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Sinout } \\ \text { mof } \\ \text { nncrease } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { Emont } \\ & \text { Reduction } \\ & \text { in Woorray } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\overline{6,500}$ 3,000 <br> 三 <br> 4,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 11,100 } \\ \hline 1.500\end{array}$ |

$$
5
$$

Included in the above Table are about 6,500 workers who ha both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work
In the corresponding months of 1962 about 5860 ors In the corresponding months of 1962,0 about $5,860,000$ worker
had an increase of approximately $11,900,000$ in their basic full-time eekly rates of wages and approximately 1 million workers had a aggregat reduction of about $1,730,000$ hours in their normal
weekly hours of work.

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

| Industry |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Date from } \\ \text { mhing } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { fororect } \\ \text { efiect } \end{array}\right\|$ | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baking | ${ }_{\text {Scotand }}^{\text {(250) }}$ | 8 Apr. | All workers |  |
|  |  | 18 Apr. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Male Sunday workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 55. 6d., 55. 7d., 6s. 1d. or 6s. 5 d . a week, according to occupation and hours of work, for workers 21 and over, and of varying amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimu time rates arter change for days workers: iourreumemen bakers. <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Male early morning workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to occupation, hours of work and age. General minimum time rates after journeymen bakers $7 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, doughmakers, ovensmen and confec- tionery mixers 7 s . $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., apprentice bakers 2 s . 6 d . during first year of apprenticeship rising to 4 s . $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 6 s . 10 d ., other workers $3 \mathrm{~s} .9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 18 and under 19 rising to $6 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 21 and over. $\dagger$ |
|  |  |  | Female workers |  |
|  | $\underbrace{\text { Northern }}$ (except belfast) ${ }^{\text {Ireand }}$ | 18 Apr. | Transport workers |  |
| Aerated Waters | Scotand $_{\text {(35) }}^{\text {(256) }}$ | 3 Apr. | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 2fd. an hour (11s, a week) for men 21 <br>  <br>  |
| Manuacture | England and Wales and certain w in Scotland§ | 7 Apr. | Workers employed at coke oven plan furnaces | Cost-of-living payment increased\\|\| by $2 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~d}$. a shift ( 10 s .3 .48 d . to $10 \mathrm{~s} .5 \cdot 58 \mathrm{~d}$. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.265 d . an hour ( 1 s .3 .435 d . to 1 s .3 .7 d . fo, work, by 1.58 d . a shiff ( 7 s . 8.61 d . to 7 s . 10.19 d .) or by 0.194 d . an hour hour $(11.576 \mathrm{~d}$. to 11.77 d .) for youths 18 and under 21 and fo women on youths' work, and by 1.05 d . a shift ( 5 s . 1.77 d . to to 5 s . 2.79 d .) or by 0.133 d . an hour ( 7.717 d . to 7.85 d .) for boys and for girls doing boys work. |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Pigriron }}$ | England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (44) | 7 Apr. |  | do. |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Derbyshire, } & \text { Lei- } \\ \text { cestershire } \\ \text { Northants } \mathbb{} \\ \text { (44) } \end{array}$ <br> West of Scotland $\dagger \dagger$ (44) | 7 Apr. | Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants) | Cost-ofliliving payment increasedll by by a a shift (10. 3.5 Sd . to 10 s . 6.5 Sd . for <br>  <br>  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay period } \\ \text { mencon } \\ \text { neaniers } \\ 1 \text { nepr. } \end{gathered}$ | Workers, other than maintenance workers, blastfurnaces | Cost-of-living payment increased\\|| by $2 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~d}$. a shift ( 10 s .4 d , to 10 s . 6 d . calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths. |
| Iron and SteelManufacture | Certain districts in Wngl and and works in Scotland§(45) | 7 Apr . |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { Apr. } \\ & 7 \text { Apr. } \end{aligned}$ | Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works <br> Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills | Cost-of-living payment increased.\| by 0.265 d . an hour (1s. 3.435 d . to 1 s . 3.70 d .) for for craftsmen. by $0 \cdot 194 \mathrm{~d} \cdot(11 \cdot 576 \mathrm{~d}$. to $11 \cdot 77 \mathrm{~d}$.) for appren by 0.133 d . $(7 \cdot 717 \mathrm{~d}$. to $7 \cdot 85 \mathrm{~d}$.) for apprentices under 18 . <br> do. <br> do. |
|  |  |  |  |  |

[^8]Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during April-continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (sistrict } \\ & \text { (see ats Note at } \\ & \text { beesining of } \\ & \text { Table) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chirg } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { fhander } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iron and Steel } \\ & \text { Manufacture } \\ & \text { (continued) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 7 Apr. |  ployed dat blastiurnaces iron and steel works |  Youths 18 and unde and boys under 18 . |
|  |  | 28 Apr. |  |  <br>  to 5 s. $2 \cdot 91 \mathrm{id}$.) for those under 18 . |
|  |  | 1 Apr. |  | Cost-ofliving payment increasedt by 2 . 1 ld . a shift ( 10.35 .3 .48 d . to 10 s . 5.58 s .). <br>  for those under 18 . |
|  | South ${ }_{(\text {Wsest }}$ Walest | 7 Apr. | Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, em- ployed in steel manufacture | Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 2 d a a shift 9 s s. 4 d . to 9 s .6 d .) for men and for women employed for women employed on men's work, by 1. 1d. (7s. to 7. 7. 1td.) for and under 21 , and by 1d. (4s. 8d. to 4s. 9 d.) for youths under 18 . |
|  | West of Scotland $(45)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Payperiod } \\ & \text { beopining } \\ & 1 \text { App. } \end{aligned}$ | Workers emploved at iron pudding forges and mils puddining forzes and shect mills |  <br>  <br>  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { Monmoles } \\(45)}}{\substack{\text { athdshire } \\ e^{*}}}$ | 7 Apr | employed at steel | For skilled workers, 27 s . 6 d a a week of cost-of-living bonus consolidated into minimum base rates, and datum figure increased from 57 to $82 \cdot 3$ onints. Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by $2 \cdot 16$. or 2 d a a shift ( 3 s . $7 \cdot 84 \mathrm{~d}$. to <br>  those under 18 . |
| ${ }_{\text {Mandatater }}^{\text {Tinlure }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { South Wales and } \\ \text { Monmounthshire } \\ \text { (45) } \end{gathered}$ | 7 Apr. | Workers other than apprentices | Cost-of-living bonus increasedt by 2 d . a shift (10s. 4 d . to 10 s . 6 d.$)$ for men, by $1+\mathrm{dd}$. (7s.9 d. to 7 s . 10 t.d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and over, and by 1d. ( 5 s . 2 d . to 5 s . 3d.) for workers under 18 . |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 1 Apr. | Galvanisers and and ancillaryworkers employed an steenandshet works, other than those <br> engased in the the process of amnealing | Cost-of-living payment increasedt by 2.1 dd a shift ( 10 s . 3.48 d . to 10 s .5 .58 d .) <br>  those under 18 . |
| Manubeture | Newport | 7 Apr | Male workers |  <br>  |
|  | England and Wales | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thind day } \\ \text { phay } \\ \text { in Apy. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increasest of 2 s a week for adult workers, and of 1s. for apprentices, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men-higher skilled 2165. 4 d . a lesser skilled 203 s ., labourers 192 g . 9 d .; women 18 and over 158s. 9 d . |
| Manuuftrature | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lancashirire } \\ \text { Yorshr } \\ \text { (52ire } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { in weer } \\ & \text { oum } \\ & \text { mencing } \\ & 1 \text { Appr. } \end{aligned}$ | Journeyme |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Electrical } \\ \text { Malical } \\ \text { Making } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(55)}$ | (ex ${ }_{\text {Beginning }}$ | Plumber jointers and plumber <br>  accessories | Increases of 4 d , an hour for plumber jointers, of $3 \mathrm{dd}$. . for plumber jointers matess and of proportional amouns for learners and probationerss youths and boys. Payment of an aditional ad engaged on jointing cabiles 275 kV and above (in add dition to the 3 al an haur already paid for jointing cables 33 kV and above). Out allowance increased <br>  <br>  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Motor } \\ \text { Vehicle } \\ \text { Manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cl} \text { Luton, } & \begin{array}{l} \text { Dunstable } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Port } \end{array} \\ \text { Ellesmere } \end{array}$ | 5 Apr. | Workersemployed by Vauxhall | Increases of 3 dd. an hour for top skilled men, of 2 dd . or 3 d ., according to occupation, for other men, of 2 d . or 2 d . for women, and of proportional occupation, for other amounts for juveniles. |
| Perambulator Carriage | $\mathrm{c}_{\text {Great Britain }}^{\substack{\text { (257) }}}$ | 10 Apr. | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 2 td. an hour for men 21 or over, of $2 d$ d for wor wen 21 or over, of 1 tad to 2 td, according to a ase, for younger <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Spring } \\ \text { Mattress and } \\ \text { Bedstead } \\ \text { Fittings Trade } \end{gathered}$ | Grat Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { pay week } \\ \text { in Apr. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increasest in supplementary cost-of-1iving allowance of zd . an haur (2s. 1td. to 2 2. 2 d.) for m and juveniles. $\ddagger \ddagger$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jute Preparing, } \\ & \text { Spininina and } \\ & \text { Weaving } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{Great} \mathrm{Britain}_{\text {(91) (25) }}$ | 17 Apr . | Male workers |  |
|  |  |  | Female workers (exceept hessian weavers specifed below) |  |
|  |  |  |  | Increases in standard general minimum piece rates of 3.52 d . (117.32d. to weavers, with appropriate adjustments for other workers; supplemental <br>  <br>  |

- Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.
$\ddagger$ Adreeementings.scale arrangem ments based on the official inde.
A Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.
A srements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board.
TA Agreements of the Seotish Manuucactured Iron Trade Conconiation Board.
It These increasest tenk effect


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

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { (see also Note at } \\ & \text { beginning of } \\ & \text { Table) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { faffect } \\ \text { effe } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of Workers | Particulars of Chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Pressed Folt } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}$ | Rossendale Valley (certain firms) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First pay } \\ & \text { capin } \\ & \text { Appr. } \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Increases* of 1s. 6 d a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 11. for female Workers and younger male eworkers. Minimum rates atter change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 187 s . 8d. a week, female workers 18 stitching 127s. 9 d . |
| Lace Furnishings Manufacture | Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow |  | 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). $\dagger$ |
| Mechanical Cloth Manufacture | Bury and district | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { patw wek } \\ \text { in Apr. } \end{gathered}$ |  | 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 131 s . 7d.? |
|  |  | Second Friduy or reativay lean pay dapin Apr. | All workers | Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2 s .10 d . a week ( 61 s . 9 d . to 64 s .7 d .) for adult male workers, of 2 s . (44s. 4 d . to 46 s .4 d .) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. |
|  | Scotland | do. | All workers |  adult male workers, of 2 s. (f4s. 4 detios of proportional amounts for |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sik Dyeing, Dy, } \\ \text { Printinisiand } \\ \text { Finishing } \end{gathered}$ | Macclesfeld | do. | All workers | Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2 s .10 d . a week ( 61 s .9 d . to 64 s . 7 d .) for of proportional amounts for juveniles |
| Calico Printing | United Kingdom. | do. | Block printers | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. 4 d . a week (55s. 8d. to 59 s .) fo journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 196s, a week |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Lancashire, Che- } \\ \text { shire, Derbyshire }}}{\text { Stan }}$ and Scotland | do. | Skilled engravers and apprentices | Cost-of-living wage increased* by 3 s .4 d . a week $(74 \mathrm{~s}$. 2 d . to 77 s . 6 d .) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for jounneymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus, 240 s . to 242 s . a week, according to occupation. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Maxtile } \\ \text { and Packing }}}{\substack{\text { Tack } \\ \text { and }}}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Manchesster } \\ \text { (95) }}]{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay day } \\ \text { inver } \\ \text { indine } \\ \text { end } \\ 6 \text { Apt. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increases* of 3 s . 6 d . a week ( 83 s . to 86 s . 6 d .) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 2 s .4 d . ( 55 s .4 d . to 57 s . 8 d ) |
| Manuthat | Lancashire and Che- | 1 Apr. | All | Cost-of-living bonus increased ${ }^{\text {f }}$ from 115 to 1171 per cent. on basic earnings. |
| Building Brick and Allied Industries | ${ }_{\text {England and wales }}^{\text {(122-123) }}$ |  | Workers making omployed in the the building engineering bricks, etc. | Increases in minimum basic rates of $2 \frac{1}{d}$. an hour for able-bodied male labourers <br>  <br>  <br>  a shift of 8 hours. |
| ${ }_{\text {Pantery }}^{\text {Panfacture }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\text {Britian }}$ (128-129) | 29 Apr . | All workers | Increases in basic hourly rates of 5 d an hour for men 21 and over, of 3 d . for <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Cast Stone and Cast Concrete | ${ }_{\text {England and Wales }}^{\text {(134) }}$ | 1 Apr. | Day shift workers | Shift allowance paid to workers on a two-shift system increased by 1 d . an hour (2d. to 3d.). |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre-Cast Concrete } \\ & \text { Products } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { Scotand }(135)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \begin{array}{c} \text { pay week wer } \\ \text { in App. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Increases in minimum time rates of 2 d . an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. change for labourers 20 and over 4 s . 7 t d . an hour. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (127) \end{gathered}$ | 29 Apr. | Plant and tar mixer attendants | Increases of 1d. and 2 d . an hour respectively. Minimum hourly basic rates after change: plant attendants $4 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. , tar mixer attendants $4 \mathrm{~s} .10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Sawnilling | England and Wales |  | Boy and youth labourers | Percentage scale revised as follows:-aged 15 to 16,30 per cent. of appropriate adult rate (unchanged), 16 to 17,40 per cent. (unchanged), 17 to 18,50 per 80 per cent (previously 75 per cent.), 20 to 21,95 per cent. (previously 90 per cent.). |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great Britain } \\(140)}}{ }$ |  <br> in Apr. | All workers | Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour $\left(2 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}\right.$. to 2 s .2 d .) for male workers 21 and over, a |







[^9]

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING APRIL

[^10]STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
STOPPAGES OF WORK IN APRIL
Duration of Stoppages

| The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the noticeof 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 The approximate number of workers involved during April at the at 30,800 . This total includes 3,400 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 27,400workers 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 themselves parties to the disputes). |  |  |  |  |  | The following Table classifies stoppages ending in April according to the length of time they lasted:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Duration of | Number of |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} \text { reckers } \\ \text { invo } \end{aligned}$ |  | Working Days lost byaul Workers involved |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not more than } 1 \text { day } \\ & \begin{array}{c} 2 \text { days } \\ \text { 3 days } \\ \text { Her days } \end{array} \\ & \text { Oeve days } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 31 \\ & 21 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  | 15,60 |  |  |  |
| The aggregate of 81,000 working days lost during April includes 35,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month. |  |  |  |  |  |  | STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1963 AND 1962 <br> 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:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in April due to industrial disputes:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry Group | Number of Stoppages |  |  | Stoppages in Progress |  | Industry Group | January to April, 1963 |  |  | anuary to April, |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Started } \\ & \text { Month } \end{aligned}$ | Total | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Workers } \\ \text { involved }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Working }}^{\text {Days lost }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Stoper } \\ \text { Sages } \\ \text { bangin } \\ \text { nonin } \\ \text { period } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Stoppages in } \\ \text { Progess }}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Stop } \\ \text { Stase } \\ \text { bagin } \\ \text { ninin } \\ \text { period } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Workers }}$ | Working |  | Workers | ${ }_{\text {dor }}^{\text {Working }}$ Days lost |
| Coal Mining <br> Engineering . <br> Motor Vehicles and Cycles <br> Cycles <br> Construction <br> tries and services |  |  |  | 10,000 |  |  | ${ }^{43}$ | 44,100 | 90,000 | $\overline{464}$ | 65,400 | 125,000 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |  |  | 700 | ,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 10 | 12 | 7,800 | 10,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 3 | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | 4,600 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \dagger \\ \begin{array}{c} 2,000 \\ \text { s.0.00 } \\ 38,, 000 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 194949898 |  |  |
| Tota, April 1963 | 10 | 162 | 172 | 30,800 | 81,000 |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \frac{7}{18} \\ & 55 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 17,1900}}^{\text {1,900 }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Tota, March 1963 | 29 | 172 | 201 | 48,600 | 101,000 |  |  |  | - 47,000 |  |  |  |
| Total, April 1962 | 28 | ${ }^{223}$ | 251 | 72,200 | 241,000 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 43,000 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{gathered},$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 14 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 45451022 |  | 54,000 274,000 |
| Causes of Stoppage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 426,7,000 \\ & 20 ;, 900 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in April according to the principal cause of each stoppage:- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 600 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,600 | 4,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |  | 11,30 | 15,000 |
| Principal Cause |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { Stoppages } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { Workers directly } \\ & \text { involved } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 57 | 3002003,1004,100 | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ 1,000 \\ \text { 21,000 } \end{gathered}$ | 418129 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,750 \\ & 6,500 \\ & 27,900 \\ & 33,900 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{7,000}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 年, 9600000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wages -claims for increases. <br> Hours of labour <br> Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules discipline <br> Trade union status <br> Sympathetic action |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 18 \\ \frac{53}{31} \\ \hline 53 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 3,100 \\ 6,900 \\ 5,100 \\ \hline 4,800 \\ 1,300 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 2,950 \\ 2,500 \\ 500 \end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l} 300 \\ 100 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \dagger \\ 4,000 \\ \hline, 0,000 \\ 2,00 \\ 1,0{ }^{\dagger} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r}29 \\ 28 \\ 13 \\ \hline 8 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,000 \\ \hline 0.4000 \\ 3,500 \end{gathered}$ | 1,000$\substack{\text { 9,0,00 } \\ 2 \text { 2,000 } \\ 9,000}$ |
|  |  |  | Port and Inland <br> Water Transport <br> All Other Transport <br> Distributive Trades <br> Administrative, <br> Professional, etc. <br> Services.. <br> Misc. Services$\quad . \quad$. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 16 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7,800 14,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  | 162 | 21,100 |  | Total .. | 627 | 122,600 | 291,000 | 972t | 3,780,300 $4,314,000$ |  |

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL

| Industry, Occupations\\| and |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { date when } \\ \text { Stoppase }}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  | Cause or Object | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly | Indirectly | Began | Ended |  |  |
| ENGINEERING:- Draughtsmen-Grantham (one firm) | 70 | - | $\underset{\substack{15 \mathrm{Oct.} \\(1962)}}{ }$ | 10 May | Employer's failure to pay the trade union's revised minimum rates | Employer's offer accepted. |
| Shipbuilding and Ship RepairElectricians and other shipyard workers-Govan (one firm) | 325 | 2,150 | 21 Mar. | 17 Apr. | Claim by electricians for an increased bonus rate | Work $_{\substack{\text { resumed } \\ \text { further negotitions. }}}^{\text {permit }}$ |
|  | 1,000\% | 4,500\% | 18 Apr. 9 | 2 MayT | Dismissal of a worker for alleged bad workmanship | Work resumed pending negotiations. |

 $\dagger$ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
$\ddagger$ Some stoppages of work involved workers
E 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.
 In The occupations prinited in italics are those of workers indiriectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not
$\pi$ There were intermittent stoppages of work involving fluctuating numbers of workers between 18th April and 2nd May.

Fatal Industrial Accidents



 by H.M. Stationery Office,
Factories Act
Textile and
$C$
Textile and Connected Proc.
Clay Pottery, Cement, etc.
Clay, Potetry, Cement, etc.
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversio
Metal Casting
Metal Extraction,
Metal Casting
Metal Roling, D
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forgin
Shipbuilding and Repairing

Nocomotiviv ennc Railiway Equipm.
 Electrical Engineering
Woodworking Processes.
Miscellaneous Chemicel. Manuracture, Paint, Oil Reffining, Soap
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel
Coal Gas, Coke Ov
Wearing Apparcl.
Paper and Printing
Mearing Apparcl...
Pape and Printing
Miling
Filand

Electricity Generation
Rubber .i.
Outher Factory Processes.
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 196
Building Operations
Works of Ensineering
Docks and Warehouses..

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in First Quarter of 1963
The folowing Tables set out hthe numbers of fatal nd non.fatal










 with theseos suanhisisises:-
(i) A nofithle acidem is one which is sither fatal or which



## Industrial Diseases




## Accidents in Coal Mining






| Naturo of aciciant | Numay frimex |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underbrace{\text { coma }}$ | cos |  | coma |
|  |  | ¢ | ${ }_{\substack{17 \\ 10}}^{10}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{180 \\ 108 \\ 10} \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{19 \\ 98}}{19}$ |  |
| Toal | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{374}$ | 339 | ${ }_{36}$ |
|  |  | , | ${ }^{1}$ | 12 |  |  | (2) An accident is notifiable in accordance with the above section

olly if it occurs wwithin the precincts of a factory (or other place
subject to sections $125-127$ of the Factories Act 1961) as defined only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or or other place
subject to sections $125-127$ of the Factories AAt 1961 as defined
in section 175 and 176 . Accidents occrirring in parts of factories
not subject to the Act not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notififable.
(3) Subiect to the persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or
industrial status of the inimed person and whether or not his
employer is the occupier of the factory industrial status of the injured person and whether or
employer ithe 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


Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1963
Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain First Quarter, 1963, by Process

| rocess | ${ }_{\text {Actial }}^{\substack{\text { Fatalsts }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Accidents }}^{\text {Total }}$ | Process | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Fatal } \\ \text { Accidents }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Toctal }}^{\substack{\text { Actantsts }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Textile and Connected Processes <br> Cotton Spinning Processes <br> Cotton Weaving Processes Weaving of Narrow Fabrics <br> Woollen Spinning Processes <br> Worsted Spinning Processes Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing <br> Carpet Manufacture Rope, Twine and Net Making. <br> Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing Laundries <br> Total | 2 |  | Wearing Apparel ${ }_{\text {Tailoring }}^{\text {Other Clothing }}$ Hatmaking and Millinery Footwear Manurac Footwear Repair <br> Paper and Printing Trades <br> Paper Making Paper Staining and Coating <br> Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Ma <br> facture Making and S̈tationery <br> Printing and Bookbinding Engraving | = | 237 <br> 186 <br> 119 <br> 179 <br> 12 <br> 627 <br>  |
| Clay, Minerals, etc. <br> Bricks, Pipes and Tiles <br> Pottery Clay Products <br> Lime, Cement, etc. | 2 1 1 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.26 \\ & \hline 166 \\ & \text { 146 } \\ & 437 \end{aligned}$ | Food and Allied Trades <br> Flour Milling <br> Coarse Milling <br> Other Milling Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits <br> Sugar Confectionery <br> Food Preserving Milk Processing <br> Edible Oils and Fats <br> Sugar Refining Slaughter Houses <br> Other Food Processing <br> Alcholic Drink Non-Alcoholic Drink <br> Total. | 1 | 1,886 <br>  <br> $\substack{128 \\ 158 \\ 158 \\ \hline}$ |
|  |  | 210 |  |  |  |
| Iron Extraction and Refining Aluminium Extraction and Refining Magnesium Extraction and Refining Other Metals, Extraction and Refining Metal Rolling:- <br> Non-Ferrous Metals | - ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{gathered} 210 \\ 642 \\ \hline 64 \\ 84 \\ 209 \end{gathered}$ |  | = $\vdots$ $=1$ |  |
| Tin and Terne Plate, etc.,. Manuracture. |  | (384 |  | 3 | 3,978 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 208 \\ & 0 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | Miscellaneous <br> Electrical Stations <br> Prant suins Atomic Reaciors,OhterOse of Radioactive MaterialsTobacco <br> Tanning <br>  Manufaturre and Repaifait of Articicles mainly of Textile Materials (not otherwise specified) Rubber Linoleum <br> Ciloteteru Coating Men <br> Manuracture of Articles from Piastics (not otherwiseGlias <br> Find <br>  <br>  ATextiess ind Syithetic ininututial Jewëls General A ssesmbiy and Packing (not otherwise specifieid) Processes sassocited with Agriculture Match and Firelighter Manufacture Factory Processes not Otherwise Specified |  | 780 39 39 123 159 |
| General Engineering <br> Locomotive Building and Repairing <br> Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair <br> Engine Building and Repairing Boiler Making and similar work <br> Constructional Engineering <br> Non-power Vehicle Manufacture <br> Shipbuilding and Shipbreaking:- <br> Work in shipyards and dry docks Work in wet docks or harbours <br> Aircraft Building and Repairing <br> Machine Tool Manufacture . <br> Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair Mobla Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing <br> Engineering Industrial Appliances Manufacture <br> Sheet Metal Working <br> Metal Pressing Other Metal Machining <br> Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified) <br> Miscecified) Railway Running Sheds.. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 92 91 382 382 602 153 57 30 30 84 11 311 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \\ & 5994 \end{aligned}$ | Total, all factory processes Construction Processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961 Building Operations |  | 3,631 |
|  |  |  |  | 84 | 41,009 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 439 \\ & 805 \\ & 800 \\ & 527 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 26 | 13,228 |  | - |  |
| Electrical Engineering <br> Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switchgear Manufacture and Repair Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and $\underset{\text { Radio and Electronic Equipment and Electrical }}{\text { Real }}$ Instrument Manufacture and Repair Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manufablure Manufacture Cable Man <br> Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and Repair Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair Total . |  | 542 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Onisructuo |  |  |
|  |  | 59 | Blocks of Flats: | 4 | ${ }^{261}$ |
|  |  | 5 | Maintenance |  | - ${ }_{2}^{37}$ |
|  |  |  | velling Housses |  |  |
|  |  |  | amin | $\frac{2}{2}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Ser Bul |  |  |
|  | 3 | 2,15 |  |  |  |
| Wood and Cork Working Processes Saw Milling <br> Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture Wooden Box and Packing Case Making Coopering $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair }\end{aligned}$ Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture Engineers Pattern Making .. .. Joinery Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair Total . |  | $\begin{aligned} & 409 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & 115 \\ & 269 \\ & 261 \\ & 267 \\ & 509 \\ & 229 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Works of Engineering Construction Operations nitins Tunnelling, Shaft Construction, etc. <br> Tunnelling, Shaft Construction, etc. Damnaliing sand Rescvirs Bridges, Viaducts and Aqueducts (other tha tumnelling Pipe linesen and Sewers (other than tunnelining) Docks, Harbsurs and Inland Navigations Waterworks and Sewage Works (other than Work on Steel and Rëinforcéd Conc̈rete Structures Sea Defence and River Works Work on Roads and Airfields Other Works | 25 | 4,455 |
|  |  |  |  |  <br> $=$ <br> -4 <br> -4 <br> -1 <br> 1 <br> 1 | 1153364682891007387893757878 |
|  |  | 1,749 |  |  |  |
| Chemical Industries | $\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} \\ \Xi^{2} \\ -2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Heavy Chemicals. . Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals <br> Other Chemicals... <br> Synthetic Dy <br> Plastic Material and Man-made Fibre Production <br> Soap, etc. $\mathbf{P}$ and ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> Coal Gas <br> Coke Oven Operation Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation <br> Patent Fuel Manufacture |  |  |  |  | 1,203 |
|  |  |  | Total, all Construction Processes <br> Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961 Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays (other than Work at Inland Warehouses | 34 | 5,658 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 612$ |
|  |  |  | Grand Total | 3 | 1 |
|  | . 17 | 2,714 |  | 131 | 18,558 |

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

## Shipbuilding in First Quarter

 of 1963


 mine tuan
Thte toal Iomagas of stamenes and motostinis unded construction







 | Union of ofovec |
| :--- |
| wera availible. |

The numbers of propented resest begun in Great Briain and





Industrial Diseases in 1962



Vocational Training
The satisicico of the Government Vocational Training Schenes

| Number of persons | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {Ablee }}$ bodied | Disabled | tal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Admitted to training | 68 | 960 | 1,647 |
| In training at end of period at: <br> Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments | $\begin{array}{r} 1,137 \\ \begin{array}{r} 137 \\ - \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 866 \\ & \hline 82 \\ & 489 \\ & 469 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,003 \\ \hline, 560 \\ 460 \\ 469 \end{array}$ |
| Total in training | 1,219 | 1,836 | 3,055 |
| Training completed | 452 | 713 | 1,165 |
| Placed in employment | 354 | 547 | 901 |

Industrial Rehabilitation
The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation
Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntrary of Blind Weor and ar arehabilitation Centres
four weeks ended 25th March 1963. organisations relate to the



## 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 offical publications received since last month's issue of this


ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.


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 2962, 2964 and $2965^{*}$ are summarised below. Awards Nos. 2963 and Conditions of Employment Act 1959 .
Award No. 2956 (10th April).- Parties : Employess' and Em-
ployers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the ployers Side of the Plilot 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 determine a difference between the Parties (B.E.A. being the only
employers involved) in respect of a group of approximately 49 employers involved in respect of a group of approximately 49
Pilotst who transferred to B.E.A. from A.A.J. and ersey Airways,
and who chained and who claimed treatment comparable to that granted to the
ex-B.O.A.C. Piost under Industrial Court Award No 2664 of
11t ex-B.O.A.C. Pilots under Industrial Court Award No. 2664
1tht October 1957 Award. The Court ound that the claim ha
not been established not been established and awarded accordingly.
Award No. 2257 (10th April)., Parties: Employes' and Em-
ployers' Side of the Pillot Officers' National Sectional Pancl of the
National Joint Council for Civil Air National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim. To
determine a difference between the Parties as to the salary scale to be applied to tierontse emplweyed the Parties as the Independent Air Thransport
Operators in membersh Operators in membership of the National Joint Council on Avro
748 aircrat. Award: The Court awarded that the salary scales to Co appied to the Pilots concerned should be those set out under
Category A (i.e, Aircratt Weigh Group over 20,000 and up to
45,000 ibss.) of the Rates of Pay laid down in Schedule " $A$ ", C5,000 Ibs.) of the Rates of Pay laid down in Schedule e A A", up the the
Memorandum of Agreement dated Ist January 1962 between the Employers, and Employees Sides of the Prilot 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 Air Transport. Effict to be given to this award from the day
following the successful completion of both Air Registration Board (A.R.B.) Type Tecchnical Examination and Type Rating Flying
Test, whichever is the later

Award: No. 2958 ( 10 th April) - Parties: Staff Side and ManageWhitley 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 Depart which should be paid to Technicians in Hospital hysiss Depart-
ments within the purview of the Council, it being agred that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st Aprill 1962 was not
before the Court. Award. The Court awarded that the salaries
of the Technicians concerned shll with effect frat

 $\times \pm 30(6)$ to $£ 965$
$£ 35(8)$ to $£ 1,250$.
Award No. 2959 (10th April).-Parties: Staff Side and Manage-
ment Side of the Professional and Techincal Council ${ }^{\text {B }}$ B" o o the
Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim.
To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries
which should 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.
Avar: The Court awarded that the salarines of the Building Super-
visors concerned shall, with effect from 1st July 1962, be as follows:

Multi-unit
grousp points
$20-30$
30240
$302-50$
400.50
$60 \frac{2}{2}$ and over $\qquad$

Award No. 2960 (11th April)., Parties: Employees' and Em-
ployers' Side of the Pilot offecrs' National Sectional Panel of the
National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To National Joint Council for Civil Aar Transport. Claim: To employers involved), regarding the terms of employment of certain
Pilots, who became employed by or on behal of B.E.A. in 1945 ,
1946 or 1947 and who claimed financial treat ment similar to that 1946 or 1947 and who claimed financial treatment similar to that
accorded to those PPilots who are covered by the provision of
Industrial Court Award No. 2664 Award. The Court found that accorded to those Pilots who are covered by the provisions o
Industrial Court Award No 2664 . Award. The Court found that
the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

 ployers' Side of the Pilot Officirs' National Sectional Panel of the
National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim
determine a determine a difference betwen the Parties in respect of the salary
to be paid to B...A.C. Pilots operating the Comet IV Aircratt
with a three-man crew. A wite a three-man crew. Award. The Court found
had not been established and awarded accordingly.
Award No. 2962 (19th April). Parties: Staff Side and Manage-
ment Side of the Nurses and Midwives Council of the Whitley
Councils for the Nesthe. Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Following
pubbication of Award No. 2931 (ated 3rd September 1962 the
Parties asked the Court to determine salary scales and trainh Parties asked the Court to determine salary scales and training
allowances for certain key grades in the salary structure for the
hospital service
 sorvach agreement ton the rest orthe salary strucurure for the hors huspital
by local authorities. They also asked midwwifery thafs employed
Court to resolve the by local authorities. They also asked the Court to resolve the
difference of approach on the matter of adjusting the charges for residence and mpeas., An thard: The Court awarded salary scales for
key grades as follows:Student General Nurse 1st year $£ 325$; Pupil Nurse 2nd year $£ 345$;
Student General Nurse 3rd year $£ 365 ;$ Student Psychiatric Nurse





The Court noted that the Parties proposed to agree the salaries
of all other radaess of staff in the light of the Court's Award in
respect of the key grades. respect of the key grades.
The new salary scales
The new salary scales for all grades, to be agreed between the
Partites in the light of the Court's Award in respect of the key
grades shall take effect fre grades, shall take effect from the first daad of trespect of the key
that in which finowing
thal agreement is reached as to the salary scales for 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 negotiating new salareys ycales either Party shall be entitled to repor
the matter to the Court. The Court's Award in respect of other matters referred to them
was briefly follows:(1) Pending the findings of an independent committee, the salary
of the Principal Tutor [Category (a)] ]sould continue to be aligned of the Principal Tutor [Category (a) I should continue to be be aligred
with that of the Deputy Matron of a training hospital (general)
(500-749 beds) and should be such as shall be thed the $(500-749$ 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. for such Deput.
the key grades.
(2) The Cour
th) The Court remitted to the Parties for further consideration
the question of special duty payments in respect of night and
Sunday duty. the question,
Sunday duty.
(3) The Cou
possibility of devising some better method than the dresent one possibility of devising some better method than the present one
of assesing the special responsibilititis and consequently the
remuneration of Matrons of training and non-training hospitals. (4) The Court recommended that the Parties should enter into
negotiations wwith a view to arriving at some more satisfactory basi for fixing a a appropriate charge for board ond lodsing for each
grade of resident unrese the Cort awarded in the meantime such
grarges for the key grades (the charges or other errdes
 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 grads The Court furthe awardet that thes
charges should be remitted not only for periods of annual leave Award for the key grades. The Court further awarded that thes
charges hoold be remitted not only for periods of annual leave
or special leave or sick leave of three days or more (as at present 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 hospita
during weekly off-duty time for any consecutive period of 48 hour
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 maal charges
for non-resident staff should be increased.

Award No. 2964 (25th April)- - Parties: The Scotish Operative
Glaziers
Irade and Friendly Society and the Scotish National Glaziers' Trade and Friendly Society and the Scottish National
Buiding Trades Federation (Employers). Claim. To determine
whether an additional sum of 8d. per hour should be paid to all whether an additional sum of 8 . per hour should be paid to al
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
nent Side of the Professional and Technical Council " \&" nent Side of the Professional and Technical Council "A" of the
Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Grat Britain. Claim:
To determine a difference between the Partias as to the salaries To determine a difference between the Parties as to to the salaries
which should be paid to Clinical Pychorosists employedion in the
National Health Service, it being agreed that the question of an National Healt
operative date earlier than 1st Aphril ligeed 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
responsibilitites of Clinical Psychologists in the National Health
Service and of 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 investigation the Court awarded that the salaries of Clinical
Psyyhologists should be increased by 4 per cent. with effect from
Ist 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 Arbitra-
tion 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 Sth April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and
piecework basis time rates for male and female workers piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.
General Wast Materials Rectamation Wages Council (Great
Britain). Proposal D.B.(59), dated 9th April, for fixing revised Britain). - Proposal. D.B.(59), dated 9th Apriil, for fixing revised
genera. 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).-
Propoal C.W. (68),
minimum tate 19 thine April, for fixing revised 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 femare workers and varying the provisions
relating to customary holidays.
 Further information regarding any of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at
Ebyy 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
The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment)
Order 1935: S.I. 1963 No. 858, dated 25th April, and operative
 remuneration and holidays and holiday remuneration for $m$
and female workers other than Managers and Club Stewards.
The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief etc.)
Order 1933: SI. .1933 No 869, dated 3oth April, and operative from 15th May. This Order prescribes revised general meninimum
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
proposas/ to the Mininitry 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 Aprili, 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 obtained from the Secretary of the
House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast 2 .

## Wages Regulation Orders

During April the Ministry of Latour 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. \& . . .N.I. 1963 No. 72 , dated 5 th Apri, and
operative from 18th April. This Order prescribes revised conditions for the employment of apprentices in the County of the CCity
of Belfast and in districts situate within a radius of 15 statute
miles therefrom The Baking Wages Regulation (No. I) Order (Northern Ireland)
193: S.R \& \& (NI.) 1963 No. .73, dated Sth April, and operative
from 18th Apri. This Order prescribes revised conditions for the See fon ter - See footnote * on page 229.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 196 employment of apprentices and revised statutory minimum re-
muneration for male and female workers employed in areas othe muneration for male and female workers employed in areas other
than the County of the City of Beffast and districts situate within
radius of 15 statute miles therefrom. The Baking Waases Regultarion ( (o. 2) Order (Northern Ireland)
1963: SR. \& . N.I.) 1963 No. 74, dated Sth of April, and operative
 remuneration for certain male workers employed in areas other
than the County of the City of Berfast and districts situate within
a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom. The Aerated Waters. Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order
(Northen Ireland) 1936 : S.R. \& O. (N.I. 963 No . 81, dated
26th April, and operative from 7h May Northern Ireland) 1963: S.R. \& O. (N.1.) The3 No. 81, dated
26th April) and operative from 7 thh May
revised statutory mprescribes
minimum remuneration for male and female revised statutory min
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
Sth May 1963, extends to all counties in Ensland ornowison relating to additional payments to shepherds for the
preep of dogs.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949 Combined Districts Wages Order No. 4 (Variation Order) was
made on 8th April
under the Agricultural by he hes Soottish Agricultural (Scotland) Act 1949 . Wages Board
The Order under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949, The Orde
nncrases. with effect from 2nd April 1963, the value at which cectian houses provideded for agricultural workers in incolue at at which
feckend may beyment of wages in lieu of payment in cash.

## Decisions of the Commissioner under

 the National Insurance ActsThe Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the
Ministry of Pensions and NNational Insurance and appointed by he Crown (see section 43 of the Nationsal Inseruance appointed 146 and
Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act ection. 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act
946.) His decisions*) which are final, are binding on Insurance
Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in apropriat ticers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate
cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.
Appeais to the Commissioner under the
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 claim may be mace by an Insurance Officer, or by an association
which the claimant is a menter, or by the claimant himself.
Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industria map e emade oy an Insursanee Officer the thd by uprrial Injuries Acts
to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 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 antected by the decision, or by an association of which the cl
or the deceased was a memmer, or ry the claimant timself.
Recent decisions of gemeral interest are set out below.

Decision R(U)17/62 (13th June 1962)
On holiday-whether holiday "in his employment and applying



Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that from 18 th December 1961 to 8 th January
1962 (both dates included) the claimant was not "on holiday " 1962 (both dates incluced) the claimant was not on holiday
within the eneaning of regulation $6(1)($ (). of the National Insurance
(Unemployment and Sickness Benefi) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277].
2. The claimant is a married man aged 57 years registered for employment anan a light a marriered man ared sod 57 years registered for
employed for 25 hours a week and for about hat has been
eneeks in the year employed for 25 hours a week and for about 30 weeks in the year
as a evening antendant in a University library. The work is in
the evenings only, and the duties consist of seeing that students 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 who use the library sign the register and that the rules of the library
are ahhered to. The 30 weeks of employment in the year corres-
and pond with the Universitit terms. The Claimant is paid only for
the weeks in which he works, together with seven days holiday pay. 3. Regulation $6(1)(e)(\mathrm{i})$, 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 is on
holididy. The local insurance officer took the eview that in Uni-
versity vacations the claimant was " on hol



M1
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 docision there are not naid nowessarily applicable only that an employee will be held to be on holiday during any day
of recognized or customary holiday in his employment and applyin to him unless his custompary holiday in in his employment and applying
that both $(a)$ the legal thee terminate legal obligations of the contract of service have shall be resumed on the next availabhe opportunity.". 5. It is to be observed that this rule only applies to days of
recognised or customary holiday in the employment in question and recognised or customary holiday in the employment in question and
applying to the employe in upestion. It may ye that the University
vacations represent periods of "holiday ", for many mumbers of vacations represent periods of "holiday" for many members of
the Univesity tsaff: but even if that be os ot doess not follow that
the University yacations represent the University vacations represent periods of holiday for all employ-
eeso of the University.
In Decisions C.W.U. $7 / 48$ and C.W.U. $8 / 48$ (both reported) the Commesisioner drew. attention to Che e. Ca. $8 / 48$
what is a hol what is a holiday period for school teachers and their scholars is
not necessarily
teaching be rearded as such tor the members of the non. teaching staff. The distinction is even more obvious, I believe in in
relation to University to not think it can properly be said that
the days of University vacation were days of recoognised the daysof University. vacation were days of recognised or customary holiday in the claimant's employment and applying to him. claim for unemployment benefit during the vacation period from lirtue of regulation $6(1)($ (e) (i). I I I hold that the chaimant was not
vin holiday on the days in question. Whether unemployment "on holiday" on the days in question. Whether unemployment
benefit is fact payable for that period may depend upon whether
other grounds far benefit is in fact payable for that period may depend upon whether
other grounds for disallowance exist-see the Decision on Com-
misioniorers file C.S.U. $79 / 6$.


Decision No. R(U) 19/62 (28th May 1962)
Seasonal worker-determination of off-season




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 A Anril 1961 and from
12th July 1961 to 144 h August 1961 (all dates included): whose claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 17 th July 1961 and
subsequunt days in the offseason is disallowed on the eround that
she fails to satisfy the additional conditions prescribed by regulation she fails to satisfy the additional conditions prescribed by regulation
2(1)(b) of the same Regulations: and whose claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 25 th December 1961, 1st January 1962
and 2nd January 1962 is disallowed on the ground that the claimant
and was on holiday, in terms of regulation $6(1)($ ()) (i) of the Natitional
Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948
Isur Insurance ( Unemploy
[S.I. 1948 No. 12777 .
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 mear terms attendant, This the claimantice has not had
any employment during the school holidays. The echool any employment during the shonoll holidays. The schtool not had
recur at approximately the same time in each year and (subject to recur at approximatety 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 " . .hose normal employment is for is quite plainly a person " whose en ormal omployment is for ... parts
only of the year in an occupation
extent varies at approximately the same which the availability or extent varies at a aproximately the same. . . timese in succecssive
years " In this context the claimant may be regarded as years". In this context the claimant may be regarded as
"employed on days in respect of which he is on paid holiday-
compare Decision R (U) $22 / 53$. The evidence in the case establishes compare Decision R(U) $22 / 53$. The evidence in the case establishes
that the claimant was on paid holiday on Good Friday (31st March that the claimant was on paid holiday on Good Friday (31st March
Chri) the first nine working days of the summer holitay, on
Christmas Day (2sth 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 1962 (New Year.. Phe result is that during the year in question
there were six ocacions. constituting period of 1,7, , 2, ,, 5 and 4
days respectively (excluding Sundays). when the claimant was days respectively (excluding Sundays) when the claimant was
neither accually employed nor on paid holiday. In terms of regu-
lation 2(2)(a)(i) these periods fall to be agregated (whatever their lation $2(2)($ )(i) (i) these periods fall to be aggregated (whatever their
duration) and their aggereate (excluding Sundays is 47 days.
This is more than seven weeks, and accordingly the duration); and their aggregate (excluding Sundays) is 47 days.
This is more than seven weks, and according the claimant falls
within the definition of seasonal worker in regulation 2(2)(a) above within the definition of seasonal worker in regulation 2(2)(a) above
cited.
I is is necessary next to ascertain the claimant's off-season. The
 oif-season is not necessarily the same as the aggregate of those
periods of time during which the claimant is nomally $\begin{aligned} & \text { not em. } \\ & \text { ployed: because it is specifically provided by regulation } 2(2)(b)-\text { as }\end{aligned}$ ployed: because it is speciically provided by regulation $2(2)(b)$-as
contraste with regulation 2(2)(a)(i) -that in aggregaing these
periods in order to arrive at the off-season, periods of less than periods in order to arrive at the off-season, periods of less than
seeven consecutive days are not to be included. For this purpose
the periods of 1 . 4 and 4 days metion seve prionsd of 1,1, , a and 4 days mentioned in the preceding parpa-
thraph must therefore be excluded: so that the of-season consists
gra

of the aggregate of two periods only, namely the period of soven days (from agregate of two periods only, namely the period of soven deys
(ruly to to thit August 19611 ). This the period of 29 days (from 12th July to 14 th Ausust 1961 .). This is a a total of 36 days.
3. Insofar as unemployment benefit is claimed in respect of days
during the off-season the during the off-season, the claim can only be allowed if the additional
conditions prescribed by regulation 2 (1) of the Regulations are
satisfied conditions prescribed by regulation $2(1)$ of the Regulations are
satisfied It sems clear that branch (a) of the regulation (which
relates to registration) is satisfied, but it seems equally clear that relates to registration) is satisfied, but it seems equally clear tha
branch (b) (which relates to of-season employment) is not. therefore accept the submission of the insurance officer now con-
cerred with the case that unemployment beneetit is not payabe in
Tespect of days within the of-season cerned with the case that unemployment benefit is not payable in
respect of days inthin the of-sesason. This disposes of the claim respect of days within the oif-season.
so far as the summer holiday is concrered.
4. So far as the Christmas-New Year
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 claimat h . fortnight.on But difinerent. Thide school was closed at this thime for a
days of paid holiday. The result was toliday the clack thinant had two days of paid holiday. The result was to break the holiday into two
period eacho of less than seven days.
In terms of regulation
$2($ (b) above cited, neither part can be included in the claimant's 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 oni-season. Her claim to benentit during the Christmas-New Year
huliday therefore cannot be disallowed as being claim for benefit
during the off-season. On the other hand it is clear that unemployduring the off-season. On the other hand it is clear that unemploy-
ment beneff canot be paid for 31st December 196 (being a
Sunday) nor for 25 th December) 1961 and 1st and 2nd January Sunday) nor for 2 tht December 1961 and 1 st and 2nd January
1962 (being days of paid holidayy),
6. The appeal of the claimant, which is in part supported by the 6. The appeal of the claimant, which is in part supported by the
insurance officer now concerned with the case, is allowed to the

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED* (Note.-The prices shown are net; those in brackets include Aliens.-Statistics of Forreigners entering and leaving the United
Kingdom 1962. Cmnd. 2008. Price 8d. (11d.). Careers.-Choice of Careers. No. 102. Social Workers. 2nd
Edition. February 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 15. 6 d .
(1s. 10d.). Industrial Directory--Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade
Unions, Joint Organisations, tect, 1960 . Amendment No. 12 Ministry of Labour. Obtainable by annual subscription only (10s
including postage). See the issue of this GAZETTE for November including postage).
1960, page 424 .
National Economic Development Council.-Conditions Favourable
to Fastser Growht. Price 4s. (4s. Sd.).-See page 196. National Incomes Commission- - Report on the Scontish Plumbers'
and the Scottish Builders Agreemments 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.
The list of Statutory Instruments will be found on page 204.


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[^0]:    -Comprising Minimum List Headinss in the Standard Industrial Classification as follow:-

[^1]:    

[^2]:    * Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote $\dagger$ on page 208 .

[^3]:    die estimatatding total number number of employlyeses (employed and and unemplot employm

[^4]:    Figures include those for cerploeded expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1962.

[^5]:    * Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.
    $\dagger$ The totals include unemployed casual workers 9,121 males and 287 females in Great Britain and 9,975 males and 312 females in the Unite Kingdom).

[^6]:    

[^7]:    

[^8]:    
    
    
    IU Under slidings.sale arrangements based on the official index of retail nrices
    

[^9]:    
     § Supplementary cost-of-living allowance now related to new official index of retail prices (Jan. $1962=100$ ); the amount auted relates to the ind

[^10]:    
    Buffer Food
    Distribution
    
    Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 , without loss of pay. Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 45 , without loss of pay. $\pi$

    * These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils $A$ A.
    $\dagger$ Under slidingsscale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
    
     $\|$ See also under " "Changes in Hours of Work",
    T See also under "Change in Rates of Wazes"

