



# Labour

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## Membership of Trade Unions in 1960

HE aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1960 was about 9,803,000. This number was about 203,000 more than the total at the end of 1959, and about 184,000 more than the total at the end of 1958. The total of 650 trade unions at the end of 1960 showed no change compared with 1959.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include in their objects that of negotiating with employers with a view to regulating the wages and working conditions of their members. The figures cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

All figures given in this article are provisional and subject revision. The figures previously published in respect of to revision. earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information.

#### **Number of Trade Unions**

The total of 650 trade unions at the end of 1960 (which included 25 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland) showed no change compared with 1959. Three unions were absorbed by larger unions or otherwise ceased to function, and three new unions were formed.

#### Aggregate Membership of Trade Unions

At the end of 1960 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,803,000 as compared with 9,600,000 at the end of 1959, an increase of 2·1 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1960 was 7,860,000, an increase of 121,000, or 1·6 per cent., as compared

with the previous year; and the number of females was 1,943,000, an increase of 82,000, or 4·4 per cent.

The total membership at the end of 1960 included 42,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 89,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership in the United Kingdom and with H.M. Forces was thus about 9,672,000. Of this total the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 206,000. accounted for 206,000.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are, therefore, counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of the duplication is not known but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

#### Size of Trade Unions

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1960:—

	1,886	7555	Percen	tage of
Number of Members	Number of Unions	Total Member- ship*	Total Number of all Unions	Total Member- ship of all Unions
Under 500	308	51,000	47.4	0.5
500 and under 1,000	51	36,000	7.9	0.4
1,000 and under 2,500	97	152,000	14.9	1.5
2,500 and under 5,000	67	226,000	10.3	2.3
5,000 and under 10,000	34	247,000	5.2	2.5
10,000 and under 15,000	18	219,000	2.8	2.2
15,000 and under 25,000	26	499,000	4.0	5.1
25,000 and under 50,000	11	384,000	1.7	3.9
50,000 and under 100,000	21	1,398,000	3.2	14.3
100,000 and under 250,000	10	1,742,000	1.5	17.8
250,000 and more	7	4,848,000	1.1	49.5
Totals	650	9,803,000	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 members with the result that the sum of the constituent items does not agree with the total shown.

At the end of 1960 there were 359 unions with fewer than 1,000 members each, including 308 with under 500 members each. These 359 smaller unions together accounted for under one per cent. of the total membership of all the unions. In contrast, the 17 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for two-thirds of the total membership of all unions.

#### **Industrial Distribution of Membership**

In the Table which follows some information is given regarding the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1960, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped as far as possible in accordance with the 1958 "Standard Industrial Classification\*".

accordance with the 1958 "Standard Industrial Classification\*".

Many unions have some membership spread over a number of industries and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In the case of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and two smaller unions, it would be unrealistic to assign the widely dispersed membership to any single industry group, and all the members have therefore been included in the group "General Labour Organisations". Conversely, the memberships in certain industry groups exclude numbers of workers

who are members of General Labour Organisations. It should be noted that National and Local Government employees in specific industrial employment are usually members of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have therefore been included in groups other than the National and Local Government Service groups. The figures of trade union membership in National Government Service also exclude the majority of Post Office employees, who are classified in the "Other Transport and Communication" group.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their members. Although female membership accounts for slightly less than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly exceeds male membership in certain groups, notably in the Preparation and Weaving of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres, Clothing other than Footwear, Educational Services, and some of the Professional Services, notably the Medical Services.

Total membership rose by rather more than 200,000 in 1960. The main changes were increases in the Metal and Engineering Industries (+105,100), General Labour Organisations (+89,100) and Local Government Service (+23,200), and a decrease in Coal Mining (-56,800).

Industry	Group*				Memb	ership at End of	1960†	Memb	ership at End of	1959†
		2 /			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General Labour Organisations					1,814,690	327,170	2,141,870	1,750,290	302,450	2,052,730
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing					139,410	7,750	147,160	141,540	7,750	149,290
Coal Mining					722,440	27,910	750,350	782,680	24,520	807,200
All Other Mining and Quarryingt					4,450	480	4,930	4,470	430	4,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco					38,510	20,640	59,160	39,700	19,420	59,120
Chemicals and Allied Industriest					10,130	6,930	17,060	10,260	6,790	17,050
Metal Manufacture, Engineering	and Elec	ctrical G	oods,	Ship-	OCCUPANT DESCRIPTION	Service Control of				1,,050
building and Marine Engineering	ng, Vehicle	es, and M	Ietal G	roods						
Not Elsewhere Specified					1,908,790	118,170	2,026,960	1,817,700	104,190	1,921,880
Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibre	s—Prepara	ation and	Weavi	ng	47,440	104,240	151,670	52,800	109,480	162,280
All Other Textile Industries					74,750	72,360	147,100	75,350	68,370	143,730
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur					11,490	3,690	15,170	11,760	3,420	15,170
Clothing other than Footwear			49.00		25,270	98,360	123,630	25,440	97,800	123,230
Footwear					45,740	39,160	84,900	47,090	37,780	84,870
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc					12,150	12,940	25,090	11,990	12,200	24,190
Timber, Furniture, etc					97,930	11,890	109,820	97,170	11,670	108,840
Paper, Printing and Publishing					272,760	81,960	354,720	263,580	78,610	342,190
Other Manufacturing Industries‡					5,170	1,320	6,490	5,310	1.180	6,490
Construction			300000	0.600	463,160	1.500	464,660	462,870	1,470	464,340
Gas, Electricity and Water!					40,030	4,350	44,380	38,830	5,910	44,740
Railways				1935511	456,590	28,060	484,650	456,060	27,030	483,080
Other Transport and Communicati	ont			10000	395,270	56,880	452,140	406,070		
Distributive Trades					240,550	163,730	404,290	239,660	54,960	461,030
Insurance, Banking and Finance					125,650	47,590	173,250		161,030	400,690
Educational Services				17012 TOWN	168,790	225,410	394,200	121,230	43,450	164,680
All Other Professional and Scientifi	ic Services				98,210	127,550		162,670	217,690	380,350
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, Sport, I	Betting etc	percent		-	67,360	21,590	225,760 88.950	91,990	123,700	215,680
All Other Miscellaneous Services				RESIDE BOOK	2,360	540		64,410	21,660	86,060
National Government Service	AND THE RESERVE			23.00	245,480	129,850	2,890	2,230	480	2,710
Local Government Service		STATE OF THE STATE			325,240		375,330	241,480	129,040	370,510
The second secon	100				323,240	200,780	526,010	314,630	188,230	502,860
Totals		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Spirit Contract	Water 18	7,859,810	1,942,790	9,802,600	7,739,230	1,860,670	9,599,900

- Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1958). H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d. including postage).
- † The memberships have been rounded to the nearest ten members. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

  ‡ A large proportion of the trade union members who are employed in these industry groups are members of General Labour Organisations and are included under that group of unions.

#### Totals for 1951-1960

The following Table shows the number of trade unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past ten years:—

Year	Number of Unions at	Members	hip at End	of Year§	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(-) on Membership of
West of	End of Year	Males	Females	Total	Previous Year
		000's	000's	000's	
1951	730	7,742	1,789	9,530	+2.6
1952	714	7,789	1,789	9,578	+0.5
1953	712	7,741	1,776	9,518	-0.6
1954	698	7,745	1,806	9,551	+0.3
1955	688	7,860	1,860	9,720	+1.8
1956	668	7,857	1,900	9,757	+0.4
1957	668	7,920	1,886	9,806	+0.5
1958	659	7,776	1,843	9,619	-1.9
1959	650	7,739	1,861	9,600	-0.2
1960	650	7,860	1,943	9,803	+2.1

Following the slow but fairly steady expansion in membership between 1951 and 1957—when the total reached 9,806,000, the highest ever recorded—there were reductions in 1958 and 1959, but by the end of 1960 membership had recovered to within 3,000 of the 1957 figure. The preceding Table also shows that while over the last ten years trade union membership has increased by nearly 3 per cent. the number of separate unions has declined by 11 per cent.

#### **Federations of Trade Unions**

At the end of 1960 there were 43 federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom, the same number as in 1959. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federa-

#### Directory of Associations and Trade Unions

The latest edition of the "Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations etc." was published in November 1960 and lists of amendments have since been issued regularly.

### Membership, etc., of Registered **Trade Unions**

The Annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies includes a section relating to the membership and functions of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1940. The report includes a summary which covers the period 1950–60, and for the years 1959 and 1960 shows an analysis of registered unions of employees by industry recovers.

and for the years 1959 and 1960 shows an analysis of registered unions of employees by industry groups.

In the Table below a summary of the figures relating to registered unions of employees is given for the year 1960, together with comparative figures for the years 1959 and 1950. It should be noted that the figures given in this Table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given earlier in this article relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

	1960	1959	1950
Number of Manshaus	398 8,531,605	398 8,352,176	7,947,535
From Other Courses	£ 25,076,000 3,555,000	£ 23,675,000 3,756,000	£ 15,721,000 1,903,000
Unemployment, etc. Benefit Dispute Benefit Sick and Accident Benefit Death Benefit Superannuation Benefit Other Benefits From Political Fund	. 14,881,000 . 196,000 . 456,000 . 1,564,000 . 892,000 . 2,790,000 . 1,374,000 . 524,000 . 2,033,000	13,905,000 287,000 2,681,000 1,649,000 867,000 2,674,000 1,342,000 868,000 1,401,000	8,226,000 163,000 244,000 1,166,000 486,000 1,791,000 687,000 451,000 812,000
Funds at End of Year	. 90,267,000	86,180,000	62,150,000

|| Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1960, Part 4, Trade Unions. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d. including postage).

### ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF **STATISTICS**

The Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 98, 1961, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 5s. (£1 7s. including postage). The volume has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, some of the information having been supplied by trade organisations and by Boards of nationalised industries. It brings together statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom and gives annual figures, so far as they are available, for the year 1938 and for each of the years 1951 to 1960. Some of the Tables include figures for the early months of 1961. Current data for many of the series appearing in the Abstract are contained in the Monthly Digest of Statistics, which is also prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The statistics presented in the Abstract for 1961 are grouped in 14 sections under the following main headings: Area and Climate; Population and Vital Statistics; Social Conditions; Education; Labour; Production; Distribution; Transport and Communications; External Trade; Overseas Finance; National Income and Expenditure; Home Finance; Banking, Insurance, etc.; and Prices. Statistics supplied wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour relate to industrial diseases and employees killed in industrial accidents in Great Britain (under "Social Conditions"); distribution of total manpower in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, estimated numbers of employees, numbers registered as unemployed, employment vacancies unfilled, average weekly earnings and average weekly hours worked, indices of wage rates (weekly and hourly), trade unions, industrial stoppages, and size of manufacturing establishments (under "Labour"); British Railways: average weekly earnings (under "Transport and Communications"); and the interim index of retail prices, from 1948 to 1956, and the index of retail prices from 1956 onwards (under "Prices").

"Prices").

The introductory section lists four Tables appearing in Abstract No. 97 (1960) which have been omitted from the present Abstract; new Tables relate to assistance by the United Kingdom for overseas development and sales of financial assets by the public sector. Other changes as compared with the previous issue involve the addition of new series to existing Tables and some substantial revisions. In particular, so far as Ministry of Labour items are concerned, the figures for total manpower and numbers of employees are now based on the Standard Industrial Classification, 1958. The statistical Tables in the Abstract are supplemented by an Index of Sources, showing the official publications or other sources from which the statistics are taken or to which reference should be made. The Abstract contains also a general index and a Table of units of measurement. Table of units of measurement.

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### SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 495

#### **Employment**

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during October by 11,000 (— 18,000 males and + 7,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,997,000. The main changes were an increase of 19,000 in distributive trades, and a decrease of 13,000 in agriculture and fishing. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 16,000 from 24,778,000 to 24,794,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 322,527 to 348,315 between 16th October and 13th November 1961, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 43,218 to 39,039. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 15,561 among males and 6,048 among females.

#### Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 30th November 1961, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100) were exactly the same as those at the end of October, namely 126·2, 95·4 and 132·2, respectively; none of the reported changes in rates of wages or hours of work affecting the calculations.

Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages

and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom during November indicate that about 140,000 workers received an aggregate increase of approximately £67,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 17,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of about 1½ hours. The principal increases affected Post Office engineering grades, workers engaged in the corn trade, and workers engaged in glove manufacture in England and Wales. Industries and services affected by reductions in normal weekly hours of work included glove manufacture and inland waterways.

#### Retail Prices

At 14th November 1961 the retail prices index was 117 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 116 at 17th October, and with 112 at 15th November 1960.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of household coal and coke (mainly seasonal), eggs, apples and a number of other items of food.

#### Stonnages of Work

The number of workers involved during November in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 47,500. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 153,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 208, and, in addition, 29 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

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<sup>§</sup> The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

## EARNINGS IN THE BRITISH TRANSPORT SERVICES

The British Transport Commission have published the results of their Annual Census of Staff giving particulars by occupation, grade, etc., of the average rates of pay and average earnings of the staff of British Railways in the week ended 25th March 1961. The particulars have been summarised by the British Transport Commission for the principal groups of staff, as follows:—

= 1	Number of staff in grade	Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings
		£ s.	£ s.
ritish Railways Staff		PAGN	STIA
Male Adults Clerical	42,150	12 19	14 10
Technical	5,676	16 6	17 10
Headquarters, Divisional and District	2 222	-42 -1 -1	19 0
Inspectors	2,230	15 1	19 0
Salaried:	s that pur	it ensure	*
Stationmasters, Yardmasters,	- contin a	20 0000	
Goods Agents, etc	4,267	15 13	17 19
Inspectors, Foremen and Super-	10 C 002	zwedz d	18 1
visors	6,983 2,133	13 17 14 13	18 19
Traffic Control		17 13	10 15
Locomotive—	handiesed	OH CHE TI	The 2 to 19 19 19
Drivers and Motormen	36,376	12 19	16 16
Firemen and Assistant Motormen	24,831	10 10	14 0
Cleaners	3,289	9 1	11 16
Traffic— Guards	19,748	10 10	14 8
Signalmen	22.532	10 16	15 1
Shunters	14,224	10 3	14 0
Porters	25,159	8 14	12 2
Ticket Collectors	3,211	9 13	13 0
Goods Handling—	9.545	9 6	12 8
Checkers	14,999	8 12	11 7
Cartage—	CHARLES STATE	A CONTRACTOR	2
Motor Drivers	13,567	9 5	12 17
Locomotive Running Shed-	10 025	9 1	13 -1
Shedmen	10,825	9 1	13 1
Servicemen	5,228	8 10	12 2
Examiners	4,496	9 19	14 10
Oilers and Greasers	1,406	8 14	11 9
Maintenance and Construction—	13	-	-
Salaried: Foremen, Inspectors and Other			
Foremen, Inspectors and Other Supervisors	6,858	15 12	20 6
Conciliation:		The Theel	
Civil Engineering	42,362	9 9	14 17
Signal and Telecommunications	10,766	10 0	16 6
Workshop: Civil Engineering	16,453	9 8	14 2
Signal and Telecommunications	1,018	9 14	14 17
Locomotive	26,965	9 11	15 18
Carriage and Wagon	33,958	9 10	15 1
Locomotive Running Shed	12,634	9 18	15 17
Road Motor	3,232 5,636	9 16	14 12
Stores, etc	2,931	9 3	13 2
Police	2,380	16 11	18 7
All Categories (excluding Officers)	111	I LILL	12.1
	1 457 650	10 13	14 14
Male Adults	453,658		7 2
Male Adults	23,077	5 7 8 12	7 2

Since the census was taken in March 1961, there has been no major revision of rates of pay. Increases retrospective in effect to dates before the census week have been agreed for police and certain hotels and catering staff: the census information for these staff has been modified, on an estimated basis, to reflect the retrospective

It should be noted that the descriptions of some of the groups of grades are of necessity in general terms: thus porters include leading porters.

The basis of compilation of the census is the same as that for the 1958 and subsequent censuses and the census shows the actual numbers of staff in substantive grades, with the average rates of pay and average earnings of the staff in those grades. The numbers accord with the statistics of staff numbers otherwise published by the Commission.

The pay and earnings are on the basis of a full week's work The pay and earnings are on the basis of a full week's work. The averages are directly based on staff who worked their full week, the numbers, pay and earnings of those who were absent for the whole or part of the census week, e.g., through sickness, being excluded from the average. Part-time staff employed in part-time grades, e.g., office cleaners, are included in the average if they worked their required week.

The average rate of pay is the average basic payment laid down in the relative agreements with the representatives of the employees, and is exclusive of the additional payments specifically mentioned in the following paragraph on average earnings.

The average earnings include the total payments for work performed and cover payments for piecework, bonus schemes, overtime, Saturday afternoon, Sunday and night duty, and all other payments for work performed, but excluding travelling and out-of-pocket expenses and meal and lodging allowance.

Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive are not included in the above figures.

The next Table shows the average weekly earnings computed from the census returns each year since 1949, in respect of all adult male workers in the conciliation grades and in the workshop grades and of all categories of employees in the wages grades, i.e., conciliation and workshop grades for male adults, male juniors, female adults and female juniors.

The numbers upon which the averages for 1949 to 1957 are based are equated figures, i.e., the number of staff working for less than the completed week is reduced to give a figure equivalent to the

number of full-time employees. In calculating the averages for those years, the total amount of wages paid in the period has been divided by the equivalent number of full-time staff.

The averages for 1958 to 1961 have been compiled on the same basis as those in the previous Table.

30th April 1949† 22nd April 1950 21st April 1951 26th April 1952 21st March 1953 27th March 1954 26th March 1955 24th March 1955	Con- ciliation Grades	Work- shop Grades	Conciliation and Workshop Grades Combined					
odi nel fallos sapos garacciones nel casos	Male Adults	Male Adults	Male Adults	Male Juniors	Female Adults*	Female Juniors		
22nd April 1950 21st April 1951 26th April 1952 21st March 1953 27th March 1954 26th March 1955	s. d. 135 0 135 9 152 11 162 1 171 11 182 10 200 10 218 10 220 1	s. d. 145 1 149 2 165 10 175 2 189 4 192 1 217 8 238 11 240 8	s. d. 137 6 139 2 156 1 165 4 176 4 185 3 205 3 224 2 225 7	s. d. 53 4 56 6 61 8 64 11 68 9 74 0 82 6 87 9 90 11	s. d. 78 10 79 1 87 0 95 6 99 8 106 0 115 4 123 10 124 9	s. d. 46 7 49 2 52 9 62 2 64 9 71 4 79 3 83 11 85 4		
22nd March 1958‡ 21st March 1959 26th March 1960 25th March 1961	£ s. 11 12 11 19 13 14 14 3	£ s. £ s 12 5 11 15 12 10 12 2 14 14 13 15 15 1 14 8		£ s. 6 5 6 9 7 9 7 8	£ s. 6 10 6 14 7 9 7 9	£ s. 4 13 4 0 4 3 4 12		

The Annual Census dealt also (on the same basis for the week ended 25th March 1961) with the average rates of pay and average earnings of ships and marine staff, docks, harbours and wharves staff, and inland waterways staff, and the average earnings of hotels and catering staff. Certain particulars are given below in respect of these workers. It should be noted that, for the purpose of calculating the average earnings of hotels and catering staff, an adjustment has been made in those cases where the employee is supplied with full board and lodging or meals.

of a flat measure some some some some	Number of staff in grade	Average Rates of Pay	Average
Ships and Marine Staff	a act ess	£ s.	£ s.
Male Adults Technical and Clerical	391	13 3	15 17
Operating—	713	18 7	22 0
Ships' Officers Stewards and Catering Staff	757	9 13	22 0 13 1
Seamen and Engine Room Staff— Cross-Channel Ships Small Passenger Ships	1,037	10 10	14 16 13 1
Maintenance—	32	17 6	21 16
Supervisory Marine Workshop Staff—	32	17 6	21 10
Timeworkers—Craft	371 435	10 15	16 3 13 16
Pieceworkers—Craft	464	10 14	23 10
Other	458	8 11	19 18
All Categories (excluding Officers) Male Adults	5,289	11 9	16 16
Male Juniors	370	4 16 7 11	6 12 9 15
Female Juniors	289	7 11 4 8	4 10
properties lives as annexing to arrive	na wit in	d belemb	10 01 11
Docks, Harbours and Wharves Staff Male Adults	enius s	niel-H	14 10
Technical and Clerical Operating—	1,418	13 13	14 18
Supervisory	925	14 11	18 10
Railway Shunters	980	10 3 8 10	12 12
Coal Tippers, Trimmers, etc.	455 910	9 8	16 5
Checkers§	985	9 13	13 3
Porters§ Dockgatemen, Berthingmen, etc	3,037	9 0	12 16
Floating Craft Staff	178	9 16	13 16
Other Operating Staff §	1,304	9 18	14 18
Maintenance— Supervisory	221	15 13	21 1
Engineering Staff—	A LIGHT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	SCHOOL SOLD T	14 0
Artisans Gangers, Lengthmen, Relayers, etc.	2,593	10 6	14 2
- Labourers	903	-8 18	11 12
Dredging Staff	281	9 10	16 3 12 2
Other Maintenance Staff All Categories (excluding Officers)	The second	The party	The section
Male Adults	16,369	10 6	14 4
Male Juniors	668	7 13	5 16 7 17
Female Juniors	48	4 15	4 18
Inland Waterways Staff	dosco to	bas orb	in secu
All Categories (excluding Officers)	of the re	1000 avi	Silvens
Male Juniors	3,843	10 0	13 3 8 12
Female Adults	455	7 3	7 5
Female Juniors	18	5 15	5 15
Hotels and Catering Staff			
All Categories (including Officers)  Male Adults	7,428	-	- 11 17
Male Juniors	1,060		5 18 7 4
Female Juniors	6,853		5 10
Telliaic Juliois			

\* A substantial number of part-time workers is included.
† In 1949, though the coverage is not strictly comparable with the subsequent years, no substantial error is introduced.
‡ A comparison made by the British Transport Commission between the old method (using the "equated" basis) and the new method showed that the overall adult average earnings figures were substantially the same, those for male adults being 0.3 per cent. more, and those for female adults 0.5 per cent. less, than by the old method. In the case of juniors the comparison is also affected by a redefinition whereby they are included entirely on an age basis whereas previously juniors working in adult posts were treated as adults.
§ Weekly workers registered under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme are included under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme are included under their respective grades; in addition dock workers allocated on a daily basis by the National Dock Labour Board were the equivalent of 2,862 men for the full week.

## TABLE A.-AVERAGE YEAVILLE SURVEY DATE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY DATE VA-- A STRAT

### Some Results of the 1960 Survey and land the standard and it stold

An article on pages 409-410 of the October 1961 issue of this GAZETTE described a recent publication prepared by the Ministry of Labour—" Family Expenditure Survey: Report for 1957-59"\*. The Survey is a continuing one, and some results for 1960 are now are itself.

available.

The general arrangements for the Survey in 1960 were similar to those for earlier years and are described in some detail in the Report mentioned above. A sample of some 5,000 households in the United Kingdom was selected by sampling methods designed to ensure that every private household in the country had an equal chance of being included in the sample, and that the sample should be spread as evenly as possible over the year. Co-operating households maintained detailed expenditure records for 14 consecutive days and also provided interviewers with information covering longer periods in respect of certain payments which recur fairly regularly (e.g., rent, gas and electricity accounts, insurance, licences, etc.). Information about income was also collected on the same general lines as in previous years. Seventy-one per cent. of the households approached co-operated in the 1960 Survey as compared with 67 per cent. in 1959.

#### **Characteristics of Co-operating Households**

The main characteristics of the households which co-operated in 1960 are set out in the Table below.

of Households Co operating in 1060

Characteristics of H	<i>Iouseholds</i>	Co-	operating	in 1960
			2.	Percentage
1 20 20 1			Number	distribution of
To the Property of the		1		Households
TOTAL NUMBER OF H	IOUSEHOL	DS	3,540	100.0
			23	decelora (if any) fi
TYPE OF AREA: Greater London conurb	ation		558	15.8
Other urban areas	ation	0	2,371	67.0
Rural districts				17.2
EVENT OF BUILTING	OCCUPIED			
TYPE OF DWELLING ( Local Authority dwellin			944	26.7
Other dwellings rented u	infurnished	100000	1 062	30.0
Other dwellings rented f	furnished			2.9
Rent-free dwellings Dwellings in process of	of nurchase	by	149	4.2
occupier	or purchase		603	17.0
Occupier  Dwellings fully owned b	y occupier		681	19.2
	or and			
One person			499	14.1
Two persons	W. D. Barrier	1.0	1 010	28.8
Three persons			801	22.6
Four persons			676 331	19·1 9·3
Five persons			116	3.3
Seven persons	or Procedución	03.5	55	1.6
Eight persons		-0-0	22	0.6
Nine or more persons	495.	1	21	0.6
GROSS WEEKLY INCO	ME OF HE	AD		
OF HOUSEHOLD:	THE REAL PROPERTY.			
Under £3			190	5·4 16·7
£3 but under £6 £6 but under £8		•	591 212	6.0
£8 but under £10			352	9.9
£10 but under £14		.7.8	954	26.9
£14 but under £20	. 5. 5 5. 1	.6. 5	816 313	23 · 1
£20 but under £30 £30 but under £50	. 0 9 1.	-9-5	80	2.3
£50 or more	\$18.00	6.0	32	0.9
	85 1 1		6 1	
GROSS WEEKLY INCO	OME OF			
Under £3	8-5-6	2-1	60	1.7
£3 but under £6	2-11 5	3.5	379.	10.7
£6 but under £8	1		168	4.7
£8 but under £10 £10 but under £14	. 16 4.		208 594	5·9 16·8
£14 but under £20	2 8 9	133	927	26.2
£20 but under £30	1.0 6.	8.	838	23.7
£30 but under £50	. 5:3 1.	8:5	296	8.3
£50 or more			70	2.0
OCCUPATION OF HE	AD OF	12.0		a programme of
HOUSEHOLD:	5.0 9	2.7	1 1	
Employers, and profe		sons	6 97.	2.7
working on their own Professional and manage		vees	306	8.6
Teachers		5.	42	1.2
Clerical employees	. 7:1 2.	8.9	260	7.4
Manual workers, include	ding shop as	sist-	1 765	49.9
workers on own acco	unt (other t	han	1,765	49.9
professional)			116	3.3
Police, Fire Services an	d Armed Fo	rces	47	1.3

#### Analyses of Expenditure

Analyses of Expenditure

In general, expenditure is defined in terms of payments made, irrespective of whether or not the goods or services paid for have been delivered or consumed. Certain exceptions to this procedure are described in Appendix VI to the Report for 1957–59.

When comparing expenditure patterns of different groups of households, it is important to take into account the average size and composition of the households in each group. Such information is therefore given at the top of the Tables which follow, in respect of each group of households for which average expenditure details are provided. The figures given for persons working for gain exclude those who normally work ten hours a week or less. The figures given for persons classified as "retired" relate only to those who both described themselves as retired and were above the minimum pensionable age for National Insurance purposes.

All expenditures are shown as average weekly expenditures per household, i.e., for each item, the aggregate expenditure recorded by households in the group has been reduced to a weekly value and divided by the total number of households in the group, irrespective of the number incurring expenditure on the item. In the case of housing expenditures, however, average payments for particular types of accompandation have been calculated for the households.

housing expenditures, however, average payments for particular types of accommodation have been calculated for the households occupying those types of accommodation. Where households sub-let part of the dwelling they occupy, the amount received from the sub-tenant has been deducted in arriving at their housing costs.

sub-let part of the dwelling they occupy, the amount received from the sub-tenant has been deducted in arriving at their housing costs. When the amount received exceeded the total housing costs, the balance has been treated as income. As mortgage and other payments for purchase of, or major additions to, dwellings are regarded in the Tables as investment expenditures (item 97 of the Tables), a notional measure of the cost of owner-occupancy is included in item 4 of the Tables and in the relevant totals in terms of the net rateable value of owner-occupied dwellings. This procedure is explained in Appendix VI of the Report for 1957–59. Detailed information as to the content of the various expenditure groups shown in the Tables which follow is available in Appendix IVA of the 1957–59 Report.

For many purposes, household expenditure patterns are of more interest in relation to the proportions of expenditure on different goods and services than in relation to the absolute levels of expenditure. To obtain such proportions, it is necessary to have figures of "total household expenditure". Totals have, therefore, been provided in the Tables representing personal current expenditure on goods and services. Total expenditure defined in this way excludes payments which are, for this purpose, regarded as savings or investments (e.g., purchases of National Savings Certificates or shares, life insurance premiums, contributions to pensions funds and payments for the purchase of dwellings). It also excludes income tax payments, National Insurance contributions and net betting payments is a matter of convenience, depending on the purpose for which the information is to be used, these various types of excluded payments are shown separately under "Other Payments Recorded".

#### Notes on Expenditure Tables

Notes on Expenditure Tables

The Tables which follow analyse the expenditure of the 3,540 households which co-operated in the 1960 Survey. Table A overleaf is comparable with Tables 1, 2 and 3 of the Report for 1957–59. It shows the average weekly expenditure of co-operating households in three groups, distinguishing households of the same type as those used to provide the expenditure pattern on which the weights of the present Index of Retail Prices are based, and the two groups excluded for this purpose. Following the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee, the "Index" group was obtained by excluding two groups of households from those which co-operated in the large-scale Household Expenditure Enquiry of 1953–54:—

(a) households the head of which had a recorded gross income in

(a) households the head of which had a recorded gross income in

(a) nouseholds the head of which had a recorded gross income in 1953 of £20 a week or more, and
(b) households 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

pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

In distinguishing a group similar to (a), it has been necessary to take account of increases in incomes and prices since 1953. This has been done by selecting a head of household's income level (within the limits of the broad income ranges distinguished) such that the proportion of households above this level was approximately the same as the proportion of households the head of which had a recorded gross income of £20 per week or more in the 1953-54 Enquiry. A level of income of head of household of £30 per week or more satisfied this requirement in 1960. Group (b) has been identified in the same way as in the 1953-54 Enquiry, and is here described as Special "Pensioners" Households. This group is not representative of all households containing pensioners, nor of all households consisting solely of pensioners, since the majority of pensioners in the sample live in households not covered by this definition.

Table B on page 488 analyses expenditure by gross income of

definition.

Table B on page 488 analyses expenditure by gross income of household. Although this Table is in the same form as Table 4 of the Report for 1957–59, the analysis by income ranges is not exactly comparable because an attempt has been made in 1960 to classify households according to the normal incomes of their wage and salary earners rather than their actual income in a particular week or month which may be higher or lower.

\* H.M. Stationery Office, price 12s. 6d. (13s. 1d. including postage).

Unoccupied, including retired . . . . 907-

(Text continued on page 490)

A\* 2

## TABLE A.—AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE IN 1960 OF HOUSEHOLDS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Note 1. Both individual and total expenditure figures have been independently rounded. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.

Item Group eference No.	for 1950s. 59 for book can be good of services paid of 1960 are now been delivered or consumed. Certain exceptions to this of were similar to when compared to account to the into account the end of the important to take into account the end of the mouseholds in each group. Such in	Special* "Pensioners" Households	"Index "* Group of Households	Income of Head of Household £30 per week or more	(6) All Households
1201 m 100 bus 2 101	Total number of households	307	3,121	112	3,540
respective services a control value a control value a control value a control	Average number of persons per household:  All persons Males Females Children under 16 Persons 16 and under 65 Persons 65 and over Persons working for gain Persons classed as "retired"	1·38 0·46 0·92 0·01 0·18 1·19 0·74	3·19 1·54 1·65 0·92 2·03 0·24 1·41 0·13	3·34 1·62 1·72 0·85 2·29 0·21 1·46 0·09	3·04 1·45 1·59 0·84 1·88 0·32 1·29 0·18
ouseho spuseho ived fr	COMMODITY OR SERVICE	siseholds w	raing House es of the the Table belov	es of Grope characterist set out in the	ficio odi osso odi osso osso
ang co.  1000  100	Housing  Households renting unfurnished accommodation:  Number of households	220 s. d. 17 8·3	1,766 s. d. 26 11·0	20 s. d. 56 4·9	2,006 s. d. 26 2·4
2	Households renting furnished accommodation:  Number of households  Average payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	6 s. d. 23 0·0	89 s. d. 52 8·0	6 s. d. 97 3·5	101 s. d. 53 6·7
maggA maggA	Households living rent-free:  Number of households	9 s. d. 0 0·6	138 s. d. 1 3·1	s. d. 4 6·0	149 s. d. 1 2·8
d 4 of g	Households living in their own dwellings:  Number of households	72 s. d. 14 7·9	1,128 s. d. 20 2·5	84 s. d. 44 6·1	1,284 s. d. 21 5·8
ogleb ungs vod la	Average net rateable value of these dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the averages shown in preceding item	7 0.1	10 1.2	21 5.7	10 8.0
6	Average of all above payments, and of net rateable value of owner-occupied dwellings, spread over all the households in above four groups	16 6·8 0 10·1 17 4·9	24 1·1 6 0·0 30 1·1	48 9·0 40 0·2 88 9·2	24 2·6 6 7·5 30 10·1
7 8 9 10 11	Fuel, Light and Power  Gas, and hire of gas appliances	s. d. 2 10·0 2 3·7 6 9·1 0 4·7 1 1·4  13 4·9	s. d. 4 3·3 5 7·0 7 8·7 0 5·8 1 1·3	s. d.  3 10·0 12 9·5 11 7·8 8 1·8† 6 0·5†  42 5·6	s. d.  4 1.6 5 6.4 7 9.2 0 8.6 1 3.2
Holling Self bil Habital	a version of the property of the capendance of the capendance parties of a version of the capendance o	100		82 tol	es ted (A
12 13 14 15	Bread, rolls, etc	2 8·7 0 4·5 2 5·4 0 5·6	5 9.8 0 8.8 6 2.7 1 5.4	5 1·8 0 6·3 7 4·4 1 7·8	5 6·3 0 8·4 5 11·2 1 4·4
16 17 18 19 20 21	Beef and veal Mutton and lamb Pork Bacon and ham (uncooked) Ham, cooked (including canned) Poultry; other and undefined meat	2 2·3 1 6·3 0 5·8 1 7·9 0 5·0 2 11·5	5 3.4 3 4.8 1 6.6 3 7.8 1 2.6 9 5.8	5 6.4 3 11.6 1 9.1 4 2.4 1 3.1 16 11.8	5 0.3 3 3.1 1 5.6 3 5.9 1 1.8 9 1.9
22 23	Fish	1 2·4 0 1·8	2 11·8 0 7·3	6 1·3 0 5·1	2 11·1 0 6·8
24 25 26 27 28 29	Butter Margarine Lard, cooking fat and other fat Milk, fresh Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc. Cheese Eggs	1 9·4 0 6·2 0 4·4 4 0·9 0 2·0 0 10·3 1 8·6	3 5.9 1 4.7 0 9.6 8 4.1 0 9.1 1 9.2 4 2.6	4 11·2 0 8·9 0 10·9 12 2·5 1 5·3 2 6·6 4 9·6	3 4·6 1 3·6 0 9·2 8 1·3 0 8·8 1 8·6 4 0·2
30	Potatoes	0 11·9 1 10·4 1 8·8	2 10·9 5 9·9 5 8·2	1 9·2 7 11·4 11 7·9	2 8· 5 6· 5 6·
30 31	Fruit	M. Commission of the Commissio		2 0.5	2 3.
30	Sugar Strong of Tarandament T larger as bedinger	1 1·0 0 6·4 0 7·6	2 4·6 0 10·4 3 7·2	1 3.7 5 1.7	0 10 -
30 31 32 33 34 35	Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0 6·4 0 7·6 1 11·7 0 2·9 0 3·1	0 10.4	1 3.7	0 10 -

<sup>\*</sup> See "Notes on Expenditure Tables" on page 485.
† See first paragraph under the heading "Reliability of the Results" on page 490.

Table A.—Average Weekly Expenditure in 1960 of Households grouped according to the Type of Household—continued

(1) Item Group eference	(2) COMMODITY OR SERVICE		(3) Special* "Pensioners"	"Index "* Group of	(5) Income of Head of Household	(6) All Household
No.	(4)		Households	Households	£30 per week or more	Household
	Alcoholic Drink		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
44 45	Beer, cider, etc	2 02.3		7 1·9 2 8·9	7 2·5 14 2·7	6 7·8 2 11·1
46	Drinks, not defined	1 1 9 01 1 .		0 10.5	3 5.9	0 10.6
25	982 2251 2370 3-35 3-31 3-31 3-31 3-31 3-31 3-31 3-31	0 124-0	10 1		2. snosten	
47	Cigarettes	0 . 86.4	2 4.4	19 3.1	20 11-6	17 10 - 2
48 49	Pipe tobacco Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers' requisites		1 2.5	1 2.8 0 2.6	3 8·9 0 5·6	1 3·8 0 2·5
	TOTAL, TOBACCO		3 7.2	20 8.5	25 2.0	19 4.4
	Clothing and Footwear		- Japanes	manu afundshud sec	multipa chinis	10-13
50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58	Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing and hosiery Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing and hosiery		0 7.8	4 8·8 2 4·1 8 6·2 3 8·2 1 8·0	12 5·0 6 8·7 28 5·2	4 7·1 2 4·0 8 6·1
53 54 55	Boys clothing		0 11.8	3 8·2 1 8·0	7 0.9 2 5.9	3 6·7 1 6·6
56 57	Girls' clothing Infants' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc. Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined		0 0.5	1 5·8 1 0·4 3 0·3	1 7·1 2 5·1 7 8·5	1 4·3 0 11·9 2 11·6
58	Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined Footwear	3 b :		1 2.9 6 6.6	22 4·1† 14 6·3	1 9.7 6 3.3
	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		. 4 3.3	34 3.3	105 8.8	33 11 · 2
60	Durable Household Goods		dide for the desired	by these bouses	mber of house crass payment, stor, walke of c	
60 61 62	Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances including repairs		. 0 6.8	3 10·0 2 1·6 2 10·6 3 6·7 5 3·0	7 3·5 7 6·5 7 5·1	3 7·5 2 1·8 2 9·9 3 4·5 4 11·9
62 63 64 65 66	Composite nurchases of household durable goods not separately distir	mished	0 6.4	3 6·7 5 3·0 0 6·7	6 2·0 9 7·8 0 5·0	3 4·5 4 11·9 0 6·1
66 67	China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc	iguished	. 0 6.4	3 1·3 0 4·1	10 7.7	3 1·5 0 4·5
8	TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	ti .00 .5 ti	2 11 · 6	21 7.9	51 0.6	20 11 · 6
	Other Goods		15/4	nature of signal included surths	tge net entendel telle equipment out in proceeding	South Control
68 69 70	Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc.  Books, magazines and periodicals  Toys and stationery goods, etc.		0 1·3 2 0·4 0 4·0	2 4·8 5 0·4 2 5·6	10 2·2 10 1·3	2 5·3 4 11·2
71 72	Toilet requisites cosmetics etc		0 4·0 0 11·4 0 5·3	2 5.6 1 11.4 3 1.3	7 7·1 3 2·5 6 7·5	2 5.4 1 10.9 2 11.8 0 11.0
71 72 73 74 75	Matches, soap, curaing materials, etc.		0 0.1	0 11.4	2 4.7 5 7.2	4 2.0
76		e lienii e	0 6.9	1 5.7	CONTRACTOR SOL	1 7.1 2 0.2
	TOTAL, OTHER GOODS	es is a rist of	7 3.1	23 7.7	61 4.5	23 4.9
77	Transport and Vehicles  Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories	A 20 61 8		11 3.2	262 6.3†	18 2.9
78 79 80	Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	8 150 2 2	0 2.1	11 1.7	31 2.0	10 9.9
81 82	Railway fares Bus fares Other travel and transport		0 1·4 1 8·9 0 2·3	2 6·0 6 11·9 1 5·7	7 7·3 4 4·1 5 2·7	0 9·1 2 5·4 6 5·4 1 5·8
	TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES		. 2 3.2	34 2.5	311 3-4	40 2.5
1 6	Services		20	Kanaa 9,0	d, rolls, etc.	
83 84 85	Postage, telephone, telegrams Cinemas Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting)		. 0 9.8 0 1.3	2 2·3 1 6·0	9 3·3 2 5·9 6 9·0 2 1·2 25 6·9 7 3·5 4 4·7 10 11·6	2 3.5
86	Radio and television, licences and rental  Domestic help, etc.		0 1.9 1 1.8 0 8.1	2 1·5 3 1·9 1 8·2	6 9.0 2 1.2	2 1.2
88 89 90	Radio and television, licences and rental  Domestic help, etc.  Hairdressing  Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere		0 4.7	2 4.5	7 3.5 4 4.7	2 3.5 1 5.0 2 1.2 2 11.4 2 4.2 2 4.3 1 10.9
91 92 93	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing  Educational and training expenses  Medical, dental and nursing fees  Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellane		0 9·4 0 0·0 0 0·7	1 11·7 0 11·0 0 11·0	10 11·6 29 0·0 5 9·5† 35 10·9	2 1.9 1 8.7 1 0.0
93	Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellane TOTAL, SERVICES			9 0.6	35 10·9 <sup>1</sup> 139 6·4	9 2.8
8 1 1	01 E! 0 1 1 4 5 8 0   5 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 2 8 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 2 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 181 4 10		27, 10.0	COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	I A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
94	Miscellaneous  Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsew	here	. 0 0.1	1 3.9	6 9.8	1 4.6
2 1	GRAND TOTAL, ALL ABOVE EXPENDITURE		97 1.7	328 2.0	1,024 11 · 7	330 2.1
10 10	73 1115 3 24 2 50 2 0 1 1 1 1 0 2 2 6	1 1 1 1 1 1	11 8	es objection	700	TALL SALE
95	Other Payments Recorded  Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	2	. 0 0.4	22 2.0	215 0.1	26 4.1
96 97 98	Mattonal Insurance contributions	0. 0. 0.	0 0.0	22 2·0 11 2·8 7 0·8	12 9.5 20 4.3	10 3.7
99 100	Life assurance, contributions to pension funds.  Sickness and accident insurance; subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs  Purchase of savings certificates, sums deposited in savings banks, etc.  Betting payments less winnings.	societies	1 7·4 0 0·4 0 1·5	11 10·6 0 6·8 2 3·8	61 10·8 0 11·9 0 10·5	12 6·9 0 6·4 2 1·0
101 102	Purchase of savings certificates, sums deposited in savings banks, etc. Betting, payments less winnings		0 3.5	3 10.8 2 7.9	76 2.4† 2 4.0	5 10.5

<sup>\*</sup> See "Notes on Expenditure Tables" on page 485.
† See first paragraph under the heading "Reliability of the Results" on page 490.
‡ Net winnings.

## TABLE B.—AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE IN 1960 OF HOUSEHOLDS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE GROSS INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Note 1 Both individual and total expenditure figures have been independently rounded. The sums of the constituent items do not,

1000000	WOFE   Many 750 OF 3 (2) phonosenos   solodar	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	410 m 1 Com Commence				WEEKL	Y INCOM	E OF HOU	SEHOLD	manufacture photos and financial light in the		
em oup efer- nce No.	d. s. d. — s. d. s.	Under £3	£3 but under £6	£8.	£8 butunder £10	£10 butunder £14	£14 but under £20	£20 butunder £30	£30 butunder £50	£50 or more	All House holds
2.0	Total number of households	60	379	168	208	594	927	DIJOEGO	JA JATE	T'	3,340
2000.	Average number of persons per household:  All persons	1·03 0·17 0·87 	1·40 0·44 0·96 0·09 0·38 0·93 0·09 0·58	1.98 0.77 1.21 0.28 0.92 0.78 0.40 0.55	2·51 1·12 1·39 0·64 1·42 0·45 0·77 0·28	3·03 1·46 1·57 1·04 1·77 0·22 1·04 0·12	3·35 1·65 1·70 1·16 2·03 0·16 1·34 0·08	3·59 1·76 1·82 0·97 2·45 0·16 1·90 0·07	3·83 1·97 1·87 0·70 2·86 0·27 2·37 0·11	3·89 1·94 1·94 0·74 2·81 0·33 2·07 0·11	3·0 1·4 1·5 0·8 1·8 0·3 1·2 0·1
1	COMMODITY OR SERVICE  Housing  Households renting unfurnished accommodation:  Number of households  Average payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts	31 s. d.	264 s. d.	92 s. d.	120 s. d. 21 5·4	367 s. d.	574	420 s. d. 30 10·4	126 s. d. 33 1·5	12 s. d.	2,006 s. 26 2
2	(if any) from sub-letting  Households renting furnished accommodation:  Number of households Average payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	13 9·6 2. s. d. 37 9·0	12 s. d. 26 2·0	23 0·5 6 s. d. 32 5·7	21 5·4 10 s. d. 34 5·6	24 7·5  11 s. d. 45 3·6	27 5·3 20 s. d. 41 4·1	30 10·4 25 s. d. 62 6·2	33 1·5  12  s. d. 91 6·8	3 s. d. 164 5·0	101 s. 53
3	Households living rent-free:  Number of households Average payment, by these households, for rates, water or other charges less receipts (if any) from sub-letting  Households living in their own dwellings:	s. d. 0 0·5	8 s. d.	3 s. d. 0 10·3	23 s. d. 0 2·9	38 s. d. 1 9·3	34 s. d. 1 3·6	24 s. d. 0 5·5	5 s. d. 3 4·2	3 s. d. 11 10·2	14: s.
11	Number of households  Average payment, by these households, for rates, water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the net rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	s. d. 9 2·7	95 s. d. 13 10·0	s. d. 17 1.9	s. d. 16 7·3	s. d. 16 7·5	s. d. 19 3·3	s. d. 22 9·7	s. d. 28 0·0	s. d. 50 8·9	s. 21
5	Average net rateable value of these dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the averages shown in preceding item	4 11.3	8 5.5	9 1.0	8 0.6	8 7.0	9 7.2	11 2.0	13 5.1	24 8.2	10
110011	Average of all above payments, and of net rateable value of owner-occupied dwellings, spread over all the households in above four groups	10 10 3	16 11 · 2	20 7.7	18 5.4	21 . 1 · 8	24 1.7	27 4.7	32 4.1	55 7.3	24
· 0	Average expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all the households in above four groups.	0 1.9	0 11 · 3	2 6.7	6 0.9	2.11.6	6 10 · 2	7 4.4	15 4.2	36 7.6	6
~ ~ ~	TOTAL, HOUSING (Sum of two preceding lines)	11 0.2	17 10.5	23 2.4	24 6.3	24 1-4	30 11 9	34 9.1	47 8.3	92 - 2 · 9	30 1
7 8 9 10	Fuel, Light and Power  Gas, and hire of gas appliances Electricity, and hire of electric appliances Coal and manufactured fuels (excluding coke) Coke Oil, and other fuel and light	s. d. 1 8.6 1 11.6 6 11.9 1 0.2	s. d. 3 0·5 2 8·2 6 0·7 0 6·4 1 0·3	s. d. 3 3·4 4 0·3 8 5·4 0 8·4 0 11·7	s. d. 3 6·2 3 11·3 8 2·7 0 1·9 1 4·2	s. d. 4 1·1 4 8·8 7 1·3 0 4·0 1 0·6	s. d. 4 4·5 5 5·4 7 3·8 0 6·3 1 1·9	s. d. 4 6·7 6 8·8 8 7·0 0 6·9 1 1·3	s. d. 4 10·0 8 1·2 8 10·9 0 7·2 1 3·2 23 8·4	s. d. 5 2·2 14 10·5 11 6·9 11 10·6* 8 4·4* 51 10·6	
5	TOTAL, FUEL, LIGHT AND POWER	11 8.4	13 4.1	17 5.2	17 2.3	17. 3·8	18 10.0	ESPERIA	23 8'4	31 10 0	19
12 13 14 15	Bread, rolls, etc	2 3·7 0 2·6 1 8·3 0 6·2	2 10·3 0 5·1 2 5·9 0 6·3	3 11·2 0 7·9 3 1·0 0 10·9	5 1·5 0 7·8 4 2·6 1 0·3	5 3.9 0 9.0 5 6.2 1 4.6	5 11·5 0 9·1 6 5·8 1 7·0	6 6·1 0 8·9 7 2·7 1 7·7	6 9·7 0 9·6 8 9·1 1 6·3	6 8·2 0 6·3 9 2·1 1 11·7	5 0 5 1 1
16 17 18 19 20 21	Beef and veal	1 5.4 1 5.7 0 2.4 1 2.9 0 3.7 2 1.8	2 2.7 1 5.3 0 6.8 1 8.4 0 5.0 3 3.0	3 5.8 2 2.4 0 7.3 2 1.9 0 8.2 5 0.6	3 6.9 2 5.1 1 9.6 2 9.1 0 9.0 6 8.2	4 5.9 2 9.0 1 2.4 3 2.3 1 1.0 8 1.6	5 6:4 3 6:1 1 5:0 3 8:1 1 2:5 9 6:3	5 11·9 3 11·5 1 11·3 4 2·7 1 5·0 11 4·4	7 6·3 5 0·2 2 4·8 5 2·5 1 11·1 13 7·0	6 11·3 4 9·2 1 7·1 4 5·7 1 3·5 22 9·6	5 3 1 3 1 9
22 23	Poultry: other and undefined meat  Fish	0 10·8 0 2·1	1 3·1 0 2·0	1 10·4 0 3·0	2 1:3 0 4:8	2 5.0 0 6.9	2 10·8 0 8·0	3 6·9 0 8·5	4 7.1 0 8.8	8 8·3 0 6·5	2 1
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Butter Margarine Lard, cooking fat and other fat Milk, fresh Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc. Cheese Eggs	1 6·3 0 4·8 0 2·7 3 1·0 0 2·3 0 8·3 1 3·4	1 9·3 0 6·2 0 4·4 4 1·5 0 2·6 0 10·7 1 8·9	2 3·8 0 11·5 0 6·7 5 8·9 0 4·1 1 0·5 2 5·6	3 0·3 1 0·6 0 7·2 5 10·9 0 5·2 1 3·7 3 1·6	3 0·1 1 5·0 0 8·9 7 0·0 0 9·4 1 6·2 3 7·5	3 6·0 1 5·9 0 9·9 8 9·2 0 9·4 1 9·2 4 4·4	3 11·5 1 6·5 0 11·3 9 8·6 0 10·2 2 0·9 4 10·7	4 10·6 1 4·5 0 11·6 11 2·0 1 0·8 2 6·6 5 9·9	5 11·1 0 11·5 1 0·5 13 10·1 1 9·9 2 10·9 5 7·1	3 1 0 8 0 1 4
31 32 33	Potatoes Other and undefined vegetables	0 6.6 1 4.6 1 7.3	1 1·2 1 11·5 1 9·2	1 9·2 3 5·2 2 10·6	2 0·8 3 9·3 3 4·5	2 7·7 4 10·0 4 2·4	3 1·2 6 1·5 5 9·6	3 3·3 6 10·5 7 1·2	3 7·5 8 7·3 9 3·9	2 1·2 8 5·3 14 10·0	2 5 5 5
34 35 36	Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc Sweets and chocolates	0 11·4 0 5·4 0 7·7	1 1·1 0 6·4 0 7·4	1 7·7 0 7·3 1 4·9	1 11·5 0 8·5 2 2·2	2 2·4 0 9·7 2 7·9	2 5.9 0 11.1 3 11.6	2 7.6 0 11.3 4 6.3	2 10·3 1 0·4 5 2·9	2 6·0 1 6·4 6 2·6	3
37 38 39 40	Tea	1 5·5 0 5·0 0 3·0 0 2·2	1 11·9 0 3·1 0 2·6 0 5·7	2 7·1 0 4·6 0 2·7 1 0·2	3 0:5 0 3:4 0 4:5 1 0:1	3 2·1 0 4·7 0 3·1 1 4·4	3 7·0 0 6·5 0 3·8 1 9·5	3 8·7 0 8·5 0 5·1 2 1·9	4 2·3 1 1·0 0 5·6 2 7·0	3 9·0 1 10·4 0 8·4 3 6·0	0 0 1
41 42 43	Ice cream Other foods; food not defined	0 0.8	0 0.6	0 1.7	0 3·0 2 6·6 3 3·8	0 6·8 2 8·6 5 9·5	0 8.7	0 10.0	1 0.0 5 7.5	1 2.0 23 0.7	0 3

TOTAL, FOOD .. .. .. 29 6.4 39 3.9 58 3.7 71 10.7 86 6.0 105 10.2 124 7.0 155 1.2 218 0.0 100 8.5

\* See first paragraph under the heading "Reliability of the Results" on page 490.

Table B.—Average Weekly Expenditure in 1960 of Households grouped according to the Gross Income of the Household—continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6	6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
tem	Congruence with returned of	ruest e	di Box y	1573	100 Sta	WEI	EKLY	INCOME	OF H	OUSE	HOLD	200		a popular
roup tefer- ence No.	COMMODITY OR SERVICE	Under £3	but und	der	£6 but under £8	but u	nder	£10 but under £14	£14 but und £20	ler bu	£20 tunder £30	£30 but under £50	£50 or more	All House- holds
11	Alcoholic Drink	s. d. 0 5.7	17 18 1 17 18	d.	s. d.		d.	s. d. 4 11 · 6	s. d	C 500 300 3	d.	s. d.	s. d. 15 1·8	s. d.
44 45 46	Beer, cider, etc	0 1.9		.4	0 7.9	1	3.7	1 8.8	2 2 0 6	.3	8.3	6 0.0	24 9.9	2 11.
	TOTAL, ALCOHOLIC DRINK	0 7.6	-2 2	-3	2 0-7	200 S	4.3	7 3.2	10 0		3 11.9	21 7.2	45 2.5	10 5
12 (20	salw CDCA reft at Tobacco drank conce alsi	duq or b	sqori s		1	1	Rapi	KROKO 30	2610	ilozoro	d own	ill amply	Sa Hottal Cas	ogici.
47 48	Cigarettes	2 3.3.		.3	6 8.1	11 1	4.1	14 10 . 3 0 10 . 9		.7 2	1 4.6	29 8.0	32 0.7	17-10-
49	Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers' requisites	0 0.9	0 0	.4	0 0.7	0	0.6	0 1.4	0 2	.3	3 · 3	0 6.4	0 11.6	0 2
	TOTAL, TOBACCO	2 9.3	4 5	.7	8 1.1	13	4.4	15 10 - 7	20 9	.3 2	5 9.9	32 7 · 1	36 9.2	19 4
50	Clothing and Footwear Men's outer clothing		0 2	.8	1 4.3	1	7.8	1 10.0	3 3	-4	8 1.0	12 8.8	12 11.9	4 7.
51	Men's underclothing and hosiery	0 0.3	0 5	.4	0 9.7 2 10.0	0 1	0.6	1 8.8 4 7.3	2 2 6 4	.7 1	2 11 4 1 8 4	5 5·3 18 0·0	8 9·4 60 7·5*	2 4.
52 53 54 55 56	Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing	1 2.2	0 0	0 1 2	2 7·0 1 0·6 1 3·3	0	8·5 5·1 9·4	2 1·3 0 10·1 0 9·3	3 2 1 10 1 10	.2	4 9·4 2 6·0 1 10·6	6 10·7 2 10·3 1 9·9	10 11·4 0 11·6 1 2·0	3 6 1 6 1 4
57	Infants' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0 1.5	0 2	.3	0 1.3	0	4.2	0 11.3	1 4 2 9	.8	1 1.5	1 3.5 5 8.9	2 0.7	0 11 2 11
58	Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined	0 2.4		.4	0 5.2		9.5	0 10.8	1 0		1 6.5	2 5.7	35 11·8* 26 3·8	1 9 6 3
59	Footwear	7 9.2	5 2	.7	3 5.0	17 1		5 1.2	5 10	150 03	8 1·3 6 5·7	68 6.2	169 7.5	33 11
	Durable Household Goods	STATISTICS :	Spices o	0/50	100	and the	SPARKE S	goldsligg	A oil	16 :	15 201	Regula	1934.	O INTEREST
60 61	Furniture, including repairs	0 1.3	0 4	.7	2 1.7		9.6-	2 6.1	4 5		5 0.9	4 1.6		3 7 2 1
62 63	Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments,	0 1.6	0 5	.5	0 6.6	0 1	11.3	î 9·1			3 8.4	5 4.2	17 11-6	2 9
64	Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	0 4.5		.6	1 2.1 8.5		9.0	2 7.3	4 4 4 4 10		4 0.1 7 9.8	5 9.5	3 8.3 6 3.0	3 4 4 11
65	Composite purchases of household durable goods not separately distinguished China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery,	eningous Correspon	0 0	.4		0	2.2	0 4.9	0 10	.2	0 6.0	0 10.5	0 6.8	0 6
67	etc Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture, etc.	0 6.7	0 11 0 1	.7	1 11.0		4·1 3·0	1 8.6	3 0 0 4	.6	4 3·2 0 5·1	6 1.4		3 1 0 4
	TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD	1 3.9	3 11	.0	8 5.5	8	7.4	15 2.2	22 6	.8 2	8 10.0	35 5.7	69 3.1	20 11
3370	Other Goods	TO HOUSE	Take 1		938	034	el .t	1020 (20	erigo:	10 3	mileter	S Bial	CH Call Vo	ODOS
68	Leather, travel and sports goods: jewellery:	0 0.6	0 1	.0	1 0.2	0	4.3	1 0.9	2 8	.6	3 0.1	5 10 - 5	13 8.7	2 5
69 70	fancy goods, etc.  Books, magazines and periodicals  Toys and stationery goods, etc.	1 7.2	2 0		3 1.3		5.7		5 0 2 10	-4	6 1.1			4 11 2 5
71 72	Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	0 7.6	0 6	9	1 1.6	1 1	2.5	1 9.8	3 0	.0	2 8.2	5 0.7	10 6.7	2 11
73 74 75	Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc Seeds, plants, flowers	0 0·5 1 7·1 0 0·8		· 3 · 6 · 1	0 0.6 3 2.5 0 10.6	3	1·1 2·1 3·9	0 3.9 3 9.0 1 0.9	4_7		0 9·5 4 10·2 1 7·7	5 2·8 5 4·9 3 4·3	6 6.3	0 11 4 2 1 7
76	Animals and pets	0 9.4	0 8	1.	1 5.9	1	9.8	1 2.3	1 7	-5	2 11.9	2-10-9	9 1.5	2 0
Balan B VIII	TOTAL, OTHER GOODS	5 11.0	7 5	100	12 11 1	14	4.7	16 10 4	23 7	3 2	9 3.8	41 10 - 5	81 0.4	23 4
77	Transport and Vehicles  Net purchases of motor vehicles and acces-	of Aspess	d, b	500		10 40	T).	A DREAM	RP1LO	PO N	old, and	is Gage	issue of th	0.65
78 79	Maintenance and running of motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams,	0 9.7		.8	1 9.1	4	4.0	6 1.1*	9 7		9 11.3 7 5.9	54 5.5		18 2
80	etc	0 1.2	0 3	1.4	0 0.4 0 7.3	0	5.0	0 6.9	0 10	-7	1 3·1 3 6·2	1 0.5	11 9.8	0 9 2 5 6 5
81 82	Other travel and transport	1 10.9		5	3 4.1 0 3.7	3 0	9.8	5 3.1	7 0	.6	8 8·4 2 1·6	11 7.3	5 8.5	6 5 1 5
13800	TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	2 10.6	2 8	3 · 2	6 0.6	10	2.5	19 9.1	26 7	.9 5	3 0.5	98 6.2	399 1.9	40 2
83	Services	0.10.0	0.11	2	1 20	Ta	6.7	1 6 1	1 10		2 9.2	25 101 - 1	10 0.6	2 3
84 85	Postage, telephone, telegrams Cinemas Theatres, sporting events, and other entertain-	0 10.9	0 11 0 1	.5	1 3.0 0 4.1	0	9.5	1 6.1	1 10	.8	2 9.2 1 10.3	3 10 1	10 8.6	1 5
86	ment (excluding betting)	0 3.0	1 1	.3	0 4.7	0 2	6.8	1 2.7			3 0.1	5 4.4	1 9.0	2 1 2 11 2 4 2 4
87 88 89	Domestic help, etc	0 9.6		0.9	1 4.0	0	8.4	1 2.0		.8	1 10.7 3 3.4	3 11.9		2 4
90	elsewhere	0 6.1 0 5.9	0 10	1.2	1 1.7	1 1	0.5	1 5.8	1 9		2 4.0	3 9.1	17 1.6	1 10 2 1 1 8
91 92 93	Educational and training expenses	do strike		3.3	0 8.0 0 4.8	0	3.1	0 7.2 0 5.8		.6	1 4.2	3 10.4		1 8
inier	holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	2 2.5	1 7	7.0	2 7.0	3.	2.6	7 0.0	7 1	.3 1	2 10 · 1	22 4.3	38 9.2	9 2
Long	TOTAL, SERVICES	6 1.2	7 0	8 (	12 6.9	12	8.8	21 0.5	23 9	.4 3	6 0.8	63 8 • 6	184 10-6	29 5
nnoc	Miscellaneous	decemb	Tebres		100 Aug	it of	daga	ido bus	4000		Tlogs	100 lat	and the Con	Sout a
94	Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	damental	0 0	).3	0 3.2	0	5.6	0 11-1	1 6	.7	1 9.4	1 11-9	9 5-1	1 4
ve t	GRAND TOTAL, ALL ABOVE EXPENDITURE	79 7.7	103 6	5:2	164 2.7	195	8.7	246 1.2	314 7	·2 41	6 2.8	590 9.4	1,357 5.7	330 2
700	Other Payments Recorded	a sistem	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	3,715		1 0.	dagi	brojevel		of to	om d	auen pria	onn elsinons	id byth
95 96	Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds National Insurance contributions	0 0.4 0 1.5		2.7	1 11.8	2 5	8·4 9·3	6 7·3 9 0·4		-8 3	5 8·1 4 7·7	83 6-0 18 10-7		26 4 10 3
	Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings	0 8.8	0 8	3.4	1 7.3	1	7·7 11·6	4 3.3 7 3.5	6 8	.5 1	0 11.5	14 5·2 27 11·9		6 10
97	Life assurance contributions to pension funda	0.0	1 10	200	3 3 4	AND DES	0	3.3	Mary St	1			n political	agn bo
98 99	Life assurance, contributions to pension funds Sickness and accident insurance; subscrip- tions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0 0.3	0 0	0.6	0 1.2	0	3.1	0 6.3	0 6	5-1	0 9.7	0 10 .8	1 2.2	0 6
98	Sickness and accident insurance; subscrip-	0 0.3		0.6	0 1·2 0 2·8		3·1 9·9	0 6.3		1.5	0 9·7 3 3·5			0 6

\* See first paragraph under the heading "Reliability of the Results" on page 490.

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(Continued from page 485)

#### Reliability of the Results

The results obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey are subject to approximation as are all estimates from sample investigations. This "sampling error" is smallest in relation to the average expenditure of large groups of households on items purchased frequently when expenditure does not vary greatly as between households. Conversely, it is largest in relation to small groups of households, and items purchased infrequently for which expenditure households, and items purchased infrequently for which expenditure shows considerable variation as between households. In the latter case, the incidence of payments of extremely high or low value recorded in the Survey period by households in a sample of this size may not be representative of the incidence of such payments by all comparable households. Some instances in which large sampling errors of this kind are known to have occurred because of large payments by one or two households, or exceptionally high numbers of households making no purchases, are indicated by

footnotes in the Tables. Estimates of sampling error based on the expenditure data obtained in the 1958 and 1959 Surveys are available in Appendix VII of the Report for 1957–59.

In addition to sampling error, other types of error occur in a Survey of this nature. Comparison with estimates of consumers' expenditure based on other sources suggests that the expenditure recorded in the Survey is understated in respect of alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out, chocolate, sweets and ice cream. The spending of pocket money by children on confectionery and ice cream would not be recorded in the Survey, and this would contribute to the understatement for these items

It is hoped to publish some further results for 1960 when these

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### The Draft Docks (Training in First-aid) Regulations, 1962

In accordance with the statutory procedure for making special regulations under section 129 and the Second Schedule of the Factories Act, 1937, the Minister of Labour has given notice in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes that he proposes to make the Docks (Training in First-aid) Regulations, 1962.

First-aid provision in the docks is governed by the Docks Regulations, 1934. Regulation six of the Regulations requires a trained first-aider to be in charge of first-aid boxes or cupboards at certain docks, wharves or curve.

trained first-aider to be in charge of first-aid boxes or cupboards at certain docks, wharves or quays. The object of the draft Regulations now proposed is to prescribe the standard of training required for a person to be deemed to be trained for the purpose of Regulation six. Under the proposed new Regulations the trained first-aider will have to be: (a) a registered or enrolled nurse; or (b) the holder of a valid certificate in first-aid issued by a training organisation (St. John Ambulance Association, the British Red Cross Society, St. Andrew's Ambulance Association or any other body approved as a training organisation by the Chief Inspector of Factories). This will bring the first-aid training requirement in docks, wharves or quays into line with that laid down for factories by the First-aid (Standard of Training) Order, 1960 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1960, page 360).

Any objection to the draft Regulations should be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London,

Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, on or before 4th January 1962.

#### **Ionising Radiation Hazards**

On 7th September 1961 the Minister of Labour made six Orders on 7th September 1961 the Minister of Labour made six Orders prescribing the particulars of various records to be maintained under the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, page 417). Forms which include the particulars prescribed by four of these Orders have now been prepared and are on sale at H.M. Stationery Office.

Radiation Dose Record (Form 2065), price 1s. (1s. 3d. including

postage) (25 for 16s. (plus postage));
Health Register (Form 2067), price 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.);
Register of Tests of Sealed Sources for Leakage (Form 2068), price 3d. (6d.) (25 for 4s. (4s. 4d.));
Radiation Dosemeter and Dose Rate Meter—Register of Tests

(Form 2069), price 3d. (6d.).

A fifth Form, the Transfer Record (Form 2066), price 3d. (6d.) (25 for 4s. (4s. 4d.)), is in the form and includes the particulars prescribed by the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) (Transfer Record) Order, 1961.

#### New Safety Booklet

Precautions for the protection of factory workers and others against the potential hazards and dangers arising from the use of ionising radiations in industry are discussed in "Ionising Radiations: Precautions for Industrial Users", a new booklet in the Safety, Health and Welfare Series prepared by the Ministry of Labour and the Central Office of Information, and obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d. including postage).

"It must never be forgotten", the booklet states, "that ionising radiations give no immediately visible indication of their presence, that their absorption except in extremely large doses as for instance.

that their absorption, except in extremely large doses as for instance in criticality accidents, produces no sensation, and that their harmful effects are normally delayed. The harmful effects of radioactive materials are due much more to their physical than to their chemical properties". The booklet points out that, in spite of the great variety of uses in factories to which ionising radiations are being put, experience so far has amply indicated that with proper forethought and care to counter the risks, the health of workpeople need not be in danger, but adds that if there is no justification for fear there is equally none for carelessness or complacency. Protection against harmful effects depends on an intelligent appreciation of the properties of the various radiations and of their potential damaging effects on the human body, and on vigilant attention being paid to the necessary precautions. Fundamentally, it is the radiation energy absorption by the atoms constituting the body tissues and cells when they are ionised which leads to damage. The booklet deals only with risks associated with the use of X-rays and sealed radioactive sources in industry, but risks associated with unsealed radioactive substances are mentioned incidentally where appropriate. It explains that the legal provisions for the protection of workers against ionising radiations are made under the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 335), and gives general guidance on some of the principal requirements of these Regulations.

An indication of some of the varied uses which industry makes of An indication of some of the varied uses which industry makes of ionising radiations and X-rays is also included. Among these are radiographic examinations in the ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries to discover faults, flaws, blow-holes, cracks and the like in prototype or particularly important castings and forgings which are especially liable to high stress in use; the measuring and controlling of solids and liquids in bunkers and tanks; and the use of radioactive tracers to enable the mechanism of chemical, physical expressions and belief the second to the control of the contr physical, engineering and biological processes to be followed and more fully understood.

#### Safety in Mines Research in 1960

The 39th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, covering the year 1960, has recently been issued by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment of the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage).

The introductory section to the Report points immediately to the explosion at Six Bells Colliery in June 1960, in which 45 men were killed, as a tragic reminder of the danger from coal-dust explosions and also of the potentialities of comparatively small accumulations of firedamp, as in this case when the dust explosion resultant from its ignition spread through 3,000 yards of roadway. The practice of erecting stone-dust barriers to reduce the extent of coal-dust explosions largely rests on the research work of Germany and The importance attached to the practice has, however, made it necessary to engage in research appropriate to the different conditions in British mines, and the full-scale and completely instrumented explosion gallery to be built on the Buxton site will permit a major advance in this work. On the same theme studies of layers and accumulations of gas and their detection have been extended. The flame lamp which gives good results when firedamp is well mixed in the body of the air is being examined to improve its less certain response in thin layers.

Studies of the flow of methane and its dilution by the ventilating air have produced a satisfactorily complete mathematico-physical account of the phenomena, which provides valuable guidance in the choice of preventive and remedial measures. Research on the include of preventive and remedial measures. Research on the ignition of gas by the impact and sliding of rock on rock or of metals on rock continues but with the emphasis moving towards the latter. The development of the S.M.R.E. methanometer is nearly complete, and its present form has received official approval as a firedamp detector and is being manufactured for sale by the Mine Safety Appliances Co. Ltd,

The immediate objectives of work on shotfiring are the safety of rile immediate objectives of work on shothring are the safety of millisecond delay firing and the development of improved methods of testing explosives. On the danger of ignition of gas arising from prior shots opening breaks into which subsequent shots fire, the Report says that the real solution appears to be the development of explosives, detonators and exploders with which the chance of ignition is negligible. Progress in this field can be reported.

The experimental facilities for work on the use of ventilation as a method of controlling the spread of fires are being improved by the provision of a large ventilated duct for the study of model fires. The development of the S.M.R.E. liquid-oxygen breathing equipment is complete and compressed oxygen systems, felt by the mining industry to have some practical advantages, are being

Work on pneumoconiosis as the main health hazard to the miner has been concentrated on the mineralogy, chemistry and physics of dusts, much being carried out jointly with other scientific agencies including the Scientific Department of the National Coal Board and the Pneumoconiosis Research Unit of the Medical Research Council. On the measurement side the main effort is being applied to the development of a readily portable gravimetric sampler employing a membrane filter, as it is thought that, ultimately, the weight of dust in the breathed air may prove easier to measure than the number of particles and also may be better correlated with physiological results. It is hoped also that the results of the periodical X-ray examinations of all miners which the National Coal Board started in 1959 (the aim is to examine each man every five years) will give in due course a better picture of the prevalence of pneumoconiosis than do the present certification statistics.

One good outcome of the study of stress distribution in the

design of mechanical components has been the completion during the year of a new roadhead bar which has been well received by National Coal Board engineers engaged in strata control. Metal-lurgical factors contributory to mechanical failure are also under

A detailed account of these and all other aspects of work in progress at the Establishment is contained in separate sections of the Report on explosives and blasting devices, explosion hazard, the Report on explosives and blasting devices, explosion hazard, fire hazard, rescue apparatus, engineering and metallurgical research, dust measurement and the pneumoconiosis hazard, investigation of mining incidents and examination of equipment after mine service. A further section describes the various testing services, which include tests made for H.M. Factory Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour, as a basis for the issue of certificates of intrinsic safety for electrical apparatus proposed for use in premises where the Factories Acts apply. These sections are illustrated by photographs, charts and diagrams, and, in addition, a list of recent publications of the Establishment, and synopses of recent research reports and other technical publications are given.

The Report records that during 1960 the Safety in Mines

reports and other technical publications are given.

The Report records that during 1960 the Safety in Mines Research Establishment was represented at conferences abroad on strata control (Paris), surface activity (Cologne), applied mechanics (Stresa, Italy), the standardisation of tests on explosives (Sterrebeek, Belgium), dust technology (Vienna) and mining pathology (Paris). In addition, members of the staff took part in working parties and commissions within the European Coal and Steel Community on winding ropes and guides, research on mine dust, technical measures against mine dust (all at Luxemburg), and basic silicosis research (Milan). They also visited the laboratories of foreign colleagues and were glad to welcome to their own laboratories visitors from many countries, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, Formosa, France, India, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Western Germany, and Yugoslavia.

#### Accidents to Railway Servants during 1960

The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways on the The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways on the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1960 has been presented to the Minister of Transport and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d. (7s. including postage). It is based on returns made by the British Transport Commission, including the London Transport Executive and certain railway undertakings which were not taken over by the Commission on 1st January 1948.

on 1st January 1948.

There has been no change in recent years, before and after the nationalisation of the railways, in the basis for the reporting of accidents and all the statistics contained in the Report are comparable; figures relating to the 1940-45 averages have for the first time been omitted from the relevant tables and appendices (this was the period during which a modified form of reporting was in force and consequently the number of reportable accidents was

PAPER ROLLS ARE GEARED TO AUTOMATION



reduced). For railway servants, only those accidents which cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. Personal injuries are classified as "serious" or "slight", the former being defined as "amputation of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement". Any person so severely injuried as rotracted disablement". Any person so severely injured as after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is cause protracted disablement included as a fatality

included as a fatality.

The number of railway servants killed during 1960 was 145 compared with 161 in 1959, 130 in 1958, and an annual average of 157 during the period 1956–60. The numbers injured totalled 14,328 in 1960, 14,408 in 1959, and 14,510 in 1958, compared with an annual average of 14,861 in the years 1956–60. Of the injuries in 1960, 1,339 were of a serious nature, and 12,989 slight.

Reported accidents are classified in three main groups: (1) train accidents (i.e., to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway) and failures of rolling stock track and structures (2) were

accidents (i.e., to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway) and failures of rolling stock, track and structures; (2) movement accidents (i.e., those connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents); and (3) non-movement accidents (i.e., those on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicles). The total of 145 railway servants who were killed in accidents in 1960 included six killed in train accidents, 123 in movement accidents and 16 in non-movement accidents. Of those seriously injured, 25 systemed their injuries in accidents. Of those seriously injured, 35 sustained their injuries in train accidents, 468 in movement accidents, and 836 in non-

movement accidents, 408 in movement accidents, and 630 in non-movement accidents. The corresponding figures for slight injuries were 51, 1,370 and 11, 568 respectively.

Detailed figures relating to all railway accidents which occurred in 1960 are given in the Report, which also contains brief summaries of the 13 train accidents which were the subject of Inquiries, notes of other considerts and a railway of the year. notes of other accidents, and a review of the year.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

#### 150th Session of the Governing Body

The 150th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 21st to 24th November. In the absence of the Chairman for the year (Mr. S. T. Merani) In the absence of the Chairman for the year (Mr. S. T. Merani) who was recovering from the effects of an accident, the chair was taken alternately by the Vice-Chairmen, Mr. P. Waline (employers) and Mr. J. Möri (workers). The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour. The Rt. Hon. Lord McCorquodale of Newton, P.C., President of the British Employers' Confederation and Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, attended as members representing, respectively, employers and workers. In the course of the Session, Mr. David Morse, the Director-General, announced his intention of giving up his appointment early in March to return to the United States to take up other work.

The following paragraphs indicate the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body.

## Agenda for the 46th (1962) Session of the International Labour

It was decided to put the question of hours of work on the agenda of the next session of the International Labour Conference for a further discussion with a view to the submission of a satisfactory instrument for a final vote. It was also decided to put on the agenda of the same session the question of the "Revision of the Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947, by the elimination of the provisions which limit its application to non-metropolitan territories".

## Agenda for the 47th (1963) Session of the International Labour

The Governing Body fixed the agenda for the 47th (1963) session of the International Labour Conference. The agenda will consist of the usual three standing items (the Report of the Director-General, financial and budgetary questions, and information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations); two items which will probably be carried forward for a second

discussion from the 46th Session (prohibition of the sale, hire and use of inadequately guarded machinery and termination of employment, dismissal and lay-off); and two new items—hygiene in shops and offices and benefits in the case of employment accidents and occupational diseases. The question of employment policy was referred to a preparatory Technical Conference to take place some time in 1963.

#### Industrial Committees and similar bodies

It was decided that in 1963 there should be meetings of the Textiles Committee, the Iron and Steel Committee and the Committee on Food and Drink.

#### International Institute for Labour Studies

The Governing Body accepted amounts of 200,000 dollars each from the Governments of Japan and Italy, 100,000 dollars from the Government of Sweden and 50,000 dollars from the Government of Australia as voluntary contributions to the Endowment Fund of the International Institute for Labour Studies. This brings the total of promised contributions to 2,800,000 dollars.

Other matters

The Governing Body considered the action to be taken on a number of Resolutions adopted by the 45th Session of the International Labour Conference, including the Resolution requesting the Governing Body to advise the Republic of South Africa to withdraw from the Organisation. The Governing Body decided to instruct the Director-General to transmit the Resolution to South Africa. The Governing Body also had before it a complaint by the Government of Portugal under Article 26 of the Constitution regarding the alleged non-observance by Liberia of Convention 29 concerning forced or compulsory labour. It was decided, in the first place, to ask for the comments of the Liberian Government. The Governing Body approved a further Report of the Committee on Freedom of Association dealing with 20 cases alleging infringement of trade union rights. Two of these were dismissed and recommendations adopted in the other cases.

### LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Japan: Wages, Conditions of Employment and Social Security

#### General

The Labour Standards Law, 1947, provides the basis for the regulation of hours, overtime, holidays, industrial injuries and other matters concerning workers' welfare in all major industries. It lays down a minimum level of working conditions consistent with international labour conventions, but places the onus on both employers and workers to raise conditions above this standard

The normal hours of adult workers are limited to eight a day and 48 a week. Overtime may be worked by men provided that the agreement of the union or the majority of the workers is obtained and the average working hours in any four weeks do not exceed 48 per week. The permitted overtime hours for women workers are two a day, six a week and 150 a year. All overtime is payable at a standard rate of time-and-a-quarter. Although minors under 15 years of age are not permitted expended children and 12 years. at a standard rate of time-and-a-quarter. Although minors under 15 years of age are not normally employed, children aged 12 years or over may be granted permission to work at certain specified occupations outside school hours provided the work is light, not detrimental to health or welfare, and the hours (including school hours) do not exceed seven a day or 42 per week.

#### Paid Holidays (Public and Annual)

Workers who have been continuously employed for one year, and present for more than 80 per cent. of the working days, are entitled to six days' annual holiday with pay. This is increased by one day for each additional year of continuous employment until a maximum of 20 days is reached. In addition, there are nine days of national holiday each year; there is no statutory entitlement to payment for these days, this being a matter for negotiation between labour and management.

#### Wages (Manufacturing Industries)

Apart from casual or temporary labour which is paid by the day, there is no hourly, daily or weekly wage, national or district rate or "rate for the job" as the term is used in the United Kingdom. The wages of workers graded as "regular" employees (i.e., where the employer employs the worker throughout his working life) are based on the month and are fixed by agreement between the employer and the company union.

There are two wage structures: (1) an uncompounded monthly wage which is usual in small firms with less than 30 employees and (2) a system of basic wage plus efficiency pay (based on skill), service pay (based on years of service), overtime, dependants' allowances and bonuses. The annual bonus varies according to the prosperity of the firm and amounts to between two and eight months' basic pay according to status and length of service; it is payable half yearly.

The Table below, which gives some details of monthly cash earnings, has been taken from the *Monthly Labour Statistics and Research Bulletins* of August, September and October 1961 and relate to May, June and July 1961; conversion into sterling has been calculated at the Exchange Rate of 1,018 yen = £1 and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. There is considerable variation in earnings between months and also between establishments of different sizes. The medium and small scale undertakings commonly employ the young and more inexperienced workers, and the very small undertakings employ relatives and frequently board their employees. Boarded workers live with the employer who pays for meals and is responsible for all daily expenses, the workers receiving only a small cash payment for pocket money. The receiving only a small cash payment for pocket money. The Minimum Wage Law was introduced in July 1959 in order to raise the wage level in such establishments

#### Average Monthly Cash Earnings per Regular Worker by Industry and Size of Undertaking

Date		May	1961		decident.	June	1961		mailmoon of	July	1961	
Number of workers in the undertaking	over 500	100-499	30–99	5–29	over 500	100-499	30–99	5–29	over 500	100-499	30-99	5–29
Paper and Pulp	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Non-Ferrous Metals	30 19 4	19 0 11	14 10 3	12 7 3	56 7 11	27 9 11	16 4 11	13 5 3	42 19 7	30 6 11	22 16 0	16 8 3
Ceramics, Stone and	26 15 8	22 16 3	19 8 6	16 14 1	50 6 10	32 18 11	27 14 9	18 9 4	44 4 0	45 9 8	33 9 0	24 5
Clay Chemicals	27 3 2	20 8 3	15 10 4	12 11 8	42 13 10	26 8 0	15 13 8	13 12 10	40 6 5	34 10 11	21 11 5	16 13
	25 8 1	23 5 7	19 18 4	17 16 9	41 17 10	33 18 11	27 14 1	18 15 11	42 0 5	46 19 0	38 12 5	29 8
Electrical Engineering Iron and Steel	18 12 4	14 17 5	15 4 3	13 10 0	41 8 0	20 9 1	17 16 4	15 11 2	29 3 9	29 11 0	22 1 10	21 1
	33 2 6	24 14 6	24 0 9	18 17 5	40 6 2	32 2 0	25 9 1	19 17 2	75 1 0	47 13 6	38 11 5	22 16
Mechanical Engineering	23 17 9	21 4 10	18 17 1	17 18 10	39 8 5	26 12 7	23 0 1	19 10 7	50 2 5	37 6 0	30 10 2	24 8 1
	12 5 2	11 19 8	12 4 0	10 5 10	25 6 1	17 6 0	13 6 6	10 15 4	18 16 5	20 11 7	16 2 9	12 18 10
	14 15 6	14 18 10	14 17 5	15 18 8	18 17 11	17 16 1	17 18 9	17 3 7	30 19 0	25 16 0	17 19 5	20 7
All Manufacturing Industries	23 10 3	18 1 1	15 18 0	13 3 0	38 9 2	24 12 11	18 9 1	14 1 10	44 19 3	31 12 6	23 3 11	17 6

Since 1956 the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations has conducted an annual survey of the social security system. The 1959 survey, which covered nearly two million employees, showed that welfare costs amounted to 15 per cent. of the labour costs (the term "labour cost" included wages and salaries, pay supplements and bonuses, but not retirement allowances or pensions nor administration costs). The welfare costs consisted of 6 per cent. administration costs). The welfare costs consisted of 6 per cent. statutory and 9 per cent. non-statutory contributions, the former including employers' contributions to statutory social insurances (health insurance comprising over half the 'total statutory costs) and the latter the amount of the employers' payments to voluntary welfare schemes covering housing, health services, livelihood aid (i.e., dining halls, company stores, etc.), subsidies for cultural, sports and recreational activities, and company-borne insurance premiums

The social security system can be divided roughly into three sections: (1) social insurance, (2) public assistance, and (3) social welfare and public hygiene.

Social Insurance comprises (a) health, (b) pensions, (c) unemployment and (d) workmen's compensation.

(a) Health Insurance was originally based on the National Health Insurance Act, 1938, which introduced a voluntary programme of insurance against sickness, injury and death for self-employed persons and workers in small undertakings and was intended to supplement the compulsory Government scheme which industrial workers in large undertakings and some Government employees had enjoyed for a number of years. In 1958, a new Activities and some distributions and some convertible and the second secon workers in large undertakings and some Government employees had enjoyed for a number of years. In 1958, a new Act was passed in an endeavour to achieve a nation-wide insurance for medical care and it provided for the establishment of municipally run National Health Insurance Funds and for the gradual elimination of the older National Health Insurance Associations. The scheme is financed by workers' contributions, the rate being determined by municipal insurance brokers; a National Treasury subsidy amounting to 25 per cent. of the total cost of medical care provided; and a municipal subsidy. Benefit covers medical attendance, hospital treatment and the supply of medicines at reduced rates. The insured person is required to pay up to 50 per cent. of the cost of his treat-

ment. There is no provision in the scheme for compensation for

ment. There is no provision in the scheme for compensation for loss of wages of daily workers during sickness unless the amount received from the employer is less than the sickness benefit entitlement, in which case the difference is paid. Monthly paid workers receive full wages for the first three months of sickness, when they are placed on the retired list and receive 60 per cent. of earnings for a period of six months to a year, after which they are dismissed.

(b) Pensions Insurance is provided by a number of schemes:
(i) the Seamen's Insurance Scheme (1939); (ii) the Welfare Pensions Insurance Scheme for manual and non-manual workers in private establishments employing more than five workers (1941); (iii) various pension and mutual aid association schemes for national and local government employees (1948); (iv) mutual aid association schemes separately organised for private school teachers (1954), public corporation employees (1956), the staffs of agricultural, forestry and fishery co-operatives (1958); and (v) the National Pension Scheme, which was introduced by the National Pension Act of April 1959, covering all persons not protected under any of the April 1959, covering all persons not protected under any of the schemes (i) to (iv). The National Pension Scheme came into force on 1st November 1959 with the provisions concerning the qualifying conditions and collection of contributions effective from 1st October conditions and collection of contributions effective from 1st October 1960 and 1st April 1961 respectively. It is a compulsory contributory pension scheme for persons between the ages of 20 and 60, and receives a National Treasury subsidy equal to one half of the total contribution income. Contributions are 2s. per month for persons aged under 35 and 2s. 11d. per month for those between 35 and 60. An old-age pension is granted at the age of 65 which varies between £23 11s. 6d. and £41 5s. 2d. annually according to the number of contributions credited. Invalidity pensions, payable after 15 years' contributions, range from £23 11s. 6d. and £47 3s. a year according to the degree of disability and the number of premiums paid. Allowances for a widow with a child under 18 years of age (or under 20 years if incapacitated) vary between £18 17s. 3d. and £25 6s. 11d. (after 40 years' contributions) a year, depending on the number of premiums paid; a further £4 14s. 4d. depending on the number of premiums paid; a further £4 14s. 4d. a year is granted for each additional child under 18. A pension is also payable to a widow without children at the age of 60; this amounts to one half of the old-age pension to which the husband would have been entitled. A reduced pension is payable to an insured person who has contributed for at least ten years but has insufficient contributions to qualify for a normal pension; for example, an old-age pension of £11 15s. 9d. a year at age 70 or over;

disablement pension £17 13s. 10d.; widow with one child under 15 years of age £11 15s. 9d., plus £2 7s. 2d. for each additional child. Special provision is made for the payment of non-contributory benefits for those who are in need. Persons over 70 years of age benefits for those who are in need. Persons over 70 years of age on 1st November 1959, and younger persons on reaching the age of 70, receive an old-age welfare pension of £11 15s. 9d. a year; if totally disabled, an invalidity welfare pension of £23 11s. 6d., and a widow with a child or children under 16 years of age, but having no children aged 25 or over, £11 15s. 9d. plus £2 7s. 2d. for each child after the first. The total cost of the non-contributory scheme is borne by the National Treasury. It is estimated that two-and-a-half million persons are already receiving benefits in this way

(c) Unemployment Insurance was made compulsory by legislation passed in 1958 for all persons employed in non-agricultural private or public undertakings with more than five employees, including clerical staff of companies in the agricultural sector. Workers in education and research, seasonal workers, and central and local government employees already covered in their contracts are not included but an employer may make application to have his workers admitted to the Scheme. Under the Act, benefit is payable at the rate of 60 per cent. of the daily wage for a period of 180 days; and for 210 and 270 days if the worker has been employed by the same employer for over five years and ten years, respectively. Benefit rates are adjusted periodically according to the current wage index.

(d) A comprehensive Workmen's Compensation Scheme of 1947 provides medical treatment, compensation for loss of earnings, compensation for physical disability, survivors' benefit, funeral expenses, and long-term compensation. The cash benefit for loss expenses, and long-term compensation. The cash benefit for loss of earnings is 60 per cent. of the average daily wage and is payable after the first week of sickness up to a maximum period of six years in the case of severe disability and thereafter indefinitely through co-ordination with the existing pensions schemes. Compensation for injury is assessed according to the degree of disability and ranges from 50 to 1,340 times the average daily wage calculated on the last three months of employment; for hereaved relatives the last three months of employment; for bereaved relatives, 1,000 times and for funeral expenses, 60 times. The contribution is payable by employers only and varies according to the accident rate in the various industries.

#### (2) Public Assistance

A public assistance scheme was introduced in 1946 to assist insured persons in need who were for some reason unable to claim benefit under other schemes. It provides for general relief; educa-

tional aid to assist those financially unable to comply with the compulsory education legislation; housing, medical and maternity aid; occupational aid to provide for vocational training; and funeral aid. With the exception of medical care, all these are cash benefits and several may be provided concurrently. They are designed to raise the income of needy persons to a minimum standard of living set by the Ministry of Welfare; the minimum level varies between regions

(3) Social Welfare and Public Hygiene

There are a number of Government sponsored schemes for child welfare, crippled persons, and those suffering from tuberculosis, long-term occupational diseases such as silicosis and spinal injury, and for the treatment of mental illness and epidemic control

## Employment Service, Vocational Training and Guidance, Disabled

The Employment Security Act of November, 1947, and later amendments, established a free public employment security service to administer employment exchange work, programmes of vocational guidance and vocational training, and other schemes necessary for the progress of the national economy.

There is now a well developed employment exchange system with some 600 local offices providing information and advice to employers and workers on labour problems, working conditions and locations of employment. One of their most important functions is the assistance given to school-leavers and graduates.

The Vocational Training Law, 1958, brought together the several systems which had been in effect until that date. At the present time there are 260 vocational training centres sponsored by industry and 467 joint centres with a total of some 54,000 trainees, and 340 Government sponsored centres with about 55,000 trainees. The Law also provides for the establishment of trade tests with a view to increasing both the skill and the status of the workers workers.

At present there are 960,000 disabled persons of whom 65 per cent. are gainfully employed. A quota system of 1·4 per cent. in Government undertakings and 1·3 per cent. in private industry is legally enforceable. Vocational training of the disabled is provided for under the 1958 Law and is similar to the type of training given at Industrial Rehabilitation Units in the United Kingdom. In addition, local authorities are permitted to delegate "Adaptability Training" to managers of approved establishments where facilities do not exist at the normal centres.

### Social Security in New Zealand in 1960-61

The Social Security Department of New Zealand have presented their 22nd Annual Report dealing with the administration of cash benefits and related welfare assistance under Part II of the Social Security Act, 1938, and the War Pensions Act, 1954. The Report covers the year ended 31st March 1961.

With the coming into operation of the Social Security Amendment Act, 1960, the year saw some radical developments in social security legislation, in particular, the elimination of property from the means test in its application to age, invalids' and unemployment benefits, and the bringing into line of the basic rates of superannuation and age benefits. Among changes of lesser significance were the provision for increasing the rates of age, widows', invalids', miners' benefits and mothers' allowances by £13 a year, and of sickness and unemployment benefits by 5s. a week; the raising of the income exemption for the means test age, widows' and invalids' benefits from £104 to £156 a year and for sickness benefits from £2 to £3 a week; and the provision of an allowable income of £52 a year in the case of orphans' benefits.

The number of recipients of cash benefits and assistance payable under the Social Security scheme at 31st March 1961 and the total

The number of recipients of cash benefits and assistance payable under the Social Security scheme at 31st March 1961 and the total amounts paid during the preceding twelve months are shown in the Table below, together with the corresponding figures for 31st

Benefit	Numb Recipie 31st M	ents at	Amount of Benefit paid in Year ended 31st March				
2 marie landos	1961	1960	1961	1960			
F10500000 - 5495	to make a	-101	£	£			
Superannuation	97,528	87,959	20,087,377	15,460,047			
Age	106,673	116,077	27,035,647	27,291,008			
Widows'	13,328	13,049	4,200,457	3,915,785			
Orphans'	274	277	42,948	39,441			
Family	348,004	343,193	30,899,797	31,791,986			
Invalids'	8,157	8,024	2,148,898	2,118,411			
Miners'	316	353 312	117,822	112,832			
Unemployment	3,929	4,064	92,681	189,898			
Sickness	3,006	3,136	1,673,372 932,458	1,719,343			
Emergency	6,200	5,525	307,859	931,429 273,010			
Supplementary Assistance	0,200	3,323	307,839	2/3,010			
Total	587,555	581,969	87,539,316	83,843,190			

Superannuation benefits are payable without a means test at the age of 65. Age benefits, subject to a means test, are payable at the age of 60, and in the case of certain unmarried women, at 55 if age of 60, and in the case of certain tilinarried women, at 53 if they are not able to engage in regular employment. Although the rates are the same, some beneficiaries of 65 and over who satisfy the conditions for the grant of superannuation benefits prefer age benefits with their attendant means test. One of the considerations influencing the choice is that an age benefit may be granted to include an allowance for a wife who is not eligible for a benefit in

her own right.

The number of family benefits in payment at 31st March 1961 was in respect of 850,683 children. The provision enabling a year's family benefit to be paid in advance in certain circumstances came into effect on 1st October 1958. During 1960–61 advance payments were authorised in respect of 3,842 first children of marriages and 2,162 children commencing their first year of post-primary instruction. To assist parents with the purchase of home properties, additions or alterations to existing homes, or the repayment of mortgages on family homes, the Family Benefits (Home Ownership) Act, 1958, which came into operation on 1st April 1959, provides for the capitalisation of the family benefit in respect of one or more children from the age of one year up to the age of 16 years, subject to the total of the advance or advances in the case of any one family being not less than £200 or more than £1,000. The aggregate capitalised value of the benefits in respect of which certificates of elegibility were issued during 1960–61 was £7,234,836 and the number of children whose benefits were capitalised was 21,170.

The average duration of *unemployment benefits* during the year ended 31st March 1961 was 8·8 weeks for males and 14·3 weeks

Special emergency benefit in a case of hardship may be granted at the discretion of the Social Security Commission to any person not qualified to receive any other cash benefit under the Social Security Act, who, because of age, physical or mental disability, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependents. An emergency benefit may also be granted in lieu of any other benefit when it is considered that a course of medical treatment or occupational training would be

beneficial.

Since 1951 supplementary assistance has been available to help social security beneficiaries and others who have special commitments which cannot be met out of current income, have insufficient other resources, and are unable to help themselves.

Reciprocal agreements concluded with Australia and with Great Britain and Northern Ireland cover related social security benefits in those countries and New Zealand age, widow's, family, invalids', sickness and unemployment benefits under both agreements, and superannuation and orphans' benefits additionally in the case of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Benefits in payment in New Zealand under these arrangements included in the Table comprise 406 age and 64 other benefits in respect of persons who had left Australia to reside permanently in New Zealand, and 1,636 superannuation, 2,428 age and 291 other benefits in respect of persons from the United Kingdom.

During the year, in addition to monetary benefits, the Social Security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefits to the value of £21,148,431.

### REPORT OF CROFTERS COMMISSION FOR 1960

The Fifth Annual Report of the Crofters Commission appointed under the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1955, has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland. It covers the year 1960, and is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d. including postage).

In the Report the Commission describe their policy in relation to the objective of the 1955 Act to revive crofting agriculture, as their wish, by encouraging where possible the development of units of economic size, to increase the number of crofters whose energies will be devoted to agriculture; to encourage the provision of other employments so that the tenants of part-time crofts may find additional income for themselves and employment for their children; and, generally, to create conditions in which the crofters can obtain, if not a maximum economic return for their holdings, at least one which is steadily improving.

Of reorganization schemes embarked on before 1960, the Report says that five have been brought into operation and four are at varying stages of the procedure prescribed by the 1955 Act, but, in view of the proved deficiencies of the reorganisation provisions, no fresh schemes have been attempted. However, a warning is given against expecting too large results even from an amended and simplified reorganisation procedure. Although an effective procedure might put crofting agriculture on a sound footing, much more would be required to transform a decayed and dying township into a youthful and vigorous community. Other factors must operate such as ancillary employment and social services, whether it be for an isolated township or the crofting Highlands as a whole. Dealing with vacant crofts, the Commission report that they have met no serious difficulties in controlling re-letting. The investigation of alleged absenteeism continued steadily in 1960, 325 new cases during the year bringing the total considered since October 1955 to 1,822. This, suggests the Report, represents a substantial measure of success in applying the absentee provisions of the 1955 Act, and compensates to some extent for the failure of the reorganisation procedure.

What is described as the most challenging and potentially the most rewarding section of the Commission's work is covered in the section of the Report devoted to common grazings. The promotion of pasture improvement and of efficient township administration is discussed and the Report points out that there is an urgent need for progressive township committees who are prepared to take advantage of new techniques and the liberal assistance available for carrying out pasture improvement. Other subjects dealt with include the financial assistance offered to crofters, the apportionment of runrig lands and common grazings, and land settlement. A Working Party appointed to examine all the possibilities reported

little prospect of land settlement being pursued on any significant scale at this time. The Commission conclude that it is to the crofters themselves that they must look for the means of re-awakening enthusiasm for land settlement. They feel that public opinion, once convinced that the crofter is able to and willing to make a success of any given project, would help him generously to achieve it.

A large section of the Report deals with the marketing of agricultural produce. The Commission describe the efforts they have made to encourage poultry keeping by crofters and to develop dairying in Lewis, and they observe that a number of agricultural co-operative supply agencies are at work. They have discussed with the North of Scotland College of Agriculture and with hotel keepers the marketing of crofter garden produce but feel that, with hotels already buying in bulk through long established channels of supply, it will take more than appeals from the Commission or the efforts of a few individual crofters to break into the market on any significant scale. When opportunity offers they hope to encourage the formation of co-operative enterprises to market crofter garden produce.

The Commission again make the point that they are convinced the development of occupations supplementary to agriculture is essential if depopulation is to be halted. Such employment can be found by the revival and extension of fishing, forestry, weaving and knitting, tourism and the extraction of minerals, but, the Report adds, there is no reason to despair of the eventual introduction of modern light industries. The traditional industries, particularly weaving, knitting and tourism, can be spread amongst the crofting townships but if there is to be any development of industry of a new type requiring managerial skill and close organisation at all stages it must clearly be located at centres of reasonable size.

Tourism, education, forestry, fishing and crofter unions are other subjects covered by the Report which also contains several appendices summarising the progress of the Crofters' Grant Scheme and various other aspects of the Commission's administration.

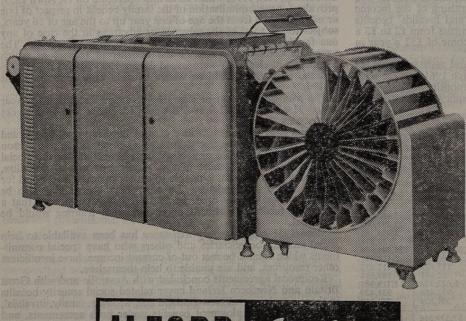
#### The Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961

Since the date of the Report the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1961,\* has received the Royal Assent. Amongst its amending provisions are clauses relating to compensation for permanent improvements, absentee crofters, reorganisation schemes, sub-letting, common grazings and extension of grants schemes.

\* 9 & 10 Eliz. 2. Ch. 58. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 4d. including

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- ★ Production control sheets
- **★** Operation sheets
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- ★ Accounts sheets
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Ministry of Labour Gazette December 1961

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

#### 

## Employment\* in Great Britain in October

#### GENERAL SUMMARY

During October 1961, the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 11,000 to 23,997,000. The main decreases were in agriculture, forestry and fishing and the vehicles industry and the main increase was in the distributive trades.

The Employment Exchanges filled 133,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 8th November 1961. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 8th November was 263,000; this was 26,000 less than in October.

In the week ended 28th October 1961, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,934,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 83,000.

There were 387,000 persons registered as unemployed on 13th November, of whom 348,000 were wholly unemployed and 39,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 16th October and 13th November, unemployment rose by 21,000. The main increases were in construction, agriculture, fishing and catering, hotels, etc., and the main decrease was in metal manufacture.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in November was 1·7 per cent.; it was 1·6 per cent. in October 1961 and in November 1960. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 155,000—45 per cent. of the wholly unemployed

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of October was 24,794,000, an increase of 16,000 compared with the end of September.

#### GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

The broad changes in the manpower situation between end-September and end-October 1961 are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-October 1960.

### (End of Month)

	Oct. 1960	August 1961	Sept. 1961	Oct. 1961	Change during Oct. 1961
Number in Civil Employment	23,858	24,000	24,008	23,997	- 11
	15,628	15,703	15,695	15,677	- 18
	8,230	8,297	8,313	8,320	+ 7
Wholly Unemployed‡	322	293	306	336	+ 30
	230	213	222	245	+ 23
	92	80	84	91	+ 7
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	511 496 15	464 448 16	464 448 16	461 445 16	- 3 - 3
Total Working Population† Males Females	24,691	24,757	24,778	24,794	+ 16
	16,354	16,364	16,365	16,367	+ 2
	8,337	8,393	8,413	8,427	+ 14

\* The figures of employment for all dates 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-1961.

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

‡ End of month estimates.

(84353)

#### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

#### (End of Month)

0.18   5.81   5.85 (E	nd of A	10mm)	anne one	(The	usands)
Industry or Service	Oct. 1960	August 1961	Sept. 1961	Oct. 1961	Change during Oct. 1961
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	989 747	956 726	956 724	943 723	- 13 - 1
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture	840 540 633	846 546 631	848 546 631	850 546 629	+ 2 - 2
Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine	2,104	2,147	2,164	2,171	+ 7
Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods Textiles Clothing and Footwear Other Manufactures	247 921 568 852 590 1,654	242 909 565 838 590 1,649	244 911 566 837 591 1,656	241 902 566 835 591 1,659	- 3 - 9 2 + 3
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,949	8,963	8,994	8,990	- 4
Construction	1,576 374 1,670 3,326	1,600 378 1,696 3,341	1,597 379 1,693 3,326	1,593 380 1,689 3,345	- 4 + 1 - 4 + 19
tific and Miscellaneous Services	4,983 504 740	5,078 511 751	5,073 514 752	5,067 517 750	- 6 + 3 - 2
Total in Civil Employment	23,858	24,000	24,008	23,997	11 10 10 11

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of October 1960, and August, September and October 1961. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid-off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries. 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 all 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 of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Certain 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.

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month) (Thousands) August 1961 September 1961 October 1961 October 1960 Industry Males Females Total Total Males Females Total Males Males Females Total 654 - 1 655.2 635.7 18.4 656.7 636.8 678 - 3 638 - 3 18.4 659.9 18.4 832·9 41·2 145·0 60·8 73·6 37·7 18·8 111·5 79·4 20·2 41·4 99·9 62·5 40·9 460·3 32·8 85·5 18·8 37·9 24·2 14·6 41·8 29·7 15·9 22·0 79·6 39·5 18·0 835 - 4 824·7 40·5 139·1 61·6 71·1 34·9 20·2 112·9 85·1 19·8 40·2 96·6 61·3 41·4 463.6 32.8 86.5 18.8 38.4 26.2 12.6 41.3 30.4 15.8 22.0 80.3 40.1 18.4 451.6 32.5 82.3 18.9 36.7 23.5 15.3 41.9 29.8 15.5 21.7 76.5 38.9 18.1 41·2 145·4 61·0 73·8 36·6 19·2 41·1 145·4 58·5 74·5 39·8 16·9 108·6 79·9 20·1 40·2 101·0 63·4 41·4 8·3 58·9 39·7 36·1 13·6 4·3 67·3 49·5 4·3 18·2 20·7 23·3 23·0 8·4 59·3 42·1 35·9 12·8 4·6 69·9 50·0 4·3 19·2 20·6 22·9 22·8 59·9 42·2 35·9 12·4 4·6 69·4 51·9 4·6 19·1 20·8 23·1 22·8 Bread and Flour Confectionery 56·8 42·7 34·4 Biscuits ... Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products ... Sugar ...
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...
Fruit and Vegetable Products ...
Animal and Poultry Foods ...
Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting ...
Other Drink Industries ... 111·2 81·6 20·5 41·1 100·4 62·6 40·8 71·0 55·3 4·3 18·5 20·1 22·4 23·3 Tobacco .. .. .. 153·5 0·5 7·3 2·4 47·5 43·8 10·6 14·4 15·7 6·1 5·2 543·9 18·9 39·9 9·5 224·0 77·0 30·7 49·2 46·9 33·2 14·6 543·9 18·8 40·1 9·5 223·9 77·0 30·4 49·0 47·4 33·2 14·6 390·4 18·3 32·8 7·1 176·6 33·1 19·8 34·5 31·6 27·2 9·4 386·3 18·3 33·1 7·1 174·3 31·7 21·2 34·3 30·8 26·3 9·2 151·5 0·5 7·4 2·5 46·0 43·8 11·3 14·5 14·8 5·7 5·0 390·5 18·2 32·7 7·1 176·8 33·2 19·6 34·4 31·7 27·2 9·6 544·0 18·7 40·0 9·5 224·3 77·0 30·2 48·8 47·4 33·3 14·8 537·8 18·8 40·5 9·6 220·3 75·5 32·5 48·8 45·6 32·0 14·2 152.9 0.5 7.2 2.4 47.2 43.9 10.7 14.5 15.3 6.0 5.2 0·5 7·3 2·4 47·3 43·9 10·6 14·5 15·8 6·0 5·2 Mineral Oil Refining ...... Lubricating Oils and Greases ...... 176.8 33.1 20.0 34.7 31.6 27.2 9.4 Explosives and Fireworks
Paint and Printing Ink
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. 78·8 25·6 9·4 15·3 12·5 16·0 630·0 304·3 56·4 126·0 58·6 84·7 549 · 6 277 · 2 47 · 2 110 · 4 46 · 1 68 · 7 628 · 4 302 · 8 56 · 6 125 · 7 58 · 6 84 · 7 630 · 6 304 · 6 56 · 1 126 · 8 58 · 2 84 · 9 Metal Manufacture
Iron and Steel (General)
Steel Tubes
Iron Castings, etc. 552 · 4 279 · 3 46 · 8 111 · 5 46 · 0 68 · 8 78·2 25·3 9·3 15·3 12·2 16·1 551 · 5 278 · 8 47 · 0 110 · 8 46 · 2 68 · 7 554·2 278·3 46·5 112·8 47·0 69·6 631·6 302·9 55·6 127·7 59·5 85·9 77·4 24·6 9·1 14·9 12·5 16·3 Copper, Brass and other Base Metals Engineering and Electrical Goods
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)
Metal-working Machine Tools
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
Industrial Engines
Textile Machinery and Accessories
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
Mechanical Handling Equipment
Office Machinery 1,570 · 8 31 · 8 80 · 6 42 · 3 34 · 3 47 · 5 24 · 3 46 · 5 286 · 3 141 · 9 24 · 6 160 · 8 88 · 1 8 · 2 167 · 9 42 · 1 41 · 9 133 · 4 39 · 9 80 · 8 573·7 4·9 15·1 13·5 5·6 8·4 3·5 6·7 19·6 64·4 18·3 6·0 46·1 47·6 9·0 57·8 20·4 27·7 108·0 25·3 65·8 2,120·7
36·7
94·1
54·9
39·7
55·8
27·7
53·5
64·8
349·3
159·6
30·4
205·2
134·1
16·9
224·8
62·1
67·5
233·5
65·2
144·9 563·5 4·9 14·8 13·3 5·6 8·3 3·5 6·7 19·4 63·9 18·3 5·9 45·6 47·0 8·8 58·0 20·4 26·5 103·0 24·8 64·8 1,517·8 30·4 75·0 38·5 34·0 46·3 23·6 45·2 42·3 278·5 138·6 156·1 82·4 8·1 162·2 40·8 39·7 128·0 41·3 80·5 31.8 80.2 42.0 34.4 47.8 24.3 47.3 286.3 141.9 24.6 87.5 8.2 167.8 42.0 41.5 132.0 40.1 80.7 36·7 95·2 55·4 40·0 56·1 27·8 54·0 65·9 350·8 160·2 30·5 206·5 135·0 17·2 225·8 62·4 68·8 238·5 65·4 145·9 36·7 95·7 55·8 39·9 55·9 27·8 54·3 66·1 350·7 160·2 30·6 206·9 135·7 7 62·5 69·6 241·4 65·2 146·6 31·8 79·3 41·6 34·1 47·5 24·2 46·8 45·4 141·3 24·5 87·1 87·1 86·1 130·5 40·4 80·1 15·0 13·4 5·6 8·3 3·5 6·7 19·6 64·5 18·3 5·9 46·1 47·5 9·0 20·4 27·3 106·5 25·3 65·2 89·0 50·8 39·8 54·6 27·1 51·5 60·3 341·7 132·5 201·6 128·5 16·5 16·5 219·1 61·4 64·2 235·8 66·2 146·7 8.3 3.5 6.3 18.0 63.2 17.5 6.2 45.5 46.1 8.4 56.9 20.6 24.5 107.8 24.9 Office Machinery ...... Industrial Plant and Steelwork
Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering . . . Scientific, Surgical, etc. Instruments . . Scientific, Surgical, etc. Instruments ...
Watches and Clocks ... ...
Electrical Machinery ...
Insulated Wires and Cables ...
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus
Domestic Electric Appliances ...
Other Electrical Goods ... 13·0 8·8 4·2 227·3 162·2 65·1 240·3 171·0 69·3 240·9 171·6 69·3 242·4 173·2 69·2 12·7 8·5 4·2 13·0 8·8 4·2 12·9 8·7 4·2 245·6 174·3 71·3 227·9 162·8 65·1 229·5 164·5 65·0 232·9 165·8 67·1 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering .. .. 904·2 419·6 34·6 303·1 69·6 70·2 7·1 773 · 9 355 · 6 24 · 8 258 · 1 64 · 8 66 · 1 4 · 5 120·6 53·7 9·6 45·9 4·6 4·2 2·6 894·5 409·3 34·4 304·0 69·4 70·3 7·1 120·9 54·4 9·9 45·3 4·6 4·1 2·6 902·2 419·6 35·5 300·5 69·5 70·0 7·1 121·5 54·7 9·7 45·7 4·6 4·2 2·6 781 · 3 365 · 2 25 · 6 255 · 2 64 · 9 65 · 9 4 · 5 782·7 364·9 24·9 257·4 790 · 7 375 · 1 29 · 3 247 · 0 66 · 7 68 · 1 4 · 5 123·4 57·1 11·6 43·2 4·8 4·1 2·6 914·1 432·2 40·9 290·2 71·5 72·2 7·1 Vehicles
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing.
Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc. 65·0 66·0 4·5 361·3 17·5 4·1 27·2 34·0 15·7 16·3 246·5 193·4 7·8 5·6 18·7 10·9 21·0 13·7 115·7 553·7 25·1 9·7 46·0 45·0 36·8 29·9 361·2 554·9 25·3 9·8 45·9 44·9 36·7 30·1 362·2 193·8 8·0 5·6 18·6 10·9 21·0 13·7 116·0 555·1 25·5 9·7 45·8 44·9 36·7 30·0 362·5 360·9 17·4 4·1 27·3 34·0 15·7 16·3 246·1 194·0 7·9 5·7 18·6 10·9 21·0 13·8 116·1 360·3 17·3 4·1 27·3 34·1 15·8 16·2 245·5 356·4 16·9 4·0 26·7 33·7 15·2 16·1 243·8 556·7 24·8 10·0 45·7 44·6 38·1 30·1 363·4 Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ...
Tools and Implements ..... 200.3 6·0 19·0 10·9 22·9 14·0 119·6 Wire and Wire Manufactures
Cans and Metal Boxes
Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining
Other Metal Industries 374·1 34·4 41·5 46·2 91·0 8·2 5·3 37·2 3·9 19·8 7·5 9·5 825·9 44·6 114·1 115·8 198·2 16·7 12·6 125·1 451·8 10·2 72·6 69·6 107·2 8·7 7·3 87·9 4·4 16·0 13·9 21·5 24·0 8·7 452·9 10·1 74·1 69·4 107·2 843·6 43·9 124·1 117·8 199·1 17·9 12·5 124·1 827·5 44·5 116·0 115·7 198·1 16·5 12·6 125·3 8·3 35·6 21·6 30·9 75·7 26·7 465·1 10·1 80·7 71·5 108·2 453·7 10·1 75·9 69·6 106·8 8·3 7·3 87·5 4·4 15·8 14·1 21·1 24·1 8·7 828·5 44·4 118·4 115·9 197·4 16·4 12·6 8·3 35·5 21·7 31·0 75·6 26·7 374.6 34.4 41.9 46.3 90.9 8.1 5.3 37.3 3.9 19.7 7.6 9.6 51.6 18.0 374·8 34·3 42·5 46·3 90·6 8·1 5·3 37·1 3·9 19·7 7·6 9·9 51·5 Production of Man-made Fibres
Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.
Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. 378·5 33·8 43·4 46·3 90·9 8·8 5·2 36·8 4·0 19·5 7·6 9·4 54·8 18·0 9·1 7·3 87·3 4·8 16·2 14·4 21·0 25·5 9·0 8·4 7·3 88·0 4·4 15·9 14·0 21·3 24·1 8·7 Rope, Twine and Net ... Hosiery and other Knitted Goods 8·3 35·8 21·4 31·0 75·6 26·7 8·8 35·7 22·0 30·4 80·3 27·0 Carpets
Narrow Fabrics
Made-up Textiles
Textile Finishing
Other Textile Industries 51·6 18·0 62·8 30·6 23·2 9·0 26·4 7·3 14·4 4·7 62·9 31·0 23·0 8·9 27·1 7·1 15·4 4·6 26·6 7·1 14·7 4·8 63·7 31·2 23·8 8·7 early over the fact the first the second Clothing and Footwear
Weatherproof Outerwear
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
Hats, Caps, Millinery
Other Dress Industries
Footwear. 416·0 23·0 97·3 49·5 41·0 101·3 9·9 33·4 60·6 570·9 31·0 132·4 70·2 48·8 115·3 14·7 42·0 116·5 571·2 31·2 132·0 70·3 48·8 115·1 14·7 41·9 117·2 416·3 23·2 97·1 49·6 41·0 101·2 9·9 33·3 61·0 152·9 7·7 34·5 20·0 7·5 13·8 5·2 8·8 55·4 416·9 22·8 96·2 47·3 43·4 103·2 10·4 32·8 60·8 570·2 31·2 131·5 69·2 48·9 115·5 14·8 42·0 117·1 569·8 30·5 130·7 67·3 50·9 117·0 15·6 41·6 116·2 154·9 8·0 34·8 20·5 7·7 13·9 4·9 8·7 56·4 8·0 35·1 20·7 7·8 14·0 4·8 8·6 55·9 Footwear.. .. .. .. .. 342·9 75·4 66·3 78·1 17·4 105·7 341 · 8 76 · 0 65 · 6 78 · 0 17 · 4 104 · 8 262·2 68·4 29·1 58·2 15·9 90·6 80·4 7·2 36·9 19·8 1·5 15·0 342·6 75·6 66·0 78·0 17·4 105·6 262·3 68·2 29·2 58·3 15·9 90·7 80·6 7·2 37·1 19·8 1·5 15·0 80·4 7·4 37·6 19·6 1·5 14·3 340·6 76·1 66·9 77·7 17·0 102·9 260 · 2 68 · 7 29 · 3 58 · 1 15 · 5 88 · 6 261 · 8 68 · 8 29 · 0 58 · 2 15 · 9 89 · 9 80·0 7·2 36·6 19·8 1·5 14·9 Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Abrasives and other Building Materials 287·6 92·8 102·8 18·9 27·9 24·6 20·6 287·3 93·0 102·1 18·8 28·1 24·7 20·6 228·9 80·2 81·8 10·0 23·8 18·2 14·9 286·0 93·2 100·6 18·7 27·9 24·8 20·8 230 · 8 80 · 5 82 · 8 9 · 8 23 · 5 18 · 7 15 · 5 60·2 12·8 21·8 8·8 4·3 6·8 5·7 228·2 80·8 79·9 10·0 23·8 18·5 15·2 291·0 93·3 104·6 18·6 27·8 25·5 21·2 

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

(Thousands)

Industry	C	October 19	60	D Si	August 19	61	Se	ptember 1	961	0	ctober 19	61
Attraction Telegraphy and the familiary and the	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	391·9	215·7	607·6	398·9	214·4	613·3	399·5	216·3	615·8	400·3	216·8	617·1
	74·3	21·5	95·8	74·7	21·8	96·5	74·6	21·9	96·5	74·5	21·6	96·1
	30·2	36·7	66·9	31·2	35·4	66·6	31·2	35·6	66·8	31·4	35·6	67·0
	32·2	36·0	68·2	32·7	35·8	68·5	32·7	36·3	69·0	32·9	36·4	69·3
	105·1	29·4	134·5	107·6	30·1	137·7	107·8	30·1	137·9	107·9	30·3	138·2
	150·1	92·1	242·2	152·7	91·3	244·0	153·2	92·4	245·6	153·6	92·9	246·5
Other Manufacturing Industries	183.6	126·0	309·6	181·8	121·5	303·3	182·3	123·6	305·9	182·7	123·8	306·5
	85.3	38·6	123·9	84·6	38·2	122·8	84·8	38·4	123·2	84·9	38·5	123·4
	14.1	4·5	18·6	13·2	4·0	17·2	13·1	4·0	17·1	13·1	4·0	17·1
	7.9	8·4	16·3	8·0	8·6	16·6	7·9	8·6	16·5	8·0	8·6	16·6
	12.3	23·1	35·4	12·4	21·7	34·1	12·4	22·5	34·9	12·4	22·5	34·9
	5.2	6·7	11·9	5·3	6·2	11·5	5·3	6·3	11·6	5·3	6·4	11·7
	35.5	28·2	63·7	34·9	26·9	61·8	35·3	27·8	63·1	35·4	27·7	63·1
	23.3	16·5	39·8	23·4	15·9	39·3	23·5	16·0	39·5	23·6	16·1	39·7
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,924 · 4	2,890 · 4	8,814.8	5,970 · 3	2,858 · 3	8,828 · 6	5,980 · 7	2,878 · 8	8,859 · 5	5,973 · 4	2,882 · 6	8,856.0
Construction	1,366.3	68.5	1,434.8	1,390 · 3	68.5	1,458 · 8	1,387 · 3	68.5	1,455 · 8	1,383 · 3	68.5	1,451 · 8
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	330·6	43·7	374·3	333·1	45·0	378·1	334·2	44·9	379·1	335·1	45·0	380·1
	110·3	14·9	125·2	108·2	15·1	123·3	108·4	15·1	123·5	108·7	15·1	123·8
	186·5	26·5	213·0	190·5	27·6	218·1	191·5	27·5	219·0	192·0	27·6	219·6
	33·8	2·3	36·1	34·4	2·3	36·7	34·3	2·3	36·6	34·4	2·3	36·7
Transport and Communication Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting	213·9	47·9	261·8	219·4	48·6	268·0	217·2	48·4	265·6	216·5	48·1	264·6
	171·2	15·6	186·8	175·0	16·4	191·4	174·0	16·3	190·3	173·5	16·3	189·8
Distributive Trades Wholesale Distribution	1,345·0	1,484·1	2,829·1	1,347·3	1,497·4	2,844·7	1,337·3	1,492·1	2,829·4	1,338·6	1,509·3	2,847·9
	332·0	195·4	527·4	333·2	192·6	525·8	329·2	194·9	524·1	329·0	195·1	524·1
	796·1	1,221·0	2,017·1	799·4	1,235·9	2,035·3	793·3	1,228·1	2,021·4	794·8	1,244·7	2,039·5
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies	124·2	35·5	159·7	124·4	36·7	161·1	125·1	36·9	162·0	126·0	37·6	163·6
	92·7	32·2	124·9	90·3	32·2	122·5	89·7	32·2	121·9	88·8	31·9	120·7
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	68·4	64·4	132·8	69·1	63·9	133·0	68·3	63·4	131·7	66·4	63·2	129·6
	29·7	17·1	46·8	32·4	20·6	53·0	29·4	18·4	47·8	27·7	16·9	44·6
	12·2	30·3	42·5	12·2	28·6	40·8	12·4	27·9	40·3	12·4	27·0	39·4
	184·2	387·1	571·3	195·7	411·3	607·0	184·4	389·0	573·4	186·4	389·0	575 4
	30·3	95·2	125·5	31·9	96·4	128·3	31·0	95·1	126·1	30·7	94·6	125·3
	11·4	32·2	43·6	11·6	32·7	44·3	11·5	32·0	43·5	11·4	31·8	43·2
	294·7	61·4	356·1	295·8	63·2	359·0	295·8	63·2	359·0	294·4	62·9	357·3
	12·9	4·0	16·9	12·7	3·7	16·4	12·6	3·8	16·4	12·6	3·7	16·3

## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN OCTOBER 1961

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries\* in the week ended 28th October about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the relate to Great Britain.

employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the 1961. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures

			ed number of				Estimated n	umber of	operatives o	n short-tir	ne
Industry	Esti- mated total number	a janu	Per-		overtime	Stood	ambers	Total	Total as per-	Hou	rs lost
Sheenkaman Lord Tell 1961	of oper- atives	Number	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on overtime	off for whole week	Working part of week	on short- time	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on short-
Dog St.	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	Overanio	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	time
Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery	<b>591</b> 106	184·2 34·3	31·2 32·4	1,457 264	7·9 7·7	0.1	2.0	2.1	0.4	18	8.3
Chemicals and Allied Industries	313 133	75·6 31·9	24·2 24·0	717 341	9·5 10·7	-	- 500 pt	二二		Southers	cally-most
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General)	482 234 101	123·9 34·8 35·3	25·7 14·9 35·0	1,080 332 283	8·7 9·5 8·0	0·6 0·1 —	19·4 13·1 5·1	20·0 13·2 5·1	4·1 5·6 5·0	210 128 48	10·5 9·7 9·4
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) and Electrical Goods	1,467 932 535	635·3 455·4 179·9	43·3 48·9 33·6	5,159 3,760 1,399	8·1 8·3 7·8	0·2 0·2 —	2·4 2·0 0·4	2·6 2·2 0·4	0·2 0·2 0·1	26 21 5	9·8 9·5 11·6
Vehicles	627 322	231·8 110·6	37·0 34·3	1,658 730	7·2 6·6	0·6 0·3	23·0 19·3	23·6 19·6	3.8	251 209	10·6 10·7
turing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	26 171	6.9	26·5 45·3	41 596	5.9	0.2	3.2	3.4	13.1	36 6	10.8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	418	144.8	34.6	1,107	7.6	-	4.4	4.4	1.1	39	8.8
Textiles Spinning and Weaving of Cotton, etc. Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing	687 206 168 104 61	124·6 16·9 45·2 12·3 23·5	18·1 8·2 26·9 11·8 38·5	953 118 386 67 187	7.6 7.0 8.5 5.4 8.0	2·0 1·3 0·2 0·4	12·8 7·3 0·8 3·2 1·1	14·8 8·6 1·0 3·6 1·1	2·2 4·2 0·6 3·5 1·8	217 136 19 42 12	14·7 15·9 18·7 11·7 10·7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45	11.6	25.8	84	7.3	_	0.4	0.4	0.9	3	7.8
Clothing and Footwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Footwear	462 107 59 99	36·8 10·7 4·1 8·5	8·0 10·0 6·9 8·6	173 50 21 36	4·7 4·7 5·2 4·2	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	11·1 1·4 1·6 6·1	11·4 1·4 1·7 6·2	2·5 1·3 2·9 6·3	114 17 19 55	10·0 12·5 11·1 8·8
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	264	78.4	29.7	717	9.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	8	15.4
Timber, Furniture, etc	211 78	78·5 30·3	37·2 38·8	583 214	7.4	0·1 0·1	0.6	0·7 0·3	0·3 0·4	10 5	14·4 15·7
Paper, Printing and Publishing Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, etc	418 76 160	140·2 32·4 61·8	33·5 42·6 38·6	1,250 252 466	8·9 7·8 7·5	0·1 —	1.1	1.2	0.3	15 	12.8
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	225 94	68·1 29·6	30·3 31·5	552 244	8·1 8·3	=	1·7 1·0	1.7	0·8 1·1	17 8	10·3 8·1
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	6,210	1,933 · 8	31.1	15,490	8.0	4.1	79.3	83.4	1.3	928	11.1

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

## Unemployment at 13th November 1961

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 13th November 1961, were:—

1 770 18 515 6	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†	245,082 31,333	9,488 666	86,573 6,592	7,172 448	348,315 39,039
Total	276,415	10,154	93,165	7,620	387,354
Change since 16th October	+ 16,353	- 792	+ 6,586	- 538	+ 21,609

#### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 13th November 1961 according to duration of

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less		3,034 1,907	12,574 8,878	2,124 1,350	53,200 33,787
Up to 2	57,120	4,941	21,452	3,474	86,987
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	13,418	1,005 603 446	6,987 5,680 5,425	765 490 409	25,788 20,191 18,245
Over 2, up to 5	42,414	2,054	18,092	1,664	64,224
Over 5, up to 8	27,607	846	12,575	820	41,848
Over 8	117,941	1,647	34,454	1,214	155,256
Total	245,082	9,488	86,573	7,172	348,315

The rate of unemployment; at 13th November was 1·7 per cent., and at 16th October it was 1·6 per cent.

At 13th November, 48,544 married women were registered as

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1961 issue of this GAZETTE), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 13th November was 345,603, consisting of 252,929 males and 92,674 females.

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1961

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, in 1946 to 1960, and the numbers registered in each month of 1961.

Elif Bistrial si	Great Britain								
	Wh			orarily oped†	Total	United Kingdom: Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	ud Commis	Roid P.			
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800			
1946 1947	257,500 239,000	113,500 86,500	2,100 102,700	1,200 52,000	374,300 480,200	405,900 510,600			
1948 1949 1950	227,500 223,200 215,000	75,000 76,900 90,600	4,300 4,800 5,100	3,200 3,100 3,500	310,000 308,000 314,200	338,000 338,000 341,100			
1951 1952	153,400 196,100	83,600 132,600	8,100 31,800	7,800 53,800 8,200	252,900 414,300 342,000	281,400 462,500 380,000			
1953 1954 1955	204,300 176,500 137,400	115,600 95,100 75,700	13,900 7,900 9,300	5,300 9,800	284,800 232,200	317,800 264,500			
1956	151,000 204,300 293,800	78,600 90,200 116,300	17,800 12,300 27,600	9,600 5,700 19,700	257,000 312,500 457,400	287,100 347,200 500,900			
1959	322,600 248,200	121,900 97,500	21,200 11,600	9,500 3,100	475,200 360,400	512,100 392,800			
1961:— 16th Jan	259,998	99,460	51,192	8,249	418,899	458,024			
13th Feb 13th Mar	245,467 230,436 231,011	96,313 91,860 90,852	40,658 23,283 14,422	7,242 5,259 3,776	389,680 350,838 340,061	428,809 387,176 375,359			
10th April 15th May 12th June	202,119 184,971	80,133 69,798	12,353 8,224	4,671 2,919	299,276 265,912	334,812 299,392			
10th July 14th Aug	183,754 216,245 211,156	65,702 80,801 79,498	6,744 5,177 19,776	2,350 3,020 6,603	258,550 305,243 317,033	292,470 341,406 352,685			
16th Oct 13th Nov	233,588 254,570	88,939 93,745	37,420 31,999	5,798 7,040	365,745 387,354	401,188 423,292			

### 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 13th November 1961.

Number offerdive	Euri Euri	(A) (A) (A) (A)	Who	lly Unempl	oyed*	ago   taum	ult lave	Temp	Total Unemployed					
Region		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland	::	43,591 22,172 14,619 16,869 10,338	1,548 1,004 448 522 372	14,583 6,597 5,453 7,349 3,946	1,015 668 561 349 318	60,737 30,441 21,081 25,089 14,974	419 2,836 214 13,257 1,913	9 10 1 72 30	129 105 73 869 239	3 2 5 49 28	560 2,953 293 14,247 2,210	45,567 26,022 15,282 30,720 12,653	15,730 7,372 6,092 8,616 4,531	61,297 33,394 21,374 39,336 17,184
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		14,454 36,679 25,396 44,229 16,735	455 1,130 1,121 2,092 796	4,456 12,324 7,765 18,007 6,093	386 696 712 1,496 971	19,751 50,829 34,994 65,824 24,595	2,169 2,810 2,711 2,801 2,203	41 37 228 189 49	419 3,757 294 481 226	26 145 72 79 39	2,655 6,749 3,305 3,550 2,517	17,119 40,656 29,456 49,311 19,783	5,287 16,922 8,843 20,063 7,329	22,406 57,578 38,299 69,374 27,112
Great Britain	14.19	245,082	9,488	86,573	7,172	348,315	31,333	666	6,592	448	39,039	286,569	100,785	387,354
Northern Ireland	8-8	23,428	902	9,804	656	34,790	447	7	635	59	1,148	24,784	11,154	35,938
United Kingdom	•••	268,510	10,390	96,377	7,828	383,105	31,780	673	7,227	507	40,187	311,353	111,939	423,292

8:8	31.6	Por	centage rat	a of		Durat	ion of une	employme	nt: wholl	y unemplo	yed*	5-325	Wholly unemployed			
Region	1000		employmer		Males				1 (2 (3))	Fen	nales	dison, ecc.	excluding school-leavers			
London and S.E.		Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 16th October		
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland	:::::::	1·3 1·6 1·8 2·1 1·2	0·7 0·9 1·4 1·1 0·9	1·1 1·4 1·7 1·7 1·1	13,520 6,801 3,407 4,300 2,755	8,947 4,311 2,543 3,232 1,751	5,570 2,900 2,202 2,073 1,049	17,102 9,164 6,915 7,786 5,155	6,098 2,181 1,475 1,820 1,185	4,299 1,701 1,499 1,618 837	2,473 1,171 1,201 1,255 563	2,728 2,212 1,839 3,005 1,679	60,471 30,238 20,983 24,987 14,859	+ 4,939 + 3,871 + 2,118 + 1,737 + 1,018		
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	2.0	1·4 2·2 3·2 3·5 2·9	0·8 1·5 2·1 2·6 2·5	1·2 1·9 2·9 3·2 2·8	3,732 9,669 5,621 9,089 3,167	2,695 6,576 4,359 6,959 3,095	1,661 3,860 2,722 4,307 2,109	6,821 17,704 13,815 25,966 9,160	1,454 3,540 2,240 3,716 1,217	931 2,798 1,551 3,157 1,365	702 1,716 1,202 2,164 948	1,755 4,966 3,484 10,466 3,534	19,632 50,677 34,640 64,785 24,331	+ 1,217 + 3,827 + 3,742 + 3,292 + 1,494		
Great Britain		2.0	1.2	1.7	62,061	44,468	28,453	119,588	24,926	19,756	13,395	35,668	345,603	+ 27,255		
Northern Ireland		8.1	6.3	7.5	3,412	6,8	59	14,059	1,264	2,9	89	6,207	A Solvendor I de	Trust a bound of smilt		

\* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote \* on page 501.

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

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

### 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 13th November 1961, and the percentage rate of unemployment.

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

The stange and Continue to	Reg	Number isters at	rs of per 13th Nov		961	Per-	And the state of t	Reg	Number gisters at	rs of pers	sons on vember 1	1961	Per- centage
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	un-	ethod W and David Sentence Sen	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un- employ- ment*
Princ	ipal To	wns (By	Regio	n)	COMPANIE.	2000	Development Districts (By Region)						
London and South-Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	32,633 1,772 681	10,798 496 612	1,627 91 99	45,058 2,359 1,392	380 32 7	1·0 2·6 2·1	Eastern and Southern Isle of Wight Southwold	1,083	348 15	99 5	1,530 108	104	4.9
Eastern and Southern Bedford	324 1,670 183 601 766 1,142 2,609 2,229 482 441 2,451 986	124 474 46 138 132 344 124 791 173 126 378 337	34 73 15 31 42 85 28 248 19 27 118	482 2,217 244 770 940 1,571 2,761 3,268 674 594 2,947 1,379	7 -4 2,181 -7 52 -30	1·1 2·3 0·4 1·3 1·2 1·8 3·0 2·5 0·9 0·6 2·2 2·6	South-Western Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro) Gunnislake Ilfracombe  North Midland Skegness and Mablethorpe	2,391 53 194	1,007 25 87	240 	3,638 78 299	77 6	6·0 10·0 9·3
Watford  South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth, Devonport,	2,457 595 417	99 629 158 276	98 18 24	3,184 771 717	12 - 17	1·4 1·8 1·3	East and West Ridings Bridlington and Filey	673	139	34	846	222	7.2
Saltash and Torpoint Swindon Midland	1,529 404	510 183	106 20	2,145 607	11 —	2·5 1·0	North-Western Merseyside and Prescot	16,994	4,184	977	22,155	264	3.6
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton	10,510 156 6,309 244 728 1,382 877 701 934 252	2,941 112 1,026 58 163 498 211 150 475 46	312 7 145 3 12 36 25 9 40 5	13,763 275 7,480 305 903 1,916 1,113 860 1,449 303	4,636 4,952 130 562 57 294 266 90 19	2·0 0·9 4·0 1·0 2·1 1·3 1·8 1·9 1·3	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington	936 1,329 59	293 306 11	58 149 4	1,287 1,784 74	561	4·6 3·8 2·4
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough	722 2,101 933 809 428 284 271 2,636 335	378 423 86 182 121 117 95 877 202	62 39 44 45 38 41 10 84 31	1,162 2,563 1,063 1,036 587 442 376 3,597 568	44 1,361 27 98 — 14 6 138	1·5 2·3 1·7 0·5 1·2 0·8 0·6 1·5 1·2	Haltwhistle Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Prudhoe Scarborough South-East Tyneside Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring Whitby	1,486 423 120 785 2,536 3,740 298	470 137 14 175 693 1,123 48	210 52 6 33 147 186 30	2,166 612 140 993 3,376 5,049 376	304 9 3 98 60 31 119	3·4 5·0 5·0 4·3 7·6
Scunthorpe  East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	318 1,094 1,811 332 733 290 629 2,323 1,806 882 1,998 244 629	299 195 142 438 109 317 502 309 94 482 109 153	68 35 9 80 6 21 105 64 67 76 13 39	739 1,461 2,041 483 1,251 405 967 2,930 2,179 1,043 2,556 366 821	82 349 53 121 4 83 230 43 65 522 459 4	2·0 1·2 1·6 1·5 0·8 1·9 0·8 1·9 1·0 0·8	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	2,327 126 1,075 713 687 2,281	643 61 883 188 335 585	54 4 98 102 52 128	3,024 191 2,056 1,003 1,074 2,994	105 45 222 95 — 26	3·1 7·9 6·1 3·8 4·5 3·3
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Crewe Manchester (inc. Stretford) Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Oldham (inc. Failsworth) Preston Rochdale St. Helens	144 247 392 808 1,582 1,006 349 104 287 4,276 975 903 863 388 984	174 102 519 967 650 322 263 61 205 700 218 535 523 148 1,079	7 10 39 40 62 22 9 1 126 119 44 13 41 466	325 359 950 1,815 2,294 1,350 621 166 518 5,095 1,237 1,451 1,427 540 2,129	148 50 97 1,208 255 415 31 41 4 82 98 446 424 116 426	1·4 1·1 3·1 3·3 4·5 1·6 1·5 0·5 1·7 1·1 1·6 1·7 1·1 3·6	Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glasgow Highlands and Islands North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay Sanquhar Shotts Stranraer	15,258 1,879 4,115 4,122 1,014 982 155 42 142 328	39 3,172 914 1,258 2,464 1,034 384 90 74 132 138	780 224 588 452 59 133 34 8 8 19 51	19,210 3,017 5,961 7,038 2,107 1,499 279 124 293 517	15 310 5 459 736 3 133 7 — 5 26	3·2 7·0 7·3 4·7 3·0 6·1 9·8 4·9 4·2 8·5
Stockport	519 362 633 385 974 1,457 2,464	254 354 391 291 267 287 842	53 26 27, 24 53 105 214	700 1,294 1,849 3,520	94 100 308 3 452 15 819	1·1 1·2 2·5 1·7 2·7 2·6	Wales Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera Anglesey Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn and Ystrad Mynach Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog,	316 723 558	304 186 404	60 130 44	680 1,039 1,006	66 —	3·8 9·4 3·7
Stockton and Thornaby Newcastle-upon-Tyne Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay Scotland Edinburgh (inc. Leith and Portobello)	1,226 3,738 1,636	412 1,048 371 816	147 206 74	1,785 4,992 2,081 4,318	167 64 53	2.6	Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli Merthyr Tydfii Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Rhyl	1,149 550 912 965 454	325 151 160 446 183	81 51 68 51 42	1,555 752 1,140 1,462 679	14 9 - 6 1	5·4 3·2 9·7 4·0 5·5
Wales Cardiff	2,315 787 1,204	408 119 251	145 109 52	2,868 1,015 1,507	256 340 14	2·0 1·5 2·5	Total, All Development Districts	75,189	24,621	50% 08	105,584	1 100	4.1

<sup>\*</sup> Number registered as unemployed (wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped) expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1960.

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 13th November 1961. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

TOPA LINE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE			- (	Great Britai		EPONET IA	STATE OF THE PARTY		The State of	
Industry	Who unemp (inclu- casu	oloyed iding	Tempo		deads	Total	NAL STATE		ited Kingdo (all classes)	om
Esselvization ( ) The Company of the	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,747 7,100 264 2,383	1,718 1,671 28 19	2,124 162 1,962	141 134 1 6	11,871 7,262 264 4,345	1,859 1,805 29 25	13,730 9,067 293 4,370	14,929 10,081 373 4,475	1,990 1,935 30 25	16,919 12,016 403 4,500
Mining and Quarrying  Coal Mining Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying	4,386 3,647 358 173 208	158 116 10 10 22	55 2 — — 53	5 - - - 5	4,441 3,649 358 173 261	163 116 10 10 27	4,604 3,765 368 183 288	4,581 3,659 462 189 271	165 117 11 10 27	4,746 3,776 473 199 298
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products	7,132 370 1,509 330 658 522 177 510 628	4,755 50 607 425 493 207 66 848 912	29 1 - 2 10 1 - 3 7	92 -5 3 33  -19 4	7,161 371 1,509 332 668 523 177 513 635	4,847 50 612 428 526 207 66 867 916	12,008 421 2,121 760 1,194 730 243 1,380 1,551	7,759 411 1,645 341 - 725 615 177 555 717	5,888 56 716 463 598 296 75 917 1,061	13,647 467 2,361 804 1,323 911 252 1,472 1,778
Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	249 276 853 678 372	64 252 232 461 138	- - 4 -1		249 276 857 678 373	64 276 232 463 140	313 552 1,089 1,141 513	288 281 874 729 401	75 294 239 497 601	363 575 1,113 1,226 1,002
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	3,770 246 450 65 1,544 237 348 333 287 134 126	1,455 3 46 7 309 351 420 99 151 34 35	173   5 1 164 2 1	10 - - 1 - 2 3 - 3 1	3,943 246 450 65 1,549 238 512 335 288 134 126	1,465 3 46 8 309 353 423 99 154 35 35	5,408 249 496 73 1,858 591 935 434 442 169 161	4,031 246 455 66 1,611 239 512 341 297 137 127	1,486 3 47 8 315 363 423 100 156 36 35	5,517 249 502 74 1,926 602 935 441 453 173 162
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	6,042 2,918 609 1,644 258 613	697 220 37 216 97 127	10,111 6,190 94 3,594 157 76	196 26 — 122 29 19	16,153 9,108 703 5,238 415 689	893 246 37 338 126 146	17,046 9,354 740 5,576 541 835	16,237 9,142 714 5,268 418 695	903 248 38 344 127 146	17,140 9,390 752 5,612 545 841
Engineering and Electrical Goods	11,624 245 560 292 209 307 136 351 209 2,757 1,056 303 1,300 427 94 733 330 226 928 552 609	4,458 38 139 86 40 40 21 33 135 538 91 47 285 276 112 401 151 288 962 327 448	787 10 6 6 1 45 1 — 247 18 304 1 — 2 — 1 47 98	202 3 3 8 1 11 — — 9 2 — 39 5 — 70 15 — 22 9 5	12,411 255 566 298 210 352 137 351 209 3,004 1,074 303 1,604 428 94 735 330 226 929 599 707	4,660 41 142 94 41 51 21 33 135 547 93 47 324 281 112 471 166 288 984 336 453	17,071 296 708 392 251 403 158 384 344 3,551 1,167 350 1,928 709 206 1,206 496 496 514 1,913 935 1,160	13,382 265 574 301 216 438 139 374 224 3,289 1,088 305 1,747 461 97 778 356 231 1,175 608 716	4,928 42 142 95 41 79 23 34 159 561 93 48 329 332 113 487 169 288 1,083 347 463	18,310 307 716 396 257 517 162 408 383 3,850 1,181 353 2,076 793 210 1,265 525 519 2,258 955 1,179
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	10,683 9,922 761	225 178 47	80 80 —	11 11 -	10,763 10,002 761	236 189 47	10,999 10,191 808	13,732 12,882 850	240 193 47	13,972 13,075 897
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4,455 2,606 248 920 303 314 64	895 501 104 211 34 15 30	13,656 12,428 1,105 59 — 64 —	563 308 250 — 5	18,111 15,034 1,353 979 303 378 64	1,458 809 354 211 34 20 30	19,569 15,843 1,707 1,190 337 398 94	18,274 15,082 1,369 1,067 303 384 69	1,497 817 355 233 34 22 36	19,771 15,899 1,724 1,300 337 406 105
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	4,575 201 63 210 280 165 119 3,537	2,399 101 77 174 90 217 92 1,648	1,019 8 2  38 1  970	146 2 1 - 2 - 2 139	5,594 209 65 210 318 166 119 4,507	2,545 103 78 174 92 217 94 1,787	8,139 312 143 384 410 383 213 6,294	5,669 213 68 210 322 171 120 4,565	2,569 104 78 175 94 224 95 1,799	8,238 317 146 385 416 395 215 6,364
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	4,722 263 881 461	4,134 79 801 577	1,997 - 566 619	4,071 4 2,084 1,029	6,719 263 1,447 1,080	8,205 83 2,885 1,606	14,924 346 4,332 2,686	7,921 279 1,929 1,334	11,030 99 4,197 2,128	18,951 378 6,126 3,462 2,793
Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing	1,136 434 91 264 44 116 88 184 617 143	752 144 172 550 62 249 101 257 343 47	399 3 1 148 7 79 1 — 172 2	397 46 4 364 9 58 19 9 30 18	1,535 437 92 412 51 195 89 184 789 145	1,149 190 176 914 71 307 120 266 373 65	2,684 627 268 1,326 122 502 209 450 1,162 210	1,580 445 118 582 58 221 93 225 908 149	1,213 194 272 1,092 106 368 127 687 475 72	2,793 639 390 1,674 164 589 220 912 1,383 221
Other Textile Industries  Leather, Leather Goods and Fur  Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery  Leather Goods  Fur	492 305 131 56	260 101 142 17	15 5 3 7	33 - 9 24	507 310 134 63	293 101 151 41	800 411 285 104	562 338 145 79	335 126 168 41	897 464 313 120

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

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ont Exchanges	yun	oldin	Gre	eat Britain	1 2/1	OW.	ani	ISF 1	100000	
about His to experience Industry	Whole unemp (inclucasu	loyed	Tempo			Total	li stal us edenian el rio scelai		ited Kingdo (all classes)	dsa trus I sali vef
vacancies similar represent the numbers of by ampliques to Baralovincut, Exchanges and	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	1,474 131 228 397 72 135 57 89 365	3,245 222 663 403 379 899 48 292 339	407 3 27 76 1 2 122 2 174	654 61 130 67 44 50 69 5	1,881 134 255 473 73 137 179 91 539	3,899 283 793 470 423 949 117 297 567	5,780 417 1,048 943 496 1,086 296 388 1,106	1,976 138 276 475 100 142 196 95 554	5,281 300 1,033 483 1,280 1,078 137 374 596	7,257 438 1,309 958 1,380 1,220 333 469 1,150
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	3,596 1,167 505 833 56 1,035	866 157 269 330 5	310 67 10 231 1	240 4 60 168 1	3,906 1,234 515 1,064 57 1,036	1,106 161 329 498 6	5,012 1,395 844 1,562 63 1,148	4,119 1,296 529 1,085 64 1,145	1,125 162 342 499 6	5,244 1,458 871 1,584 70 1,261
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2,945 1,141 1,029 120 208 264 183	533 114 179 85 30 72 53	107 18 57 18 2 9 3	25 4 5 13 1 1	3,052 1,159 1,086 138 210 273 186	558 118 184 98 31 73 54	3,610 1,277 1,270 236 241 346 240	3,288 1,269 1,148 151 241 285 194	584 124 197 100 33 76 54	3.872 1,393 1,345 251 274 361 248
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc	2,105 479 286 175 526 639	1,539 282 330 277 142 508	227 204 — 19 3	95 61 3 25 2	2,332 683 286 194 529 640	1,634 343 333 302 144 512	3,966 1,026 619 496 673 1,152	2,409 699 295 197 560 658	1,747 350 392 304 151 550	4,156 1,049 687 501 711 1,208
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries  Total, All Manufacturing Industries	2,435 1,034 159 94 230 59 648 211	1,509 363 124 49 460 48 318 147 26,970	217 114 79 — 1 — 16 7 — 29,135	132 99 12 3 2 — 15 1 6,470	2,652 1,148 238 94 231 59 664 218	1,641 462 136 52 462 48 333 148	4,293 1,610 374 146 693 107 997 366	2,746 1,173 250 100 253 60 670 240	1,706 476 136 59 496 51 336 152	4,452 1,649 386 159 749 111 1,006 392
Construction	49,504	465	72	2	49,576	467	50,043	56,067	518	56,585
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,456 1,113 1,029 314	170 63 104 3	6 4 2 —		2,462 1,117 1,031 314	170 63 104 3	2,632 1,180 1,135 317	2,655 1,196 1,104 355	180 66 110 4	2,835 1,262 1,214 359
Transport and Communication Railways Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	23,987 3,729 2,334 2,918 7,340 2,272 475 3,370 1,549	2,086 264 691 91 145 51 142 482 220	317 2 25 47 116 73 1 7 46	20 -4 3 - 1 10 2	24,304 3,731 2,359 2,965 7,456 2,345 476 3,377 1,595	2,106 264 695 94 145 51 143 492 222	26,410 3,995 3,054 3,059 7,601 2,396 619 3,869 1,817	26,119 3,899 2,588 3,077 7,875 2,954 489 3,630 1,607	2,199 272 714 100 147 57 147 534 228	28,318 4,171 3,302 3,177 8,022 3,011 636 4,164 1,835
Distributive Trades	23,331 5,715 12,152 2,506 2,958	14,256 1,726 12,050 207 273	81 19 37 12 13	178 22 151 — 5	23,412 5,734 12,189 2,518 2,971	14,434 1,748 12,201 207 278	37,846 7,482 24,390 2,725 3,249	25,278 6,133 13,149 2,838 3,158	15,848 1,970 13,356 222 300	41,126 8,103 26,505 3,060 3,458
Insurance, Banking and Finance	3,794	831	7	6	3,801	837	4,638	3,942	900	4,842
Professional and Scientific Services Accountancy Services Educational Services Legal Services Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations Other Professional and Scientific Services	4,254 204 1,369 130 1,924 106 521	5,308 103 1,392 201 3,354 57 201	17 5 3 1 6 -	15 -5 -10 	4,271 209 1,372 131 1,930 106 523	5,323 103 1,397 201 3,364 57 201	9,594 312 2,769 332 5,294 163 724	4,474 217 1,413 138 2,016 140 550	5,815 114 1,526 227 3,667 63 218	10,289 331 2,939 365 5,683 203 768
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations. Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service Other Services	26,388 3,079 2,465 630 11,592 671 232 3,280 307 450 802 2,880	21,409 1,370 348 430 12,273 1,250 352 576 29 550 2,897 1,334	120 22 17 5 27 1 2 15 3 7 10	183 14 10 7 80 5 2 2 2 - 5 50 8	26,508 3,101 2,482 635 11,619 672 234 3,295 310 457 812 2,891	21,592 1,384 358 437 12,353 1,255 354 578 29 555 2,947 1,342	48,100 4,485 2,840 1,072 23,972 1,927 588 3,873 339 1,012 3,759 4,233	28,016 3,197 2,607 743 12,208 714 246 3,488 340 514 895 3,064	23,369 1,458 371 448 13,095 1,376 380 606 34 608 3,552 1,441	51,385 4,655 2,978 1,191 25,303 2,090 626 4,094 374 1,122 4,447 4,505
Public Administration	17,441 8,147 9,294	2,514 1,461 1,053	65 12 53	20 5 15	17,506 8,159 9,347	2,534 1,466 1,068	20,040 9,625 10,415	18,334 8,538 9,796	2,802 1,642 1,160	21,136 10,180 10,956
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,693	85	-	-	1,693	85	1,778	1,760	94	1,854
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	21,539 19,898 1,641 254,570	17,775 16,704 1,071 93,745	31,999	7,040	21,539 19,898 1,641 286,569	17,775 16,704 1,071 100,785	39,314 36,602 2,712 387,354	23,093 21,217 1,876 311,353	18,740 17,541 1,199 111,939	41,833 38,758 3,075 423,292

<sup>•</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (6,568 males and 321 females in Great Britain and 7,197 males and 359 females in the United Kingdom).

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 11th October and 8th November 1961, the numbers of placings, i.e., vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	11th O	eks ended ectober 061	8th No	eks ended evember 061	Total Number of Placings, 8th Dec.
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1960, to 8th Nov. 1961 (48 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	91,968 25,133 55,324 17,936	114,294 41,229 81,782 51,924	67,573 13,466 41,457 10,607	100,429 40,173 71,816 50,510	927,731 220,659 480,198 185,541
Total	190,361	289,229	133,103	262,928	1,814,129

The figures of placings relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, i.e., they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures 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.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce) have a standing order with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without notifying any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The Table below shows the numbers of placings during the four weeks ended 8th November 1961 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th November 1961.

1 2000 1	21   18		s during four 8th Novemb			Nu	mber of Vac 8th	November 1	ning unfille 961	d at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining	1,767	450	2,126	69	4,412	1,312	1,795	414	338	3,859
	981	223	27	18	1,249	12,316	2,071	53	46	14,486
	809	204	21	3	1,037	11,936	2,022	17	16	13,991
Rood, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Engineering, including Scientific Instru-	2,202	550	3,458	573	6,783	1,128	826	2,745	1,946	6,645
	1,288	181	738	210	2,417	1,596	489	1,062	936	4,083
	1,540	340	289	72	2,241	1,899	895	437	322	3,553
	6,470	1,279	3,691	749	12,189	14,719	3,871	6,229	3,019	27,838
ments, etc	4,478	859	1,308	355	7,000	10,140	2,958	2,147	1,395	16,640
	1,992	420	2,383	394	5,189	4,579	913	4,082	1,624	11,198
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles	3,235	143	76	22	3,476	1,322	170	51	27	1,570
	1,539	245	599	78	2,461	6,340	810	952	343	8,445
	1,883	699	1,412	303	4,297	2,077	1,692	1,918	1,471	7,158
	1,644	285	1,758	632	4,319	1,129	1,914	5,186	5,486	13,715
(Spinning and Weaving)	397	47	428	109	981	296	440	1,531	1,306	3,573
	372	57	410	112	951	276	579	1,518	1,260	3,633
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing	195	105	184	92	576	192	290	454	609	1,545
	451	266	1,820	952	3,489	807	1,090	9,468	7,053	18,418
	1,158	284	346	113	1,901	972	796	741	856	3,365
	1,294	685	392	101	2,472	1,581	1,261	582	641	4,065
	784	264	997	437	2,482	934	936	1,326	2,697	5,893
	563	127	665	226	1,581	495	382	857	1,334	3,068
	221	137	332	211	901	439	554	469	1,363	2,825
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,074	232	989	241	2,536	1,024	569	1,364	906	3,863
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	24,757	5,558	16,749	4,575	51,639	35,720	15,609	32,515	26,312	110,156
Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Professional and Scientific Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	18,825	1,685	271	128	20,909	12,854	3,120	315	451	16,740
	1,174	79	69	28	1,350	1,107	319	95	88	1,609
	4,040	423	696	211	5,370	15,506	1,932	1,609	619	19,666
	6,471	3,331	7,178	3,571	20,551	5,857	9,431	12,264	13,547	41,099
	316	132	384	305	1,137	1,123	828	695	1,481	4,127
	978	196	2,382	450	4,006	2,677	1,579	4,808	1,967	11,031
	5,006	1,155	10,347	1,060	17,568	5,411	2,828	16,593	5,033	29,865
	337	117	372	58	884	285	245	666	172	1,368
	2,732	154	6,454	212	9,552	1,509	509	6,871	911	9,800
	263	236	798	265	1,562	190	250	1,400	1,105	2,945
Public Administration	3,258	234	1,228	192	4,912	6,546	661	2,455	628	10,290
	1,574	119	921	104	2,718	4,469	268	1,705	426	6,868
	1,684	115	307	88	2,194	2,077	393	750	202	3,422
Grand Total	67,573	13,466	41,457	10,607	133,103	100,429	40,173	71,816	50,510	262,928

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of placings during the four weeks ended 8th November 1961 and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

03.0 03.0 03.0 03.0 03.0 03.0 03.0 03.0			gs during four 8th Novemb		Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th November 1961					
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 Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	18,315 7,962 4,003 4,679 3,552 5,262 10,490 3,528 6,708 3,074	3,589 1,593 745 1,039 537 864 1,673 799 1,969 658	13,082 4,678 2,219 2,507 2,321 2,801 6,168 2,014 4,138 1,529	2,119 1,230 671 821 565 741 1,219 782 1,799 660	37,105 15,463 7,638 9,046 6,975 9,668 19,550 7,123 14,614 5,921	26,243 14,493 6,994 11,380 8,019 8,717 9,171 2,732 4,200 8,480	10,391 4,257 2,457 4,887 3,665 5,295 4,533 1,079 2,224 1,385	25,587 9,514 3,725 4,942 5,261 5,050 11,282 1,806 3,266 1,383	13,855 4,977 2,697 5,513 5,763 4,499 7,185 1,436 3,550 1,035	76,076 33,241 15,873 26,722 22,708 23,561 32,171 7,053 13,240 12,283
Great Britain	67,573	13,466	41,457	10,607	133,103	100,429	40,173	71,816	50,510	262,928

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette December 1961

## 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 21st November 1961, and the corresponding figures for 17th October 1961, and 15th November 1960. 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 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 (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) 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

liseases.	A HARRI	1086 200	absorb		(Thou	sands)			
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
Region		Sickness	ag soir	Indu	istrial In	jury			
Minimum and an wage a year art in indicate of the last agent armetic of	21st Nov. 1961	17th Oct. 1961	15th Nov. 1960	21st Nov. 1961	17th Oct. 1961	15th Nov. 1960			
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southern Southand	89·7 76·9 47·0 35·6 54·7 79·6 56·2 84·5 158·0 67·9 122·5 68·8	84·7 73·1 44·5 33·2 51·5 78·1 54·8 83·3 154·3 66·0 116·9 68·4	87·3 73·8 44·8 34·9 53·1 78·3 55·5 82·1 157·6 66·7 118·0 66·0	3·4 3·5 2·4 1·6 2·6 4·5 5·2 8·1 7·6 7·6	3·5 3·4 2·2 1·7 2·4 4·6 5·5 8·4 8·1 8·1	3·6 3·4 2·0 1·7 2·5 4·6 5·2 8·0 7·4 9·1 7·5			
Total, Great Britain	941.5	908 · 7	918.2	64 · 1	65.2	62.9			

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 68 or 69 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial

injury.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 21st November 1961, represented 4·6 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 Acts, 1937 to 1959, 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 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th November 1961, according to the type of employment permitted.\*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours† Double Day Shifts‡ Long Spells	51,684 20,556 10,000	1,879 930 300	5,199 1,769 1,232	58,762 23,255 11,532
Night Shifts	3,665 5,731	836	1,232	4,501 5,732
Work	839	20	89	948
Sunday Work Miscellaneous	1,113 1,475	100 66	31 60	1,244 1,601
Total	95,063	4,131	8,381	107,575

\* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Acts in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 2,597 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th October 1961, was 566,800 compared with 568,400 for the five weeks ended 30th September 1961, and 591,300 for the four weeks ended 29th October

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in October together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with September 1961, and October 1960. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for					
	books during 4 weeks ended 28th Oct. 1961	5 weeks ended 30th Sept. 1961	4 weeks ended 29th Oct. 1960				
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham	36,600 84,700 115,500 41,300 90,700 41,500 81,700 5,600	- 200 - 200 - 200 - 100 - 200 - 200 - 200 	- 2,300 - 4,000 - 4,600 - 3,200 - 2,400 - 2,500 - 3,500 - 100				
England and Wales	497,600	- 1,300	- 22,600				
Scotland	69,200	- 300	- 1,900				
Great Britain	566,800	- 1,600	- 24,500				

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of October about 4,470 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,550; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,080. During the five weeks of September there was a net decrease of

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in October and in September 1961 and October 1960. 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 show the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

#### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

<u> </u>	October 1961	September 1961	October 1960
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	8·16	8·57	7·96
	9·12	8·89	8·90
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	6·22	6·46	5·95
	9·23	8·96	8·78

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was  $4\cdot29$  tons in October, compared with  $4\cdot16$  tons in the previous month and  $4\cdot06$  tons in October 1960.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was  $1\cdot50$  tons in October; for September 1961, and October 1960, the figures were  $1\cdot44$  tons and  $1\cdot43$  tons respectively.

## 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 6th November 1961.

regulation to 1 1	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	831	90	921
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,487	195	1,682
Number of persons who completed courses during period	624	88	712
THE PARTY OF THE P		STATE OF THE PARTY OF	

Up to 6th November 1961, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 128,747, including 3,694 blind persons.

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

ons shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in November 1961 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.

named provided by the Namonal Coal	noien en	October 1961	November 1961
Places under the Factories Acts	ISKULTU EL	46	60
Mines and Quarries*	e viily b	17 10†	21 20‡
Railway Service	1000.100	15	10

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for November 1961. The figures under the heading "Factories Acts" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

Textile and Connected Processes						
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc						
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion						
Metal Casting	Desi			DEDNIK'T		
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and For	ging					
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	0.00					
Shipbuilding and Repairing						
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Making		DOBLO	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	novi	D:38	
Locomotive and Railway Equipment	1.15				And the same	
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft				111012		
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture and	Repa	ir		zbest	BRAN	
Electrical Engineering		100		#101E5	7.	
Woodworking Processes		2.		1000	12.60	
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Pain	t, Oil	Refinin	g, Soa		beah	
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel						
Wearing Apparel		3.				
Paper and Printing				Polan	项.神	
Milling						
Food			13.50	de la		
Orink	1 .010	0.00	38390	070	330	
Electricity Generation	DELW	4.00	90.30	goden	00.48	
Rubber	2009	700	00,00	8 0.0	150.	
Other Factory Processes Works and Places Under s.s. 105, 107 and	d 108	of Fa	tories	Act, 19	37	
Building Operations	11.00	110.11	i. 5	oixen	703.0	
Works of Engineering Construction	Ti. Y	73 a.b	ni ani		200	
Docks and Warehouses	89.9	LANG CO	×		1900	

Mines and Quarries*	-	Railway Service	
Coal Mines:	199	Brakesmen and Goods Guards	2707
Underground	16	Engine Drivers and Motormen	4
Surface	3	Firemen	15
Other Stratified Mines	-	Mechanics	236
Quarries	2	Passenger Guards	1
New York and the Party of the P	-	Permanent Way Men	1
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	21	Porters	1
		Shunters	A SE
Seamen		Other Grades	2
Trading Vessels	12	Contractors' Servants	1
Fishing Vessels	8		1
TOTAL, SEAMEN	20‡	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10
	-		-

## Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain reported during November 1961 under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below. The figures are

I. Cases		II. Deaths
Lead Poisoning		5
Aniline Poisoning		1
Compressed Air Illness		1 NIL
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	1	0
Chrome Ulceration		9
TOTAL, CASES	2	6
	The Marie of	The land between the address in 179

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 25th November 1961.

† Includes five deaths in one fishing vessel which capsized.

‡ Trading vessels:—Includes nine deaths in one merchant vessel resulting from an explosion on board.

Fishing vessels:—Includes four deaths in one fishing vessel which disappeared at sea.

## Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Tel. No. WHItehall 6200), but it also has a representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Tel. No. Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree or diploma in technology, in science or engineering, or membership of a recognised professional institution. A higher national diploma or higher national certificate in engineering subjects, building construction, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. The register of vacancies includes a wide range of vacancies overseas.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 13th November was 4,830; this figure included 3,640 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,190 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th October and 13th November 1961 (four weeks) are shown below.

Vacanci	es outstanding at 17th October				5,481
,,	notified during period		250.0	Section 9	469
- >>	filled during period	-			126
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	Robert .			496
,,	unfilled at 13th November				5,328
			- 1 17-17-18		The same of

## Professional and Executive Register

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

At 8th November the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 18,616, consisting of 17,465 men and 1,151 women (of whom 10,544 and 586 respectively, were in employment). During the period 12th October to 8th November 1961, the number of vacancies filled was 669. The number of vacancies unfilled at 8th November was 4,356.

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

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th October 1961 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 661,677, compared with 666,454 at 17th April 1961.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 20th November 1961 was 50,112, of whom 43,763 were males and 6,349 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

years years	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment Severely disabled persons classified as un-	39,660	5,826	45,486
likely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,103	523	4,626
Total	43,763	6,349	50,112

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 8th November 1961 was 5,207, including 4,123 men, 921 women and 163 young persons. In addition 110 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 498 to 501.

## Employment Overseas

#### AUSTRALIA

Ministry of Labour Gazette December 1961

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,007,600 in August 1961, compared with 3,009,900 (revised figure) in the previous month, and 3,048,600 in August 1960. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefits at the same date was 62,066, compared with 61,499 in July and 13,331 in August 1960.

#### CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 14th October 1961 was 6,220,000, compared with 6,235,000 at 16th September and 6,131,000 at 15th October 1960. Persons wholly unemployed at 14th October are estimated at 318,000 or 4·9 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 308,000 or 4·7 per cent. at 16th September, and 347,000 or 5·7 per cent. at 15th October 1960.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 613,539 in July, compared with 616,450 in the previous month and 597,371 in July 1960. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 31,610 at the end of June, compared with 30,151 at the end of the previous month and 26,712 at the end of June 1960.

#### 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 53,920,000 in September, compared with 53,411,000 (revised figure) in August, and 53,693,000 in September 1960. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in September was 12,175,000, compared with 12,057,000 in August, and 12,399,000 in September 1960. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 4,085,000 or 5·7 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 4,542,000 or 6·2 per cent. at the middle of the previous month, and 3,388,000 or 4·8 per cent. at the middle of September 1960. The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during September was 69,339, compared with 69,954 in the

previous month and 89,494 in September 1960. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 19,097 working days.

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of October the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 19,000 or 2·5 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1·4 per cent. at the end of September and 2·5 per cent. at the end of October 1960.

#### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of November was 102,082 of whom 21,321 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 93,162 and 21,172 at the beginning of the previous month and 116,368 and 26,936 at the beginning of November 1960.

#### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of October was 98,586, compared with 94,856 at the end of the previous month and 121,731 at the end of October 1960. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 14,349, 13,027 and 20,270.

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th November was 47,987, compared with 37,413 at 21st October and 50,966 at 26th November 1960.

#### **NETHERLANDS**

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of October was 27,981; this figure included 1,207 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit.

#### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 117,072 at the end of August, compared with 109,449 at the end of the previous month and 110,221 at the end of August 1960.

#### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of October who were wholly unemployed was 356 or 0·2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 217 or 0·1 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 530 or 0·3 per thousand at the end of October 1960.



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## WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

## INDICES FOR 30th NOVEMBER 1961 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th November 1961 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:—

mber was in receipt 24.472 at	All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufacturing Industries only			
936 at the	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
1961 Oct.	126.2	95.4	132.2	124-7	95.3	130.9	
1961 Nov.	126-2	95.4	132.2	124.7	95.3	130.9	

Note.—The indices remained unchanged as none of the reported changes in rates of wages or hours of work affected the calculations.

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since October 1960. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and September 1960 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

#### Weekly Rates of Wages\*

### I-All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly averages {	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0
1960 October November December	120·3 120·6 121·9	121·5 121·8 122·7	124·8 125·4 126·3	120·7 121·0 122·2
1961 January February March April May June July August September October	123·2 123·5 123·6 123·9 124·2 124·5 124·6 124·7 124·9	123·5 123·6 124·0 124·2 124·8 125·6 125·8 126·1 126·4	128·4 128·8 129·0 129·2 129·8 130·6 130·8 131·1 131·7	123·5 123·7 123·9 124·2 124·5 125·0 125·1 125·2 125·4 126·2

#### **Index of Normal Weekly Hours**

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

## II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly averages {	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4
1960 October	119·6	120·7	125·5	120·0
November	120·1	120·9	125·8	120·5
December	122·4	122·4	127·5	122·7
1961 January February March April May June July August September October November	123 · 1	123·2	128·3	123·3
	123 · 1	123·3	128·5	123·4
	123 · 4	124·0	128·9	123·8
	123 · 5	124·1	129·0	123·9
	123 · 6	124·1	129·2	124·0
	123 · 8	124·1	129·3	124·1
	123 · 9	124·4	129·6	124·3
	124 · 0	124·4	129·6	124·3
	124 · 3	124·9	130·1	124·6
	124 · 4	124·9	130·2	124·7

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since October 1960. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and September 1960 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

### Normal Weekly Hours\*

#### III—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly averages {	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9	100·0 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3	100·0 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0
1960 October November December	97·1 97·0 97·0	97·8 97·7 97·7	97·3 97·2 97·1	97·3 97·2 97·1
1961 January February March April June July August September October November	96·3 96·3 96·3 96·3 96·1 96·0 96·0 95·9 95·4	96·7 96·7 96·3 95·9 95·6 95·6 95·4 95·4	96·5 96·5 96·4 96·0 95·7 95·7 95·7 95·3	96·4 96·3 96·3 96·3 96·1 95·9 95·8 95·8 95·4

#### **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

IV—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Worker
19567	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957 Monthly	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958 \ averages \	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1960 October	96.5	97.0	96.7	96.7
November	96.4	96.8	96.6	96.5
December	96.3	96.8	96.5	96.5
1961 January	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
February	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
March	95.7	95.3	95.6	95.6
April	95.7	95.2	95.6	95.5
May	95.6	95.2	95.5	95.5
June	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.5
July	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
August	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
September	95.5	95.1	95.3	95.4
October	95.4	95.1	95.2	95.3
The second secon	OF A	05.1	05.2	05.3

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

The Tables on the next page give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since October 1960. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and September 1960 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

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

### V-All Industries and Services

Ministry of Labour Gazette December 1961

#### VI-Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men
Monthly averages {	104·8	104·2	105·5	104·7	1956	104·9
	110·1	109·8	111·4	110·1	1957	110·1
	114·2	114·4	116·0	114·3	1958	113·9
	117·3	117·7	119·2	117·4	1959	117·0
	122·3	122·8	125·6	122·5	1960 Monthly averages {	122·8
O October	123·9	124·2	128·2	124·0	1960 October	123·9
November	124·3	124·7	129·0	124·5	November	124·6
December	125·7	125·6	130·0	125·9	December	127·1
1 January February March April June July August September October November	127.9 128.1 128.4 128.7 129.2 129.8 129.8 130.0 130.2 131.8	127·8 127·9 128·5 129·0 130·2 131·5 131·6 132·1 132·5 132·5	133·1 133·5 133·9 134·1 135·2 136·4 136·6 136·7 137·1 138·2 138·2	128·0 128·3 128·6 129·0 129·7 130·4 130·5 130·7 131·0 132·2	1961 January February March April May June July August September October November	128·5 128·6 129·0 129·1 129·3 129·5 129·7 130·2 130·4

#### Genera

The figures given in Tables I to VI are on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

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

The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

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

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104 - 7
1957 Monthly	110-1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958 averages	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1960 October	123.9	124-3	129.7	124-2
November	124.6	124 - 8	130-3	124-8
December	127-1	126.6	132.1	127-1
1961 January	128-5	129 - 2	134-1	129.0
February	128 - 6	129.3	134.4	129.0
March	129.0	130-2	134.9	129.5
April	129 - 1	130-3	135.0	129.6
May	129 - 3	130.4	135.3	129.8
June	129.5	130-5	135-4	130.0
Tuly	120.7	130.7	135.8	130-2
August	129.7	130.7	135.9	130-3
September	130.2	131.4	136.5	130.7
October	130.4	131.4	136.7	130.9
November	130.4	131.4	136.7	130.9

#### Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1961 were given in an article on pages 321 to 329 of the August 1961 issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1961, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 27½ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 17½ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 30½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 23 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 28½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 18 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 31½ per cent. for hourly earnings and 23½ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

#### Changes in November

Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages coming into operation in the United Kingdom during November indicate that about 140,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £67,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 25,000 workers had a decrease of approximately £2,500. Changes in normal weekly hours of work resulted in an average reduction of about 1½ hours a week for 17,000 workers.†

The principal increases affected Post Office engineering grades, mill workers and transport workers engaged in the corn trade, and workers employed in glove manufacture in England and Wales. Industries and services in which normal weekly hours of work were reduced included glove manufacture and inland waterways.

were reduced included glove manufacture and inland waterways.

Post Office engineering, motor transport, supplies and factory rank-and-file grades received increases of 5½ per cent. with retrospective effect to 1st January 1961, following an award of 6½ per cent. or 7½ per cent., according to classification, made by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal. Minimum weekly rates agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Corn Trade were increased by 10s. 6d. a week for men, and, in addition, job rates were increased by 2s. 6d., 5s. or 10s. a week, according to occupation. In the glove manufacturing industry minimum hourly rates were increased by 3 per cent. and normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 45 or 44 to 43, following an award of the Industrial Court. Inland waterways maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.

The fluctuation in the official index of retail prices resulted into the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the fluctuation in the official index of retail prices resulted into the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the fluctuation in the official index of retail prices resulted into the contraction of th

The fluctuation in the official index of retail prices resulted in temporary reductions for the month of November in the wage rates of workers engaged in hosiery finishing, tinplate manufacture, basket making, cinematograph film production, and steel manufacture in South-West Wales, whilst increases became payable to workers engaged in carpet manufacture.

Of the total increase of approximately £67,000, about £52,000\(^\) resulted from increases made after reference to arbitration, £10,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £4,000 from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, and the remainder from Wages Regulation Orders.

#### Changes in January-November 1961

The Table opposite shows, by industry group, for this period, the numbers of workpeople affected (a) by increases in 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.

	Weekly of W	Rates	Normal Weekly Hours of Work		
Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing.	621,500	£ 259,600	11,000	21,800	
Mining and Quarrying	386,500	175,800	596,000	762,400	
Food, Drink and Tobacco .	347,000	155,500	321,500	660,800	
Chemicals and Allied Industries	66,500	25,300	2,500	5,000	
Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods	166,500	28,300	1,000	1,600	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	541,500	211,800	182,000	333,900	
specified	13 de la como	obani N boil	NY   moids	A reducti	
Textiles	400,000	173,400	457,000 56,000	1,066,100 110,300	
Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement,	111,500	59,000	134,500	261,200	
etc	162,000	74,400	176,000	269,400	
Timber, Furniture, etc.	197,500	68,500	73,000	146,200	
Paper, Printing and Publishing	344,000	203,800	264,000	291,900	
Other Manufacturing Industries  Construction	17,500	6,100	20,500	39,000	
Can Plantinity and Water	1,323,000	1,023,500	1,000,500	2,005,300	
Transport and Communication	18,500 564,000	1,000	260,500	882,400	
Distributive Trades Public Administration and	1,160,500	554,900	1,146,000	2,296,100	
Professional Services Miscellaneous Services	754,000 541,000	351,600 240,200	607,000 339,500	1,214,400 674,900	
Total	7,723,000	3,960,300	5,648,500	11,042,700	

The above figures include 4,270,000 workers who had both wagerate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1960, 8,610,000 workers had a net increase of £3,170,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, 68,000 workers had wage-rate increases and decreases of equal amount, and 6,660,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of 12,350,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

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

<sup>†</sup> The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical workers. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into count the effect of short-time or of overtime.

<sup>‡</sup> Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column,

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

(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 1961" 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 (Decreases in italics)
Corn Trade	Great Britain (17)	6 Nov.	Mill and other manual workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers; job rates increased by 2s. 6d. (5s. to 7s. 6d.), 5s. (10s. to 15s.) or 10s. (20s. to 30s.) a week, according to occupation; shift allowance increased by 2s. a week (4s. to 6s.) for workers on a two-shift system, and by 6s. (4s. to 10s.) for those on a three-shift system. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—London 190s. 6d. a week, grade A mills 188s. 6d., grade B 185s. 6d. grade C 182s. 6d.
0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001	Great Britain	6 Nov.	Transport workers	Increases of 15s. a week for drivers of "C" licensed vehicles, statutory attendants and mates (10s. or 12s. 6d., according to age, for drivers under 21 or 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 191s. a week, long distance or grade 1, 186s., grade 2, 182s. drivers of all ages of vehicles of over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 191s. 186s., 182s., over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 198s., 193s., 189s., over
de earnings (as	need how allowed how	ara of	Spatiatics of change	10 and up to and including 15 tons 204s., 199s., 195s., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 211s., 206s., 202s., over 18 tons 220s., 215s., 211s. statutory attendants and mates 184s., 181s., 177s.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	United Kingdom (39)	6 Nov.	Shift and night workers	Additional payments increased by 2d, an hour (3d, to 5d.) for workers employed on a two-shift system and for day-shift workers on a three-shift system by 4d. (5d, to 9d.) for night-shift workers on a three-shift system, and by 5d (5d, to 10d.) for night workers.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South-West Wales* (43)	5 Nov.	Workers, other than brick- layers and carpenters, em- ployed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2â. a shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. 4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (6s. 4½d. to 6s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (4s. 3d. to 4s. 2d.) for youths under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	5 Nov.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 2d. a shift (9s. 6d. to 9s. 4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 14d. (7s. 14d. to 7s. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 9d. to 4s. 8d.) for workers under 18.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Nov.	All workers	Decreases of 1s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 1s. for femal workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 177s. 2d. a week female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 131s. 2d., cutting and stitching 120s. 9d.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Nov.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (75 to $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates afte change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 165s. 1d. a week, female workers 20 and over 109s. 11d
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (91)	First pay day in Nov.	All workers o	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (75 to $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for malworkers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 65 to $67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts) (97)	First pay day in Nov.	All workers	Decrease of 1 per cent. (16 to 15 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid of all time and piece rates.
Glove Manufacture	England and Wales (114)	1 Nov.	Workers employed in the leather and fabric dress glove and industrial glove section	Increase of 3 per cent, and new minimum hourly time rates agreed consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay; piecework rates to be 22½ per cent, above the new timework rates. Minimum times rates after change include: male workers 20 and over—class A 4s. 5½d an hour, class B 4s. 0½d.; female workers 20 and over—A 2s. 10½d. B 2s. 8¾d.;
Glass Processing	Great Britain (128)	Beginning of pay week com- mencing on 8 Nov.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases of 3d. an hour, plus cost-of-living additions of 1d. an hour, for mer 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over: group 1, London area (within a 25-mile radiu from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 6s. 2½d. an hour, Provincial are 6s. 0½d.; group 2, bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light maker and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, Is grade (complete process) and colour sprayers (being required to mix) 5s. 10d. 5s. 8d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process 5s. 7d., 5s. 5d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 5s. 6d. 5s. 4d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 5s. 5d., 5s. 3d.; group 3 leaded light cementers and packers 5s. 2½d., 5s. 0½d., general labourers loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 5s. 1½d., Provincial (includin Liverpool area) 4s. 11½d.
Basket Making	United Kingdom	First pay day in Nov.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2½ per cent. (35 to 32½ per cent).
Building	Isle of Man	First full working week from 30 Oct.	Building operatives	Increases of 6d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportiona amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 5s. 6d an hour, labourers 4s. 10½d.
Road Haulage	Northern Ireland (191) (254)	28 Nov.	Male drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for drivers, an assistants 21 and over, and of amounts ranging from 3s. to 5s. for assistant under 21. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—of vehicle with carrying capacity of 8 tons and over, area A 192s. a week, area 190s. 6d., area C 181s. 6d., 2 tons and under 8 tons 184s. 6d., 183s., 174s. 6d 1 ton and under 2 tons 176s. 6d., 175s., 167s., under 1 ton 169s., 167s. 6d. 159s. 6d.; assistants—on vehicles with carrying capacity of 2 tons and over area A 72s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 175s. 6d. at 21 and over, area B 70s. 6d to 174s., area C 69s. 6d. to 165s. 6d., 1 ton and under 2 tons 72s. 6d. to 167s. 6d., 70s. 6d. to 166s., 69s. 6d. to 158s., under 1 ton 72s. 6d. to 160s. 70s. 6d. to 158s, 6d., 69s. 6d. to 150s. 6d.¶
Post Office	United Kingdom (197)	1 Jan.**	Engineering, motor transport, supplies and factory rank- and-file grades	Increase of 5½ per cent. on notional national rates and scales of pay. Rate after change for adult workers in engineering grades: labourers, Oute London area 199s. a week, Inner London area (within 3-mile radius of Charing Cross) 209s., technicians, Class IIB 213s. 6d. to 246s., 221s. 6d. to 254s., technicians, Class IIA 228s. to 261s., 236s. to 269s., technicians Class I 297s. 6d., 305s. 6d., technical officers £647 a year to £910, £667 to £925; provincial rates (except for factories grades) assessed on Outer London rates less appropriate provincial deduction.**

<sup>\*</sup> Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Petroleum Distribution	United Kingdom (202–203)	17 Apr.*	Watchmen/operators	Increase of 5s. a week (Provinces 198s. 6d. to 203s. 6d.) following an examination of the job/wage group structure. Rate after change from 3rd July 1961, 215s. a week. In London the rates are 4s. 9d. a week higher than those quoted.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 26 Oct.	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not ex- ceed £23 19s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 2s. 6d. a week (15s. to 12s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 8d. (10s. to 8s. 4d.) for younger workers.
1956 TO	Great Britain	First pay day in Nov.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical work- ers and certain other workers; employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1s. 6d. a week (53s. to 51s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (35s, 4d. to 34s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Catering	Belfast	20 Oct.	Male workers employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 10s. a week for chargehands and qualified assistants, and of 5s. for junior assistants and apprentices. Rates after change: chargehands 230s. to 252s. 6d. a week, according to staff, assistants—during first year after apprenticeship 155s., during second year 167s. 6d., after 5 years (including 3 years' apprenticeship) 220s., apprentices—during first year 95s., second year 105s., third year 122s. 6d.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

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Docks Workshops	Great Britain	6 Nov.	Workers employed by British Transport Docks	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Glove Manufacture	England and Wales (114)	1 Nov.	Workers employed in the leather and fabric dress glove and industrial glove section	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for male workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for female workers and younger male workers.§
Inland Waterways	England and Wales, and Scotland (certain districts)	4 Nov.	Maintenance, warehousemen and other shore workers working regular hours	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.

#### CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF NOVEMBER

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: electricity supply (hourly rates of wages increased by 2d., with additional increases ranging from 5s. to 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for workers with over two years' service, 28th January 1962); cement manufacture (hourly rates increased by 2\frac{1}{4}d., 29th January 1962); and silk spinning, throwing and weaving (basic minimum time rates increased by amounts ranging from 10s. to 3s. 6d., depending on present earnings for a 42\frac{1}{2} hour week, 1st January 1962).

Increases in rates of wages operative in December 1061 and

Increases in rates of wages operative in December 1961 and January 1962, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affect the following industries: tinplate manufacture, steel manufacture, wholesale newspaper distribution in London, pressed felt manufacture in the Rossendale

Valley, mechanical cloth manufacture in Bury, basket making, hosiery finishing in the Midlands, national newspaper printing in London and Manchester, cinematograph film production and wood and stone carving and modelling.

Orders issued under the Wages Councils Acts authorised the following changes, operative from a future date: linen and cotton handkerchief manufacture in Northern Ireland (normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43, 4th December); boot and shoe repairing in Northern Ireland (general minimum time rates increased by 10s. a week for men and by 7s. for women, 5th December); and laundering in Great Britain (general minimum time rates for women increased by 1½d. an hour, 2nd April 1962).

Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

Ministry of Labour-H.M. Factory Inspectorate Factory Form 281 (Revised)

## The Prevention of Accidents to Young Workers

Young workers in industry often have accidents because they are inexperienced and unfamiliar with the dangers of machinery and plant. This pamphlet describes some of the dangers, and suggests special measures which should be taken to help young people to avoid them.

Price 6d. (9d. including postage).

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## HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 515 or through any bookseller

<sup>†</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>‡</sup> This increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Court (No. 2869) dated 15th September. See page 441 of the October issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

<sup>§</sup> In anticipation of future increases which may become due under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>||</sup> It has also been agreed that the normal weekly hours will be reduced from 44 to 42 from 1st January 1962.

These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 479 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workers employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers.

<sup>\*\*</sup> This increase was authorised by the Post Office in November with retrospective effect to the date shown, following an award of 6½ or 7½ per cent., according to classification, by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal (No. 408) dated 16th October (see page 478 of the November issue of this GAZETTE).

<sup>\*</sup> This increase was agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

<sup>†</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>‡</sup> Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

<sup>§</sup> These changes were the result of an award of the Industrial Court (No. 2869) dated 15th September. See page 441 of the October issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

## RETAIL PRICES

## Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 14th NOVEMBER 1961

ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 117

At 14th November 1961, the retail prices index was 117 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 116 at 17th October, and with 112 at 15th November 1960. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of household coal and coke (mainly seasonal), eggs, apples and a number of other items of food.

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. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

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 weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953–54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1956.

#### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th NOVEMBER 1961

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 14th November, on the basis of prices at 17th January 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

	GROUP	14TH N (17)	FIGURE FOR OVEMBER 1961 th January	WEIGHT
		. 195	6 = 100)	IDA
I,	Food		109.8	350
II.	Alcoholic drink	-	108.0	71
III.	Tobacco	170 744.00	123 · 6	80
IV.	Housing		140.2	87
V.	Fuel and light		130.2	55
VI.	Durable household goods		101 · 3	66
VII.	Clothing and footwear		106.4	106
VIII.	Transport and vehicles	Service and the service of	126.2	68
IX.	Miscellaneous goods		127.3	59
X.	Services	10000	129.8	58
	All items	Paranel	116.9	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 14th November was therefore 116.9, taken as 117.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

Mainly as a result of marked increases in the average prices of eggs and apples, and smaller increases in the average prices of bacon, butter, fish and tomatoes, the average level of food prices rose by rather more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110, compared with 108 in the previous month.

#### Fuel and Light

Seasonal increases in the average prices of household coal and coke and higher charges for electricity in some areas raised the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group by about 6 per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 130, compared with 123 in the previous month.

#### Transport and Vehicles

As a result of increases in bus fares in a number of areas the average level of prices and charges for the transport and vehicles group rose by about one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 126.

#### Services

There were increases in telephone rentals, and small increases in the costs of most services such as hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering, which together raised the average level of charges for the services group by rather less than one per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 130, compared with 129 in the previous month.

#### Other Groun

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

#### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO NOVEMBER 1961

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956 1957	100	100	101	103	103	102 106	102	102 106	102 106	103 107	103 108	103
1958 1959	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1960 1961	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	110	110 115	111	112	112

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d. including postage).

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with			
of the transport of the second	is given	Tiguic	Month before	Year before		
European Countries Austria All Items	1958 = 100 Oct, 1961 1953 = 100	107·3 103·7	+ 0·1 - 0·5	+ 4·9 + 3·2		
All Items Food	Sept. 1961 1956-57 = 100	111·48 111·3	- 0·20 - 0·4	+ 1.72 + 2.5		
France (Paris) All Items Food	Oct. 1961	136·4 133·6	+ 1·5 + 2·8	+ 4.1 + 6.6		
Germany (Federal Republic) All Items Food Iceland (Reykjavik)	1958 = 100 Oct. 1961 1959 = 100	105·4 103·1	+ 0.1	+ 3.0 + 3.1		
All Items Food Italy (Large Towns)	Sept. 1961 1938 = 1	110	+ 4 + 4	+ 9 + 10		
All Items Food Netherlands	Aug. 1961 1951 = 100	70.49 76.57	+ 0·13 + 0·22	+ 1·92 + 1·25		
All Items Food Norway	Oct. 1961 1959 = 100	129 126 104	Nil - 1 + 1	+ 2 + 3 + 4		
All Items Food Switzerland	Sept. 1961 1939 = 100 Oct. 1961	103	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 1 \\ + & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ + 0.8	+ 3.5		
All Items Food	Oct. 1901	201.2	¥ 1.2	+ 3.0		
Other Countries Canada All Items Food Ceylon (Colombo)	1949 = 100 Oct, 1961 1952 = 100	129·2 123·3	+ 0.1 + 0.1	- 0·2 - 2·5		
All Items	Aug. 1961 1939 = 100	105·4 99·76	+ 0.9	+ 4.7 + 3.89		
All Items	Aug. 1961 1949 = 100	221·5 285·0	+ 0.2 + 0.5	+ 3.6 + 5.5		
Rhodesia, Southern All Items Food South Africa, Union	Sept. 1961	156·3 191·1	- 0·1 - 0·5	+ 4.7 + 7.8		
(9 Urban Areas) All Items Food	1958 = 100 July 1961 1947-49 = 100	103·8 104·3	- Nil - 0·2	+ 1·9 + 2·0		
United States All Items Food	1947-49 = 100 Sept. 1961	128·3 121·1	+ 0.3	+ 1.5 + 0.9		

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are for clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, with smy variations in the case of Belgium.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN NOVEMBER

Ministry of Labour Gazette December 1961

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in November, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 208. In addition, 29 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during November at the establishments where these 237 stoppages occurred is estimated at 47,500. This total includes 6,100 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 41,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in November, 38,000 were directly involved and 3,400 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 153,000 working days lost during November, included 58,000 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 November due to industrial disputes:—

outlinidue, elestogoni pogema applicación	Numbe	er of Stopp	Stoppages in Progress in Month		
Industry Group	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining	5 5	127	132 10	21,900 2,500	36,000 22,000
Cycles	2 9	6 18	8 27	3,100 7,700	18,000 34,000
Transport	n silvatoria	3 13	3 13	2,300 3,100	6,000 17,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	8	36	44	6,800	19,000
Total, November 1961	29	208	237	47,500	153,000
Total, October 1961	26	251	277	72,900	381,000
Total, November 1960	42	261	303	74,300	266,000

#### Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	31 10100	3,600
—other wage disputes	68	8,700
Hours of labour	do name	500
Employment of particular classes or persons	25	12,900
Other working arrangements, rules and		The state of the s
discipline	64	9,100
Trade union status	8	2,300
Sympathetic action	7	1,000
Total	208	38,000

#### **Duration of Stoppages**

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

	Number of					
Duration of Stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved			
Not more than 1 day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	88 38 30 36 20	10,900 3,400 3,200 15,400 13,000	11,000 7,000 7,000 40,000 171,000			
Total	212	45,900	236,000			

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1961 AND 1960

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 eleven months of 1961 and 1960.

HOLISTONEA MIL	January	to Novem	ber 1961	January to November 1960			
Industry Group	Number	Stoppa		Number		ages in gress	
Schrewe hood	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working Days lost	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers	Working Days lost	
Agriculture, For-	STATE OF THE PARTY		A Control	THE STATE OF	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	-704 400	
estry, Fishing	5	3,200 242,300	78,000	2	300	1,000	
Coal Mining	1,395	242,300	727,000	1,578	229,300	472,000	
All Other Mining	SER DELLEGI			DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	DESCRIPTION OF	NED TO	
and Quarrying	8	1,300	3,000	3	200	Total Total	
Food, Drink and				ST 500 1100	Section of		
Tobacco	22	6,200	12,000	16	8,000	118,000	
Chemicals, etc	24	10,400	23,000	24	11,400	52,000	
Metal Mfre	74	36,600	290,000	66	15,900	49,000	
Engineering	169	66,400	243,000	183	73,300	372,000	
Shipbuilding and	00	60 000	270 000	70	10 100		
Marine Eng	88	60,000	370,000	72	40,100	387,000	
Motor Vehicles	00	110 100	422 000	101	.01 100	500 000	
and Cycles	96	118,100	423,000	124	181,400	502,000	
Other Vehicles	36 19	20,000	43,000 17,000	33	23,200	53,000	
Other Metal	19	9,200	17,000	13	3,300	19,000	
Goods	46	7,000	36,000	50	6,200	22 000	
Textiles	29	2,500	6,000	24	5,000	22,000	
Clothing and	Isno 29	2,300	0,000	24	3,000	16,000	
Footwear	12	1,100	5,000	15	3,800	9,000	
Bricks, Pottery,	12	1,100	3,000	13	3,000	9,000	
Glass, etc	18	4,900	9,000	27	5,600	45,000	
Timber, Furni-		7,500	3,000	15(130)	3,000	45,000	
ture, etc	15	1,600	10,000	18	1,300	19,000	
Paper and Printing	10	1,800	10,000	5	700	2,000	
RemainingManu-		2,000	10,000	20000		2,000	
facturing Inds.	25	13,700	75,000	22	10,500	34.000	
Construction	274	45,900	275,000	203	21,800	104,000	
Gas, Electricity							
and Water	6	500	3,000	16	3,500	21,000	
Port and Inland	130 A 00		Mad to	Chi box		199 × 1188×	
WaterTransport	61	34,500	156,000	102	88,800	416,000	
All Other Trans-	THE PARTY OF	25 CH 15 CH	20 22 32	13 (23 3 - 2 ) 1 (1 )			
port	67	21,000	64,000	65	34,800	192,000	
Distributive	PER DIE TO	BUDGO	obsat or	YO ROLL	T WOOD I	E 10, 100	
Trades	40	4,200	13,000	18	2,100	4,000	
Administrative,	TABLE STATE	Section 1	B SLIBITOR	PRO DE 210	SAL PRINTS	91944106	
Professional,	10	25 100	FC 000	3000B 00	1 000	2 000	
etc. Services	13 20	35,100	56,000	12	1,900	3,000	
Misc. Services	20	2,000	9,000	14	2,200	4,000	
Total	2,568‡	749,700	2,955,000	2,693‡	774,800	2,920,000	
Idai	2,5001	749,700	2,933,000	2,0934	174,000	2,920,000	
		2000000	The second	1000			

#### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks	
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	common within the meaning of the	Telephonists (F) were "	
Coal Mining:— Colliery workers — Yorkshire (one colliery)	1,695	tyol-(8) ad <del>c</del> perts	17 Nov.	24 Nov.	Against disqualification from bonus following an earlier stoppage	Work resumed.	
Colliery workers—Lothians area (various collieries)	7,345	HOYELIN	8 Nov.	30 Nov.	A series of brief token stoppages against proposed closure of some pits in Scotland	Work resumed.	
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:— Drawing office staff employed in electrical engineering— Birmingham (one firm)	400	200	14 Aug.	role Day	In support of a claim for a wage increase of £4 a week	No settlement reported.	
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of car bodies—London (one firm)	930	district dates Co	30 Aug.	29 Nov.§	To protest against possible reduction in staff	Work resumed.	
CONSTRUCTION:— Engineering workers employed on a building site—Manchester (various firms)	1,600	10	30 Oct.	14 Nov.	For a wage increase of 1s. an hour, employers having offered \( \frac{1}{2} \), an hour, plus consolidation of certain bonus payments	Work resumed. Employers' revised offer of 1½d, an hour accepted.	
Air Transport:— Workers employed at an airport —Middlesex	1,155	thin a manual point (S) 1961 (S) and opens standoor	6 Nov.	18 Nov.	For the introduction of a "responsibility allowance" of 2½d. an hour for certain loaders when baggage teams work without normal supervision	Work resumed. Agreement reached for the appointment of a number of loaders as baggage masters at a higher rate of pay.	

<sup>\*</sup> The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 500 working days.

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

together.

§ Work was resumed on 31st August, but the stoppage recommenced on 4th September. There was a gradual resumption of work during October and November. It is estimated that approximately 12,000 workers at other establishments in the motor vehicle industry were rendered idle at some time by this stoppage.

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

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During November the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2875 to 2879.\* One award, No. 2876, is summarised below; awards Nos. 2875, 2877, 2878 and 2879 were referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959.

Award No. 2876 (9th November).—Parties: Transport and General Workers' Union and Borough Market Tenants' Association Limited. Claim by the Union: For a substantial increase in the present holiday pay based upon the overall weekly earnings of the porters. Proposed by the Employers: To consider an increase in the present holiday pay of porters. Award: The Court awarded that (1) holiday pay for regular porters who have had over one year's continuous service shall be increased from £5 0s. 0d. to £9 10s. 0d. a week; (2) there shall be consequential increases for those who have been engaged for less than one year; (3) payment for days treated as bank and statutory holidays shall be as an appropriate proportion of the aforementioned £9 10s. 0d. The award to take effect as from 1st November 1961.

#### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During November one award was issued by a single arbitrator appointed under section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

An independent Chairman was appointed under section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to preside over a Court of Arbitration set up by the two sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry to resolve a dispute between the Slate Quarrymen's Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Caernaryonshire Quarries of the North Wales Quarries Association concerning the introduction of a reduced working week.

The Court made a unanimous award operative as from 20th November 1961.

In addition, an independent Chairman was appointed under section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside over a Conciliation Committee set up by the two sides of the Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry to resolve a dispute arising out of an application by the trade unions for an increase in wages.

The parties came to agreement at the hearing and the independent Chairman reported accordingly to the Minister.

#### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During November the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 411\*, which is summarised below:

one award, No. 411\*, which is summarised below:—

Award No. 411 (17th November).—Parties: National Guild of Telephonists and Post Office. Claim: For increased scale of pay for Telephonists (male). Award: The Tribunal were not satisfied that the conditions of employment of Telephonists (M) and Telephonists (F) were "common" within the meaning of the expression as used in the Equal Pay Agreement of 7th April 1955, and were of the opinion that the difference in conditions merits a differential of the order of 5 per cent. on the current scale, in addition to the existing time allowances, for work done by staff employed full time as Telephonists on night and Sunday duties. They remitted to the Parties for negotiation and agreement the means by which effect could be given to this view. In the event of means by which effect could be given to this view. In the event of the Parties failing to reach agreement within three months from the date of the award, either Party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Tribunal and the Tribunal will, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter in dispute.

## Wages Councils Act, 1959

### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Council.—Proposal U.P.R. (29), dated 3rd November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reducing from 47 to 45 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council.—Proposal C.W. (66), dated 21st November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council.—Proposal B.P. (52), dated 24th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1961: S.I, 1961 No. 2118, dated 2nd November and effective from 2nd April 1962. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Toy Manufacturing Wages Council, prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 2187, dated 14th November and effective from 2nd April 1962. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Laundry Wages Council, prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) (Amendment) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 2279, dated 27th November and effective from 18th December 1961. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council, amends the provisions relating to the weekly short day, and prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain temporary shop managers and

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

#### Notices of Proposals

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

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.A. (N.59), dated 24th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During November the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 7) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1961, No. 210) dated 22nd November and operative on 20th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 8) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1961. No. 211) dated 22nd November and operative on 20th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of London Carlot.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 9) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. (N.L.) 1961. No. 212) dated 22nd November and operative on 20th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute will be therefore and the County of the City of Londonderry. miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 10) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1961. No. 213) dated 22nd November and operative on 20th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 11) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1961. No. 214) dated 22nd November and operative on 20th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderder.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 12) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1961. No. 215) dated 22nd November and operative on 20th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

Ministry of Labour Gazette December 1961

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1961. No. 206) dated 15th November and operative on 5th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1961. No. 209) dated 21st November and operative on 4th December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and reduces from 44 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable

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

A recent decision of general interest is set out opposite.

\* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 515.

Decision No. R(U) 12/61 (26th July 1961)

The claimant was suspended from his employment on 3rd October 1960 under arrangements for short-time working. He was due to resume work on 10th October. From 6th to 12th October there was a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment when members of his grade went on strike. The claimant, who had participated in a one-day strike relating to the same dispute shortly before, did not report for work while the stoppage continued. The question at issue was whether he was disqualified for any day before 10th October. Held that he was not so disqualified. The probability that he was a party to the dispute had no bearing on the prior question whether he lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute. His loss of employment before 10th October was due to his enforced suspension. Umpire's Decision 15531/33 not followed.

#### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that from 6th October 1960, to 8th October 1960 (both dates included) the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit by virtue of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

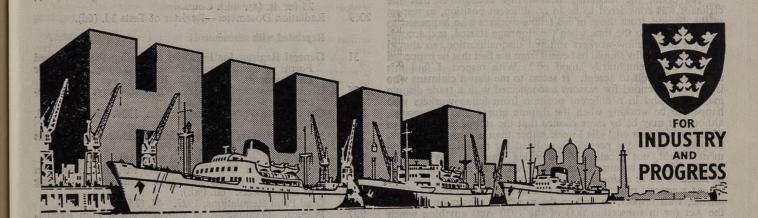
"The claimant is a steel dresser in a foundry. For some time prior to October 1960 the steel dressers had been working short time, because of shortage of orders. At the time relevant to this decision the claimant was working alternate weeks only. In his case, the week beginning Monday 3rd October was an 'idle' week: and the week beginning Monday 10th October was to have been a 'working' week.

"On Thursday 6th October there began a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the claimant's place of employment. The dressing shop workers went on strike. This stoppage continued up to and including 12th October. The claimant did not report for work on 10th, 11th or 12th October.

"The claimant claimed unemployment benefit for the week from 3rd to 8th October. (He concedes that he is not entitled to unemployment benefit for 10th, 11th or 12th October.) It was decided by the local insurance officer that he was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 6th to 12th October, in terms of section 13(1) of the Act; and this decision was upheld by the local tribunal. He then appealed to the Commissioner (his case being treated as a test case) and the appeal was heard by me orally on 27th June 1961.

"Section 13(1) of the Act provides as follows: 12 (1) A present

"Section 13(1) of the Act provides as follows: '13. (1) A person who has lost employment in an employed contributor's employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues . . . '. (Then follow certain exceptions and a proviso.) The question which first arises is whether, in the circumstances of



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this case, the claimant can properly be said to have lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work in question; and if so, from what date he can properly be said to have done so. No question arises as to the claimant's right to benefit from 3rd to 5th October, that is, the period before the stoppage began. Clearly the claimant's loss of employment during these days was due simply to the fact that his employers had no work for him, and he cannot be disqualified in respect of these days. Equally, no question arises as to the days from 10th to 12th October: for these days disqualification is clearly incurred. It is only the days from 6th to 8th October which are in issue. So far as the days from 6th to 8th October are concerned, the claimant's contention is that his position remained the same as it had been earlier; his loss of employment remained the same as it had been earlier; his loss of employment during these days was due simply to the fact that his employers had no work for him, and the stoppage of work which supervened did not affect his position. On the other hand the insurance officer contends that the claimant should be treated as having lost employment from 6th October onwards by reason of the stoppage.

"The insurance officer's contention is based in law on a decision

The insurance officer's contention is based in law on a decision of the Umpire under the now repealed Unemployment Insurance Acts, to which I shall refer in a moment; and in fact on the premiss that the claimant was a party to the trade dispute in question. I accept, as matter of probability, that the claimant was a party to accept, as matter of probability, that the claimant was a party to this dispute. He had participated in a one-day token strike relating to the same matter shortly before, and (as stated above) when he was due to return to work, on 10th October, he withheld his labour. Although the matter is hypothetical, there is little doubt that if the week in question had been a 'working' week for the claimant (instead of an 'idle' one), he would have participated in the dispute which caused the stoppage of work by withholding

his labour.

"At first sight, the claimant's 'idleness' (or 'loss of employment') throughout the week beginning Monday 3rd October was due simply to the fact that he had been 'stood off' by his employers; and at first sight there can be no justification for supposing that when the stoppage supervened on 6th October, the claimant's 'idleness' (or 'loss of employment') became due to the stoppage of work. My attention was drawn, however, to Umpire's Decision 15531/33, which appears to indicate the contraction. Umpire's Decision 15531/33, which appears to indicate the contrary view. That decision was based upon the provisions of section 8(1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920: but for present purposes there is no material distinction between that subsection and subsection 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. In Decision 15531/33 the Umpire dealt with a claimant whose position seems to be identical, in all material respects, with that of the claimant in the present case. That claimant had been suspended, and in the course of the period of suspension a stoppage of work had supervened. The Umpire held (basing his view on certain earlier decisions) that if the claimant was a party to the dispute his disqualification should begin from the date when the stoppage began, notwithstanding the fact that his suspension was not due to end until some days later.

"No doubt the reasoning behind this decision is that the claimant was considered to be in no different position, in respect of the dispute, from those of his fellow-workers who happened to of the dispute, from those of his fellow-workers who happened to be working up to the time when the stoppage started, and accordingly, if these fellow-workers suffered disqualification, so should the claimant. Why should he benefit from the fact that he happened to have been temporarily stood off? With respect, I find this argument difficult to accept. It seems to me that a claimant who is in fact suspended for reasons unconnected with a trade dispute is in fact suspended for reasons unconnected with a trade dispute may well stand in a different position from fellow-workers who happen to be working when the dispute erupts into a stoppage, although it may be by mere chance that the stoppage occurred in what was for him an 'idle' week rather than a 'working' week. Secondly: to hold a person disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, not because of something which he has done or failed to do, but because of something which he might have done or failed to do in a situation which has not in fact arisen, seems to me, as a general rule, to be open to objection. And thirdly, I am unable, with respect, to find in the words of subsection 13(1) of the Act (or in subsection 8(1) of the 1920 Act) anything which would justify deciding the relevant question—namely, whether the person concerned has lost employment by reason of a stoppage of

work due to a trade dispute—by reference to the question whether that person concerned is or is not a party to the dispute. The view adopted by the Umpire seems to me, moreover, to introduce subtle distinctions, based on hypothetical factors, which are difficult to understand and which would be difficult to apply in practice. The Umpire sought to distinguish his decision 15531/33 from two earlier decisions, namely 3210/33 and 3211/33: but I find the distinction perplexing. It seems to me simpler and more satisfactory, and more in accordance with the Statute, to consider the question under subsection 13(1)—'Has the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute?' work due to a trade dispute-by reference to the question whether ment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute? —
as far as possible as a straightforward question of fact, into which
the question of the claimant's mental state in relation to the dispute does not enter. (There may of course be exceptional cases, such as that exemplified in Decision R(U) 30/55, where the claimant as that exemplified in Decision R(U) 30/55, where the claimant voluntarily gave up his employment in anticipation of an imminent stoppage.) In Decision R(U) 21/57, at paragraph 6, the Commissioner (quoting another decision of the Umpire) said—'A claimant cannot be said to have lost employment by reason of the stoppage when proved facts or legitimate inferences show that he would not have been employed during the period of the stoppage was if there had not been a stoppage due to a trade dispute.'

would not have been employed during the period of the stoppage even if there had not been a stoppage due to a trade dispute '.

"My view on the simple and undisputed facts of the present case, is that the claimant's loss of employment on 6th, 7th and 8th October continued to be due to his enforced suspension, and was not due to the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute. Obviously a different situation arose on 10th October and following days, when the claimant's loss of employment could not possibly be said to be due to suspension, since the period of suspension had ended. In the result, therefore, I hold that the claimant was correctly disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 10th October, but that from 6th to 8th October no disqualification was incurred.

To the extent indicated, the appeal of the claimant is allowed."

### **FACTORY FORMS**

Since the list published in the July issue of this GAZETTE (page 319) was prepared, the undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued, or reprinted with material amendments and/or new prices. The prices in brackets include postage.

#### No. New Forms

The following forms have been issued in connection with Orders prescribing the particulars of various records to be maintained under the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961.—See page 490.

2065	Radiation Dose Record. 1s. (1s. 3d.); 25 for 16s.
2066	Transfer Record. 3d. (6d.); 25 for 4s. (4s. 4d.).
2067	Health Register. 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).
2068	Register of Tests of Sealed Sources for Leakage. 3d. (6d.);
	25 for 4s. (4s. 4d.).
2069	Radiation Dosemeter—Register of Tests 3d. (6d).

#### Reprinted with amendments

General Register for Factories (Including the Prescribed Forms of Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons for Employment). 2s. 5½d. (2s. 10½d.)

General Register for Docks, Wharves, Quays and Warehouses. 3s. 0½d. (3s. 4½d.)

Cotton cloth Factories Regulations, 1929. 25 for 1s. 10d.

Memorandum on the Prevention of Industrial Dermatitis

from Synthetic Resins. 4d. (7d.).

Poster. Dangers from Carbon Monoxide. 9d. (1s.).

Regulations for Bronzing with dry metallic powders in letterpress printing, lithograph printing and coating of metal sheets. 6d. (9d.).

Lead Paint Regulations, 1927. 4d. (7d.).

Placard. Manufacture of Cinematograph Film Regulations, 1928. 9d. (1s.)

tions, 1928. 9d. (1s.).
Means of Escape in Case of Fire. 9d. (1s.).

## Two New Reports of General Interest

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1960

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES ON **INDUSTRIAL HEALTH FOR 1960** 

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at the addresses shown on page 515 or through any bookseller.

#### Factory Forms—continued

#### Reprinted with new price

Notes on the Fitting and Maintenance of the Mark IV Dust Respirator. 2d. (4d.); 100 for 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.); 1,000 for 32s. 6d. (34s. 6d.).

Cyanide Poisoning. Placard. 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Warning. Tyres and Wheels, Removal, Assembly, Inflation. 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Approved Form of Health Register for Women and Young Persons Employed in process involving use of Lead Compounds. 5d. (8d.).

Certificate of Exemption No. 6 (General). Steam Boilers—Steam Tube Ovens and Steam Tube Hotplates.

Certificate of Approval No. 1 (General), Externally Fired Egg-Ended Boilers. 2d. (5d.).

Certificate of Exemption No. 16 (General). Steam Boilers—Low Pressure Cast Iron Sectional for Steam Heating. 2d. (5d.).

The Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958. 3d. (6d.); 25 for 5s. (5s. 4d.).

Memorandum on Precautions in the use of Nitrate Salt Baths. 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).

Docks Regulations, 1934. 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Prescribed Form of Abstract of the Aerated Water Regulations, 1921. 6d. (9d.).

Grinding of Cutlery and Edge Tools. 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Cinematograph Film Stripping Regulations, 1939. 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Blasting (Castings and Other Articles) Special Regulations, 1949. 6d. (9d.).

Underground Rooms. Form of Notice and Particulars, 3½d. (6½d.). Shift System in Factories and Workshops (Consultation of Workpeople) Order, 1936. Prescribed form of Ballot Paper. 10d. (1s. 1d.).

Building Regulations (Steeplejacks' etc.). Exemption Certificate. 4d. (7d.).

Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1950. Record of Inspection. 3s. 8d. (4s. 3d.).

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Accidents.—(1) Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. How they happen and how to prevent them. No. 49. October 1961. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.). (2) Report on the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1960. Ministry of Transport. Price 6s. 6d. (7s.).—See page 491.

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 106. Clothing Manufacture. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.); No. 107. The Coalmining Industry. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.). Ministry of Labour.

Crofters.—The Crofters Commission. Annual Report for 1960. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).—See page 494.

Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960. Amendment No. 4. Ministry of Labour. Obtainable only by Annual Subscription (5s. including postage).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, page 424.

Industrial Research.—Automatic Data Processing. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Price 6s. (6s. 6d.).

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—(1) Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series. No. 13. Ionising Radiations: Precautions for Industrial Users. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).—See page 490. (2) Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air. Booklet No. 12. Organic Halogen Compounds. 2nd edition. September 1961. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d.

National Insurance.—Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77 (5) of that Act, (i) on the National Insurance (Non-participation—Certificates) (Amendment) Regulations, 1961. H.C. 12. Price 5d. (8d.); and (ii) on the Draft of the National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1961. H.C. 24. Price 5d. (8d.).

Safety in Mines.—Safety in Mines Research, 1959. 39th Annual Report. Ministry of Power. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 490.

Statistics.—Annual Abstract of Statistics. No. 98, 1961. Central Statistical Office. Price 25s. (27s.).—See page 483.

#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. (6d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2118; 8d. (11d.)), dated 2nd November; The Wages Regulation (Laundry) (Amendment) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2187), dated 14th November; The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) (Amendment) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2279), dated 27th November. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1960.—See page 512.

under the Wages Councils Act, 1960.—See page 512.

The National Insurance (Non-participation—Certificates) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2176), made on 13th November by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959. These Regulations amend the National Insurance (Non-participation—Certificates) Regulations, 1959, by making provision to enable certificates of non-participation and certain notices required to be sent by the Registrar and by employers, to be sent by recorded delivery service as an alternative to registered post. The Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the preliminary draft of these Regulations is contained in H.C. 12 (see Official Publications Received and the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 336).

issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 336).

The Baking and Sausage Making (Christmas and New Year) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2335), made on 5th December by the Minister of Labour under section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959. This Order, by granting exemption for the days in question from the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, relating to employment on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, enabled women to be employed in factories in England and Wales on the afternoons of Saturdays, 16th and 23rd December, and on Sundays, 17th and 24th December, in the manufacture of meat pies or sausages and on Sunday, 17th December, in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including fruit pies but not biscuits), and in factories in Scotland on the afternoons of Saturdays, 23rd and 30th December, and on Sundays, 24th and 31st December, in the manufacture of meat pies or sausages.

The Boot and Shae Rengiring Wayes Regulation (Amendment)

and 31st December, in the manufacture of meat pies or sausages.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1961/206; 4d. (7d.)), dated 15th November; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/209; price 5d. (8d.)), dated 21st November; The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 7) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/210; 5d. (8d.)), dated 22nd November; The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 8) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/211; 5d. (8d.)), dated 22nd November; The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 9) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/212; 5d. (8d.)), dated 22nd November; The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 10) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/213; 4d. (7d.)), dated 22nd November; The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 11) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/214; 4d. (7d.)), dated 22nd November; The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 11) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/215; 4d. (7d.)), dated 22nd November; The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 12) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/215; 4d. (7d.)), dated 22nd November: These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 512.

#### NOTICE

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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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