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Trends in Average Earnings and Hours of Work of Men Manual Workers in the United Kingdom (1948 - 1961)

HIS article reviews the changes in the average earnings of and hours worked by manual workers during the past decade. A convenient starting point for such a review is October 1948 when the Standard Industrial Classi-fication was introduced. A revised Standard Industrial Classification was, however, introduced in 1959. Consequently Classification was, however, introduced in 1959. Consequently it is not possible in many cases to make valid comparisons for the whole period since 1948, and this article therefore is presented in four sections. The first of these covers the period 1948 to 1959 and the second from October 1959 to October 1961; the third section is included in an attempt to permit some broad comparisons of the changes since 1948 by estimating the figures for that year in terms of the revised classification. There is a final section dealing with four industries, not included in the ordinary half-yearly enquiries industries, not included in the ordinary half-yearly enquiries, viz., agriculture, coal mining, dock labour and railways. As it happens, these industries were not materially affected by the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification in 1959 so that the comparison of indices since 1948 can properly be made

October 1948–October 1959

By October 1959 the average weekly earnings of male manual workers (21 years and over) employed in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries carried out by the Ministry of Labour* were about double what they were in October 1948. Average hourly earnings increased rather less because there was a slight overall increase in the average hours worked weekly. Expressed, for convenience, as indices,

* The industries covered were manufacturing; mining and quarry-ing (except coal); building and contracting; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services); national and local government service and laundries and dry cleaning.

with October 1948 = 100, the comparisons show that the index figures for October 1959 were (1) average weekly earnings $196 \cdot 3$; (2) average hourly earnings $189 \cdot 3$, and (3) average hours worked $103 \cdot 9$.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place year by year:

	2522 QU 25322.04	Index numbers based on October 1948 = 100								
October	12 10 M	Average	Average Hours							
In each of the		Weekly	Hourly	Worked						
1949	oldore .	103.4	103 • 4	100.2						
1950 1951	velos in	$109.1 \\ 120.4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 1 \\ 117 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$101 \cdot 9$ 102 \cdot 4						
1952	rice 1 Buin	129.4	126.8	102.4						
1953		137.2	133.9	102.6						
1954	Land Sales	148.2	142.9	103.9						
1955	ano.	161.6	154.5	104.7						
1956	The second	172.5	166.4	103.9						
1957		182.4	176.8	103.2						
1958		186.1	182.5	102.1						
1959	107 S. P.	196.3	189.3	103.9						

For purpose of comparison it should be pointed out that between October 1948 and October 1959 the index of retail prices rose by 54.5 per cent. and men's weekly wage rates in all industries covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries by

70.4 per cent. In 1948 the Standard Industrial Classification was introduced as a means of securing uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by Government Departments in the United Kingdom. The first earnings and hours enquiry with returns classified on this basis was that of October 1948 and comparable figures are available for each industry and each industry group covered for each half-yearly enquiry up to and including that for October 1959. From and including the April 1960 enquiry industries have been classified on the basis of the new 1958 Standard Industrial Classification, and the published industry and industry group averages are not comparable to those for earlier dates. This period of 11 years— October 1948 to October 1959—has been chosen for this section of the article solely because of the comparability of the figures made possible by the unchanged Standard Industrial Classification; the choice was not connected with economic conditions or other factors.

So far as individual industries are concerned, if a substantial increase in wage rates with a consequential effect on earnings took place in a certain industry immediately prior to the last pay-week in October 1948, its index based on end-October 1948 = 100 would for that reason tend to be below average at any time thereafter, and conversely for an industry in which an increase occurred just after October 1948. As examples in the first category one may quote carpet manufacture and rubber manufacture which had increases in wage rates in August 1948 and, more especially, the important engineering and allied industries and also shipbuilding in which wage rates increases came into force early in October 1948. In the second category are motor vehicle repairing, tobacco manufacture and electrical contracting with wage rates increases in November 1948. This point should be borne in mind whenever details for particular industries are discussed.

It has been thought useful and desirable to examine the figures first for each industry group over the period, and then for each individual industry covered, in order to find out whether there is any noticeable pattern of movement.

The period considered as a whole was one of generally increasing productivity and, with one or two localised and temporary exceptions, a period of continuously keen demand for labour. Moreover it so happened that 1948 was a year of full employment and in fact in October 1948, the base date of the series, the rate of unemployment was only 1.6 per cent.

It should be emphasised that all the figures of average earnings and hours worked set out in the Tables which follow (apart from some in Table V) have appeared in the half-yearly earnings and hours articles in the GAZETTE but little has been done to bring together the information on the present lines and the indices have been specially calculated for this article. The figures of weekly and hourly earnings are general averages covering all classes of manual workers including general labourers and other unskilled workers as well as operatives in semi-skilled and skilled occupations. Direct comparison between average earnings of men in industry groups or individual industries at any particular date may be misleading. In this connection it is necessary to stress the importance of the following sentence which occurs in each half-yearly earnings article in this GAZETTE.

"In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions."

Comparison of the movements over time of average earnings of men in the various industry groups or in individual industries is not, however, open to the same objection. In each of the GAZETTE articles there are set out in tabular form the details of average earnings and hours worked over a series of enquiries for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all industries covered by the Ministry's enquiries. For reasons of space alone this cannot be done for the large number of industries covered by the enquiries nor even for the 19 industry groups concerned.*

Tables I, II and III on page 260 all relate only to men, aged 21 and over, and so changes in the sex and age proportion of the working population do not affect the figures for successive enquiries. The October figures for each year have been selected both for reasons of space and to avoid any possible seasonal fluctuations. These average earnings for industry groups are calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total number of men manual workers employed in those industries at each enquiry date. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of

* The Monthly Digest of Statistics published by the Central Statistical Office does, however, contain a table showing, over time, average earnings as revealed by the Ministry's enquiries for both men, aged 21 and over, and women, aged 18 and over, in a number of industry groups.

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disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

Average Weekly Earnings

The movements in average weekly earnings over the period are shown in Table I on page 260. The most obvious feature is that in each of the 19 industry groups average weekly earnings showed a marked and continuous, though not a steady, increase. Temporarily difficult conditions of the sort which affected the cotton industry in 1952 and motor-vehicle manufacture in 1956, though undoubtedly very serious at the time both to the firms and to the workpeople concerned, were not reflected in the quoted October figures for each year.

For all industries covered by the enquiries the index of average weekly earnings at October 1959—the end of the period—was 196.3 (October 1948 = 100), almost identical with the corresponding figure for all manufacturing industries combined—196.2. Among the 19 industry groups concerned Paper and Printing had the biggest rise with a corresponding index of 219.9, whilst the two lowest indices were those for Clothing (177.6) and National and Local Government (182.8). The index for each of the remaining 16 industry groups varied between 188.1 and 200.3—a much smaller range than might have been expected with such a variety of trades presumably subject to greatly differing conditions and influences. Moreover of these 16 industry groups no fewer than 12 had an index varying only between 192.2 and 199.7. Comparing October 1948 with October 1959, the same

nine industry groups occupied the first nine places as measured by average weekly earnings. There were however slight relative movements: Metal Manufacture and Paper and Printing, first and third, respectively, at the earlier date had exchanged positions as had Precision Instruments and Chemicals, seventh and ninth, respectively, in October 1948. In the lower half, as measured by average weekly earnings, six industry groups—Manufactures of Wood and Cork; Transport and Communication; Building and Contracting; Mining and Quarrying (except coal); Gas, Electricity and Water; Food, Drink and Tobacco—all gained two places over the 11-year period. On the other hand the Clothing industry fell from tenth to eighteenth place and Leather, Leather Goods and Fur from eleventh to fifteenth.

Average weekly earnings in an industry group or individual industry can be affected by changes in the length of the normal working week beyond which overtime payments have to be made in accordance with the terms of collective agreements or statutory orders. This is, of course, because such changes have consequential effects upon the number of hours paid for at the enhanced overtime rates. During 1946 and 1947 widespread reductions in normal weekly hours affected more than seven million manual workers in many industries. This movement continued, though on a greatly reduced scale, in 1948 and 1949 but had largely ceased before October 1948 in the industries covered by the Ministry's half-yearly earnings enquiries. Indeed it is estimated that between October 1948 and October 1949 in these industries normal weekly hours for men fell on average by only about one-half of 1 per cent. By mid-1959, however, it was clear that another large-scale round of reductions in normal hours was about to start. But only in the printing and allied industries and to a smaller degree in certain of the food, drink and tobacco trades did there come into effect reductions in normal hours of sufficient importance to raise appreciably the industry group indices of average weekly earnings shown in Table I for October 1959. Set out in the next column are the average weekly earnings for men in each industry group at October 1948 and again at October 1959 shown both as absolute amounts and as percentages of the corresponding figure for all industries covered by the enquiries. At the latter date the spread of the indices (76.3 to 119.1) was more marked than at the earlier date (81.9 to 113.7). The industry groups are listed

Average Hours Worked

The movements in average hours worked over the period are shown in Table II on page 260. As is only to be expected, hours worked have not varied in the same degree as earnings. But their movements are not without significance. There was a steady upward trend between October 1948 and October 1955 when the figure of average weekly hours worked by men in all industries covered (48.9) represented an increase of 4.7 per cent. over the corresponding figure of 46.7 hours at the base date. Over the next three years there was a gradual decline to an index of 102.1 (47.7 hours) followed by a rise to 103.9 (48.5 hours) in October 1959. An almost identical movement took place in the corresponding figures for manufacturing industries as a whole.

in accordance with average weekly earnings as at October 1948.

For no fewer than 13 of the 19 industry groups the average weekly hours worked in October 1959 lay between the narrow limits of $47 \cdot 5$ and $49 \cdot 7$. At the same date the lowest average of all, $44 \cdot 5$, was that for Clothing_and the highest, $51 \cdot 0$, was

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se tor sugn dathing	1100	Average We	eekly Earni	ings		
	Oc	tober 1948	October 1959			
Industry Group	on var ndice 00, 40 second	Expressed as a Percentage of the All Industries Average	alian ada alian ada ana (4-4) ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana	Expressed as a Percentage of the All Industries Average		
Metal manufacture	s. d 156 10 155 2 146 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 113.7 \\ 112.5 \end{array}$	s. d. 303 4 304 8 322 6	Per cent. 112.0 112.5 119.1		
Metal goods not elsewhere speci- fied	146 2	2 106.0	285 8	105 · 5		
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Other manufacturing industries	146 0 144 10		279 7 284 8	$103 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 1$		
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc. Treatment of non-metalliferous	144 7	104.8	272 0	100.5		
mining products	139 2	2 100.9	272 1	100.5		
All industries covered	137 11	100.0	270 9	100.0		
Chemicals and allied trades	137 9		274 10	101.5		
Clothing	132 10		235 11 250 2	87·1 92·4		
Manufactures of wood and cork	132 6		265 5	98.0		
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road	beriod	two-year	he same			
Services)	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 131 & 1 \\ 130 & 7 \end{array} $		261 9 259 2	96·7 95·7		
Mining and quarrying (except	130 4		255 1	94.2		
Gas, electricity and water	130 3		250 4	92.5		
Textiles	129 1 127 6		248 1 248 4	91·6 91·7		
Food, drink and tobacco National and local government	T. Later	010138010100	210	DURIYEATE		
service	113 0	81.9	206 7	76.3		

that for Transport and Communication: indeed these two industry groups occupied the lowest and highest positions, respectively, in terms of average weekly hours worked at every enquiry throughout the whole period. On average the figure of average weekly hours worked for Clothing was $3 \cdot 6$ hours below, and that for Transport and Communication $2 \cdot 1$ hours above that for all industries covered. National and Local Government Service consistently occupied the second lowest place. Five other industry groups—Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.; Vehicles; Leather, Leather Goods and Fur; Paper and Printing, and Manufactures of Wood and Cork all showed absolute figures below the average at every enquiry. On the other hand the following industry groups have consistently had absolute figures above the average—Food, Drink and Tobacco; Other Manufacturing Industries; Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, and, except in October 1948 and October 1949, Mining and Quarrying (except coal).

For the 19 industry groups individual indices of average weekly hours worked in October 1959 (October 1948 = 100) were without exception relatively close to 100, varying only between 101 · 3 for Metal Manufacture to $108 \cdot 9$ for the small industry group Mining and Quarrying (except coal). Indeed for 14 of the 19 industry groups the spread of the corresponding indices was only from $103 \cdot 2$ to $106 \cdot 0$. The average weekly hours worked at the base date, October 1948—46 · 5 in manufacturing industries as a whole and $46 \cdot 7$ in all industries covered—included a substantial element of overtime, and even with a continuously high demand for labour there is clearly in peace time a limit to the average weekly hours which men are prepared to work or can be expected to work.

Average Hourly Earnings

The movements in average hourly earnings over the period October 1948 to October 1959 are shown in Table III on page 260. Each figure of average hourly earnings is obtained by dividing a figure of average weekly earnings by the corresponding figure of average weekly hours worked. Since, as has been seen, weekly earnings in each industry group increased markedly throughout the period, whereas weekly hours all increased slightly, the result has been that each index of hourly earnings rose appreciably but, of course, rather less than the corresponding figure for weekly earnings.

In each of the 19 industry groups the rise in average hourly earnings throughout the period was marked and continuous but not steady. For all industries covered the index of average hourly earnings at October 1959 was $189 \cdot 3$ (October 1948 = 100), virtually identical with the corresponding figure for all manufacturing industries— $189 \cdot 2$. Among the 19 individual industry groups covered, Paper and Printing had the biggest rise with a corresponding index of $207 \cdot 9$ whilst the lowest index— $174 \cdot 7$ —was that for Clothing. The index for each of the remaining 17 industry groups varied only between $179 \cdot 6$

and 193.5. Moreover of these 17 no fewer than 12 had an

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index in the narrow range 181.1 to 190.3. Comparing October 1948 with October 1959, the same seven industry groups occupied the first seven places as measured by average hourly earnings. Paper and Printing rose from third to first place but each of the other six either remained in the same position or altered by only one place. At the other end of the scale, the same seven industry groups occupied the seven lowest places though there was some relative movement. Building and Contracting, fifteenth in October 1948, was thirteenth in October 1959 and the corresponding places for Transport and Communication were seventeenth and fourteenth, respectively: on the other hand Mining and Quarrying (except coal), where average hours worked increased markedly over the 11-year period, fell from thirteenth to seventeenth position. In the middle of the list Non-Metalliferous Mining Products rose from twelfth to tenth place whereas Clothing dropped from eighth to eleventh.

Set out below are the average hourly earnings for men in each industry group at October 1948 and again at October 1959, shown both as absolute amounts and as percentages of the corresponding figure for all industries covered by the enquiries. The industry groups are listed in accordance with average hourly earnings as at October 1948. It is clear that the spread of the percentage figures around the average was much the same at both dates with two noteworthy exceptions. The percentage figure for Paper and Printing rose from 110 \cdot 2 in October 1948 to 121 \cdot 0 in October 1959: that for National and Local Government Service fell from 85 \cdot 0 to 80 \cdot 7 over the same period.

ACT DESCRIPTIONS		Average Hou	urly Earn	ings
carried, and in average	Octo	ober 1948	Octo	ober 1959
Industry Group	no free no pero se voi stiges	Expressed as a Percentage of the All Industries Average	le pelo us pec iod in the pe	Expressed as a Percentage of the All Industries Average
Vehicles	d. 40 · 7 39 · 9 39 · 0	Per cent. 115·0 112·7 110·2	d. 77 · 0 76 · 2 81 · 1	Per cent. 114·9 113·7 121·0
etc	38.6	109.0	69.9	104.3
Metal goods not elsewhere speci- fied Engineering, shipbuilding and	38.0	107 · 3	70.7	105 · 5
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods Other manufacturing industries Clothing	37·6 36·6 36·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 106 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 69 \cdot 5 \\ 68 \cdot 9 \\ 63 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	103·7 102·8 94·9
All industries covered	35.4	100.0	67.0	100.0
Chemicals and allied trades Manufactures of wood and cork Leather, leather goods and fur Treatment of non-metalliferous	35·3 34·9 34·9 34·7	99.7 98.6 98.6 98.0	$68 \cdot 3$ $66 \cdot 4$ $62 \cdot 9$ $64 \cdot 9$	101 · 9 99 · 1 93 · 9 96 · 9
mining products	CONTRACTOR OF	The second s	toper the second	Contraction of the second second
coal)	33.8 33.5 33.3 32.8	95.5 94.6 94.1 92.7	60.7 61.4 62.6 61.1	90.6 91.6 93.4 91.2
Transport and British Road Services)	32·7 31·9	92·4 90·1	61 · 6 60 · 7	91·9 90·6
National and local government service	30.1	85.0	54.1	80.7

Details for Separate Industries

For reasons of space it is not possible to set out in tabular form for each of the 132 industries covered details identical with those for industry groups shown in Tables I, II and III. But Table IV on pages 261 and 262 shows in summarised form industry details of average weekly and hourly earnings and average hours worked in October 1948 and October 1959. The percentage increase over the period has also been calculated for both average weekly and hourly earnings in each industry (and industry group) and also the average percentage change (i.e., increase or decrease) for average hours worked. It should be noted that the calculated figures in Tables I, II and III are in index form based on October 1948 = 100 whereas in Table IV they are percentage increases (or decreases) compared with the base date, also October 1948. Thus, for example, the index figure of 195.5 for average weekly earnings in Non-Metalliferous Mining Products in October 1959 (October 1948 = 100) in Table I becomes a percentage rise of 95.5 in Table IV.

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A study of Table IV shows that movements in average earnings and hours worked by men have varied greatly over the period in the 132 industries concerned. To quote extreme instances, average *weekly* earnings in Printing and Publication of Newspapers rose by 136 per cent. between October 1948

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and October 1959 whereas those in Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring rose by only 57.4 per cent.: or, expressed in another way, in October 1948 the figure of average weekly earnings of men in Printing and Publication of Newspapers was 14.3 per cent. higher than that for men in all industries covered by the enquiry, and that for men in Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring was 10.2 per cent. higher, whereas in October 1959 the corresponding figures for the two industries were, respectively, 37.4 per cent. *above* and 11.6 per cent. *below* the new average for all industries covered. Similarly average *hourly* earnings in Tinplate Manufacture an industry which underwent much reorganisation over the period—increased by 121.5 per cent. while for Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring the corresponding increase was only 53.9 per cent.

Too much stress should not be laid on these extreme cases. Expressed in terms of movements in average weekly earnings 61 of the 132 industries showed percentage increases of between 90 and 99.9 over the period, and 91 industries showed percentage increases within 10 points of the All Industries average increase of 96.3 per cent. Similarly as expressed in terms of movements in average hourly earnings 100 of the 132 industries were within 10 points of the All Industries average increase of 89.3 per cent.

The changes over the 11-year period in average hours worked were naturally on a smaller scale but even so they ranged from a decrease of 8.0 per cent. in Blast Furnaces to an increase of 12.2 per cent. in Shop and Office Fitting and to one of 14.9 per cent. in the small industry Wallpaper. But in 100 of the 132 industries the increase in average hours worked ranged between 1 per cent. and 6.9 per cent.

Table IV shows that even within each industry group there were often significant differences in movement as between the constituent industries both in average earnings and in average hours worked.

The Table below sets out the frequency distribution of the 132 industries according to the percentage increases over the 11-year period in both average weekly and hourly earnings and also to the percentage changes in average hours worked.

Percentage Movements October 1948–October 1959

ALAS Dereks	Number of	f Industries	Percentage	allog also apr	
Percentage Increase	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Change in Average Hours Worked	Number of Industries	
Below 70 70- 74.9 75- 79.9 80- 84.9 85- 89.9 90- 94.9 95- 99.9 100-104.9	4 2 6 24 28 33 10	4 6 12 33 34 18 12 4	$\begin{array}{c} -2 \text{ and below} \\ -1 & \text{to } -1 \cdot 9 \\ -0.1 & \text{to } -0.9 \\ \text{No change} \\ +0.1 & \text{to } +0.9 \\ +1 & \text{to } +1.9 \\ +2 & \text{to } +2.9 \\ +3 & \text{to } +3.9 \end{array}$	4 3 2 5 10 19 16	
105–109.9 110–114.9 115–119.9 120 and over	7 5 5 4	3 3 1 2	$\begin{array}{r} +4 & to & +4 \cdot 9 \\ +5 & to & +5 \cdot 9 \\ +6 & to & +6 \cdot 9 \\ +7 & to & +7 \cdot 9 \\ +8 \text{ and over} \end{array}$	24 19 12 8 6	
Total	132	132	Total	132	

October 1959–October 1961

The returns for the October 1959 earnings and hours enquiry were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. After the publication of the results of this enquiry, however, the establishments concerned were reclassified according to the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification as accurately as possible on the information available. The returns were then tabulated again to provide industry and industry group figures to enable comparisons to be made in due course with similar figures for later enquiry dates.

In the period since October 1959 average weekly earnings of men employed in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries have continued to rise and by October 1961 they were rather more than one-eighth higher than at October 1959. Average hourly earnings over the same period increased by nearly one-sixth because there was a general decrease in the average hours worked weekly. Expressed as indices with October 1959 = 100, the figures for October 1961 were (1) average weekly earnings $113 \cdot 2$; (2) average hourly earnings $115 \cdot 8$; and (3) average hours worked $97 \cdot 7$. Full details are given in Table V on page 263. During the same two-year period the index of retail prices rose by 6 per cent. and men's weekly wage rates in all industries covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries rose by $7 \cdot 1$ per cent.

Average Weekly Earnings

Over the period October 1959 to October 1961 there took place a marked rise in average weekly earnings in each of the 20 industry groups covered but the increases were far from uniform. For all industries covered the index of average weekly earnings at October 1961 was $113 \cdot 2$ (October 1959= 100), rather higher than the corresponding figure for all manufacturing industries combined—111 \cdot 8. The period is perhaps too short for firm conclusions to be drawn but the relatively high index number for Construction (117 · 1) stands out as do the relatively low indices for both Metal Manufacture (108 · 4) and Vehicles (106 · 4). On the other hand the corresponding figures for the remaining 17 industry groups ranged only between 110 · 0 and 116 · 2.

Average Hours Worked

In each of the 20 industry groups average hours worked were lower in October 1961 than in October 1959, and the fall for all industries covered was $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. ($2 \cdot 9$ per cent. for all manufacturing industries combined). The period was marked by reductions in normal hours in a large number of industries and these may have had an effect on average hours worked. But in Metal Manufacture for which the October 1961 index number (October 1959 = 100) was $96 \cdot 2$, Textiles ($95 \cdot 9$) and Vehicles ($94 \cdot 5$) trading difficulties obviously were involved. In Mining and Quarrying (except coal), in Construction and in Transport and Communication the October 1961 index number stood at $99 \cdot 2$ —i.e., very close to the level of October 1959. In the remaining 14 industries the corresponding index numbers ranged from $96 \cdot 6$ to $98 \cdot 8$.

Average Hourly Earnings

October 1948–October 1961

It is not possible for a number of reasons to make wholly accurate comparisons between earnings and hours worked in October 1948 and October 1961. The changes brought about by the introduction of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification were widespread. For example, a number of activities hitherto regarded as manufacturing were classified under the distributive trades and as such were excluded from the enquiries after that for October 1959. These concerned mainly bakeries, clothing workrooms or upholstery workrooms attached to retail shops, milk bottling plants or retail bespoke tailoring establishments. Moreover under the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification canteens provided by employers for their own workpeople were regarded as part of the main business: the result was that returns completed by employers for each enquiry up to and including that for October 1959 did not include details for canteen workers but each enquiry from April 1960 onwards has covered the earnings of, and hours worked by, canteen workers employed in canteens provided by employers.

The effects of changes of the sort described above cannot be measured but reasonably accurate adjustments can be made for other substantial changes which affected certain industry groups. It is important to have comparable statistics showing movements in earnings and hours worked between 1948 and 1961. For this reason Table VI on page 263 was specially compiled after certain adjustments had been made to the original October 1948 statistics to allow for some of the major changes introduced by the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification. These amendments may be summarised as follows:-(1) separate group figures have been calculated for Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering: (2) Motor Repairers, Garages, ., have been separated from the Vehicles group and Repair of Boot and Shoes from the Clothing group, and both indus-tries have been put with Laundries and Dry Cleaning to form the Certain Miscellaneous Services group: (3) Constructional Engineering has been transferred from the Engineering group and added to the Building and Contracting group-renamed Construction: (4) the Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc., group has been put with the Engineering group except for the Musical Instruments section which has been added to Other Manufacturing Industries and the Jewellery section which becomes part of the group Metal Goods not elsewhere specified. Despite the qualifications mentioned above Table VI merits

careful scrutiny, summarising as it does the movements over the whole period October 1948 to October 1961 in average earnings and hours worked in the 20 industry groups and in all industries covered.

Between October 1948 and October 1961 men's average weekly earnings in all industries covered by the enquiries rose by $122\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but, since average hours worked edged upwards by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the corresponding percentage increase for men's hourly earnings was slightly lower at 119 $\frac{1}{2}$. Over the

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same period the index of retail prices rose by 63.8 per cent. and men's weekly wage rates in all industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries by $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Average Weekly Earnings

Paper, Printing and Stationery showed an outstanding increase of 143.6 per cent. over the period compared with the average increase of $122\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and next, though well behind, came Construction (132.4 per cent.). The index numbers for 12 of the groups ranged between 113.7 and 128.3. Three groups, Metal Manufacture (109.8), Public Administration (107.6) and Leather, Leather Goods and Fur (107.4) had index numbers markedly below the average and for three other groups, Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering (102.9), Clothing and Footwear (99.9) and Certain Miscellaneous Services (99.1), the indices were even lower.

Average Hours Worked

At the end of the 13-year period weekly hours worked in all industries covered by the enquiries were $47 \cdot 4$ as against $46 \cdot 7$ at the start and this despite a reduction, estimated at between 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in the length of the normal working week in these same industries. This average increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in hours actually worked was the result of percentage changes for industry groups ranging from $-2 \cdot 6$ in Metal Manufacture, $-2 \cdot 5$ in Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering and -2 in Vehicles to $+4 \cdot 6$ in Transport and Communication, $+4 \cdot 9$ in Construction and $+8 \cdot 4$ in the relatively small group Mining and Quarrying (except coal).

Average Hourly Earnings

Average riomly Lamings As in the case of average weekly earnings, Paper, Printing and Stationery between 1948 and 1961 showed the highest percentage increase for average hourly earnings, viz., $134 \cdot 4$, and Chemicals was next with a rise of $127\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. For 15 industry groups the corresponding increases ranged from $107 \cdot 9$ to $124 \cdot 8$ but those for Leather, Leather Goods and Fur (102 · 3), Clothing and Footwear (99 · 7) and Certain Miscellaneous Services (99 · 8) were substantially below the average increase of $119\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for all industries combined.

Additional Industries

Four important industries-agriculture, coal mining, dock labour and railways-which are not covered by the Ministry's normal half-yearly enquiries supply certain information about average earnings and this is published in a separate section of the earnings and hours article. As the basis of compilation varies for each of these industries it is more difficult to make a valid comparison between their figures of absolute earnings at a particular date than in the case of the industries which complete the Ministry's returns. But, broadly speaking, within each of these four industries the basis has remained unchanged over the period since 1948-1949 so a comparison of indices over time can properly be made. In none of these industries did the introduction of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification in 1959 result in a changed coverage. Such information as is available for these industries is set out in Table VII on page 263. The basis of compilation and the dates selected call for fuller explanations than can be given in footnotes to the Table, and the following paragraphs should be read before studying Table VII.

Agriculture. Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. The average weekly earnings relate to hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain and are total earnings including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings of men, for complete half-years, including weeks when earnings were lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences. In the half-yearly earnings articles in this GAZETTE the figures for agriculture are given for the half-years April-September and October-March as well as for complete years April–March. For seasonal reasons average weekly earnings and hours worked tend to be greater in agriculture in the period April-September than in the period October-March and to avoid seasonal fluctuations the figures given for this industry in Table VII relate to each half-year October-March in the period 1948-1949 to 1960-1961 inclusive. The figures relate to men, 21 years and over, up to March 1956, and to men, 20 years and over, thereafter. The indices (based on October 1948–March 1949 = 100)

The indices (based on October 1948–March 1949 = 100) of men's average weekly earnings in agriculture over the 12-year period show a continuous, if uneven, rise. By October 1959–March 1960 the index was 185.7. This is appreciably below the index of 196.3 for the period October 1948–October 1959 for men's average weekly earnings in all industries covered by the Ministry's half-yearly enquiries (see Table I): but the corresponding All Industries index for men's average hourly earnings was only 189.3 since average weekly hours worked in these industries rose by 3.9 per cent. during the

period. Figures of average weekly hours worked in agriculture in Great Britain are not available but for England and Wales the figure for October 1959–March 1960 ($50 \cdot 4$) was only marginally greater than that for October 1948–March 1949 ($50 \cdot 3$).* On this basis it can be safely estimated that in Great Britain average hourly earnings in agriculture over the 11-year period have risen by rather more than 85 per cent. compared with the increase of $89 \cdot 3$ for all industries covered by the Ministry's enquiries.

The upward movement in earnings in agriculture continued after 1959–1960 and for the half-yearly period October 1960–March 1961 the index of average weekly earnings was $196 \cdot 8$ (October 1948–March 1949 = 100).

2. Coal Mining. In the coal mining industry information about average earnings but not about hours worked is specially collected by the National Coal Board in respect of men, 21 years and over, for a week close to the Ministry's enquiry dates each April and October. The basis of calculation changed early in 1949 and for this reason March 1949 and not October 1948 has been taken as the base date for coal mining. Depending upon the incidence of Easter and other factors the week chosen over the period 1949–1961 has ranged between the second half of March and the first week of May.

The figures for coal mining in Table VII relate to average weekly cash earnings (i.e., exclusive of allowances in kind). These showed a continuous rise from March 1949 until April 1958 when the index, with March 1949 = 100, was 180 1 which represented much the same upward movement as the figure for the period October 1948–October 1957 in all industries covered by the Ministry's enquiries (i.e., $182 \cdot 4$). Because of the reduced demand, coal stocks began to pile during 1958 and well-paid Saturday shift working largely ceased. Consequently average weekly earnings in the industry were markedly lower in April 1959 than in April 1958, and even a year later the index of $177 \cdot 3$ was still below that of $180 \cdot 1$ for April 1958: by April 1961, however, the index had risen to $187 \cdot 4$.

Coal mining is an exceptional industry in which allowances in kind, largely in the shape of free or cheap coal, are of some importance and these are shown separately in each GAZETTE article on average earnings. It is calculated by the National Coal Board that their average value was 8s. 6d. a week in March 1949 for men, 21 years and over, and 21s. 8d. a week in April 1961. If the value of these allowances in kind were to be added to average cash earnings in both March 1949 and April 1961 the index of total earnings at April 1961 (March 1949 = 100) would be 190.5 as compared with the corresponding figure of 187.4 for cash earnings shown in Table VII.

3. Dock Labour. The figures relating to harbour, dock, etc., service in Table IV cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics are compiled by the National Dock Labour Board showing the earnings of all classes of registered dockers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics are compiled by the National Dock Labour Board showing the earnings of all classes of registered dockers on daily or half-daily engagements. No information is available about average hours worked. Figures of average earnings for a week close to the Ministry's enquiry date and also for three-monthly periods are published in the GAZETTE. In this industry, for a variety of reasons, average earnings are liable to fluctuate violently from one week to another. On this account the average weekly earnings over the period October–December in each year 1948 to 1961 have been used in Table VII. These earnings are inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel time allowances. There was a general upward trend from 1948 with a drop, however, between 1952 and 1953. The index for 1960 showed a very large increase over that for 1959–200 · 9 as against 182 · 9—but in 1961 it was only 187 · 8.

1959—200.9 as against 182.9—but in 1961 it was only 187.8.
4. Railways. The Annual Census of Staff compiled in respect of one week in March or April each year by the British Transport Commission provides the basis for the figures of average earnings of British Railways staff. For this reason April 1949 is the base date for the railways statistics in Table VII. no information being available for October 1948. Separate details are provided by the Commission about earnings of all male adults in both the conciliation grades and workshop grades, the age at which adult rates are paid to males being usually 20 years and 21 years, respectively. Up to 1957 the statistics of average weekly earnings are published correct to the nearest 1d. but on and from 1958 they are correct to the nearest shilling. No information is available, however, about average hours worked. Average weekly earnings for both conciliation grades and workshop grades have risen continuously, and the separate indices show much the same degree of movement. At most dates over the period the index for workshop grades was slightly, but not significantly, in the lead but at March 1961 the indices stood, respectively, at 209.6 for conciliation grades and 207.5 for workshop grades (April 1949 = 100).

* See page 48 of the February 1960 issue of this GAZETTE and page 53 of the February 1962 issue.

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Table I.—Average Weekly Earnings of Men 21 years and over—October 1948 to October 1959

Industry Group	October	tonalis, race	ly greek	lenig te	Index n	umbers ba	ased on O	ctober 194	8 = 100	la sugar	Irtal Tyl	10517	Octobe
(1948 Standard Industrial Classification)	1948	October 1949	October 1950	October 1951	October 1952	October 1953	October 1954	October 1955	October 1956	October 1957	October 1958	October 1959	1959
Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades Metal manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	s. d. 139 2 137 9 156 10 146 0	104·9 104·9 103·4 101·0	110·9 110·6 109·0 107·1	124·4 122·7 119·2 117·9	131 · 8 127 · 9 128 · 8 128 · 9	140·8 140·0 134·1 136·0	150·7 149·5 145·7 147·7	163·6 164·1 159·1 161·5	173·2 174·7 170·9 173·6	179·5 186·0 182·8 183·0	185·5 191·5 178·8 184·5	195 · 5 199 · 5 193 · 4 191 · 5	s. d 272 274 10 303 279
goods	$\begin{array}{c} 155 & 2\\ 146 & 2\\ 144 & 7\\ 129 & 1\\ 132 & 6\\ 132 & 10\\ 127 & 6\\ 132 & 6\\ 146 & 8\\ 144 & 10\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 107\cdot4\\ 109\cdot9\\ 110\cdot0\\ 113\cdot8\\ 111\cdot9\\ 110\cdot4\\ 109\cdot1\\ 113\cdot6\\ 112\cdot6\\ 109\cdot0\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 116 \cdot 0 \\ 118 \cdot 8 \\ 118 \cdot 3 \\ 126 \cdot 1 \\ 118 \cdot 9 \\ 114 \cdot 2 \\ 121 \cdot 2 \\ 123 \cdot 1 \\ 127 \cdot 8 \\ 122 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 124\cdot 4\\ 127\cdot 9\\ 128\cdot 1\\ 132\cdot 7\\ 128\cdot 2\\ 125\cdot 0\\ 128\cdot 1\\ 133\cdot 7\\ 133\cdot 9\\ 125\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 134 \cdot 0 \\ 135 \cdot 9 \\ 136 \cdot 4 \\ 143 \cdot 0 \\ 135 \cdot 9 \\ 131 \cdot 8 \\ 135 \cdot 2 \\ 141 \cdot 9 \\ 145 \cdot 4 \\ 138 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 145 \cdot 5 \\ 147 \cdot 5 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \\ 152 \cdot 4 \\ 144 \cdot 3 \\ 138 \cdot 7 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \\ 153 \cdot 0 \\ 155 \cdot 2 \\ 148 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 158{\cdot}4\\ 161{\cdot}9\\ 159{\cdot}4\\ 160{\cdot}9\\ 156{\cdot}2\\ 148{\cdot}2\\ 158{\cdot}6\\ 163{\cdot}1\\ 168{\cdot}4\\ 160{\cdot}9\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 162\cdot 2\\ 169\cdot 2\\ 168\cdot 1\\ 169\cdot 5\\ 165\cdot 9\\ 160\cdot 2\\ 171\cdot 1\\ 171\cdot 9\\ 186\cdot 6\\ 168\cdot 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 178 \cdot 8 \\ 180 \cdot 8 \\ 174 \cdot 4 \\ 178 \cdot 8 \\ 173 \cdot 2 \\ 165 \cdot 9 \\ 181 \cdot 9 \\ 179 \cdot 9 \\ 193 \cdot 4 \\ 180 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	180.9 183.5 178.6 180.1 177.8 171.3 188.6 190.2 202.0 183.3	$\begin{array}{c} 196 \cdot 3 \\ 195 \cdot 4 \\ 188 \cdot 1 \\ 192 \cdot 2 \\ 188 \cdot 8 \\ 177 \cdot 6 \\ 194 \cdot 8 \\ 200 \cdot 3 \\ 219 \cdot 9 \\ 196 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	304 285 272 248 250 235 1 248 265 322 284
All manufacturing industries	143 4	103.3	109.3	120.1	128.9	137.2	148.1	161.2	171.3	182.2	185.2	196.2	281
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Building and contracting Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication* National and local government service†	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	104·4 105·0 104·3 104·1 101·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	126.8 123.3 120.0 119.9 116.8	133·3 133·6 130·4 127·3 124·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 139 \cdot 5 \\ 140 \cdot 7 \\ 134 \cdot 1 \\ 133 \cdot 2 \\ 130 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 149 \cdot 2 \\ 152 \cdot 1 \\ 143 \cdot 8 \\ 144 \cdot 2 \\ 139 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 163 \cdot 8 \\ 165 \cdot 0 \\ 157 \cdot 8 \\ 161 \cdot 4 \\ 151 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	174.0 179.6 168.8 173.5 162.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 179 \cdot 2 \\ 184 \cdot 6 \\ 179 \cdot 5 \\ 184 \cdot 7 \\ 171 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	185.2 190.8 185.9 188.4 177.6	195.7 198.5 192.2 199.7 182.8	255 259 250 261 206
All the above, including manufacturing industries [‡]	137 11	103.4	109.1	120.4	129.4	137.2	148.2	161.6	172.5	182.4	186.1	196.3	270

Table II.—Average Hours Worked by Men 21 years and over—October 1948 to October 1959

Industry Group	October	Lidos Citra			Index n	umbers ba	ased on O	ctober 194	8 = 100				October
(1948 Standard Industrial Classification)	1040	October 1949	October 1950	October 1951	October 1952	October 1953	October 1954	October 1955	October 1956	October 1957	October 1958	October 1959	1959
Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal Chemicals and allied trades	48 · 1 46 · 8 47 · 2 46 · 6 45 · 7 46 · 1 44 · 9 47 · 2 45 · 6 43 · 8 47 · 9 45 · 5 45 · 1 47 · 5	99.8 100.6 100.0 99.8 99.6 100.9 100.4 100.4 100.4 100.5 99.8 100.5 99.8 100.9	101.9 102.6 101.7 102.6 101.5 103.0 102.9 101.7 101.5 101.1 101.3 103.3 102.9 102.1	102.7 102.1 101.9 103.6 102.6 103.3 103.1 100.2 100.7 99.1 101.7 100.7 103.5 102.7	101.9 100.4 101.3 103.9 102.4 103.3 102.7 100.8 102.9 102.1 101.3 102.0 101.1 100.4	102.9 102.8 101.3 103.4 103.3 103.7 104.2 102.5 102.9 101.8 101.7 103.1 105.1	$104 \cdot 0$ $103 \cdot 6$ $102 \cdot 8$ $105 \cdot 2$ $104 \cdot 4$ $105 \cdot 4$ $105 \cdot 3$ $103 \cdot 0$ $103 \cdot 5$ $101 \cdot 6$ $103 \cdot 1$ $104 \cdot 4$ $106 \cdot 4$ $105 \cdot 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array}$	104.0 103.4 102.5 105.2 101.8 104.8 104.0 102.3 103.1 101.8 103.1 104.4 104.7 103.6	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	102.7 102.4 98.1 102.1 100.9 102.2 102.2 102.2 103.1 101.1 102.5 104.2 103.8 101.7	104.6 103.2 101.3 103.6 103.9 105.2 104.0 103.2 104.6 102.5 105.5 105.8 104.4	50·3 48·3 47·8 48·3 47·5 48·5 46·7 48·7 48·7 47·7 44·5 49·1 48·0 47·7 49·6
All manufacturing industries	46.5	100.2	102.2	102.4	102.4	103.0	104.3	104.7	103.7	103.2	101.7	103.7	48.2
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Building and contracting Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication* National and local government service†	46.3 47.1 46.6 48.1 45.1	99.6 100.0 101.5 101.5 99.6	103.0 101.5 102.6 103.3 100.2	104 · 5 102 · 3 103 · 6 103 · 7 100 · 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	104 · 1 102 · 3 102 · 4 103 · 1 100 · 7	105.6 103.6 104.1 105.6 101.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	105.8 104.0 103.9 104.4 100.9	108·9 105·5 104·9 106·0 101·6	50·4 49·7 48·9 51·0 45·8
All the above, including manufacturing industries‡	46.7	100.2	101.9	102.4	102.1	102.6	103.9	104.7	103.9	103.2	102 · 1	103.9	48.5

Table III.---Average Hourly Earnings of Men 21 years and over---October 1948 to October 1959

Industry Group	October	usuglia			Index n	umbers ba	ised on O	ctober 194	8 = 100	tern as	r Men	,onioNi	Octobe
(1948 Standard Industrial Classification)	1948	October 1949	October 1950	October 1951	October 1952	October 1953	October 1954	October 1955	October 1956	October 1957	October 1958	October 1959	1959
The star and a light of the	d.	THE R.	En 9 - Oak		a by party	2015 EN2 13	ad spale	(is stat)	14月1日	and distant	d percent		d.
Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal	34·7 35·3 39·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	108·9 107·9 107·3	121·3 120·1 117·0	129·4 127·5 127·1	136·9 136·3 132·3	145·0 144·5 141·6	156·2 157·2 153·9	166·9 169·1 166·4	174·1 179·9 179·9	180·7 187·3 182·2	187·0 193·5 191·0	64.9 68.3 76.2
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	37.6 40.7 38.0 32.8 34.9 36.4 31.9 34.9 39.0 36.6	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$104 \cdot 5$ $105 \cdot 9$ $106 \cdot 8$ $107 \cdot 0$ $111 \cdot 9$ $110 \cdot 0$ $109 \cdot 1$ $107 \cdot 8$ $110 \cdot 0$ $109 \cdot 5$ $106 \cdot 8$	$\begin{array}{c} 113\cdot 8\\ 113\cdot 3\\ 115\cdot 3\\ 115\cdot 3\\ 114\cdot 8\\ 125\cdot 9\\ 118\cdot 1\\ 115\cdot 1\\ 115\cdot 1\\ 119\cdot 4\\ 122\cdot 3\\ 123\cdot 6\\ 119\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 124 \cdot 2 \\ 121 \cdot 6 \\ 123 \cdot 9 \\ 124 \cdot 9 \\ 131 \cdot 7 \\ 124 \cdot 6 \\ 122 \cdot 5 \\ 126 \cdot 6 \\ 131 \cdot 2 \\ 132 \cdot 6 \\ 125 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 131 \cdot 4 \\ 130 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 3 \\ 131 \cdot 1 \\ 139 \cdot 6 \\ 132 \cdot 1 \\ 129 \cdot 4 \\ 133 \cdot 2 \\ 137 \cdot 8 \\ 138 \cdot 5 \\ 132 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 140\cdot 4\\ 139\cdot 6\\ 140\cdot 0\\ 138\cdot 3\\ 148\cdot 2\\ 139\cdot 3\\ 136\cdot 5\\ 141\cdot 4\\ 146\cdot 7\\ 145\cdot 9\\ 139\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 152 \cdot 7 \\ 151 \cdot 6 \\ 152 \cdot 4 \\ 151 \cdot 8 \\ 157 \cdot 0 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 144 \cdot 5 \\ 153 \cdot 9 \\ 156 \cdot 4 \\ 157 \cdot 9 \\ 152 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 165{\cdot}2\\ 159{\cdot}5\\ 161{\cdot}6\\ 161{\cdot}9\\ 165{\cdot}5\\ 160{\cdot}7\\ 157{\cdot}1\\ 166{\cdot}1\\ 164{\cdot}8\\ 178{\cdot}5\\ 162{\cdot}3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 175\cdot8\\ 173\cdot7\\ 173\cdot4\\ 170\cdot7\\ 176\cdot2\\ 169\cdot1\\ 164\cdot0\\ 177\cdot4\\ 175\cdot6\\ 185\cdot6\\ 174\cdot6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 180 \cdot 6 \\ 179 \cdot 6 \\ 179 \cdot 7 \\ 174 \cdot 9 \\ 179 \cdot 9 \\ 172 \cdot 2 \\ 169 \cdot 2 \\ 184 \cdot 3 \\ 182 \cdot 8 \\ 194 \cdot 9 \\ 180 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	184 · 8 189 · 2 186 · 1 181 · 1 186 · 3 180 · 2 174 · 7 190 · 3 190 · 3 207 · 9 188 · 3	69 · 5 77 · 0 70 · 7 69 · 9 61 · 1 62 · 9 63 · 6 60 · 7 66 · 4 81 · 1 68 · 9
All manufacturing industries	37.0	103.0	107.0	117.3	125.9	133.0	141.9	153.8	165 . 1	176.5	181.9	189.2	70.0
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Building and contracting Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication* National and local government service [†]	33.8 33.3 33.5 32.7 30.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	108 · 0 109 · 3 106 · 0 103 · 4 103 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} 121 \cdot 3 \\ 120 \cdot 4 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 115 \cdot 6 \\ 115 \cdot 6 \\ 115 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 127 \cdot 5 \\ 130 \cdot 6 \\ 127 \cdot 2 \\ 124 \cdot 5 \\ 123 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	134.0 137.2 131.0 129.1 129.6	$\begin{array}{c} 141 \cdot 1 \\ 146 \cdot 5 \\ 138 \cdot 5 \\ 136 \cdot 7 \\ 137 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	151.5 156.8 151.0 150.8 149.2	161 · 8 169 · 7 163 · 6 163 · 6 160 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 169 \cdot 8 \\ 177 \cdot 2 \\ 173 \cdot 4 \\ 174 \cdot 9 \\ 167 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	174.9 183.2 179.1 180.4 175.7	179.6 188.0 183.3 188.4 179.7	60.7 62.6 61.4 61.6 54.1
All the above, including manufacturing industriest	35.4	103.4	107.1	117.8	126.8	133.9	142.9	154.5	166.4	176.8	182.5	189.3	67.0

* Except railways, London Transport and British Road Services.

† Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and local government service".

‡ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in Table IV.

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Industry (1948 Standard Industrial Class

Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manu

Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish. Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink a Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glues, etc.

Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces* Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting interrated works) integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, Rollin

Carts, Perambulators, etc.

Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere Wire and Wire Manufactures ... Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specific

Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic I Manufacture and Repair of Watches a Jewellery. Plate and Refining of Precio Musical Instruments

Textiles Linen and Soft Hemp

Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Leather Goods

Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespok Retail Bespoke ... Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear. etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specific Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slipper rubber) ... Repair of Boots and Shoes ...

(85887)

Hours Worked	Average	Weekly E	arnings	Avera	ge Hours W	Vorked	Averag	ge Hourly E	arnings
sification)	October 1948	October 1959	Percentage Increase	October 1948	October 1959	Percentage Change	October 1948	October 1959	Percentage Increase
g Products other les) ufactures	s. d. 139 2 139 2 136 4 143 4 131 8 149 8 138 7	s. d. 272 1 269 9 255 1 280 6 259 9 307 10 273 1	Per cent. 95.5 93.8 87.1 95.7 97.3 105.7 97.1	48 · 1 47 · 8 47 · 6 46 · 5 46 · 2 54 · 2 48 · 6	50·3 49·8 49·1 48·0 48·6 56·2 51·3	Per cent. + 4.6 + 4.2 + 3.2 + 3.2 + 5.2 + 3.7 + 5.6	d. 34.7 34.9 34.4 37.0 34.2 33.1 34.2	d. 64·9 65·0 62·3 70·1 64·1 65·7 63·9	Per cent. 87.0 86.2 81.1 89.5 87.4 98.5 86.8
	137 9 143 3 140 10	274 10 262 5 281 2	99 · 5 83 · 2 99 · 6	46·8 47·3 47·1	48·3 44·7 48·4	$+ 3.2 \\ - 5.5 \\ + 2.8$	35·3 36·3 35·9	68·3 70·4 69·7	93.5 93.9 94.2
k and Matches	130 4 135 7 125 6 131 11 147 2 127 2	248 0 263 4 249 10 287 1 293 10 264 7	90 · 3 94 · 2 99 · 1 117 · 6 99 · 7 108 · 1	46.2 44.9 46.2 46.5 48.0 46.5	48 · 2 47 · 9 48 · 3 49 · 4 49 · 0 49 · 9	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.3 \\ + 6.7 \\ + 4.5 \\ + 6.2 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 7.3 \end{array} $	33 · 9 36 · 2 32 · 6 34 · 0 36 · 8 32 · 8	61.7 66.0 62.1 69.7 72.0 63.6	82.0 82.3 90.5 105.0 95.7 93.9
	156 10 155 10	303 4 295 8	93·4 89·7	47·2 48·9	47 · 8 45 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 8 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	39·9 38·2	76·2 78·8	91·0 106·3
c., not elsewhere	163 3 151 0 159 0 161 9	316 6 283 10 345 1 316 6	93.9 88.0 117.0 95.7	48 · 0 46 · 7 43 · 7 47 · 9	47·4 47·8 42·8 48·6	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.3 \\ +2.4 \\ -2.1 \\ +1.5 \end{array} $	40.8 38.8 43.7 40.5	80·1 71·3 96·8 78·1	96.3 83.8 121.5 92.8
g and rolling in its sector is a sector in the sector is a sector in the sector is a se	147 11 151 8	287 4 298 1	94·3 96·5	46·8 46·2	49·0 48·9	$\begin{array}{c} + 4.7 \\ + 5.8 \end{array}$	37·9 39·4	70·4 73·1	85·8 85·5
Goods	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	279 7 269 8 258 7 252 6 306 7 296 6 286 1 265 7 269 1 283 11 283 11 281 9 285 3 294 0 267 5 274 7 274 3 311 8 288 5	$\begin{array}{c} 91.5\\ 73.9\\ 92.4\\ 97.0\\ 100.5\\ 100.7\\ 91.1\\ 90.7\\ 89.1\\ 96.7\\ 93.3\\ 93.8\\ 110.5\\ 85.1\\ 86.9\\ 96.0\\ 112.3\\ 98.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \cdot 6 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 48 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 4 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	48 · 3 47 · 3 47 · 4 46 · 7 51 · 6 47 · 4 47 · 3 48 · 1 49 · 3 48 · 5 48 · 8 51 · 9 46 · 8 51 · 9 46 · 8 48 · 4 48 · 4 48 · 4	$+ 3.6 \\ - 0.8 \\ + 1.7 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 7.6 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 5.3 \\ + 4.7 \\ + 4.5 \\ + 4.5 \\ + 7.7 \\ + 3.1 \\ + 3.2 \\ + 5.7 \\ + 5.$	37.6 39.0 34.6 33.7 38.2 38.4 38.3 36.6 38.5 36.8 37.7 37.7 34.8 38.2 38.0 35.8 38.2 38.2 38.1	69.5 68.4 65.5 64.9 71.3 75.1 72.6 66.3 68.6 69.1 69.7 70.1 68.0 68.6 68.1 68.0 77.3 71.5	84.8 75.4 89.3 92.6 86.6 95.6 89.6 81.1 78.2 87.8 84.9 85.9 95.4 79.6 79.6 79.2 89.9 102.4 87.7
Cycles	155 2 168 4 136 4 158 0	304 8 358 8 230 10 306 9	96·3 113·1 69·3 94·1	45.7 45.0 45.3 46.8	47.5 47.2 46.7 47.7	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 9 \\ + 4 \cdot 9 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	40 · 7 44 · 9 36 · 1 40 · 5	77.0 91.2 59.3 77.2	89 · 2 103 · 1 64 · 3 90 · 6
ories for Motor	157 9 143 9	315 9 266 10	100·2 85·6	46·7 47·0	48 · 5 47 · 9	$\begin{array}{c} + 3.9 \\ + 1.9 \end{array}$	40·5 36·7	78 · 1 66 · 8	92·8 82·0
y Carriages and	153 7 125 0	284 2 256 8	85·0 105·3	46·9 44·8	47·9 48·1	$\begin{array}{c} + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 7 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	39·3 33·5	71·2 64·0	81·2 91·0
	146 2 143 9 144 0 155 6 144 8 137 11 144 5 147 0	285 8 274 3 272 10 291 5 286 4 270 4 271 3 293 3	95 •4 90 •8 89•5 87•4 97•9 96•0 87•8 99•5	46.1 44.6 46.6 46.0 47.4 46.0 45.1 46.3	48.5 47.2 48.7 47.9 50.2 49.0 47.5 48.5	+ 5.2 + 5.8 + 4.5 + 4.5 + 5.9 + 6.5 + 5.3 + 4.8	38.0 38.7 37.1 40.6 36.6 36.0 38.4 38.1	$\begin{array}{c} 70 \cdot 7 \\ 69 \cdot 7 \\ 67 \cdot 2 \\ 73 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 4 \\ 66 \cdot 2 \\ 68 \cdot 5 \\ 72 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	86.1 80.1 81.1 79.8 86.9 83.9 78.4 90.6
Instruments, etc. and Clocks ious Metals	144 7 142 3 137 10 151 11 148 5	272 0 274 11 273 8 267 4 258 10	88 · 1 93 · 3 98 · 5 76 · 0 74 · 4	44.9 44.7 44.9 44.6 46.5	46.7 46.9 47.0 45.6 47.0	$ \begin{array}{c} + 4.0 \\ + 4.9 \\ + 4.7 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 1.1 \end{array} $	38.6 38.2 36.8 40.9 38.3	69·9 70·3 69·9 70·4 66·1	81.1 84.0 89.9 72.1 72.6
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	92.2 68.8 82.8 74.4 91.3 95.1 90.6 82.3 103.7 99.1 118.5 91.4 105.1 90.1 73.9 92.0 98.6	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 47\cdot 2 \\ 46\cdot 9 \\ 46\cdot 2 \\ 46\cdot 8 \\ 48\cdot 2 \\ 45\cdot 5 \\ 46\cdot 3 \\ 47\cdot 2 \\ 46\cdot 6 \\ 47\cdot 9 \\ 44\cdot 4 \\ 44\cdot 9 \\ 46\cdot 1 \\ 45\cdot 6 \\ 46\cdot 4 \\ 49\cdot 0 \\ 47\cdot 5 \end{array}$	48.7 48.1 46.6 47.5 50.8 45.0 46.6 47.0 46.9 50.9 45.8 46.0 48.6 48.6 48.6 48.0 47.7 51.0 49.9	+ 3.2 + 2.6 + 0.9 + 1.5 + 5.4 + 0.6 + 1.1 + 0.6 + 4.1 + 5.3 + 2.4 + 5.3 + 2.4 + 5.3 + 2.4 + 5.3 + 4.1 + 5.1	32.8 33.3 32.8 33.0 32.1 36.5 33.7 27.1 27.1 38.2 32.5 35.5 32.6 31.8 31.6 34.0	61.1 54.8 59.4 56.7 58.2 72.0 63.8 49.7 56.3 56.4 80.9 60.7 69.1 58.9 53.8 58.3 64.3	86.3 64.6 81.1 71.8 81.3 97.3 89.3 89.3 83.4 102.5 87.4 111.8 86.8 94.6 80.7 69.2 84.5 89.1
Fellmongery	132 6 133 2 122 4 150 5	250 2 247 0 243 7 275 2	88.8 85.5 99.1 82.9	45.6 46.1 44.8 43.2	47 · 7 48 · 3 46 · 9 46 · 4	+	34.9 34.7 32.8 41-8	62 · 9 61 · 4 62 · 3 71 · 2	80·2 76·9 89·9 70·3
	123 7 119 0 128 5	235 11 239 3 224 10 249 11 227 3 230 6 220 11 246 5 214 1	77.6 57.4 68.5 85.6 86.5 86.5 85.6 91.9 84.4	34·8 43·3 44·2 43·3 44·2 39·7 44·6 44·4 44·3	44.5 44.3 42.9 44.4 45.4 41.2 45.9 45.0 44.8	$ \begin{array}{c} +1.6\\ +2.3\\ -3.0\\ +2.5\\ +2.7\\ +3.8\\ +2.9\\ +1.4\\ +1.1 \end{array} $	36·4 42·1 36·2 37·3 32·9 37·4 32·0 34·7 31·4	63.6 64.8 62.9 67.5 60.1 67.1 57.8 65.7 57.3	74.7 53.9 73.8 81.0 82.7 79.4 80.6 89.3 82.5

Table IV-Average Weekly Earnings, Hours Worked and Hourly Earnings of Men, 21 years and over, and Percentage Changes between October 1948 and October 1959

* Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works. † Excluding railway workshops.

A* 2

Table IV-Average Weekly Earnings, Hours Worked and Hourly Earnings of Men, 21 years and over, and Percentage Changes between October 1948 and October 1959-continued

Industry		Averag	e Weekly E	arnings	Avera	age Hours V	Vorked	Average Hourly Earnings		
(1948 Standard Industrial C	lassification)	October 1948	October 1959	Percentage Increase	October 1948	October 1959	Percentage Change	October 1948	October 1959	Percentag Increase
	approved Paragas.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	s.net.	hast	Per cent.	d.	d.	Per cent
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confe Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere spec Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 94\cdot 8\\ 89\cdot 7\\ 89\cdot 9\\ 109\cdot 0\\ 98\cdot 3\\ 93\cdot 9\\ 93\cdot 8\\ 93\cdot 1\\ 116\cdot 7\\ 104\cdot 4\\ 90\cdot 8\\ 89\cdot 9\\ 102\cdot 8\\ 107\cdot 0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 8 \\ 51 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 8 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	49 1 48 4 49 1 50 9 48 8 50 2 50 8 48 7 48 8 50 0 48 3 48 1 48 1 48 1 48 1 48 5 46 6	$\begin{array}{r} + 2.5 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 3.4 \\ + 2.9 \\ + 3.8 \\ N.C. \\ + 3.67 \\ + 3.7 \\ + 3.7 \\ + 2.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	60-7 62-3 60-7 62-2 58-0 58-7 69-8 64-7 61-0 62-5 57-8 56-5 57-6 67-5	90.3 91.7 87.3 95.6 92.1 88.7 97.7 85.9 116.3 93.5 84.1 82.8 93.3 102.7
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Ma	nufactures	132 6 121 0 142 0 143 4 125 2 129 2	265 5 237 8 286 3 302 2 248 10 242 1	100·3 96·4 101·6 110·8 98·8 87·4	45.5 46.0 44.8 47.6 45.5 45.6	48.0 47.8 47.3 53.4 47.9 47.4	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.5 \\ + 3.9 \\ + 5.6 \\ + 12.2 \\ + 5.3 \\ + 3.9 \end{array} $	34·9 31·6 38·0 36·1 33·0 34·0	66.4 59.7 72.6 67.9 62.3 61.3	90.3 88.9 91.1 88.1 88.8 80.3
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and H	Fibreboard Packing	146 8 141 4 120 4	322 6 287 1 260 4	119·9 103·1 116·3	45 · 1 50 · 2 45 · 0	47·7 51·4 51·7	+5.8 +2.4 +14.9	39·0 33·8 32·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 81 \cdot 1 \\ 67 \cdot 0 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	107·9 98·2 88·2
Cases	ot elsewhere specified bers and Periodicals	130 9 134 9 157 7	291 4 274 4 371 10	122.8 103.6 136.0	46.0 46.1 39.8	49.5 49.1 44.6	$ \begin{array}{c} + 7.6 \\ + 6.5 \\ + 12.1 \end{array} $	34·1 35·1 47·5	70.6 67.0 100.1	107·0 90·9 110·7
etc		147 7	326 8	121.3	45.1	46.9	+ 4.0	39.3	83.6	112.7
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	5. Contraction (1971)	144 10 151 8 135 4 124 9 141 2 133 9 142 6	284 8 294 11 266 9 235 1 263 1 264 0 284 7	96.5 94.5 97.1 88.4 86.4 97.4 99.7	47.5 48.4 49.3 45.1 46.6 45.1 46.5	49.6 49.4 52.4 47.0 48.9 47.3 49.7		36.6 37.6 32.9 33.2 36.3 35.6 36.8	68.9 71.6 61.1 60.0 64.6 67.0 68.7	88.3 90.4 85.7 80.7 78.0 88.2 86.7
Total Manufacturing Industries	**	143 4	281 3	96.2	46.5	48.2	+ 3.7	37.0	70.0	89.2
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore, etc., Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel, etc Other Mining and Quarrying		130 4 141 1 128 3 112 6 132 0 138 10	255 1 278 2 252 4 202 1 257 3 264 1	95.7 97.2 96.8 79.6 94.9 90.2	46·3 44·6 46·9 43·7 47·6 45·0	50·4 46·5 51·9 43·7 52·3 47·0	+ 8.9 + 4.3 +10.7 N.C. + 9.9 + 4.4	33 · 8 38 · 0 33 · 1 30 · 9 33 · 3 37 · 0	60 · 7 71 · 8 58 · 3 55 · 5 59 · 0 67 · 4	79.6 88.9 76.1 79.6 77.2 82.2
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting		130 7 128 4 139 8 139 10	259 2 251 9 276 10 289 4	98 · 5 96 · 2 98 · 2 106 · 9	47·1 46·6 48·2 49·6	49·7 49·0 51·1 52·6	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.5 \\ + 5.2 \\ + 6.0 \\ + 6.0 \end{array} $	33·3 33·0 34·8 33·8	62.6 61.7 65.0 66.0	88.0 87.0 86.8 95.3
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water		130 3 132 4 130 1 122 3	250 4 245 2 257 1 234 1	92·2 85·3 97·6 91·5	46.6 46.8 46.5 46.5	48·9 48·0 49·7 48·4	+ 4.9 + 2.6 + 6.9 + 4.1	33.5 33.9 33.6 31.5	61·4 61·3 62·1 58·0	83·3 80·8 84·8 84·1
Transport and Communication (excep transport)		131 1	261 9	99.7	48.1	51.0	+ 6.0	32.7	61.6	88.4
Tramways and Omnibus Service Transport) Goods Transport by Road (except B Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservanc Other Transport and Communicatio Storage	ritish Road Services) y, etc., Service*	128 7 135 4 136 2 132 4 127 11	242 0 265 5 272 9 292 10 269 6	88·2 96·1 100·3 121·3 110·7	45 · 8 51 · 4 48 · 7 47 · 7 47 · 2	50·2 55·4 49·5 47·5 50·6	+ 9.6 + 7.8 + 1.6 - 0.4 + 7.2	33 · 7 31 · 6 33 · 6 33 · 3 32 · 5	57.8 57.5 66.1 74.0 63.9	71.5 82.0 96.7 122.2 96.6
Public Administration National Government Service [‡] (exc	1.1.1	113 0	206 7	82.8	45·1	45.8	+ 1.6	30.1	54.1	79.7
above)		122 7 111 10	213 1 205 1	73·8 83·4	46·3 44·9	46·4 45·6	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	31.8 29.9	55·1 54·0	73·3 80·6
Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning		119 2 122 7	226 10 239 3	90·3 95·2	46·8 45·6	48.6 48.3	+ 3.8 + 5.9	30·6 32·3	56·0 59·4	83·0 83·9
All Industries Total	S.4. 5 0.5e.	137 11	270 9	96.3	46.7	48.5	+ 3.9	35.4	67.0	89.3

* The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

† Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communications, but including also Air Transport and some returns for port, river and canal transport.
 ‡ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

§ Excluding police and fire service.



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STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND **PRODUCTION.**

No. 1 APRIL 1962

The first issue of the above-mentioned volume, prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office, was reviewed on page 132 of the April 1062 issue of this Courses April 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

All copies of the first impression have been sold but a second impression has been prepared which is now available from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d. (13s. 5d. including postage).

The statistics presented in the bulletin are grouped under the following main headings: General; Wages and Salaries; Company Profits, Dividends, Assets, etc.; Hours of Work; Manpower; Prices; and Production. There is also an Appendix explaining the method of construction of the various statistical tables.

Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1962

No. 1001	initiational	ble V.—	Interneg		ber 195									e le com	an de la companya de La companya de la comp
		NU NA 2 NU NA 2 DAVIDAD	Av	erage Wee	ondoa e o ovizola	ngs	300 () 313	A	verage Ho	- AND AND	ed	Av	art any out	urly Earni	ngs
	ndustry Group d Industrial Classific	ation)	October 1959	Index n base October 1	d on	Octobe 1961	r Octo	ober		1000000000000000000000000000000000000	October 1961	October 1959	base	numbers ed on 1959=100	October 1961
			al lo yr	October 1960	October 1961	0 0	d in and a	i an	October 1960	October 1961	aupouo	nimao : ni Lovie	October 1960	October 1961	ndex o colinios
tal manufacturr gineering and ei pbuilding and r incles tal goods not e xtiles ather, leather go othing and foot icks, pottery, gl mber, furniture, ner, printing an	e lectrical goods marine engineering lsewhere specified oods and fur wear		s. d. 249 6 275 9 303 7 282 3 267 4 332 5 279 3 248 4 249 8 241 10 272 9 266 9 323 11 281 1	$\begin{array}{c} 108 \cdot 8 \\ 108 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 116 \cdot 2 \\ 113 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 8 \\ 106 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 5 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 5 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \\ 110 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	s. d 289 10 313 1 329 1 321 11 304 4 353 10 313 1 279 5 272 0 312 5 274 9 272 0 312 5 309 11		9.1 8.4 7.8 8.3 7.4 7.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.1 7.7 9.3	100.0 97.7 99.0 98.6 98.3 94.3 98.6 99.8 99.8 99.8 99.8 99.8 99.8 99.8	98.8 96.7 96.2 97.9 97.5 94.5 97.5 97.5 97.7 98.2 98.0 97.1 97.9 96.6	48.5 46.0 47.3 46.2 44.9 47.3 46.6 46.7 43.7 49.3 46.7 49.3 46.7 47.6	$\begin{array}{c} \text{d.} \\ & 61\cdot 0 \\ & 68\cdot 4 \\ & 76\cdot 2 \\ & 70\cdot 1 \\ & 67\cdot 7 \\ & 84\cdot 0 \\ & 69\cdot 1 \\ & 66\cdot 1 \\ & 362\cdot 7 \\ & 65\cdot 2 \\ & 65\cdot 1 \\ & 66\cdot 5 \\ & 81\cdot 5 \\ & 68\cdot 4 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ 108 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 4 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array}$	117.5 117.4 112.6 116.5 116.5 116.7 112.6 114.9 117.5 112.6 114.6 114.6 116.7 112.6 114.2	d. 71.7 80.3 85.8 81.7 79.0 94.6 79.0 70.6 79.0 70.6 74.7 76.0 76.6 91.8 78.1
manufacturing	industries	in the second	284 3	106.7	111.8	317 10) h 4	8.2	98.3	97.1	46.8	70.8	108.5	115.1	81.5
nstruction is, electricity and ansport and con	mmunication (except ort and British Road ous services*	railways, Services)	256 7 260 6 250 4 264 5 229 0 206 7	108.7 107.1 111.1 108.4 106.6 105.3	115.0 117.1 112.5 113.2 113.8 113.6	295 305 281 299 260 234		60.6 19.8 18.9 60.7 17.0 15.8	101 · 8 101 · 0 97 · 5 100 · 4 98 · 9 99 · 6	99.2 99.2 98.0 99.2 98.0 99.2 97.7 96.9	50·2 49·4 47·9 50·3 45·9 44·4	60-8 62-8 61-4 62-6 58-5 54-1	106.9 105.9 114.0 108.0 107.7 105.9	116-1 118-0 114-8 114-1 116-4 117-2	70.6 74.1 70.5 71.4 68.1 63.4
the above ndustries	, including man	ufacturing	271 1	107.2	113.2	306 10		18.5	99.0	97.7	47.4	67 · 1	108.3	115.8	77.77
in the second	Tal	ble VI.—	-Averag							21 yea	rs and c	ver			avoidus voidus voidus voidus
nica and on the state	aga Sarntings	in diversion	- <u>stinf</u> a aug istu	ge Ean	age Week	285 812	Shan	er 1	nelleves	e Hours V	Vorked	W1	Average I	Hourly Ear	nings
(1958 Sta	Industry Group andard Industrial Cla	ncA.s M bos	to.of	October 1948 (estimate	1961	er O 19 0	rcentag crease ctober 948 to ctober 1961	ie C	October 1948 stimate)	October 1961	Percenta chang Octobe 1948 t Octobe 1961	e er Oct o 19 er	ober 48 nate)	Dctober 1961	Percentage increase October 1948 to October 1961
ipbuilding and hicles ather, leather g othing and foot icks, pottery, g mber, furniture per, printing ar her manufactur ining and quarr onstruction	ied industries re marine engineering elsewhere specified soods and fur wear tass, cement, etc. , etc ing Industries rying (except coal) munication (except British Road Services*			s. d. 127 6 137 9 156 0 144 8 150 0 161 8 146 6 129 1 132 6 136 1 139 2 132 6 146 8 145 0 130 3 131 3 131 1 130 10 113 0	329 321 304 353 313 279 274 272 312 298 357 309	10 11 11 14 10 15 9 9 0 5 1 1 1 2 1 6 3 6	$\begin{array}{c} 127\cdot 3\\ 127\cdot 3\\ 109\cdot 8\\ 122\cdot 5\\ 102\cdot 9\\ 118\cdot 9\\ 113\cdot 7\\ 116\cdot 5\\ 107\cdot 4\\ 99\cdot 9\\ 124\cdot 5\\ 125\cdot 0\\ 143\cdot 6\\ 113\cdot 7\\ 126\cdot 5\\ 132\cdot 4\\ 116\cdot 1\\ 128\cdot 3\\ 99\cdot 1\\ 107\cdot 6\end{array}$	604 5 545 505 1045 -	$\begin{array}{c} 47 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 46 \cdot 3 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$	48.5 46.8 46.0 47.3 46.2 44.9 47.3 46.7 43.7 46.7 49.3 46.7 47.7 46.7 47.7 47.9 50.2 49.4 47.9 50.3 45.9 44.4	$+ \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{222} + \frac{1}{2$	3 6 2 2 5 5 0 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 4 5 5 6 5 5 2 4 9 9 8 8 6 1	1. 11.9 15.3 19.9 17.5 18.0 12.4 18.2 14.9 17.4 14.9 17.4 14.9 17.4 14.9 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.4 13.5 12.7 34.6 10.1	d. $71 \cdot 7$ $80 \cdot 3$ $85 \cdot 8$ $81 \cdot 7$ $79 \cdot 0$ $94 \cdot 6$ $79 \cdot 4$ $72 \cdot 0$ $70 \cdot 6$ $74 \cdot 7$ $76 \cdot 0$ $76 \cdot 6$ $91 \cdot 8$ $78 \cdot 1$ $70 \cdot 6$ $74 \cdot 1$ $70 \cdot 5$ $71 \cdot 4$ $63 \cdot 4$	124.8 127.5 115.0 117.9 107.9 123.1 107.9 119.5 102.3 99.7 119.0 119.5 135.4 113.4 113.4 108.9 121.9 110.4 118.3 96.8
l the above	108 covered by Rev	Ny Street	I Frank	137 11	306	10	122 · 5		46.7	47.4	+ 1	5	35.4	77.7	119.5
1955-61	rage Canings	Table	VII.—A	Average	Weekly	Earn	ings o	of N	Ien—M		Sugar Hallow	and Se	is prices	ain Ind	n cert
Agri	culture	(Coal Mir Cash Earr			1	Dock I	abo	irasi		A natogos	R	ailways	1 11/2	-
	Avera		201 202	Aver		D - 12		100	Avera			G	ciliation rades	G	rkshop rades
Period† 1948/1949		Period: 1949	Part of the	Index 100	Destroop	Period§ 1948	ava sus sus occ	bia li	Index 100	ess clouds	riod 1949		ndex	yd Lotevo amidon	00
1949/1950 1950/1951 1951/1952 1952/1953 1953/1954 1953/1954 1955/1956 1956/1957 1956/1957 1958/1959 1958/1959 1959/1960 1960/1961	$(105s. 1 \pm d.) \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 120 \cdot 5 \\ 126 \cdot 2 \\ 135 \cdot 9 \\ 142 \cdot 9 \\ 152 \cdot 4 \\ 166 \cdot 4 \\ 174 \cdot 5 \\ 184 \cdot 3 \\ 185 \cdot 7 \\ 196 \cdot 8 \\ (206s. 11d.)$	1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	ohrepester	(180s. 1d. 103-7 116-4 129-5 136-7 142-8 148-1 163-8 148-1 163-8 177-6 180-1 173-5 177-3 187-4 (337s. 6d.	(8) 8 2.001 8 2.001 8 2.001 8 2.001 9 7.004 9 7.004	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	7 8 8 2 M 01 11	Stand and a stand	64s. 6d.) 105 · 2 108 · 4 118 · 7 111 · 6 130 · 4 142 · 2 151 · 8 157 · 3 169 · 9 169 · 1 182 · 9 200 · 9 187 · 8 08s. 11d.)	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961		is. 0d.) 00.6 13.3 20.1 27.3 35.4 48.8 62.1 62.1 63.0 71.9 77.0 03.0 03.0 09.6 283s.)		5s. 1d.) 02:8 14:3 20:7 30:5 32:4 50:0 64:7 65:9 68:9 72:3 .02:6 .02:6 .07:5 301s.)
† October to ‡ April—exc § October to	of laundries and dry March. ept 1949 and 1950 (N December. 9 to 1952; March—	March); 19	53 and 19	954 (May).	d garages	, and re	pair of		l'ally, and fo Talifa					and and bar reachants in address of the next for an and the second second to the (7).	S Iten F Clark Has Gos

Table V.-Average Earnings and Hours Worked-Men 21 years and over

INDEX OF AVERAGE SALARIES

For several years, index numbers of changes in weekly and hourly rates of wages of manual workers and of changes in their average earnings have been published regularly in this GAZETTE. Earnings of Salaried Employees

In recent years there has been a call for similar data in respect of salaries, namely for an index of changes in rates of salaries and an index of changes in the earnings of salaried employees, but the technical difficulties involved in producing such indices have been considerable.

technical dimcutites involved in producing such indices have been considerable. The Ministry of Labour has two sources of information about salaries. Since 1955, the following non-manufacturing industries and services have voluntarily co-operated with the Ministry by supplying information about the earnings of their administrative, technical and clerical employees in October each year:—national and local government services; nationalised industries (i.e., coal, gas supply, electricity supply, British Transport Commission, civil air transport); National Health Service; education (teachers); banking and insurance. Information from these sources was published for the first time in Table B.25 in the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production", issued in April 1962 (see page 262). Average salaries were shown for males and females separately, distinguishing clerical and analogous employees, both in money terms and in index form, with 1959 as a base. Table II below relates to these industries. In 1959, the Ministry of Labour took over from the Board of Trade the annual collection under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, of information about the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing and certain other industries. The results of the first three enquiries in the October of 1959, 1960 and 1961 have been published in previous issues of this GAZEFTE (Santember 1960 une 1961 and March 1962 Trade Vision Tables)

and 1961 have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (September 1960, June 1961 and March 1962 respectively). Tables were included showing, for males and females separately, average earnings, divided as between monthly-paid and weekly-paid employees. Changes from year to year in average earnings of

males and females were shown in percentage form. In all industries and services supplying statistics of salaries, employers gave information relating to all administrative, technical and clerical and analogous staff employed by them, from managerial

and administrative grades to junior clerks and typists. There was no upper or lower earnings limit. The salary earnings recorded for the appropriate pay-week or month were the total earnings, inclusive of any overtime payments, before any deductions were made (e.g. for income tax, employees' insurance contributions, contributions to pension funds, board and lodging, etc.). Bonusce were included, but not allowances for cars, business expenses, etc.

Coverage of Ministry of Labour Information

Out of an estimated total of nearly seven million administrative, technical and clerical employees in the United Kingdom, 3,665,000 (2,165,000 males and 1,500,000 females) were covered by the returns made to the Ministry in 1961. Returns relating to manufacturing industries covered 1,655,700 out of an estimated 1,960,000, those relating to other productive industries covered 303,400 out of an estimated 400,000 and those relating to public administration and certain other services totalled 1,706,000 administration and certain other services totalled 1,706,000 out of an estimated 2,770,000.

The main industries and services, estimated to employ about 1,800,000 salaried staff, not represented in the returns are:— agriculture, forestry and fishing; privately engaged persons in professions such as accountancy, law, medical and dental services, etc.; finance houses; building societies; land and estate companies, etc.; finance houses; building societies; land and estate companies, miscellaneous services such as entertainment, catering, etc. and the distributive trades.

Composite Index of Salary Earnings

The Ministry of Labour has now brought together in a single table the official information available about salaries. This is Table I below which shows, in respect of all industries and services supplying information, the average earnings in money terms and in index form from 1959 to 1961 of male and of female salaried employees

Table II gives similar information from 1955 to 1961 in respect of the industries and services which voluntarily supplied information during that period. The information in both Tables relates to October in each year.

Annual tables on these lines will be published in this GAZETTE in future. (Continued on next page)

Table I.—Numbers of Salaried Employees* covered by Returns, their Average Earnings and Indices of Changes in Average Earnings

egideo			ding .	Percentage	Males	.20 1 5 00 Percen		Females	ni stra
oaso bidd cit Sh todot 189	October		iois() Mitra)	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings Monthly-Paid and Weekly-Paid combined on weekly basis	Index of change in average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings Monthly-Paid and Weekly-Paid combined on weekly basis	Index of change in average earnings October 1959 = 100
	.b	1	4		£ s. d.	Manufacturi	ng Industries	£ s. d.	
19 5 9 19 60 1961				1,059,241 1,073,361 1,105,154	18 6 2 19 7 0 20 7 1	100.0 105.7 111.2	527,877 541,702 550,570	7 10 0 7 16 7 8 5 4	100·0 104·4 110·2
			52. 53.	44-9		Other Productiv	e Industries†	in cristineering	Polosi king and mar
19 5 9 1960 1961	 10.00 0.00 0.00	10.00	:::	218,568 219,824 225,425	16 17 3 18 7 0 19 2 9	100.0 108.8 113.5	74,702 76,496 77,941	8 5 10 8 19 3 9 6 7	100·0 108·1 112·5
			AND	46.7 + 2.5	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Public Administration and	certain other Service	es‡	tricht, prodery, glass, r
19 59 1960 1961	 			796,579 810,178 834,269	17 19 3 18 19 4 19 17 3	100·0 105·6 110·6	812,303 834,023 871,837	11 3 7 11 15 4 12 6 5	100·0 105·3 110·2
			22	2-2 + 6-14		All Industries and	Services covered	ter a viention (except relive)	w han-estandade .co. annoga istos Progesso
19 59 1960 1961	 123			2,074,388 2,103,363 2,164,848	18 0 6 19 2 0 20 0 9	100·0 106·0 111·2	1,414,882 1,452,221 1,500,348	9 13 1 10 3 0 10 13 6	100·0 105·1 110·6

Table II.—Numbers of Clerical and Analogous Employees and all Salaried Employees* covered by Returns from certain Industries and Services[§], their Average Earnings and Indices of Changes in Average Earnings 1955-61

and the second		Clerical	and Analogo	ous Employee	s only	All Salaried Employees*							
Oct,	the state of the	Males		and the second second	Females	Females					Females		
	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings Monthly- Paid and Weekly-Paid combined on weekly basis		No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings Monthly- Paid and Weekly-Paid combined on weekly basis	Index of change in average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings Monthly- Paid and Weekly-Paid combined on weekly basis	Index of change in average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings Monthly- Paid and Weekly-Paid combined on weekly basis	Index of change in average earnings October 1959 = 100	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	314,726 321,321 311,726 306,888 300,136 298,490 300,680	£ s. d. 10 4 5 111 1 10 11 13 4 11 16 4 12 7 2 13 2 3 13 10 11	82.7 89.7 94.4 95.6 100.0 106.1 109.6	294,858 305,422 310,751 314,734 320,675 333,316 357,913	£ s, d. 7 0 11 7 14 1 8 6 3 8 9 7 9 5 8 9 16 10 10 7 2	75-9 83-0 89-5 91-3 100-0 106-0 111-6	862,021 872,691 888,356 897,712 912,649 927,604 953,266	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds & \text{s. d.} \\ 14 & 0 & 8 \\ 15 & 7 & 6 \\ 16 & 4 & 10 \\ 16 & 13 & 10 \\ 17 & 15 & 8 \\ 18 & 18 & 2 \\ 19 & 15 & 0 \\ \end{array}$	78.9 86.4 91.3 93.8 100.0 106.3 111.1	769,518 795,323 807,764 826,420 853,836 876,077 915,031	£ s. d. 8 8 8 9 7 6 10 0 3 10 2 2 11 1 7 11 13 9 12 4 6	76.1 84.6 90.4 91.2 100.0 105.5 110.3	

trative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and and ting and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water. tional and local government, British Transport Commission (railways, docks, harbours and wharves), air transport, National Health Service, education (teachers),

Instance. Industries and services covered are coal, gas, electricity, and all those listed in footnote ‡. arable figures for the other industries included in Table I are not available. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have not been suppli cs, harbours and wharves section of the British Transport Commission nor for insurance. These industries are not therefore included in the figures

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In addition, the average earnings in October each year from 1955 to 1961 of non-industrial salaried employees in National Government Service (excluding the armed forces), are shown in the Table below, in money terms and in index form.

Average Earnings and Indices of Changes in Average Earnings 1955-61 of Male and Female Salaried Employees covered by Returns from Government Departments

01 Weyl 68, 164	All Male Salarie	ed Employees	All Female Salar	ied Employees	and mines licensed in accorda Industry Nationalisation Act. 1.3 per cent. of the total quant	nce with S Licensed	ection 36 o mines produ	f the Coal aced about
October	Average earnings Monthly-Paid and Weekly-Paid	Index of Change October 1959	Average earnings Monthly-Paid and Weekly-Paid	Index of Change October 1959	Earnings in the S			Polish Dos
dif no.	combined on weekly basis	= 100	combined on weekly basis	= 100	vinium-rasifi of for theory -mainly	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances	Total
1955	£ s. d. 14 14 6	80.5	£ s. d. 8 7 9	75.4	i tavantar of patients sendlines	year fine th	in Kind	di ni hacerel
ATTANAL	ERIT NO CORPORES		Stentenid Thes		Average Earnings (All Ages):	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956	16 0 8	87.7	956	83.3	(i) Per Man-shift worked—		deliver A soluti	
1957	17 0 5	93.1	9 19 6	89.6	At the Face All Underground	83 0·0 70 11·5	4 5·2 4 0·9	87 5·2 75 0·4
1958	17 4 6	94-2	9 18 5	89.1	Surface All Workers	48 5·8 66 0·3	3 5·6 3 11·3	51 11·4 69 11·6
1959	18 5 8	100.0	11 2 7	100.0	(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week-	12 2.247.C	v bassomo	2.430,000
1960	19 3 1	104.8	11 10 11	103.7	At the Face All Underground	349 2 322 4	18 8 18 6	367 10 340 10
1961	20 11 7	112.6	12 8 5	111.6	Surface	248 2 307 6	17 9 18 4	265 11 325 10

The issue of this GAZETTE for March 1962 contains on page 90-91 an article about the earnings of salaried employees in production industries. As is pointed out in that article, the different criteria adopted by the various industries and services for grading of staff and for allocating them to weekly or monthly payroll make it difficult to compare the absolute figures of salary earnings in one industry or service with those for other salaried workers. But comparisons of movements in the levels of earnings over the years

as measured by the index numbers are as good a means as can be adopted for assessing relative *changes* of the various groups. A further point to be borne in mind is that the proportion of adults and of young persons, of males and of females, and of highly qualified staff and routine office workers varies from industry to industry. Consequently, differences in earnings cannot be taken as evidence that comparable classes of employees working under similar conditions receive different salaries in different industries. At the same time it is equally true that similarity in the average earnings figures for different industries does not necessarily mean hat strictly comparable classes of employees are receiving similar salaries.

These reservations apply equally to all the Tables given here.

Changes in Salary Rates

The Ministry has comprehensive information about minimum or standard rates of wages of manual workers as laid down in voluntary collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders, but for salaried employees the information available on rates of salaries is, in the main, confined to national and local government services and the nationalised industries. Comparatively little is known of the rates paid to salaried employees in the manufacturing industries generally where to a large extent salaries are fixed on a personal basis. These reasons, combined with the technical difficulties presented by incremental scales linked to age or length of service in a grade (which is a common feature where scales for salaried employees are fixed) have as yet prevented the production of a reliable index of changes in salary rates.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 271 to 290. Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages coming into operation during June indicate that about 450,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £120,000 in their full-time

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during May by 80,000 (+ 33,000 males and 47,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,957,000. The main changes were increases of 26,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, 16,000 in agriculture and fishing, 16,000 in construction, 12,000 in distribution and 10,000 in food, drink and tobacco. The total working population, including H.M.Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 63,000 from 24,723,000 to 24,786,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 397,627 to 372,217 between 14th May and 18th June 1962, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 26,173 to 24,966. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 15,960 among males and 10 657 among formation. and 10,657 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 30th June 1962, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100) were $129 \cdot 2$, $95 \cdot 1$ and $135 \cdot 8$, respectively, as compared with $129 \cdot 1$, $95 \cdot 1$ and $135 \cdot 7$ (as revised), respectively, at the end of May.

(85887)

EARNINGS IN COAL MINING IN **THE SECOND HALF-YEAR OF 1961** AND IN THE YEAR 1961

265

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the second half-year of 1961 and for the year 1961 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working

Earnings in Year 1961

ance all formation of the same	Cash Earnings	Value of Allowances in Kind	Total
Average Earnings (All Ages): (i) Per Man-shift worked—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
At the Face	82 1.8	4 6.5	86 8.3
All Underground	70 4.8	4 1.9	74 6.7
Surface	48 5.4	3 6.8	52 0.2
All Workers	65 7.2	4 0.3	69 7.5
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week-	100 80 7-1	Deniniorano vella	
At the Face	353 10	19 7	373 5
All Underground	326 6	19 3	345 9
Surface	253 3	18 8	271 11
All Workers	311 11	19 2	331 1

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the 19 wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the second half of 1961 per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 64s. 3 · 1d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire and 64s. 9 · 1d. in Cumberland to 74s. 11 · 1d. in Kent and 78s. 4 · 3d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 296s. 11d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire and 302s. 1d. in Somerset to 363s. 7d. in Nottinghamshire and 365s. 7d. in South Derbyshire. The corresponding amounts for the *year* were, per man-shift worked, from 63s. 10 · 9d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire and 64s. 5 · 1d. in Cumberland to 74s. 11 · 3d. in Kent and 77s. 9 · 4d. in Nottinghamshire, and, per wage-earner per week, from 307s. 3d. in

Nottinghamshire, and, per wage-earner per week, from 307s. 3d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire and 310s. 5d. in Cumberland to 367s. 5d. in South Derbyshire and 369s. 11d. in Nottinghamshire. The estimated average earnings in the industry, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers, 21 years of age and over, in Great Britain in the second half-year of 1961 amounted to 72s. 2d. per man-shift worked and 337s. 5d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the year were 71s. 10d. and 343s. 0d.

an aggregate increase of approximately 1720,000 in their function weekly rates of wages. New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during June, including cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, have operative dates from 1st April to mid-August. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately £190,000 to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about 600,000 workers.

Retail Prices

At 19th June 1962, the retail prices index was 121 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 120 at 15th May, and with 115 at 13th June 1961.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to a rise in the average level of food prices, particularly potatoes and chocolate and sugar confectionery, and to increases in rail fares.

Stoppages of Work

Stoppages of work The number of workers involved during June in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 37,800. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 98,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 181, and, in addition, 36 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month the month

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1961

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December 1961 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1730), price 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d. including postage).

Expenditure

Expenditure The total net expenditure of the Board during the calendar year 1961 was about £184,766,000, consisting of £163,200,000 for national assistance grants, £9,200,000 for non-contributory old age pensions, £360,000 for the maintenance of reception centres and re-establishment centres, £46,000 for the maintenance of Polish hostels, and £11,960,000 administrative expenses. The latter figure includes £1,183,000 paid to the General Post Office under new arrangements which took effect from 1st April 1961, whereby the Board pay for the services provided for them—mainly the cashing at post-offices of the many millions of weekly orders issued in the course of a year for the payment of national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions.

People Receiving Assistance

The number of applications for assistance dealt with in 1961 The number of applications for assistance dealt with in 1961 (apart from applications for grants to meet charges under the National Health Service) was substantially higher than in 1960— 2,430,000 compared with 2,247,000. Of the total, 1,008,000 resulted in the grant of a weekly allowance, and 1,074,000 were met by single payments to meet temporary need; in the remaining 348,000 cases need was not established. These figures represent a decrease of 30,000 in the number of grants of a weekly allowance and an increase of 161,000 and 52,000, respectively, in the other two categories, and it seems likely that the increase in the number of applications rejected and the growth in the number of applications disposed of by a single payment are both a reflection of the same thing—a considerable rise in the course of the year in the number of applications for a grant to meet a temporary need.

disposed of by a single payment are both a reflection of the same thing—a considerable rise in the course of the year in the number of applications for a grant to meet a temporary need. At the end of 1961 the number of weekly allowances in payment was 1,844,000, which was 13,000 fewer than in December 1960. Of this total about 71 per cent. were being paid to persons receiving national insurance benefits, i.e., as supplements to retirement pensions (1,056,000*), sickness or industrial injury benefits (134,000), widow's benefits (77,000*) and unemployment benefit (45,000). The remainder consisted of 98,000 allowances in supplementation of non-contributory old age pensions, 86,000 to persons registering for employment but not receiving unemployment benefits. The latter group comprised 122,000 persons over pensionable age, 133,000 persons incapacitated by sickness or disability, 76,000 women, mostly separated or divorced wives and unmarried mothers, having the care of young children, 14,000 persons, mainly women, having the care of old or sick relatives, and an unclassified group numbering 3,000. Included in these totals of allowances in payment at the end of the year were 56,000 to blind persons and 13,000 to tuberculosis persons, which were assessed on the special, i.e., more favourable, scale for such persons. The increases operative from April 1961 in the rates of pension

The increases operative from April 1961 in the rates of pension and benefit had the effect of reducing the number of assistance supplements because those increases were larger than the concurrent increases in the assistance scale rates (see below) and, where the supplement had been a small one, it was no longer payable. Altogether some 38,000 supplements ceased in this way in April, but the reduction in the number of supplements as between December 1960 and December 1961, accounting for 10,000 of the total of 13,000 fewer weekly allowances, was smaller than this, partly because of an increase in the number of supplements to unemploy-ment benefits (the aggregate of the remaining types of supplement ment benefits (the aggregate of the remaining types of supplement decreased) and partly because the number of supplements had increased in the first three months of 1961, before the pension and

increased in the first three months of 1961, before the pension and benefit rates went up, and rose again in the latter part of the year. The Report gives further analyses, based on a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sample, of the circumstances of the 1,844,000 recipients of weekly allowances. Over 70 per cent. were old people over the pensionable age of 65 for men and 60 for women. Of those under pensionable age, sick people accounted for 14 per cent. of the total allowances, and others unable to work, such as women with family ties, for 8 per cent. About 7 per cent. were persons registering as unemployed at Employment Exchanges. Two out of every three recipients were women, and two out of three of these women were widows, mainly elderly widows receiving retirement pensions. The allowances elderly widows receiving retirement pensions. The allowances payable to men made provision, in 358,000 cases, for a dependent wife. Other dependants provided for in these and other family units (e.g. widows and deserted wives) were 7,000 aged 16 or over and 399,000 dependent children under that age. The total number of persons whose needs were taken into account was thus 2,608,000.

Resources

Resources The 1,844,000 recipients of weekly allowances at the end of the year included 177,000 owner-occupiers of property, the capital value of which was, under the provisions of tha National Assistance Act, 1948, wholly disregarded. Other capital assets aggregated $\pm 96,750,000$, of which $\pm 79,750,000$ was disregarded, including amounts disregarded under the rules prescribed in the Act relating to the treatment of " war savings "; the amount taken into account was $\pm 17,000$ per week in 117,000 cases, in respect of $\pm 17,000,000$ of the total. Income in the form of retirement pension, other national insurance benefits, non-contributory old age pension and family insurance benefits, non-contributory old age pension and family allowance totalled about £4,605,000 a week, a considerable increase compared with 1960, due to the increase in the rates of national

* These figures are not comparable with those quoted in the *Report* for 1960 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July 1961, page 287) because of a subsequent change in the method of classification; the figure for widow's benefits includes 19,000 widows aged over 60 who in earlier years would have been counted with the retirement pensioners.

insurance benefits in April 1961. Other income, excluding casual earnings, totalled £444,000 a week, but this consisted mainly of kinds which are disregarded up to prescribed amounts, and $\pounds 265,000$ was so disregarded. Sums which non-dependent members £265,000 was so disregarded. Sums which non-dependent members of a household were assumed to contribute as a reasonable share of the rent paid by a householder recipient amounted to about £172,000 in 303,000 cases. Averaged over the whole of the 1,844,000 recipients of weekly allowances, the sum taken into account in respect of capital assets, income (other than casual earnings) and assumed contributions of a share of rent, was 53s. 11d. per week per case; including the sums disregarded, the figure was 56s. 10d. per week, representing income apart from the assistance allowance. Assessment of Need

Assessment of Need The scale rates of assistance in operation during the first three months of 1961 were those which had come into effect on 7th September 1959. Increased rates provided for under amending Regulations made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 20th December 1960 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1961, page 11) came into force on 3rd April 1961 and remained in operation throughout the rest of the year; they provided that the resources of a single householder should be brought up to at least 53s. 6d. a week, and of a married couple to at least 90s. (superseding rates of 50s. and 85s. respectively), plus in each case an allowance for rent (including rates) and for any dependents. (The average rent paid was 21s. 10d. a week, compared with 20s. 5d. a year before.) About 51 per cent. of the allowances included discretionary additions to provide for special needs, e.g. the extra cost of an invalid diet, laundry for old persons and others unable to do all their own housework, exceptional fuel requirements, etc. At the end of the year the overall average amount of all weekly allowances was 33s. 7d. Special Features

Special Features

Special features of the Report include an Appendix giving examples of the kinds of problem with which the Board's officers may have to deal when concerning themselves with the general welfare as well as the financial needs of the people who seek their

The Report includes also a review of new methods which have The Report includes also a review of new methods which have been developed for dealing with some of the problems of getting long-unemployed men back to work. Experimental arrangements (described in the Report for 1960) for medical examination of some of these men were extended to the whole country. Of 3,516 selected for examination, 930 found work either before or soon after, 451 were recommended for a course of training or rehabilitation, 204 had their names added to the disabled register, and 141 were considered to be incapable of any kind of work and were no longer required to register at the Employment Exchange. were no longer required to register at the Employment Exchange. An entirely new arrangement was started on a small scale, and has since been extended, for individual officers to concentrate full-time on recipients of allowances with long records of continuous unemployment: between them, in seven months, ten officers succeeded in getting over a thousand of these men back into work. The results of existing arrangements for special officers to give concentrated attention to cases of suspected abuse of the assistance scheme are described. During 1961 their activities resulted in the withdrawal by the Board of nearly 1,800 allowances and the surrender by the recipients of another 900.

Recention and Re-establishment Centres

The Report reviews the work at Reception Centres for persons without a settled way of living and at two residential Re-establish-ment Centres at Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, and West Hill, Plawsworth, County Durham. It also describes a new day Re-establishment Centre opened near the end of the year in central

Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions

Continuing the steady decline of many years, the number of these pensions in payment fell during the year by 22,000 to 135,000, over three-quarters of which were being supplemented by national assistance. The number of awards during 1961 was 3,500, compared with 4,500 in 1960, and cessations, mainly on the death of the pensioner, numbered 25,500.

Polish Resettlement

The running down of this service continued, and the number of persons accommodated in hostels fell further from about 2,000 to just under 1,500. Two hostels were closed during 1961; five remained at the end of the year.

Legal Aid

Legal Aid The extension of the scheme during 1961 to include some forms of litigation in Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales brought in, between May and December, 22,572 applications for legal aid in such proceedings for assessment of resources by the Board. Nearly 80 per cent. of the references cleared by the end of the year resulted in entitlement to free legal aid. The number of applications for legal aid in the High Court, County Court and (in Scotland) the Sheriff Court referred to the Board for assessment was 72,506, some 17,000 more than in 1960. The proportion of those applicants qualifying for free legal aid was 46 per cent., the same as in 1960. Organization

At the end of the year the number of Area Offices was 430, and the total staff of the National Assistance Board was 11,280. During the year about two-and-a-half million applications were dealt with, about seven million home visits were made, and about five million interviews were conducted in the Area Offices and in 810 Supplementary Stations which provide additional facilities for collect

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INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND IN 1961-62

The Secretary of State for Scotland has presented to Parliament the sixteenth annual review* of the main trends and developments in the economic affairs of Scotland. The Report is issued by the In the economic aftairs of Scotland. The Report is issued by the recently created Scottish Development Department which, together with the new Scottish Home and Health Department, replaced from 1st June 1962 the Scotlish Home Department and the Depart-ment of Health for Scotland when these two departments were dissolved following a redistribution by the Secretary of State of those of his functions formerly discharged by them. Also incorpor-ated is the Scotlish Roads Report 1961–62, which the Secretary of State is required to submit to Parliament under the Roads Act, 1920, as amended 1920, as amended.

Some of the figures quoted for previous years have been revised since the publication of the last review (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July 1961, page 284), but the form of presentation of this Report is broadly similar in that it contains a section (Part I) which looks back and reviews historical developments, and a section (Part II) which looks for an endowment of an endowment of the section (Part II) which looks forward and endeavours to assess the short-term prospects for industry and employment. The Appendix, as last year, briefly reviews industrial building in individual development districts and other areas. In content the Report includes for the first time details of the output of certain engineering and electrical goods and a section on the promotion of exports. goods and a section on the promotion of exports.

Unemployment

Unemployment in 1961 was substantially less than in 1960, but the rate of improvement slowed down during the year, and in December the number unemployed was slightly higher than a year earlier. The changes in the course of 1961 corresponded approxi-mately with the national movements, and Scotland's unemployment into participal discussion of the participal large. rate persisted at about twice the national level.

Industrial Activity

In Scotland, as in the United Kingdom, the rate of increase in industrial production also slowed down during 1961, but over the complete year production exceeded the record level of 1960 by almost 2 per cent., the year-to-year change being better than in the United Kingdom as a whole. This situation, obtaining for the first time since 1952, resulted mainly from the higher level of activity in the construction industry in Scotland and to the vehicles group of industries having an increased output in Scotland whereas it fell substantially in the United Kingdom. Relative to 1958, however, output in Scotland was up by only 10 per cent. as against the United Kingdom's 14 per cent.

The Report gives an analysis, available for the first time, of the The Report gives an analysis, available for the first time, of the deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical engineering products. In 1961 these totalled £277 million, 9 per cent. more than in 1960, of which nearly a third was for export. A comparison of the distribution of engineering deliveries in Scotland with those in the United Kingdom shows that, despite the growth of electrical engineering industries, and particularly industrial plant and fabricated steel work, are still very much more predominant within this whole sector than they are in the United Kingdom. The overall year's output in Scotland of engineering and electrical goods was 7 per cent. higher than in 1960. Also within the manufacturing industries group, shipbuilding and engineering and electrical goods was 7 per cent. higher than in 1960. Also within the manufacturing industries group, shipbuilding and marine engineering showed a 2 per cent. increase and vehicles a $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase; amongst industries recording reduced produc-tion were metal manufacture and the textiles group, which were 10 per cent. and 4 per cent. down respectively.

Capital Investment

Capital expenditure by manufacturing establishments in Scotland in 1961 was £113 million,£19 million more than in 1960, with the bulk of the increase accounted for by the major developments in the iron and steel and motor vehicle industries. In the public sector the figures presented are not quite complete but totalled £196 million in 1961–62, the same as the year before. Over the three years 1959–60 to 1961– 62 the total was £586 million (representing over 12 per cent, of the corresponding Great Britain total) of which housing and electricity were the two largest items, together accounting for 43 per cent were the two largest items, together accounting for 43 per cent.

Industrial Building

Good progress was made with industrial building in 1961 when projects were completed with a total floor area of 3.7 million sq. ft. and 7,530 potential jobs. In the first quarter of 1962 projects total-ling 405,000 sq. ft. were completed, and at the end of March projects under construction or approved but not started totalled 12.9 million sq. ft.; together these had an employment potential of 29,500. If to this are added the potential jobs from projects then approved in principle only and those from projects not requiring industrial development certificates under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the total potential jobs at the end of March was 37,000, of which 34,000 or 92 per cent. were in development districts. The total Government assistance offered for projects in Scotland in total Government assistance offered for projects in Scotland in the second year of the Local Employment Act was ± 19.2 million, bringing the total for the first two years to ± 43.3 million.

* Industry and Employment in Scotland and Scottish Roads Report, 1961-62. Cmnd. 1727. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.).

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Short-term Outlook

Taking account of the prospects for the United Kingdom's as a whole, the Report anticipates that industrial produc-Scotland during the year 1962 will be above the record level economy tion in Sectiand during the year 1962 will be above the record level of 1961 but probably not to a very marked extent. This prospect, it contends, makes it impracticable to assess reliably the trend of unemployment during the remainder of this year. Against the improvement from new factories and extensions coming into production and the greater activity in the growth of sectors of industry, there will be reductions in employment in the industries industry, there will be reductions in employment in the industries which are contracting, and there will also be the continuing and cumulative effects of all the mechanisation of industrial processes. But the Report looks forward to the time when the new jobs maturing will exceed the loss resulting from the contraction of some of the traditional industrial of the traditional industries.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN **ENGLAND AND WALES**

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made an Order on 16th May with effect from 18th June 1962 providing special minimum rates of pay for night work in all counties of England and Wales

Night work eligible for the special minimum rates is work, excluding overtime, of more than 2 hours' total duration between 7 p.m. on one day and 6 a.m. on the next day.

The existing minimum rates of pay are increased in respect of eligible night work by 9d. an hour for male workers, 20 years and over, and by 7d. an hour for female workers, 20 years and over.

The Order also provides for the discontinuance of the special provisions relating to shift workers in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland which provide an additional 3d. an hour for work done before 6.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Accidents at Drop Forging Hammers

Serious accidents continue to occur at drop forging hammers, many operatives sustaining crushed hands when tups fall unexpectedly, and others being injured by metal which is projected violently when such falls take place. Efficient tup supporting devices are an important contribution to the prevention of such accidents and guidance concerning the provision and use of the most appropriate prop or catch for every hammer is given in "Drop Forging Hammers: Props and Catches", a new booklet (No. 12) in the Safety Health and Welfare New Series, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and the Central Office of Information and obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 3d. including postage). postage).

The booklet says that a clear distinction should be made between the use of props and catches during production work, and during work on dies. Mechanical props should be used whenever practicable during production work. When work is being done on the dire the mere health the dies the prop should be secured to prevent movement during the work, and should be secured to the hammer when not in use. All props should be of adequate strength for the work being done, of sound construction and should be properly maintained.

The booklet is mainly devoted to illustrations of propping devices The booklet is mainly devoted to illustrations of propping devices for hammers with friction lifters which lack hold-up gear. The best support, it is suggested, is the counterbalanced or biased prop, since fork catches have certain mechanical disadvantages, although these have been overcome, to a certain extent, in the designs illustrated. In the few cases where loose props are justified the prop should be designed so that when not in use it is secured to the hammer. Further sections of the booklet discuss maintenance and safe methods of work. Attention is drawn to the need for and safe methods of work. Attention is drawn to the need for newcomers to the industry to be effectively trained in the correct placing of props, and in recognising and reporting defects

NATIONAL INSURANCE

New Guardian's Allowance Regulations

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has made the National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Amendment Regulations, 1962, which came into operation on 26th June.

Guardian's allowance is a national insurance benefit paid to persons who have taken orphans into their own family. Under the new Regulations, guardian's allowance will be provided for children one of whose parents is dead and the other is serving a long-term centered of invite parents. The allowance will be revealed for the serving a serving serving a serving a serving serving a serving s sentence of imprisonment. The allowance will be payable if the surviving parent has been sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more, or for life, or to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Anyone wishing to claim under the Regulations should get in touch with a local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance as soon as possible.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1962 No. 1270) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. (7d. including postage).

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General

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Working Conditions in Canada*

In addition to annual holidays there is statutory provision for nine public holidays and, by a decree under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act, a further five days are granted in this province.

At the Federal level the Fair Wages Policy (and amendments), applies to all federal government contracts and stipulates that the wages paid should conform to provincial standards.

All provinces have minimum wage laws: in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan the wage laws apply throughout the province; in Nova Scotia and Ontario to women only, in New Brunswick to men in the canning industry and in Prince Edward Island to restaurant workers in the town of Summerside; elsewhere there are regional differentials.

Three provinces make special provisions for young workers under 21 years of age but by collective agreement most workers receive considerably higher rates of pay.

The official statistics of average hours and earnings are collected monthly from establishments employing 15 or more workers. The hours include overtime actually worked and hours credited to wage-earners absent on paid leave; the earnings include payments for overtime, incentive, production and cost of living bonuses and amounts credited to workers absent on paid leave.

The following Table gives details of hours and earnings in a few lected industries; the examples have been taken from the February selected interview of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, and relate to February 1962. The Exchange Rate of 3.06 dollars=£1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Industry	1928 1928	1000	Average Hours Worked	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages
Rubber products Leather products Textiles Paper products Paper products fron and Steel products Non-Perrous metals products Electrical apparatus Chemical products All Manufacturing			41.7 41.7 42.3 39.0 40.9 38.9 40.9 40.5 41.0 40.7 40.7	s. d. 12 7 8 3 9 2 7 11 14 5 14 11 14 1 14 1 14 0 12 6 13 7 12 2	£ s. d. 26 4 100 17 3 2 19 8 2 15 8 8 29 10 5 28 19 6 28 17 10 28 6 2 25 12 0 27 13 10 24 16 6

Social Welfare Schemes

Family allowances, old age security and unemployment insurance are administered by the Federal Government.

are administered by the Federal Government. The Family Allowances Act, 1944, is designed to assist in providing equal opportunity for all Canadian children. The allowances are paid out of the Federal Consolidated Revenue Fund and are not dependent on a means test. They are not taxable but there is a smaller income tax allowance in respect of such children. Every child under 16 years of age not in employment is eligible if born in Canada, has lived in Canada for one year, or whose parents were domiciled for three years prior to the birth of the child. A monthly payment of £1 19s. 3d. is made to the mother for each child under ten years, and £2 12s. 3d. for each child aged ten or over but under 16 years; payments are usually made by cheque except in the case of Eskimo and Indian children in remote areas for whom payment of Citizenship and Immigration, the

areas for whom payment is made largely in kind. Through the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Federal Government pays *family assistance* at the rate of £1 12s. 8d. a month for each child under 16 years who is supported by an immigrant who has landed for permanent residence in Canada or by a Canadian returning for permanent residence. This allowance, which is paid quarterly and for a maximum period of one year, is not granted for a child when a family allowance is payable.

not granted for a child when a failing allowance is payable. The Old Age Security Act, 1952, as amended, provides a universal pension of £17 19s. 6d. a month for all pensions aged 70 or over who satisfy a residence qualification. Under a 1960 amendment, the pension is payable outside the country to any pensioner for the first six months of any absence and is payable indefinitely to those with at least 25 years' residence after the age indefinitely to those with at least 25 years' residence after the age

of 21. Until 1959, the pension was financed through a 2 per cent. sales tax, a 2 per cent. tax on corporation income and, subject to a limit of £19 12s. 2d. a year, a 2 per cent. tax on personal income. During 1959, all three taxes were raised to 3 per cent, and the personal income tax maximum became £24 10s. 2d.: it was raised to £29 8s. 3d, in 1960. These taxes are paid into the Old Age Security Fund and the programme is administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare through regional officers located in each provincial capital provincial capital.

A compulsory contributory unemployment insurance scheme was established under the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1940, which came into force in July 1941, but was later amended and finally replaced by the Act of July 1955. There is now compulsory coverage for about four-fifths of non-agricultural workers employed under a contract of service. The categories exempt are domestic servants, school teachers and workers employed on other than

* This article is based on information obtained from the Canada Year Book, 1961, Working and Living Conditions in Canada, and Canada 1961. Acknowledge is made of the assistance given by the London Office of the National Employment Service of the Government of Canada. (85887)

The ten provinces and two northern territories comprising the Federal State of Canada are authorised under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, to make laws in relation to local works and undertakings and therefore there is a large amount of provincial labour legislation dealing with relations between provincial fabour legislation dealing with relations between employers and employees and the trade unions representing employees, working conditions, qualifications of tradesmen, compensation for work accidents and other matters. In each province a Department of Labour is charged with the administration of labour laws, while the protection of miners is administered by Departments dealing with mines. The Workmen's Compensation Law in each province is administered by a Board appointed by the

Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Factory and shops legislation in several of the provinces prohibit child labour, regulate the hours of work of women and young persons, and contain provisions to ensure the safety and protect the health of employees in industrial and commercial establishments.

Hours and Overtime

Annual and Public Holidays

employment.

of workers.

The duration of working hours in the five main provinces is limited by the Alberta Labour Act, the British Columbia Hours of Work Act, the Manitoba Employment Standards Act, the Ontario Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, and the Saskatchewan Hours of Work Act.

The Acts of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario set daily and weekly limits on hours and provide that work may not continue beyond these limits without the permission of the administrative authority. Although the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Acts do not in general impose limits on hours to be worked, provision is made for time and one-half of the regular rate to be paid for hours worked beyond specified daily or weekly hours: a 1958 amendment to the Saskatchewan Act does, however, limit working hours in certain classes of employment to 12 a day. In Manitoba the standard hours are eight per day and 48 per week for men, eight and 44 for womer, in Saskatchewan, eight and 48 for all workers. Exemptions from the standards imposed are permitted under all these Acts. In Alberta, the maximum daily and weekly hours in the major cities are eight and 44; elsewhere in the province and also in Ontario they are eight and 48. Provision is made under the The Acts of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario set daily the major cities are eight and 44, elsewhere in the province and also in Ontario they are eight and 48. Provision is made under the Ontario Act for the working of overtime in any establishment up to a maximum of 100 hours in a year for each employee. Maximum hours of work in British Columbia are eight per day and 44 per week. Under all Acts, there is provision for working nine hours or longer per day, providing the weekly maximum is not exceeded, in order to allow for a five-day week.

The standard rate of overtime is time and one-half the minimum rate in all provinces except in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan where the payment is based on the regular rate. In the five provinces not mentioned above and the two territories

there are no general provisions concerned with working hours and overtime: legislation is confined to specific occupations or areas.

The Federal Annual Vacations Act, 1958, provides for one

week's holiday for federal employees after one year's service and two weeks in subsequent years, to be granted not later than ten months following the completion of the year of employment in which the holiday is earned. Payment is computed at the rate of 2 or 4 per cent. of wages, according to the length of holiday.

Employees whose employment is terminated for any reason before the completion of a year of employment are entitled to holiday pay on a pro-rata basis, subject to a minimum of 30 days'

All provinces have legislation providing for paid holidays; in applies to all workers and in others to only certain categories

The duration of the holiday varies from province to province.

The duration of the holiday varies from province to province. The Saskatchewan Act, accepted as the most progressive in Canada, grants three weeks after five years' service with the one employer with provision for "accumulation" of service provided any breaks do not exceed six months (182 days). There is also a system whereby an employee may, by agreement with his employer and with the approval of the Minister, postpone one week of his holiday each year for a period not exceeding four years. The qualifying period also varies; it is 90 per cent. of the regular working days during a year in Alberta, not less than 225 days in British Columbia and not less than 90 per cent. of regular working hours in Nova Scotia. Where a person has worked less than the prescribed working time in Alberta the period of holiday is determined on a pro-rata basis but in British Columbia and Nova Scotia accrued holiday pay is granted for the period worked. Fuller information can be obtained

such as the period worked. Fuller information can be obtained from the Labour Overseas article in the March issue of this GAZETTE.

Irom the Labour Overseas article in the March issue of this GAZETTE. If employment is terminated *during* a working year by the employer in Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan, the worker is entitled to accrued holiday pay for his period of employment while in New Brunswick and Ontario the worker is entitled to holiday pay credits in the form of stamps. Payment is made at the rate of 4 per cent. of regular pay in Alberta, 4 per cent. of earnings, depending on the year of employment in Sackatchewan, and 2 ne cent of earnings in other provinces

in Saskatchewan, and 2 per cent. of earnings in other provinces.

hourly, daily, piece or mileage bases whose annual earnings exceed

Contributions are shared equally by employers and employees, and are based on weekly earnings. The Federal Government also contributes and pays the administration costs. In order to protect the standard of living of wage-earners when unemployed, the weekly benefit rate is related to the weekly contribution which varies between twelve defined earnings groups. The workers' contributions range from 8d. where weekly earnings are under $\pounds 2$ 18s. 10d. to 6s. 2d. in respect of weekly earnings of $\pounds 22$ 11s.

Benefit is payable after a waiting period of seven days provided certain contribution conditions are satisfied and the applicant is capable and available to take suitable work: it ranges from £1 19s. 3d. capable and available to take suitable work: it ranges from £1 19s. 3d. to £8 16s. 6d. for persons claiming at the single person rate and up to £11 15s. 4d. for those with dependents. Special provisions apply during a five-and-a-half-month period commencing with the first week of December each year. During this interval workers unable to satisfy the normal contribution conditions may draw seasonal benefit if they have had at least 15 weeks in insured employment during the fiscal year, or have terminated benefit since the previous mid-May. In addition to unemployment benefit all provinces grant *unemployment assistance*; the Federal Government contributes half of the cost involved.

half of the cost involved.

The Federal and provincial governments co-operate in providing assistance to persons in need who are aged 65 to 69 (Old Age Assistance Act, 1952), to those aged 18 and over who are totally and permanently disabled (Disabled Persons Act, 1954), and to those aged 18 and over who are blind (Blind Persons Act, 1952). All provinces and territories administer their own schemes and

All provinces and territories administer their own schemes and fix the amount of allowance payable up to a maximum of £17 19s. 6d. The Federal Government contributes 50 per cent. of the old age assistance and disablement allowances and 75 per cent. of the blind persons' allowances or the same percentages of the assistance

bind persons anowances of the same percentages of the assistance paid, whichever is the less. Assistance may be granted to persons whose incomes do not exceed, including allowances, £313 14s. 5d. a year (single persons) and £529 6s. 2d. (married couples); where the claimant is blind, the total income may not exceed £392 3s. (single), £549 0s. 5d. (person with no spouse and the care of children), and £647 1s. (married couple).

Some provinces make supplementary payments to recipients of old-age pensions, old-age assistance and disablement allowances; other provinces make relief payments where necessary to mitigate other prov hardship.

Allowances for needy mothers and their dependent children are provided by all provinces. These allowances are subject to conditions which vary from province to province.

Workmen's Compensation

All provinces have legislation providing for compensation for industrial injury or for disablement caused by industrial disease. This legislation entitles workers in a large number of industries to

This legislation entitles workers in a large number of industries to free medical aid, including hospitalisation, for as long as is needed. Compensation and the cost of medical aid are financed by an Accident Fund to which employers are required to contribute at a rate determined by the Workmen's Compensation Board. The contribution is payable by the employer only and takes the form of a percentage of his payroll. In Ontario and Quebec, public authorities, railway and shipping companies, and telephone and telegraph companies are individually liable for compensation as determined by the Board and pay a proportion of the expenses of administration. A *Federal Act* provides for compensation for accidents to Federal Government employees according to the conditions laid down by the appropriate provincial Act. Seamen who are not covered by a provincial Workmen's Compensation Act are entitled to compensation under the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act. the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act. Cash benefits for disability are paid at the rate of 75 per cent.

of average earnings, subject to a maximum annual "ceiling" which varies from one province to another, and ranges from £980 7s. 10d. to £1,960 15s. 7d. A minimum weekly or monthly

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payment is provided by all the Acts. Any permanent disability resulting from an accident is determined and an award made in the form of a life pension or a lump sum. Such awards are based on 75 per cent. of the average earnings of the workman for the year prior to the date of the accident.

Where death results from an injury or industrial disease, a payment ranging from £65 7s. to £130 14s. 2d. is made towards the burial expenses of the workman. A widow receives a lump sum cash payment, a pension during her life-time or until she remarries, and a monthly award for each child under 16 (in some provinces under 18).

provinces under 18). The pension to a widow varies from £16 6s. 10d. to £32 13s. 7d. a month and the payment for a dependent child from £6 10s. 9d. to £11 8s. 9d. a month, depending on the province. Immigrants are eligible for workmen's compensation benefits from the beginning of their employment in Canada.

Employment and Unemployment

The Unemployment Insurance Commission, which is composed of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council, was appointed under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940 (as amended), to establish a National Employ-Service. It is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Labour

The Commission operates a nation-wide free employment service with more than 200 local offices throughout the country, at which claims for benefit are also dealt with. In March 1962, the labour force was estimated at nearly six and a half million; of this total 560,000 were unemployed, representing 8.7 per cent. of the labour force.

Vocational Training, Rehabilitation and Apprenticeship

Each province, assisted by a Federal contribution, has facilities for vocational training courses which are operated through (1) secondary school, (2) post-secondary school and (3) other trade and industrial courses

(1) These courses are given in all provinces except Newfoundland, (1) These courses are given in all provinces except rewroundhand, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and vary from three to four years according to province and occupation. Subjects covered by these programmes include building construction, electrical engineering, metal working, printing and agriculture, etc. About 20,000 full-time students were enrolled in 1960.

(2) Technical education is offered in 26 institutes of technology located in Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan, while new institutes are planned for Vancouve Edmonton, Halifax, St. John's in Newfoundland and in Manitoba The total number of courses offered is over 45; they generally last for two or three years. Subjects covered include aeronautics, mechanical and electrical engineering, chemistry, medicine, business administration and accountancy. In 1960, some 110,000 students

(3) Other trade and industrial courses available provide pre-employment training for school-leavers and some adults. The courses vary in length from six months to two years, depending on the province and the subject. About 16,000 students were enrolled in 1960.

Recent legislation under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, 1961, authorises the Federal Government to Disabled Persons Act, 1961, authorises the Federal Government to co-operate with the provinces and share the cost involved. The programmes include assessment and counselling service, rehabil-itation training designed to assist a disabled person to dispense with institutional care or permanent home attendance, use of existing voluntary organisations and the training of personnel to carry out these plans. A National Advisory Council, consisting of 25 members, has been appointed to assist the Minister of Labour in the operation of the Act. All provinces, except Quebec and Prince Edward Island, have legislation covering the training of indentured apprentices. The Federal Government contributes half of the cost of each provincial programme. Training is provided on the job and in specially organised classes which may be conducted on a full-time basis during the day or as part-time day or evening classes.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

46th Session of International Labour Conference

The 46th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 6th to 28th June. The United Kingdom was heid in Geneva from 6th to 28th June. The United Kingdom was represented by a delegation consisting of representatives of the Government, of employers and of workers (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 227). The Minister of Labour, the Rt. Hon. John Hare, O.B.E., M.P., attended part of the Conference and spoke during the debate on the Director-General's report. The Conference adopted Conventions dealing with equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security and with basic aims and standards of social policy, and Recom-

with basic aims and standards of social policy, and Recom-mendations concerning the reduction of hours of work and vocational training. The Conference also adopted an instrument for the amendment of the Organisation's Constitution so as to increase the membership of the Governing Body of the Inter-national Labour Office from 40 to 48. A number of resolutions were also adopted.

The Government delegates' report on the Conference will be presented to Parliament in a White Paper which will be summarised in a later issue of this GAZETTE.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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(Note:—The Table entitled "Duration of Unemployment and Age of Unemployed" hitherto appearing in the July and January issues of this Gazette will in future appear in the August and February issues.)

GENERAL SUMMARY

During May 1962, the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 80,000 to 23,957,000. The main increases were in agriculture and fishing, construction and catering, hotels, etc.

The Employment Exchanges filled 156,000 vacancies in the five week period ended 13th June 1962. The number of vacancies noti-fied to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 13th June was 252,000.

In the week ended 26th May 1962, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,823,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 123,000.

There were 397,000 persons registered as unemployed on 18th June of whom 372,000 were wholly unemployed and 25,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 14th May and 18th June, unemployment fell by 27,000. The main decreases were in the distributive trades, catering, hotels etc. and transport and communi-

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in June was 1.8 per cent.; it was 1.9 per cent. in May and 1.2 per cent. in June 1961.

The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 202,000—54 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population[†] at the end of May was 24,786,000 an increase of 63,000 compared with the end of April.

GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

The broad changes in the manpower situation between end-April and end-May 1962 are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-May 1961.

(End of Month)

				(The	ousands)
	End May 1961	End March 1962	End April 1962	End May 1962	Change during May 1962
Number in Civil Employment Males Females	23,871 15,668 8,203	23,844 15,646 8,198	23,877 15,646 8,231	23,957 15,679 8,278	+ 80 + 33 + 47
Wholly Unemployed‡ Males‡ Females‡	271 195 76	408 303 105	403 298 105	385 285 100	-18 -13 -5
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males Females	478 463 15	446 429 17	443 426 17	444 427 17	+ 1
Total Working Population Males Females	24,620 16,326 8,294	24,698 16,378 8,320	24,723 16,370 8,353	24,786 16,391 8,395	+ 63 + 21 + 42

* The figures of employment for all dates after June 1961 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1962.

[†] The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid-off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

‡ End of month estimates.

(85887)



Contents of this Section

Employment* in Great Britain in May ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below.

a set the set of the s			a rustan po	(Tho	usands)
Industry or Service	End May 1961	End March 1962	End April 1962	End May 1962	Change during May 1962
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	943 735	894 722	904 720	920 718	+ 16 - 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical	818 531 633	823 530 609	827 528 606	837 527 605	$+ 10 \\ - 1 \\ - 1$
Goods	2,146	2,174	2,175	2,174	- 1
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Marine Vehicles	244 898 569 844 589 1,652	238 896 561 820 589 1,655	237 896 562 818 590 1,658	236 893 563 817 591 1,661	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1 \\ - & 3 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 3 \end{array} $
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,924	8,895	8,897	8,904	+ 7
Construction	1,617 379 1,680 3,295	1,614 387 1,677 3,288	1,610 387 1,676 3,292	1,626 387 1,678 3,304	+ 16 + 2 + 12
tific and Miscellaneous Ser- vices National Government Service Local Government Service	5,036 510 752	5,095 514 758	5,116 514 761	5,142 514 764	+ 26 + 3
Total in Civil Employment	23,871	23,844	23,877	23,957	+ 80

(End of Month)

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of May 1961, and March, April and May 1962.

of May 1961, and March, April and May 1962. The figures relate to all insured employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid-off by employers and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot be made. cannot be made

cannot be made. The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work work to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the Table.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Contributions are should an all he are	ang tang Panjaran	75 403 1 Ga - 100	(End	of Mo	onth)	D ^{hi}		ut a fut name		Bud a	(7	housands)
Industry		May 1961	Concelle di Succession antico	I	March 196	2		April 1962		May 1962		
And a second find the second s	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	646 · 1 452 · 6	18·7 350·1	664·8	633.1	18.7	651·8 807·9	630.9	18.7	649 · 6 812 · 4	628.7	18.7	647.4
Grain Milling	432.9 32.9 82.8 19.3 36.2 27.6 12.5 40.6 28.8 15.6 21.7 78.3 8.8 17.5	8.3 57.2 37.1 34.7 14.2 4.2 61.9 45.1 4.1 18.1 20.3 22.8 22.1	41·2 140·0 56·4 70·9 41·8 16·7 102·5 73·9 19·7 39·8 98·6 61·6 39·6	457.9 33.5 84.1 18.7 37.8 25.8 12.4 41.5 29.5 16.3 22.6 79.1 39.3 17.3	$\begin{array}{c} 350.0\\ 8.4\\ 58.0\\ 36.6\\ 35.9\\ 12.9\\ 4.1\\ 62.2\\ 44.9\\ 4.3\\ 19.0\\ 20.5\\ 21.5\\ 21.7\end{array}$	41·9 142·1 55·3 73·7 16·5 103·7 74·4 20·6 41·6 99·6 41·6 99·6	460.4 33.5 84.8 19.0 38.1 26.4 12.4 41.5 29.5 16.2 22.5 79.4 39.9 17.2	352.0 8.5 58.8 37.2 36.0 13.9 4.1 61.7 44.2 4.3 19.3 20.6 22.2 21.2	142.4 42.0 143.6 56.2 74.1 40.3 16.5 103.2 73.7 20.5 41.8 100.0 62.1 38.4	464.2 33.6 85.6 19.2 38.5 27.4 12.4 41.3 29.6 16.3 22.7 80.0 40.5 17.1	357.9 8.5 59.3 38.1 36.8 14.8 4.2 60.2 45.8 4.5 20.4 21.0 23.0 21.3	822.1 42.1 144.9 57.3 75.3 42.2 16.6 101.5 75.4 20.8 43.1 101.0 63.5 38.4
Chemicals and Allied Industries	$\begin{array}{c} 383 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 172 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 145 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	529 · 4 18 · 4 39 · 3 9 · 0 216 · 8 73 · 1 32 · 0 48 · 7 44 · 8 32 · 8 14 · 5	382.6 17.1 32.4 6.8 172.5 32.5 19.8 34.0 31.3 27.0 9.2	144.9 0.5 6.7 2.2 45.2 40.7 10.6 14.1 14.0 5.6 5.3	$527 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 217 \cdot 7 \\ 73 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ \end{cases}$	380 · 8 17 · 2 32 · 4 6 · 8 171 · 7 32 · 5 19 · 7 33 · 9 31 · 4 26 · 1 9 · 1	$\begin{array}{c} 144 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 40 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$525 \cdot 6$ $17 \cdot 7$ $39 \cdot 1$ $9 \cdot 0$ $216 \cdot 7$ $73 \cdot 3$ $30 \cdot 3$ $48 \cdot 2$ $45 \cdot 5$ $31 \cdot 5$ $14 \cdot 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 379 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 171 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 145 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	524.6 17.5 38.9 9.1 216.2 73.3 29.9 48.3 45.4 31.6 14.4
Metal Manufacture	556·4 280·8 46·8 112·2 45·5 71·1	76.0 24.4 9.0 14.5 11.8 16.3	632·4 305·2 55·8 126·7 57·3 87·4	533·3 265·8 46·7 107·1 44·5 69·2	74.6 24.2 9.0 14.2 11.6 15.6	607·9 290·0 55·7 121·3 56·1 84·8	531.5 265.1 46.7 106.8 44.1 68.8	$74 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 6$	605 · 8 289 · 3 55 · 6 120 · 9 55 · 6 84 · 4	530.1 265.1 46.5 106.1 44.0 68.4	74.624.38.914.011.515.9	604 · 7 289 · 4 55 · 4 120 · 1 55 · 5 84 · 3
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Other Machinery Other Machinery Other Machinery Other Machinery Other Mechanical Engineering Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Other Electrical Goods	$\begin{array}{c} 1,555\cdot 8\\ 31\cdot 2\\ 78\cdot 4\\ 41\cdot 7\\ 37\cdot 2\\ 46\cdot 9\\ 23\cdot 6\\ 47\cdot 8\\ 45\cdot 3\\ 280\cdot 5\\ 141\cdot 8\\ 25\cdot 1\\ 160\cdot 7\\ 86\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 5\\ 164\cdot 7\\ 41\cdot 2\\ 39\cdot 8\\ 131\cdot 7\\ 42\cdot 0\\ 82\cdot 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 563\cdot9\\ 4\cdot8\\ 14\cdot2\\ 12\cdot7\\ 6\cdot8\\ 8\cdot5\\ 3\cdot4\\ 6\cdot6\\ 18\cdot9\\ 62\cdot5\\ 18\cdot3\\ 6\cdot1\\ 46\cdot4\\ 47\cdot9\\ 8\cdot5\\ 58\cdot2\\ 21\cdot7\\ 25\cdot8\\ 103\cdot7\\ 24\cdot6\\ 64\cdot3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,119\cdot7\\ 36\cdot0\\ 92\cdot6\\ 55\cdot4\\ 44\cdot0\\ 55\cdot4\\ 27\cdot0\\ 55\cdot4\\ 27\cdot0\\ 160\cdot1\\ 31\cdot2\\ 207\cdot1\\ 131\cdot2\\ 207\cdot1\\ 14\cdot3\\ 16\cdot0\\ 222\cdot9\\ 65\cdot6\\ 235\cdot4\\ 66\cdot6\\ 146\cdot6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,578} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{32} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{44} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{47} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{50} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{48} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{283} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{137} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{162} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{89} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{165} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{138} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{83} \cdot \textbf{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{569.1} \\ \textbf{5.1} \\ \textbf{14.6} \\ \textbf{12.9} \\ \textbf{6.4} \\ \textbf{8.4} \\ \textbf{8.4} \\ \textbf{3.5} \\ \textbf{6.7} \\ \textbf{19.5} \\ \textbf{62.2} \\ \textbf{18.1} \\ \textbf{6.3} \\ \textbf{46.1} \\ \textbf{48.6} \\ \textbf{8.3} \\ \textbf{56.3} \\ \textbf{21.8} \\ \textbf{28.4} \\ \textbf{107.4} \\ \textbf{23.5} \\ \textbf{65.0} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,148} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{96} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{57} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{43} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{45} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{345} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{155} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{208} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{138} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{222} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{69} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{245} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{148} \cdot \textbf{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,578\cdot8}\\ \textbf{32.4}\\ \textbf{81\cdot8}\\ \textbf{44.3}\\ \textbf{36.6}\\ \textbf{47.0}\\ \textbf{23.5}\\ \textbf{50.1}\\ \textbf{48.4}\\ \textbf{283.5}\\ \textbf{137.3}\\ \textbf{24.5}\\ \textbf{162.7}\\ \textbf{90.1}\\ \textbf{7.5}\\ \textbf{165.9}\\ \textbf{41.4}\\ \textbf{40.6}\\ \textbf{138.3}\\ \textbf{39.5}\\ \textbf{83.4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 569 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 62 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 62 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 56 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 56 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,148} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{96} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{57} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{345} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{155} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{208} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{139} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{222} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{69} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{246} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{62} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{148} \cdot \textbf{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,577} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{32} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{81} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{44} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{46} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{50} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{48} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{282} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{136} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{162} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{90} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{165} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{138} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{83} \cdot \textbf{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 570\cdot 2\\ 5\cdot 1\\ 14\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 0\\ 6\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 3\cdot 5\\ 6\cdot 8\\ 19\cdot 4\\ 61\cdot 8\\ 17\cdot 9\\ 6\cdot 3\\ 46\cdot 4\\ 49\cdot 2\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 5\cdot 6\cdot 2\\ 22\cdot 0\\ 28\cdot 7\\ 108\cdot 1\\ 23\cdot 4\\ 64\cdot 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,} \textbf{147} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{96} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{57} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{57} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{67} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{326} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{57} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{67} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{344} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{154} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{208} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{139} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{222} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{148} \cdot \textbf{3} \end{array}$
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	231.0 167.2 63.8	12·0 8·3 3·7	243 · 0 175 · 5 67 · 5	224.7 163.2 61.5	12·0 8·3 3·7	236.7 171.5 65.2	223.7 162.5 61.2	12·0 8·3 3·7	235 · 7 170 · 8 64 · 9	222.9 162.2 60.7	11.9 8.3 3.6	234·8 170·5 64·3
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	$770 \cdot 1 \\ 357 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 252 \cdot 1 \\ 64 \cdot 4 \\ 67 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 1$	120.5 54.8 9.5 45.0 4.7 3.9 2.6	890.6 412.5 33.6 297.1 69.1 71.6 6.7	769 · 9 361 · 1 21 · 6 254 · 2 62 · 6 66 · 3 4 · 1	119·3 55·4 8·4 44·5 4·6 3·9 2·5	889·2 416·5 30·0 298·7 67·2 70·2 6·6	769.7 363.2 21.3 253.6 61.7 65.8 4.1	119·2 55·9 8·0 44·3 4·6 3·9 2·5	888.9 419.1 29.3 297.9 66.3 69.7 6.6	767.0 364.8 21.4 250.7 60.9 65.1 4.1	118·9 56·6 8·0 43·5 4·5 3·9 2·4	885.9 421.4 29.4 294.2 65.4 69.0 6.5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements	361 · 4 15 · 8 5 · 2 28 · 3 34 · 1 15 · 3 16 · 5 246 · 2	196 · 4 8 · 5 6 · 5 19 · 1 10 · 6 20 · 9 13 · 2 117 · 6	557.8 24.3 11.7 47.4 44.7 36.2 29.7 363.8	$\begin{array}{r} 360 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 245 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	189 · 6 8 · 5 6 · 2 17 · 8 10 · 1 19 · 8 12 · 9 114 · 3	550.0 24.7 11.5 45.8 43.3 35.3 29.5 359.9	360·7 16·2 5·3 27·8 33·1 15·5 16·9 245·9	189.6 8.5 6.3 17.5 10.0 19.9 12.9 114.5	550·3 24·7 11·6 45·3 43·1 35·4 29·8 360·4	361·3 16·2 5·3 27·8 32·9 15·6 16·9 246·6	190.6 8.5 6.4 17.3 10.0 20.8 13.0 114.6	551 · 9 24 · 7 11 · 7 45 · 1 42 · 9 36 · 4 29 · 9 361 · 2
Textiles	375 · 3 32 · 9 42 · 8 45 · 3 92 · 4 8 · 3 4 · 7 37 · 9 3 · 6 19 · 7 7 · 4 9 · 9 52 · 0 18 · 4	460.0 9.8 79.8 70.0 107.5 8.6 7.5 88.0 4.4 15.9 13.9 21.4 24.2 9.0	$\begin{array}{c} 835\cdot 3\\ 42\cdot 7\\ 122\cdot 6\\ 115\cdot 3\\ 199\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 2\\ 125\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 35\cdot 6\\ 21\cdot 3\\ 31\cdot 3\\ 31\cdot 3\\ 76\cdot 2\\ 27\cdot 4\end{array}$	370.2 32.8 40.1 44.4 91.6 8.7 4.8 37.8 3.5 20.3 7.3 9.8 51.2 17.9	440.8 9.9 71.0 65.7 103.7 9.2 7.2 86.8 4.3 16.2 13.7 21.2 23.5 8.4	811.0 42.7 111.1 110.1 110.1 12.0 12.0 124.6 7.8 36.5 21.0 31.0 74.7 726.3	369.2 32.3 39.8 44.0 91.6 8.7 4.8 37.9 3.6 20.4 7.3 9.9 9.51.0 17.9	439.4 9.8 70.2 64.6 103.1 9.3 7.3 87.4 4.4 16.3 13.9 21.2 23.5 8.4	$\begin{array}{c} 808 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 194 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 125 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 74 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 370 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 90 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 50 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 437\cdot 4\\ 9\cdot 7\\ 69\cdot 4\\ 64\cdot 0\\ 102\cdot 6\\ 9\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 3\\ 87\cdot 6\\ 4\cdot 4\\ 16\cdot 3\\ 13\cdot 9\\ 21\cdot 2\\ 23\cdot 2\\ 8\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 807\cdot8\\ 42\cdot1\\ 109\cdot1\\ 107\cdot9\\ 193\cdot5\\ 18\cdot1\\ 12\cdot1\\ 125\cdot5\\ 8\cdot0\\ 36\cdot8\\ 21\cdot3\\ 33\cdot0\\ 74\cdot0\\ 26\cdot4 \end{array}$
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36·1 23·7 7·9 4·5	26.6 7.0 14.9 4.7	62.7 30.7 22.8 9.2	36·9 23·9 8·3 4·7	26.5 7.1 14.5 4.9	63·4 31·0 22·8 9·6	36·8 23·8 8·4 4·6	26·4 7·0 14·5 4·9	63·2 30·8 22·9 9·5	36·7 23·6 8·3 4·8	$26.7 \\ 7.0 \\ 14.6 \\ 5.1$	63·4 30·6 22·9 9·9
Fur	154·3 7·6 35·0 20·5 7·4 13·8 4·9 8·8 56·3	414 · 8 22 · 9 97 · 1 48 · 4 41 · 7 100 · 2 9 · 8 33 · 0 61 · 7	569.1 30.5 132.1 68.9 49.1 114.0 14.7 41.8 118.0	155.0 7.5 35.8 21.4 7.4 14.2 4.7 8.9 55.1	414.6 22.0 97.8 50.0 40.3 100.7 9.4 34.2 60.2	569.6 29.5 133.6 71.4 47.7 114.9 14.1 43.1 115.3	154.5 7.5 35.8 21.0 7.5 14.2 4.7 9.0 54.8	416.6 22.0 98.7 50.4 40.6 101.1 9.4 34.4 60.0	571 · 1 29 · 5 134 · 5 71 · 4 48 · 1 115 · 3 14 · 1 43 · 4 114 · 8	154·1 7·5 35·8 20·7 7·5 14·2 4·7 9·1 54·6	417·3 22·0 98·9 50·2 40·7 101·8 9·5 34·4 59·8	$571 \cdot 4 \\ 29 \cdot 5 \\ 134 \cdot 7 \\ 70 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 114 \cdot 4$
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery	262.5 69.7 28.7 58.3 16.2 89.6	80.8 7.6 38.3 18.9 1.7 14.3	343·3 77·3 67·0 77·2 17·9 103·9	263.5 68.7 29.0 59.0 16.2 90.6	80·3 7·4 37·7 19·0 1·7 14·5	343 · 8 76 · 1 66 · 7 78 · 0 17 · 9 105 · 1	264 · 1 68 · 9 29 · 0 59 · 0 16 · 3 90 · 9	80.6 7.4 37.7 19.2 1.7 14.6	344 · 7 76 · 3 66 · 7 78 · 2 18 · 0 105 · 5	$\begin{array}{c} 265 \cdot 0 \\ 69 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \\ 59 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 91 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	81 · 2 7 · 4 37 · 8 19 · 5 1 · 7 14 · 8	346·2 76·6 66·7 78·7 17·9 106·3
Timber, Furniture, etc.	227.779.679.39.924.918.815.2	59·4 12·5 20·8 9·3 4·7 6·4 5·7	287.1 92.1 100.1 19.2 29.6 25.2 20.9	226.5 79.8 79.0 9.9 25.1 18.2 14.5	58.1 12.5 20.4 9.2 4.4 6.3 5.3	284.6 92.3 99.4 19.1 29.5 24.5 19.8	$226 \cdot 9 \\ 80 \cdot 1 \\ 79 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 6$	57.712.620.39.04.36.25.3	284.6 92.7 99.3 18.8 29.5 24.4 19.9	226.780.278.69.725.418.214.6	57.6 12.6 20.3 8.8 4.3 6.3 5.3	284·3 92·8 98·9 18·5 29·7 24·5 19·9

			(End	of Mo	onth)						(T	housands)
The advances is the science for some	P.L.K.	May 1961	EAT	1	March 196	i2	36	April 1962		there it	May 1962	
Industry	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	397·2 75·9 30·6 33·1 106·3 151·3	$\begin{array}{r} 215 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 91 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	612 · 5 98 · 0 66 · 6 70 · 5 135 · 0 242 · 4	$\begin{array}{r} 402 \cdot 3 \\ 74 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 155 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 216 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 92 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	618·4 96·0 66·6 71·5 137·0 247·3	402.7 74.8 31.6 34.2 107.2 154.9	$217 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 92 \cdot 9$	619 · 9 96 · 3 66 · 9 71 · 5 137 · 4 247 · 8	$\begin{array}{r} 403 \cdot 4 \\ 74 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 154 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 218 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 35 \cdot 7 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ 93 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	621 · 4 96 · 1 67 · 5 71 · 4 138 · 3 248 · 1
Other Manufacturing Industries	$181 \cdot 5 \\ 85 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 4$	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{304} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{123} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{65} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{8} \end{array}$	182.6 85.7 12.9 7.7 12.1 5.1 37.3 21.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 120 \cdot 3 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	302.9 123.7 17.0 15.5 32.0 11.2 66.3 37.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 183.7 \\ 85.6 \\ 12.9 \\ 7.7 \\ 12.1 \\ 5.6 \\ 37.9 \\ 21.9 \\ \end{array} $	$120.4 \\ 38.0 \\ 4.1 \\ 7.9 \\ 19.9 \\ 6.3 \\ 28.7 \\ 15.5 $	304·1 123·6 17·0 15·6 32·0 11·9 66·6 37·4	184.0 85.8 12.9 7.7 12.0 5.6 38.1 21.9	$\begin{array}{c} 120 \cdot 3 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	304·3 123·7 17·0 15·7 31·7 11·9 66·9 37·4
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,945.6	2,844.5	8,790 · 1	5,944.7	2,816.2	8,760.9	5,943.5	2,819.9	8,763 • 4	5,942.7	2,827.7	8,770.4
Construction	1,401 · 2	74.7	1,475.9	1,398.0	75.0	1,473.0	1,394.0	75.0	1,469.0	1,410.0	75.0	1,485.0
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	334·9 109·7 189·7 35·5	44.7 14.9 27.2 2.6	379 · 6 124 · 6 216 · 9 38 · 1	340 · 6 110 · 2 194 · 7 35 · 7	45·9 15·1 28·2 2·6	386.5 125.3 222.9 38.3	340 · 7 109 · 6 195 · 1 36 · 0	46·1 15·1 28·4 2·6	386·8 124·7 223·5 38·6	340 · 4 108 · 9 195 · 5 36 · 0	46·3 15·3 28·4 2·6	386.7 124.2 223.9 38.6
Transport and Communication Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting	216·9 175·8	48·4 16·1	265·3 191·9	218·9 174·8	47·3 16·5	266·2 191·3	219·3 175·3	47·4 16·5	266·7 191·8	220·4 176·1	47·8 16·5	268·2 192·6
Distributive Trades	1,328 · 8 333 · 0 780 · 1	1,469 · 5 189 · 0 1,212 · 1	2,798·3 522·0 1,992·2	1,325·9 326·4 781·4	1,465 · 5 188 · 9 1,207 · 0	2,791 · 4 515 · 3 1,988 · 4	1,321 · 6 325 · 3 779 · 6	$1 \begin{array}{c} 473 \cdot 7 \\ 189 \cdot 0 \\ 1,214 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	2,795·3 514·3 1,994·5	$1,323 \cdot 7 \\ 327 \cdot 1 \\ 780 \cdot 7$	1,483 · 8 190 · 8 1,223 · 3	2,807.5 517.9 2,004.0
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc	121·6 94·1	34·6 33·8	156·2 127·9	126·0 92·1	36·4 33·2	162·4 125·3	124·5 92·2	36·5 33·3	161·0 125·5	123·5 92·4	36·4 33·3	159·9 125·7
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc	69.1 32.5 13.5 179.3 30.4 11.4 299.2 13.0	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 379 \cdot 5 \\ 94 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 64 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	132.6 51.9 39.9 558.8 124.9 45.5 363.2 17.1	68.2 27.9 13.5 174.5 30.8 11.2 297.4 12.2	62.9 16.3 22.7 364.8 92.4 32.8 64.8 3.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 131 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \\ 539 \cdot 3 \\ 123 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 362 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 68 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 176 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 298 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 372 \cdot 8 \\ 92 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 131 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 549 \cdot 6 \\ 123 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 363 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 68 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 180 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 298 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	21·2 385·5 93·8 33·6	131 · 1 47 · 4 33 · 8 566 · 4 125 · 0 44 · 8 363 · 9 16 · 9

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1962

And and a second se	EP		d number o ntenance wo			Estimated number of operatives on short-time						
	Esti- mated total	-	Per-	Hours of wor	overtime ked				Total	Hour	s lost	
Industry	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number	oper-	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week (000's)	Total on short- time (000's)	as per- centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short- time	
	. 581 . 106	172.6 33.2	29·7 31·3	1,357 257	7·9 7·8	<u>0·1</u>	2.3	2.4	0.4	33	13.4	
	. 302 128	69·6 30·5	23.0 23.8	667 310	9.6 10.2		<u>0·1</u>	<u>0·1</u>	-	1	<u>14·1</u>	
Iron and Steel (General)	464 223 96 43	$ \begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	24.0 12.7 34.9 33.5	910 261 260 96	8·2 9·2 7·8 6·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ \hline \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	19·0 13·4 4·0 1·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	188 134 37 14	9·9 10·0 9·2 12·3	
Engineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering	1,467 930 537	596·4 426·8 169·6	40·7 45·8 31·6	4,591 3,387 1,204	7.7 7.9 7.1	0·1 0·1 —	7.8 2.6 5.2	7·9 2·7 5·2	0.5 0.3 1.0	72 26 46	9·2 10·0 8·7	
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	622 331 165	$229 \cdot 2$ $138 \cdot 4$ $65 \cdot 2$	36·8 41·8 39·5	1,731 1,027 523	7·6 7·4 8·0	0·2 0·2	$25 \cdot 5$ $24 \cdot 9$ $0 \cdot 1$	$25 \cdot 7$ $25 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 1$	4·1 7·6 0·1	335 328 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	415	135.2	32.6	1,041	7.7	0.1	3.3	3.4	0.8	31	9.2	
Spinning and Weaving of Cotton Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	671 195 164 104 59	$ \begin{array}{c c} 110 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	16·4 7·1 23·2 10·9 34·2	840 99 316 62 167	7.6 7.1 8.3 5.5 8.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	28.5 17.2 3.7 5.2 1.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 31 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	4·7 9·9 2·4 5·5 3·2	406 258 53 58 24	12.8 13.4 13.1 10.2 12.3	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45	9.1	20.2	65	7.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	7	16.4	
Weatherproof Outerwear	462 23 109 60 tc. 39 90 97	33.9 1.6 12.4 3.3 1.9 4.6 6.4	7.37.011.45.54.95.1 6.6	169 9 62 17 12 22 29	5.0 5.7 5.0 5.0 6.3 4.8 4.6	$\begin{array}{c c} 0.7\\ 0.2\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 0.3\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 0.1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 21.7\\ 1.4\\ 1.0\\ 2.1\\ 1.6\\ 1.1\\ 13.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 4.7 \\ 6.1 \\ 0.9 \\ 3.5 \\ 4.1 \\ 12 \\ 14.3 \\ \end{array} $	195 18 6 32 9 14 108	9.0 13.2 5.8 15.4 6.1 12.4 7.8	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	267	78.0	29.2	700	9.0	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.6	15	9.0	
Timber, Furniture, etc. Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc.	··· 208 ··· 75 ··· 14	63·2 18·2 1·9	30·4 24·3 13·6	484 118 14	7·7 6·5 7·6	0·2 0·2	4·1 2·7 1·3	4·3 2·9 1·3	2·1 3·9 9·3	54 38 15	12·3 13·0 11·0	
Paper, Printing and Publishing Printing, Publishing of Newspapers etc.	··· 421 ··· 76	147·4 31·2	$\begin{array}{c} 35\cdot 0\\ 41\cdot 1\end{array}$	1,162 231	7·9 7·4	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.4		13.5	
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	··· 224 ··· 94	66·9 32·7	29·9 34·8	543 256	8·1 7·8	<u>0·1</u>	3.5 3.1	3.6 3.1	1.6 3.3	29 24	8·2 7·7	
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	6,149	1,822.9	29.6	14,260	7.8	5.4	118.0	123.4	2.0	1,386	11.2	

(85887)

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued (End of Month)

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries* in the week ended 26th May 1962. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the

A** 4

Unemployment at 18th June 1962

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 18th June 1962 were:—

274

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†	264,773 16,680	12,735 555	86,549 7,211	8,160 520	372,217 24,966
Total Change since 14th	281,453	13,290	93,760	8,680	397,183
May	-11,972	- 3,988	- 7,608	- 3,049	-26,617

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 18th June 1962 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	32,984 14,124	3,293 1,590	10,528 4,703	2,289 942	49,094 21,359
Up to 2	47,108	4,883	15,231	3,231	70,453
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	15,618 12,433 10,140	1,445 956 709	5,905 5,383 4,532	875 620 470	23,843 19,392 15,851
Over 2, up to 5	38,191	3,110	15,820	1,965	59,086
Over 5, up to 8	25,506	1,698	12,028	1,051	40,283
Over 8	153,968	3,044	43,470	1,913	202,395
Total	264,773	12,735	86,549	8,160	372,217

The rate of unemployment[‡] at 18th June was 1.8 per cent., and at 14th May it was 1.9 per cent.

At 18th June, 50,630 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 6 to 8), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 18th June was 368,414, consisting of 274,997 males and 93,417 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1962

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, in 1946 to 1961, and the numbers registered in each month of 1962.

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	16.18 A. 19 8 . 19 18 . 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19	和為11年3	freat Britan	n		Bud danks			
	Wholly Unemployed*		Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom: Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	S. Mary	al training			
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800			
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1953 1954	257,500 239,000 227,500 223,200 215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300 176,500	113,500 86,500 75,000 90,600 83,600 132,600 115,600 95,100	2,100 102,700 4,300 4,800 5,100 8,100 31,800 13,900 7,900	1,200 52,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800 53,800 8,200 5,300	374,300 480,200 310,000 308,000 314,200 252,900 414,300 342,000 342,000	405,900 510,600 338,000 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000			
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 248,200 226,300	95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800	9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300	5,300 9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300	284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700	317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800			
1962: 15th Jan 12th Feb 12th Mar 9th Apr 14th May 18th June	316,674 307,024 305,509 301,539 293,024 277,508	103,744 106,340 105,664 105,003 104,603 94,709	31,145 30,142 21,158 23,315 17,679 17,235	9,473 10,291 9,470 8,905 8,494 7,731	461,036 453,797 441,801 438,762 423,800 397,183	503,180 494,811 482,169 478,883 460,683 431,883			

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment‡, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 18th June 1962.

Region		in spinor -	Wh	olly Une	mployed*	And States		Temporarily Stopped†						al Unempl	loyed
Kegion	Lean Start Strand Ets	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Wom 18 yea and o	ars un			Men 8 years nd over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Yorkshire and Lincolns North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	 shire§	44,039 19,751 12,443 31,925 20,590 43,569 28,289 47,344 16,823	1,884 980 437 1,091 798 2,263 2,346 2,015 921	5,6 3,7 11,5 5,6	01 88 37 83 75 1 71 87	662 2 334 1 744 4 704 2 ,370 6 ,122 3 ,227 6	50,868 26,994 7,002 15,297 17,775 12,277 19,628 17,973 14,403	781 424 195 4,175 2,414 2,469 2,108 3,266 848	7 5 28 54 41 203 184 28	184 49 42 740 824 4,462 181 623 106	1 96 97 200 23 78 17	973 486 242 5,039 3,389 7,172 2,515 4,151 999	46,711 21,160 13,080 37,219 23,856 48,342 32,946 52,809 18,620	15,130 6,320 4,164 13,117 7,308 21,107 9,197 19,315 6,782	61,841 27,480 17,244 50,336 31,164 69,449 42,143 72,124 25,402
Great Britain	6.0	264,773	12,735	86,5	49 8,	160 37	2,217	16,680	555	7,211	520	24,966	294,743	102,440	397,183
Northern Ireland	2. A.	23,133	823	9,0	48	580 3	3,584	349	12	675	80	1,116	24,317	10,383	34,700
United Kingdom		287,906	13,558	95,5	97 8,	740 40	5,801	17,029	567	7,886	600	26,082	319,060	112,823	431,883
Region	100		entage rate mploymer			1 12 191	ation of u lales	nemployn	nent: who	lly unempl Fen	oyed*	anitie col	Whol excludi	ly Unempl ng school-	loyed leavers
16 m	19-19 1-19	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total		e since May
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midlands§ Yorkshire and Lincolnsi North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	 hire§	1·3 1·3 1·6 1·6 1·7 2·6 3·7 3·8 2·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.1\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 2.3\\ 2.5\\ 2.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	10,963 4,742 2,318 5,953 4,218 8,399 4,527 7,920 2,951	7,904 2,836 1,756 5,366 3,199 6,765 4,120 6,920 2,435	4,486 1,806 1,105 3,630 2,268 4,565 2,918 4,728 1,698	22,570 11,347 7,701 18,067 11,703 26,103 19,070 29,791 10,660	4,467 1,404 847 2,220 1,383 3,145 1,500 2,614 882	3,925 1,224 766 2,226 1,251 3,313 1,575 2,456 1,049	2,479 835 544 1,837 947 2,519 1,231 1,980 707	4,074 2,800 1,965 5,998 2,806 7,468 4,687 11,564 4,021	60,462 26,758 16,921 44,966 27,462 61,798 38,570 67,452 24,025		5,283 4,046 2,413 43 1,457 1,033 1,419 3,292 1,293
Great Britain	5.00	2.0	1.3	1.8	51,991	41,301	27,204	157,012	18,462	17,785	13,079	45,383	368,414	-	20,279
Northern Ireland		8.0	5.8	7.2	2,619	6	,255	15,082	1,000	2,	374	6,254			

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 276.

† The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. ‡ Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

§ The new Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and Midlands Regions were formed on 1st April 1962 by adding Lincolnshire to East and West Ridings Region and the ainder of the former North-Midland Region to the Midland Region. The numbers and percentages unemployed in the former Regions at 18th June 1962 were as

DIIOWS:—				Numbers		ALC: NOT	Percentages	intential gala	
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	Midland		26,536	8,986	35,522	1.8	1.1	1.6	
	North-Midland	A DEPARTURE AND A DEPARTURE AND A	13,959	5.045	19,004	1.3	1.0	1.2	
	East and West Ridings		20 580	6 394	26 974	1.7	1.0	1.4	
istics relating	o Numbers Unemployed and Placi	ing work for the old	Regions ar	e available o	n application	n to Statisti	Denartment	SILA) MA	ister of Labour
Orphanage Road,	o Numbers Unemployed and Placi Watford, Herts,	ing work for the old	Regions ar	e available o	on application	n to Statistic	cs Departme	nt,	nt, S.1(A), Mir

Centred Schugdons (all charges)	I	Number Registers	rs of pers at 18th J		2	Per-	And Andrew Andre]	Number Registers	rs of pers at 18th J		2	Per- centag
states Females Teral	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*	Andrew An	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un-
Princ	ipal To	wns (By	Regio	n)			Develop	ment D	istricts	(By Re	gion)	and Care	
ondon and South-Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	35,860 1,481 657	11,710 339 525	2,158 72 134	49,728 1,892 1,316	913 8	1·1 2·1 1·9	South-Western Camborne and Redruth Camelford Falmouth Gunnislake	469 29 282 45	156 12 42 15	31 5 24	656 46 348 60	38 3	4·4 2·4 3·5 8·7
astern and Southern Bedford Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich	445 1,398 269 532 584	83 247 51 167 195	37 25 16 61 38	565 1,670 336 760 817		$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ $	Helston Ilfracombe Liskeard and Looe Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	49 57 95 94 203	29 11 26 20 53	4 2 5 5 4	82 70 126 119 260	2 2 1 	2·1 2·3 2·7 1·6 2·1
Norwich	1,315 331 1,983 465 435 1,663 868	403 76 626 179 163 420 255	124 27 163 43 29 133 56	1,842 434 2,772 687 627 2,216 1,179	$ \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington and Filey Skegness and Mablethorpe	207 171	8 23	3 11	218 205	22 4	1.1
Watford	254	149 677	14 126	417	1 69	0.7	North-Western Merseyside and Prescot	18,947	5,623	2,137	26,707	131	4.
Bristol (inc. Kingswood). Exeter	2,565 509 617 1,362 410	118 405 465 181	120 8 34 133 53	635 1,056 1,960 644		$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work- ington . Bishop Auckland, Crook,	933	256	110	1,299	469	4.
fidlands Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Chesterfield Coventry Derby Leicester Mansfield Northampton	10,516 380 765 1,857 1,424 1,549 312 345	3,100 113 440 798 560 407 152 157	373 12 67 163 57 68 42 29	13,989 505 1,272 2,818 2,041 2,024 506 531	1,880 17 5 101 5 404 34 6	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	Shildon and Spenny- moor Biyth Consett Haltwhistle Hartuepools Haswell and Horden Prudhoe Scarborough Seaton Delaval	1,857 221 292 39 1,760 438 133 406 184 2,171	316 54 61 5 428 142 15 23 29 739	259 31 52 2 197 98 15 16 24 292	2,432 306 405 46 2,385 678 163 445 237 3,202	213 8 15 205 9 	5· 2· 1· 6· 3· 4· 2· 7· 4·
Nottingham Oldbury Peterborough Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsail West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	3,130 200 335 595 1,428 1,218 655 1,402 291	954 75 164 119 593 217 150 712 61	164 10 41 16 87 64 15 128 —	4,248 285 540 730 2,108 1,499 820 2,242 352	205 30 63 84 331 96 71	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	South-East Tyneside Stanley Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring Whitby Wingate	2,171 469 3,927 114 284	129 1,042 18 92	87 474 4	685 5,443 136 376	21 62 9 1	3. 4. 3. 4.
orkshire and Lincolnshire Barnsley Bradford	1,256	336 445	92 84	1,684 3,963	430 399	2·3 2·2	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine,	1,997 97	605 41	35 9	2,637 147	30 43	25
Dewsbury Doncaster Grimsby	471 724 1,089 456	106 301 105 203	12 122 57 32	589 1,147 1,251 691	55 4 7 130	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	902 1,255	States States	64 132	1,731 1,880	60 365	5
Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Lincoln	758 2,261 2,153 476 836	372 429 439 110	31 213 80 35 110	1,161 2,903 2,672 621 1,045	124 35 98 12 331	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	Cumnock Dumbarton Dundee and Broughty Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland,	173 916 1,989	189 369	44 89 138	406 1,374 2,806	11 5 27	2 5 3
Scunthorpe Sheffield Wakefield York	386 2,629 251 603	99 233 721 127 204	55 127 24 49	674 3,477 402 856		$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	Cowdenbeath and In- verkeithing	732 157		160 3	1,751 180	29 71	35
orth-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	271 476	201 296	10	482	124 297	2·0 2·4	Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas- gow	17,824	A REAL	835 157	22,176	716	- AND
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Blackburn Blackpool	444 719 874	469 417 228	9 45 28 35 42 43	958 1,164 1,137	63 169 12	$2 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 2$	Highlands and Islands Kirkcaldy, Leslie, Leven and Methil	3,380	1,087	325	4,324	54	. 4
Bolton Burnley Bury	1,108 670 358	805	18	1,425 1,518 757	577	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.7 \\ 3.7 \\ 2.4 \\ \end{array} $	Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and	114 5,384	2,729	528 61	150 8,641 2,202	980	14 43 (7)
Crewe Manchester (inc. Stretford) Salford (inc. Eccles and	342 5,697	1,191	34 286	653 7,174	168	$\left.\right\}_{1\cdot 5}^{2\cdot 2}$	Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie	1,053	357	68	1.478	342	1.255
Pendlebury) Oldham (inc. Failsworth) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Stockport Warrington	1,195 1,359 1,150 509 882 684 426	736 632 36 997 237	82 38 58 6 188 40 29	1,510 2,133 1,840 551 2,067 961 768	838 164 2 46 44	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	Rothesay Sanguhar Shotts Stranraer Wales	190	71 148	19	357	25	
Wigan	770	477	102	1,349	225	3.2	Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera	311			657 843		
Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Middlesbrough (inc. South	429 795 1,702	295	28 51 177	671 1,141 2,231	92		Anglesey Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwilheli	925	en entresado	and the second			
Bank)	3,800	476	498 308 417	5,007 2,558 5,694	128		†Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais & Tumble	1,439	555	81	2,075		2
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay	1,335	THE REAL	134	1,820	The state of the s	ALL REPART	Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pem- broke Dock	732	13 Manual Ch	E water and	17 1001 100	13 017-18 1 1 1	5
cotland Edinburgh (inc. Leith and Portobello)	3,120	704	136	3,960	19	1.7	Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Rhyl	1,125					5
Vales Cardiff Newport Swansea		102			126	1.5	Total, All Development Districts		2 25,083	7,238	111,60	3 4,594	4

† Designated as a Development District as from 26th June 1962. Not included in Total for all Development Districts in this issue.

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The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employ-ment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 19th June 1962 and the persentance rate of unemployment 18th June 1962 and the percentage rate of unemployment.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JUNE 1962

The Table below analyses persons who were registered as un-employed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 18th June 1962, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each industry order

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Brian 12 Brian Daniel Margaretta	Cities .	1	G	reat Britain	1	E State		United Kingdom			
Industry	unem	olly ployed g casuals)		oorarily pped	ins under COUL prod	Total		U	(all classes)		
Man Wratten and real rates and rates	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Fishing	8,511 6,484 1,693	1,082 1,038 9	1,392 26 1,366	41 39 1	9,903 6,510 3,059	1,123 1,077 10	11,026 7,587 3,069	13,015 9,432 3,175	1,240 1,194 10	14,255 10,626 3,185	
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining	6,273 5,276	175 132	21 5	1 1	6,294 5,281	176 133	6,470 5,414	6,417 5,285	180 133	6,597 5,418	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7,682 1,677 3,909 1,731 365	5,585 692 3,994 761 138	43 2 39 2	130 2 121 7 —	7,725 1,679 3,948 1,733 365	5,715 694 4,115 768 138	13,440 2,373 8,063 2,501 503	8,352 1,806 4,337 1,820 389	6,682 777 4,724 790 391	15,034 2,583 9,061 2,610 780	
Chemicals and Allied Industries	4,595 918 1,890	1,559 56 345	$-\frac{7}{3}$	-7 -2	4,602 918 1,893	1,566 56 347	6,168 974 2,240	4,681 931 1,941	1,581 56 354	6,262 987 2,295	
Metal Manufacture	8,033 6,713	810 538	6,400 6,099	84 76	14,433 12,812	894 614	15,327 13,426	14,512 12,877	901 620	15,413 13,497	
Engineering and Electrical Goods	15,090 10,723 1,195 651 2,521	5,147 2,132 1,093 395 1,527	629 521 1 32 75	414 84 295 29 6	15,719 11,244 1,196 683 2,596	5,561 2,216 1,388 424 1,533	21,280 13,460 2,584 1,107 4,129	16,454 11,679 1,417 691 2,667	5,835 2,370 1,450 434 1,581	22,289 14,049 2,867 1,125 4,248	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	11,231 10,242	242 188	117 106	5 5	11,348 10,348	247 193	11,595 10,541	13,368 12,295	255 201	13,623 12,496	
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle, Pedal Cycle Mfg. Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives, Railway Carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	5,284 2,188 494 1,604 924	1,151 442 213 420 51	2,348 2,171 130 34 13	67 64 1 2 —	7,632 4,359 624 1,638 937	1,218 506 214 422 51	8,850 4,865 838 2,060 988	7,781 4,405 642 1,708 947	1,257 514 214 449 51	9,038 4,919 856 2,157 998	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	6,123	2,806	595	175	6,718	2,981	9,699	6,837	3,022	9,859	
Textiles Spinning, Doubling, Cotton, Flax, Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	6,383 1,235 719 1,662 456 335 769	5,563 989 1,206 979 178 677 406	2,976 939 861 438 — 364 319	5,463 2,024 2,199 605 6 349	9,359 2,174 1,580 2,100 456 699	$ \begin{array}{r} 11,026 \\ 3,013 \\ 3,405 \\ 1,584 \\ 184 \\ 1,026 \\ 590 \\ \end{array} $	20,385 5,187 4,985 3,684 640 1,725	10,351 2,573 1,805 2,141 456 721	13,499 3,869 3,891 1,686 184 1,152 737	23,850 6,442 5,696 3,827 640 1,873	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	621	406 342	245	183 14	1,088 866	589 356	1,677 1,222	1,234 893	737 382	1,971 1,275	
Clothing and Footwear	2,083 558	4,493 557	353 116	704 97	2,436 674	5,197 654	7,633 1,328	2,524 694	6,556 688	9,080 1,382	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	4,106 1,361 557 919	1,011 210 304 365	286 143 130 7	94 22 59 3	4,392 1,504 687 926	1,105 232 363 368	5,497 1,736 1,050 1,294	4,609 1,574 712 938	1,149 232 385 381	5,758 1,806 1,097 1,319	
Timber, Furniture, etc.	3,678 1,240 1,481	665 153 200	1,120 5 1,051	126 101	4,798 1,245 2,532	791 153 301	5,589 1,398 2,833	5,008 1,332 2,619	812 156 314	5,820 1,488 2,933	
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.* (481–483) Printing, Publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	2,381 1,183 1,198	1,955 1,143 812	103 100 3	40 33 7	2,484 1,283 1,201	1,995 1,176 819	4,479 2,459 2,020	2,551 1,304 1,247	2,142 1,254 888	4,693 2,558 2,135	
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	3,059 1,318 764	1,921 442 447	8 3 2	29 4 13	3,067 1,321 766	1,950 446 460	5,017 1,767 1,226	3,157 1,339 774	2,034 457 468	5,191 1,796 1,242	
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	80,349	33,250	15,230	7,352	95,579	40,602	136,181	101,078	46,107	147,185	
Construction	53,723	422	109	1	53,832	423	54,255	61,543	468	62,011	
Transport and Communication	2,785 22,434	158 1,787	7 212	1 20	2,792 22,646	159 1,807	2,951 24,453	3,010 24,274 4,057	166 1,895	3,176 26,169	
Railways Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting	3,921 1,894 3,067	214 731 92	2 1 7	53	3,923 1,895 3,074	214 736 95 76	4,137 2,631 3,169	2,042 3,252	222 750 99	4,279 2,792 3,351	
Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications	6,274 2,029 3,506	74 24 410	127 47 2	$-\frac{2}{9}$	6,401 2,076 3,508	76 24 419	6,477 2,100 3,927	6,710 2,636 3,761	83 28 455	6,793 2,664 ,4,216	
Distributive Trades	26,127	14,764	97	161	26,224	14,925	41,149	28,176	16,325	44,501	
Insurance, Banking and Finance	4,084	709	4	1	4,088	710	4,798	4,227	766	4,993	
Professional and Scientific Services Miscellaneous Services	4,403 21,292	5,337 15,798	13 82 -	28 113	4,416 21,374	5,365	9,781 37,285	4,599 22,710	5,831 17,346	10,430	
Entertainment, Sport, Betting* (881-883) Catering, Hotels, etc Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc	4,177 8,163 3,433	1,712 7,501 572	28 18 8	18 45 —	4,205 8,181 3,441	1,730 7,546 572	5,935 15,727 4,013	4,479 8,600 3,638	1,816 8,024 601	6,295 16,624 4,239	
Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	16,608 7,795 8,813	2,069 1,175 894	68 8 60	12 3 9	16,676 7,803 8,873	2,081 1,178 903	18,757 8,981 9,776	17,551 8,166 9,385	2,293 1,314 979	19,844 9,480 10,364	
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,687	77			1,687	77	1,764	1,758	82	1,840	
Other Persons not Classified by Industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18	29,232 26,721 2,511	19,081 17,789 1,292			29,232 26,721 2,511	19,081 17,789 1,292	48,313 44,510 3,803	30,702 28,020 2,682	20,124 18,735 1,389	50,826 46,755 4,071	
Grand Total [†]	277,508	94,709	17,235	7,731	294,743	102,440	397,183	319,060	112,823	431,883	

* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. † The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,251 males and 213 females in Great Britain and 5,771 males and 250 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE (see next page) which relate to engagements of all kinds during the particle in currice. The Table below shows, for the periods ended 10th May and 13th June 1962, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period. period in

	Five weel 9th 1 190	May	Five wee 13th 19	June	Total Number of Placings, 7th Dec., 1961, to	Simila numbers at the sp number compari	a question. urly, the f s of vacance pecified da of vacance son of th	igures of cies notifie tes. They cies which e figures	d by employed by e	loyers and purport to to be fill various da	remaining represent led. Nev tes provio	g unfilled the total ertheless,
	Placings	Vacancies	Placings	Vacancies	13th June 1962 (27 weeks)	indicatio	on of the c	hange in t	the deman	d for labo	ur.	
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	79,840 32,941 43,970 32,778	91,157 28,864 86,866 37,903	81,303 15,282 46,395 12,829	89,385 32,087 89,151 41 110	448,664 120,215 245,120 111,480	during t Orders certain	able below he five we of the St selected in	eks ended andard Ir ndustries	13th June dustrial within the	e 1962 in e Classificati e Orders,	ach of the ion (1958) together	industry) and in with the
Total*	189,529	244,790	155,809	251,733	925,479	Regiona	of vacane l analysis is given at	of the to	otal placir	igs and va	acancies r	emaining
1001 rost generation in hereaforms	of Facility of Facility of States of States and	echanol () Inters Inters Inters ()	internet. Destabilit	Placin	ngs during five led 13th June	e weeks 1962	anta kad	Nu	mber of vaca 13	ancies remain th June 1962	ning unfilled	at
Industry C	Group		Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisl	hing		1,346	571	1,265	87	3,269	1,150	1,628	465	337	3,580
Mining and Quarrying			435 252	309	25	7	776	6,035 5,563	1,571 1,523	46	40	7,692
Coal Mining	101	1:9:5	252	289	16	0	557	5,503	1,523	19	15	7,120
Food, Drink and Tobacco			2,807	641	3,775	690	7,913	1,424	657	2,579	1,542	6,202
Chemicals and Allied Indu	istries		1,542	162	894	283	2,881	1,404	400	1,032	701	3,537
Metal Manufacture			1,865	304	307	95	2,571	1,624	693	411	200	2,928
Engineering and Electrica Engineering including	Scientific	Instru-	7,007 4,877	1,313	3,611 1,416	746 362	12,677 7,570	11,477 7,401	3,290 2,456	5,488 2,153	2,412 1,079	22,667 13,089
ments, etc Electrical Goods and I	Machinery		2,130	398	2,195	384	5,107	4,076	2,456 834	2,153 3,335	1,333	9,578
Shipbuilding and Marine	Engineering		3,910	140	185	27	4,262	970	129	51	32	1,182
Vehicles	21.1.2	··· 2	2,399	295	648	124	3,466	4,101	949	912	383	6,345
Metal Goods not Elsewhe	re Specified	Bar	2,102	861	1,359	338	4,660	1,661	1,054	1,483	916	5,114
Textiles	Man-made ing)	e Fibres	1,318 305 326	347 62 65	1,461 . 360 . 362	616 128 113	3,742 855 866	984 235 221	1,374 276 472	3,551 924 832	3,885 789 1,087	9,794 2,224 2,612
Leather, Leather Goods a	nd Fur		149	131	133	84	497	149	182	278	449	1,058
Clothing and Footwear	5 . 24		369	314	1,564	1,241	3,488	519	574	6,571	5,403	13,067
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, C	ement, etc.		1,339	313	404	103	2,159	1,003	527	603	684	2,817
Timber, Furniture, etc	ten ten p	•• •• ••	1,331	727	313	136	2,507	1,124	748	453	430	2,755
Paper, Printing and Publi Paper, Cardboard and Printing and Publishin	Paper Goo	 ods	973 661 312	350 156 194	903 576 327	514 275 239	2,740 1,668 1,072	903 520 383	749 307 442	1,089 694 395	1,794 869 925	4,535 2,390 2,145
Other Manufacturing Ind	ustries		1,413	284	951	358	3,006	930	474	1,059	732	3,195
Total, All Manufacturing	Industries		28,524	6,182	16,508	5,355	56,569	28,273	11,800	25,560	19,563	85,196
Construction	12	1. 2.4.1	21,163	2,037	278	168	23,646	11,954	2,462	337	359	15,112
Gas, Electricity and Wat	er		885	51	112	16	1,064	759	558	107	122	1,546
Transport and Communic	ation		5,136	460	843	205	6,644	14,385	1,636	1,420	573	18,014
Distributive Trades	5	1.2.5	6,617	3,528	6,712	4,458	21,315	5,334	6,455	10,937	11,140	33,866
Insurance, Banking and H	inance		481	73	433	328	1,315	987	1,086	972	1,526	4,571
Professional and Scientifi	c Services*		1,190	154	2,866	411	4,621	6,758	1,599	22,620	1,812	32,789
Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports	s, etc.	:: ::	9,090 882	1,647 157	15,173 389	1,663	27,573 1,483	7,603 425	2,453 202	24,035 884	4,940 187	39,031 1,698
Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleani		:	5,268 371	305 289	10,987 936	454 420	17,014 2,016	3,164 203	568 194	14,133 1,493	1,271 905	19,136 2,795
Public Administration			6,436	270	2,180	131	9,017	6,147	839	2,652	698	10,336
National Government Local Government Ser	Service rvice		1,872 4,564	108 162	1,337 843	64 67	3,381 5,636	3,994 2,153	332 507	1,782 870	418 280	6,526 3,810
Grand Total*	2 8-2	2-6	81,303	15,282	46,395	12,829	155,809	89,385	32,087	89,151	41,110	251,733
Regio	n	1	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South-East	ern	A det - fra	22.274	4 279	13,530	2,522	42,605	26,518	8,310	29.480	11,062	75.370
Eastern and South-East South-Western	2.		22,274 10,638 5,628 8,594	4,279 1,919 815 1,749	2,947	1,618 752 1,698	19,166 10,142 16,401	15,515 6,852 13,159	4,113 2,335 6,457	29,480 12,930 6,586 9,891	4,816 2,868 7,817	75,370 37,374 18,641 37,324
Yorkshire and Lincolnsl			6,113	1,312	3,911	1,187	12,523	7,636	4,266	7,621	4,154	23,677
North-Western	-101	Here H.	11,332	1,890	2,278	1,685	21,735 9,012	8,045 2,851 3,606	2,814 835 1,790	11,016 3,002 5,967	4,816	26,691 7,832
Scotland Wales		:: ::	7,857 4,190	1,508 850	5,378 2,172	1,381 889	16,124 8,101	3,606 5,203	1,790 1,167	5,967 2,658	3,275 1,158	14,638 10,186
Great Britain*			81,303	15,282	46,395	12,829	155,809	89,385	32,087	89,151	41,110	251,733
			SCRATTER STATE	PARTY DIST DIST PROPERTY.	THE PARTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	and the second se	and the second se	A REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	The state and the state	the second se		A DESCRIPTION & RECEIPTION

20,000 on 13th June 1962, have be † See footnote § on page 274.

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 26th May 1962, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : four weeks ended 26th May 1962

Industry	me	er of Ea ints per inployed ing of p	100 at	char Lo er	mber of ges and sses per nployed ning of	other 100 at	Industry	en	er of Entropy of parts per of Entropy of parts per of parts of par	100 at	charg Los en	nber of ges and sses per nployed ing of p	other 100 at
	M.	F.	T.	м.	F.	т.		м.	F.	T.	м.	F.	T.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.2	6.1	4.4	2.4	4.6	3.3	Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.6
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits	$2 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 3$	3·5 4·7 6·5	2.6 4.2 5.3	2·2 3·0 2·5	4.0 3.8 4.0	2.6 3.3 3.5	Tools and Implements Cutlery	$2 \cdot 9$ 1 \cdot 5 2 \cdot 0	3.7 5.3 2.2	$3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 1$	2·9 1·9 2·1	3.6 4.3 3.3 3.2 4.0	3·1 3·2 2·5
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	4·3 7·4 1·6 1·8	$7 \cdot 1$ $11 \cdot 0$ $5 \cdot 4$ $3 \cdot 2$	5.7 8.7 2.5 2.6	3·2 3·5 1·7	5.0 4.5 3.4 5.6	4·1 3·9 2·1 4·2	Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery and Precious Metals Other Metal Industries	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	5.3 2.2 2.7 8.7 3.6 4.2	$2 \cdot 1$ $6 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 8$ $3 \cdot 2$	2·1 2·4 2·3 2·3 2·5	$3 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 1$	2.6 3.3 2.7 3.0
Animal and Poultry Foods	2.6 2.8 3.6	9.9 8.3	2.6 6.9 3.9	2·2 2·3 2·1 2·5	6·3 2·7	4.7 2.3 3.4	Textiles	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.8	3.2
Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries	2.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.7 \\ 3.0 \\ 5.4 \end{array} $	2.5 1.9 2.6	4·4 3·0 4·3	3·4 2·1 3·2	Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton,	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	2.8	1.6
Tobacco	0.9	3.5	2.4	1.3	2.8	2.2	Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen, etc Woollen and Worsted Jute	3·3 2·3 2·6 5·2	3.6 2.3 3.8 5.6	3.5 2.3 3.2 5.4	3.7 2.6 3.3 4.9	4.8 3.3 4.2 4.8	4·4 3·0 3·8 4·8
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1.3	3.1	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.0	Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	2·3 1·9	2.6 3.6	$2.5 \\ 3.1$	4·9 2·7 1·8	2·2 3·3	4.8 2.4 2.9
Coke Ovens	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 0.4 \\ 2.6 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.7 \\ 0.9 \\ \end{array} $	2·1 1·1 1·8 2·3 3·9 3·4	1.7 0.5 2.4 1.4 2.9 1.8	2.7 0.9 1.7 1.5 1.8 2.6 1.8	3.7 1.3 1.6 2.3 3.7 3.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 2.7 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.9 \end{array} $	Lace	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.6 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.5 \\ 5.0 \\ 1.9 \\ 2.2 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 8$ $2 \cdot 8$ $4 \cdot 6$ $3 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 2$	2·3 2·4 2·7 4·7 2·2 2·5	2·2 1·7 1·7 2·8 2·4 1·8	1.7 3.0 2.8 4.7 4.3 3.0	1·9 2·3 2·4 4·1 3·0 2·2
Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, etc.	1·9 1·3	2·7 4·9	2·1 2·4	1·8 1·5	2·2 5·1	1·9 2·6		3.2	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.4
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	1.6	1.8	1.6	1·2 1·9	2.0	1.3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather and Fellmongery	States and the	4·3 3·6	S. TUTAL	3.0	3.6	1.4.2.2.2.1.1
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	2.4	5.1	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.3	Leather Goods Fur	2·3 3·2 7·0	4.0 6.5	2.6 3.7 6.8	3.8 3.4	3.6 2.7	3·2 3·7 3·1
Metal Manufacture	1.6	2.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.9	Clothing and Footwear	2.4	3.7	3.3	2.7	3.5	3.3
Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc Light Metals	1.4 1.9 1.8 1.4	1.7 2.6 2.8 3.2	1·4 2·0 1·9 1·7	1·4 2·3 2·5 1·7	1.5 2.8 3.4 3.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailoring Women's and Girls' Tailoring Overalls and Men's Shirts,	3·5 2·1 3·7	3·9 3·0 4·5	3.8 2.8 4.3	3.6 2.2 5.3	3·7 2·8 4·8	3·7 2·7 5·0
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	1.9	3.9	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	3·2 2·7	3·9 4·4	3·8 4·2	3·1 2·9	3·6 3·7	3.6 3.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.1	3.6	2.5	etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	1.5 2.6 1.8	2·9 3·7 2·7	2·4 3·4 2·2	1.7 2.0 2.1	2·0 3·8 3·0	1.9 3.4 2.5
Agricultural Machinery (exclud- ing Tractors)	2·3 1·7	1.9 2.5	2·3 1·8	2·0 1·6	2·4 2·0	2·0 1·6	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	2.7	3.8	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.5
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	2·2 1·8 1·7	2.7	2·3 1·9	1·7 1·8	3·1 2·9 2·8	2·0 1·9	Bricks and Fireclay Goods Pottery Glass	2.6 2.3 2.4	2·7 3·3 5·0	2.6 2.9 3.0	2·2 2·6 2·1	2.8 3.0 3.6	2·2 2·8 2·4
Textile Machinery, etc. Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment	1.7 2.0 2.5	2·3 2·5 3·2	1.8 2.0 2.6	1·9 2·8 2·0	3.8	2·0 2·9 2·1	Abrasives and other Building Materials	1·1 3·4	1·8 4·0	1·2 3·5	1.6 2.8	1.6 2.9	1.6 2.8
Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork.	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 9$ $3 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 0$	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 3$	1.5 2.2 2.7	3.3 3.3 3.5 3.5	2·1 2·0 2·4 2·8	Timber, Furniture, etc	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9
Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering Scientific, Surgical and Photo-	2.1	2.6 3.5	1·1 2·4	$1 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 4$	2·0 3·2	$1\cdot 5$ $2\cdot 6$	Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc.	$3 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 9$	3·1 2·8 2·8	3.0 2.2 2.3 3.5	2.8 2.6 2.5	3·0 2·9 5·2	2.8 2.6 3.7
graphic Instruments, etc Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery	1.9 1.6 1.6	4·2 1·4 2·5	2.7 1.5 1.8	2·0 1·6 1·6	3.5 2.4 2.6 3.1	2.5 2.0 1.9	Shop and Office Fitting	3.6 3.8	2.8 3.3 4.5	3·5 4·0	2·5 2·7 4·0	3·0 3·1	2·8 3·8
Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone	1·5 1·7	4·2 3·2	2.4	1.7	Constanting of	2.2	Manufactures	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.5
Apparatus	2.3	5.2	2·3 3·6	1·9 2·4	3·3 4·9	2·5 3·5	Paper, Printing and Publishing	1.7	3.2	2.2	1.5	2.9	2.0
Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods	3.6 2.5	4·4 3·8	3.9 3.1	2·4 2·6 2·5	3.9 4.1	3·1 3·2	Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, etc Other Manufactures of Paper and	1·9 3·1	2·7 5·1	$2 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 2$	2·1 2·4	$2\cdot 5$ $4\cdot 0$	2·2 3·3
chi amatan matra	Mr. 4	-	a gene	3.5A2.			Board	2.1	3.4	2.7	2.2	3.7	3.0
Marine Engineering	2.4	1.1	2.3	3.2	3.9	3.3	Papers and Periodicals Other Printing, etc	$1\cdot 5$ $1\cdot 4$	2.8 2.6	1·7 1·9	0.8 1.4	2·2 2·4	$1 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 8$
Vehicles	1.6	3.3	1.8	1.9	3.4	2.1	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.7	3.9	3.2	2.5	4·0 3·8	3·1 2·7
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manu-	1.9	4.1	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.6	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equip-	2·5 2·8 1·6	3.6 2.6 3.3	2·9 2·8 2·4	2·3 2·6 1·4	2·2 2·3	2.5 1.8
facturing	2.9	3.8	3.2	2.3	3.8	2.7	ment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	2.5 3.1	5·1 2·7	4.2	3.2	5.9	4·9 3·0
Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	1·3 0·8	2·3	1·5 0·8	2·5 2·1	4·2 3·3	2·7 2·1	Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3·8 1·9	4·6 3·2	4·1 2·4	3·2 2·0	4·3 3·3	3·7 2·6
Railway Carriages, etc	0.9 2.7	2·1 2·9	0.9 2.8	1.9 2.4	1·3 6·1	1·9 4·0	All the above Industries	2.3	4.0	2.4	2.0	3.8	2.8

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Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 26th May 1962 was 560,800 compared with 562,300 for the four weeks ended 28th April 1962 and 578,800 for the four weeks ended 27th May

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in May together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with April 1962 and May 1961. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary

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

Division*	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) of compared with	or decrease $(-)$ the average for
	books during 4 weeks ended 26th May 1962	4 weeks ended 28th April 1962	4 weeks ender 27th May 196
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western West Midlands South Western	35,800 82,400 116,400 41,000 90,700 41,400 81,500 5,500	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} - & 1,800 \\ - & 3,700 \\ - & 1,100 \\ - & 1,600 \\ - & 1,300 \\ - & 1,300 \\ - & 1,400 \\ - & 1,900 \\ - & 300 \end{array}$
South Eastern England and Wales	494,700	- 800	- 13,100
Scotland	66,100	- 700	- 4,900
Great Britain	560,800	- 1,500	- 18,000

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of May about 3,330 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,460; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,130. During the four weeks of April 1962 there was a net decrease of 2,230.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in May and in April 1962 and May 1961. 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)

The second state	May 1962	April 1962	May 1961
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	7·47 8·30	8·52 8·59	8·55 8·58
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·67 8·47	6·37 8·95	6·31 8·53

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.55 tons in May, compared with 4.49 tons in the previous month and 4.15 tons in May 1961.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.57 tons in May 1962; for April 1962 and May 1961 the figures were 1.53 tons and 1.43 tons respectively.

Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these required to regard for full of grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the 13 weeks ended 30th June 1962 was $\pounds 6,224,000$. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 31st March 1962 was $\pounds 6,307,000$ and during the 13 weeks ended 30th June 1961 it was $\pounds 4,904,000$.

* The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 15th June 1962, expenditure on Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £11,446,000. During the 13 weeks ended 16th March, the corresponding figure was £12,169,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 16th June 1961 it was £7,565,000 was £7,565,000.

Professional and Executive Register

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

At 13th June the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 23,280, consisting of 22,156 men and 1,124 women (of whom 13,697 and 629 respectively were in employment). During the period 8th March to 13th June 1962 the number of vacancies filled was 1,635. The number of vacancies unfilled at 13th June was 6,729.

The substantial increase in the number of registrants and unfilled vacancies since the end of the preceding quarter was primarily due to the transfer to the Professional and Executive Register of registrations and vacancies formerly held by the Technical and Scientific Register, which was closed at the end of March 1962.

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

The Factories Act, 1961, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act, 1961, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th June 1962 according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hourst Double Day Shiftst Long Spells Night Shifts Part-time Work§	. 19,242 . 9,821 . 6,010 . 5,306	1,109 918 427 683	3,130 1,518 1,096 — 1	29,686 21,678 11,344 6,693 5,307
Saturday Afternoon Work . Sunday Work Miscellaneous	. 1,591	52 180 80	105 416 91	1,727 2,187 2,627
Total	. 71,443	3,449	6,357	81,249

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the eight weeks ended 18th June 1962.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	1,720	227	1,947
at end of period	1,543	199	1,742
Number of persons who completed courses during period	1,300	191	1,491

Up to 18th June 1962, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 135,865, including 3,883 blind persons.

* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.
† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.
‡ Includes 1,751 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following Table* contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 14th May 1962. It contains estimates of the numbers receiving unemployment benefit, the numbers receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assis-tance, the numbers receiving national assistance only, and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is produced quarterly. An article explaining the basis of analysis and commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found on page 423 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, when figures were published in this form for the first time.

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a. which is been an obvious- tissed placing and mforma- tions placing and mforma- tions placing and mforma- tions on the Professional of the place place and the place place of the place place place place place place place of the place place place place place place place of the place place place place place place place place of the place place place place place place place place place place place pl	Men	Single Women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married Women	Boys and Girls	Total		
Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment	137	19	27	7	191		
benefit supplemented by national assistance	36	3		10 1001 100 1 16	39		
Total receiving unemployment benefit Receiving national assistance	172	22	28	7	229		
only	68 53	11 14	2 25	2 20	83 112		
Total	293	46	55	29	424		

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th June 1962, and the corresponding figures for 15th May 1962 and 20th June 1961. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injury). the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Alter and the second	14-4- 14-4-	896.2.5	1 1 4		(Thou	isands)
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent t Work owing to					rom
Region		Sicknes	S	Industrial Inj		njury
	19th June 1962	15th May 1962	20th June 1961	19th June 1962	15th May 1962	20th June 1961
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex . Remainder	68.8 41.7 33.1 49.4 75.0 51.6 78.8 143.3 63.7	82.9 72.7 44.5 34.5 51.2 76.8 53.3 79.8 149.7 64.6 113.5 65.5	$\begin{array}{c} 78 \cdot 0 \\ 67 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 48 \cdot 7 \\ 74 \cdot 0 \\ 51 \cdot 1 \\ 77 \cdot 3 \\ 143 \cdot 3 \\ 62 \cdot 6 \\ 109 \cdot 2 \\ 63 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.1 \\ 2.9 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.1 \\ 4.2 \\ 5.1 \\ 8.3 \\ 7.4 \\ 7.4 \\ 7.2 \\ 8.7 \\ 8.2 \end{array} $	3·2 2·9 2·0 1·5 2·3 4·3 4·8 7·9 7·4 7·0 8·8 7·5	3·2 3·0 1·5 2·2 4·5 5·2 8·1 7·7 7·7 9·0 7·7
Total	857.5	889.0	848.7	60.6	59.6	61.7

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 70 or 71 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 88 per cent. for absence caused by industrial injury.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 19th June 1962 represented $4 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in June 1962 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

	-				1216	May 1962	June 1962
Places under the Fac		Act				67	53 27
Mines and Quarries*	•••		Constant Co			26	27
Seamen		10			13	4	8
Railway Service			1.000	1000.0000		13	11

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for June 1962. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

Textile and Connected Processes			1	
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc	1912 - 1919 1917 - 1919		2	
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion			2	
Metal Casting				
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	L		3	
Miscellaneous Metal Processes		interior.	1	
Shipbuilding and Repairing			2	
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Making	and track			
Locomotive and Railway Equipment		his day	–	
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft		ACTORNAL STREET		
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture and Repair		Elorad a terration	3	
Electrical Engineering			2	
Woodworking Processes	· toba	K	1	
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Paint, Oil Refinit	ng, Soap		–	
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel				
Wearing Apparel			–	
Paper and Printing			–	
Milling	dar.ed		–	
Food	1.00		1	
Drink	elit••ani		1	
Electricity Generation	1.015.5		1	
Rubber	18 El 40	10.000		
Other Factory Processes	18.000			

Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act. 1961

Building Operations	1 20 0		nxb se	down in	aunus	-	19	
Works of Engineering Construction							12	
Docks and Warehouses							2	
TOTAL FACTORIES ACT		243.4					53	

Mines and Quarries*			Railway Service	
Coal Mines:			Brakesmen and Goods Guards	1
Underground		22	Engine Drivers and Motormen	1
Surface		4	Firemen	-
Other Stratified Mines		1	Labourers	1 E
Miscellaneous Mines		-	Mechanics	-
Quarries		1	Passenger Guards	_
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES		27	Permanent-Way Men Porters	6
Seamen		St. All	Shunters	-
Trading Vessels	201022	6	Other Grades	3
Fishing Vessels	-	2	Contractors' Servants	-
TOTAL, SEAMEN			TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	11

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain reported during June 1962 under the Factories Act, 1961, are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases		II. Deaths	
Lead Poisoning	3	NIL	
Epitheliomatous Ulceration Chrome Ulceration	10		
TOTAL, CASES	32		

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 26th May 1962 and the five weeks ended 30th June 1962.

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Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,080,500 in March 1962, compared with 3,065,400 in the previous month and 3,067,900 (revised figure) in March 1961. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in May was estimated at 47,256, compared with 49,136 in April and 42,667 in May 1961.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 21st April 1962 was 6,007,000, compared with 5,894,000 at 24th March and 5,818,000 at 22nd April 1961. Persons wholly unemployed at 21st April are estimated at 485,000 or $7 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the labour force, compared with 560,000 or $8 \cdot 7$ per cent., at 24th March, and 590,000, or $9 \cdot 7$ per cent., at 22nd April 1961.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 603,027 in January, compared with 603,280 in the previous month and 586,645 in January 1961. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 33,682 at the end of January, compared with 31,169 at the end of the previous month and 26,333 at the end of January 1961. January 1961.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, was approximately 54,699,000 in April, compared with 54,025,000(revised figure) in March and 53,171,000 in April 1961. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in April was 12,315,000 compared with 12,241,000 (revised figure) in March, and 11,712,000 in April 1961. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of April was about 3,946,000 or $5 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 4,382,000 or $6 \cdot 2$ per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,962,000 or $7 \cdot 0$ per cent. at the middle of April 1961. April 1961.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unenployed during April was 46,650, compared with 55,807 in the previous month and 92,767 in April 1961. Partial unemploymer accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 24,460 working the second secon days.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of March the number of members of approved insurand societies who were unemployed was about 34,700 or 4.6 per cen-of the total number insured, compared with 6.6 per cent. at the end of February and 5.9 per cent. at the end of March 1961.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of May was 97,947, compared wit 122,104 at the end of the previous month and 111,470 at the end of May 1961. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the correspondin figures at the same dates were 11,456, 13,326, and 19,117.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register Employment Exchanges at 23rd June was 39,440, compared wi 46,423 at 26th May and 38,243 at 24th June 1961.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of Ma was 24,077; this figure included 2,265 persons employed on reliv work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of April the respective figures were 29,354 (revised figure) ar 4,006, and at the end of May 1961 they were 25,606 and 3,361.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who we wholly unemployed was 20,298 at the end of March 196 compared with 23,331 in the previous month and 19,487 March 1961.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 129,467 the end of March, compared with 127,773 at the end of the previo month and 134,696 at the end of March 1961.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of May who were wholly unemployed was 238 or 0.1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 249 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 272 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of May 1961.

AND AND

Disabled Persons

(Employment) Acts, 1944&1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th April 1962 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 656,402, compared with 661,677 at 16th October 1961.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were un-employed at 18th June 1962 was 50,370, of whom 43,631 were males and 6,739 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Males	Females	Total
39,262	6,157	45,419
	A LEADERS	
4,369	582	4,951
43,631	6,739	50,370
	39,262 4,369	39,262 6,157 4,369 582

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 13th June 1962 was 7,239, including 5,925 men, 1,134 women and 180 young persons. In addition there were 92 placings of registered disabled persons in chaltered employment. sheltered employment.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Country Base of Index† and Month for which Index Figure is given		Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with			
			Month before	Year before		
European Countries			and the second	and the second		
Belgium	1953 = 100	112.22	1 0 FF	1 1		
All Items Food	Apr. 1962	112.22 112.1	+ 0.55 + 1.2	+ 1.6 + 2.6		
Finland	19 5 7 = 1 00			and in		
All Items	Mar. 1962	113	+ 1 + 1	+ 3 + 3		
Food	1956-57 = 100	113	+ 1	+ 3		
France (Paris) All Items	May 1962	140.6	+ 0.8	+ 7.9		
Food		139.5	+ 1.7	+ 11		
Germany (Federal	1958 = 100	1 11 200 1		100 20000		
Republic) All Items	May 1962	109.2	+ 0.3	+ 4.4		
Food	Carta Base Base and Cores	110.2	+ 0.7	+ 6.		
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100	with the	females o	al research		
All Items Food	Apr. 1962	116	Nil $+ 1$	+ 12 + 20		
Irish Republic	$19\ddot{5}3 = \ddot{1}00$	150	T 1	T 20		
All Items	May 1962	126.5	+ 3.2	+ 6.		
Food	1938 = "1	126.1	+ 3.6	+ 4.		
Italy (Large Towns) All Items	1958 = 1 Mar. 1962	73.08	+ 0.55	+ 3.		
Food		78.88	+ 0.77			
Luxembourg	1948 = 100	100 11				
All Items Food	Mar. 1962	132·41 136·79	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.41 \\ - & 0.77 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 1.		
Netherlands	$19\ddot{5}1 = \ddot{1}00$	150 /2	- 0 11	3		
All Items	Apr. 1962	133	+ 2 + 3	+ 7		
Food	1959 = 100	134	+ 3	+ 12		
Norway All Items	Mar. 1962	106.7	+ 0.5	+ 5.		
Food	A DAMAGE PROPERTY OF A DAMAGE AND A DAMAGE	106	+ 1	+ 5. + 7		
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49 = 100	111.7		1 3.32		
All Items Food	Mar. 1962	114.7 117.2	+ 1.7 + 2.6	+ 4. + 6.		
Spain	$19\ddot{5}8 = \ddot{1}00$	111/2	T 20	TO		
All Items	Mar. 1962	114.2	+ 1.0	+ 3 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4		
Food	1939 = 100	113.9	+ 1.6	+ 4.		
Switzerland All Items	1939 = 100 May 1962	194.6	+ 1.5	+ 8.		
Food	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	209.6	+ 1.6	+ 13.		
01 0 1:	3-24	10		Trained in		
Other Countries Australia (6 Capital	1		1 h	San V.		
Cities)	1952-53 = 100		101 - 101 K K	and the second		
All Items	Mar. 1962	124.1	- 0.2 - 0.6	- 0.		
Food	1949 = 100	124.7	- 0.6	t - 3·		
Canada All Items	1949 = 100 May 1962	130.1	- 0.2	+ 1.		
Food		124.5	- 1.3	+ 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1		
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100	1000	1.00	C. Same and		
All Items Food	Mar. 1962	$106 \cdot 2$ 101 \cdot 02	+ 0.3 + 0.5	+ 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 +		
Israel	1959 = 100	101-02	T 0.3	T 2		
All Items	Nov. 1961	110.2	+ 1.2	+ 6.		
Food		102.1	- 1.8	+ 0.		
South Africa (9 Urban Areas)	1958 = 100	1 3m mater	A William Con Tak	The seals		
All Items	Jan. 1962	104.3	- 0.2	+ 1		
Food	1957-59 = 100	102.4	- 0.6	- 0.		
United States All Items	$\begin{array}{c} 1957 - 59 = 100 \\ \text{Apr. } 1962 \end{array}$	105.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.		
Food	E BALL STR. COMPLEX DE ANDRESS CONTRACT	103.2	+ 0.2 + 0.2	+ 0.		
and the second of the second of the	33 35	E BUISERS	A CONTRACT	ALL DOLL STREET		

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 274 to 276. † The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items. ‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. § Comparable figure for previous year not available.

Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1962 WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1962

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

INDICES FOR 30th June 1962 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th June 1962 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

TO SALETY.	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only			
018.25	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
1962 May	129.1	95.1	135.7	127.2	95.1	133.7	
1962 June	129.2	95.1	135.8	127.4	95·1	133.9	

Note.-The May figures have been revised to include changes having spective effect. retros

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

Weekly Rates of Wages* I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958 Monthly	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959 averages	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1961 J L	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0
1961 May	124.2	124.8	129.8	124.6
June	124.6	125.7	130.6	125.0
July	124.6	125.8	130.8	125.1
August	124.7	126.1	130.8	125.2
September	124.9	126.4	131.1	125.4
October	125.8	126.4	131.7	126.2
November	125.8	126.4	131.7	126.2
December	126.0	126.5	131.9	126.4
1962 January	126.4	127.2	132.2	126.8
February	126.8	127.3	132.8	127.2
March	127.3	128.3	133.5	127.7
April	128.3	129.2	134.5	128.7
May	128.6	129.7	135.0	129.1
June	128.7	130.0	135.2	129.2

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same representative industries and services, the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed at the base date. The method of calculation was described in more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1957 and details of the revised weights for the industry

III—All Industries and Services

groups consequent upon the introduction of the revised Standard Industrial Classification in January 1959 were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not reflect changes in *actual* hours worked, which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, short-time and absences for other reasons.

125.5 127.2 127.7 128.4 128.9

130.9 132.3 132.8 133.3 133.7

Juveniles

95.5 95.4 95.4 95.3 95.3 95.2 95.2 95.2

95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1

125·3 125·4 126·4 126·8 127·2 127·4

All Workers

 $\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 97 \cdot 3 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \end{array}$

95.5 95.5 95.4 95.4 95.3 95.3 95.3 95.3 95.2

95·2 95·2 95·2 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since May 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and April 1961 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

IV—Manufacturing Industries only

Women

 $\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \\ 97 \cdot 8 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 95 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \end{array}$

95.0 95.0 94.9 94.9 94.9 **94.9 94.9**

Men

100. 99.9 99.7 99.6 97.1 95.6

95.6 95.5 95.5 95.5 95.4 95.4 95.4

95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3

Normal Weekly Hours*

1961 May

June

1962 January February March April May June

October

Februar March April May

Date

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Work
1956 1957 1958 Monthly 1959 averages 1960 1961	100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6 97 · 9 96 · 0	100.0 99.9 99.6 99.5 98.3 95.8	100.0 99.9 99.8 99.8 99.8 98.1 95.9	100.0 99.9 99.7 99.6 98.0 95.9
1961 May June August September October November December	96.1 96.0 96.0 95.9 95.4 95.4 95.4	95.9 95.6 95.4 95.4 95.4 95.4 95.4	96.0 95.7 95.7 95.6 95.3 95.3 95.3	96·1 95·9 95·9 95·8 95·8 95·8 95·4 95·4
1962 January February	95.2 95.2 95.2 95.2 95.2 95.2 95.2 95.2	95·3 95·3 95·2 95·1 95·1 95·1	95·2 95·2 95·2 95·1 95·1 95·1	95.2 95.2 95.2 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1958).

The Tables on the next page give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since May 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and April 1961 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

• The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous series (30th June 1947 = 100) to give a measure, on a broad basis, of the movement since June 1947, as explained in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1960.

V-A	All Industrie	s and	Services
-----	---------------	-------	----------

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 Monthly 1959 averages 1960 1961	104.8 110.1 114.2 117.3 122.3 129.8	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 116 \cdot 0 \\ 119 \cdot 2 \\ 125 \cdot 6 \\ 135 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104.7\\ 110.1\\ 114.3\\ 117.4\\ 122.5\\ 130.3 \end{array} $	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 Monthly averages	104.9 110.1 113.9 117.0 122.8 129.6	103 · 9 109 · 6 113 · 7 116 · 7 122 · 7 130 · 6	104.9 110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9 135.7	104.7 110.1 113.9 116.9 122.8 130.1
1961 May June July September October December	129 · 2 129 · 8 129 · 8 130 · 0 130 · 2 131 · 8 131 · 8 131 · 8 132 · 0	130.2 131.5 131.6 132.1 132.5 132.6 132.6 132.7	$135 \cdot 2 \\ 136 \cdot 4 \\ 136 \cdot 6 \\ 136 \cdot 7 \\ 137 \cdot 1 \\ 138 \cdot 2 \\ 138 \cdot 2 \\ 138 \cdot 5 \\ 138 \cdot 5 \\ 136 $	$\begin{array}{c} 129 \cdot 7 \\ 130 \cdot 4 \\ 130 \cdot 5 \\ 130 \cdot 7 \\ 131 \cdot 0 \\ 132 \cdot 3 \\ 132 \cdot 3 \\ 132 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	1961 May June July August September October November December	129 · 3 129 · 5 129 · 7 129 · 8 130 · 2 130 · 4 130 · 4 130 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 130.4\\ 130.5\\ 130.7\\ 130.7\\ 131.4\\ 131.5\\ 131.5\\ 131.6\\ \end{array} $	135 · 3 135 · 4 135 · 9 135 · 9 136 · 6 136 · 8 136 · 8 136 · 8 137 · 2	$129 \cdot 8 \\ 130 \cdot 0 \\ 130 \cdot 2 \\ 130 \cdot 3 \\ 130 \cdot 7 \\ 131 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 0 \\ 131 \cdot 3 \\ 131 $
1962 January February March April June	132 · 8 133 · 2 133 · 7 <i>134 · 8</i> <i>135 · 2</i> 135 · 3	133.5 133.6 134.7 <i>135.9</i> <i>136.4</i> 136.7	138.9 139.5 140.3 141.4 141.9 142.1	133 · 2 133 · 6 134 · 2 <i>135 · 3</i> <i>135 · 7</i> 135 · 8	1962 January February March April May June	131 · 1 131 · 2 132 · 1 132 · 5 132 · 8 133 · 0	132.0 132.1 134.0 134.6 135.4 135.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 137 \cdot 6 \\ 137 \cdot 6 \\ 139 \cdot 1 \\ 139 \cdot 7 \\ 140 \cdot 2 \\ 140 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	131.6 131.7 132.8 133.3 133.7 133.9

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to October 1961 were given in an article on pages 50 to 57 of the February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1961 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 30 per cent., as compared with an average increase of $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with an average increase of $25\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were $29\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for weekly earnings, $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, $33\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for hourly earnings and $24\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for hourly rates of wages. General The figures given in Tables I to VI are on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. * The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous series (30th June 1947 = 100) to give a measure on a broad basis, of the movement since June 1947, as explained in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1960. for hourly rates of wages.

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

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes coming into operation during June

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages coming i operation during June indicate that about 450,000 workers had aggregate increase of approximately £120,000 in their full-ti weekly rates of wages.[†]

Wages regulation orders issued under the Wages Councils Ac authorised increases in statutory minimum rates for worke employed in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trad in England and Wales minimum weekly rates were raised general by $7 \cdot 3$ per cent., and in Northern Ireland hourly rates by $3\frac{1}{2}d$. 4d. for men and by $2\frac{1}{2}d$. or $2\frac{5}{2}d$. for women. Nationally agree rates for adult workers employed by multiple bakers in Englar and Wales were increased by 3d. an hour. Hourly rates engineering craftsmen employed by Local Authorities in Englar and Wales were increased by $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour with retrospective effe to the beginning of April. Minimum time rates of worked employed in the manufacture of hollow-ware were increased by $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for men and by 1d. for women. Minimum week rates agreed by the Bacon Curing Industry National Joint Industri Council were increased by 9s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for chargehands, by 7s. $6\frac{1}{7}s$ $1\frac{1}{2}d$. or 6s. 10d. for other adult male workers, and by 5s. 6 for women. Workers in the woollen trade in Scotland receiva an increase of 3 per cent, whilst those in the grain distilling indust had increases of 6s. a week became payable to adult workers engage Wages regulation orders issued under the Wages Councils A

Increases of 24d. an hour for men and 14d. for women. Increases of 6s. a week became payable to adult workers engagin national newspaper production in London and Manchess under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index retail prices, and, under similar arrangements, increases of sma amounts became payable to workers in a number of industrincluding iron and steel manufacture, ironstone and limestor mining and quarrying, hosiery finishing in the Midlands, a hosiery manufacture in Hawick.

Of the total increase of £120,000, about £51,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £36,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £22,000 from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, and the remainder from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, and arbitration.

Changes coming into operation in the period January-June 1962

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders made during June, including cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, have operative dates from 1st April to mid-August. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately $\pounds 190,000$ to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about 600,000 workers δ . The Table opposite shows, by industry group, for this period, the numbers of workers affected (a) by increases in full-time weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amount of such increases, and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amount of such reductions.

Details of principal changes operative in June, together with brief particulars of future changes, are given on the following pages

† The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical workers. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into ount the effect of short-time or of overtime.
 ‡ Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.
 § Increases for 30,000 workers amounting to £10,000 are already in the Table.

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Worker
1956]	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958 Monthly	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959 averages	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961 J	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2
1961 May	123.7	124.1	129.2	124.0
June	123.8	124.2	129.3	124.1
July	123.9	124.4	129.6	124.3
August	124.0	124.4	129.6	124.3
September	124.3	124.9	130.1	124.6
October	124.4	124.9	130.2	124.7
November	124.4	124.9	130.2	124.7
December	124.7	125.1	130.5	125.0

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since May 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and April 1961 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

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Hourly Rates of Wages*

VI-Manufacturing Industries only

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Address of the second s		y Rates Vages	Normal Weekly Hours of Work		
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Increases‡	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours	
and the second second second second	561 500	£ 100	The second second		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	561,500	156,100	States and the	Ball attended of	
Mining and Quarrying	297,500	112,300	19,000	19,100	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	259,000 213,000	99,600 104,900	19,000	19,100	
Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture	158,000	28,200	WELLOW SHARE	Alex and the	
Engineering and Electrical	150,000	20,200		APON DARGE MARK	
Coods	S LANK CARAGO	and the state of the second	TENNIQUES SAME	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Shipbuilding and Marine		P. C. Starson	6000 3 200	- TENCERCERCE	
Engineering	> 289,000	114,600		(A) (() () () () () () () () () () () () (
Vehicles			A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER		
Metal Goods not elsewhere	a name de ma	and the second s	•	ALL STREET	
specified	J		10.000	10.000	
Textiles	290,500	77,100	12,000	12,800	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	44,500	14,500		100 000	
Clothing and Footwear	451,500	228,800	96,500	120,600	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement,	110,000	41,200	The Allow	War Manager	
etc	177,000	35,800	the second	COLORED TH	
Timber, Furniture, etc Paper, Printing and Publishing	413,000	113,700	49,500	58,800	
Other Manufacturing Industries	134,500	103,900	22,500	21,30	
Constanting	1,287,500	245,400	1,000	2,200	
Gas, Electricity and Water	239,000	138,400			
Transport and Communication	928,500	273,800	471,500	943,20	
Distributive Trades	168,000	60,600	113,500	212,30	
Public Administration and		A THE A	and the second		
Professional Services	583,000	245,500			
Miscellaneous Services	663,500	323,100	218,000	347,30	
Total	7,268,500	2,517,500	1,003,500	1,737,60	

The above figures include about one million workers who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In the corresponding months of 1961,6,700,000 workers had an increase of about £2,500,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and approximately 4,000,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 8,200,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Settlements in June

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

(Note.—The j	figures in brackets WAGES AND HOUR			ed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF which details for the Industry at that date are given.)	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of	Date from which Change took	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change	Iron and Steel Manufacture	Table) Certain districts in England and	took effect 3 June	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants,	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.485d, an hour (1s. 2.79d, to 1s. 3.275d.) for craftsmen, by 0.37d, (11.09d, to 11.46d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.25d. (7.39d, to 7.64d.) for apprentices under 18.
Agriculture	England and Wales (1) (256)	18 June	Night workers	. Special minimum rates introduced for night work, i.e., work, other than week-end overtime, of more than 2 hours total duration between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., ranging from 4d. an hour above the existing minimum rates at 15 to 9d. at 20 and over for male workers, and from 4d. at 15 to 7d. at 19 and over for female workers.	(continued)	Wales and certain works in Scot- land* (45)	3 June	oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and	by 0.25d. (7.39d. to 7.64d.) for apprentices under 18. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.485d. an hour (1s. 2.79d. to 1s. 3.275d.) for men 21 and over, by 0.37d. (11.09d. to 11.46d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.25d. (7.39d. to 7.64d.) for apprentices
Limestone Quarrying	Yorkshire (North Riding)	4 June	Male workers	 workers; plus rate previously paid to shift workers in Cumberland and Westmorland discontinued.* Cost-of-living payment increased† by 3d. a shift (9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1¹/₂d. (4s. 7¹/₂d. to 4s. 9d.) for boys under 18. 	location bar de ar	Staffs., Ches., Tees- side, S. Wales	4 June	iron and steel works Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	and boys under 18. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10s. 2.2d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 2.93d. (7s. 4.72d, to 7s. 7.65d.) for
Slate Quarrying	North Wales	7 May	Men, 21 and over, other than maintenance craftsmen		tatle vertices at 20 milling at increases eases in pleasants	and Mon. and Glasgow‡ (45)	liante eduite anniekante ro de filter roze io	An and a second processing and a second and based on the provised and a second and researing formula (algorithm researing formula (algorithm)	youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (4s. 11.15d. to 5s. 1.1d.) for those under 18.
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland	4 June	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased [†] by 3.6d. a shift (11s. 6d. to 11s. 9.6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1.8d. (5s. 9d. to 5s. 10.8d.) for boys under 18.	rising to 45, at 20 ver, pieceworkers	South-West Wales§ (45)	3 June	Workers, other than brick- layers and carpenters, em- ployed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased [†] by 4d. a shift (8s. 10d. to 9s. 2d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 3d. (6s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 6s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 2d. (4s. 5d. to 4s. 7d.) for youths under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	3 June	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by $3.9d$. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to $10s$. 2.2d.) for men, by $2.93d$. (7s. $4.72d$. to 7s. $7.65d$.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $1.95d$. (4s. $11.15d$. to 5s. $1.1d$.) for boys under 18.	ses of the 2d or s 21 or over other 9d, according to	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	3 June	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased [†] by 3.6d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 8s. 1.2d. for skilled craftsmen, and 9s. 0.6d. to 9s. 4.2d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 1.8d. (3s. 10.8d. to 4s. 0.6d. or 4s. 6.3d. to 4s. 8.1d.) for those under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying and Limestone Quarrying	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Ban- bury	3 June	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by $4.08d$. a shift (9s, $8.96d$. to 10s. $1.04d$.) for men, by $3.06d$. (7s. $3.72d$. to 7s. $6.78d$.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $2.04d$. (4s. $10.48d$. to 5s. $0.52d$.) for boys under 18.	Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	3 June	Workers other than apprentices	 Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 4d. a shift (9s. 10d. to 10s. 2d.) for men by 3d. (7s. 4½d. to 7s. 7½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 2d. (4s. 11d. to 5s. 1d.) for workers under 18.
Gypsum Mining and Gypsum Products Manufacture	Great Britain	18 June (17 June for certain shift workers)	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and youths; 3-rotating shift system allowance increased from 4d. to 5d. an hour (2-shift allowance of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. unchanged). Basic hourly rates after change for men 21 and over: group 1 works 4s. 6 ² / ₂ d., group 2 4s. 5 ² / ₂ d.	Galvanising	England and Wales	4 June	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10s. 2.2d. for men and women 21 and over, by 2.93d. (7s. 4.72d. to 7s. 7.65d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (4s. 11.15d. to 5s. 1.1d. for those under 18.
Baking	England and Wales (19)	3 June	All workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for male and female workers 18 and over, and of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—foremen	Tube Manufacture	Newport	3 June	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased [†] by 3.48d. a shift (9s. 6.26d. to 9s. 9.74d. for men, by 2.319d. (6s. 4.14d. to 6s. 6.459d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and by 1.74d. (4s. 7.97d. to 4s. 9.71d.) for boys.
an fibr weeks a 243 per and side of a side	and the second s		wate 297 hot cant. In ratio in wages, 334 per for hauter correct, wage	hands 5s. 3d., dougnmakers, confectionery mixers and overmen 5s. 3d., divider hands 5s. 1d., confectioners 5s., table hands, plant operatives, chargehands (packing and despatch dept.) and slicing and wrapping operatives 4s. 11d., bakery workers 4s. 9d., apprentices 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. at under 15 ¹ / ₂ rising to 4s. 11d. at	Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (52)	Pay day in week com- mencing	Journeymen and apprentices	Increaset in minimum day work rate of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour; for pieceworkers, basis price "plus percentage" increased by § per cent., and the further percentag addition by 2 per cent. Minimum rates after change: day workers- Lancashire 6s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, Yorkshire 6s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.; pieceworkers-basic pric (double piecework list prices, plus 21 [§] / ₂ per cent., plus 120 per cent.).
Bacon Curing	Great Britain	mol	Vages and I	3s. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$, confectioners 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, chargehands (packing and despatch dept.) 3s. 8d., bakery workers 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}d.$, apprentices 2s. 2d. at under $15\frac{1}{2}$ rising to 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ at $20\frac{1}{2}$ and under 21, other workers 2s. 2d. at under $15\frac{1}{2}$ rising to 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ at $20\frac{1}{2}$ and over. \ddagger	Dentistry	Great Britain	4 June First full pay period following 4 June	Dental technicians and apprentices	Increases in minimum rates of 25s. a week for senior technicians (formerly Grade I), of 22s. 6d. for technicians (formerly Grade II), and of proportiona amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: senior technician 270s. a week, technicians 232s. 6d.; apprentices 58s. a week during first yea
Beet Sugar	(24) Great Britain	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 June 30 Apr.	All workers	 Increases of 9s. 1¹/₂d. a week for male chargehands, of 7s. 1¹/₂d., 7s. 6¹/₂d. or 6s. 10d., according to grade, for other male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: chargehands 216s. 0¹/₂d. a week, other male workers 21 and over, grade I 202s. 9¹/₂d., grade II 195s. 8¹/₂d., grade III 191s. 3d., younger male workers 77s. 11d. at under 16 rising to 161s. 1¹/₂d. at 20; female workers 72s. 7¹/₂d. at under 16 rising to 132s. 9¹/₂d. at 21. Increase in basic rate of 2d. an hour (4s. 2¹/₂d. to 4s. 4¹/₂d.) for adult male day 	Gold, Silver and Jewellery Trades	Birmingham (62)	First full pay week following 18 May	All workers	rising to 151s. during fifth year. Minimum rates increased by 1 ⁴ / ₈ d. to 2 ⁴ / ₈ d. an hour, according to occupation, fo male workers 21 and over, by ⁴ / ₈ d., 1d. or 1 ⁴ / ₈ d. for female workers 19 and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: mer 21 and over—class 1, skilled 4s. 6d. an hour, or 191s. 3d. a week (casemaker 4s. 3d. or 180s. 8d.), class 2, semi-skilled 3s. 10 ⁴ / ₈ d. or 163s. 10d., class 3 unskilled 3s. 5 ⁴ / ₈ d. or 147s.; women 19 and over—class 1, skilled 2s. 6 ⁴ / ₈ d or 107s. 2d., class 2, semi-skilled 2s. 2 ⁴ / ₈ d. or 94s. 9d., class 3, unskilled 3s. 74. or 94s. 9d., class 3, unskilled 2s. 2 ⁴ / ₈ d. or 94s. 9d. 0 ⁴ / ₈ d. 0 ⁴ /
Manufacture	(25)	ration ration ration	ance engineers	workers in grade 1 occupations; grades 2 to 9 receive plus rates of 1d. to 1s. 8 [‡] d. (previously 1d. to 1s. 8d.) above the basic rate, chargehands 8 [‡] d. to 2s. 0 [‡] d. (previously 8d. to 1s. 11 [‡] d.), leading hands 3 [‡] d. to 10 [‡] d. (previously 3 [‡] d. to 10 [‡] d.) and utility men and instrument controllers 1s. 4 [‡] d. to 2s. 0 [‡] d. (previously 1s. 4 [‡] d. to 1s. 11 [‡] d.).	Lock, Latch and Key Making	England (65)	T	Pieceworkers	 2s. 04d. or 86s. 9d. Minimum weekly rates for pieceworkers "Total" column should read: me —group P.T. 260s. 6d. or 244s. 4d., group A 251s. 10d. or 235s. 8d group B 228s. 2d. or 219s. 6d., labourers 202s. 2d.; women 151s. 4d.
			Maintenance engineers	Increases of 3d., 2 [§] d. or 2 [§] d. an hour, according to classification, for skilled workers, of 2d. or 2 [§] d. for semi-skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: fitters, class A 6s. 5 [§] d. an hour, class B 6s. 1 [§] d., class C 5s. 9 [§] d., electricians in charge of shifts 6s. 1 [§] d. to 6s. 8d., semi-skilled workers 4s. 5 [§] d. to 5s. 3 [§] d.	Hollow-Ware Manufacture	Great Britain	18 June	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for male workers other than learners, of 1d. for female worker other than learners, of ¹ / ₂ d. to 1 ¹ / ₂ d., according to age, for male learners, an of ¹ / ₂ d. to ² / ₄ d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change male workers 21 or over employed in enamel ware section as fusers' helperrannealers or scalers 3s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, other male workers except learners
rain Distilling	Scotland (34)	17 June	Workers employed in bottling and blending warehouses and grain distilleries of the Dis- tillers Company, Ltd., and Associated Companies	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.		to bits ,more bits 81 a commence, coperation of dimensions made a second bits and bits	ek for mer atori ti stokolu pain	and Buckesser' of St. 6d, a v targe of and deverties matrix we start a compara- ter by another start to be an another) we and	annealers or scalers 3s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, other male workers except learner 3s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d.; male learners 1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. at 20; femal workers other than learners 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., female learners 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. at under 1 rising to 2s. 3d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates for workers other tha learners—male workers 3s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, female workers 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d.**
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§	3 June		Cost-of-living payment increased [†] by $3.9d$. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10s. 2.2d. for shift-rated workers) or by $0.485d$. an hour (1s. 2.79d. to 1s. $3.275d$. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 2.93d. a shift (7s. $4.72d$. to 7s. $7.65d$.) or by $0.37d$. an hour (11.09d. to 11.46d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.95d a shift (4s. 11.15d to 5s. 1.1d.) are the 2.5d are hour	Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle Manufacture	Great Britain (69)	Beginning of first full pay period following 4 June	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour (3s. 6d. a week) for mal workers 21 and over, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1s. 9d.) for youths under 21, of $\frac{2}{3}$ d. (2s. 4d for female workers 21 and over, and of $\frac{1}{3}$ d. (1s. 2d.) for younger femal workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonu for workers 21 and over: male timeworkers—skilled 206s. 11d. a weel semi-skilled 187s. 6d., unskilled 174s. 10d.; female timeworkers 136s. 7d pieceworkers—male 228s. 10d., female 148s. 8d.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (44)	3 June	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.	Wool Textile	Scotland (various districts) (87)	First full pay period beginning on or after 1 June		Increase of 3 per cent. Minimum scheduled time rates after change include male workers 21 and over—semi-skilled (after 1 year's experience) 167s. 7 a week, skilled (after 2 years' experience) 174s. 6d., after short apprenticeshi of 3 years 184s. 8d., after full apprenticeship of 4 years, spinners (in charge of 1 pair of mules) 189s. 10d., finishers, pattern weavers and fleece wool sorte for matchings 197s. 9d., tuners (10 looms or less) 200s. 2d., assistant tuner
00.797 1 000.00	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire and Northants. (44)	3 June	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased [†] by $3.9d$. a shift (9s. $10.3d$. to 10s. $2.2d$.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by $2.93d$. (7s. $4.72d$. to 7s. $7.65d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by $1.95d$. (4s. $11.15d$. to 5s. $1.1d$.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.		male wordbers 18 and a let dinoger mans word faring C. and marking re 48, 740, Provider mouse are did. resulted	in a subara da anti- tra a	emps. Insurants of the un base in volumes works and Online London used (10 miles) in the second of the second online second second second online second s	dyers, carders and millmen (ex-apprentice) 1848. 3d., power 100m weave (2 ordinary looms) 189s. 10d., 1 ordinary loom 167s. 7d.; female workers 1 and over—unskilled 116s. 9d., semi-skilled (after 6 months' to 1 year experience) 119s. 8d. or 121s. 1d., according to occupation, jobs requiring 1 to 2 years' apprenticeship 127s. 1d. to 171s. 2d., according to occupation.
as allo judi on officials of wor costone field : rates of war	(44)	com- mencing nearest	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	girls doing boys' work. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10d. to 10s. 2d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.		Leicester (86)	First pay day in June	Workers employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by ¼d. in the shilling (3¼d. to 4d.) on bas wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus ar good timekeeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 21 and over—skille 188s. 2d. a week, unskilled 178s. 10d.; skilled able-bodied women 18 and over 120s. 5d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land§	1 June 3 June	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel roll- ing mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10s. 2.2d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.485d. an hour (1s. 2.79d. to 1s. 3.275d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 2.93d. a shift (7s. 4.72d. to 7s. 7.65d.) or by 0.37d. an hour (11.09d. to 11.46d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. a shift (4s. 11.15d. to 5s. 1.1d.) or by 0.25d. an hour (7.39d to 7.64d.) for these under 10	Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	pay day in June	All workers	Increasest of 3s. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 2s. for fema workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusi- of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 184s. 8d. a wee female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 136s. 2d., cutting ar stitching 125s. 9d.
ile, adjustment August. The aparoxiruste	(45)	3 June	. during Jane, indudu	an hour (7·39d. to 7·64d.) for those under 18. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·485d. an hour (1s. 2·79d. to 1s. 3·275d.) for craftsmen, by 0·37d. (11·09d. to 11·46d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0·25d. (7·39d. to 7·64d.) for apprentices under 18.	Hosiery Manufacture	Hawick (92)	First full and complete pay week in June	a haroittoudty lo bus	Increases [†] of 4s. 6d. a week (59s. 6d. to 64s.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 3 (42s. to 45s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentice Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of 125 per cer on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 64s. for men and 45s. for women journeymen 182s. 2d. a week, journeywomen 125s. 2d.

* These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See pages 268 and 292 of this GAZETTE.

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

[‡] These increases were the result of an agreement of the National Joint Committee of the Baking Industry in England and Wales consisting of the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers. § Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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

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

* Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned. † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. ‡ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board. § Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board. || Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned. ¶ Corrections to rates as quoted in the volume " Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1962". ** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 249 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June-continued

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Industry

Road Passenger Transport (Ulster Transport Authority)

Wholesale

Newspaper Distribution

Cinematograph Film Production

District (see also Note at beginning of Table)

Northern Ireland.

London . (205)

Great Britain

Great Britain

National Govern-ment Service United Kingdom

Local Authorities' Services

Local Government Service

Catering (British Transport Hotels and Catering Services)

as a whole.

England and Wales (233)

England and Wales (248-249)

England and Wales (252-253)

Great Britain

Date from which Change took effect

30 Apr.*

1 June

Beginning of first ful pay week 31 May

First pay day in June

1 Apr.§

H

2 Apr.*

2 Apr.¶

1 Jan.**

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Classes of Workura	Particulars of Change	Tritesta
Hosiery Manufacture (continued)	Nottingham and district	First pay day in June	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar sec- tion of the hosiery and knit- wear industry	static bonus.	5 to 20 per cent.) on the total of I	basic earnings an
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands districts) (99)	First pay day in June	All workers	Increase* of 2 per cent. (1) all time and piece rates.	8 to 20 per cent.) in the percentage	e addition paid o
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	All 1-(17,28) Adds - 1 get b and 1-(17,28) Adds - 1 get b mann-shares Fuel of	Pay day in week ending 23 June	All workers	for younger female workers for younger female work (previously 21) and inter varying from 1 ¹ / ₂ d, to 5 ¹ / ₂ d rates of 3d, an hour for n after change: day work	s of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for male worke 18 and over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. or $2d$., cers; adult rate now payable to m mediate rate introduced at $19\frac{1}{2}$ res . for male workers under 21 ; incr nale workers, and of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for femal ers—males 1s. 10d, an hour at 15 l. at 15 rising to 2s. 8d, at 18 and or 2s. 11d.	according to age hale workers at 2 ulting in increase eases in piecewor le workers. Rate
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing	(24, 19 At by 55101 (76)	4 June	All workers	New general minimum tin 12s. 5d. a week, accordin than late entrants, of an area or occupation, for fe amounts for male late e	ne rates fixed, resulting in increase ag to occupation, for male worker nounts ranging from 7s. 5d. to 8s. male workers other than learners, an intrants and younger workers and	s 21 or over othe 9d., according t nd of proportional female learners
	0-01-487-Dida a .be-e	coopenite in	mices Cost-of-Niving bonus had by id. (7s. 4;d. 10 7s. 7 over, and by 2d. (4s. 11 Cost-of-living payment, it shows points and girls 18 and	increases in piecework 194s. 10d.) for male cut workers in the wholesale (165s. to 177s. 1d.) for ot time rates after change: i 1 year's employment in	basis time rates of 13s. 4d. a w ters and 9s. 2d. (124s. 8d. to 133s manufacturing branch of the trad her male workers in any branch. (retail bespoke branch—male worke the trade 163s. 4d. a week, youn ing to 139s. 9d. at 20, female work ds 20 or over, subject to qualificatio	eek (181s. 6d. t . 10d.) for femal le, and of 12s. 10 General minimur rs 21 or over afte ger male worker
	and the state of the	or her or ha	c of for those under 18. Cast-of-living, burns, inc.	etc., area A 1178. 1d., a except learners 1088. 3d., during first 6 months ris wholesale manufacturing least 4 years' experience employment 163s. 4d., yo 141s. 8d. at 20, female wo	trea B 124s., area C 127s. 11d., , 115s. 1d., 122s., learners 52s. 2d. ing to 82s. 8d., 88s. 7d. or 100s. ; branch—male workers 21 or ove as cutters 181s. 1d., other work bounger male workers 70s. 10d. at u orkers, conveyor belt machinists 12	all other worker , 55s. 1d. or 63s 4d. in third year er, cutters with a ers after 1 year under 16 rising t 27s. 11d., all othe
	sy i per cont., and the f	Timesconderi ?	Female workers employed in the retail bespoke branch	to 102s. 4d. in third year.	1225., learners 64s. 11d. during firs	t 6 months risin
	week for senior tech	rs 2323. 6d.; hb.yrgr.s	ap- lincreases in minimum ra- Grade D, vi222, 6d. to amounts for apprentice 270%, a week, technich rising to 124s, quelaget	for learners; increase in after change include: we learnership, employed as hands—general minimum 2s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d., area C 2s. 7 ¹ / ₈ d., other workers except learn 2s. 10 ¹ / ₈ d. ¹ / ₂	onal amounts, according to period piecework basis time rates of 2 ⁴ / ₂ d orkers with not less than 2 years a "fully qualified" bodice, skirt, n time rates, area A 2s. 10 ⁴ / ₂ d. piecework basis time rates 3s. 1 ⁴ / ₂ ters 2s. 9 ⁴ / ₂ d., 2s. 7 ⁴ / ₂ d., and 3	an hour. Rate experience after gown or blous an hour, area 1 d., 3s., 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. 3s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.
	ed., geoup A 2348. P	en, inv set, it ounds in ac- third th act and the second trans. woons woons the second actual of actual of or 2448.	All workers employed in the factory branch	not less than 5 years' exp over (2 ¹ / ₄ d., accord proportional increases for other than learners, and a age at commencement an piecework basis time rates workers, and of 2 ¹ / ₄ d. in gr new general minimum tim pressers with not less than minimum time rates after less than 5 years' experier than 3 years' employmer 4s. 2d. female workers-	im time rates of $3\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for erience in cutting and for other m ling to period of employment, for 1 ryounger male workers, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. fo of amounts ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}d$. to 2 d period of employment, for learn of 4d. an hour for male workers an haranteed time rate for certain fem he rate and piecework basis time ra- n 3 years' employment as such a r change include: male workers- nee as cutters 4s. 6d. an hour, pres at as pressers 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$., other wo -conveyor belt machinists 2s. 116 piecework basis time rates-male other workers 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$., female wo	ale workers 21 of ate entrants) wit r female worker 24d., according t hers; increases i d 24d. for femal ale pieceworkers ate fixed for mal fiter 19. Genera- cutters with not sers with not les rkers 21 or over the workers
Flint Glass Manufacture	Great Britain (vari- ous districts)	First full pay period in June	Glassmakers, glasscutters and decorators and ancillary workers	Increases* of 5s. 6d. a wee and juveniles.	k for men 18 and over, and of 3s	s. 8d. for wome
Sawmilling	Scotland	Pay day in week ending 26 May	Woodcutting machinists, saw- yers and apprentices	according to period of em amounts for apprentices. an hour, male dilutees 5s 5s. 3d, during third 3 mo	or journeymen and male dilutees, and Rates after change include: jou during the first 3 months' empl nths and 5s. 7d. thereafter; femal ing to 3s. 9d. during third 3 mo	d of proportiona irneymen 5s. 7d oyment rising to e dilutees 3s. 3d
asket Making	United Kingdom (142)	First pay day	Labourers	and of proportional amound	s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for male labou nts for younger male workers and for ed* by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 per	emale workers.
Fence Manufacture	Great Britain	in June 4 June	Workers employed in fence manufacture	vounger workers Minimu	nale and female workers 18 and ove um rates after change: male worke	and 21 and over
and Erection	instabled ("Disc. a. 74 according to occurrent to ITLs. 23., accordin- ed. in the shilling (3), the shilling of active	ado ratia de	Che construction of the second	London area (20 miles rad carpenters 5s. 4d. an hou sawyers and carpenters 5 4s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d., labourers 4s. 7 ¹ / ₄ c	ilius from Charing Cross), machini r, labourers 4s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., Provincial a 5s. 2d., cleavers 4s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., chestm 1.; younger male workers 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d kers 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d	ists, sawyers and area, machinists ut fence makers
o bas of sperces	able-Dottink men 21	Superante a	Tence erection	an hour, fence fixers 5s. 50		
Printing	London (156–157) Manchester	1 June	Workers other than electricians, engineers and process work- ers, employed in the produc- tion of national morning, evening and Sunday news- papers	Cost-of-living bonus increase by proportional amounts i	d* by 6s. a week (8s. to 14s.) for ad for apprentices and juniors.	lult workers, and
inoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	England and Scot- land	a man, and	A settle relies and an and the	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (5s. and of proportional am Minimum time rates after	ed* by 6s. a week (14s. to 20s.). . 3åd. a week of 424 hours) for adu ounts for adult female and ju er change include: male worke orkers 18 and over 121s, 6d.	venile workers
	England, Wales and	11 June	and the second	Minimum allowance previo		

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June-continued

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 249 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 249 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June-continued

Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Male workers	Increases of 6s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adult rates after change: drivers (after 12 months) 208s. 6d. a week, conductors (after 12 months) 204s. 6d.; washers, cleaners and greasers 189s. 9d., shunters 199s. 3d., tyremen 198s. 3d., fuel issuers (full-time) 198s. 9d.
Male workers	Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of 6s. a week (8s. to 14s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 257s. a week, night staff 266s.
Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £23 19s. 6d. a week, em- ployed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 5s. a week (20s. to 25s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 3s. 4d. (13s. 4d. to 16s. 8d.) for younger workers.
Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical work- ers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3s. a week (51s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 2s. (34s. 4d. to 36s. 4d.) for younger workers; consolida- tion into basic rates of 4s. 6d. a week of the cost-of-living bonus paid to all workers. Minimum basic rates after change include: optical printing dept. £10 5s. to £18 7s. 4d. a week, according to occupation; developing dept. £11 9s. 4d. to £15 4s. 3d.; drying dept. £10 10s. 11d. or £11 7s.; grading dept. £11 1s. 1d. to £15 8s. 2d.; sensitometric control dept. £11 19s. 5d. or £14 2s. 11d.; engineering dept., senior chargehands £16 18s. 3d., senior cinematograph engineers £15 15s. 9d., chargehands £14 15s. 3d., cinemato- graph engineers £13 2s. 9d., all other maintenance engineers £12 2s. 7d. electricians £13 6s. 3d., electricians (auxiliary) £11 5s. 5d.; printing dept. £10 14s. 8d. to £14 8s. 10d., chemical mixers £10 5s. to £12 4s. 9d.; solutions control £11 19s. 5d. or £14 2s. 5d.; projectionists and viewers £10 5s. to £13 4s. 1d.; regenerative film treatment operators £11 13s. 6d.; storekeepers (film) £10 17s. 11d. to £13 0s. 11d.; negative cleaners £10 17s. 11d. or £12 16s. 7d.; positive examining dept. £9 16s. 5d. to £11 4s. 11d.; negative cutting dept. £10 5s. to £14 5s. 1d.; negative preparation dept. £13 12s. 9d. or £15 18s. 11d.; despatch and general workers £9 16s. 5d. to £11 3s. 8d. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 50s. in each case.
Messenger and paperkeeper grades employed in depart- ments other than the Post Office	Increase of 4 per cent. calculated on National scales of pay. Maximum National rates after change: messengers 203s. a week, senior messengers 231s.; paperkeepers 228s., senior paperkeepers 254s., chief paperkeepers 277s. 6d.§
Helpers or general assistants employed in the school meals service (dining centres)	Standard hourly rates should read: London 3s. 5gd., Zone A areas 3s. 3gd., Zone B areas 3s. 2gd.
Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Increase of 24d. an hour for craftsmen, with appropriate percentage increases for apprentices. Rates after change for skilled craftsmen: London 6s. 24d. an hour, Zone A 5s. 10d., Zone B 5s. 9d.
County Council roadmen	Increase of 7s. a week. Basic grade A1 minimum rates after change: London area 206s. 7d. a week, Zone A 195s. 7d., Zone B 192s. 7d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING JUNE

Restaurant car travelling and depot staff	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for depot staff, and guaranteed week reduced to 42 based on a 84-hour fortnight for travelling staff, without loss of pay.
100-10	the same transformer and a state with the second second second second second

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF JUNE

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: surgical dressings manufacture (increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women, 1st July); slag industry (increase of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, 2nd July); engineering and allied industries, including shipbuilding (increases of 6s. a week for adult skilled men, 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled intermediate grades and 5s. for labourers and women, 9th July); labourers in the saw milling industry in England and Wales (increase of 2d an hour 13th August) and Wales (increase of 2d. an hour, 13th August).

Industries affected by increases in rates of wages in July, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, include general printing and associated industries, textile finishing industries, bobbin manufacture in England and Wales and chain and anchor manufacture in Cradley Heath. Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

* These increases were agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. ‡ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, chargehand painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

§ This increase resulted from the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal's Award (No. 415) dated 5th June, with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 291 of this GAZETTE.

|| Corrections to rates as quoted in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1962". ¶ This increase was agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.

** These changes were agreed in April with retrospective effect to the date shown.

SECURITY AND CHANGE

Demands for the goods we produce, and services we provide, change periodically at home and abroad. Without advance planning, redundancy could result. The efforts certain managements are making, in collaboration with their employees, for its prevention or to alleviate it, if unavoidable, are reported in this booklet which is designed to be of assistance to industry 2s. (post 4d.)

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 293 or through any bookseller. This publication is also on sale at local Employment Exchanges.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 19th JUNE 1962

ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 121

At 19th June 1962, the official retail prices index was 121 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 120 at 15th May, and with 115 at 13th June 1961. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to a rise in the average level of prices of food, particularly potatoes and chocolate and sugar confectionery, and to increases in rail fares. o increases in rail fares.

particularly poraces and choconate and sugar connectionary, and to increases in rail fares. The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, and the weights used have been computed from information provided by the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1958–61, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1962. A list of these weights is given on page 88 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 19th JUNE 1962 (Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

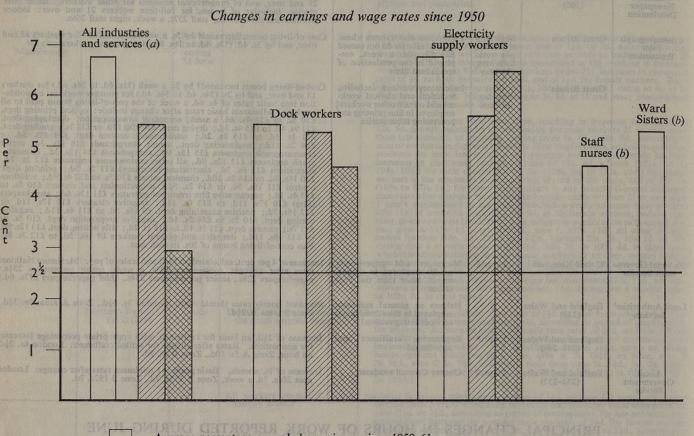
The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups the indices at 19th June 1962 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

the indices at 19th June 1902 on the basis 10th Jant	ary 19	02 - 100.
		EX FIGURE
TOA 25 A DESCRIPTION OF	F	OR 19TH JUNE
GROUP AND SUB-GROUP		1962
SOB-GROOP	(16	th January
		62 = 100)
I. Food:		- Dunnik
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	·	102
Meat and bacon	· · · /	101 96
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	3 farte	101
Milk, cheese and eggs		96
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	F	102
Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	•••	111 154
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	dine.	93
Other food	4.44	105
Total—Food	a lettol	106.4
search and a state in the search of the		100.0
II. Alcoholic drink	· · · · · · · ·	An other states of the second
III. Tobacco	dig th	<u>100·0</u>
IV. Housing		103.9
V. Fuel and light:		00
Coal and coke		98 102
Other fuel and light		11
Total—Fuel and light	••	$\underline{100\cdot 1}$
VI. Durable household goods:	ings	102
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish Radio, television and other house	nold	102
appliances		98
Pottery, glassware and hardware		100
Total—Durable household goods	water 3	99.8
VII. Clothing and footwear:		
Men's outer clothing	••	104
Men's underclothing	1	103 102
Women's outer clothing	ni-siparte	102
Children's clothing		101
Other clothing, including hose, haberdash	nery,	100
millinery and materials	pole he	102 104
Footwear	a 10 9au	Card President
Total—Clothing and footwear		$102 \cdot 6$
VIII. Transport and vehicles:		100
Motoring and cycling		100
	(978) 289	$\frac{100}{101\cdot 3}$
Total—Transport and vehicles	6.10	101 5
IX. Miscellaneous goods:		101
Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clea	ning	101
materials, matches, etc.		100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, t	toys,	101
photographic and optical goods, etc.	in the press	the Contraction Proven
Total—Miscellaneous goods	••	<u>100·3</u>
X. Services:		100
Postage and telephones Entertainment		100
Other services, including domestic	help,	sums of the g
Other services, including domestic hairdressing, boot and shoe repai	ring,	102
laundering and dry cleaning	•••	103
Total—Services	nale assiste	102.0
All Items	•••	<u>102·9</u>

Changes in Earnings and Wage Rates

REPLY TO PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

The following question and answer were published in the Official Report of the proceedings of the House of Commons on 30th May 1962. Mr. Basil de Ferranti, the member for Morecambe and Lonsdale, asked the Minister of Labour: "whether he will express in the Official Report the annual increases in wage rates and earnings in various sectors, particularly the docks, the electricity supply industry and the nursing profession, in the form of graphs so as to make it possible to see at a glance the trend of wage rates





Average percentage annual change in earnings 1950-61

Average percentage annual change in wage rates 1950-61

Percentage change in wage rates since announcement of pay pause in July 1961

Notes. (a) The change in wage rates since the announcement of the pay pause relates to a 9-month period.

(b) The columns relate to both earnings and salary scales, which are equal: nurses have had no change in salary since the announcement of the pay pause but an increase in pay of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to nurses has been offered and rejected.

				and the state		CALES IS.	issues of this	THUR HAT T	aland a logit	Mir Autor		6 C 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Per cent.
					1	Earnings		and the second	Nursing				
Year Ended October			All Industries Dock	Electricity	All Industries	Dock	Electric	Scale Rates					
					and Services	Workers	Supply	and Services	Workers	Electricians	Labourers	Staff Nurses	Ward Sisters
1951		diad	ille and	6 49 01	+10.3	+ 9.5	+11.5	+10.4	+10.5	+10.0	+12.2	10071	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101
1952					+ 7.3	- 6.0	+ 7.4	+ 7.7	+ 7.1	+10.4	+ 6.2	+12.3	+11.4
1953					+ 6.0	+16.8	+ 4.6	+ 4.3	+ 6.7	+ 3.5	+ 4.4	and the second	2011 2
1954					+ 8.1	+ 9.1	+ 5.9	+ 5.4	- 14 - 15 P	+ 2.3	+ 2.8	at mentang	- Enes
1955					+ 9.0	+ 6.7	+ 9.7	+ 6.7	+ 8.3	+ 8.9	+ 8.2	+ 6.1	+ 5.1
1956					+ 6.7	+ 3.7	+ 7.3	+ 7.5	+ 7.7	+ 8.2	+10.1	+ 7.9	+ 7.6
1957					+ 5.8	+ 8.0	+ 6.3	+ 5.5	+ 5.4	+ 4.7	+ 5.7	+ 5.3	+ 5.2
1958					+ 2.0	- 0.4	+ 4.4	+ 3.6	+ 4.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.9	·	-
1959					+ 5.5	+ 8.2	+ 3.8	+ 1.1	1.1.21.0	110	<u> </u>	+12.9	+22.5
960	oos-Abe	1.	19145	.beor	+ 7.4	+ 9.9	+12.8	+ 2.3	+ 6.5	+ 8.5	+ 6.3	to zhose	-130
1961	yeen, In	Actor	14 Ma	11 2.14	+ 5.6	- 6.5	+ 0.2	+ 4.7	an and	SHT - THE	linco - cobo	+ 5.7	+ 5.4
	ge annua)-61.,	rate	of cl	nange	+ 6.7	+ 5.4	+ 6.7	+ 5.4	+ 5.2	+ 5.7 (combined	+ 5.5 average 5.6)	+ 4.6	+ 5.2
	e between v 1962	n July	y 1961 	and		st ä ti	lo from	+ 2.9	+ 4.6	+ 6.4	+ 6.4	Nil	Nil

Annual Changes in Earnings and Wage Rates

Notes

(1) Changes in earnings are based on half yearly enquiries relating to manual workers.

(2) Changes in wage rates are based on the index of weekly wage rates of manual workers compiled by Ministry of Labour.

(3) The nursing figures are based on the mid-points of the respective scales.

V//

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food

Food The average level of prices of chocolate and sugar confectionery rose following the imposition of purchase tax and there were also increases in the average prices of potatoes, carrots, butter, eggs, beef and mutton and lamb. These were partly offset by decreases in the average prices of bacon, apples, cabbage and tomatoes. As a result of all these changes the average level of food prices rose by rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106, compared with 105 the previous month previous month.

The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuation (viz. fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) was $116 \cdot 1$ compared with $112 \cdot 6$ in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was $102 \cdot 9$ compared with $101 \cdot 9$ in May.

Transport and vehicles

Transport and vehicles The main changes in this group were a general increase in rail fares, increases in bus fares in London and some other areas, higher charges for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles, and a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. As a result, the average level of prices and charges for the group rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 101.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO JUNE 1962

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100) The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections show changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 16th January 1962, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January 1962, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th January 1956, the date when the Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th January 1956.

Thus, at 19th June 1962, the "all items" figure in the current series, with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, was 102.9. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 16th January 1962 in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 19th June 1962, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January 1962, i.e., on the basis 17th January 1956, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows :---

All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th	
January 1956 = 100)	117.5
All items index at 19th June 1962 (16th	100.0
January $1962 = 100$)	102.9
∴ All items index at 19th June 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100)	$117.5 \times \frac{102.9}{100}$
$(1/tn January 1956 = 100) \dots \dots$	11/ 3 / 100

= 120.9 taken as 121

The following Table shows the index figure for "all items" for each month from January 1956 onwards, taking the level of prices at 17th January 1956 as 100. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956 1957	100 104	100 104	101 104	103 104	103 105	102 106	102 107	102 106	102 106	103 107	103 108	103
1957 1958 1959	104 108 110	104 108 110	104	110 110	109 109	110 109	109 109	108	108 109	109 109	110	110
1960 1961	110	110 112	110 113	110 113	110 114	111 115	111 115	110 116	110 115	111 116	112 117	112
1962	117	118	118	120	120	121	(arrist)	APPENDE	3.61.101	CORE DE	. A RIG	

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 281.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Duration of Stoppages

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 181. In addition, 36 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during June at the establishments where these 217 stoppages occurred is estimated at 37,800. This total includes 7,700 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 30,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 21,800 were directly involved and 8,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 98,000 working days lost during June included 35,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month

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

	Numbe	er of Stop	in Progress onth			
Industry Group	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost	
Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding and	6 6	98 16	104 22	13,400 4,800	24,000 16,000	
Ship Repairing	2	8	10	2,200	8,000	
Motor Vehicles Construction	11	8 21	9 32	6,700 2,700	16,000 15,000	
tries and services	10	30	40	8,000	19,000	
Total, June 1962	36	181	217	37,800	98,000	
Total, May 1962	44	258	302	66,600	204,000	
Total, June 1961	31	265	296	81,200	268,000	

Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved		
Wages —claims for increases	26 52	2,600 7,100		
Hours of labour	39	5,200		
discipline	58 5 1	5,800 400 700		
Total	181	21.800		

the length of ti	me they las	ited:—	ing in June accordin				
170 at 15 15 001	Number of						
Duration of Stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost b all Workers involved				
t more than 1 day	68 47	6,700	5,000				

Ministry of Labour Gazette July 1962

3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days 3,400 3,800 4,600 10,000 23,000 52,000 193 25,200 Total 108,000

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1962 AND 1961

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 six months of 1962 and 1961:—

illinouxa vi	Janua	ary to June	1962	January to June 1961			
ndustry Group	Number		ages in ogress	Number	Stoppages in Progress		
INE 1962	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers	Working Days lost	Stoppages beginning	Workers	Working Days lost	
riculture, For- estry, Fishing al Mining	2 678	100 94,100	188,000	3 822	3,000 168,500	77,000 588,000	
1 Other Mining and Quarrying od, Drink and		1 1 to 1	162 cto (15	6	1,100	1,000	
Tobacco emicals, etc etal Mfre	13 8 53	4,700 9,000 272,100	6,000 10,000 320,000	11 16 37	4,100 5,700 12,600	9,000 16,000 25,000	
gineering ipbuilding and Marine Eng	136 51	2,014,900 313,000	2,111,000 396,000	106 55	44,500 55,100	141,000 315,000	
otor Vehicles and Cycles rcraft	64 24 12	466,200 267,100 45,600	583,000 277,000 54,000	55 25 13	95,100 11,700 8,000	323,000 32,000 14,000	
her Metal Goods	31 19	206,600 7,000	221,000 11,000	26 18	4,600 900	30,000 3,000	
Footwear cks, Pottery,	9	1,700	4,000	7	800	2,000	
Glass, etc nber, Furni-	. 8	11,300	15,000	12	2,400	5,000	
ure, etc. ber and Printing maining Manu-	10 5	3,900 6,500	7,000 7,000	66	400 1,100	1,000 4,000	
acturing Inds. nstruction s, Electricity	21 180	28,500 40,800	81,000 136,000	16 156	11,500 18,800	70,000 73,000	
nd Water t and Inland	5	1,100	1,000	0003	100	1,000	
aterTransport Other Trans-	41	37,300	107,000	44	28,500	144,000	
stributive Trades	33 24	12,900 5,200	31,000 13,000	37 29	14,100 3,300	28,000	
ministrative, Professional,		1	a series	:1dgi	bas las	E.M.	
sc. Services	8 17	7,800 15,000	13,000 29,000	7 14	5,800 1,200	27,000 7,000	
fotal	1,410§	3,872,100	4,621,000	1,527§	502,900	1,947,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE

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Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks	
	Directly Indirectly		Began Ended		Carrier 1999 1999		
ENGINEERING:— Apprentice fitters and machi- nists employed in manufacture of textile machinery and accessories—Belfast (one firm)	880	and Apr.	31 May	15 June	The suspension for one day of an apprentice who forgot his "check-in" disc	Work resumed.	
SHIPBUILDING & SHIP REPAIRING:— Platers, caulkers and other wor- kers employed in shipbuilding —Glasgow (one firm)	375	285	7 June	15 June	Demarcation dispute between platers and caulkers concerning the use of an electric saw	Work resumed.	
Platers and other shipyard wor- kers—Clydeside (various firms)	720	300	11 June	11 June	In sympathy with platers involved in the stoppage above	Work resumed.	
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in vehicle building—Falkirk (one firm)	30	450	29 May	22 June	Employer's alleged proposal to review piece-work prices for certain contract work	Work resumed pending nego- tiations.	
Maintenance and other workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Solihull (one firm)	160	3,075	11 June	12 June	Rejection of a claim for an increase of £2 a week in basic wage rates for maintenance workers	Work resumed.	
CONSTRUCTION:— Electricians and mates employed on a power station site— Cumberland (one firm)	270	1000, 101, 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	23 May	4 July	For the re-employment of workers previously dis- charged because of redundancy and who were still unemployed, in preference to other workers	Work resumed pending further negotiations.	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
† Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in the national stoppage on 5th February were again involved on 5th March. They have, therefore, approximately 2,000,000.
* Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

Less than 50 workers or 500 working days. Less than 50 workers or 500 working days. 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 toge

Work was resumed for two short periods during the course of the stoppage.

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Arbitration Awards: Industrial Court Single Arbitrators, etc. Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and **Conciliation Act**, 1896

effective date after 1st January 1961. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the National rates of pay of all grades of non-industrial civil servants covered by the Terms of Reference shall be increased by 4 per cent. with effect from 1st April 1962. Award No. 416 (26th June).—Parties: Union of Post Office Workers and General Post Office. Claim: For an increase in the National scales or rates of pay of 7½ per cent. with effect from 1st April 1962, in respect of the following grades: Cleaners, Liftmen and Handymen at Wireless Stations, Doorkeepers, Postmen, Motor Mail Drivers, Postmen Higher Grade, Telephonists, Telegraphists, Overseas Telegraph Operators II. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the National scales or rates of pay of the grades covered by the Terms of Reference shall be increased by 4 per cent. with effect from 1st April 1962. **Industrial Court Awards**

Industrial Court Awards

In the event of the Parties failing to reach agreement on these matters either Party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and in that event the Court will, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter. Award No. 2914 (28th June).—Parties: Corporation of London

Award No. 2914 (28th June).—Parties: Corporation of London Staff Association and Corporation of London. Claim: To determine a dispute between the Parties as to whether the Staff for whom the Association negotiate should be paid an addition to the existing scales of pay of the following amounts:—(a) Non-Clerical Grades—12s. 6d. per week, (b) Administrative, etc. Staff working in the City and its environs—up to age 25—£35 per annum; age 26 and over up to a salary of £935 per annum—£45 per annum; salary over £935 per annum and up to the maximum of Grade VII— £60 per annum. Award: The Court awarded that the Staff concerned who work within the boundaries of the City shall be paid special supplements to their existing scales of pay as follows:— (a) Non-Clerical Grades—10s. 0d. per week (b) Administrative, etc. Staff (i) Up to age 25, £15 per annum; (ii) Aged 26 and over up to a salary of £935 per annum—£25 per annum; (iii) Salary over £935 per annum and up to the maximum of Grade VII—£35 per annum. Effect to be given to the Award as from 1st January 1962

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During June two Awards were issued by single arbitrators appointed under Section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking: the other to a small group of workers in a nationalised industry.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

Civil Service Arbitration Iribunal marks, Nos. 415 and 416*, which are summarised below. *Award* No. 415 (5th June). *—Parties:* Staff Side and Official Side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council. *Claim:* For an increase in the National rates of pay of all grades of non-industrial vil servants of 5½ per cent. with effect from 1st April 1962. The following categories are not covered by the claim: (i) Post Office Cleaners, Liftmen, and Handymen at Wireless Stations, Door-keepers, Postmen, Motor Mail Drivers Postmen Higher Grade, Felephonists, Telegraphists, Overseas Telegraph Operators II, Verseas Telegraph Operators I, Night and Sunday Attendants, Gretaker Operators, Assistant Engineer, Inspector, Technical Assistants II, Technical Assistants I; (ii) those grades the maxima of whose basic scales or whose fixed salaries exceed £2,418 (National rate); (iii) those grades normally excluded from Central Pay settlements as specified in paragraph 5 of E.C.63/60; (iv) individuals who have been allowed on a personal basis to progress to, or emain on, a maximum in excess of the substantive maximum of their grade; (v) those grades which have settlements with an "See footnet * on page 293.

* See footnote * on page 293.

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1	Notices and Orders: Wages Councils Acts	Incient	10.100	Encold F	Signal 	6.1. m		1999	291
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1	Decision of National Insura	nce Cor	nmissi	oner	17		100 1	13.	292
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Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal H.M.(57), dated 1st June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (*Scotland*).—Proposal W.D.S.(76), dated 15th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

for male and female workers. Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.T. (51), dated 19th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal R.B.(57), dated 22nd June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. female workers.

Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal V.(60), dated 26th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, revised general minimum piece rates and a revised piecework basis time rate for outworkers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During June the Minister of Labour made the following Wages

Regulations Orders*:-- *The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) Order* 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 1355, dated 27th June, and effective from 9th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised provisions

Wages to the payment of overtime. *The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) Order* 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 1359, dated 28th June, and effective from 13th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised provisions valetime to the numerate of evertime

Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised provisions relating to the payment of overtime. *The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) Order* 1962: S.I. 1962 No.1360, dated 28th June, and effective from 16th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and general minimum piece rates for female workers. female workers

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

During June notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:— Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.H.M. (N.43), dated 8th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers other than female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per

week before overtime is payable. Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.H.M. (N.44), dated 8th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail

Branch of the trade and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. *Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.L. (N.63), dated 8th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.298), dated 22nd June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime in payable

statute miles therefrom and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. *Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.299), dated 22nd June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. *Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland.*—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.300), dated 22nd June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry and for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. *Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.27), dated 29th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade and for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Order No. 1962 A.W.B. No. 6 was made on 16th May by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 18th June 1962 prescribing special minimum rates of pay for night workers and discontinuing the special provisions for increased rates of wages payable to shift workers in Cumberland and West-morland. See page 268.

Decision of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Decision No. R(U) 17/61 (9th October 1961)

Trade dispute-direct interest

The claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. The dispute arose from a demand by some other employees that the company's superannuation scheme should no longer be compulsory. The claimant was not in sympathy with the demand and would have continued to contribute to the scheme even if participation in it had been made voluntary. He claimed that he was not interested in the dispute. Held that the claimant was directly interested in the dispute because his legal obligation, as a term of his employ-ment, to contribute to the scheme stood to be affected by the outcome of the dispute. It was irrelevant that he was prepared to contribute voluntarily.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 23rd February 1961 to 4th March 1961 (both dates included) in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act 1946

"The claimant was employed as a storeman by a firm of manu-facturers of electrical appliances. The firm operated a compulsory superannuation scheme. When the National Insurance graduated pension scheme came into operation some of the employees objected to having to contribute to both the company's and the government's schemes, and in effect demanded that the company's scheme be no longer compulsory. The company were not prepared to accede to longer compulsory. The company were not prepared to accede to this, and as a result some employees went on strike, and as a result the claimant (among others) was suspended. The claimant says, and I accept this, that he was not sympathetic to the strike: but that

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 293.

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fact does not by itself enable him to escape the provisions of section

13(1) of the Act. "Section 13(1) of the Act says, in effect, that if a person loses employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, he is to suffer disqualifica-tion for receiving unemployment benefit unless he can prove certain things. This provision takes no account of the merits of the dispute; it applies equally to stifter and to look outs. it applies equally to strikes and to lock-outs; it is not concerned where the sympathies of the individual lie in relation to the dispute. The question is whether the claimant falls fairly within the terms of the section. If he does so, he must be dealt with as the section

directs. "There is no doubt that there was a stoppage of work at the claimant's place of employment, and I am satisfied that it was due to a trade dispute there. It is clear that what caused the striking employees to strike was the refusal of their demand that the con-ditions of their employment (in relation to compulsory contribution to superannuation) be altered. This was a trade dispute as defined in section 13(6)(b). It may be that later on, other matters of dispute arose or became more prominent; but that is immaterial. It is also clearly established, in my opinion, that the claimant's loss of employment was 'by reason of' the stoppage in question. The claimant contended before me that there was no real need for him to have been suspended, and that (in short) the management had acted hastily: but I cannot enter into the merits of the management could have avoided or postponed the claimant's suspension. Viewing the question as one of objective fact, I conclude that the claimant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. "No question arises as to the claimant having become employed elsewhere during the stoppage. Accordingly, in order to escape the normal section 13(1) of the Act the merus the merus the the

elsewhere during the stoppage. Accordingly, in order to escape the provisions of section 13(1) of the Act he must prove that neither he, nor any one of his grade or class, participated in, or financed, or was directly interested in the trade dispute. If there is any one of these alternatives which the claimant is unable to prove, he cannot escape the section

"The local tribunal held, among other things, that the claimant failed to prove that he was not directly interested in the trade dispute. The claimant maintained before me that he was not interested in the dispute. He was not sympathetic to those who wanted the manage ment to alter the rule as to compulsory participation in their pension scheme. He did not think that that was a matter which they could scheme. He did not think that that was a matter which they could properly strike about. He himself, moreover, is a man who believes in making provision for old age and he had no objection to being obliged to contribute to both pension schemes. If the company's scheme had been altered so as to make participation voluntary instead of compulsory, he would still (he told me) have continued to contribute

It is understandable that the claimant should be of opinion that he was not interested in the trade dispute. I think, nevertheless, that he must, in law, be said to have had an interest in it. A person may properly be said to be interested in a dispute if his financial position stands to be affected by the outcome of the dispute. If the strikers had gained their point, the claimant (like all other employees) would have been relieved of his legal obligation, as a term of his employment, to contribute to the firm's pension scheme. In my opinion it is irrelevant to consider that, if that had happened, the opinion it is irrelevant to consider that, if that had happened, the claimant would still have been prepared to contribute on a voluntary basis. The imposition of an additional obligation to pay money would clearly, in my opinion, constitute a matter of ' interest ' to those upon whom the obligation was imposed ; and equally, as it seems to me, the removal of an obligation to pay money must con-stitute a matter of ' interest ' to those relieved of the obligation. I hold therefore that the claimant had an ' interest ' (in the sense of the statute) in the trade dispute in question and that interest was the statute) in the trade dispute in question: and that interest was plainly (in the circumstances explained) a direct one. It follows that the claimant is unable to prove what he must prove in order to escape disqualification under the section. "The terms of section 13(1) are undoubtedly wide. I think it is plain beyond argument that the effect of section 13(1) may be, in certain because

of the acts and interests of others for whom he is not responsible. The section contemplates, for example, that a man might be able to prove that he himself neither participated in nor financed nor was directly interested in the dispute, but that such a man might still suffer disqualification if there were others of his grade or class who participated or financed or were directly interested. If the scope of the section is thought to be unfairly wide, the remedy must be "The appeal of the claimant is not allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1355; 8d. (11d.)), made on 27th June; The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1359; 8d. (11d.)), made on 28th June; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) Order, 1962 S.I. 1962/1360; 4d. (7d.)), made on 28th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 291.

The National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Amendment Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1270; 4d. (7d.)), made on 15th June by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1961.—See by the Family A re 268

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FACTORY FORMS*

The Factory Overtime (Separation of Different Parts or Sets) Regulations, 1938. 3d. (6d.). Precautions in the Installation and Working of Hoists or 23 Since the list published in the December 1961 issue of the GAZETTE (page 514) was prepared, the undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued, or reprinted with material amendments 276 Lifts. 4d. (7d.). Lifts. 4d. (7d.).
Building (Safety, Health and Welfare Regulations), 1948. Regulation 31(3) Warning Fragile Roof Covering, use Crawling Boards. Each 3d. (6d.), 25 for 5s. (5s. 6d.).
Magnesium (Grinding of Castings and other Articles) Special Regulations, 1946. 9d. (1s.).
Safety in Design and Operation of Gas Heated Ovens and Furnaces. 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). and/or new prices. The prices in brackets include postage. Where applicable Purchase Tax is chargeable at 20 per cent. of the net 901 price (i.e., excluding postage). 1030

New Forms No.

- Employment of Women and Young Persons. Notice Authorising Employment of Two-shift System. 3d. (6d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax. 83
- Certificate of Exemption No. 1 Testing of Aircraft. Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958 (As amended by the Work in Compressed Air (Amendment) Regulations, 1960). 3d. (6d.). 2075
- First-Aid (Standard of Training) Order, 1960. Training Organisations. Certificate of Approval No. 2 (General). 3d. (6d.). 2085
- Docks (Training in First Aid) Regulations, 1962. Training Organisations. Certificate of Approval No. 1 (Docks). 2086 Organisa 3d. (6d.).

Reprinted with amendments (new price where indicated)

- 43B Form of Written Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence occurring in the Carrying on of a Building Operation or Work of Engineering Construction. Each 2d. (5d.), 25 for 2s. (2s. 5d.), 100 for 6s. (6s. 11d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax.
- Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations, 1961. Certificate of Test and Thorough Examination of Hoist. Each 2d. (5d.), 25 for 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.), exclusive of 75 Purchase Tax.
- Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations, 1961. Form of Certificate of Test and thorough Examination of (a) Crabs and Winches, (b) Pulley Blocks and Gin Wheels used for a Load of One Ton or More. Each 2d. (5d.), 25 for 2s. (2s. 5d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax. 80
- Docks Regulations, 1934. Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Regulations, 1960. Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations, 1961. Certificate of Test and Examination 87 of Wire Rope. Each 2d. (5d.), 25 for 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax.
- Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construc-91 tion Part I. Records of Weekly Inspections, Examina-tions and Special Tests of (1) Scaffolding, (2) Excava-tions, Cofferdams, etc., (3) Lifting Appliances. 2s. (2s. 4d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax.
 - Part I, Section A. Record of Inspections of Scaffolding 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax.
 - Part I, Section B. Records of Weekly Thorough Examina-tions of Excavations, Cofferdams, etc. 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax.
 - Part I, Sections C-F. Records of Weekly Inspections, Examinations and Special Tests of Lifting Appliances. 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax.
 - Part II. Record of Reports or Thorough Examinations of
 (1) Lifting Appliances (except Hoists), (2) Hoists,
 (3) Chairs, Ropes, Lifting Gear, (4) Heat Treatment of Chairs and Lifting Gear. 2s. (2s. 4d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax.
 - Part II, Section J. Record of Thorough Examinations of Chairs, Ropes and Lifting Gear. 2s. (2s. 4d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax.
- Part II, Section K. Record of Annealing or Heat Treat-ment of Chairs and Lifting Gear. 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax.
- Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations, 1961. Certificate of Test and Thorough Examination of Crane. Each 2d. (5d.), 100 for 8s. 6d. (9s. 5d.), exclusive of 96 Purchase Tax.
- Certificate of Test and Examination of Chain Slings, Rope 97 Slings (Except a Fibre Rope Sling), or similar Gear, Rings, Links, Hooks, Plate Clamps, Shackles, Swivels and Eye-Bolts. Each 2d. (5d.), 25 for 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax.
- Precautions in the Installation and Working of Abrasive Wheels. Each 4d. (7d), 25 for 5s. (5s. 5d.). 264
- Health Register for use in pursuance of the Factories (Luminising) Special Regulations, 1947. (New price) 4s. (4s. 5d.), exclusive of Purchase Tax. 621 849
- Cautionary Notice. Nitrate Salt Baths. 1s. (1s. 3d.). List of Certificates issued by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories in Respect of Intrinsically safe and Approved Electrical Apparatus for Use in Certain Specified Atmospheres. 2s. (2s. 4d.). 931
- Chemical Works Regulations, 1922 (Poster). (New price) 985 1s. (1s. 3d.).

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

Reprinted with new price

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 37. The Welder and Cutter. 3rd edition. May 1962. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.); No. 56. H.M. Forces. The Royal Air Force. Openings for Boys in the Ranks. 2nd edition. March 1962. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). Ministry of Labour.

Crofters—The Crofters Commission. Annual Report for 1961. Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Price 2s. 3d. (2s. 7d.).

Incomes Policy.—Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production. No. 1. April 1962. Second Impression. Ministry of Labour. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 5d.).—See page 262.

Industrial Research.—Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Report of the Research Council, 1961. Cmnd. 1734. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.-(1) Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series. No. 12. Drop Forging Hammers; Props and Catchers. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.),—See page 268: (2) Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air. Booklet No. 8. Phosgene (Complete with Chart). 2nd edition. October 1961. Price 4s. (4s. 3d.) Ministry of Labour.

Iron and Steel.—Iron and Steel Board. Annual Report for 1961. H.C. 213 (Session 1961–62). Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

National Assistance.—(1) Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December 1961. Cmnd. 1730. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).—See page 266. (2) Explanatory Memorandum on the Draft National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1962. Cmnd. 1768. National Assistance Board. Price 5d. (8d.).

Scotland.—Industry and Employment in Scotland and Scottish Roads Report, 1961–62. Cmnd. 1727. Scottish Development Department. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.).—See page 268.

Wages and Working Hours.—*Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work*. 1st April 1962. Ministry of Labour. Price 21s. (21s. 10d.). —See page 218 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE. Work.

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