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## Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

### Employment

The number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-January 1963 was 23,737,000. This was 307,000 less than in mid-December 1962. The main decreases were in construction, which was particularly affected by the severe weather, the distributive trades and manufacturing industries. 117-120

### Unemployment

There were 660,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 11th February and 218,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 878,000 (3.9 per cent. of all employees). Between 14th January and 11th February unemployment rose by 63,000. As in the previous month, the abnormal weather contributed to the increase, particularly among the temporarily stopped. The main increases were in construction, manufacturing industries and distributive trades. There was a decrease in the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 345,000—52 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 42,000, the normal seasonal increase being 2,000. 121-123

### Unfilled Vacancies

There were 141,000 vacancies unfilled on 6th February, 2,000 less than on 9th January. 124

### Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 19th January the number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,569,000 and the number working short-time was 157,000. 119

### Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 28th February (January 1956 = 100) were respectively 132.5 and 139.4 compared with 132.2 and 139.1 at 31st January. 128-134

### Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 12th February (January 1962 = 100) was 103.6, compared with 102.7 at 15th January. The index for the food group was 106.5, compared with 103.8 for the previous month. 127

### Stoppages of Work

About 28,600 workers in February were involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 51,000 working days. 135



## RETAIL PRICES IN 1962

During 1962 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, rose by rather more than 2½ per cent. compared with rises of about 4½ per cent. in 1961 and just over 2 per cent. in 1960, and a fall of about one-half of 1 per cent. in 1959. The average index for the 12 months ended January 1963 was 4 per cent. higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

The following Table shows the percentage changes between mid-January 1962 and mid-January 1963 in the index for each of the ten component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Expenditure Group	Change in group index between January 1962 and January 1963	Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1962 and January 1963
Food .. .. .	+ 3.8	+ 1.2
Alcoholic drink .. .. .	+ 0.9	—
Tobacco .. .. .	—	—
Housing .. .. .	+ 5.5	+ 0.6
Fuel and light .. .. .	+ 6.5	+ 0.4
Durable household goods .. .. .	+ 0.2	—
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	+ 3.2	+ 0.3
Transport and vehicles .. .. .	+ 0.4	—
Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	+ 1.0	+ 0.1
Services .. .. .	+ 2.4	+ 0.1
All items .. .. .	+ 2.7	+ 2.7

Food prices in mid-January 1963, taken as a whole, were nearly 4 per cent. higher than in mid-January 1962. During the same period the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by rather more than 2 per cent. The largest increases in groups other than food were in the fuel and light and housing groups, the indices for which rose by 6½ and 5½ per cent., respectively. Three other groups, clothing and footwear, services and miscellaneous goods, also showed increases; two, transport and vehicles and durable household goods, each showed a fall; while the average level of prices of cigarettes and tobacco remained unchanged.

Taking the average level of prices at mid-January 1962 as 100, the "all-items" index at mid-January 1963 was 102.7. After a slight rise in February 1962 the index rose by larger amounts in each of the months March to June, when it was 102.9, the highest figure reached during the year. The rises in March and April were due largely to higher prices for fresh vegetables, although increases in local rates in April also had an appreciable effect on the index in that month. Increases in the prices of potatoes and chocolate and sugar confectionery and in rail fares accounted for most of the rise between April and June. The index fell in July and August, reflecting the fall in the average level of prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables. There were slight falls in the index in both September and October. Increases in the average prices of household coal (mainly seasonal), eggs and tomatoes caused the index to rise in November. The rise in the index in December was due largely to rises in prices of food, particularly eggs, while that in January 1963 was due mainly to higher prices for fresh vegetables, other than tomatoes.

### Details for Individual Groups

**Group I. Food.** Milk was the only item of food subject to price control in 1962. The index for the food group as a whole fell slightly in February, but rose in each of the months March to June, when it reached the highest level of the year. It fell in each of the months July to October but rose again in each of the following three months, with the result that in January 1963 it was nearly 4 per cent. higher than in January 1962.

There was a rise of about 3½ per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of items of food, the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations, viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb. The average level of prices of items of which prices are affected by import prices, viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef rose by rather more than 5 per cent.; while prices of other items of food rose by rather more than 3½ per cent. on average.

The average price of bread rose in nearly every month of the year, the largest rise occurring in February. There were also increases in the average prices of "other cereals" and biscuits, but little change in the average prices of flour and cakes. The average level of prices for the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes rose by rather more than 2½ per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of beef, mutton and lamb and pork, taken together, rose in the earlier months of the year, particularly in June, and fell in the later months, but was higher in January 1963 than a year earlier. The average

\* Less than 0.05.

level of prices of bacon fluctuated from month to month but showed a rise over the year. Prices of liver also rose over the year, but there was a fall in the average price of corned beef and pork luncheon meat. At mid-January 1963 the average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken as a whole, was about 1½ per cent. higher than a year earlier.

The average level of prices of fish varied from month to month but showed little change over the year.

After falling in each of the months February to May, the price of butter rose in every other month during the year and was markedly higher in January 1963 than a year earlier. The average price of lard showed a fall over the year. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices rose by about 6 per cent. during the year.

The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk were raised on 2nd September. The average price of cheese rose slightly during the year. The average level of egg prices fell in February and March, but rose in every other month and was markedly higher in January 1963 than in January 1962. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, rose by about 10 per cent. over the year.

There was a slight fall in the average level of prices of tea, coffee, cocoa, etc. during the year, but the average level of prices of soft drinks rose markedly following the imposition of purchase tax in May. For the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., taken together, the average level of prices rose by nearly 3½ per cent.

The average price of sugar rose in most months, particularly December 1962 and January 1963, and was markedly higher in January 1963 than in January 1962. There was also a marked rise in the average level of prices of chocolate and sugar confectionery following the imposition of purchase tax in May. The average level of prices of jam, marmalade and syrup also rose. As a result of all these changes, the index for the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery rose by nearly 14½ per cent. between January 1962 and January 1963.

The index for potatoes rose in each of the months February to June, fell in July, August and September, but rose again later to a level in mid-January 1963 higher than in mid-January 1962. Rises in the average price of tomatoes in the months March to May, and October to December, were more than offset by falls in other months, and the average price of tomatoes was markedly lower in mid-January 1963 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of other vegetables varied from month to month and in mid-January 1963 was higher than a year earlier, although markedly lower than in April 1962. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices rose by rather more than 5½ per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, fell in most months and was 16 per cent. lower in mid-January 1963 than a year earlier. Prices of apples and pears showed substantial reductions, and most other kinds of fruit also showed reductions.

The index for the "other food" sub-group rose by about 4 per cent. during the year, mainly as a result of the rise in the price of ice cream, following the imposition of purchase tax in May.

**Group II. Alcoholic Drink.** The average price of beer rose in the second half of the year, and, as a result, the average level of prices for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by about 1 per cent. between mid-January 1962 and mid-January 1963.

**Group III. Tobacco.** There was no appreciable change in the average level of prices of cigarettes and tobacco during the year.

**Group IV. Housing.** The average level of rents of privately-owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished continued to rise throughout the year. Local rates were increased in most areas in England and Wales as from 1st April and there were also increases in many areas in Scotland later in the year. There was also a rise over the year in the average level of costs of repairs and maintenance. As a result of all these changes the average level of housing costs rose by about 5½ per cent. during the year.

**Group V. Fuel and Light.** The index for the fuel and light group rose in every month during the year except May, when there were seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke in most areas. The rise in the group index was particularly marked in November when there were increases, mainly seasonal, in the average prices of household coal and coke. At mid-January 1963 the index for the fuel and light group as a whole was about 6½ per cent. higher than a year earlier. The index for the coal and coke sub-group rose by about 9 per cent. during the year. The average levels of charges for gas and electricity rose during the year, but there

was little change in the average price of paraffin. As a result the index for the "other fuel and light" sub-group rose by about 4½ per cent. between mid-January 1962 and mid-January 1963.

**Group VI. Durable Household Goods.** The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, viz., (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole the average level of prices fell slightly over the year, mainly on account of reductions in the rates of purchase tax on many of the items included in the group.

In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group, the average level of prices rose by about 3½ per cent. during the year. The average level of prices for the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group fell by rather more than 4 per cent., while for the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group there was a slight rise.

**Group VII. Clothing and Footwear.** There were increases in the prices of most kinds of clothing following the increase in the rate of purchase tax in April, and the index for the clothing and footwear group, as a whole, was rather more than 3 per cent. higher in mid-January 1963 than in mid-January 1962. The largest increase was in the sub-group covering footwear, for which the average level of prices rose by about 5 per cent. The sub-groups covering men's outer clothing, men's underclothing and women's underclothing also showed increases of more than 4 per cent.

**Group VIII. Transport and Vehicles.** This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling and (2) fares. The index for the group, as a whole, fell slightly over the year.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars fluctuated from month to month, but fell over the year, mainly as a result of the fall in prices of new cars following the reduction in the rate of purchase tax in November. There was a rise in the average level of charges for the repair and maintenance of cars. As a result of these changes and some small changes in other items included in the sub-group, the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling fell by nearly 3½ per cent. over the year. There was a general increase in rail fares in June and the average level of bus fares rose in most months. In mid-January 1963 the index for the fares sub-group was about 5 per cent. higher than in mid-January 1962.

**Group IX. Miscellaneous Goods.** The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, viz., (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.; and (3) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. The index for the group as a whole rose by 1 per cent. during the year.

The average level of prices of books, newspapers and periodicals, taken together, rose by about 3½ per cent. over the year. The slight fall over the year in the average level of prices of the items included in the sub-group medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc., was due mainly to the reductions in April and in January 1963 in the rates of purchase tax on many of the items included in this sub-group. The index for the stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. sub-group rose by about 1½ per cent. between mid-January 1962 and mid-January 1963.

**Group X. Services.** This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc. charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group, as a whole, rose in every month except July 1962 and January 1963, and was nearly 2½ per cent. higher in mid-January 1963 than a year earlier.

There was no change during the year in the index for the postage, telephone, etc. sub-group. The average levels of charges for admission to cinemas, football matches and dance halls rose over the year but there was a fall in the average level of charges for renting television sets. As a result of all these changes, the index for the entertainment sub-group rose by rather less than 1½ per cent. over the year. The average level of charges for services such as shoe repairing, laundering and hairdressing rose in every month except January 1963, and was rather more than 3½ per cent. higher in mid-January 1963 than in mid-January 1962.

### Analysis of Changes in Section Indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 92 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. The following Table analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1962 and mid-January 1963, and also

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gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in two-thirds of the 92 index sections, covering about two-thirds of the total weight. Of these, 22 showed rises of 5 per cent. or more, and together accounted for the rise in the "all-items" figure.

Percentage change in section index between January 1962 and January 1963	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("All-items" points)
Per cent.			
+ 20 or more .. .. .	1	12	+0.3
+ 10 but less than 20 .. .. .	5	49	+0.7
+ 5 but less than 10 .. .. .	16	243	+1.7
+ 4 but less than 5 .. .. .	11	129	+0.6
+ 3 but less than 4 .. .. .	4	34	+0.1
+ 2 but less than 3 .. .. .	6	50	+0.1
+ 1 but less than 2 .. .. .	6	65	+0.1
+ less than 1 .. .. .	13	90	—
All increases .. .. .	62	672	+3.6
No change .. .. .	8	123	—
All decreases .. .. .	22	205	-0.9
- less than 1 .. .. .	10	90	-0.1
- 1 but less than 2 .. .. .	5	40	-0.1
- 2 but less than 3 .. .. .	—	—	—
- 3 but less than 4 .. .. .	2	10	—
- 4 but less than 5 .. .. .	1	9	—
- 10 or more .. .. .	4	56	-0.7

In the following Table the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1962 and mid-January 1963 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

Effect on "All-items" index of change in section index ("All-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("All-items" points)
+ 0.3 but less than 0.4 .. .. .	2	75	+0.7
+ 0.2 but less than 0.3 .. .. .	3	67	+0.7
+ 0.1 but less than 0.2 .. .. .	5	91	+0.6
+ 0.05 but less than 0.1 .. .. .	16	226	+1.1
+ less than 0.05 .. .. .	36	213	+0.5
All increases .. .. .	62	672	+3.6
No change .. .. .	8	123	—
All decreases .. .. .	22	205	-0.9
- less than 0.05 .. .. .	18	149	-0.2
- 0.05 but less than 0.1 .. .. .	2	13	-0.1
- 0.1 but less than 0.2 .. .. .	—	—	—
- 0.2 but less than 0.3 .. .. .	1	21	-0.2
- 0.3 but less than 0.4 .. .. .	1	22	-0.4

### "All-items" and Group Indices from January 1962 to January 1963

The Table on the next page shows, for each month from January 1962 to January 1963, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the ten main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100. An index is also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined. In addition, indices are given for three sub-divisions of the food group, (1) items the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations, viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish, and home-killed mutton and lamb; (2) items the prices of which have been affected considerably by changes in import prices since 1956, viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef; and (3) other items.



## Retail Prices in 1962—continued

Group	1962														1963
	16th Jan.	13th Feb.	13th Mar.	17th April	15th May	19th June	17th July	14th Aug.	18th Sept.	16th Oct.	13th Nov.	11th Dec.	15th Jan.		
Food (see sub-division below)	100.0	99.8	100.9	104.1	104.7	106.4	104.6	101.9	101.1	100.5	101.1	102.3	103.8		
Alcoholic drink	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.9		
Tobacco	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Housing	100.0	100.3	100.5	103.3	103.5	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.7	104.9	105.1	105.2	105.5		
Fuel and light	100.0	100.4	100.5	100.8	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.7	100.9	101.1	105.5	106.1	106.5		
Durable household goods	100.0	100.3	100.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	99.8		
Clothing and footwear	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.9	102.3	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.9	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.2		
Transport and vehicles	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.4	100.6	101.3	101.4	100.7	100.6	101.1	99.2	99.6	99.6		
Miscellaneous goods	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.7	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.5	101.0		
Services	100.0	100.3	101.1	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.4	102.9	103.1	103.3	102.4		
All items	100.0	100.1	100.5	101.9	102.2	102.9	102.5	101.6	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.3	102.7		
All items (17th Jan. 1956 = 100)	117.5	117.6	118.1	119.7	120.1	120.9	120.4	119.4	119.3	119.1	119.6	120.2	120.7		
All items (17th Jan. 1956 = 100) (whole number)	117	118	118	120	120	121	120	119	119	119	120	120	121		
All groups other than food	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.9	101.1	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.9	102.1	102.3	102.2		
Food:															
Items of which prices fluctuate seasonally	100.0	97.9	101.9	114.0	112.6	116.1	108.8	99.3	95.0	92.4	94.5	98.2	103.6		
Items of which prices are affected by import prices	100.0	100.6	100.7	100.6	99.6	99.9	100.6	99.6	101.9	102.9	103.0	104.6	105.2		
Other items	100.0	100.5	100.5	100.5	102.3	103.5	103.6	103.5	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.7		

## NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL REPORT

## Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966

Following a decision by the National Economic Development Council that their first main task should be the preparation of a Report studying the implications of an annual rate of growth of 4 per cent. for the period 1961 to 1966, the Council have recently prepared the Report "Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966". It is obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. 6d. (9s. 1d. including postage).

The Report is in two parts. Part I—The Industrial Inquiry—summarises the results of the inquiries into 17 industries: fuller notes on each industry are contained in an Annex to the Report. Part II examines the possibility of meeting the claims on national resources as a whole, taking into account the main components of the country's economy—employment, productivity and the scientific effort; and consumers' expenditure, public consumption (defence, health, education, etc.), investment and savings, exports, imports and the balance of payments.

## Part I.—The Industrial Inquiry

The inquiry covered a substantial cross-section of British industry. Further parts were covered by supplementary inquiries on particular points. The inquiry showed that the industries would grow at very different rates. The electricity and possibly chemicals industries would expect some difficulty in extending their capacity in time to meet the extra demands of 4 per cent., but this should not be serious. Others, for instance, the motor vehicles and steel industries, have spare capacity at present and could readily meet a large increase in home demand.

In general, the 17 industries believed that they could cope with the demands of faster growth. On the average, they estimated that with the faster growth they would expand by 4.8 per cent. a year: the rest of the economy would grow at the rate of 3.5 per cent. to achieve a 4 per cent. average.

The following Table reproduced from the Report shows the growth in national output.

	Increase per cent. per annum	
	1956-61	1961-66
All 17 industries	actual 3.0	estimated 4.8
The rest of the economy	2.5	3.5
Gross domestic product	2.7	4.0

## Part II.—Implications for the Economy of 4 per cent. Growth

Manpower is expected to increase by 0.8 per cent. a year. Some degree of success is assumed in narrowing the differences in the level of employment between the more and the less prosperous areas.

The movements of manpower which are expected between different industries raise the questions of mobility and redundancy. Industries also referred to some difficulties in getting enough skilled labour.

Productivity will have to contribute 3.2 per cent. of the growth. From 1951 to 1961, the average annual increase was about 2 per cent. The 17 industries expected productivity to increase on average 4 per cent. a year: the Report gives illustrations of the reasons for this expected increase.

Productivity in the rest of the economy is expected to grow more slowly. Individual output here will need to increase by 2.6 per cent. a year to secure an average of 4 per cent. national growth.

The following Table shows the increase in individual worker's output.

	Per cent. per annum		
	1953-57	1957-61	1961-66
All 17 industries	1.8	2.8	4.0
Rest of the economy	1.8	2.3	2.6
Gross domestic product	1.8	2.5	3.2

Science and technology should help to support a faster increase in productivity. The supply of qualified scientists and engineers has been increasing at the rate of 6 per cent. a year and expenditure on research and development at about 8 per cent. a year (in real terms) over the past six years. The results should materially assist the growth programme.

The next Table reproduced summarises the main components of our resources and their use.

	1961 £ million	1966 £ million at 1961 prices	1966 as percentage of 1961	Increase per cent. per annum
Resources available:				
Gross domestic product at market prices	26,491	32,230	122	4.0
Imports of goods	4,006	4,870	122	4.0
Net imports of services	70	95	—	—
TOTAL	30,567	37,195	122	4.0
Use of resources:				
Consumers' expenditure	17,336	20,590	119	3.5
Public consumption	4,370	5,440	119	3.5
Investment	4,798	6,225	130	5.3
Export of goods	3,863	4,940	128	5.0
TOTAL	30,567	37,195	122	4.0

Consumers' expenditure is the biggest claim on the national product. Provision has been made for a substantially faster increase than in the past—3.5 per cent. a year or 2.8 per cent. a head of the population. This is less than the increase of the national product because savings out of incomes have to be made for increasing investment and improving the balance of payments.

Public consumption concerns the current expenditure by central and local government on goods and services. The rise in defence expenditure in real terms is put at 2.9 per cent. a year, in the National Health Service at 3.7 per cent., and in education at 5.7 per cent.

Investment in the manufacturing industries covered by the industrial inquiry is not expected to increase on balance, mainly because of a decline in investment by the steel industry from the high rate in 1961. Other investment in manufacturing will increase, and there will be rapid growth of investment in electricity supply, roads, hospitals and universities. Investment in stocks will increase with faster growth. It is assumed that about 350,000 houses will be constructed in the United Kingdom in 1966. Provision is made for £50 million to cover investment in the less prosperous regions, not already covered in other ways.

Savings seem likely to be adequate to meet requirements: to meet the estimated higher level of investment and the projected

improvement in the balance of payments almost 2 per cent. more of the national output will need to be saved.

Exports and Balance of Payments.—Exports will have to grow by 5 per cent. a year to meet import requirements and to provide a surplus on current account of £300 million for increased aid to developing countries, overseas investment and a small overall surplus to reduce the need for "stop and go". This is a formidable task and means that our share of world trade in manufactures must be maintained and not allowed to fall as it has in the past. A continued expansion in world production and a continuation of the trend towards more liberal trading policies are assumed by the Council.

Phasing.—There will be problems connected with the phasing of the 4 per cent. programme but the slow start between 1961 and 1962 can be offset by a faster growth in the years 1963 to 1966. It is important to get private investment on a rising trend again as soon as possible.

Conclusion.—The National Economic Development Council has approved the 4 per cent. growth objective. There are undoubtedly difficult problems to be overcome, involving changes in policies, arrangements and attitudes. A vital element will be a determination to succeed on the part of the Government, management and the trade unions.

## STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

No. 4 March 1963

The fourth issue of this quarterly bulletin is now available, and can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 12s.6d. (13s. 3d. including postage). Prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with other Government Departments, notably the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office, its purpose is to make available in convenient form factual information which will assist those engaged in negotiation or arbitration. The tables cover wage rates, earnings (including salary earnings), hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects.

In this issue are the results of the October 1962 enquiry, conducted by the Ministry of Labour, into the weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers in the manufacturing industries and a number of other industries and services in the United Kingdom. The data include regional figures of average earnings of adult male workers which are analysed in greater industrial detail than in the summary tables on page 101 of this GAZETTE.

Included for the first time in the section on Production is a table of index numbers of output at constant factor cost which provides a measure of changes in the gross domestic product as estimated from output data. The figures cover all industries including transport, distribution, services of various kinds and public administration, as well as agriculture and the "industrial" sector of the economy.

## DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment on 1st October 1962, in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial employees. Comparable figures for 1st October 1961 were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1962 (page 139).

Employed staff	Total number of employees	Total number of disabled persons employed	Percentage of disabled persons in employed staff
Non-industrial	663,239	24,185	3.6
Industrial	353,893½	13,276	3.8

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, all employers with 20 or more workers are required to employ a quota of registered disabled persons, at present 3 per cent. of total staff, and Government Departments, although not bound by them, have accepted the obligations of these Acts.

In addition, 400 or 93.5 per cent. of a total of 428 passenger electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for registered disabled persons under the Acts.

This information, which was compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, is directly related to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, and the totals, therefore, differ slightly from those in the published figures of staff employed in Government Departments. The latter returns include home-based staff employed abroad and reserved and agency services in Northern Ireland; they also reckon part-time staff on a somewhat different basis.

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## EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES, OCTOBER 1962

Average earnings of male administrative, technical and clerical employees in the productive industries in October 1962 were £110 7s. 2d. for the month for those paid monthly and £16 2s. 4d. for the last pay-week for those paid weekly. Corresponding earnings of female employees were £48 4s. 5d. and £8 3s. 9d. respectively. The enquiry covered all salaried employees, including young persons, in manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water. Set out in Tables I, II and III opposite are the detailed results of the enquiry, which was the fourth carried out by the Ministry of Labour since October 1959, when the Ministry began making annual enquiries into the earnings of salaried employees in these industries. The results of previous annual enquiries have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see, for example, the issues for June 1961 and March 1962, pages 240 and 90 respectively).

The enquiry was similar to those held in previous years. Employers were asked to give separate particulars of male and of full-time and part-time female employees, respectively. For the purpose of the enquiry "part-time employees" were defined as being those whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week. Separate particulars of full-time and part-time males were not sought as the number of part-time male employees was considered to be insignificant.

No upper or lower salary limits were imposed and all classes of administrative, technical and clerical employees were covered by the enquiry, including directors (other than those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers and office (including works office) employees. Working proprietors, directors paid by fee only and staff serving overseas were excluded.

The enquiry was carried out under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, and about 20,000 forms were sent to employers in Great Britain who before 1959 had supplied similar information to the Board of Trade on the Census of Production returns. Only firms with 25 or more employees (including operatives and other manual workers) were within the scope of the enquiry. Returns for completion were sent to only a 50 per cent. sample of the firms with between 25 and 99 employees; for this reason the aggregate figures for this size group in each industry were doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in the same industry. Firms in this size range accounted for only 4.1 per cent. of all the administrative, technical and clerical employees on the actual returns, i.e., less than 8 per cent. of the aggregate figures in the Tables.

Employers were asked to state, in respect of the last pay-week in October 1962, the number of their administrative, technical and clerical employees, monthly-paid and weekly-paid separately, the total salaries paid for the month of October to staff paid monthly and total salaries paid for the last pay-week in October to staff paid weekly: in each case, distinction was to be made between figures relating to male employees (full-time and part-time combined) and female employees (full-time and part-time separately). The amounts of salaries to be entered on the forms included overtime payments, bonuses and non-contractual gifts, commissions, etc., before deductions were made for income tax, employees' insurance contributions, employees' contributions to pension funds, etc. Where bonuses or commissions were paid at longer intervals than monthly or weekly, e.g., annually or half-yearly, employers were asked to include in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, or if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid.

Of the 20,000 enquiry forms issued to firms in Great Britain, about 17,900 were returned suitable for tabulation. In many cases the information was supplied on an "enterprise" rather than on an "establishment" basis. For example, a large firm in the cotton industry with numerous mills might complete only two returns, one headed "For all cotton spinning establishments" and the other "For all cotton weaving establishments". For this reason it would not be possible to compile precise statistics by size range of establishment. The Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland conducted a similar enquiry of firms in Northern Ireland and provided summarised information of salary earnings of males and females, industry by industry, for amalgamation with the Great Britain figures, thus enabling Tables of salaries of administrative, technical and clerical employees in the United Kingdom as a whole to be compiled. Sampling methods were not used by the Ministry of Commerce and it was not therefore necessary to double the aggregate figures relating to the smaller firms with between 25 and 99 employees before adding to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in the same industry as was done with the Great Britain figures. The Schedule to the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 precluded information being obtained about the remuneration of directors in Northern Ireland, so that the figures in the Tables which follow do not contain any element in respect of them. This omission, however, can have no appreciable effect on the United Kingdom figures.

The total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees in the United Kingdom, in the industries and services within the scope of the enquiry in respect of whom information has been collected, amounted to 1,975,300 or about 84 per cent. of all salaried employees in the industries and services concerned. This total included 1,668,500 employed in manufacturing industries.

The average level of salary earnings rose between October 1959 and October 1962 by just over 16½ per cent. for all males covered by the enquiry, and by just over 15½ per cent. for all females. In manufacturing industries only the corresponding figure for males was just over 16 per cent. and for females just over 15 per cent.

During the year October 1961 to October 1962, the rise was just over 4½ per cent. for both males and females in all industries covered, and 4½ per cent. for males and just over 4½ per cent. for females in manufacturing industries only.

Tables I and II on the opposite page show by industry groups for males and females separately the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the enquiry and their average earnings. Separate details are given for monthly-paid employees in respect of the month of October 1962, and for weekly-paid employees in respect of the last pay-week in that month. Additional columns show the average earnings of "All Males" and "All Females", i.e., monthly-paid and weekly-paid employees combined, on a weekly basis, together with percentage changes in their earnings as compared with October 1959 and with October 1961.

Table III distinguishes between full-time and part-time female employees, the numbers and average earnings of each category in October 1962 being shown separately. Comparison of the figures of average earnings in Table III with those in Table II shows the extent to which the latter are reduced by the inclusion of part-time female employees along with full-time on a 1:1 basis. In October 1962 part-time females formed only 2.5 per cent. of all monthly-paid females (3,155 out of a total of 128,324) but were appreciably more important, both numerically and proportionately, in the ranks of the weekly-paid females where they numbered 40,366 (or 8 per cent.) out of a total of 502,404. Combining these figures, part-time females, monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined, formed 6.9 per cent. of all females included in the enquiry. It is interesting to note by way of contrast that part-time women manual workers formed 17.8 per cent. of all females covered in the October 1962 enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers.

Individual firms have different practices in allocating administrative, technical and clerical employees to weekly and monthly pay-rolls. In some firms, particularly small ones, all staff, including directors and managers, are paid weekly, but in many large companies administrative, technical and clerical employees are transferred to the monthly pay-roll as soon as they reach a certain—and often quite modest—salary ceiling.

These different practices may vary in importance as between industry groups and may affect the average earnings of (for example) monthly-paid and weekly-paid males separately. Moreover, in view of the variations as between industries in the proportion of adults and young persons and of highly qualified staff and routine office workers, the differences in the average earnings in the Tables cannot be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in ordinary rates of salary prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of employees working under similar conditions. The fact that over the whole field covered the average salary for monthly-paid males was more than double that for monthly-paid full-time females does not mean that males and females with similar qualifications and responsibilities received such widely different salaries. This difference in average salary level is, no doubt, due in large measure to the following factors:—

(a) In general, females were employed on different classes of work from males;

(b) the proportion of young employees in junior positions was greater amongst females than amongst males.

In October 1959 it was found that in all industries covered by the enquiry 54 per cent. of the males (691,700) were weekly-paid and 46 per cent. (586,000) monthly-paid. Between October 1959 and October 1962, there was a noticeable movement towards the payment of more staff on a monthly basis. Corresponding figures for October 1962 show 47 per cent. (630,850) weekly-paid and 53 per cent. (713,773) monthly-paid. In the case of females, too, there has been a similar movement. In October 1962, 20 per cent. (128,324) were monthly-paid as compared with 16 per cent. (97,500) in October 1959.

It is for this reason that in Tables I and II percentage changes in average earnings as between October 1959, October 1961, and October 1962 have been calculated for monthly-paid and weekly-paid men, and women, combined.

There were marked variations as between industry groups in the proportions of employees who were weekly-paid. The percentage of weekly-paid males ranged from 20 in Chemicals and Allied Industries to 75 in Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering and weekly-paid females from 52 in Gas, Electricity and Water to 96 in Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering. Because of the preponderance of weekly-paid employees, the average earnings of monthly-paid persons in the Tables have been converted for purposes of comparison to their weekly equivalents, rather than vice versa.

It is of interest to note that in all the industries combined the average earnings of weekly-paid males were equivalent to just over 63 per cent. of those of monthly-paid and in manufacturing industries to just under 63 per cent. In each of the separate industry groups the weekly-paid males had lower earnings on average, the corresponding figures ranging from 52 per cent. of the equivalent monthly-paid amount in Chemicals and Allied Industries to 64½ per cent. in Food, Drink and Tobacco.

In all the industries covered, weekly-paid females received on average just over 73½ per cent. of the equivalent earnings of the monthly-paid and in manufacturing industries just over 73 per cent. In each industry group the weekly-paid females had lower earnings on average, the corresponding figures varying between 56 per cent. in Clothing and Footwear and 87½ per cent. in Gas, Electricity and Water.

Tables showing the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical staff covered by the enquiry and their average earnings are set out on the opposite page.

## AVERAGE EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY GROUP : OCTOBER 1962

Table I

Industry Group	Number of Employees Covered*			Average Earnings*					
	Monthly-paid	Weekly-paid	Total	Monthly-paid		Weekly-paid		All Males	
				Month of October 1962	Equivalent amount per week†	Last pay-week in October 1962	Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	October 1962 compared with October 1961 % Increase	October 1962 compared with October 1959 % Increase
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>									
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	60,135	27,800	87,935	106 4 11	24 10 4	15 16 2	21 15 3	5.3	16.0
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	81,076	20,445	101,521	112 12 0	25 19 8	13 10 4	23 9 6	4.3	14.5
Metal Manufacture ..	44,301	39,450	83,751	106 19 8	24 13 9	15 9 8	20 7 1	4.0	14.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	169,487	198,794	368,281	111 1 0	25 12 6	16 8 3	20 13 1	4.8	16.4
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	5,881	17,879	23,760	127 13 6	29 9 3	16 10 6	19 14 7	4.2	13.0
Vehicles ..	47,188	96,494	143,682	119 7 8	27 11 0	17 6 3	20 13 6	4.4	16.6
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	24,314	22,797	47,111	115 2 5	26 11 4	16 1 8	21 9 11	3.8	15.2
Textiles ..	36,581	28,984	65,565	115 15 2	26 14 3	15 15 5	21 17 6	4.2	16.5
Clothing and Footwear ..	10,100	15,424	25,524	121 10 2	28 0 10	17 9 4	21 13 0	4.8	19.3
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	21,251	15,287	36,538	107 17 10	24 18 0	14 15 8	20 13 4	5.1	15.3
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	10,122	11,020	21,142	111 19 9	25 16 10	16 10 8	20 19 10	5.2	19.1
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	37,310	36,853	74,163	124 4 6	28 13 4	17 4 4	22 19 7	4.5	18.4
Other Manufacturing Industries‡	23,715	14,448	38,163	108 13 10	25 1 8	15 12 9	21 10 2	4.2	16.7
<b>All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>571,461</b>	<b>545,675</b>	<b>1,117,136</b>	<b>112 12 7</b>	<b>25 19 10</b>	<b>16 6 10</b>	<b>21 5 7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>
<b>Other Industries and Services</b>									
Mining and Quarrying ..	27,491	14,958	42,449	103 5 7	23 16 8	12 19 2	20 0 0	5.2	19.9
Construction ..	49,276	46,426	95,702	107 19 9	24 18 5	15 12 5	20 8 2	5.3	18.0
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	65,545	23,791	89,336	95 6 1	21 19 11	13 18 2	19 16 10	4.8	20.4
<b>All Industries covered by Enquiry</b>	<b>713,773</b>	<b>630,850</b>	<b>1,344,623</b>	<b>110 7 2</b>	<b>25 9 4</b>	<b>16 2 4</b>	<b>21 1 7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>

Table II

Industry Group	Number of Employees Covered*			Average Earnings*					
	Monthly-paid	Weekly-paid	Total	Monthly-paid		Weekly-paid		All Females	
				Month of October 1962	Equivalent amount per week†	Last pay-week in October 1962	Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	October 1962 compared with October 1961 % Increase	October 1962 compared with October 1959 % Increase
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>									
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	16,428	39,419	55,847	47 1 11	10 17 4	7 12 8	8 11 9	4.8	15.9
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	22,963	30,613	53,576	48 8 11	11 3 7	8 2 1	9 8 6	5.9	17.2
Metal Manufacture ..	8,080	23,590	31,670	42 10 9	9 16 4	8 1 9	8 10 7	2.1	12.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	19,681	142,647	162,328	47 10 5	10 19 4	8 2 9	8 9 7	5.3	15.1
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	262	6,262	6,524	52 17 1	12 4 0	7 9 5	7 13 2	1.6	7.8
Vehicles ..	2,264	46,618	48,882	55 8 8	12 15 10	8 8 2	8 12 5	4.3	15.6
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	4,091	29,280	33,371	48 6 2	11 3 0	7 18 7	8 7 7	4.6	15.5
Textiles ..	9,753	31,463	41,216	44 2 0	10 3 6	7 10 8	8 3 2	3.9	14.9
Clothing and Footwear ..	2,309	24,234	26,543	63 2 6	14 11 4	8 2 11	8 14 1	3.9	13.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	3,341	13,709	17,050	47 12 8	10 19 10	7 15 10	8 8 5	6.4	17.2
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	1,599	9,744	11,343	45 8 4	10 9 7	7 18 10	8 6 0	4.7	16.5
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	7,773	36,760	44,533	54 11 6	12 11 11	8 17 1	9 10 2	4.2	16.1
Other Manufacturing Industries‡	5,178	17,456	22,634	46 2 1	10 12 9	7 16 10	8 9 8	2.4	13.2
<b>All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>103,722</b>	<b>447,704</b>	<b>551,426</b>	<b>47 18 10</b>	<b>11 1 3</b>	<b>8 1 9</b>	<b>8 12 11</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Other Industries and Services</b>									
Mining and Quarrying ..	2,014	11,214	13,228	56 17 5	13 2 6	9 15 6	10 5 8	6.7	20.3
Construction ..	5,907	25,501	31,408	45 8 1	10 9 7	7 17 10	8 7 7	4.0	15.9
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	16,681	17,985	34,666	49 17 9	11 10 3	10 1 8	10 15 5	3.6	17.1
<b>All Industries covered by Enquiry</b>	<b>128,324</b>	<b>502,404</b>	<b>630,728</b>	<b>48 4 5</b>	<b>11 2 6</b>	<b>8 3 9</b>	<b>8 15 8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>

Table III

Industry Group	Number of Employees Covered*				Average Earnings*					
	Monthly-paid		Weekly-paid		Monthly-paid				Weekly-paid	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time Month of October 1962	Equivalent amount per week†	Part-time Month of October 1962	Equivalent amount per week†	Full-time Last pay-week in October 1962	Part-time Last pay-week in October 1962
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>										
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	16,011	417	34,305	5,114	47 12 10	10 19 11	26 1 6	6 0 4	8 1 3	4 15 8
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	22,630	333	28,256	2,357	48 15 0	11 5 0	27 16 3	6 8 4	8 7 1	5 2 2
Metal Manufacture ..	7,937	143	22,261	1,329	42 17 6	9 17 11	23 17 9	5 10 2	8 5 4	5 1 6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	19,025	656	131,000	11,647	48 3 11	11 2 5	27 18 2	6 8 10	8 8 0	5 4 0
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	252	10	5,655	607	54 5 1	12 10 5	§	§	7 17 2	3 17 2
Vehicles ..	2,213	51	44,415	2,203	55 18 8	12 18 2	§	§	8 11 0	5 10 5
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	3,893	198	22,873	2,316	49 3 0	11 6 10	31 16 3	7 6 10	8 4 4	5 1 10
Textiles ..	9,538	215	29,366	2,097	44 10 1	10 5 5	26 5 10	6 1 5	7 14 6	4 17 1
Clothing and Footwear ..	2,239	70	22,178	2,056	64 1 9	14 15 9	§	§	8 9 1	4 16 1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	3,269	72	12,840	869	48 0 9	11 1 9	§	§	7 19 7	5 0 8
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	1,518	81	8,674	1,070	46 8 10	10 14 4	§	§	8 5 7	5 3 8
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	7,540	233	33,842	2,918	55 7 7	12 15 7	28 10 9	6 11 8	9 3 9	4 19 10
Other Manufacturing Industries‡	5,027	151	15,798	1,658	46 14 9	10 15 9	24 19 6	5 15 3	8 2 4	5 4 8
<b>All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>101,092</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>411,463</b>	<b>36,241</b>	<b>48 9 5</b>	<b>11 3 9</b>	<b>27 12 3</b>	<b>6 7 5</b>	<b>8 7 1</b>	<b>5 1 2</b>
<b>Other Industries and Services</b>										
Mining and Quarrying ..	2,008	6	10,994	220	56 19 1	13 2 10	§	§	9 17 0	6 0 10
Construction ..	5,570	337	22,420	3,081	46 11 9	10 15 0	25 17 10	5 19 6	8 6 11	4 11 10
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	16,499	182	17,161	824	50 2 9	11 11 5	27 11 5	6 7 3	10 6 1	5 8 6
<b>All Industries covered by Enquiry</b>	<b>125,169</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>462,038</b>	<b>40,366</b>	<b>48 14 10</b>	<b>11 5 0</b>	<b>27 8 7</b>	<b>6 6 7</b>	<b>8 9 3</b>	<b>5 0 9</b>

\* Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.



## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

### Weights to be used in 1963

In their Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices,\* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey in respect of "index" households† for the three years ended in the previous June.

Accordingly a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962 with weights based on the average expenditure in respect of index households for the three years ended June 1961, repriced at January 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1963 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June 1962, repriced at January 1963 prices. These weights are given below. They are used to combine percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in January 1963.

In order to express the index figures so computed in 1963 on January 1962 taken as 100—the reference base of the index—the index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index figures for January 1963 computed as percentages of prices at January 1962 with weights based on expenditure in the three years ended June 1961. It is a necessary consequence of the use of changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after January 1963, with January 1962 taken as 100, cannot be calculated by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of January 1962 by any single set of weights.

The weights to be used in calculating the Index of Retail Prices from February 1963 to January 1964 are as follows:

FOOD	
Bread	20
Flour	2
Other cereals	5
Biscuits	8
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	11
Beef	19
Mutton and lamb	12
Pork	5
Bacon	11
Ham (cooked)	4
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	22
Fish, fresh, dried, canned	11
Butter	11
Margarine	4
Lard, other cooking fat	3
Cheese	5
Eggs	15
Milk, fresh	27
Milk, canned, dried, etc.	2
Tea	10
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	3
Soft drinks	7
Sugar	8
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	3
Potatoes	13
Tomatoes	4
Other fresh vegetables and canned, dried, etc. vegetables	15
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc.	17
Sweets and chocolates	23
Ice cream	5
Other foods	9
Food for animals	5
<b>Total, Food</b>	<b>319</b>

### ALCOHOLIC DRINK

Beer, etc.	41
Spirits, wines, etc.	22
<b>Total, Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>63</b>

### TOBACCO

Cigarettes	69
Tobacco	8
<b>Total, Tobacco</b>	<b>77</b>

### HOUSING

Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent	56
Rates and water charges	30
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc.	7
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.	11
<b>Total, Housing</b>	<b>104</b>

\* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices. Cmnd. 1657. H.M. Stationery Office; Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

† Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £25 a week or more in 1958, and £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

### FUEL AND LIGHT

Coal	27
Coke	2
Gas	12
Electricity	19
Oil and other fuel and light	3
<b>Total, Fuel and light</b>	<b>63</b>

### DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Furniture	14
Radio, television, etc.	8
Other household appliances	18
Floor coverings	8
Soft furnishings	8
China, glassware, etc.	2
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	6
<b>Total, Durable household goods</b>	<b>64</b>

### CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Men's outer clothing	16
Men's underclothing	6
Women's outer clothing	21
Women's underclothing	6
Children's outer clothing	9
Children's underclothing	2
Hose	7
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc.	9
Clothing materials	2
Men's footwear	7
Women's footwear	8
Children's footwear	5
<b>Total, Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>98</b>

### TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES

Purchase of motor vehicles	23
Maintenance of motor vehicles	8
Petrol and oil	18
Motor licences	4
Motor insurance	5
Cycles and other vehicles	3
Rail transport	8
Bus, etc. transport	24
<b>Total, Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>93</b>

### MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Books	2
Newspapers and periodicals	14
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	4
Medicines and surgical, etc. goods	6
Toilet requisites	8
Soap and other detergents	8
Soda, polishes, etc.	4
Other household goods	2
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc.	8
Photographic and optical goods	3
Toys	4
<b>Total, Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>63</b>

### SERVICES

Postage, etc.	3
Telephone, telegrams, etc.	3
Television and radio licences, and set rentals	10
Other entertainment	12
Domestic help	5
Hairdressing	8
Boot and shoe repairing	4
Laundry	4
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	7
<b>Total, Services</b>	<b>56</b>

**TOTAL, ALL ITEMS** .. .. . **1,000**

## EARNINGS AND HOURS OF MEN MANUAL WORKERS BY REGION

Last month's issue of this GAZETTE contained particulars of the earnings of manual workers and of weekly hours worked by them in October 1962, in a wide range of industries in the United Kingdom. The present article supplements this information with a regional analysis. It gives figures of average weekly and hourly earnings and average hours worked in respect of men in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and each administrative Region of England in October 1962, with comparable data for April 1960 and April 1962. In future these regional figures will be published in respect of each six-monthly enquiry into earnings and hours worked.

The figures are analysed by industry group. Average weekly earnings of men in each individual industry appear in Table B.10 of the March 1963 issue (No. 4) of the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production" (see page 97).

The present article is the first occasion on which figures of average hourly earnings by Region have been published. Information about average weekly earnings by Region between April 1960 and April 1962 was published in the October 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Information about average hours worked in manufacturing industries was published in the January 1963 issue.

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.

Table 1.—Average Weekly Earnings—Men (21 years and over)

Industry Group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>APRIL 1960</b>											
Food, drink and tobacco	279 10	255 7	256 1	269 0	250 11	261 4	248 1	239 11	254 4	223 11	260 8
Chemicals and allied industries	281 0	305 1	292 2	280 5	269 11	288 2	296 6	265 7	297 6	278 0	286 8
Metal manufacture	319 1	312 10	295 8	314 2	318 2	311 9	303 2	280 0	353 9	232 11	316 2
Engineering and electrical goods	299 7	296 11	269 5	309 0	278 5	286 8	290 2	284 3	298 10	264 6*	294 2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	309 9	280 0	269 3	293 3	278 10	304 7	274 3	272 7	294 9	279 11	279 11
Vehicles	323 5	365 5	294 4	371 5	300 10	291 10	292 6	294 0	308 3	275 5	350 3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	297 3	305 5	259 9	298 8	296 0	282 4	272 8	278 2	299 4	249 6	294 2
Textiles	282 1	283 8	244 1	274 2	261 3	250 9	283 0	239 10	286 1	205 4	258 6
Leather, leather goods and fur	265 10	255 10	234 9	246 0	253 4	286 4	239 0	242 6	262 8	248 8	214 11
Clothing and footwear	266 8	247 9	227 3	245 2	243 0	241 6	262 8	289 10	271 2	285 5	235 3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	301 4	298 10	267 10	280 3	278 0	262 6	289 10	248 8	239 11	224 9	206 6
Timber, furniture, etc.	293 11	281 4	243 5	255 11	248 1	256 1	257 2	232 11	224 9	288 8	262 6
Paper, printing and publishing	352 9	345 4	283 3	291 0	293 3	329 6	288 3	292 5	288 8	262 6	328 9
Other manufacturing industries	296 1	298 8	284 1	304 11	263 6	283 4	282 2	273 3	287 9	224 6	291 0
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>304 10</b>	<b>309 11</b>	<b>271 7</b>	<b>309 11</b>	<b>281 6</b>	<b>281 4</b>	<b>286 4</b>	<b>270 9</b>	<b>314 4</b>	<b>241 1</b>	<b>296 4</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	302 9	288 0	272 2	290 0	266 0	275 3	260 5	246 6	257 3	202 3	271 3
Construction	278 3	251 11	244 5	270 9	261 1	257 3	263 5	253 8	261 4	213 8	267 11
Gas, electricity and water	260 2	262 5	239 9	259 11	252 4	250 8	246 1	232 5	243 5	223 7	253 10
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	302 5	255 3	253 6	278 7	247 7	263 3	251 7	248 4	250 2	216 9	274 1
Certain miscellaneous services†	247 8	233 1	221 10	244 9	232 9	236 0	222 4	219 7	232 1	216 11	237 0
Public administration‡	228 5	217 11	211 7	220 2	216 10	215 11	213 7	197 11	209 0	167 4	215 6
<b>All the above, including manufacturing industries</b>	<b>291 1</b>	<b>284 0</b>	<b>256 7</b>	<b>297 4</b>	<b>271 7</b>	<b>272 0</b>	<b>272 11</b>	<b>258 9</b>	<b>286 4</b>	<b>227 1</b>	<b>282 1</b>
<b>APRIL 1962</b>											
Food, drink and tobacco	321 6	287 10	292 9	307 9	286 1	301 3	282 11	274 2	279 0	257 2	297 4
Chemicals and allied industries	318 7	335 10	322 9	309 7	314 0	331 2	329 11	302 5	327 6	298 0	324 0
Metal manufacture	333 1	322 11	297 1	333 6	313 7	318 8	302 11	292 2	380 3	260 9	331 9
Engineering and electrical goods	342 2	323 8	310 5	370 9	324 10	330 2	323 4	294 6	310 0	272 6*	312 6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	397 8	390 5	344 9	390 3	324 0	308 10	313 6	306 11	306 9	301 7	312 6
Vehicles	326 8	335 5	284 10	318 4	313 8	301 3	312 1	284 8	307 11	239 9	314 5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	305 8	312 2	274 6	324 1	279 8	267 10	321 8	257 9	309 6	230 7	282 2
Textiles	288 6	289 2	273 1	273 4	283 8	275 0	269 0	254 0	259 3	230 6	278 3
Leather, leather goods and fur	300 11	269 4	275 5	270 4	284 4	262 9	288 10	264 7	272 6	233 11	278 0
Clothing and footwear	334 2	332 4	289 7	315 6	312 8	310 0	294 11	282 2	301 11	248 9	317 6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	323 11	307 4	273 9	284 11	274 8	283 0	289 1	265 0	261 1	229 6	297 6
Timber, furniture, etc.	395 4	392 9	322 0	322 11	318 5	360 3	321 7	317 11	322 7	296 1	364 0
Paper, printing and publishing	326 3	327 1	299 6	334 8	283 11	313 0	310 9	286 4	308 11	263 0	318 6
Other manufacturing industries	343 3	339 9	307 8	335 5	306 9	309 11	314 1	293 9	337 7	258 8	323 10
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>327 3</b>	<b>329 7</b>	<b>293 5</b>	<b>325 5</b>	<b>318 4</b>	<b>324 3</b>	<b>289 5</b>	<b>262 2</b>	<b>283 5</b>	<b>231 1</b>	<b>295 3</b>
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	331 5	295 5	282 5	322 11	308 10	309 3	307 10	293 9	304 10	240 8	313 1
Construction	304 9	305 8	281 2	303 11	294 11	295 5	287 1	270 5	295 5	245 6	297 3
Gas, electricity and water	329 5	292 2	294 4	310 2	295 0	295 10	273 6	276 0	292 0	230 3	298 3
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	285 5	265 7	245 9	272 11	259 4	263 3	242 6	241 4	250 8	248 5	269 1
Certain miscellaneous services†	252 10	242 0	234 2	237 4	235 0	234 10	230 7	219 11	227 3	188 8	236 9
Public administration‡	331 6	317 5	291 6	326 10	301 9	304 4	302 8	285 11	315 8	247 6	312 10
<b>All the above, including manufacturing industries</b>	<b>331 6</b>	<b>317 5</b>	<b>291 6</b>	<b>326 10</b>	<b>301 9</b>	<b>304 4</b>	<b>302 8</b>	<b>285 11</b>	<b>315 8</b>	<b>247 6</b>	<b>312 10</b>
<b>OCTOBER 1962</b>											
Food, drink and tobacco	323 4	301 2	289 7	311 10	288 8	303 6	286 4	282 5	273 10	259 7	301 2
Chemicals and allied industries	323 4	341 9	329 3	313 4	306 5	329 7	321 5	302 8	333 4	274 2	323 9
Metal manufacture	352 7	338 5	322 5	336 3	332 8	345 6	308 4	298 1	393 5	252 9	338 3
Engineering and electrical goods	337 8	327 5	303 7	335 7	309 5	319 8	316 3	313 3	335 2	284 0*	325 7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	348 0	321 10	295 5	301 6	317 1	321 3	303 3	297 0	335 10	284 0*	308 8
Vehicles	372 8	369 5	328 10	392 3	325 6	322 2	318 2	327 4	319 5	301 8	365 11
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	331 0	334 11	293 7	320 6	321 2						



Table 2.—Average Hours Worked—(Men 21 years and over)

Industry Group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
APRIL 1960											
Food, drink and tobacco	48.6	48.6	49.5	49.5	49.2	48.9	48.9	48.0	48.6	48.0	48.9
Chemicals and allied industries	49.0	48.7	51.4	48.0	47.3	47.3	46.0	46.4	46.3	50.5	47.5
Metal manufacture	48.7	48.8	45.5	46.8	47.6	48.3	47.1	46.1	46.8	46.3	47.1
Engineering and electrical goods	46.8	47.2	46.7	47.2	47.3	47.7	46.9	46.2	46.3	45.9*	46.4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	49.5	47.0	48.0	48.8	46.7	48.4	44.7	45.5	46.4	46.4	46.4
Vehicles	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.2	48.4	48.8	47.8	47.6	47.7	46.1	47.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	48.1	46.6	49.5	46.8	49.9	48.4	47.3	48.1	43.0	46.1	48.3
Textiles	46.3	48.4	46.2	46.3	48.4	47.6	47.5	46.0	47.3	44.5	47.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	43.3	44.4	44.8	43.6	45.1	44.4	46.7	45.2	45.0	44.5	44.2
Clothing and footwear	50.8	51.4	49.0	49.6	50.7	48.9	49.5	49.4	50.3	48.9	50.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	47.3	46.6	46.9	47.1	47.9	47.1	46.8	46.6	44.8	45.4	46.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	46.7	47.2	46.2	46.1	47.3	49.3	46.3	46.6	46.3	44.3	47.0
Paper, printing and publishing	47.9	49.4	46.6	47.4	48.6	49.8	46.5	48.8	47.5	46.8	48.3
Other manufacturing industries	47.9	49.4	46.6	47.4	48.6	49.8	46.5	48.8	47.5	46.8	48.3
All manufacturing industries	47.3	47.6	47.5	47.0	48.1	48.0	46.7	46.6	46.7	46.2	47.4
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	57.7	57.6	51.3	53.5	50.6	52.2	48.4	47.2	50.4	50.6	51.0
Construction	49.8	48.6	48.1	49.9	49.8	48.9	47.3	47.5	49.3	46.7	49.4
Gas, electricity and water	47.5	48.5	47.2	48.6	48.7	48.1	48.2	47.5	46.7	46.0	48.0
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	50.5	51.9	52.0	51.0	53.4	51.9	51.1	50.8	52.2	48.4	50.7
Certain miscellaneous services†	47.7	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.5	46.5	45.8	47.3	45.7	47.1
Public administration‡	46.3	46.2	45.9	46.3	46.0	46.3	46.0	45.6	45.8	45.1	46.1
All the above, including manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	47.9	47.6	48.6	48.3	47.1	47.1	47.7	46.5	48.0
APRIL 1962											
Food, drink and tobacco	48.3	47.9	48.4	48.6	48.7	47.5	47.6	48.4	47.7	48.2	48.2
Chemicals and allied industries	48.2	47.2	49.2	47.3	47.3	47.0	45.3	46.0	45.3	48.6	46.9
Metal manufacture	49.0	47.2	45.6	46.1	45.3	46.7	44.5	44.4	44.4	46.5	45.6
Engineering and electrical goods	47.0	46.9	46.7	46.5	47.6	47.8	47.4	46.4	46.1	44.9*	47.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	47.7	48.5	46.8	50.2	47.7	48.2	47.3	45.3	44.1	46.8	46.8
Vehicles	47.3	47.3	47.1	46.2	47.0	47.8	47.3	42.0	43.9	44.8	45.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.6	47.3	47.1	46.2	47.0	47.8	47.3	45.6	46.4	47.1	46.7
Textiles	47.3	45.5	46.8	45.7	47.6	45.8	46.9	45.9	42.0	45.9	46.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.2	47.7	46.3	45.3	47.2	46.6	46.8	44.0	45.8	44.3	45.9
Clothing and footwear	42.9	42.7	41.1	42.1	45.2	42.3	45.0	43.0	44.0	44.4	43.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	50.1	50.2	48.1	48.5	49.8	48.4	47.5	47.0	48.5	48.9	48.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	45.8	45.4	45.7	45.3	46.1	45.4	45.7	45.3	44.9	43.2	45.6
Paper, printing and publishing	46.5	46.4	45.3	44.7	46.1	47.7	45.7	46.2	45.4	44.9	46.4
Other manufacturing industries	47.3	49.1	45.4	46.2	47.6	48.8	45.3	46.9	45.9	48.6	47.4
All manufacturing industries	47.1	47.2	46.6	46.0	47.0	47.1	46.3	45.8	45.2	45.8	46.6
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	56.6	58.1	50.4	53.2	50.7	51.6	47.8	46.5	49.3	50.5	50.1
Construction	50.3	48.6	47.9	49.3	49.5	49.2	47.7	47.3	49.0	44.7	49.4
Gas, electricity and water	47.4	48.5	47.2	49.2	48.9	49.3	48.5	47.3	48.9	44.4	48.4
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	49.8	51.5	51.5	52.8	52.3	50.5	49.7	48.7	51.0	46.8	49.7
Certain miscellaneous services†	46.9	46.3	45.6	46.1	46.4	46.3	45.6	44.6	45.4	44.3	46.1
Public administration‡	45.0	44.8	44.8	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.1	43.8	44.4	44.6	44.6
All the above, including manufacturing industries	47.8	47.7	47.2	46.8	47.6	47.6	46.7	46.2	46.6	45.6	47.3
OCTOBER 1962											
Food, drink and tobacco	47.7	48.2	48.5	48.2	48.6	48.3	47.0	47.4	47.3	46.1	47.9
Chemicals and allied industries	48.0	46.6	49.2	47.1	46.7	46.4	44.3	45.5	45.2	43.1	46.3
Metal manufacture	48.0	47.2	45.2	45.6	45.4	46.1	44.7	44.8	44.3	44.1	45.3
Engineering and electrical goods	46.7	46.3	46.1	45.9	46.3	46.9	45.7	45.9	46.5	45.6	46.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	48.1	47.3	44.6	43.1	46.6	46.3	44.6	45.1	44.5	45.1	45.6
Vehicles	44.8	44.4	45.9	43.6	45.2	45.6	46.0	43.3	44.1	43.9	44.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.2	46.3	47.8	45.3	46.8	47.6	46.4	48.0	46.0	48.0	46.4
Textiles	47.0	44.9	45.2	45.9	48.0	45.8	46.5	46.5	42.2	46.3	46.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.8	47.2	46.4	46.0	46.0	46.0	45.4	46.5	50.3	47.5	46.2
Clothing and footwear	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.4	44.4	43.7	44.6	43.0	43.1	44.3	43.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	50.3	49.9	47.6	48.3	49.2	47.5	47.6	45.9	48.3	48.5	48.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	46.9	46.0	45.5	45.8	47.0	46.2	47.3	45.4	44.7	43.5	46.3
Paper, printing and publishing	45.9	45.9	45.6	44.0	45.3	47.5	44.6	46.6	44.9	41.8	45.9
Other manufacturing industries	47.2	49.7	48.9	45.8	47.5	48.4	47.0	46.0	46.7	47.2	47.4
All manufacturing industries	46.7	46.3	46.3	45.5	46.7	46.7	45.4	45.9	45.2	45.7	46.2
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	54.6	56.4	50.7	54.2	50.3	52.7	47.4	47.1	47.7	50.0	50.8
Construction	50.2	49.4	48.4	49.1	49.6	48.6	47.6	48.2	49.1	45.0	49.5
Gas, electricity and water	47.7	49.3	48.1	49.1	49.0	49.1	47.7	47.9	48.5	45.6	48.5
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	49.7	52.0	51.3	52.4	52.3	50.4	49.6	48.9	51.0	45.6	49.4
Certain miscellaneous services†	46.7	46.1	45.5	46.1	45.5	45.7	45.4	44.6	46.1	42.7	45.8
Public administration‡	44.8	44.5	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.9	44.2	43.6	44.3	45.1	44.6
All the above, including manufacturing industries	47.5	47.3	47.2	46.4	47.4	47.2	46.1	46.5	46.5	45.5	47.0

\* It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.  
 † Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes.  
 ‡ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication, and only those employees not assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "Public administration".

Table 3.—Average Hourly Earnings—Men (21 years and over)

Industry Group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
APRIL 1960											
Food, drink and tobacco	d. 69.1	d. 63.1	d. 62.1	d. 65.2	d. 61.2	d. 64.1	d. 60.9	d. 60.0	d. 62.8	d. 58.5	d. 64.0
Chemicals and allied industries	68.8	75.2	68.2	70.1	68.5	73.1	68.7	68.7	77.1	66.1	72.4
Metal manufacture	78.6	76.9	78.0	80.6	80.2	77.5	77.2	72.9	90.7	60.4	80.6
Engineering and electrical goods	76.8	75.5	69.2	78.6	70.6	72.1	74.2	73.8	77.5	69.2*	75.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	75.1	71.5	67.3	72.1	71.6	75.5	73.6	71.9	76.2	76.5	89.4
Vehicles	84.0	93.3	75.1	97.3	77.8	75.8	75.2	80.0	79.7	75.3	74.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	74.6	76.4	65.6	75.9	73.4	69.4	68.5	70.1	75.3	64.9	74.0
Textiles	70.4	73.0	59.2	70.3	62.8	62.2	71.8	59.8	79.8	53.4	64.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	68.9	63.4	61.0	63.8	62.8	72.2	60.4	63.3	61.7	57.0	64.5
Clothing and footwear	73.9	67.0	60.9	67.5	64.7	65.3	67.5	66.0	66.0	68.1	68.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	71.2	69.8	65.6	67.8	65.8	64.4	70.3	65.9	61.8	60.2	69.0
Timber, furniture, etc.	74.6	72.4	62.3	65.2	62.2	65.2	65.9	61.8	74.8	71.1	83.9
Paper, printing and publishing	90.6	87.8	73.6	75.7	74.4	80.2	74.7	75.3	74.8	57.6	72.3
Other manufacturing industries	74.2	72.6	73.2	77.2	65.1	68.3	72.8	67.2	72.7	57.6	72.3
All manufacturing industries	77.3	78.1	68.6	79.1	70.2	70.3	73.6	69.7	80.8	62.6	75.0
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	63.0	60.0	63.7	65.0	63.1	63.3	64.6	62.7	61.3	48.0	63.8
Construction	67.0	62.2	61.0	65.1	62.9	63.1	66.8	64.1	63.6	54.9	65.1
Gas, electricity and water	65.7	64.9	61.0	64.2	62.2	62.5	61.3	58.7	62.5	58.3	63.5
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	71.9	59.0	58.5	65.5	55.6	60.9	59.1	58.7	57.5	53.7	64.9
Certain miscellaneous services†	62.3	59.4	56.5	62.2	59.0	59.6	57.4	57.5	58.9	57.0	60.4
Public administration‡	59.2	56.6	55.3	57.1	56.6	56.0	55.7	52.1	54.8	44.5	56.1
All the above, including manufacturing industries	72.8	71.0	64.3	75.0	67.1	67.6	69.5	65.9	72.0	58.6	70.5
APRIL 1962											
Food, drink and tobacco	79.9	72.1	72.6	76.0	70.5	74.4	71.5	69.1	69.2	64.7	74.0
Chemicals and allied industries	79.4	85.4	78.7	78.5	79.7	84.6					



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING 1962

During 1962 there was an increase in the total working population in Great Britain of nearly 185,000 up to mid-December, with an increase of over 70,000 in the total number of persons in civil employment, a further reduction of over 20,000 in the Forces but an increase of 135,000 registered wholly unemployed. The influx of nearly 660,000 young persons from school into employment was about 70,000 larger than in 1961. There was also substantial immigration from Commonwealth countries in the first half of the year.

### Employment

During the year a change was made in the week of the month for which employment, overtime and short-time data are collected. Before June, these statistics were based on information relating to a week towards the end of the month; from June onwards, the information relates to a week in the middle of the month—normally the same week in which the registered unemployed are counted. There are thus no statistics for the end of December 1962 which are directly comparable with those for previous years.

The total number in civil employment in Great Britain (including employers, persons working on their own account and those persons temporarily off work who still remained on the employers' pay-rolls) was estimated to be just over 24 million—15,650,000 males and 8,350,000 females—at mid-December 1962. The seasonal peak figure during the year was in August, when the highest ever level of nearly 24,200,000 was reached. The overall increase between the end of December 1961 and mid-December 1962 was 72,000 (a decrease of 35,000 males and an increase of 107,000 females). An increase of 126,000 (65,000 males and 61,000 females) in the first six months was partly offset by a subsequent decrease of 54,000 (a decrease of 100,000 males and an increase of 46,000 females) by mid-December. Employment at the end of December is, however, substantially lower than at the middle of December, as large numbers of temporary workers leave the working population at Christmas—mainly women in the distributive trades. It is therefore doubtful whether the total in employment was higher at the end of the year than at the end of 1961, despite the large numbers of immigrants and of young persons leaving school. These were fairly readily absorbed into employment.

Table 1.—Civil Employment and the Working Population in Great Britain

	End-December 1961			Mid-June 1962			Mid-December 1962			Change during 1962 to mid-December		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, Drink and Tobacco	469	354	823	474	354	828	476	355	831	+ 7	+ 1	+ 8
Chemicals and Allied Industries	384	144	528	377	141	518	373	140	513	- 11	- 4	- 15
Metal Manufacture	542	75	617	523	73	596	517	73	590	- 25	- 2	- 27
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,613	572	2,185	1,610	572	2,182	1,602	574	2,176	- 11	+ 2	- 9
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	228	12	240	224	12	236	213	12	225	- 15	Nil	- 18
Vehicles	772	118	890	765	118	883	756	116	872	- 16	- 2	- 18
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	374	192	566	371	189	560	372	188	560	- 2	- 4	- 6
Textiles	380	448	828	374	432	806	375	429	804	- 5	- 19	- 24
Clothing and Footwear	165	416	581	162	419	581	162	416	578	- 3	Nil	- 3
Other Manufactures	1,152	509	1,661	1,156	506	1,662	1,163	506	1,669	+ 11	- 3	+ 8
All Manufacturing Industries	6,079	2,840	8,919	6,036	2,816	8,852	6,009	2,809	8,818	- 70	- 31	- 101
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	802	98	900	812	108	920	777	97	874	- 25	- 1	- 26
Mining and Quarrying	699	23	722	689	23	712	675	23	698	- 24	- 1	- 24
Construction	1,529	78	1,607	1,572	81	1,653	1,544	81	1,625	+ 15	+ 3	+ 18
Gas, Electricity and Water	338	46	384	341	46	387	347	47	394	+ 9	+ 1	+ 10
Transport and Communication	1,415	265	1,680	1,421	267	1,688	1,406	265	1,671	- 9	Nil	- 9
Distributive Trades	1,729	1,648	3,377	1,733	1,634	3,367	1,743	1,724	3,467	+ 14	+ 76	+ 90
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	2,201	2,902	5,103	2,243	2,984	5,227	2,242	2,954	5,196	+ 41	+ 52	+ 93
National Government Service	351	170	521	350	170	520	353	175	528	+ 2	+ 5	+ 7
Local Government Service	561	198	759	572	200	772	573	200	773	+ 12	+ 2	+ 14
Total in Civil Employment	15,704	8,268	23,972	15,769	8,329	24,098	15,669	8,375	24,044	- 35	+ 107	+ 72
H.M. Forces	438	16	454	425	17	442	415	18	433	- 23	+ 2	- 21
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION*	16,435	8,383	24,818	16,472	8,440	24,912	16,483	8,518	25,001	+ 48	+ 135	+ 183

\* The total working population is the combined total of the estimated number in civil employment, the wholly unemployed and the Forces.

### Overtime and Short-time working in Manufacturing Industries

In most months of the year, overtime of about eight hours on average was worked each week by about 1½ million operatives in manufacturing industries, i.e., nearly one-third of the total number of operatives. The number on short-time in any week, including those stood-off work for the whole week, was, in comparison, relatively small, varying from 75,000 to 140,000 or less than 2½ per cent. of all operatives, generally losing on average about 11 hours per week.

### Unfilled Vacancies at Employment Exchanges

A downward trend in the number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled continued throughout 1962.

From April onwards, some vacancies in nursing occupations, which would previously have been notified to Nursing Appointments Offices, were notified to Employment Exchanges and included in the general vacancy statistics. During 1962, the highest monthly figure of unfilled vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices was 252,000 in June. Although this figure included about 19,000 of these additional vacancies in nursing occupations, it was 132,000 less than in June 1961 and only 3,000 more than in December 1961 when such nursing vacancies

were not included. The estimated normal seasonal increase between December and June is about 58,000. By December 1962 the total number of unfilled vacancies had fallen to 157,000, by an average of 6,000 per month more than the normal seasonal decrease of 58,000 between June and December. Compared with December 1961, there were fewer unfilled vacancies in December 1962 in all the main groups of industry and services. In the manufacturing sector, the greatest reductions were in vacancies in the engineering and electrical goods (13,000), the clothing and footwear (6,000) and textiles (6,000) groups; in the non-manufacturing sector, there were decreases in vacancies in distributive trades (16,000), coal mining (9,000), transport and communications (9,000) and in construction (6,000).

### Unemployment

The trend in unemployment, which had been rising from the middle of 1961, continued to rise throughout 1962 and became more pronounced towards the end of the year.

By the middle of December, the total number of persons registered as unemployed at the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain reached 566,000 (about 2.5 per cent.

of the total number of employees). The total was then over 177,000 higher than in December 1961, when the unemployment rate was 1.7 per cent. The number fell to a seasonal low point of 397,000 (1.8 per cent.) in June; this was 131,000 higher than at June 1961. The twelve monthly counts in 1962 (see Table 2) averaged 463,000 (345,000 males and 118,000 females) or 2.1 per cent.; this average was 122,000 (95,000 males and 27,000 females) higher than the 1961 average.

In December 1962, the total included 7,000 more temporarily stopped workers and 170,000 (137,000 males and 32,000 females) more wholly unemployed persons than in December 1961. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed was 53,000 in August after the end of the summer term, compared with 32,000 in August 1961, and fell to 4,700 in December 1962, compared with 1,600 in December 1961.

Excluding school-leavers, the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed increased by 54,000 in the nine months from December 1961 to September 1962. The estimated normal seasonal decrease in this period is about 43,000, and so there was, on average, a monthly increase of over 10,000 per month above the normal seasonal movement. In the three months from September to December there was a further increase of 113,000 i.e., over 20,000 per month above the normal seasonal increase in this period of about 43,000.

Of the 524,000 registered wholly unemployed in December 1962, 154,000 (29 per cent.) had been employed previously in manufacturing industries, 92,000 (18 per cent.) in construction, 64,000 (12 per cent.) in miscellaneous services and 55,000 (10 per cent.) in distributive trades: the corresponding percentages in December 1961 were 27, 16, 13 and 10. The number who had been registered as wholly unemployed for more than eight weeks was 278,000 (53 per cent.) in December 1962, compared with 168,000 (48 per cent.) in December 1961.

The main changes in the industrial distribution of the wholly unemployed in December 1962, compared with December 1961, were increases of over 59,000 in manufacturing industries, nearly 36,000 in construction, over 18,000 in the distributive trades and 9,000 in transport and communication.

The regional unemployment percentage rates were all higher in December 1962 than in December 1961, and had reached 5 per cent. in Northern Region, 4.7 per cent. in Scotland, 3.8 per cent. in Wales and 3 per cent. in North Western Region. London and South Eastern Region had the lowest rate of 1.5 per cent. In all administrative Regions, there were increases during the year in the numbers of males and of females wholly unemployed (see Table 3).

Table 2.—Numbers of Registered Unemployed Persons in Great Britain

	Wholly unemployed						Temporarily stopped	Total registered unemployed
	Excluding school-leavers			School-leavers, (under 18)				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
December '61	261.1	91.9	352.9	1.0	0.6	1.6	34.9	389.4
January 1962	308.4	98.3	406.7	8.3	5.4	13.7	40.6	461.0
February	303.7	104.2	407.9	3.3	2.1	5.5	40.4	453.8
March	303.7	104.5	408.2	1.8	1.2	3.0	30.6	441.8
April	299.4	103.5	402.9	2.2	1.5	3.7	32.2	438.8
May	287.3	101.4	388.7	5.7	3.2	8.9	26.2	423.8
June	275.0	93.4	368.4	2.5	1.3	3.8	25.0	397.2
July	280.0	90.7	370.7	5.4	4.0	9.4	20.3	400.4
August	297.4	94.8	392.3	30.9	22.3	53.2	18.9	464.4
September	305.4	101.4	406.8	19.4	12.9	32.3	26.1	465.1
October	338.8	117.0	455.7	7.1	4.8	11.9	33.8	501.4
November	373.0	124.5	497.5	4.6	2.7	7.3	39.9	544.7
December	396.4	123.3	519.7	3.0	1.6	4.7	41.8	566.2
Average 1962	314.0	104.8	418.8	7.9	5.2	13.1	31.3	463.2

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest hundred, and so some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

Table 3.—Unemployment in Great Britain in December 1962, by Region

Region	Wholly unemployed (Thousands)						Total unemployed as a percentage of total employees	
	10th December 1962			Change from December 1961			Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and S.E.	65.1	17.6	82.8	+19.6	+ 2.7	+22.3	1.1	1.5
Eastern and Southern	32.2	9.6	41.8	+ 9.5	+ 2.9	+12.3	1.2	1.8
South Western	20.7	7.2	28.0	+ 5.9	+ 1.3	+ 7.2	1.7	2.2
Midland	30.1	8.5	38.6	+11.8	+ 1.0	+12.7	1.6	2.3
North Midland	19.6	5.8	25.4	+ 8.0	+ 1.3	+ 9.2	1.1	1.8
East and West Ridings	26.4	7.0	33.4	+10.9	+ 2.4	+13.2	1.2	2.1
North Western	61.7	21.5	83.2	+24.4	+ 8.7	+33.1	1.8	3.0
Northern	47.3	13.3	60.5	+18.9	+ 4.4	+23.2	3.0	5.0
Scotland	70.0	25.1	95.1	+19.8	+ 5.9	+25.6	3.5	4.7
Wales	26.4	9.2	35.6	+ 8.8	+ 2.0	+10.8	2.8	3.8
Great Britain	399.4	125.0	524.4	+137.4	+32.4	+169.8	1.7	2.5

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest hundred, and so some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

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ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) AT JUNE 1962: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 56 and 57), a Table was published showing the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at

June 1962. Corresponding estimates are now available for each of the administrative Regions of England and for Scotland and Wales and are summarised by sex and industry in the following Table.

Table with columns for Region (London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South Western, Midlands, Yorks. and Lincs., North Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain) and rows for various industries and age groups.

Table with columns for Region (London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South Western, Midlands, Yorks. and Lincs., North Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain) and rows for various industries.

Midlands = Midland + North Midland - except Lincs. Lincs has been added to Gov



# EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN: REVISED FIGURES FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1961 TO SEPTEMBER 1962

Monthly estimates of the total working population and the numbers employed are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see pages 117 to 119 of this issue). Figures for dates after June 1961 were provisional until the results of the mid-1962 count of National Insurance cards became available. In the light of the information derived from this count, some revision has been made to the figures for every month from July 1961 to November 1962. Revised figures for October and November 1962 have already been published on pages 63 to 65 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1963. Revised figures for the period July 1961 to September 1962 are given in the Tables below and they should be

used instead of the figures for the same months published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE. The figures for the latter part of the period (i.e., from July 1962) may be subject to further revision when information derived from the count of National Insurance cards at mid-1963 becomes available.

Table I below gives the analysis of the total working population, including employers and workers on their own account, in the months in question. Table II on the next page and following pages gives the numbers employed (i.e., excluding employers and workers on their own account) in each of the manufacturing industries.

TABLE I  
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN  
July 1961–February 1962

Industry or Service	(Thousands)							
	End-July 1961	End-August 1961	End-Sept. 1961	End-Oct. 1961	End-Nov. 1961	End-Dec. 1961	End-Jan. 1962	End-Feb. 1962
Agriculture and Fishing	954	955	953	949	923	900	889	888
Mining and Quarrying	728	727	725	723	723	722	724	723
Food, Drink and Tobacco	842	842	843	844	842	823	819	814
Chemicals and Allied Industries	533	534	533	533	532	528	528	526
Metal Manufacture	629	629	628	625	622	617	613	609
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,149	2,164	2,181	2,189	2,193	2,185	2,189	2,189
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	241	241	243	241	240	240	242	241
Vehicles	896	898	899	888	894	890	892	891
Metal Goods	567	569	569	569	569	566	565	563
Textiles	839	838	838	836	834	828	828	824
Clothing and Footwear	581	585	586	585	585	581	588	589
Other Manufactures	1,651	1,662	1,669	1,672	1,673	1,661	1,664	1,663
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,928	8,963	8,989	8,982	8,986	8,919	8,928	8,910
Construction	1,615	1,631	1,629	1,639	1,634	1,607	1,600	1,626
Gas, Electricity and Water	379	381	382	383	384	384	386	386
Transport and Communication	1,691	1,695	1,693	1,690	1,686	1,680	1,681	1,683
Distributive Trades	3,337	3,353	3,342	3,364	3,418	3,377	3,343	3,333
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	5,082	5,099	5,090	5,095	5,097	5,103	5,118	5,128
National Government Service	510	510	514	517	518	521	520	518
Local Government Service	759	759	761	760	759	759	760	760
Total in Civil Employment	23,983	24,073	24,078	24,102	24,128	23,972	23,949	23,955
Males	15,709	15,755	15,743	15,753	15,754	15,704	15,703	15,718
Females	8,274	8,318	8,335	8,349	8,372	8,268	8,246	8,237
Wholly Unemployed	279	293	306	336	352	392	416	412
Males	204	213	222	245	259	293	311	306
Females	75	80	84	91	93	99	105	106
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	469	464	464	461	457	454	452	449
Males	454	448	448	445	441	438	436	433
Females	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Total Working Population	24,731	24,830	24,848	24,899	24,937	24,818	24,817	24,816
Males	16,367	16,416	16,413	16,443	16,456	16,435	16,450	16,457
Females	8,364	8,414	8,435	8,456	8,481	8,383	8,367	8,359

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN—continued  
March–September 1962

Industry or Service	(Thousands)							
	End-March 1962	End-April 1962	End-May 1962	Mid-June 1962	Mid-July 1962*	Mid-August 1962*	Mid-Sept. 1962*	
Agriculture and Fishing	881	890	904	920	925	928	933	
Mining and Quarrying	720	717	715	712	710	707	706	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	813	816	824	828	844	848	846	
Chemicals and Allied Industries	523	521	520	518	518	519	518	
Metal Manufacture	604	601	599	596	594	594	596	
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,182	2,184	2,184	2,182	2,175	2,177	2,185	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	239	238	238	236	235	235	232	
Vehicles	890	889	886	883	880	879	880	
Metal Goods	561	561	560	560	559	560	562	
Textiles	816	813	810	806	804	804	804	
Clothing and Footwear	585	586	586	582	578	577	582	
Other Manufactures	1,658	1,661	1,664	1,661	1,661	1,668	1,675	
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,871	8,870	8,873	8,852	8,848	8,861	8,878	
Construction	1,633	1,631	1,649	1,653	1,656	1,654	1,652	
Gas, Electricity and Water	386	386	386	387	387	388	389	
Transport and Communication	1,683	1,683	1,686	1,688	1,693	1,693	1,691	
Distributive Trades	3,326	3,335	3,351	3,367	3,389	3,400	3,382	
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	5,140	5,167	5,198	5,227	5,245	5,248	5,226	
National Government Service	519	519	520	520	522	522	522	
Local Government Service	762	765	768	772	772	772	773	
Total in Civil Employment	23,921	23,963	24,050	24,098	24,147	24,173	24,152	
Males	15,700	15,706	15,744	15,769	15,786	15,798	15,784	
Females	8,221	8,257	8,306	8,329	8,361	8,375	8,368	
Wholly Unemployed	408	403	385	372	380	445	439	
Males	303	298	285	278	285	328	325	
Females	105	105	100	94	95	117	114	
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	446	443	444	442	441	438	436	
Males	429	426	427	425	424	421	419	
Females	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
Total Working Population	24,775	24,809	24,879	24,912	24,968	25,056	25,027	
Males	16,432	16,430	16,456	16,472	16,495	16,547	16,528	
Females	8,343	8,379	8,423	8,440	8,473	8,509	8,499	

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

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

TABLE II(a)  
July–November 1961

Industry	(Thousands)									
	End-July 1961		End-August 1961		End-September 1961		End-October 1961		End-November 1961	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, Drink and Tobacco	465.7	361.6	463.1	364.1	459.4	368.9	459.2	370.4	459.4	367.5
Grain Milling	33.3	8.4	33.5	8.5	33.5	8.6	33.5	8.6	33.5	8.6
Bread and Flour Confectionery	85.0	58.1	85.9	59.2	85.3	59.6	85.3	60.2	85.4	60.8
Biscuits	19.6	38.5	19.5	40.3	19.4	42.6	19.5	42.7	19.4	39.6
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	38.3	35.8	37.8	35.8	37.1	35.5	37.3	35.4	37.5	36.1
Milk Products	27.8	14.5	26.3	13.9	24.8	13.0	23.9	12.4	23.6	11.9
Sugar	12.4	4.1	12.5	4.1	14.1	4.4	14.5	4.4	14.5	4.5
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	40.8	64.1	40.9	65.8	41.1	68.3	41.2	67.8	41.3	66.4
Fruit and Vegetable Products	31.9	48.9	30.2	47.2	29.2	47.5	29.4	49.2	29.4	49.9
Animal and Poultry Foods	15.7	4.1	15.9	4.2	16.0	4.2	16.0	4.4	16.0	4.4
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	22.2	18.6	22.4	18.5	22.6	19.3	22.4	19.1	22.5	18.9
Brewing and Malting	80.4	20.6	80.5	20.5	79.4	20.3	79.6	20.4	79.8	20.9
Other Drink Industries	40.3	23.8	39.8	23.7	39.2	23.3	39.0	23.5	39.0	23.2
Tobacco	18.0	22.1	17.9	22.4	17.7	22.3	17.6	22.3	17.5	22.3
Chemicals and Allied Industries	385.0	146.2	385.2	146.7	384.4	146.9	384.1	146.7	383.7	146.1
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.0	0.5	18.0	0.5	17.9	0.5	17.8	0.5	17.7	0.5
Mineral Oil Refining	32.1	6.5	31.8	6.3	31.5	6.1	31.0	5.9	30.6	5.7
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.8	2.2	6.8	2.2	6.8	2.2	6.8	2.2	6.8	2.2
Chemicals and Dyes	173.2	44.8	173.3	45.0	173.1	45.1	173.3	45.3	173.4	45.4
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	32.0	41.7	32.2	42.3	32.2	42.3	32.2	42.2	32.2	41.9
Explosives and Fireworks	20.9	10.8	20.8	10.7	20.7	10.6	20.6	10.6	20.5	10.6
Paint and Printing Ink	34.5	14.2	34.6	14.2	34.5	14.2	34.4	14.1	34.4	14.1
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	30.8	14.6	30.8	14.5	30.7	14.9	30.7	14.8	30.7	14.7
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	27.4	5.6	27.6	5.7	27.7	5.7	27.9	5.8	28.0	5.8
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	9.3	5.3	9.3	5.3	9.3	5.3	9.4	5.3	9.4	5.2
Metal Manufacture	552.3	75.8	551.8	75.9	550.3	76.1	547.8	76.2	544.8	75.9
Iron and Steel (General)	278.4	24.5	277.8	24.7	276.7	24.9	274.5	25.0	272.0	24.9
Steel Tubes	46.7	9.0	46.6	9.0	46.8	9.1	47.0	9.1	47.0	9.1
Iron Castings, etc.	111.3	14.4	111.3	14.4	110.8	14.3	110.5	14.4	110.0	14.4
Light Metals	45.4	11.7	45.7	11.7	45.8	11.8	45.7	11.8	45.6	11.7
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	70.5	16.2	70.4	16.1	70.2	16.0	70.1	15.9	70.2	15.8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,559.6	563.7	1,569.9	568.5	1,579.8	575.8	1,584.0	578.7	1,587.5	579.2
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.3	4.8	31.3	4.8	31.3	4.8	31.3	4.8	31.3	4.8
Metal-working Machine Tools	78.6	14.1	79.4	14.2	80.3	14.3	80.7	14.4	81.1	14.5
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	42.0	12.8	42.5	12.9	42.8	13.0	43.0	13.1	43.1	13.1
Industrial Engines	37.0	6.8	37.0	6.8	37.2	6.8	37.0	6.8	36.9	6.7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	47.0	8.3	47.2	8.3	47.4	8.3	47.1	8.3	47.0	8.3
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	23.6	3.4	23.6	3.4	23.6	3.4	23.6	3.4	23.6	3.4
Mechanical Handling Equipment	48.2	6.6	48.5	6.7	49.0	6.8	49.3	6.9	49.5	7.0
Office Machinery	45.4	18.8	45.5	18.9	46.0	19.0	45.9	19.0	45.8	19.0
Other Machinery	281.2	62.4	283.6	62.7	284.7	63.3	285.0	63.2	285.4	63.3
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	141.8	18.4	142.7	18.4	143.4	18.4				



NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued

TABLE II(a)—continued

July–November 1961

(Thousands)

Industry	End–July 1961		End–August 1961		End–September 1961		End–October 1961		End–November 1961	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Paper, Printing and Publishing	397.5	215.2	399.9	218.0	400.5	219.9	401.2	220.6	401.8	221.6
Paper and Board	31.3	36.3	31.5	36.5	31.5	36.7	31.7	36.8	31.9	37.0
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	33.0	37.3	33.3	37.6	33.3	38.0	33.4	38.1	33.7	38.4
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	106.1	28.8	106.3	29.1	106.4	29.1	106.4	29.2	106.2	29.4
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	151.7	90.9	153.4	92.7	154.1	93.9	154.7	94.5	155.1	94.9
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	180.8	122.0	182.0	122.9	182.5	124.9	182.8	125.1	182.9	124.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	85.6	37.9	86.1	38.2	86.3	38.4	86.5	38.5	86.5	38.4
Rubber	13.0	4.1	13.1	4.1	13.0	4.1	13.0	4.1	13.0	4.1
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	7.5	8.1	7.6	8.1	7.5	8.1	7.5	8.1	7.5	8.0
Brushes and Brooms	12.2	2.1	12.3	2.1	12.3	2.2	12.3	2.2	12.3	2.2
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	5.3	6.4	5.3	6.3	5.3	6.4	5.3	6.5	5.3	6.6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	36.1	29.0	36.4	29.0	36.8	29.9	36.9	29.9	37.0	30.0
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	21.1	15.3	21.2	15.4	21.3	15.4	21.3	15.4	21.3	15.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	5,954.6	2,839.4	5,973.3	2,856.2	5,981.7	2,873.5	5,972.6	2,875.6	5,980.5	2,871.5
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,954.6	2,839.4	5,973.3	2,856.2	5,981.7	2,873.5	5,972.6	2,875.6	5,980.5	2,871.5

TABLE II(b)

December 1961–April 1962

(Thousands)

Industry	End–December 1961		End–January 1962		End–February 1962		End–March 1962		End–April 1962	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, Drink and Tobacco	457.5	350.7	455.6	347.9	453.5	345.5	454.4	343.7	456.3	344.9
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	33.3	8.4	33.5	8.4	33.6	8.4	33.5	8.5	33.5	8.5
Grain Milling	85.1	58.7	85.0	57.4	85.0	57.4	85.6	58.1	86.5	58.9
Bread and Flour Confectionery	19.1	35.9	18.9	35.4	18.7	35.5	18.6	36.2	18.8	36.7
Biscuits	37.3	34.7	37.6	35.2	37.4	35.2	37.6	35.0	37.8	35.0
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	14.5	4.4	13.3	4.2	12.6	4.1	12.6	4.1	12.6	4.1
Milk Products	41.1	63.5	41.3	63.0	41.1	62.5	40.9	61.7	40.8	61.1
Sugar	29.2	46.6	29.3	46.1	29.1	45.2	29.2	43.4	29.2	42.5
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	16.0	4.3	16.1	4.4	16.0	4.2	16.0	4.2	16.0	4.2
Fruit and Vegetable Products	22.5	18.3	23.0	18.9	22.8	18.8	22.7	17.9	22.6	18.1
Animal and Poultry Foods	80.0	20.4	78.5	19.9	78.3	19.7	78.2	19.8	78.4	19.8
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	38.8	22.0	38.4	21.6	38.3	21.3	38.2	21.5	38.6	22.2
Brewing and Malting	17.4	22.1	17.4	22.1	17.4	22.1	17.4	22.1	17.4	21.7
Other Drink Industries	382.4	143.8	381.9	143.6	380.9	143.0	379.3	142.0	377.4	141.5
Tobacco	17.6	0.5	17.5	0.5	17.3	0.5	17.1	0.5	17.2	0.5
Chemicals and Allied Industries	30.1	5.4	29.7	5.2	29.3	5.0	28.8	4.7	28.4	4.5
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	6.8	2.2	6.8	2.2	6.8	2.2	6.8	2.3	6.8	2.3
Mineral Oil Refining	172.9	44.8	173.1	45.0	173.1	45.0	172.7	44.8	172.0	44.6
Lubricating Oils and Greases	32.1	11.2	32.2	11.2	32.2	11.2	32.1	11.2	32.1	11.2
Chemicals and Dyes	20.5	10.5	20.4	10.5	20.3	10.5	20.2	10.5	20.1	10.4
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	34.4	13.9	34.3	13.9	34.2	13.9	34.2	13.9	34.2	14.0
Explosives and Fireworks	30.6	14.3	30.4	14.0	30.3	13.9	30.1	13.7	30.1	13.7
Paint and Printing Ink	28.0	5.8	28.1	5.8	28.3	5.8	28.3	5.8	27.6	5.7
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	9.4	5.2	9.4	5.1	9.2	5.1	9.0	5.0	8.9	4.9
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	540.6	75.3	537.2	74.9	533.4	74.4	528.8	73.8	526.6	73.4
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	269.1	24.8	266.2	24.7	263.7	24.6	260.6	24.4	259.3	24.4
Metal Manufacture	46.8	9.0	47.1	9.0	47.2	9.0	47.3	9.0	47.4	8.9
Iron and Steel (General)	109.5	14.3	109.3	14.3	108.8	14.3	108.3	14.2	108.1	14.2
Steel Tubes	45.4	11.5	45.2	11.3	44.6	11.1	44.2	11.0	43.8	10.8
Iron Castings, etc.	69.8	15.7	69.4	15.6	69.1	15.4	68.4	15.2	68.0	15.1
Light Metals	1,586.1	572.3	1,589.7	573.3	1,589.2	573.6	1,584.6	571.1	1,585.7	572.0
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	31.4	8.1	31.6	8.1	31.7	8.1	31.8	8.1	31.9	8.1
Engineering and Electrical Goods	81.2	14.4	81.6	14.4	81.8	14.5	82.0	14.4	82.1	14.4
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	43.2	13.1	43.7	13.2	43.7	13.2	43.6	13.3	43.7	13.4
Metal-working Machine Tools	36.6	6.6	36.6	6.5	36.4	6.4	36.0	6.3	35.8	6.2
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	47.0	8.3	47.0	8.2	46.9	8.2	46.6	8.1	46.5	8.1
Industrial Engines	23.5	3.4	23.4	3.3	23.2	3.3	23.1	3.3	23.1	3.3
Textile Machinery and Accessories	49.5	7.0	49.7	7.1	50.0	7.2	50.2	7.3	50.4	7.4
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	45.8	18.9	45.7	19.0	45.6	19.0	45.2	19.0	45.0	19.0
Mechanical Handling Equipment	285.3	62.7	285.8	62.7	286.2	62.7	285.9	62.4	285.9	62.3
Office Machinery	142.2	18.3	141.7	18.3	140.9	18.3	139.1	18.0	138.7	17.9
Other Machinery	25.1	6.2	25.1	6.2	25.0	6.3	24.8	6.3	24.6	6.3
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	167.0	46.8	168.0	46.9	168.9	47.2	169.2	47.1	170.2	47.3
Ordnance and Small Arms	87.7	47.4	88.0	47.6	87.8	47.7	87.4	47.5	87.6	47.6
Other Mechanical Engineering	7.6	8.3	7.6	8.2	7.6	8.1	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.9
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	166.2	57.2	166.8	57.1	166.6	57.1	165.3	56.9	165.3	56.9
Watches and Clocks	41.9	21.7	42.0	21.9	41.9	22.0	41.9	22.1	41.8	22.2
Electrical Machinery	41.7	27.1	41.8	27.2	42.0	27.4	41.9	27.2	41.5	27.4
Insulated Wires and Cables	140.9	112.6	141.5	113.3	141.9	113.2	142.1	113.3	142.8	113.1
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	39.6	24.5	39.2	23.9	38.8	23.5	38.6	23.4	38.5	23.2
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	82.7	63.0	82.9	63.5	82.8	63.5	82.7	63.4	82.7	63.3
Domestic Electric Appliances	227.1	12.2	228.7	12.1	228.6	12.3	226.1	12.3	225.2	12.3
Other Electrical Goods	164.5	8.3	165.9	8.2	165.7	8.3	165.5	8.3	162.8	8.3
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	62.6	3.9	62.8	3.9	62.9	4.0	62.6	4.0	62.4	4.0
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	765.8	117.7	767.3	117.9	766.4	118.2	765.3	117.8	764.7	117.6
Marine Engineering	357.7	52.8	360.9	53.4	362.9	53.9	365.6	54.4	368.2	54.8
Vehicles	22.0	8.8	21.9	8.8	21.8	8.8	21.5	8.7	21.2	8.4
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	252.5	45.0	251.3	44.7	250.0	44.5	248.3	43.9	247.1	43.6
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	62.6	4.7	62.4	4.7	61.7	4.7	60.8	4.6	59.7	4.6
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	66.8	3.8	66.6	3.7	65.9	3.7	65.1	3.6	64.5	3.6
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	4.2	2.6	4.2	2.6	4.1	2.6	4.0	2.6	4.0	2.6
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	363.1	191.7	363.2	190.7	362.2	189.8	360.3	189.3	360.6	189.1
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	16.4	8.2	16.5	8.2	16.6	8.1	16.6	8.0	16.7	7.9
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	5.2	6.1	5.3	6.0	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.9
Tools and Implements	28.4	18.6	28.5	18.6	28.4	18.5	28.0	18.2	27.8	18.0
Cutlery	33.4	10.7	33.2	10.7	33.0	10.7	32.8	10.6	32.6	10.5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	15.3	20.1	15.3	20.0	15.2	19.8	15.2	19.6	15.2	19.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	16.0	12.8	16.0	12.7	16.0	12.7	16.0	12.8	16.2	12.8
Cans and Metal Boxes	248.4	115.2	248.4	114.5	247.7	114.1	246.4	114.2	246.8	114.4
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals										
Other Metal Industries										

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued

TABLE II(b)—continued

December 1961–April 1962

(Thousands)

Industry	End–December 1961		End–January 1962		End–February 1962		End–March 1962		End–April 1962	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Textiles	372.8	446.0	373.1	446.0	371.8	442.7	369.6	437.2	368.4	435.3
Production of Man-made Fibres	33.6	9.8	33.6	9.9	33.5	9.9	33.2	9.8	32.8	9.7
Spinning, etc., of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	40.8	71.2	40.8	71.5	40.4	70.8	40.7	69.9	39.8	69.0
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	45.3	67.2	45.3	66.7	45.0	65.8	44.7	64.5	44.4	63.3
Woolen and Worsted	91.2	105.4	91.1	104.9	90.5	103.7	89.7	102.3	89.5	101.6
Jute	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.3	9.0	8.2	9.1
Rope, Twine and Net	4.8	7.3	4.8	7.3	4.9	7.3	4.9	7.1	4.9	7.1
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	38.0	87.6	38.0	87.9	37.9	87.4	37.7	86.5		



NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued

TABLE II(c)—continued  
May—September 1962

(Thousands)

Industry	End-May 1962		Mid-June 1962		Mid-July 1962*		Mid-August 1962*		Mid-September 1962*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,583.4	573.0	1,583.5	572.1	1,579.4	569.4	1,580.1	570.7	1,584.5	573.9
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.9	4.8	31.7	4.8	31.6	4.8	31.7	4.8	31.7	4.8
Metal-working Machine Tools	82.3	14.5	82.0	14.4	81.9	14.3	82.1	14.3	82.4	14.3
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	43.8	13.5	43.7	13.5	43.4	13.5	43.6	13.5	43.4	13.5
Industrial Engines	46.4	8.1	46.1	8.0	45.7	7.9	45.6	7.9	45.6	7.9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	22.9	3.3	22.8	3.3	22.7	3.3	22.6	3.3	22.7	3.3
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	50.7	7.5	50.6	7.5	50.4	7.5	50.3	7.5	50.3	7.5
Mechanical Handling Equipment	44.8	18.9	44.0	18.8	43.8	18.7	43.7	18.8	43.8	18.7
Office Machinery	285.5	62.2	285.2	62.0	285.1	61.9	285.2	62.0	286.3	62.0
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	138.2	17.8	137.9	17.7	137.5	17.7	137.4	17.7	137.1	17.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	24.5	6.3	24.3	6.3	24.0	6.2	23.7	6.1	23.7	6.1
Other Mechanical Engineering	170.5	47.6	171.3	47.6	170.6	47.3	170.6	47.5	171.1	47.7
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	87.4	47.8	86.9	47.6	87.2	47.6	87.4	47.2	88.1	46.9
Watches and Clocks	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Electrical Machinery	165.2	56.8	164.7	56.5	164.3	56.3	164.4	56.5	166.3	57.7
Insulated Wires and Cables	41.8	22.4	41.8	22.4	41.6	22.1	41.5	22.2	41.7	22.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	41.5	27.3	41.7	27.0	41.5	26.7	41.7	27.0	41.9	27.3
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	143.3	114.0	144.3	115.0	144.6	114.9	145.2	115.6	146.2	117.6
Domestic Electric Appliances	38.8	23.3	39.0	23.6	38.9	23.6	39.4	24.0	39.8	24.5
Other Electrical Goods	82.6	62.9	82.4	62.2	82.1	61.4	81.8	61.1	80.1	60.5
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	224.6	12.3	222.9	12.2	222.3	12.2	222.2	12.2	219.0	12.0
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	162.5	8.3	161.1	8.2	160.6	8.2	160.8	8.2	157.9	8.1
Marine Engineering	62.1	4.0	61.8	4.0	61.7	4.0	61.4	4.0	61.1	3.9
Vehicles	761.5	117.0	759.0	116.8	756.6	116.2	755.7	116.5	755.9	116.8
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	370.3	55.3	370.8	55.6	371.2	55.4	372.5	55.8	373.3	56.1
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	21.2	8.4	21.1	8.3	21.0	8.2	21.0	8.2	21.3	8.4
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	243.6	42.8	242.3	42.5	240.9	42.3	240.0	42.4	240.3	42.4
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	58.7	4.5	57.7	4.4	57.0	4.3	56.4	4.3	55.7	4.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	63.7	3.5	63.2	3.5	62.6	3.5	61.9	3.4	61.3	3.3
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4.0	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.9	2.4	4.0	2.4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	361.1	189.9	360.2	189.0	359.2	188.8	360.5	188.8	361.4	189.5
Tools and Implements	16.8	7.8	16.8	7.7	16.7	7.6	16.7	7.6	16.8	7.6
Cutlery	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.9	5.4	6.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	32.4	10.5	32.3	10.5	32.4	10.6	32.5	10.6	32.4	10.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	15.2	20.4	15.2	20.5	15.4	20.7	15.5	20.7	15.3	20.8
Cans and Metal Boxes	16.1	12.9	16.1	12.6	16.2	12.6	16.2	12.5	16.3	12.6
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	247.5	114.5	246.8	114.0	245.7	113.8	246.7	113.9	247.6	114.3
Other Metal Industries	247.5	114.5	246.8	114.0	245.7	113.8	246.7	113.9	247.6	114.3
Textiles	368.2	433.0	367.3	429.6	367.5	427.6	367.5	427.5	367.5	427.9
Production of Man-made Fibres	39.7	68.1	39.7	67.4	39.6	66.9	39.6	66.9	39.5	66.6
Spinning, etc., of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	44.4	62.6	44.2	61.9	44.1	61.1	44.2	61.0	43.9	60.2
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	88.6	101.0	88.0	100.6	88.1	100.3	88.1	100.1	88.4	100.9
Woolen and Worsted	8.2	9.2	8.2	9.2	8.2	9.2	8.2	9.2	8.3	9.2
Jute	5.0	7.1	5.0	7.1	5.0	7.1	5.0	7.1	5.0	7.1
Rope, Twine and Net	37.7	87.2	37.7	86.4	37.7	85.9	37.7	86.1	37.7	86.3
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.5
Lace	20.8	16.7	20.9	16.7	21.1	16.8	21.2	16.9	21.3	17.0
Carpets	7.4	14.1	7.4	14.0	7.4	14.0	7.4	14.0	7.4	14.1
Narrow Fabrics	10.3	21.3	10.3	21.1	10.3	21.1	10.3	21.2	10.0	21.4
Made-up Textiles	51.0	23.0	50.7	22.8	50.6	22.8	50.7	22.8	50.7	22.8
Textile Finishing	18.3	8.6	18.3	8.5	18.3	8.5	18.2	8.5	18.2	8.5
Other Textile Industries	36.2	26.3	36.2	26.2	36.2	25.9	36.1	25.9	36.1	26.0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	23.2	6.7	23.2	6.7	23.2	6.7	23.1	6.7	23.1	6.7
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	8.5	15.1	8.5	15.1	8.4	14.8	8.4	14.8	8.4	14.9
Leather Goods	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4
Fur	150.3	415.5	149.4	411.7	148.9	408.7	148.5	408.6	149.2	412.6
Clothing and Footwear	7.5	22.6	7.5	22.4	7.5	21.9	7.4	21.8	7.5	22.1
Weatherproof Outerwear	34.8	97.5	34.6	96.8	34.5	95.6	34.3	95.0	34.5	95.5
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	19.3	47.7	19.2	47.0	19.1	46.8	19.2	46.6	19.5	47.0
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	7.0	40.8	6.9	40.5	7.0	40.2	7.0	40.1	7.1	40.4
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	13.9	103.0	13.8	101.7	14.0	101.1	14.0	101.9	14.1	103.1
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	4.6	9.3	4.6	9.3	4.6	9.4	4.6	9.5	4.6	9.5
Hats, Caps, Millinery	8.8	34.3	8.8	34.2	8.8	34.0	8.9	34.1	8.8	34.3
Other Dress Industries	54.4	60.3	54.0	59.8	53.4	59.7	53.1	59.6	53.1	60.0
Footwear	265.7	81.8	265.8	81.6	265.6	81.6	266.4	81.4	266.6	81.5
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	68.4	7.2	68.4	7.2	68.5	7.2	68.7	7.1	68.5	7.1
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	30.4	38.0	30.4	37.8	30.5	37.7	30.5	37.7	30.6	37.6
Pottery	58.8	19.6	58.7	19.5	58.6	19.4	58.7	19.4	58.7	19.4
Glass	15.3	1.8	15.3	1.8	15.3	1.8	15.4	1.8	15.4	1.8
Cement	92.8	15.2	93.0	15.3	92.8	15.5	93.1	15.5	93.4	15.6
Abrasives and other Building Materials	228.1	57.2	227.5	57.2	226.9	57.1	228.6	57.5	230.3	57.9
Timber, Furniture, etc.	79.9	12.3	79.9	12.4	80.1	12.5	80.5	12.6	80.8	12.7
Timber	78.3	20.1	78.1	20.2	77.7	20.0	78.5	20.2	78.7	20.5
Furniture and Upholstery	9.9	8.9	9.8	9.3	9.7	8.8	9.8	8.8	9.8	8.8
Bedding, etc.	26.0	4.4	25.8	4.3	25.7	4.3	26.2	4.3	26.9	4.3
Shop and Office Fitting	18.7	6.0	18.6	6.0	18.6	6.0	18.7	6.1	18.8	6.1
Wooden Containers and Baskets	15.3	5.5	15.3	5.5	15.1	5.5	15.3	5.5	15.3	5.5
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	402.8	218.8	403.2	218.0	403.4	217.6	404.8	219.7	406.1	220.9
Paper, Printing and Publishing	73.7	21.7	73.5	21.6	73.6	21.4	73.9	21.6	74.2	21.7
Paper and Board	31.8	36.2	32.1	36.3	32.3	36.5	32.4	36.7	33.0	37.0
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	33.4	37.0	33.4	36.7	33.5	36.6	33.8	36.9	33.9	37.0
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	107.0	29.6	107.1	29.6	107.1	29.7	107.1	30.0	107.2	30.1
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	156.9	94.3	157.1	93.8	156.9	93.4	157.6	94.5	158.4	95.1
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	184.3	120.6	184.2	120.1	184.3	120.0	185.1	120.4	186.1	121.3
Rubber	86.6	37.8	86.3	37.5	86.4	37.3	86.5	37.1	87.0	37.3
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.9	4.0	12.9	4.0	12.9	4.0	12.9	4.0	12.8	4.0
Brushes and Brooms	7.6	4.8	7.6	4.8	7.6	4.8	7.7	4.8	7.7	4.9
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	12.2	20.0	12.2	19.8	12.2	19.9	12.5	20.1	12.6	20.6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.4	6.5	5.4	6.5	5.4	6.5	5.5	6.6	5.6	6.7
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	38.3	29.6	38.6	29.7	38.7	30.0	38.8	30.3	39.1	30.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	21.3	14.9	21.2	14.8	21.1	14.6	21.2	14.5	21.3	14.6
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,928.5	2,810.1	5,918.4	2,800.0	5,915.8	2,798.1	5,922.2	2,805.5	5,924.4	2,819.7

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

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**WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed published in this GAZETTE (see pages 117-119 of this issue) include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries, however, separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by employers. Estimates based on these returns for June, September and December 1962 are given in the Table below for each of the

Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours work per week. Further information about the compilation of these figures and analyses for the period 1950-1961 were given on pages 458-459 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Estimates for each March, June, September and December will in future be published in issues for the subsequent May, August, November and February.

Industry	June 1962		September 1962		December 1962	
	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of females employed in the industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of females employed in the industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, Drink and Tobacco	86.2	24.6	90.6	24.9	85.6	24.3
Bread and Flour Confectionery	17.4	29.0	18.1	29.5	18.1	29.3
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	14.1	37.4	15.2	38.0	12.7	3



## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### The National Insurance Act 1963

The National Insurance Act 1963 received the Royal Assent on 28th February 1963. The Act gives effect to the proposals for increases in unemployment benefit, sickness and maternity benefits, widows' benefits, flat-rate retirement pensions, benefits under the industrial injuries scheme and the consequential increases in the rates of flat-rate insurance contributions. The maximum rate of earnings on which graduated contributions are calculated is also raised. These proposals were announced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 23rd January (see the issue of the GAZETTE for February, page 59). The Minister has now made the National Insurance Act 1963 (Commencement) Order 1963 appointing specified dates for the introduction of these changes. He has also made the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1963 and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1963 bringing the improvements in national insurance and industrial injuries benefits into operation.

Copies of the National Insurance Act 1963, Ch.7, the Order, S.I. 1963 No. 393 (C.2), and the two Regulations, S.I. 1963 No. 394 and S.I. 1963 No. 395, are obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage), 5d. (8d.), 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.) and 8d. (11d.), respectively.

Information concerning some of the main changes is given below.

#### Benefits

From 7th March standard rates of unemployment and sickness benefit and unemployment supplement were increased from 57s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. a week. Injury benefit went up from 97s. 6d. to 115s.

From 11th March maternity allowance was increased from 57s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. a week and the maternity grant from £14 to £16.

From 27th May widows' benefits and retirement pensions will be increased. The standard rate of personal benefit for widows and for retirement pensioners will rise from 57s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. Other increases operating from this date concern industrial injuries disablement benefit including special hardship and constant attendance allowance, industrial death benefit and allowances payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to certain persons injured at work before July 1948.

The Regulations make other changes consequent on the National Insurance Act 1963, including the higher rates of benefit payable to certain special categories, such as people whose benefit is payable at less than the standard rate because of deficient contribution records, and certain people in hospital.

#### Contributions

Increases in contributions will operate from 3rd June. The total weekly rates of flat-rate national insurance (including, for employed persons, industrial injuries) and national health service contributions are given in the Table below. The Table does not include special Class 1 contributions for men over 65 and women over 60 who are treated as retired and certain married women and widows.

Class of Insured Persons	Weekly flat-rate contributions from 3rd June 1963		
	Payable by insured person	Payable by employer	Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Class 1 (Employed Persons)</b>			
Men 18 and over			
(i) not contracted out of Graduated Pension Scheme	11 8	9 8	21 4
(ii) contracted out of Graduated Pension Scheme	14 1	12 1	26 2
Women 18 and over			
(i) not contracted out of Graduated Pension Scheme	9 8	8 4	18 0
(ii) contracted out of Graduated Pension Scheme	11 2	9 10	21 0
Boys under 18	7 8	7 0	14 8
Girls under 18	6 4	5 7	11 11
<b>Class 2 (Self-employed Persons)</b>			
Men 18 and over	16 2	—	16 2
Women 18 and over	13 2	—	13 2
Boys under 18	9 1	—	9 1
Girls under 18	7 9	—	7 9
<b>Class 3 (Non-employed Persons)</b>			
Men 18 and over	13 0	—	13 0
Women 18 and over	10 0	—	10 0
Boys under 18	7 4	—	7 4
Girls under 18	6 0	—	6 0

Graduated contributions which are paid, in addition, by employed persons over 18 years of age earning over £9 a week will remain at present rates on earnings up to £15 a week, but will increase for those earning over £15 from 1st June, when the maximum rate of earnings on which graduated contributions are calculated will be raised from £15 to £18 a week.

#### Contracting Out

The National Insurance Act 1963 (Commencement) Order also provides for the main changes affecting contracting out, which follow the higher range of earnings for graduated contributions, to take effect from 6th January 1964. This will give those concerned with occupational schemes time to make any necessary alterations to their schemes.

### National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1963

On 1st March the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1963 giving effect to the National Assistance Board's proposals for a further increase in assistance standards. These proposals were announced by the Minister in the House of Commons on 5th February (see the issue of the GAZETTE for February, page 60) and have been approved by both Houses of Parliament. Copies of the Regulations, S.I. 1963 No. 396, are obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage).

The new scales supersede those laid down by earlier amending Regulations, operative since 24th September 1962, by providing for the weekly rates for a single householder to be increased by 6s., for a married couple by 9s. and for an adult living as a member of someone else's household by 3s. 6d., with appropriate improvements for dependent children and young persons, and in the special rates applicable to blind persons and persons who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

The new rates apply from mid-March to people receiving assistance to supplement unemployment and sickness benefit and from the end of May to others, including retirement pensioners and widows—in both instances concurrently with the increases in national insurance benefits and pension rates. Where assistance is paid to supplement benefit and pensions the increases in those benefits will, of course, be taken into account, but in general the effect will be that the benefit and supplement together will go up by the amount given above.

The following Table sets out the present and revised rates for both the ordinary and special scales:—

	Present Weekly Rates		New Weekly Rates	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Ordinary scale:</b>				
Husband and wife	95 6	104 6	104 6	113 6
Single householder	57 6	63 6	63 6	72 6
<b>Other persons:</b>				
21 years or over	51 6	55 0	55 0	64 0
18 but under 21 years	40 0	43 0	43 0	52 0
16 but under 18 years	34 0	37 0	37 0	46 0
11 but under 16 years	25 6	28 0	28 0	37 0
5 but under 11 years	21 0	23 0	23 0	32 0
Under 5 years	18 0	19 6	19 6	28 6
<b>Special scale (applicable to blind and certain tuberculous persons, see above):</b>				
Husband and wife, of whom one is such a person	120 0	129 0	129 0	138 0
Husband and wife, of whom both are such persons	136 0	145 0	145 0	154 0
<b>Other such persons:</b>				
21 years or over	82 0	88 0	88 0	97 0
18 but under 21	60 0	63 0	63 0	72 0
16 but under 18	50 0	53 0	53 0	62 0

### War Pensions Increases

The Royal Warrants and other Instruments giving effect to the increased rates of war pensions already announced by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance (see the issue of the GAZETTE for February, page 59) have been signed.

The increased amounts of the unemployment supplements from 63s. to 74s. weekly and of certain treatment allowances affecting 15,000 pensioners commenced on 6th March.

The main increases for 600,000 war pensioners will come into force during the last week in May. The basic rate of pension for 100 per cent. war disablement will then be increased from 97s. 6d. a week to 115s. for private soldiers and there will be proportionate increases for the less severely disabled. Many of the supplementary allowances payable for disablement pensions will also be increased. The effect will be, for example, that a totally disabled unemployable pensioner under 65, with a dependent wife, who qualifies for the normal maximum of constant attendance allowance will get at least 300s. 6d. compared with 255s. 6d. at present.

Pensions for war widows with children, or aged 40 or over, will be increased from 76s. a week to 90s. for private's widows, with further increases in children's allowances and in the maximum rent allowance. For example, a widow with two children paying 40s. a week in rent and rates, will receive at least 200s. a week (including Family Allowance for the second child) compared with 171s. at present.

The relevant amending Instruments, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, are: Royal Warrant, 1914 War, Army, Cmnd. 1960, price 1s. (1s. 3d. including postage), Royal Warrant, Service since 3rd September 1939, Army, Cmnd. 1961, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.), Order in Council dated 20th February 1963, 1914 War, Navy, price 1s. (1s. 3d.), Order in Council dated 20th February 1963, Service since 3rd September 1939, Navy, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.), Order by Her Majesty, 1914 War, Air Force, Cmnd. 1962, price 1s. (1s. 3d.), Order by Her Majesty, Service since 3rd September 1939, Cmnd. 1963, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.), and the Personal Injuries (Civilians) (Amendment) Scheme 1963, S.I. 1963 No. 352, price 5d. (8d.).

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### The Netherlands : Apprenticeship, Vocational Training and Vocational Guidance

#### General

The earliest form of regulated apprenticeship in the Netherlands was organised under the medieval guild system. The guilds came to an end, however, with the influence of the French Revolution and it was not until 1919, with the passing of the Vocational Education Act, that definite measures were taken for the organised training of workers. The Vocational Education Act became law by a Royal Decree of 1921 and the Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences is responsible for its administration. The Act emphasised the importance of education and training for skilled occupations in full-time educational establishments, as distinct from apprenticeship training, and also indicated how well-established apprentice training schemes could be integrated with the vocational education programme. It also provided for the State to assume responsibility for the major part of the cost of the administration and control of training programmes. The Act on Subsidies to the Apprenticeship System of 1937 further regulated the conditions governing the provision of grants to organisations undertaking the training of apprentices.

#### Vocational Guidance and the Youth Employment Service

All Dutch children attend elementary schools from age six years. At age 11 years, they and their parents or guardians must decide whether they wish to follow a manual or clerical occupation, or to prepare for a university education. After tests to confirm their suitability for the chosen educational pattern, they then enter the types of schools appropriate to their proposed future careers. At this stage, however, no organised approach from the State Vocational Guidance Officers takes place. In practice, children attending confessional schools, both Catholic and Protestant, may seek guidance under special arrangements made. Those attending secular schools are advised to consult the State Vocational Guidance Officers.

The National Office of Labour has some 86 Local Offices (Employment Exchanges), each with a special section for the placing of young persons seeking employment and for general occupational guidance. Talks on careers opportunities are arranged by the officers of the special sections for parents of children still at school and for the staffs of primary and higher primary schools. The Local Offices also carry out follow-up action after placing young persons in employment, mainly in cases where special difficulty arises. There are some 125 Youth Employment Officers at present engaged in the Youth Sections of the Local Offices.

In addition to this service of general occupational guidance, there is a separate State Vocational Guidance Service, staffed by specialist Vocational Guidance Counsellors who, in many cases, are trained psychologists. This service is also based on the Local Offices of the National Office of Labour, though a Vocational Guidance Counsellor may cover a number of Local Office areas. Thus there are approximately 90 Vocational Guidance Counsellors, of whom 15 are part-time, based on some 30 large Local Offices. The Vocational Guidance Counsellors make use of aptitude and fitness tests and also conduct detailed psychological tests. If necessary, the children concerned are sent to psychological institutes for more complicated tests. A young person registering for employment who is being dealt with by the Youth Employment Officer may, if he so desires, undergo psychological tests given by a Vocational Guidance Counsellor. The latter service is open to adults as well as young persons—small fees are charged which are varied according to income.

There is a Central Committee through which the general occupational guidance services of the confessional bodies and of the State Youth Employment Service are co-ordinated. There is also a National Advisory Committee which covers the activities of the specialised Vocational Guidance Counsellors. At present, however, the confessional bodies do not operate in this part of the field.

The activities of the confessional bodies in the general occupational guidance field are subsidised by the State. They also charge small fees for advice given.

#### Technical Training Schools

On leaving a primary school a boy may enter a junior technical day-school to undergo a two-year course of training in such occupations as woodworking, metallurgy, painting and decorating, masonry, plastering, model-making, tailoring, shoemaking, printing, textiles, baking, pastry confectionery and butchery. The training given is both theoretical and practical, in about equal proportions. The theoretical studies comprise the history etc. of the particular trade or occupation, draughtsmanship, the Dutch language, arithmetic and elementary mathematics and physics. There are also advanced elementary technical day-schools teaching trades such as electrician and motor mechanic. Agriculture and horticulture occupy an important place in the Dutch economy and there is a large number of elementary, secondary and specialised agricultural and horticultural schools providing training for young persons who wish to take up employment in these spheres.

#### Apprenticeship Schemes

The National Apprenticeship System, with the exception of some branches of industry in which apprenticeship is regulated by collective agreements and is in many cases compulsory, is organised on a voluntary basis and is governed by the Vocational Education Act of 1919 and ordinances issued thereunder.

The greater part of apprentice training is organised on industrial or occupational lines by some 30 industrial associations and

incorporated institutions commonly known as Foundations ("Stichtingen") on which employers and workers are represented. The Foundations draw up detailed training programmes for each industry, trade or occupation within the framework of the laws and regulations, and the provisions of collective agreements where these are applicable. These programmes are then submitted to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences for approval. Under the Vocational Education Act 1919 and the Act on Subsidies to the Apprenticeship System 1937, the State now assumes the responsibility for the whole cost of the administration and control of approved training schemes. An essential condition for approval of any programme of training is that the Foundation concerned must appoint an adequate staff of apprenticeship controllers ("consultants") to supervise the training and ensure that apprenticeship agreements are properly carried out. The appointment of apprenticeship controllers is subject to prior approval of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences appoints examination committees for the final tests at the end of training and prescribes the form of certificate to be issued to successful apprentices. Besides enforcement of the apprenticeship laws and regulations, the Ministry is also responsible for co-ordinating the various training programmes and the general supervision of workshop and institutional training. This responsibility is exercised by the Inspector General of Technical Education, assisted by Inspectors of Apprenticeship and of Technical Education who are appointed by the Crown. The apprenticeship controllers work in close collaboration with the Crown inspectors.

Payment of the State subsidy is subject to the observance of certain legal provisions by the Foundation. These include the submission to the Ministry, for its approval, of annual accounts, a report on the preceding year's training activities and estimates for the following year together with draft agreements, copies of the regulations governing training and of the apprenticeship controllers' instructions and a draft of the apprentice work-book (record of training to be kept by each apprentice).

Apprenticeship may be served only in trades defined as skilled by the regulations. These are prescribed by the Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences after consultation with organisations representing employers and workers and other interested bodies. In other occupations, e.g., hairdressing, there may be apprenticeship schemes which operate without State subsidy. Likewise there are special schemes for the handicrafts.

The undertaking in which apprentices may be placed for training must be adequately equipped to give the apprentices the appropriate practical training in the industry, trade or occupation concerned, and must be situated within easy reach of educational establishments where the apprentices may attend for supplementary courses in related instruction.

Boys who have reached age 15 years, who are no longer obliged to attend school and who have received an adequate elementary education, may be admitted for apprenticeship training. In practice, however, most apprenticeships begin with a final certificate from a junior technical or special vocational school on completion of a three-year course for which the minimum age of entry is 12 years 3 months. The main purpose of the course is to serve as an introduction to work and to occupational life and it is not directed towards a specific trade or occupation. Great importance is attached to the course by industry when enrolling apprentices and boys who have satisfactorily completed vocational school courses are allowed a reduction of one year in the apprenticeship period. In general, the period of apprenticeship is two years for apprentices who have completed vocational school courses and three years for others. In certain trades e.g., foundrywork and shipbuilding, the apprenticeship lasts for four years. The period of apprenticeship normally includes three months' probation. The apprenticeship is based on a written agreement drawn up between the employer and the parent, or guardian, of the apprentice in the presence of a representative of the Foundation and must be in the form prescribed by the Vocational Education Act, including particulars of the duration of the apprenticeship and the probationary period, the trade in which training is to be given and the programme to be followed, attendance at vocational schools, the obligations of the parties to the agreement and provisions governing penalties in the event of unjustifiable termination of the agreement. The agreement is registered by the Foundation concerned and copies are sent to the contracting parties.

The wage rates paid to apprentices vary from industry to industry and are determined on the basis of the appropriate collective agreement or, if no collective agreement exists, they are fixed by mutual agreement between the employer and the representative of the apprentice, parent or guardian as the case may be. Each apprentice, unless his circumstances do not permit it, must pay a small annual fee to the Board of the appropriate Foundation. The fee varies from about 16s. for the first year of apprenticeship to about 32s. for the third year in a three-year apprenticeship and is paid by the Board, with or without supplement, to the apprentice master as a contribution towards the cost of materials used by the apprentice and other incidental expenses.

Apprentices are recruited mainly from young persons who have completed the technical day-school course. The age-limit for entry into apprenticeship in the State-aided system is, however, 21 years (shortly to be raised to 27). Selection is made by the employer, usually on the basis of a written examination, school reports, intelligence and psychological tests and a personal interview. The Youth Employment Service and the Foundations also co-operate in



the recruitment of apprentices. A medical certificate of physical fitness for the occupation concerned must be produced by the apprentice to the Board of the Foundation before an apprenticeship agreement can be concluded.

The methods used for practical training vary according to the size of the employing undertaking and the nature of the production. In most large undertakings the training is provided in special apprentice workshops. In the smaller undertakings a part of the production workshop is usually set aside for the purpose.

It is compulsory for all apprentices to attend related instruction classes and employers are responsible for ensuring such attendance. The classes are held during the day or in the evening and consist of instruction in the Dutch language, civics, mathematics, physics, trade technology and draughtsmanship. Compulsory hours of attendance are eight per week when classes are held during the day and nine per week when they are evening classes. The day classes are held continuously throughout the year and the evening classes during the eight winter months only. Many of the larger employers release their apprentices for one day a week, without loss of wages, to attend day classes, but in an approximately equal number of cases apprentices attend in the evenings. The classes are held free of charge. Co-ordination of related instruction with practical training is ensured as far as possible and industry has full representation on the governing bodies of the vocational schools which, in turn, are largely run by the Foundations. Teachers of technical subjects are required to have had several years of experience in industry.

A check on the progress made by the apprentice is provided by the work-book he is required to keep. This is a record of tasks to be carried out, the daily work he has performed and of the various tools, machines and supplies he has used, together with the time spent on each unit of learning. The work-book is checked once a week and compared with the course syllabus to ensure that the required amount of training is given in each learning unit. The Foundation's apprentice controllers also visit each undertaking where apprentices are under training at intervals of one month and, in addition to giving advice to persons in charge of training, they inspect the work-books and compare them with the master training syllabus.

At the end of his training, every apprentice is required to sit a test of competence. The tests are held yearly by the Foundation concerned. The examining board, appointed by the Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences on the recommendation of the Foundation, includes representatives of employers, technicians and instructors and at least one expert for each trade or occupation for which a test is held. The examination consists of practical and oral tests and may be of several days' duration. Successful candidates are issued with a certificate of competency.

An apprentice does not receive the skilled workers' rate of wage on completion of his apprenticeship, however. He is paid an improver's rate of wage for several years before qualifying for skilled status and wage. The age at which this status is reached varies with the trade or occupation. For instance, in the metallurgy and motor car engineering trades, the age is 26 years; pattern-makers qualify at age 28 years; and in the building trades the age is 23 years. The apprentice is usually able to qualify somewhat before these age-levels by virtue of concessions for the diplomas he has obtained, e.g., in the engineering trade he may qualify for skilled status at age 23.

In addition to the apprenticeship controllers of the national Foundations there are a number\* of social consultants, organised on a regional basis, whose duty is to give information and advice about apprenticeship in general, to pupils in the technical schools and their parents, and to check attendance at technical schools after boys have become apprentices.

At end-1962 there were some 60,000 apprentices under the care of 30 Foundations, representing 38 industrial groups. Some 12,000 of the apprentices were in engineering and 9,000 in the building industry. The 30 national apprenticeship systems employed

\* Ten at present, but shortly to be increased to 30.

approximately 320 apprenticeship controllers, i.e., an average of one controller to every 200 apprentices. The total cost of subsidy a year to the State was 11 million guilders.

#### Vocational Training and Re-training

There are two systems of vocational training and re-training under Government auspices in the Netherlands, namely, training provided in Government Workshops and training within industry or "in-plant" training.

In regard to the first system, all those who form part of the potential labour force and are at least 18 years of age, are eligible for training. An upper age-limit of 50 is generally observed, though exceptions may be made. The Government Department responsible for the supervision and administration of vocational training of adults in Government Centres is the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health through its State Employment Office. The persons trained fall into three categories viz.: (a) unemployed unskilled workers who are considered to be capable of benefiting from a course of training; (b) semi-skilled and skilled workers who have become redundant due to diminishing activity of their particular industry or trade and technological changes in other industries; (c) employed workers who wish to acquire further skills in their trade.

Training in Government Workshops consists of practical training in workshops and theoretical training mainly in classrooms. Hours of work for trainees are 45 a week. The trainees receive a Government training allowance equal to about 90 per cent. of the wages they would earn as unskilled workers in industry. They are also eligible for family allowances, sickness benefits and medical attention. A refund of travelling expenses is paid to trainees whose training takes place in a Government Workshop in a municipality other than that in which he lives and, in certain cases, the cost of board and lodgings may be defrayed. There is also a bounty system by means of which trainees may earn bonuses, in addition to their regular allowances, of amounts varying from 3s. to 7s. according to their progress and performance.

On completion of the course of training at the Government Workshop it is the responsibility of the Employment Exchange to place the trainee with an employer.

In the case of in-plant training of adults under Government control the employer carries out the training in the factory in agreement with the State Employment Office and is reimbursed. Whilst undergoing training, the trainee begins by receiving the rate of wage for an unskilled worker in the industry concerned. On entering the training course, however, the value of the individual trainee's performance is calculated and thereby the total length of training which will be necessary. This may vary from six to 15 months, depending on the nature of the trade and the rate of progress made by the trainee. This total training time is, however, considered to be made up of two parts, i.e., the teaching period proper, followed by the period necessary to acquire the necessary routine, and the State subsidy covers the first of these two periods only. During this period a wage is agreed with the employer which is normally about 40 per cent. less than that of an unskilled worker and a Government grant-in-aid is paid to the employer covering the difference. The grant is paid in four instalments and decreases by 10 per cent. each time a quarter of the estimated teaching period is completed. After the teaching period the wage to be paid by the employer depends on the value of the worker's performance until the end of the agreed total training time, when the appropriate skilled worker's rate is payable.

#### France: Apprenticeship and Vocational Training Schemes and Vocational Guidance

The article in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 61) contained an error in the Section "Vocational Education", first paragraph, last sentence: for "4 per cent." read "0.4 per cent."

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in January

The Table below and the Table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between December 1962 and January 1963, and in comparable recent periods. The employment figures for all dates after June 1962 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

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

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1963

Industry or Service	(Thousands)								Change Dec. 1962-Jan. 1963
	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	End-Jan. 1962	Mid-June 1962	Mid-Nov. 1962*	Mid-Dec. 1962*	Mid-Jan. 1963*	
Agriculture and Fishing . . . . .	999	983	948	889	920	895	874	863	- 11
Mining and Quarrying . . . . .	826	761	731	724	712	700	698	697	- 1
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	818	821	832	819	828	841	831	811	- 20
Chemicals and Allied Industries . . . . .	520	531	532	528	518	515	513	509	- 4
Metal Manufacture . . . . .	576	619	631	613	596	592	590	589	- 1
Engineering and Electrical Goods . . . . .	1,938	2,058	2,147	2,189	2,182	2,181	2,176	2,166	- 10
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	264	252	241	242	236	227	225	224	- 1
Vehicles . . . . .	869	919	898	892	883	874	872	871	- 1
Metal Goods . . . . .	519	556	569	565	560	560	560	558	- 2
Textiles . . . . .	851	845	842	828	806	804	804	804	...
Clothing and Footwear . . . . .	565	582	585	588	581	581	578	580	+ 2
Other Manufactures . . . . .	1,557	1,628	1,651	1,664	1,662	1,674	1,669	1,657	- 12
Total in Manufacturing Industries . . . . .	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,928	8,852	8,849	8,818	8,769	- 49
Construction . . . . .	1,523	1,567	1,617	1,600	1,653	1,649	1,625	1,484	- 141
Gas, Electricity and Water . . . . .	374	370	379	386	387	393	394	395	+ 1
Transport and Communication . . . . .	1,672	1,662	1,683	1,681	1,688	1,675	1,671	1,662	- 9
Distributive Trades . . . . .	3,209	3,284	3,312	3,343	3,367	3,426	3,467	3,371	- 96
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	4,874	4,947	5,060	5,118	5,227	5,199	5,196	5,196	...
National Government Service . . . . .	305	502	511	520	520	525	528	528	...
Local Government Service . . . . .	738	741	756	760	772	776	772	772	- 1
Total in Civil Employment . . . . .	23,197	23,628	23,925	23,949	24,098	24,087	24,044	23,737	- 307
Males . . . . .	15,308	15,526	15,682	15,703	15,769	15,711	15,669	15,490	- 179
Females . . . . .	7,889	8,102	8,243	8,246	8,329	8,376	8,375	8,247	- 128
Wholly Unemployed . . . . .	379	290	251	416	372	505	524	629	+ 105
Males . . . . .	275	210	184	311	278	378	399	487	+ 88
Females . . . . .	104	80	67	105	94	127	125	142	+ 17
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	565	518	474	452	442	435	433	432	- 1
Males . . . . .	550	503	459	436	425	417	415	414	- 1
Females . . . . .	15	15	15	16	17	18	18	18	...
Total Working Population . . . . .	24,145	24,436	24,650	24,817	24,912	25,027	25,001	24,798†	- 203
Males . . . . .	16,137	16,239	16,325	16,450	16,472	16,506	16,483	16,391	- 92
Females . . . . .	8,008	8,197	8,325	8,367	8,440	8,521	8,518	8,407	- 111

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards.  
† Many of the workers registered as temporarily stopped in mid-January, particularly in the construction industry, would not be retained on employers' pay-rolls and so would not be included in the estimate of the number in civil employment. In these circumstances, this figure, which is obtained by adding together the number in civil employment, the number wholly unemployed and the number in H.M. Forces, gives an under-estimate of the true total working population.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	End-January 1962			Mid-November 1962*			Mid-December 1962*			Mid-January 1963*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	637.2	18.3	655.5	614.0	18.1	632.1	611.5	18.1	629.6	611.2	18.1	629.3
Coal Mining	637.2		655.5	614.0		632.1	611.5		629.6	611.2		629.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	455.6	347.9	803.5	464.0	361.7	825.7	464.0	352.5	816.5	459.0	336.9	795.9
Grain Milling	33.5	8.4	41.9	33.9	8.7	42.6	33.9	8.7	42.6	34.1	9.0	43.1
Bread and Flour Confectionery	85.0	57.4	142.4	88.2	61.9	150.1	88.2	61.8	150.0	88.2	58.3	146.5
Biscuits	18.9	35.4	54.3	18.9	38.5	57.4	18.6	35.5	54.1	18.4	33.4	51.8
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	37.6	35.2	72.8	40.1	38.7	78.8	40.2	38.7	78.9	39.8	37.4	77.2
Milk Products	23.3	11.3	34.6	21.5	10.4	31.9	21.4	10.1	31.5	21.1	9.8	30.9
Sugar	13.3	4.2	17.5	14.5	4.5	19.0	14.5	4.5	19.0	13.6	4.2	17.8
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	41.3	63.0	104.3	40.8	60.7	101.5	40.6	58.2	98.8	40.3	56.1	96.4
Fruit and Vegetable Products	29.3	46.1	75.4	31.6	51.8	83.4	31.5	48.8	80.3	31.3	45.6	76.9
Animal and Poultry Foods	16.1	4.4	20.5	16.2	4.1	20.3	16.2	4.1	20.3	16.1	4.1	20.2
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	23.0	18.9	41.9	23.3	17.8	41.1	23.4	17.7	41.1	23.2	17.3	40.5
Brewing and Malting	78.5	19.9	98.4	79.3	20.1	99.4	79.8	20.1	99.9	78.3	19.3	97.6
Other Drink Industries	38.4	21.6	60.0	38.4	21.9	60.3	38.2	21.7	59.9	37.4	20.2	57.6
Tobacco	17.4		39.5	17.3		39.9	17.3		39.9	17.2		39.4
Chemicals and Allied Industries	381.9	143.6	525.5	372.4	140.8	513.2	371.4	139.3	510.7	369.3	137.8	507.1
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	17.5	0.5	18.0	16.3	0.5	16.8	16.0	0.5	16.5	16.0	0.5	16.5
Mineral Oil Refining	29.7	5.2	34.9	27.3	4.1	31.4	27.2	4.1	31.3	27.1	4.0	31.1
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.3	9.1	6.8	2.3	9.1	6.7	2.3	9.0
Chemicals and Dyes	173.1	45.0	218.1	168.5	43.9	212.4	167.8	43.7	211.5	167.0	43.5	210.5
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	20.4	10.4	30.8	20.4	10.3	30.7	20.4	10.3	30.7	20.4	10.3	30.7
Explosives and Fireworks	20.4	10.4	30.8	20.4	10.3	30.7	20.4	10.3	30.7	20.4	10.3	30.7
Paint and Printing Ink	34.3	13.9	48.2	33.7	13.8	47.5	33.8	13.8	47.6	33.3	13.5	46.8
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	30.4	14.0	44.4	30.3	14.0	44.3	30.3	14.0	44.3	30.3	14.0	44.3
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	28.1	5.8	33.9	28.4	5.7	34.1	28.4	5.7	34.1	28.4	5.7	34.1
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	9.4	5.1	14.5	8.9	4.9	13.8	9.0	4.8	13.8	8.8	4.8	13.6
Metal Manufacture	537.2	74.9	612.1	518.1	73.6	591.7	516.5	73.3	589.8	515.0	73.0	588.0
Iron and Steel (General)	266.2	24.7	290.9	254.5	24.4	278.9	253.4	24.3	277.7	252.7	24.2	276.9
Steel Tubes	47.1	9.0	56.1	46.5	8.8	55.3	46.0	8.7	54.7	45.6	8.6	54.2
Iron Castings, etc.	109.3	14.3	123.6	105.7	14.0	119.7	105.7	14.0	119.7	105.6	14.0	119.6
Light Metals	45.2	11.3	56.5	44.0	10.9	54.9	44.0	10.8	54.8	43.9	10.8	54.7
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	69.4	15.6	85.0	67.4	15.5	82.9	67.4	15.5	82.9	67.2	15.4	82.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,589.7	573.3	2,163.0	1,578.2	576.0	2,154.2	1,575.1	574.1	2,149.2	1,570.1	570.1	2,140.2
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.6	4.8	36.4	30.9	4.7	35.6	31.0	4.7	35.7	31.1	4.7	35.8
Metal-working Machine Tools	81.6	14.4	96.0	81.9	14.3	96.2	81.8	14.3	96.1	81.4	14.2	95.6
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	43.7	13.2	56.9	42.5	13.3	55.8	42.4	13.3	55.7	42.3	13.2	55.5
Industrial Engines	36.6	6.5	43.1	34.6	6.2	40.8	34.6	6.1	40.7	34.4	6.1	40.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories	47.0	8.2	55.2	45.0	7.6	52.6	44.7	7.6	52.3	44.4	7.5	51.9
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	23.4	3.3	26.7	22.5	3.3	25.8	22.4	3.3	25.7	22.2	3.2	25.4
Mechanical Handling Equipment	49.7	7.1	56.8	50.0	7.7	57.7	49.6	7.6	57.2	49.3	7.6	56.9
Office Machinery	45.7	19.0	64.7	43.6	18.3	61.9	44.3	18.4	62.7	44.1	18.1	62.2
Other Machinery	285.8	62.7	348.5	284.1	61.9	346.0	283.3	61.8	345.1	282.4	61.6	344.0
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	141.7	18.3	160.0	135.3	17.2	152.5	134.1	17.2	151.3	132.5	17.1	149.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	25.1	6.2	31.3	23.6	6.1	29.7	23.4	6.1	29.5	23.4	6.1	29.5
Other Mechanical Engineering	168.0	46.9	214.9	170.1	47.3	217.4	169.3	47.4	216.7	168.9	47.1	216.0
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	88.0	47.6	135.6	88.2	47.4	135.6	88.5	47.4	135.9	88.7	47.3	136.0
Watches and Clocks	7.6	8.2	15.8	7.5	7.4	14.9	7.4	7.4	14.9	7.4	7.4	14.8
Electrical Machinery	166.8	57.1	223.9	166.0	57.5	223.5	165.6	57.3	222.9	164.9	56.7	221.6
Insulated Wires and Cables	42.0	21.9	63.9	41.6	22.2	63.8	41.7	21.8	63.5	41.7	22.1	63.8
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	41.8	27.2	69.0	42.3	27.7	70.0	42.3	27.8	70.1	42.8	28.2	71.0
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	141.5	113.3	254.8	147.1	120.1	267.2	146.8	118.7	265.5	146.0	116.5	262.5
Domestic Electric Appliances	39.2	23.9	63.1	40.5	25.4	65.9	40.9	25.7	66.6	41.1	25.2	66.3
Other Electrical Goods	82.9	63.5	146.4	80.9	60.4	141.3	80.9	60.2	141.1	81.1	60.2	141.3
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	228.7	12.1	240.8	213.7	11.9	225.6	212.1	11.9	224.0	211.4	11.8	223.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	165.9	8.2	174.1	154.6	8.1	162.7	153.9	8.2	162.1	154.4	8.2	162.6
Marine Engineering	62.8	3.9	66.7	59.1	3.8	62.9	58.2	3.7	61.9	57.0	3.6	60.6
Vehicles	767.3	117.9	885.2	750.7	115.5	866.2	749.4	115.0	864.4	749.6	114.4	864.0
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	360.9	53.4	414.3	376.4	55.7	432.1	376.6	55.8	432.1	378.9	55.8	434.7
Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing	21.9	4.9	26.8	22.0	8.8	30.8	22.2	8.9	31.1	22.3	8.8	31.1
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	251.3	44.7	296.0	238.3	41.6	279.9	237.4	41.4	278.8	236.0	40.7	276.7
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	62.4	4.7	67.1	54.2	4.0	58.2	54.0	4.0	58.0	53.6	4.0	57.6
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	66.6	3.7	70.3	55.8	2.9	58.7	55.2	2.8	58.0	54.8	2.8	57.6
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4.2	2.6	6.8	4.0	2.5	6.5	4.0	2.4	6.4	4.0	2.3	6.3
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	363.2	190.7	553.9	360.7	189.3	550.0	361.1	188.3	549.4	361.3	188.8	547.1
Tools and Implements	16.5	8.2	24.7	16.8	7.7	24.5	16.8	7.7	24.5	16.9	7.6	24.5
Cutlery	5.3	6.0	11.3	5.5	6.0	11.5	5.6	6.0	11.6	5.7	6.1	11.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	28.5	18.6	47.1	27.4	17.6	45.0	27.4	17.4	44.8	27.4	17.2	44.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	33.2	10.7	43.9	32.3	10.5	42.8	32.3	10.5	42.8	32.3	10.4	42.7
Cans and Metal Boxes	15.3	20.0	35.3	15.2	20.3	35.5	15.2	19.8	35.0	15.1	19.4	34.5
Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining	16.0	12.7	28.7	16.4	12.8	29.2	16.4	12.8	29.2	16.3	12.6	28.9
Other Metal Industries	248.4	114.5	362.9	247.1	114.4	361.5	247.4	114.1	361.5	247.6	112.7	360.3
Textiles	373.1	446.0	819.1	367.3	427.9	795.2	368.3	427.0	795.3	368.4	426.2	794.6
Production of Man-made Fibres	33.6	9.9	43.5	33.2	9.2	42.4	33.2	9.2	42.4	33.2	9.2	42.4
Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.	40.8	71.5	112.3	39.7	67.1	106.8	39.8	67.4	107.2	40.0	67.4	107.4
Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.	45.3	66.7	112.0	43.7	59.2	102.9	43.7	58.6	102.3	43.6	58.4	102.0
Woolen and Worsted	91.1	104.9	196.0	88.1	100.6	188.7	88.6	100.4	189.0	88.6	100.3	188.9
Jute	8.1	8.8	17.1	8.5	9.1	17.6	8.6	9.5	18.1	8.6	9.6	18.2
Rope, Twine and Net	4.8	3.3	8.1	4.8	3.3	8.1	4.8	3.3	8.1	4.8	3.3	8.1
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	38.0	87.9	125.9	37.7	86.3	124.0	37.7	86.0	123.7	37.7	85.9	123.6
Lace	3.8	4.4	8.2	3.9	4.5	8.4	3.9	4.5	8.4	3.9	4.5	8.4
Carpets	20.5	16.6	37.1	21.4	17.3	38.7	21.4	17.2	38.6	21.6	17.3	38.9
Narrow Fabrics	7.4	13.9	21.3	7.5	14.1	21.6	7.6	14.0	21.6	7.6	14.0	21.6
Made-up Textiles	9.8	21.7	31.5	9.8	21.6	31.4	9.8	21.6	31.4	9.7	21.3	31.0
Textile Finishing	51.5	23.7	75.2	50.5	23.0	73.5	50.6	23.0	73.6	50.5	22.8	73.3
Other Textile Industries	18.2	8.7	26.9	18.3	8.5	26.8	18.4	8.5	26.9	18.4	8.5	26.9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36.7	26.2	62.9	36.3	26.1</							



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

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

The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of

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

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

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked (Average 1958 = 100)

Year	All Manufacturing Industries					
	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing	Food, Drink, Tobacco	Other Manufacturing	Engineering, Electrical Goods, Metal Goods	Other Manufacturing
1956	104.2	102.1	105.2	109.8	100.0	104.0
1957	103.5	102.1	102.9	108.6	99.4	103.5
1958	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959	100.5	99.8	103.2	100.2	99.0	100.9
1960	103.5	103.0	106.2	101.6	100.0	105.3
1961	102.5	105.6	101.3	96.6	100.0	104.1
1962*	99.7	103.7	98.4	92.3	99.9	100.4
Week ended:						
1961 November 25	102.5	106.4	99.7	96.2	102.2	103.3
December 30†						
1962 January 27	99.3	103.8	98.4	93.5	95.6	99.9
February 24	100.8	105.3	101.4	94.6	97.0	101.1
March 31	100.4	104.9	101.4	93.6	97.5	100.7
April 14	100.5	105.2	101.4	92.2	98.4	100.9
May 26	100.7	105.4	100.5	93.5	100.0	101.1
June 23	100.5	104.7	100.4	93.2	100.6	100.7
July 21*‡	94.8	99.6	96.0	83.5	101.8	96.2
August 18*	81.8					
September 15	100.4	104.3	100.2	92.4	102.0	100.9
October 20	100.0	103.6	98.4	93.2	101.4	100.4
November 17†	99.5	103.4	97.7	93.2	100.6	99.9
December 15	99.0	102.9	98.1	93.2	100.2	99.4
1963 January 19	96.8	100.9	97.7	91.5	94.7	96.6

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked Per Head (Average 1958 = 100)

Year	All Manufacturing Industries					
	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing	Food, Drink, Tobacco	Other Manufacturing	Engineering, Electrical Goods, Metal Goods	Other Manufacturing
1956	101.2	101.3	100.9	101.3	100.3	101.3
1957	101.1	101.1	101.5	101.5	100.2	101.2
1958	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959	100.8	100.4	101.6	101.5	99.6	100.7
1960	99.9	99.4	98.5	101.8	99.3	100.0
1961	98.6	99.0	97.5	98.2	98.0	98.7
1962*	97.6	97.7	96.9	97.1	97.6	97.6
Week ended:						
1961 November 25	98.2	98.8	95.6	98.0	98.4	98.1
December 30†						
1962 January 27	97.1	97.6	96.1	96.8	96.6	96.7
February 24	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.4	97.3	97.5
March 31	97.9	98.2	98.2	97.1	97.5	97.7
April 14	98.1	98.3	98.0	97.2	97.8	97.9
May 26	97.9	98.3	97.3	97.0	97.8	97.9
June 23	97.9	98.0	97.5	97.2	98.2	98.2
July 21*‡	98.0	98.2	95.9	97.4	98.6	98.0
August 18*	98.2					
September 15	97.5	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.7	97.7
October 20	97.2	97.2	95.6	97.2	97.2	97.4
November 17†	97.0	97.2	95.0	97.2	97.2	97.1
December 15	97.1	97.0	95.7	97.3	97.6	97.1
1963 January 19	96.1	96.2	95.7	96.4	95.8	95.9

\* In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on "L" returns, and from June 1962 onwards these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with 1961, the index for July 1962 is less affected by holidays and the index for August 1962 much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962 had related, as in the previous year, to the last full weeks in the month, the index for July 1962 would have been approximately six points lower and the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher. In view of the heavy incidence of holidays in the week ended 18th August 1962, the information at present available about the spread over the various industry groups is considered insufficiently reliable for the calculation of estimates; only indices for manufacturing industry as a whole are therefore given. To preserve comparability, estimates for the last full week of August 1962 have been used in the calculation of the annual averages for 1962.

† Indices for week ended 30th December 1961 are omitted as the figures are affected by the Christmas holiday.  
‡ Figures for dates after June 1962 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963. The figures from November 1962 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1963 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

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## Unemployment at 11th February 1963

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 11th February 1963 were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed*	484,199	33,716	120,870	21,888	660,673
Temporarily Stopped†	197,692	6,337	11,925	1,736	217,690
Total	681,891	40,053	132,795	23,624	878,363
Change since 14th January	+ 60,730	- 727	+ 6,250	- 2,989	+ 63,264

The rate of unemployment‡ at 11th February was 3.9 per cent. and at 14th January it was 3.6 per cent.

At 11th February 65,688 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 11th February was 647,114, consisting of 509,339 males and 137,775 females.

### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 11th February 1963 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Great Britain				Total
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	
One or less	43,849	5,081	11,277	3,567	63,774
Over 1, up to 2	30,432	4,155	9,164	2,784	46,535
Up to 2	74,281	9,236	20,441	6,351	110,309
Over 2, up to 3	27,971	3,485	7,581	2,118	41,155
Over 3, up to 4	26,365	2,956	6,703	1,798	37,822
Over 4, up to 5	26,732	3,221	6,924	1,864	38,741
Over 2, up to 5	81,068	9,662	21,208	5,780	117,718
Over 5, up to 8	63,353	6,882	13,261	3,942	87,438
Over 8	265,497	7,936	65,960	5,815	345,208
Total	484,199	33,716	120,870	21,888	660,673

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1963

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1953 to 1962, and the numbers registered in March, June, September and December 1962, and in January and February 1963.

Year	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed*		Temporarily Stopped†			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	8,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800
1961	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800
1962—	321,900	110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900
1962—						
12th Mar...	305,509	105,664	21,158	9,470	441,801	482,169
18th June...	277,508	94,709	17,235	7,731	397,183	431,883
10th Sept...	324,778	114,273	17,763	8,324	465,138	498,566
10th Dec...	399,418	124,955	33,644	8,141	566,158	603,039
1963—						
14th Jan...	486,974	142,054	174,967	11,104	815,099	861,047
11th Feb...	517,915	142,758	204,029	13,661	878,363	932,946

### 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 11th February 1963.

Region	Wholly Unemployed*					Temporarily Stopped†					Total Unemployed		
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E.	86,375	4,472	18,031	2,177	111,055	21,103	581	412	20	22,116	112,531	20,640	133,171
Eastern and Southern	42,338	3,248	9,798	1,922	57,306	31,848	973	705	79	33,605	78,407	12,504	90,911
South Western	24,296	1,374	6,964	1,254	33,888	13,495	520	282	64	14,361	39,685	8,564	48,249
Midlands§	57,711	3,231	12,365	1,709	75,016	43,537	1,319	2,272	413	47,541	105,798	16,759	122,557
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	37,578	2,420	8,426	2,022	50,446	18,956	634	1,778	395	21,763	59,588	12,621	72,209
North Western	71,333	5,333	20,723	3,251	100,640	18,816	516	4,094	263	23,689	95,998	28,331	124,329
Northern	52,665	5,057	10,886	3,397	72,005	18,977	627	622	129	20,355	77,326	15,034	92,360
Scotland	80,731	6,056	25,424	3,708	115,919	17,853	504	1,486	268	20,111	105,144	30,886	136,030
Wales	31,172	2,525	8,253	2,448	44,398	13,107	663	274	105	14,149	47,467	11,080	58,547
Great Britain	484,199	33,716	120,870	21,888	660,673	197,692	6,337	11,925	1,736	217,690	721,944	156,419	878,363
Northern Ireland	33,235	1,724	10,144	900	46,003	6,635	195	1,466	284	8,580	41,789	12,794	54,583
United Kingdom	517,434	35,440	131,014	22,788	706,676	204,327	6,532	13,391	2,020	226,270	763,733	169,213	932,946

Region	Percentage rate of unemployment‡			Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*								Wholly Unemployed excluding "school-leavers"†	
	Males		Total	Males				Females				Total	Change since 14th January
	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				
London and S.E.	3.1	0.9	2.3	19,803	20,392	13,501	37,151	5,952	4,822	2,648	6,786	110,083	+ 8,771
Eastern and Southern	4.8	1.4	3.6	8,025	9,312	6,788	21,461						



NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 11th February 1963 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 11th February 1963					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
<b>Principal Towns (By Region)</b>						
<b>London and South Eastern</b>						
Greater London ..	78,076	13,483	4,382	95,941	12,067	2.1
Brighton and Hove ..	3,938	864	355	5,157	839	5.7
Chatham ..	2,592	545	289	3,426	1,156	4.9
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>						
Bedford ..	1,452	165	112	1,729	624	3.8
†Bournemouth ..	4,241	986	290	5,517	1,279	5.7
Cambridge ..	990	54	29	1,073	462	1.8
Ipswich ..	1,703	359	218	2,280	606	3.7
Luton ..	1,984	193	96	2,273	674	2.9
†Norwich ..	3,513	467	366	4,346	1,214	4.9
Oxford ..	1,996	155	66	2,217	1,106	2.5
†Plymouth ..	5,480	1,268	618	7,366	1,822	5.6
†Reading ..	2,195	317	156	2,668	1,136	3.8
†Slough ..	1,514	108	95	1,717	525	1.8
†Southampton ..	4,356	540	413	5,309	916	3.8
Southend-on-Sea ..	2,876	583	216	3,675	1,058	7.2
Watford ..	772	108	55	935	178	1.5
<b>South Western</b>						
†Bristol ..	6,230	791	350	7,371	1,992	3.0
Exeter ..	1,336	212	90	1,638	499	3.7
Gloucester ..	1,624	408	115	2,147	487	3.8
†Plymouth ..	2,238	643	393	3,274	172	3.7
Swindon ..	1,468	210	128	1,806	889	2.9
<b>Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham ..	17,863	2,580	984	21,427	5,229	3.2
Burton-on-Trent ..	989	199	64	1,252	322	4.1
†Chesterfield ..	2,655	402	330	3,387	1,195	4.4
Covey ..	7,130	1,122	323	8,575	4,697	4.7
†Derby ..	2,994	742	237	3,973	1,127	3.4
Leicester ..	4,350	664	221	5,235	2,061	2.7
†Mansfield ..	1,369	220	127	1,716	777	3.0
Northampton ..	1,885	153	71	2,109	1,089	3.2
†Nottingham ..	7,059	1,048	304	8,411	2,282	3.5
Oldbury ..	1,069	132	74	1,275	787	4.4
Peterborough ..	889	207	87	1,183	381	2.4
Smethwick ..	1,278	85	90	1,453	594	3.3
†Stoke-on-Trent ..	4,752	839	316	5,927	1,121	3.9
Walsall ..	2,927	261	100	3,288	1,536	5.2
West Bromwich ..	1,674	167	52	1,893	591	4.1
Wolverhampton ..	3,446	603	387	4,436	1,469	4.0
Worcester ..	862	77	24	963	210	2.1
<b>Yorkshire and Lincolnshire</b>						
†Barnsley ..	2,418	462	259	3,139	1,017	4.2
†Bradford ..	4,555	584	191	5,330	1,284	2.9
Dewsbury ..	832	167	31	1,030	287	3.4
Doncaster ..	1,886	481	437	2,804	587	3.3
Grimsby ..	2,795	193	253	3,241	527	5.2
Halifax ..	928	179	68	1,175	293	2.3
Huddersfield ..	1,249	317	43	1,609	435	1.7
†Hull ..	4,958	783	653	6,394	741	4.1
Leeds ..	6,708	961	290	7,959	3,131	2.9
Lincoln ..	1,167	147	132	1,446	346	3.0
Rotherham ..	1,619	139	280	2,038	594	3.7
Scunthorpe ..	1,594	638	254	2,486	725	5.0
†Sheffield ..	7,563	1,004	417	8,984	3,457	3.4
Wakefield ..	794	164	62	1,020	281	2.1
York ..	1,431	233	138	1,802	205	2.9
<b>North Western</b>						
Accrington ..	889	430	53	1,372	536	5.8
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	707	174	35	916	150	2.9
†Barrow ..	998	629	174	1,801	244	5.5
Blackburn ..	1,173	538	66	1,777	303	3.3
Blackpool ..	3,002	1,126	197	4,325	475	8.3
Bolton ..	2,184	280	117	2,581	601	3.1
Burnley ..	1,426	703	129	2,258	702	5.6
Bury ..	558	181	16	755	283	2.4
Crewe ..	681	312	132	1,125	261	3.7
†Manchester ..	11,722	1,447	823	13,992	1,862	2.9
†Salford ..	2,550	461	253	3,264	607	3.2
†Oldham ..	2,006	525	86	2,617	762	2.8
Preston ..	1,748	768	175	2,691	519	3.8
Rochdale ..	1,249	163	30	1,442	361	2.9
St. Helens ..	1,548	1,134	374	3,056	263	5.2
Stockport ..	1,631	273	118	2,022	500	2.6
Warrington ..	1,166	489	149	1,804	155	2.9
Wigan ..	1,927	503	197	2,627	699	6.2
<b>North</b>						
†Cardiff ..	1,040	384	93	1,517	231	3.6
†Gateshead ..	3,571	401	346	4,318	848	7.2
†Middlesbrough ..	6,741	1,030	1,002	8,773	1,976	8.3
†Stockton and Thornaby ..	4,240	704	913	5,857	900	7.0
†Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	8,191	1,267	1,069	10,527	2,093	5.5
†Walsend ..	3,311	588	369	4,268	744	7.0
<b>Scotland</b>						
†Edinburgh ..	6,182	1,264	497	7,943	1,019	3.4
<b>Wales</b>						
†Cardiff ..	5,508	728	548	6,784	1,331	4.6
†Newport ..	2,004	201	330	2,535	658	3.5
†Swansea ..	3,333	489	322	4,144	744	6.7
<b>Development Districts (By Region)</b>						
<b>South Western</b>						
Camborne and Redruth ..	806	237	105	1,148	146	7.8
Camerton ..	129	45	16	190	22	10.1
Falmouth ..	940	136	67	1,143	23	11.5
Gunnislake ..	89	26	4	119	11	17.3
Helston ..	201	84	24	309	2	8.0
Ilfracombe ..	256	107	27	390	31	12.6
Liskeard and Looe ..	277	102	43	422	22	9.0
Newquay and Perranporth ..	405	178	40	623	40	8.5
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's ..	764	296	101	1,161	30	9.3
<b>Yorkshire and Lincolnshire</b>						
Bridlington ..	628	101	49	778	240	9.4
<b>North Western</b>						
Merseyside and Prescott ..	31,313	7,627	4,175	43,115	5,439	7.0
<b>Northern</b>						
Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington ..	1,863	447	238	2,548	1,012	9.0
Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor ..	3,505	387	612	4,504	972	9.7
Blaydon ..	1,001	130	196	1,327	396	11.3
Blyth ..	956	147	118	1,221	238	9.2
Chester-le-Street ..	771	96	151	1,018	245	9.0
Consett ..	1,333	134	146	1,613	689	7.8
Darlington ..	1,790	417	122	2,329	588	4.8
Guiseborough ..	278	21	29	299	41	12.9
Hartlepool ..	3,487	645	361	4,493	718	12.0
Haswell and Horden ..	1,060	211	222	1,493	419	8.6
Loftus ..	269	41	310	81	7.6	
Prudhoe ..	256	21	38	315	141	9.5
Seaton ..	640	86	—	726	287	19.1
Saltburn ..	358	46	59	463	84	13.6
South-East Tyneside ..	5,365	979	688	7,032	1,007	10.5
Stanley ..	923	125	145	1,193	208	6.2
Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring ..	9,591	1,467	1,108	12,166	2,559	10.3
Whitby ..	599	102	81	782	211	17.5
Wingate ..	689	96	—	785	196	8.5
<b>Scotland</b>						
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven ..	3,898	845	169	4,912	211	5.1
Anstruther ..	134	63	12	209	43	8.3
Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston ..	1,957	984	259	3,200	617	9.6
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder ..	2,026	356	296	2,678	528	9.9
Cannock ..	1,297	266	98	1,661	118	11.7
Dumbarton ..	1,467	631	257	2,355	22	9.8
Dundee and Broughty Ferry ..	3,184	870	275	4,329	415	4.9
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing ..	2,083	1,117	425	3,625	376	7.3
Girvan ..	237	67	45	349	69	10.9
Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen) ..	30,722	6,332	2,703	39,757	3,482	6.7
Greenock and Port Glasgow ..	2,874	1,027	416	4,317	200	10.2
Highlands and Islands ..	6,475	1,535	929	8,939	1,160	10.9
Kilsyth ..	427	96	55	578	147	7.3
Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil ..	2,422	1,301	483	4,206	207	8.5
Lesmahagow ..	370	46	41	457	171	14.3
North Lanarkshire ..	11,313	3,595	1,255	16,163	3,942	10.7
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew ..	2,114	1,186	290	3,590	368	5.1
Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie ..	1,827	433	142	2,402	622	9.8
Rothsay ..	183	79	30	292	9	10.2
Sanquhar ..	159	78	29	266	43	11.0
Shotts ..	494	173	64	731	75	11.2
Stranraer ..	487	144	98	729	146	11.8
<b>Wales</b>						
Ammanford, Garnant, Ponterdawe and Ystalyfera ..	753	302	136	1,191	175	6.9
Anglesey ..	1,003	227	196	1,426	92	12.3
Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli ..	2,795	425	277	3,497	1,381	11.9
Llanelli, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulas and Tumble ..	2,538	607	196	3,341	588	8.1
Merthyr Tydfil ..	1,267	205	113	1,585	365	6.6
Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock ..	1,267	201	105	1,573	203	17.0
Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail ..	2,828	499	344	3,671	733	10.4
Rhyl ..	885	222	77	1,184	299	9.0
<b>Total, All Development Districts</b> ..	<b>160,028</b>	<b>38,449</b>	<b>18,751</b>	<b>217,228</b>	<b>32,905</b>	<b>8.0</b>

\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1961.  
† Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 475 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: FEBRUARY 1963

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 11th February 1963, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for

each industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, S.1(A), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
<b>Agriculture,</b>										



## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 9th January and 6th February 1963, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

	Five weeks ended 9th January 1963		Four weeks ended 6th February 1963		Total Number of Placings 6th Dec. 1962 to 6th Feb. 1963 (9 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	67,925	49,306	61,288	49,563	129,213
Boys under 18 ..	21,026	14,414	15,774	12,958	36,800
Women aged 18 and over ..	34,366	58,797	36,968	59,990	71,334
Girls under 18 ..	23,407	20,843	15,623	18,692	39,030
Total* ..	146,724	143,360	129,653	141,203	276,377

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment

Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 6th February 1963 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th February 1963. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th February 1963					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th February 1963				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	715	540	257	59	1,571	699	949	160	179	1,987
Mining and Quarrying ..	347	788	31	21	1,187	2,008	1,366	45	13	3,432
Coal Mining ..	262	780	26	7	1,075	1,826	1,354	14	5	3,199
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1,261	451	2,122	765	4,599	696	215	1,616	721	3,248
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	988	141	665	305	2,099	695	177	546	282	1,700
Metal Manufacture ..	998	338	288	145	1,769	830	197	234	119	1,380
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	4,127	1,523	3,151	1,074	9,875	6,110	1,039	3,844	1,171	12,164
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc. ..	2,958	1,104	1,378	500	5,940	3,770	812	1,447	551	6,580
Electrical Goods and Machinery ..	1,169	419	1,773	574	3,935	2,340	227	2,397	620	5,584
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	3,389	128	68	19	3,604	483	44	39	16	582
Vehicles ..	2,883	291	707	131	4,012	3,052	138	744	133	4,067
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ..	1,408	967	1,142	495	4,012	1,167	398	1,217	638	3,420
Textiles ..	804	411	1,312	1,010	3,537	586	444	2,622	1,803	5,455
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving) ..	201	86	379	184	850	125	90	751	316	1,282
Woollen and Worsted ..	259	88	349	231	927	113	158	634	508	1,413
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	114	132	125	114	485	76	66	214	233	589
Clothing and Footwear ..	302	363	1,402	1,779	3,846	462	229	5,454	2,773	8,918
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	591	218	254	130	1,193	472	193	458	389	1,512
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	674	598	283	142	1,697	613	286	252	198	1,349
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	503	381	573	741	2,198	631	268	679	761	2,339
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods ..	294	162	323	384	1,163	291	101	354	401	1,147
Printing and Publishing ..	209	219	250	357	1,035	340	167	325	360	1,192
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	612	277	727	418	2,034	533	157	678	428	1,796
Total, All Manufacturing Industries ..	18,654	6,219	12,819	7,268	44,960	16,406	3,851	18,597	9,665	48,519
Construction ..	9,270	1,412	216	182	11,080	4,485	923	293	180	5,881
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1,323	61	101	21	1,506	577	123	118	41	859
Transport and Communication ..	11,922	444	5,484	253	18,103	7,977	549	958	234	9,718
Distributive Trades ..	5,268	4,026	4,336	5,052	18,682	3,896	2,712	5,770	4,254	16,632
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	328	119	314	364	1,125	868	461	596	482	2,407
Professional and Scientific Services* ..	1,154	227	2,553	514	4,448	4,749	715	17,652	858	23,974
Miscellaneous Services ..	4,455	1,632	9,225	1,646	16,958	3,994	1,010	13,790	2,498	21,292
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..	420	91	314	71	896	236	80	439	89	844
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	1,997	220	5,848	290	8,355	1,042	162	6,316	418	7,938
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	200	191	530	425	1,346	146	72	759	464	1,441
Public Administration ..	7,852	306	1,632	243	10,033	3,904	299	2,011	288	6,502
National Government Service ..	2,113	155	1,302	146	3,716	95	1,347	147	3,934	
Local Government Service ..	5,739	151	330	97	6,317	1,559	204	664	141	2,568
Grand Total* ..	61,288	15,774	36,968	15,623	129,653	49,563	12,958	59,990	18,692	141,203

Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern ..	14,251	4,456	10,762	3,335	32,804	15,971	3,459	20,587	5,226	45,243
Eastern and Southern ..	5,804	1,714	3,235	1,802	12,555	8,831	1,741	7,823	2,484	20,879
South Western ..	3,426	691	2,373	716	7,206	3,807	1,028	3,767	1,553	10,155
Midland† ..	5,838	2,541	3,388	2,553	14,320	7,188	2,590	7,911	3,622	21,311
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire† ..	6,145	1,549	3,128	1,642	12,464	3,576	1,722	5,491	2,008	12,797
North Western ..	12,558	2,058	5,648	2,016	22,280	4,216	895	7,808	2,061	14,980
Northern ..	3,879	838	2,540	1,045	8,302	1,334	392	1,461	393	3,580
Scotland ..	6,864	1,234	4,650	1,611	14,359	2,276	521	3,851	927	7,575
Wales ..	2,523	693	1,244	903	5,363	2,364	610	1,291	418	4,683
Great Britain* ..	61,288	15,774	36,968	15,623	129,653	49,563	12,958	59,990	18,692	141,203

\* Placings and unfilled vacancies in nursing, midwifery, medical auxiliary and allied occupations, previously published separately (see February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, page 69) are now included in this series. Placings have been included from the period beginning 5th April 1962. Unfilled vacancies, which numbered about 17,000 on 6th February 1963, have been included from and including the count on 9th May 1962.

† See footnote § on page 121.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in January 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 January 1963 was 541,400, compared with 541,800 for the five weeks ended 29th December 1962 and 567,500 for the four weeks ended 27th January 1962.

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

Division †	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 26th Jan. 1963	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 29th Dec. 1962	4 weeks ended 27th Jan. 1962
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	34,700	- 300	- 1,500
Durham ..	78,100	+ 200	- 5,900
Yorkshire ..	114,700	+ 200	- 1,600
North Western ..	39,000	- 100	- 2,700
East Midlands ..	89,900	+ 200	- 1,000
West Midlands ..	39,900	- 100	- 2,100
South Western ..	80,500	+ 200	- 1,800
South Eastern ..	5,300	...	- 300
England and Wales ..	482,100	+ 100	- 16,900
Scotland ..	59,300	- 500	- 9,200
Great Britain ..	541,400	- 400	- 26,100

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of January about 3,750 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 2,960; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 790. During the five weeks of December 1962 there was a net decrease of 2,960.

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

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	January 1963	December 1962	January 1962
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary ..	9.17	8.90	9.06
Involuntary ..	9.58	8.18	9.83
All workers:			
Voluntary ..	7.30	6.90	7.19
Involuntary ..	10.75	8.74	10.95

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.69 tons in January, compared with 4.71 tons in the previous month and 4.39 tons in January 1962.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.59 tons in January; for December and January 1962 the figures were 1.61 tons and 1.53 tons respectively.

## Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 15th October 1962 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 659,605, compared with 656,402 at 16th April 1962.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 11th February 1963 was 65,120, of whom 56,969 were males and 8,151 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males		Total
	Females	Total	
Suitable for ordinary employment ..	51,774	7,478	59,252
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions† ..	5,195	673	5,868
Total ..	56,969	8,151	65,120

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 6th February 1963 was 3,793, including 2,991 men, 671 women and 131 young persons. In addition there were 85 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

† The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board. ‡ These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the Tables on pages 121 to 123.

## 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 February 1963, and the corresponding figures for 15th January 1963 and 20th February 1962. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) 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.

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	19th Feb. 1963	15th Jan. 1963	20th Feb. 1962	19th Feb. 1963	15th Jan. 1963	20th Feb. 1962
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	138.6	114.0	98.7	3.4	3.3	3.4
Remainder ..	116.0	97.5	83.8	3.5	3.3	3.3
Eastern ..	67.4	59.3	53.6	2.7	2.5	2.3
Southern ..	53.3	46.1	39.6	1.8	1.8	1.6
South Western ..	72.5	67.3	59.0	2.6	2.5	2.5
Midland ..	104.9	101.7	87.9	4.8	4.6	4.4
North Midland ..	72.0	70.0	65.4	5.5	5.2	5.3
East and West Ridings ..	110.0	104.2	92.4	8.7	8.0	8.7
North Western ..	194.4	190.3	171.5	8.4	7.5	7.9
Northern ..	81.5	78.3	75.3	7.6	7.0	7.9
Scotland ..	148.0	135.6	132.2	9.0	8.6	9.2
Wales ..	85.5	85.6	74.2	8.7	8.1	7.8
Total, Great Britain ..	1,244.2	1,149.7	1,033.7	66.5	62.4	64.3

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 February 1963 represented 6.1 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to 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 28th February 1963, according to the type of employment permitted.\*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women over 16 and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
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## Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	January 1963	February 1963
Places under the Factories Act	46	40
Mines and Quarries*	19	26
Seamen†	27	8
Railway Service	16	12

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

Factories Act	
Textile and Connected Processes	1
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc.	1
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion	1
Metal Casting	1
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	1
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	2
Shipbuilding and Repairing	1
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Making	2
Locomotive and Railway Equipment	2
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft	4
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture and Repair	2
Electrical Engineering	2
Woodworking Processes	—
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Paint, Oil Refining, Soap	2
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel	2
Wearing Apparel	—
Paper and Printing	—
Milling	—
Food	1
Drink	—
Electricity Generation	1
Rubber	—
Other Factory Processes	2
<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT</b>	<b>40</b>
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961	
Building Operations	5
Works of Engineering Construction	2
Docks and Warehouses	6
<b>TOTAL, WORKS AND PLACES UNDER S.S. 125 AND 127 OF FACTORIES ACT 1961</b>	<b>13</b>
Mines and Quarries*	
Coal Mines:	
Underground	18
Surface	4
Other Stratified Mines	—
Miscellaneous Mines	—
Quarries	4
<b>TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES</b>	<b>26</b>
Seamen	
Trading Vessels	8
Fishing Vessels	—
<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b>	<b>8</b>
Railway Service	
Brakemen and Goods Guards	1
Engine Drivers and Motormen	—
Firemen	1
Labourers	2
Mechanics	—
Passenger Guards	—
Permanent-Way Men	5
Porters	—
Shunters	—
Other Grades	1
Contractors' Servants	—
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>12</b>

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		II. Deaths	
Lead Poisoning	7	Epitheliomatous Ulceration	1
Mercurial Poisoning	1		
Compressed Air Illness	3		
Anthrax	2		
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	11		
Chromic Ulceration	9		
<b>TOTAL, CASES</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>TOTAL, DEATHS</b>	<b>1</b>

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 28th January 1963.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	889	119	1,008
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,440	189	1,629
Number of persons who completed courses during period	726	93	819

Up to 28th January 1963, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 143,360, including 4,088 blind persons.

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th January 1963 and the 4 weeks ended 23rd February 1963.  
† Includes 12 deaths in one ship which disappeared at sea, 2 deaths in a tug which sank whilst operating within smooth water limits and 7 deaths in a fishing vessel which ran aground.

## Employment Overseas

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during December was 44,742, compared with 39,049 in the previous month and 84,672 in December 1961. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 98,872 working days.

### CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 15th December was 6,160,000, compared with 6,270,000 at 17th November and 6,082,000 at 9th December 1961. Persons wholly unemployed at 15th December are estimated at 414,000 or 6.3 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 342,000 or 5.2 per cent. at 17th November and 390,000 or 6.4 per cent. at 9th December 1961.

### DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of November the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 18,700 or 2.4 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1.8 per cent. at the end of October and 2.9 per cent. at the end of November 1961.

### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of February was 193,394, of whom 23,456 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 180,081 and 20,911 at the beginning of the previous month and 122,101 and 26,614 at the beginning of February 1962.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of January was 392,834, compared with 218,871 at the end of the previous month and 267,943 at the end of January 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 17,213, 13,782 and 18,455.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th January was 69,599, compared with 55,910 at 29th December and 59,520 at 27th January 1962.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of January was 58,630; this figure included 2,416 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of December the respective figures were 49,041 (revised figure) and 2,429, and at the end of January 1962 they were 47,622 and 5,841.

### SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in September as 115.8 (1953-54 = 100), the same as the previous month, and 113.4 in September 1961. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 26,597 in September, compared with 29,311 in August and 31,793 in September 1961.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that, at the middle of January, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 56,636, compared with 22,946 in December and 35,112 in January 1962. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for January numbered 50,085, or 3.6 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.3 per cent. in the previous month and 2.1 per cent. in January 1962.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of January who were wholly unemployed was 4,896 or 3.0 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 1,886 or 1.1 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 2,022 or 1.2 per thousand at the end of January 1962.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 56,473,000 in December, compared with 56,192,000 (revised figure) in November and 55,505,000 in December 1961. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in December was 12,370,000, compared with 12,500,000 (revised figure) in November and 12,303,000 in December 1961. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December was about 3,817,000 or 5.3 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 3,801,000 or 5.3 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,091,000 or 5.8 per cent. at the middle of December 1961.

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

### INDEX FOR 12th FEBRUARY 1963

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 103.6

At 12th February 1963 the official retail prices index was 103.6 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 102.7 at 15th January. The corresponding figure for 13th February 1962 was 100.1. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of fresh vegetables and eggs.

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

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th FEBRUARY 1963

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 12th February 1963 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 12TH FEBRUARY 1963 (16th January 1962 = 100)
I. Food:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	103
Meat and bacon	102
Fish	100
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	106
Milk, cheese and eggs	113
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	103
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	116
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	125
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	86
Other food	104
<b>Total—Food</b>	<b>106.5</b>
II. Alcoholic drink	100.9
III. Tobacco	100.0
IV. Housing	105.7
V. Fuel and light:	
Coal and coke	109
Other fuel and light	105
<b>Total—Fuel and light</b>	<b>106.6</b>
VI. Durable household goods:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	104
Radio, television and other household appliances	96
Pottery, glassware and hardware	101
<b>Total—Durable household goods</b>	<b>99.9</b>
VII. Clothing and footwear:	
Men's outer clothing	104
Men's underclothing	105
Women's outer clothing	103
Women's underclothing	104
Children's clothing	101
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	102
Footwear	105
<b>Total—Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>103.3</b>
VIII. Transport and vehicles:	
Motoring and cycling	97
Fares	105
<b>Total—Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>99.7</b>
IX. Miscellaneous goods:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	104
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	99
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	102
<b>Total—Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>101.1</b>
X. Services:	
Postage and telephones	100
Entertainment	101
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	104
<b>Total—Services</b>	<b>102.5</b>
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>103.6</b>

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

**Food**  
There were marked increases in the average prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables and smaller increases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, sugar and apples. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole rose by about 2½ per cent., and the group index figure was 106.5, compared with 103.8 in January.

The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) was 112.6, compared with 103.6 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 104.3, compared with 103.9 in January.

### Housing

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of rents of privately owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished, the average level of housing costs rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. The group index figure was 105.7, compared with 105.5 in January.

### Other groups

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

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING 1962

An article reviewing the changes in retail prices during the year 1962 appears on pages 94 to 96 of this GAZETTE. It includes a table showing the figure for each group, and certain sub-divisions of the food group, for each month from January 1962 to January 1963.

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO FEBRUARY 1963

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Month	1962	1963
January	100.0	102.7
February	100.1	103.6
March	100.5	—
April	101.9	—
May	102.2	—
June	102.9	—
July	102.5	—
August	101.6	—
September	101.5	—
October	101.4	—
November	101.8	—
December	102.3	—

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

### REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 139.



# WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 28th FEBRUARY 1963

(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 28th February 1963 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

Date	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1963 Jan.	132.2	95.1	139.1	130.3	95.1	137.0
1963 Feb.	132.5	95.1	139.4	130.3	95.1	137.1

### Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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

### Weekly Rates of Wages

#### I.—All Industries and Services

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	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6
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	130.2	135.2	129.3
July ..	129.8	131.2	136.2	130.3
August ..	130.1	131.3	136.5	130.6
September ..	130.3	131.6	136.8	130.8
October ..	130.4	131.8	137.0	130.9
November ..	131.1	132.9	138.2	131.7
December ..	131.3	133.3	138.7	132.0
1963 January ..	131.6	133.5	138.9	132.2
February ..	131.9	133.5	139.2	132.5

#### II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0
1962 January ..	125.0	125.4	130.9	125.3
February ..	125.0	125.5	130.9	125.4
March ..	125.8	127.2	132.3	126.4
April ..	126.2	127.7	132.8	126.8
May ..	126.6	128.4	133.3	127.2
June ..	126.7	128.9	133.7	127.4
July ..	128.7	130.3	135.3	129.2
August ..	128.8	130.3	135.4	129.3
September ..	128.9	130.7	135.8	129.5
October ..	129.0	131.1	135.9	129.6
November ..	129.2	131.1	136.1	129.8
December ..	129.4	131.4	136.4	130.1
1963 January ..	129.6	131.6	136.5	130.3
February ..	129.7	131.6	136.6	130.3

#### III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	All Metals Combined*	Textiles	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	Clothing and Footwear	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1962 January ..	127	126	130	119	125	122	122	125	129
February ..	131	126	130	119	125	122	122	125	129
March ..	131	126	130	124	125	123	123	131	130
April ..	131	130	131	125	125	123	127	131	131
May ..	131	130	132	125	125	123	127	132	131
June ..	131	130	133	125	126	123	127	134	131
July ..	131	130	133	126	128	123	127	134	131
August ..	131	130	133	126	129	123	127	134	132
September ..	131	130	133	126	129	125	127	134	132
October ..	131	130	133	126	128	126	127	134	132
November ..	136	130	134	126	129	126	127	134	132
December ..	137	130	136	128	129	126	127	134	132
1963 January ..	138	130	137	128	129	126	127	134	132
February ..	138	130	137	128	129	127	127	134	133

Date	Timber, Furniture, etc.	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	Construction	Gas, Electricity and Water	Transport and Communication	Distributive Trades	Professional Services and Public Administration	Miscellaneous Services
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960	122	115	122	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	120	125	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1962 January ..	133	131	120	130	124	127	130	131	129
February ..	133	131	120	132	124	127	130	131	129
March ..	133	131	129	132	124	127	131	131	129
April ..	133	132	130	132	126	129	131	134	130
May ..	134	132	130	133	126	130	131	134	132
June ..	134	133	130	133	126	130	131	135	132
July ..	135	134	130	133	126	130	132	135	133
August ..	136	134	130	135	126	130	132	135	133
September ..	136	134	130	135	126	130	132	135	133
October ..	136	134	130	135	126	130	133	136	133
November ..	136	134	130	135	126	132	136	136	133
December ..	136	134	130	135	126	132	136	136	133
1963 January ..	136	130	135	135	127	133	138	136	133
February ..	136	136	130	137	130	133	138	136	133

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

### Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

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

### Normal Weekly Hours

#### IV.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
1961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9
1962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
1962 January ..	95.2	95.3	95.2	95.2
February ..	95.2	95.3	95.2	95.2
March ..	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
April ..	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
May ..	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
June ..	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
July ..	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
August ..	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
September ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
October ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
November ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
December ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
1963 January ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
February ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1

#### V.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.7	97.5	97.3
1961	95.6	95.2	95.2	95.4
1962	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
1962 January ..	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2
February ..	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2
March ..	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.2
April ..	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
May ..	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
June ..	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
July ..	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
August ..	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
September ..	95.2	94.8	95.1	95.1
October ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
November ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
December ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
1963 January ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
February ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1

### 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).

### Hourly Rates of Wages

#### VI.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1962 January ..	132.8	133.5	138.9	133.2
February ..	133.2	133.6	139.5	133.6
March ..	133.7	134.7	140.3	134.2
April ..	134.8	135.9	141.4	135.3
May ..	135.2	136.4	142.0	135.7
June ..	135.3	136.9	142.2	135.9
July ..	136.4	138.0	143.2	137.0
August ..	136.8	138.1	143.5	137.4
September ..	137.0	138.5	143.9	137.6
October ..	137.1	138.7	144.1	137.7
November ..	137.9	139.8	145.	



## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

### Major settlements reported during February

A settlement affecting workers employed in the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industry was agreed on 5th February. Under the terms of the agreement, which is to operate for a full three-year period regardless of cost-of-living fluctuations, increases in basic hourly rates of 3½d. for craftsmen and of 3d. for adult mates became payable from 25th February and further increases of 3d. or 2½d. are to operate from 24th February next year. In addition, when the normal weekly hours of work are reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay, as from 22nd February 1965, there will be compensatory increases of 4d. or 3½d. This agreement, along with the March settlements affecting the exhibition industry and the electrical contracting industry, has been referred to the National Incomes Commission. Following the conclusion of negotiations between the appropriate trade unions and a single company employing the majority of workers in the rayon yarn producing industry, an adjustment of the wages structure, operative from 25th March, will result in the abolition of the timeworking bonus with the consequential incorporation of an equivalent amount in basic rates and in increases for pieceworkers of 2d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for women. Increases of 8s. 9d. a week for men and of 6s. 1½d. for women will become payable from 1st April to full-time manual workers employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland as the result of an agreement announced on 1st February by the National Joint Industrial Council.

Wages regulation orders made during the month provide for increases in statutory minimum rates at various dates during March for workers employed in toy manufacture, laundering, and brush and broom manufacture.

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments reported during the month have operative dates from 4th February 1963 to 22nd February 1965 and it is estimated that their implementation will add about £90,000 to the basic full-time weekly rates of wages of about 460,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of about 22,000 workers by an average of 2 hours. (Increases for 45,000 workers amounting to £15,000 are already in the Table in the adjoining column.)\*

### Changes coming into operation during February

The increases in basic rates for workers employed in the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industry were due to the implementation of the first phase of the February settlement, referred to above. In addition, the following industries were affected by changes in basic rates of wages during the month: electricity supply (scheduled rates increased by 2½d. an hour); silk spinning, throwing and weaving (minimum rates increased by 6s. a week for men and by 4s. 6d. for women); corn trade (increase of 11s. a week for men); and cement manufacture (increase of 2½d. an hour for men).

Workers employed in the building and allied industries received an increase of 1d. an hour under sliding-scale arrangements based on movements in the official index of retail prices, whilst under similar arrangements increases became payable to workers in a number of industries including iron and steel manufacture, basket making, and iron ore mining and quarrying.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during the month indicate that about 1,625,000 workers received increases of approximately £320,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of

wages and about 4,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 1 hour.\*

Of the total increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages of approximately £320,000, about £197,000 resulted from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, £117,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies, and the remainder from statutory wages regulation orders and from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions.

### Analysis of changes during the period January-February

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

Industry Group	Basic Full-Time Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase*	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing...	75,500	£ 33,300	—	—
Mining and Quarrying	8,000	1,600	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	47,500	22,800	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Industries	12,000	2,500	—	—
Metal Manufacture	155,000	4,400	—	—
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,000	100	—	—
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	12,000	3,900	—	—
Textiles	32,000	7,000	—	—
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear	—	—	—	—
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	14,000	7,100	—	—
Timber, Furniture, etc.	12,000	3,400	3,500	5,700
Paper, Printing and Publishing	264,000	47,500	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries	—	—	—	—
Construction	1,249,000	226,700	—	—
Gas, Electricity and Water	220,500	84,700	—	—
Transport and Communication	134,500	62,900	—	—
Distributive Trades	131,500	58,200	—	—
Public Administration and Professional Services	11,000	1,900	—	—
Miscellaneous Services	4,500	400	4,000	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,384,000</b>	<b>568,400</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>9,700</b>

Included in the above Table are about 3,500 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In addition, about 45,000 workers had a net decrease of £3,000.

In the corresponding months of 1962, about 3,200,000 workers had an increase of approximately £890,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 670,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 1,230,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING FEBRUARY

(NOTE.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1962," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Freestone Quarrying	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (8)	4 Feb.	Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, grade A districts 5s. 9d. an hour, A1 5s. 8½d., A3 5s. 7½d., stone planing machinemen 5s. 8½d., 5s. 8d., 5s. 7d., quarrymen and grindstone turners 5s. 8d., 5s. 7½d., 5s. 6½d., carborundum sawyers 5s. 6d., 5s. 5½d., 5s. 4½d., cranesmen 5s. 5d., 5s. 4½d., 5s. 3½d., labourers 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d.
Granite	Cornwall and Devon (9)	4 Feb.	Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 5s. 9d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 5s. 7d., polishers 5s. 5½d., power crane drivers 5s. 4d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 5s. 3d., labourers 5s. 1½d.
Limestone Quarrying	Portland (10)	4 Feb.	Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: quarrymen—dayworkers (working individually) 5s. 8d. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 5s. 9d., pieceworkers' minimum 5s. 9d.; other dayworkers and labourers 5s. 1½d.
	West Cumberland (10)	25 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 0.286d. an hour (1s. 5-857d. to 1s. 6-143d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.143d. (8-928d. to 9-071d.) for boys under 18.
China Clay	Cornwall and Devon (13)	6 Jan.	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 8s. 9d. a week for male timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and female workers; bonus rates for contract workers increased by 8s. 9d. a week—69s. 3d. to 78s. for workers who work 36 hours but less than 42, 78s. 3d. to 87s. for those who work 42 hours, and by 2½d. an hour (1s. 10½d. to 2s. 0½d.) for all hours worked over 42. Basic rates after change for men 18 and over: timeworkers—washing and breaking clay, cleaning micas, winding and pumping, processing, washing mica and all other unclassified work 190s. 9d. per 42-hour week (with the proviso that when gross weekly earnings do not exceed this amount payment of a lieu bonus of 4s. 3d., not reckonable for overtime payment, will bring minimum weekly gross earnings to 195s.), landing, maintenance men (handymen and inclines) 195s. 9d., shift bosses 210s. 9d., mechanical dryer workers (for whom no targets are fixed)—drying (mechanical kilns) 214s.; youths and boys 2s. 2d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 2d. at 17½.

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

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

‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. Cost-of-living payments now related to new official index of retail prices (16th January 1962 = 100) on basis of 1.802d. per point above a datum of 32.7 points. The figures quoted relate to the index figure of 102.7 for January 1963.

## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland (14)	2 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.1d. a shift (10s. 1.4d. to 10s. 2.5d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 0.7d. to 5s. 1.3d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-Ore Mining	Cumberland (14)	25 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 2d. a shift (10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1d. (5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.) for boys under 18.†
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	3 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 0.9d. to 10s. 2.2d.) for men, by 0.975d. (7s. 6-675d. to 7s. 7-65d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 0.45d. to 5s. 1.1d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	Midland area	3 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.36d. a shift (9s. 11-68d. to 10s. 1-04d.) for men, by 1.02d. (7s. 5-76d. to 7s. 6-78d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (4s. 11-84d. to 5s. 0-52d.) for boys under 18.
Corn Trade	Great Britain (17)	11 Feb.	Mill and other manual workers except transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of 11s. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—London 201s. 6d. a week, grade A mills 199s. 6d., grade B 196s. 6d., grade C 193s. 6d.
	Great Britain	11 Feb.	Transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of 11s. a week for drivers of "C" licensed vehicles, statutory attendants and mates (7s. or 8s. 6d., according to age, for drivers under 21 of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity). Minimum rates after change include: drivers 21 and over of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London area 202s. a week, long distance or grade 1, 197s., grade 2, 193s., drivers of all ages of vehicles of over 1 ton up to and including 5 tons 202s., 197s., 193s., over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 209s., 204s., 200s., over 10 and up to and including 15 tons 215s., 210s., 206s., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 222s., 217s., 213s., over 18 tons 231s., 226s., 222s., statutory attendants and mates 195s., 192s., 188s.
Milk Processing	Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay week following 1 Feb.	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week for adult male workers, of 8s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: specialised workers—pasteurisers, boilermen and platform milk examiners 208s. a week, checkers (liquid distributive) 203s., (manufacturing) 198s., firemen, recorders (intake) and spray drying room operatives (except powder collectors and labourers) 198s.; general workers—males 83s. at 16 rising to 190s. 6d. at 21 and over, females 77s. at 16 rising to 132s. 3d. at 20 and over; transport workers, drivers of vehicles of 2 tons and over carrying capacity, Belfast area 203s. 6d., Provincial areas 198s. 6d.
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡	3 Feb.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 0.9d. to 10s. 2.2d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.165d. an hour (1s. 3-11d. to 1s. 3-275d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.975d. a shift (7s. 6-675d. to 7s. 7-65d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (11-33d. to 11-46d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (5s. 0.45d. to 5s. 1.1d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (7-56d. to 7-64d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (44)	3 Feb.	Workers employed at blastfurnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.
Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants§ (44)	3 Feb.	Workers employed at blastfurnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 0.9d. to 10s. 2.2d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.975d. (7s. 6-675d. to 7s. 7-65d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (11-33d. to 11-46d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. (5s. 0.45d. to 5s. 1.1d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.	
West of Scotland¶ (44)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Feb.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 1d. to 10s. 2d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.	
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (45)	3 Feb.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 0.9d. to 10s. 2.2d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.165d. an hour (1s. 3-11d. to 1s. 3-275d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0.975d. a shift (7s. 6-675d. to 7s. 7-65d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (11-33d. to 11-46d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. a shift (5s. 0.45d. to 5s. 1.1d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (7-56d. to 7-64d.) for those under 18.
		3 Feb.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.165d. an hour (1s. 3-11d. to 1s. 3-275d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (11-33d. to 11-46d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.08d. (7-56d. to 7-64d.) for apprentices under 18.
		3 Feb.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	do. do.
		3 Feb.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.165d. an hour (1s. 3-11d. to 1s. 3-275d.) for men 21 and over, by 0.13d. (11-33d. to 11-46d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.08d. (7-56d. to 7-64d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.¶ (45)	24 Feb.	Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 2.2d. to 10s. 3-5d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (7s. 6-675d. to 7s. 8-625d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 1-75d.) for those under 18.
	Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and Glasgow** (45)	4 Feb.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 0.9d. to 10s. 2.2d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (7s. 6-675d. to 7s. 7-65d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 0-45d. to 5s. 1-1d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland†† (45)	Pay period beginning 25 Feb.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.4d. a shift (10s. 10-2d. to 10s. 11-6d.) or by 0.175d. a shift (8s. 1-5d. to 8s. 2-25d.) for six-shift workers for men, by 1-05d. a shift (8s. 1-65d. to 8s. 2-7d.) or by 0.1305d. an hour (1s. 0-1125d. to 1s. 0-243d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. a shift (5s. 5-1d. to 5s. 5-8d.) or by 0.087d. an hour (8-075d. to 8-162d.) for boys under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire‡‡ (45)	3 Feb.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.2d. a shift (8s. to 8s. 1-2d. for skilled craftsmen, and 9s. 3d. to 9s. 4-2d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (4s. to 4s. 0-6d. or 4s. 7-5d. to 4s. 8-1d.) for those under 18.

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

† Cost-of-living payments now related to new official index of retail prices (16th January 1962 = 100) on basis of 1.802d. per point above a datum of 33.3 points. The figures quoted relate to the index figure of 102.7 for January 1963.

‡ 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 of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

\*\*\* Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

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



## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Feb.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 0.9d. to 10s. 2.2d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (7s. 6.675d. to 7s. 7.65d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 0.45d. to 5s. 1.1d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport	3 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (9s. 8.58d. to 9s. 9.74d.) for men, by 0.773d. (6s. 5.686d. to 6s. 6.459d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (4s. 9.13d. to 4s. 9.71d.) for boys.
Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	4 Feb.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works	Increases in the existing "all-in" rate of 1d. an hour (3s. 6d. a week) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen, 24s. a week, skilled bricklayers, masons, slaters and plasterers' labourers and navvies 21s. 5d.
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	4 Feb.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—patent glaziers 5s. 10d. an hour, assistants 5s. 3d., grade A districts 5s. 9d., 5s. 14d.†
Cutlery Manufacture and	Great Britain (256)	6 Feb.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d., 1½d. or 4½d. an hour, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over, of 1½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1½d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 1½d. to 1½d. for younger female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 1½d., 2d. or 3½d., according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over, of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1½d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 1½d. to 1½d. for younger female workers. Rates after change: male workers 21 or over—timeworkers 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d. an hour, according to occupation, pieceworkers 4s. 5d. to 4s. 9½d.; younger male workers—timeworkers 1s. 7d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 9d. at 20, pieceworkers 1s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; female workers employed on production—timeworkers 1s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 9d. at 21 or over, pieceworkers 1s. 8½d. to 3s. 2d., as warehouse workers 1s. 5d. to 2s. 7½d., 1s. 7½d. to 3s. 0½d.‡
Cutlery and Silverware Manufacture	Sheffield (63)	1 Jan.	All workers	Increases in datal rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1d. in the minimum rate for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls, with appropriate adjustments to piecework prices. Minimum datal rates after change include: male workers 21 and over, class A, skilled 5s. 14d. an hour, class B, semi-skilled 4s. 5½d., class C, unskilled 4s. 4½d.; female workers 21 and over employed on production 2s. 10d., on warehouse work 2s. 8d.
Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making	Great Britain (256)	18 Feb.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. or 3½d. an hour, according to age, for youths and boys, of 2d. or 2½d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 or over—dressers, planishers (including wheelers), platers, polishers, pressure die casters or stampers, grade I 3s. 11d. an hour, grade II 4s. 1½d., grade III 4s. 6d., gravity die casters, press workers, pressure die casters' assistants, platers' assistants or sprayers 3s. 11d., assemblers, despatchers, packers or warehousemen 3s. 10½d., other workers 3s. 10d.; male workers under 21, 2s. 1d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20, female workers—polishers, etc., 21 or over 3s. 4d., all other workers (except pinkers or choppers) 2s. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1½d. at 21 or over.§
Silk Spinning, Throwing and Weaving	United Kingdom (78)	Pay day in week commencing 4 Feb.	Timeworkers other than maintenance workers and certain workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum basic time rates after change: male workers 73s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 171s. at 21 and over; female workers 73s. 6d. at 15 rising to 119s. 6d. at 18 and over; existing differentials continue to be maintained.
			Pieceworkers	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers, to be arranged either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
	Macclesfield (79)	Pay day in week commencing 4 Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female weavers in the manufacturing section, of 4s. 6d. for other female workers 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: throwing section—male workers 21 and over grade 1, 171s. a week, grade 1A 176s. 6d., grade 2, 178s. 6d., grade 3, 179s. 6d., grade 4, 188s., female workers 18 and over grade 1, 119s. 6d., grade 2, 123s. 6d., grade 3, 124s. 6d., grade 4, 131s. 6d.; smallware and narrow fabric section—male workers grade 1, 171s., grade 2, 177s. 6d., grade 3, 180s., female workers grade 1, 119s. 6d., grade 2, 123s. 6d., grade 3, 124s. 6d.; manufacturing section—male workers grade 1, 171s., grade 3A 178s., grade 3B 193s., female workers grade 1, 119s. 6d., grade 2, 123s. 6d., grade 3, 131s. 6d., grade 3A 152s., grade 3B 168s., weavers (male and female) 164s. 6d. to 182s., according to number of looms; embroidery section—male workers, unskilled 171s., skilled 182s., female workers grade 1, 119s. 6d., grade 2, 123s. 6d.; male workers 21 and over in hand loom weaving section 4s. 3d. an hour.
			Pieceworkers	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers, to be arranged either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
Silk Spinning, Throwing, Weaving and Dyeing	Leek (78)	Pay day in week commencing 4 Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 19 and over, other than learners, grade 1, 171s. a week, grade 1A 176s. 6d., grade 2, 178s. 6d., grade 3, 181s., dyers 180s. 6d., screen printers 184s., printers' mates 180s. 6d., dyers' mixers 180s. 6d. in first year rising to 187s. in fourth year, all-night workers—screen printers 252s. 5d., narrow fabric workers 248s. 4d., printers' mates 247s. 2d., dyers 247s. 2d., others 245s. 2d., boilermen (days) 191s., (nights) 217s. 6d., oilers and greasers (on shafting) 180s. 6d., (on braid machines) 178s. 6d., key men 195s.; female workers 18 and over, other than learners, grade 1, 119s. 6d., grade 1A 123s. 6d., grade 2, 124s. 6d., grade 3, 126s. 6d.
			Pieceworkers	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers, and of 4s. 6d. for female workers, to be arranged either as a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	4 Feb.	Building trade operatives	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 9d. an hour, labourers 5s. 14d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	First full working week commencing on or after 4 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 1d. an hour (5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d.).
	Yorkshire (97)	Pay week commencing between 21-23 Jan.	Skilled mechanics in certain dye works	Increase of 2d. an hour or 7s. 1d. a week (255s. to 262s. 1d.).

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

† Under an agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Plumbing Trades Union, these workers are paid Building Trade rates but work to Engineering conditions.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 89 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 136 of this GAZETTE.

## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom (132)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Feb.	Male workers other than maintenance craftsmen	Flat advances of 2½d. an hour for all adult male workers and of proportional amounts for youths, and occupational differentials and shift-work allowances revised. Basic rates after change for able-bodied adult general labourers 4s. 10½d. an hour; new occupational differential rates—2.3d. an hour (previously 2.2d.), 2.8d. (2.7d.), 3.1d. (3.0d.), 3.3d. (—), 4.0d. (—), 4.3d. (4.1d.), 5.6d. (5.4d.), 6.9d. (6.6d.), 8.9d. (8.5d.), 10.7d. (10.2d.); new shift-work allowances—5.5d. (previously 5.3d.), 3.0d. (2.9d.).
	United Kingdom (133)	4 Feb.	Maintenance craftsmen	Increases of 3d. an hour for skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21. Minimum rates after change: fitters, turners, electricians, welders and blacksmiths 6s. 5½d. an hour, boilermakers 6s. 6½d., riveters 6s. 4½d., holders-up 6s. 3d., pipe fitters 6s. 2½d., painters and bodybuilders at Beddington 6s. 5½d., blacksmiths' hammermen 5s. 11½d., electricians' mates 5s. 8½d.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	4 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen—London and Merseyside 5s. 10½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 9d.; chargehand labourers 5s. 6½d., 5s. 5d., labourers 5s. 3½d., 5s. 1½d.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	4 Feb.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase* of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. 3d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 1½d.
Limestone Masonry	Portland	4 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 9d. an hour, labourers 5s. 1½d.
Sawmilling	Manchester (138)	4 Feb.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 3s. 8d. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 5s. 9d. an hour, timber yard labourers 5s. 1½d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 5s. 3½d., power-driven crane drivers 5s. 4½d., fork lift truck drivers—carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. 5s. 2½d., 30 cwt. and over 5s. 5½d., female labourers 19 and over 4s. 5½d.; lorry drivers 231s. to 248s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 234s. 6d.
Exhibition Stand Construction, Erection, etc.	Great Britain	4 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase* of 1d. an hour. Standard rates after change: craftsmen 7s. 2½d. an hour, labourers 6s. 7d.
Basket Making	United Kingdom (142)	First full pay week in Feb.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3 per cent. (38 to 41 per cent.).
Building	England and Wales (166-167)	4 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives on craft processes, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, other women and girls. Rates after change include: men—London (within 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 10½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 3d., grade A districts 5s. 9d., 5s. 1½d.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 4s. 10½d., on other than craft processes 4s. 5d.
			Watchmen	Increase* of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 32s. a shift (day or night), other districts 30s. 9d.
	England and Wales (167)	4 Feb.	Road haulage workers	Increase* of 3s. 8d. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: motor drivers, London 242s. 6d. to 261s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 districts 239s. to 256s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 247s. 6d., 242s. 6d., tractor drivers, London only, 260s. 6d.
	Scotland (168-169)	4 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 5s. 9d. an hour, labourers 5s. 1½d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 5s. 1½d., on other than craft operations 4s. 7½d.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	Northern Ireland (172)	Beginning of pay period in week commencing 4 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives	Increases* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 5s. 7½d. to 5s. 10d. an hour, according to district, labourers 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 8½d.
	England and Wales (248)	4 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 5s. 10½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 3d., grade A districts 5s. 9d., 5s. 1½d.
	Scotland (251)	4 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 5s. 9d. an hour, labourers 5s. 1½d.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (170-171)	4 Feb.	Male workers other than watchmen	Increases* of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 5s. 10½d. an hour, class 1 districts 5s. 9d.; navvies and labourers—London super grade 5s. 3d., class 1 districts 5s. 1½d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 32s. a shift (day or night), class 1 districts 30s. 9d.
Demolition	Great Britain (169)	4 Feb.	Male workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London and Liverpool districts 5s. 3d. an hour, grade A districts 5s. 1½d., Scotland 5s. 1½d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (175)	4 Feb.	Male workers	Increases* of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: chargehands, London area and Merseyside 6s. 3½d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 4d., spreaders 5s. 11½d., 5s. 10d., mixermen 5s. 6½d., 5s. 5½d., potmen 5s. 5½d., 5s. 4½d., classified labourers 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2½d.
Glazing	England and Wales	4 Feb.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increases in standard rates of wages of 1d. an hour for glaziers and wall liners, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: glaziers and wall liners, London and South Eastern area (within 30 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 10½d. an hour, Hants., Dorset and Isle of Wight, Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, Yorkshire and West of England and South Wales 5s. 9d.
Heating, Ventilating, and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (171)	25 Feb.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 3d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross) 6s. 4½d. an hour, all other districts 6s. 3½d., mates—20 and over 5s. 5½d., 5s. 4½d., 18 and under 20, 5s. 2½d. 5s. 1½d.†
Painting	Scotland	4 Feb.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour (5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.

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

† It has also been agreed that from 24th February 1964 there will be further increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and 2½d. for adult mates, and that from 22nd February 1965 there will be a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 40, without loss of pay; the rates and hours after these changes are to remain in operation until 20th February 1966, regardless of movements in the official index of retail prices.



## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Refractory Setting and Repair	Great Britain	4 Feb.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increase of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Basic rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 10½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 3d., grade A districts 5s. 9d., 5s. 1½d.
Terrazzo and Mosaic Laying	Great Britain	4 Feb.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	Increase of 1d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: layers, London and Mersey districts 5s. 11½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 10d., polishers—dry 5s. 9½d., 5s. 8d., wet and hand 5s. 8½d., 5s. 7d.
Tile Fixing	London	4 Feb.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increase of 1d. an hour (5s. 11½d. to 6s. 0½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Gas Supply	Great Britain	4 Feb.	Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: new construction, London 6s. 4½d. an hour, Provincial zone A 6s. 3d., Provincial zone B 6s. 2d.; repair work, London 6s. 6½d., A 6s. 5d., B 6s. 4d.; chimney work, London 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 9½d., according to height, A 6s. 3d. to 6s. 8d., B 6s. 2d. to 6s. 7d.
Electricity Supply (178-179)	Great Britain	1 Feb.	Manual workers, including building and civil engineering workers	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Hourly rates after change for men 21 and over with less than 2 years' service: Provinces—Group A 4s. 10½d., B 5s. 0½d., C 5s. 1½d., D 5s. 2½d., E 5s. 4½d., F 5s. 7½d., G 5s. 11½d., H 6s. 4d.; building trade workers—craftsmen 5s. 11½d., qualified whole-time benders and fixers of bars for reinforced concrete work and qualified whole-time tubular scaffolders 5s. 7½d., craftsmen's mates 5s. 1½d., labourers 4s. 10½d. London rates are higher by 4d. an hour.*
	Northern Ireland	Commencement of first full pay period following 1 Feb.	Manual workers	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Hourly rates after change for men 21 and over with less than 2 years' service include: installation inspectors 6s. 4d., craftsmen 5s. 11½d., labourers 4s. 10½d.†
Petroleum Distribution	United Kingdom (206-207)	25 Feb.	Shift and night workers	Special payments for workers on regular rotating shifts increased from 5d. to 6d. an hour or from 20s. to 24s. a week, and the weekly allowance for airfield operatives working a variable shift system increased from 36s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; hourly payment for night workers increased from 7d. to 9d., and the rate for continuous night work increased from time-and-one-quarter to time-and-one-third.
Health Services	Great Britain	4 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in hospitals, etc.	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool, craftsmen 5s. 10½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 3d., grade A districts and Scotland 5s. 9d., 5s. 1½d.

## CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING FEBRUARY

Industry	United Kingdom	Date	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Broadcasting (Television)	United Kingdom	1 Feb.	Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Independent Television Companies	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40, without loss of pay.

\* The agreement, which is to remain in operation for a period of three years, also provides for increases of 2½d. an hour from 1st February 1964 and 1965, and for a weekly bonus payment from 1st April 1963 based on the percentage fall in pay hours per 1,000 units of electricity sent out from generating stations. The agreement may be reviewed should the official index of retail prices fluctuate five points or more and maintain that level for three consecutive months.

† The agreement, which also provides for increases of 2½d. an hour from 1st February 1964 and 1965, may be reviewed should the official index of retail prices fluctuate five points or more and maintain that level for three consecutive months.

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## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FEBRUARY

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 139. In addition, 19 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during February at the establishments where these 158 stoppages occurred is estimated at 28,600. This total includes 1,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 27,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 25,600 were directly involved and 1,800 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 51,000 working days lost during February includes 5,000 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 February due to industrial disputes:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining	8	78	86	9,900	18,000
Engineering	3	11	14	6,000	5,000
Motor Vehicles	—	8	8	4,800	7,000
Textiles	—	3	3	2,100	6,000
All remaining industries and services	8	39	47	5,900	15,000
<b>Total, February 1963</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>28,600</b>	<b>51,000</b>
Total, January 1963	13	150	163	23,700	53,000
<b>Total, February 1962</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1,820,500</b>	<b>1,934,000</b>

## Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	14	3,200
—other wage disputes	44	5,800
Hours of labour	3	1,900
Employment of particular classes or persons	18	4,700
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	58	9,200
Trade union status	2	800
Sympathetic action	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>25,600</b>

## Principal Stoppages of Work

Dissatisfaction with the level of wages, and the alleged refusal of the manager to negotiate with the local union delegate, led to a stoppage of about 1,400 workers at a colliery in West Lothian on 18th February. Work was resumed on 21st February pending further negotiations.

About 1,500 workers engaged in the manufacture of brake linings at a factory at Chapel-en-le-Frith ceased work on 25th February in protest against the extension of shift-working to the

warehouse. Work was resumed on 4th March, agreement having been reached for a temporary adjustment of proposed working hours.

## Duration of Stoppages

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

Duration of Stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved
Not more than 1 day	66	11,600	8,000
2 days	24	3,700	5,000
3 days	12	3,100	10,000
4-6 days	18	2,300	8,000
Over 6 days	9	400	6,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>37,000</b>

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1963 AND 1962

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

Industry Group	January to February, 1963		January to February, 1962	
	No. of Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in Progress	No. of Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in Progress
	Workers involved	Working Days lost	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining	162	19,100	231	26,400
All Other Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5	1,300	3	1,200
Chemicals, etc.	3	1,100	2	4,100
Metal Manufacture	9	500	14	164,100
Engineering	23	9,600	37	969,600
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng.	5	500	16	152,100
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	13	7,900	18	217,800
Aircraft	4	1,900	12	134,600
Other Vehicles	2	200	3	20,900
Other Metal Goods	5	800	6	101,400
Textiles	4	2,200	7	2,800
Clothing and Footwear	2	600	5	1,600
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	2	†	3	5,700
Timber, Furniture, etc.	1	†	3	700
Paper and Printing	—	—	1	3,000
Remaining Manufacturing Inds.	—	—	10	11,400
Construction	28	2,300	67	19,700
Gas, Electricity and Water	1	200	2	600
Port and Inland Water Transport	8	1,000	14	7,000
All Other Transport	9	1,600	14	7,200
Distributive Trades	3	100	5	1,100
Administrative, Professional, etc. Services	—	—	6	5,600
Misc. Services	—	†	9	7,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>51,100</b>	<b>466†</b>	<b>1,866,000</b>

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

# INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK

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## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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### Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

#### Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951 and 2952\*. Awards Nos. 2948 and 2952 are summarised below. Awards Nos. 2949, 2950 and 2951 were referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

**Award No. 2948 (8th February).**—Parties: Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians and J. E. Hanger and Company, Limited. **Claim:** To determine a difference between the Parties arising out of a claim by the Association for improved scales of salaries, holiday entitlement, and sick pay entitlement of artificial limb fitters employed by J. E. Hanger and Company, Limited. **Award:** The Court awarded as follows:—(A) *Remuneration.* (1) *Roehampton.* With effect from 15th October 1962, the existing provisions for the remuneration of Trainee Fitters, Assistant Fitters and Qualified Fitters employed by J. E. Hanger and Co., Ltd., at Roehampton shall be altered in the following respects:—*Trainee Fitters.* No change, save that the amounts payable in addition to bench rate from the date of approval shall be 15s. per week for the first two years and 20s. per week during the third year of training. *Assistant Fitters.* On appointment as such an Assistant Fitter shall, in lieu of existing rates of pay and cost of living bonus, receive a salary on the scale of £980 per annum rising by two annual increments of £30 to £1,040. *Qualified Fitters.* On appointment as such a Qualified Fitter shall, in lieu of existing rates of pay and cost of living bonus, receive a salary on the scale of £1,080 per annum rising by annual increments of £40 to £1,200 and then by £50 to £1,250. (2) *Branches.* The Court considered that they had insufficient evidence before them to enable them to decide (a) the questions whether, and if so in what respects, the remuneration of Trainee Fitters, Assistant Fitters and Qualified Fitters employed at the Branches of J. E. Hanger and Co., Ltd., should differ from that awarded for such employees at Roehampton, and (b) the questions raised before the Court as to the salaries of Branch Managers. The Court accordingly remitted the above-mentioned questions to the Parties for discussion and agreement if possible. In the event of the Parties failing to reach agreement on any of those questions either Party shall be entitled to report such failure to the Court, who will then, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter. (B) *Holiday Entitlement.* With effect from 1st January 1963, all Assistant Fitters and Qualified Fitters shall receive three weeks' annual holiday with pay, the third of such weeks to be taken in each case at a time convenient to J. E. Hanger and Co., Ltd. (C) *Sick Pay Entitlement.* With effect from 1st January 1963, the scales of sick pay entitlement for Assistant Fitters and Qualified Fitters shall be as follows:—(1) After 12 months' service with the Company—a maximum of 13 weeks on full pay followed by a maximum of 13 weeks on half pay in any period of 12 months. (2) With less than 12 months' but more than three months' service with the Company—half the above rates of pay. (3) With less than 3 months' service—no payment. From each week's full sick pay shall be deducted the amount of National Health Sickness Benefit due to the employee, but not that proportion which is due to his dependants.

**Award No. 2952 (19th February).**—Parties: National Craftsmen's Co-ordinating Committee and Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. **Claim:** For a substantial increase in the wages of maintenance craftsmen employed in the Member Works of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association covered by the National Procedure Agreement dated 22nd January 1958. **Award:** The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

#### Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

\* See footnote || on page 139.

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### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 433\*, which is summarised below:—

**Award No. 433 (28th February).**—Parties: Society of Technical Civil Servants, Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. **Claim:** For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Linked Departmental Classes of Architectural and Engineering Draughtsmen. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

### Wages Councils Act 1959

#### Notices of Proposals

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

**Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal A.S. (53), dated 8th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

**Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal M.D. (100), dated 12th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

**Baking Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal BKS (46), dated 12th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal I. (68), dated 15th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal J. (107), dated 19th February, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

During February the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders\*:

**The Wages Regulation (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making) Order 1963:** S.I. 1963 No. 215, dated 4th February and operative from 18th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 132.

**The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order 1963:** S.I. 1963 No. 302, dated 18th February and operative from 6th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Laundry) (Amendment) Order 1963:** S.I. 1963 No. 303, dated 18th February and operative from 4th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for all male and certain female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) Order 1963:** S.I. 1963 No. 317, dated 19th February and operative from 11th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) (Holidays) Order 1963:** S.I. 1963 No. 318, dated 19th February and operative from 11th March. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) Order 1963:** S.I. 1963 No. 381, dated 27th February and operative from 22nd March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Holidays) Order 1963:** S.I. 1963 No. 382, dated 27th February and operative from 22nd March. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order 1963:** S.I. 1963 No. 400, dated 28th February and operative from 15th March. This Order prescribes revised rates for Apprentices, Learners, Improvers and Night-shift spinners.

**The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) (Holidays) Order 1963:** S.I. 1963 No. 401, dated 28th February and operative from 15th March. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

#### Notices of Proposals

During February notices of intention to submit Wages Regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

**The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.H.M. (N.47), dated 8th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers other than female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade.

**The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.H.M. (N.48), dated 8th February, for fixing revised

### Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see section 43 of the National Insurance Act 1946 and section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946). His decisions\*, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means 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 Act may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

#### Decision R(U)15/62 (30th April 1962)

##### Refusal of suitable employment—claimant having no usual occupation

After a period of sickness following employment as a builder's labourer the claimant registered for employment as a light labourer. He obtained very little work, and nearly five years later was offered employment as a trainee machine operator with Remploy Ltd. at a rate of wages lower than that paid by other employers. He declined the offer on the ground that, as a family man, he could not manage on the wages offered. Held, that the claimant's stated objection to accepting the situation could not be sustained in the light of Decision R(U)10/61. Furthermore, the fact that the pay was lower than that offered by other employers did not allow the employment to be treated as unsuitable under section 13(5) of the National Insurance Act 1946, since the claimant could no longer be said to have a usual occupation. It was therefore necessary to decide whether the employment was suitable in the light of all the circumstances. On that approach it was held that the employment was suitable and that the claimant did not have good cause for refusing it.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that the claimant would have been disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period 15th November 1961 to 26th December 1961 (both dates included) because without good cause he did not accept a suitable situation which was offered to him.

2. This is an appeal by the insurance officer from a decision of a local tribunal reversing the decision of the local insurance officer.

3. The claimant is a married man, aged 43, and has three young children. Up to 3rd February 1956 he was employed as a builder's labourer, but thereafter he became ill with cardiac debility on 30th April 1956. He again registered for work on 12th February 1957 as a light labourer, having been found fit for suitable employment; since then he has not worked except for 10 weeks from 20th January 1958 to 28th March 1958 when he was employed at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit. At the relevant time he was receiving £7 19s. 0d. per week from the National Assistance Board.

4. On 10th November 1961 the claimant was submitted to and accepted for employment as a trainee at Remploy Ltd., which exists for the purpose of training and providing sheltered employment for disabled persons. The claimant was interviewed but refused the employment on the grounds:—"That I was willing to take the job offered me, but when told the weekly rate of pay, I found it to

\*Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(F)"—decisions on family allowances; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 139.

statutory minimum remuneration for female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade.

**The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.88), dated 22nd February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and for varying the provisions relating to the calculation of holiday remuneration.

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

### Agricultural Wages Act 1948

**Order No. 1963 A.W.B. No. 1,** made on 8th February by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 4th March 1963, varies the values at which board and lodging and casual meals may be reckoned as payment of minimum wages, in lieu of payment in cash, in respect of employment in agriculture in all counties in England and Wales.

be impossible to accept. That sort of job with pay so small is alright for single persons, but for a married man with family it would be starvation. It would mean that I should take home pay packet of £6 10s. 0d. and out of that would be rent of £1 14s. 5d. We could not manage on such pay." He has since written to the Commissioner saying (*inter alia*) "If I am working my wife cannot do with less than £9 10s. 0d. per week housekeeping money, so it was impossible to have such low rate job which would only suit single person. Give me a job where I can live and not starve and I will do it".

5. Since the decision of the local tribunal information has been received from the manager of Remploy Ltd., to the following effect:—"The claimant was interviewed by a panel consisting of the Remploy manager, the Disablement Resettlement Officer from Bristol Employment Exchange and a doctor all of whom will bear out that the claimant was fully informed as to wages and conditions, viz.:—3s. 6d. for the first six months; 3s. 7½d. after six months; 3s. 8d. after twelve months; 3s. 9d. after two years. He was also informed that a bonus incentive scheme was in operation and if he applied himself to the work he would share in the bonus rate. The job offered, for which the claimant was considered suitable, was to operate a power-driven sewing machine used in making surgical corsets and belts".

6. The local insurance officer decided that the claimant failed to accept a suitable situation without good cause and imposed disqualification in terms of section 13(2)(b) of the National Insurance Act 1946. The local tribunal, who obviously considered the case most carefully, reversed that decision.

7. The local tribunal have referred to and relied upon a decision of a tribunal of three Commissioners, No. R(U)10/61. This decision is binding on me, and accordingly the first question for my decision is whether the situation rejected by the claimant is "suitable employment" within the terms of section 13(2)(b) aforesaid. In their grounds of decision the local tribunal say that they have paid particular attention to the wording of section 13(5) of the Act, and continue:—"It is true that this man has not been in employment since 3rd February 1956 and that owing to his disability the chances of his obtaining suitable employment are slight, nevertheless had he accepted the employment with Remploy Ltd. the income of the family would have been insufficient without National Assistance to maintain a minimum living standard. The income would have been £6 12s. 0d. from the Claimant, £1 12s. 8d. from the Claimant's Wife and 18s. family allowances, making a total of £9 2s. 8d. Whilst it may have been possible for the claimant to support his family for a short period it does not seem possible that he could have done so for a period of two years when he would have expected an increment from Remploy Ltd".

8. Accepting, as I think I must, the report of the manager of Remploy Ltd., the figures accepted by the local tribunal should be somewhat higher, but I need not dwell on this point because it was clearly laid down in Decision R(U)10/61:—"In our opinion therefore the question whether a claimant would have been worse off financially by accepting a situation is not in itself relevant to the question whether he is disqualified under section 13(2). . . . In that case the claimant alleged that by accepting the employment he would lose £1 per week and the tribunal held that even if accepted "that fact would not in itself show that the situation was not 'suitable' or that the claimant had 'good cause' for refusing to accept it within the meaning of section 13(2)(b)". Following this principle it seems to me that the claimant's only objection to the employment offered does not in itself show that the situation was not suitable or that he had good cause for refusing to accept it.

9. It is necessary to consider section 13(5) which, so far as it is material to this case provides:—"For the purposes of this section, employment shall not be deemed to be employment suitable in the



case of any person if it is either—(a), (b) and (c) are not relevant] but, after the lapse of such an interval from the date on which he becomes unemployed as in the circumstances of the case is reasonable, employment shall not be deemed to be unsuitable by reason only that it is employment of a kind other than employment in his usual occupation, if it is employment at a rate of remuneration not lower, and on conditions not less favourable, than those generally observed by agreement between associations of employers and of employees, or, failing any such agreement, than those generally recognised by good employers."

10. It is this provision, I think, which has created difficulty in the minds of the local tribunal, as indeed it does in mine. No assistance is to be derived on this point from Decision R(U)10/61 because the tribunal in that case accepted that the wage offered to the claimant was the agreed rate for the work. In the present case it is not disputed that the standard rate of pay at Remploi Ltd., is less than the rate paid by other employers but this is because Remploi provides sheltered employment for disabled persons who cannot reasonably expect to be remunerated on the same scale as the able-bodied.

11. No difficulty arises in this case as to the lapse of time, which was long. The difficulty arises over the words "employment in his usual occupation". If the claimant's usual occupation is regarded as that of a builder's labourer, it is difficult to give an acceptable meaning to the proviso to section 13(5) because it is extremely unlikely that as a disabled person he will be offered employment at a rate of remuneration not lower, and on conditions not less favourable, than those of able-bodied men. The insurance officer now concerned submits:—"Since [the claimant] registered for work on 12.2.57 after having been declared fit for suitable employment he has not worked and in my submission he has no 'usual occupation' within the meaning of section 13(5) of the Act. If this submission is accepted, the employment offered must be considered in the light of the general tests of suitability and the provisions of section 13(5) of the Act are not relevant."

12. Upon consideration I accept this submission because I think it is necessary in order to give meaning to section 13(5): it is clearly futile to offer work to a man for which he is not registered and which he is not capable of doing. I therefore find that the situation offered to the claimant cannot be deemed unsuitable on the ground that it was employment of a kind other than employment in his usual occupation and at a lower rate of pay than is generally recognised by good employers.

13. If section 13(5) does not apply, the question whether employment is suitable is a question of fact to be decided in the light of all the circumstances, which would include the physical and mental capabilities of the claimant, the nature and accessibility of the work and the earnings, and also the length of time the claimant has been away from work. In the present case I have considered all the available factors, including some which were not before the local tribunal, and have come to the conclusion that the employment offered was suitable for the claimant and that he had not good cause for refusing it. Having regard to the evidence set out in paragraph 5 hereof, which the claimant has not attempted to challenge, I am unable to find that the wages offered to the claimant were so low as to render the employment not suitable.

14. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed.

#### Decision R(U)18/62 (11th May 1962)

#### Normal extent of working—new rota introduced after reduction of standard working week

Until April 1961 a steelworker generally worked six days a week. A new rota of working was then introduced in consequence of a reduction of the standard working week from 45 to 42 hours. Under the new rota a five-shift week preponderated, and in a week in August 1961 the claimant was due to work five night shifts. He did in fact work five night shifts, although Thursday night was substituted for Sunday night because of some modification due to short-time working. He claimed benefit for the Monday of that week, and contended that he was not employed to the full extent normal in his case in that week because the new rota had not been in effective operation long enough to justify its use in determining the normal pattern of his employment. Held, by reference to Decisions C.U.518/49, R(U)14/60 and R(U)15/60, that benefit was not payable. From the date the new rota came into operation the questions whether the claimant did not ordinarily work on every day in a week, and whether in any week he was employed to the full extent normal, fell to be determined by reference to the new rota and not to his experience in the past. In ascertaining the extent to which he was actually employed in the week concerned it was irrelevant that one of the nights worked was a different night from that prescribed by the rota.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable for Monday 21st August 1961, on the ground that that day cannot be treated as a day of unemployment, by virtue of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], as amended.

2. Regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) cited above, provides (in brief) that a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment, in the case of a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week, if, in the week in which the said day occurs, he has been employed to the full extent normal in his case. The question at issue is whether regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) applies to Monday 21st August 1961, so as to prevent it being treated as a day of unemployment.

3. The claimant is a forker in a steel mill. Early in 1961, as the result of negotiations on a national basis, it was agreed between those representing employers and those representing employees that the standard working week (hitherto 45 hours) should be reduced to one of 42 hours, without loss of pay. In consequence of this agreement, a new rota of working was introduced at the steel mill in question, and this rota came into effect there in the week ending 8th April 1961. A copy of the rota is included in the case papers. It comprises a 33-week cycle, the week which includes Monday

21st August 1961 being week No. 29. In terms of the rota, the claimant was due, in that week, to work five (night) shifts, on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. As it happened, by the time of the Summer holiday in July 1961, orders were short and some short-time working was introduced, affecting the rota from the time of resumption of work after the holiday. As a result of the short-time modifications, in the week in question the claimant in fact worked five (night) shifts, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

4. The first question which arises is whether the claimant (on 21st August 1961) was "a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week" (other than Sunday or the day substituted therefor). In Decision C.U.518/49 (reported) the Commissioner said—"A claimant who has in fact worked only on some days of the week for a period of a year or more is 'a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week', unless there are some exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to his case". If this test were applied to the present claimant on 21st August 1961, he would be held not to fall within regulation 6(1)(e)(ii), because until the new rota began to affect him, he was generally a six-day worker. Under the new rota, a five shift week preponderated, although six shifts fell to be worked in a minority of weeks. But, plainly, if the "year period" test is applied, the claimant would still (on 21st August 1961) fall to be regarded as a six-day worker.

5. The "year period" test, however, is not the sole and exclusive test. In Decision R(U)14/60, at paragraph 10, it was pointed out that there are cases in which a clear and regular pattern of employment is demonstrated, and there are cases in which no such clear and regular pattern appears. It is to the latter class of case that the test of experience over a year (or other suitable period) is most applicable, since in that class of case no better test is available. Where, however, there is a clear and regular pattern of employment, such as to enable it to be predicted with reasonable probability whether a given day is one on which the person concerned will or will not work, it is not necessary to fall back on the experience of the past. The pattern itself constitutes direct evidence of what will probably happen. If a rota is in operation, it is reasonable to treat the rota as showing the ordinary pattern of work of the workers concerned.

6. Another point emerges from what was laid down in Decision R(U)14/60. It is that "ordinarily" (as used in regulation 6(1)(e)(ii)) and "in the normal course" (as used in section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act 1957), and "normal" (as used in regulation 6(1)(e)(ii)) all mean in effect, the same thing: so that the tests properly applicable to any one of these are equally applicable to the others. The observations of the Commissioner in Decision R(U)15/60 thus become directly applicable to the present question: in particular the following—"In my view, when the days on which a person is to be employed are governed by a rota, the question whether a day is one 'on which in the normal course that person would not work' has to be determined by referring to and applying the rota". This same test may be applied to the question (a) whether a person does not ordinarily work on every day in a week, and to the question (b) whether a particular day is a day on which in the normal course a person would not work, and to the question (c) whether in a given week a person has worked to the full extent normal.

7. Against this, it was strongly urged on behalf of the claimant's association that the rota had not been in effective operation long enough to justify its use as determining the ordinary or normal pattern of the claimant's employment. It is true that, since in the establishment under consideration the workpeople come on to the rota in accordance with a system of seniority, several weeks may elapse from the date when the rota comes into operation to the date when a particular individual finds his working time reduced. In my opinion, however, if a new rota is to be accepted as setting the normal pattern of the persons employed under it, it is proper to regard that pattern as having been set from the time when the new rota comes into operation. Having regard to the guidance given in Decision R(U)15/60 cited above (and others to which I was referred) I hold the rota in the present case as having set, from the date of its coming into operation, the ordinary or normal pattern of employment of those governed by it.

8. As has been mentioned, a measure of short-time working was introduced at the Summer holiday in 1961, which had the effect of modifying, from the date of return to work after the holiday, the actual working of the rota. This circumstance is however one which I am obliged to disregard for present purposes, by virtue of the provisions of regulation 6(5) of the same Regulations, introduced in 1959.

9. I conclude, therefore, that, having regard to the rota, (1) the claimant at 21st August 1961, was "a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week"; and (2) the "normal extent" of the claimant's employment in the week in question (week No. 29) was as shown in the rota, namely five (night) shifts of eight hours each. It is admitted that the actual extent of the claimant's employment in the week in question was five (night) shifts of eight hours each. It is true that one of the nights was a different night from that prescribed by the rota. But that fact seems to me irrelevant in determining whether the extent of the employment was the same. I hold that the actual extent of the claimant's employment in the week in question was the same as the normal extent of his employment in that week. Thus, in the week in which Monday 21st August 1961 occurred, the claimant (being a man who did not ordinarily work on every day in a week) was employed to the full extent normal in his case. It follows, in terms of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) that Monday 21st August 1961 cannot be treated as a day of unemployment; and unemployment benefit is not payable in respect of that day.

10. I must allow the appeal of the insurance officer.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index Base Year*	Month for which Index Figure Given	Items Covered†	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
					Month before	Year before
European Countries						
Austria ..	1958	Nov. 1962	{ All Items Food	110.7 108.8	Nil +0.1	+2.4 +3.0
Finland ..	1957	Nov. 1962	{ All Items Food	118 117	+1 +1	+7 +7
France (Paris) ..	1956-57	Jan. 1963	{ All Items Food	146.6 147.6	+1.9 +2.4	+7.4 +10.5
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	Jan. 1963	{ All Items Food	111.1 111.0	+1.7 +2.7	+3.9 +4.9
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959	Dec. 1962	{ All Items Food	126 146	+1 Nil	+11 +17
Italy (Large Towns)	1938*	Nov. 1962	{ All Items Food	76.00 82.21	+0.34 +0.44	+4.66 +4.73
Luxembourg ..	1948	Dec. 1962	{ All Items Food	134.19 138.40	+0.36 +0.60	+1.10 ‡
Netherlands ..	1951	Dec. 1962	{ All Items Food	131 132	+1 +3	+1 +4
Norway ..	1959	Nov. 1962	{ All Items Food	109.7 110	+0.2 Nil	+4.7 +6
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Nov. 1962	{ All Items Food	119.6 119.5	+1.2 +2.6	+3.1 +2.5
Spain ..	1958	Nov. 1962	{ All Items Food	122.7 124.7	+3.2 +2.9	+10.0 +12.7
Switzerland ..	1939	Dec. 1962	{ All Items Food	197.4 214.0	+0.4 +0.9	+6.2 +8.1
Other Countries						
Canada ..	1949	Jan. 1963	{ All Items Food	132.0 129.0	+0.1 +1.2	+2.3 +4.2
Israel ..	1959	Aug. 1962	{ All Items Food	119.0 111.4	+2.3 +5.7	+11.2 +7.0
Japan ..	1960	Oct. 1962	{ All Items Food	113.7 115.7	+0.9 +1.4	+5.0 +5.0
New Zealand ..	1955*	Dec. 1962	{ All Items Food	1218 1118	+88 +88	+25 Nil
South Africa (9 Urban Areas)	1958	Oct. 1962	{ All Items Food	105.7 104.1	Nil +0.4	+1.4 -0.1
United States ..	1957-59	Dec. 1962	{ All Items Food	105.8 103.5	-0.2 -0.6	+1.3 +1.5

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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

**Accidents.**—*Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations, and Works of Engineering Construction. How They Happen and How to Prevent Them.* No. 54. January 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 8d.).

**Careers.**—*Choice of Careers.* No. 26. Law. 3rd edition 1963. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.). No. 55. *H.M. Forces. The Army. Openings for Boys in the Ranks.* 3rd edition. Jan. 1963. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.). Ministry of Labour.

**Defence.**—*Statement on Defence, 1963,* including Memoranda to accompany the Navy, Army and Air Estimates 1963-64. Cmnd. 1936. Ministry of Defence. Price 8s. 6d. (9s.).

**Incomes Policy.**—*Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production.* No. 4. March 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 3d.).—See page 97.

**National Economic Development Council.**—*Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966.* Price 8s. 6d. (9s. 1d.).—See page 96.

**Wales.**—*Wales and Monmouthshire. Report on Developments and Government Action, 1962.* Cmnd. 1951. Price 8s. 6d. (9s.).

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

† The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

‡ Comparable figure for previous year not available.

§ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

¶ 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.

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

*The Wages Regulation (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/215; 8d. (11d.)), made on 4th February; *The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/302; 8d. (11d.)), made on 18th February; *The Wages Regulation (Laundry) (Amendment) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/303; 5d. (8d.)), made on 18th February; *The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/317; 8d. (11d.)), made on 19th February; *The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) (Holidays) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/318; 8d. (11d.)), made on 19th February; *The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/381; 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.)), made on 27th February; *The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Holidays) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/382; 8d. (11d.)), made on 27th February; *The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/400; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 28th February; *The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) (Holidays) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/401; 8d. (11d.)), made on 26th February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour Under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 136.

*The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/321; 3d. (6d.)), made on 20th February under the Coal Mines Regulation Act 1908. This Order, operative from 21st February, suspends the operation of those sections of the Coal Mines Regulation Act 1908 concerned with the limitation of hours of work, during any 24-hour period, to 7½ on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings from the coming into force of the Order until 30th April 1963.

*The Personal Injuries (Civilians) (Amendment) Scheme 1963* (S.I. 1963/352; 5d. (8d.)), made on 25th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act 1939.—See page 114.

(1) *The National Insurance Act 1963 (Commencement) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/393 (C.2.); 5d. (8d.)), made on 1st March by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act 1963. (2) *The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1963* (S.I. 1963/394; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 1st March by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts of 1946, 1957 and 1963. (3) *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1963* (S.I. 1963/395; 8d. (11d.)), made on 1st March by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1953 and the National Insurance Act 1963. (4) *The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1963* (S.I. 1963/396; 3d. (6d.)), made on 1st March by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act 1948.—See page 114.

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

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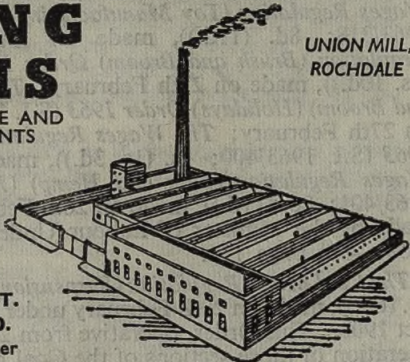
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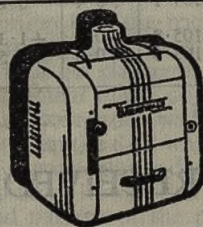


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