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Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

## Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1961

SOME preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1961 were given in the review of stoppages in the year which appeared in the January 1962 issue of this GAZETTE (page 4). More detailed statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The statistics on this subject compiled by the Ministry of Labour relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. Information about stoppages of work is obtained from the Ministry's Industrial Relations Officers and Employment Exchange Managers. In addition, information is available from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned. Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day are excluded from the statistics except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures also exclude any loss of time which may be caused at other establishments by shortages of material or other effects brought about by the stoppages which are included in the statistics.\*

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Ministry as beginning in 1961, was 2,686 compared with 2,832 in the previous year. Fifteen other stoppages which began in 1960 continued into 1961, so that the total number of stoppages in 1961 was 2,701. The corresponding figure for 1960 was 2,849.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in 1961 was estimated at 779,000 as compared with 819,000 in 1960. The total for 1961 included 8,000 workers who were involved in stoppages which had started towards the end of

\* Information is available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicle industry, which came to the notice of the Ministry. In these, it is estimated that approximately 650,000 working days were lost in 1961 at establishments not themselves involved in disputes.

the previous year. Some workers were only *indirectly* involved, i.e., they were thrown out of work at establishments where the stoppages occurred, but were not themselves parties to the disputes. The classification of the workers concerned into those directly and indirectly involved is necessarily approximate, but it is estimated that, of the total reported as involved in stoppages in 1961, about 680,000 were directly involved and 99,000 were indirectly involved. In 1960, about 701,000 workers were directly involved and 118,000 were indirectly involved in stoppages in that year.

The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers (mainly in coal mining, shipbuilding and motor vehicles) were involved in more than one stoppage during the year and therefore have been counted more than once in the year's total. Precise information regarding the extent to which individual workers became involved in two or more stoppages during any one year is not available, but it is estimated that the net number of individuals involved in stoppages in 1961 was 632,000, representing about 2.8 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment. The corresponding figure for 1960 was also 632,000.

The aggregate number of working days lost in 1961 is estimated at 3,046,000, including 48,000 days lost at the beginning of 1961 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year. On the basis of the estimated net numbers involved, as given above, this represents about five working days lost per worker involved (the same as in 1960). Working days lost in 1960 amounted to 3,024,000.

### Analysis by Industry

The first Table overleaf analyses by industry groups the number of stoppages reported as *beginning* in 1961 together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, *all* stoppages in progress in that year. The figures of workers involved in 1961 in all stoppages in progress include both those directly involved and those indirectly involved.



This Table also includes, in respect of each industry group, an indication of the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees in employment. These figures should be used with caution when comparing the experience of different groups of industries. The totals of days lost include days lost at the establishments concerned by workers who were both directly and indirectly involved, so that the estimates of days lost per thousand employees cannot be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness". Furthermore, the

employee figures include administrative, clerical and technical workers (who are not normally involved in stoppages), and the proportion of these varies considerably as between different industry groups. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1962, page 8.) For these reasons, exact figures are not provided, but estimates are given of the ranges within which the different industry groups fall.

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages* beginning in 1961	Number of Workers† involved in 1961 in all Stoppages in progress	Working Days lost in 1961 through all Stoppages in progress	
			Aggregate Days lost‡	Days lost per thousand Employees
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	6	3,200	78,000	100-250
Coal Mining	1,458	248,600‡	737,000	1,000-1,500
All Other Mining and Quarrying	3	1,300	3,000	20-50
Grain Milling	3	1,000	1,000	20-50
Bread and Flour Confectionery, Biscuits	2	300	2,000	Under 10
All Other Food Industries	9	2,200	5,000	10-20
Drink	10	2,700	4,000	20-50
Tobacco	—	—	—	—
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuels	2	300	1,000	50-100
Chemicals, Explosives, Plastics, etc.	22	5,900	14,000	20-50
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	3	4,400	9,000	100-250
Oils, Paints, Soap, Polishes, Adhesives, etc.	1	100	8	Under 10
Iron (including Castings) and Steel (including Tubes)	54	31,400	268,000	500-1,000
All Other Metal Manufacture	24	6,300	29,000	100-250
Non-electrical Engineering	140	49,500	162,000	100-250
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Goods	36	18,500	96,000	100-250
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	17	64,200‡	388,000	1,000-1,500
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	102	121,500‡	425,000	500-1,000
Aircraft	37	20,000	100,000	100-250
Locomotives, Carriages, Trams, Perambulators, etc.	19	9,200	43,000	100-250
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	47	7,100	37,000	50-100
Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres—preparation and weaving	4	200	1,000	Under 10
Woolen and Worsted	4	200	1,000	Under 10
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	5	300	8	Under 10
All Other Textile Industries	15	7,000	15,000	50-100
Clothing other than Footwear	7	400	2,000	Under 10
Footwear	4	600	3,000	20-50
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	7	900	1,000	Under 10
Pottery	3	800	1,000	20-50
Glass	4	1,300	5,000	50-100
Cement, Abrasives and Building Materials not elsewhere specified	8	2,400	3,000	20-50
Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery	7	700	1,000	Under 10
Timber and Other Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1	1,600	10,000	50-100
Paper and Board, Cartons, etc.	7	1,400	8,000	20-50
Printing, Publishing, etc.	3	100	1,000	Under 10
Other Manufacturing Industries	25	13,700	75,000	100-250
Construction	286	47,900	285,000	100-250
Gas, Electricity and Water	6	500	3,000	Under 10
Railways	8	2,800	10,000	20-50
Road Passenger Transport	17	7,600	20,000	50-100
Road Haulage Contracting	37	4,600	18,000	50-100
Sea Transport	2	300	1,000	Under 10
Port and Inland Water Transport	66	35,600	159,000	1,000-1,500
Other Transport and Communication	8	7,800	23,000	50-100
Distributive Trades	42	4,300	13,000	Under 10
Insurance, Banking and Finance	—	—	—	—
Professional and Scientific Services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Services (Entertainment, Sport, Catering, etc.)	20	32,000	53,000	20-50
Public Administration and Defence	6	2,400	15,000	Under 10
		3,100	3,000	Under 10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,686*</b>	<b>778,500‡</b>	<b>3,046,000†</b>	<b>100-250</b>

#### Principal Stoppages in 1961

The number of stoppages in 1961, which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days, was 72 compared with 78 in 1960. The largest stoppage of work judged by the number of workers involved and the

total working days lost was that involving 69,300 colliery workers in various areas of Yorkshire. This stoppage, which lasted from 15th February to 11th March, resulted in a loss of 379,000 working days.

Industry and Locality	Date when Stoppage		Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of Working Days lost	Cause or Object
	Began	Ended			
<b>FISHING:—</b>					
Grimsby and Hull	5 Apr.	16 May	2,980	77,000	To obtain a revision of the arrangements regulating foreign fish landings, and the settlement of other grievances.
<b>COAL MINING:—</b>					
Various areas in Yorkshire	15 Feb.	11 Mar.	69,300	379,000	Claim for a 10 per cent. increase in contract price list for contract workers and a guaranteed shift rate of 65s.
Various areas in South Wales	15 Feb.	24 Feb.	2,105	10,900	Employer's refusal to make payment for time worked outside normal working hours by a number of clerical workers who, because of a stoppage of work by other clerical workers, were unable to complete a 38-hour working week.
Bargoed, Glamorgan	8 May	19 May	610	5,500	Refusal to accept double shift working on a trepanner face unless outside contractors employed on development work were dismissed.
Manchester	20 July	29 July	2,085	7,100	Dissatisfaction with wages and, subsequently, Divisional Board's refusal to meet area secretary of trade union.
Workshop	10 Oct.	13 Oct.	1,310	5,000	Refusal to work split shifts following dissatisfaction with the progress of price list negotiations.
Lothians Area	8 Nov.	30 Nov.	7,340	7,700	A series of brief total stoppages against proposed closure of some pits in Scotland.
Yorkshire	17 Nov.	24 Nov.	1,695	8,000	Against disqualification from bonus following an earlier stoppage.
<b>PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS:—</b>					
Dagenham	22 Mar.	24 Mar.	2,350	6,500	The suspension of a number of female workers who had adopted "go-slow" tactics to support a claim for a 40-hour week for female workers.
<b>METAL MANUFACTURE:—</b>					
Middlesex	17 May	20 Nov.	135	7,400	Reinstatement of a worker dismissed for alleged inefficiency, workers alleging victimisation, and for trade union recognition. Claim for pay and conditions similar to those received in the firm's London establishment.
Gravesend	26 June	7 July	100	900	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage.
London	28 June	7 July	1,155	9,300	Employers' non-acceptance of trade union's notice to terminate the two-shift system of working.
Scunthorpe	24 July	13 Aug.	2,260	35,000	Employers' refusal to recognise clerical workers' trade union and to negotiate a new salary scale for clerical workers.
Hull	20 Nov.	19 Jan. (1962)	195	7,900	The suspension of three bricklayers for refusing to undertake certain work subsequent to the employer's termination of a particular system of payment, and later, closure of the works following a decision by maintenance men that they would no longer work with staff employees performing the duties of bricklayers.
Port Talbot	13 Sept.	28 Oct.	14,060	200,000	
<b>NON-ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:—</b>					
Renfrew	24 Apr.	1 May	2,785	10,500	Dismissal of a number of workers on redundancy grounds, and the subsequent suspension of other workers for whom work was not available because of the effects of the stoppage.
Dumbarton	4 May	19 May	1,115	8,700	Objection to time and motion study on the assembly line without a prior guarantee of bonus and, subsequently, the suspension by employer of all workers following their refusal to complete job cards.

\* Some stoppages of work in the year 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.

† 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.

‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining, shipbuilding and motor vehicles industries were involved in more than one stoppage during the year and are counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 632,000. For coal mining, shipbuilding and motor vehicles, the net totals were 194,000, 41,000 and 83,000 respectively.

§ Less than 500 working days.

Industry and Locality	Date when Stoppage		Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of Working Days lost	Cause or Object
	Began	Ended			
<b>NON-ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:—contd.</b>					
Glasgow	1 June	16 June	825	8,500	Refusal by the management to make an interim agreement pending the negotiation of a new wages structure.
Manchester	5 July	31 July	500	9,000	To secure the removal of a certain supervisor.
Glasgow	16 Oct.	29 Dec.	145	8,100	Discontinuance of a bonus scheme allegedly without prior consultation.
Sheffield	24 Nov.	1 Dec.	1,540	9,200	Reinstatement of a staff maintenance fitter, dismissed for refusing to carry out certain work while a stoppage of work was in progress.
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, ETC.:—</b>					
London	13 June	28 June	2,010	23,500	Rejection of a claim for a wage increase.
Birmingham	14 Aug.	12 Jan. (1962)	600	44,700	Claim for a wage increase of £4 a week.
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINEERING:—</b>					
Merseyside	16 Jan.	5 May	3,365	242,500	Demand for a lieu bonus of 22s. a week, in addition to the existing incentive bonus of 44s. a week.
Barrow-in-Furness	27 Jan.	10 Feb.	1,025	7,400	Protest by welders, members of one trade union, against the training of surplus sheet iron workers who were members of another trade union.
Belfast	2 Mar.	2 Mar.	20,000	10,000	To protest against impending redundancy.
Birkenhead	7 Mar.	7 Mar.	390	7,900	Employment of shipwrights on work claimed by platers.
Belfast	11 Apr.	11 Apr.	20,000	10,000	To protest against impending redundancy.
Birkenhead	23 May	25 Aug.	1,760	64,000	Employment of boiler-makers on work claimed by shipwrights.
Felling on Tyne	30 Nov.	26 Jan. (1962)	170	5,100	Rejection of a demand by welders for an increase in lieu rate.
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURING:—</b>					
Doncaster	24 Jan.	20 Feb.	1,880	20,500	Refusal of foundry workers to work with non-union workers.
Dagenham	9 Feb.	13 Feb.	22,800	47,000	The three-day suspension of a number of internal transport drivers for refusing to work overtime during a period of short-time working.
Birmingham	27 Feb.	14 Apr.	1,700	22,000	Claim for a pay increase for inspectors.
Swindon	6 Apr.	12 May	4,000*	37,000*	Claim for an increase of 9d. an hour for skilled workers.
Various areas in England	1 May	26 May	670	11,500	Claim for 1s. 6d. an hour wage increase for maintenance electricians.
Various areas in England	27 June	30 June	31,475	110,000	Decision by employer not to negotiate until September, on a wage claim submitted by the workers on 29th May.
Coventry	7 July	13 July	2,695	7,600	Refusal by management to reintroduce, for stores personnel, a bonus system linked to production rates. Employer's counter offer of pay increases rejected.
Birmingham	30 Aug.	6 Oct.	505	6,000	Claim by electricians and mates for a wage increase of 1s. 1½d. an hour in order to obtain parity with pieceworkers' average earnings.
London	30 Aug.	29 Nov.	930†	51,000†	To protest against possible reduction in staff.
<b>CYCLE MANUFACTURE:—</b>					
Nottingham	6 Mar.	8 Mar.	5,500	15,000	Alleged proposal to transfer certain work to a factory in another area.
<b>AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING:—</b>					
Chester	22 Feb.	1 Mar.	1,490	6,400	Dismissal of five workers for refusing to work on a job declared "black" by shop stewards.
Liverpool	10 May	12 May	3,190	8,200	To protest against the transfer of a shop steward to another department and dissatisfaction with wage rates.
Weybridge	30 May	12 July	175	5,300	Dissatisfaction with piece-work prices for particular work.
Manchester	20 Sept.	21 Sept.	4,000	6,000	The two-day suspension of two workers for an alleged breach of discipline.
<b>RAILWAY CARRIAGE MANUFACTURE:—</b>					
Paisley	22 Mar.	28 Mar.	1,650	6,400	Refusal of employer to make payment for a shift lost by five shop stewards who were late returning from a lunch-time meeting, and alleged refusal to negotiate with shop stewards' committee.
<b>MANUFACTURE OF METAL WINDOWS AND DOOR FRAMES:—</b>					
Smethwick and Wednesbury	11 Apr.	2 May	690	9,900	The suspension of a worker for refusing to transfer to alternative work unless guaranteed his current average earnings.
<b>JUTE:—</b>					
Dundee	27 Nov.	19 Dec.	6,000	12,000	A series of stoppages arising out of workers' dissatisfaction with proposals of the Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) and, subsequently, the dismissal of a worker for operating a "go-slow" policy.
<b>PAPER AND BOARD MANUFACTURE:—</b>					
London	16 June	7 July	385	5,400	Claim for 1s. an hour wage increase in lieu of bonus payments, employer's offer of 9d. an hour being unacceptable.
<b>RUBBER MANUFACTURE:—</b>					
Liverpool	10 Feb.	25 Feb.	3,500	43,800	Dissatisfaction with compensation offered for time lost owing to a deterioration in working conditions due to storm damage.
Renfrew	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	1,140	6,300	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage.
Middlesex	5 Apr.	12 Apr.	1,445	6,000	Claim for an increase in piece-work prices for certain work.
<b>TOY MANUFACTURE:—</b>					
Belfast	14 Feb.	24 Feb.	700	5,600	The suspension of certain workers for one day as disciplinary measure.
<b>CONSTRUCTION:—</b>					
Gloucestershire	9 Jan.	2 Feb.	500	9,700	To protest against the implementation of a new national wages agreement.
Manchester	30 June	3 Aug.	1,700	42,000	Rejection of a claim for a wage increase of 1s. an hour.
Liverpool	6 Sept.	30 Dec.	105	6,500	Dismissal of two shop stewards who disobeyed employer's instruction not to convene site meetings.
Liverpool	8 Sept.	20 Sept.	1,500	11,000	For the reinstatement of a number of joiners who had been dismissed for alleged "go-slow" tactics.
Liverpool	12 Sept.	14 Oct.	225	6,400	Dismissal of a shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct.
Many areas in Great Britain	2 Oct.	7 Nov.	7,500	58,000	A series of stoppages arising from differences of interpretation of the "refreshment breaks" clause within a national agreement on wages and conditions.
Ellesmere Port	17 Oct.	27 Nov.	400	8,000	Dispute between three trade unions respecting allocation of certain work.
Manchester	30 Oct.	14 Nov.	1,610	19,000	Wage increase of 1s. an hour, employers having offered ½d. an hour plus consolidation of certain bonus payments.
Monmouthshire	8 Dec.	4 Jan. (1962)	310	5,500	Employment of only semi-skilled or unskilled labour on cable-pulling, workers claiming that cable gangs should include skilled workers.
Essex	22 Dec.	Apr. (1962)	250	15,000	The introduction of a new bonus scheme, alleged to involve a reduction in earnings.
<b>DOCKS:—</b>					
Avonmouth and Bristol	17 Mar.	1 Apr.	1,740	12,500	For an additional payment of 5s. a half-day for unloading a cargo of phosphates.
London	22 Apr.	3 May	15,075	90,000	The special permission given to an employer to use unregistered, but listed, labour to do occasional unloading work.
Birkenhead	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	1,665	5,500	Dissatisfaction with experimental agreement permitting variation in times of proving attendance, during periods of under-employment.
<b>RAILWAYS:—</b>					
Various areas in England and Scotland	11 June	17 June	2,110	8,800	Alleged delay in negotiations on a wage claim.
<b>ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:—</b>					
Various areas in Devonshire	5 Aug.	13 Aug.	1,050	7,500	Withdrawal of 1d. an hour "scarcity" bonus paid to maintenance workers.
<b>ROAD HAULAGE INDUSTRY:—</b>					
London	11 Dec.	19 Dec.	1,440	5,200	Rejection of maintenance workers' claim for an increase in wages of 15 per cent.
<b>AIR TRANSPORT:—</b>					
Middlesex	27 June	20 July	1,370	9,000	To protest against the introduction of a new supervisory system.
Middlesex	6 Nov.	18 Nov.	1,155	11,000	For the introduction of a "responsibility allowance" of 2½d. an hour for certain loaders when baggage teams work without normal supervision.
<b>EDUCATION:—</b>					
West of Scotland	8 May	12 May	5,450	26,500	To protest against the possibility of employment of non-graduate men teachers, and to obtain acceptable increase in salaries.
England and Wales	20 Sept.	20 Sept.	25,000	25,000	For representation of the National Association of Schoolmasters on the committee negotiating teachers' salaries, and dissatisfaction with proposed increases in salaries.
<b>ENTERTAINMENT:—</b>					
Great Britain	1 Nov.	Apr. (1962)	1,000	15,000	Claim for higher fees, linked with a request for additional payments when a programme is "networked".

\* In addition it is estimated that 70,000 working days were lost by 7,000 workers rendered idle at other establishments in the motor vehicle industry.

† In addition it is estimated that 450,000 working days were lost by 12,500 workers rendered idle at other establishments in the motor vehicle industry.



Analysis by Magnitude of Stoppages

In the Tables below the stoppages beginning in 1961 are analysed according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The aggregate number of working days lost include days lost in 1962 because of stoppages which continued into that year.

	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1961	Per cent. of total	Number of Workers involved directly and indirectly in these Stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in these Stoppages	Per cent. of total
Total	2,686	100	771,300*	100	3,038,000*	100

Analysed by Duration in Working Days

Duration	Number of Stoppages	Per cent.	Workers Involved	Per cent.	Working Days Lost	Per cent.
Not more than one day	1,016	37.8	227,400	29.5	178,000	5.9
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	600	22.3	107,100	13.9	150,000	5.0
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	365	13.6	93,700	12.1	204,000	6.7
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	183	6.8	42,700	5.5	120,000	3.9
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	130	4.8	68,700	8.9	242,000	8.0
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	74	2.8	32,200	4.2	116,000	3.8
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	163	6.1	65,600	8.5	386,000	12.7
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	57	2.1	83,000	10.8	540,000	17.8
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	40	1.5	6,000	0.8	91,000	3.0
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	32	1.2	18,500	2.4	244,000	8.0
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	14	0.5	19,800	2.6	374,000	12.3
Over 60 days	12	0.5	6,600	0.8	392,000	12.9

Analysed by Aggregate Number of Working Days lost

Days Lost	Number of Stoppages	Per cent.	Workers Involved	Per cent.	Working Days Lost	Per cent.
Under 250 days	1,785	66.5	89,600	11.6	131,000	4.3
250 and under 500	327	12.2	71,300	9.3	115,000	3.8
500 and under 1,000	243	9.0	79,300	10.3	171,000	5.6
1,000 and under 5,000	259	9.6	199,500	25.9	521,000	17.1
5,000 and under 25,000	55	2.0	119,700	15.5	509,000	16.8
25,000 and under 50,000	7	0.3	61,300	7.9	264,000	8.7
50,000 days and over	10	0.4	150,400	19.5	1,329,000	43.7

Analysed by Total Numbers of Workers directly and indirectly involved

Workers Involved	Number of Stoppages	Per cent.	Workers Involved	Per cent.	Working Days Lost	Per cent.
Under 25 workers	745	27.7	12,200	1.6	37,000	1.2
25 and under 50	569	21.2	19,600	2.5	58,000	1.9
50 and under 100	411	15.3	28,500	3.7	100,000	3.3
100 and under 250	430	16.0	67,600	8.8	243,000	8.0
250 and under 500	257	9.6	89,700	11.6	243,000	8.0
500 and under 1,000	160	6.0	107,100	13.9	367,000	12.1
1,000 and under 2,500	79	2.9	119,400	15.5	512,000	16.8
2,500 and under 5,000	21	0.8	72,500	9.4	486,000	16.0
5,000 and under 10,000	6	0.2	36,900	4.8	122,000	4.0
10,000 workers and over	8	0.3	217,700	28.2	871,000	28.7

As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage this figure will often be

greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days the stoppage lasted.

It will be seen from the Tables in the preceding column that the great majority of stoppages were relatively small. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for over three-quarters of all stoppages, but contributed only 8 per cent. of the total days lost. On the other hand about 44 per cent. of the total days lost were attributed to the ten largest stoppages.

Stoppages in Earlier Years

The following Table gives figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in each of the past 20 years.

The number of such stoppages increased steadily between 1942 and 1945 but gradually dropped during the next five years. From 1951 onwards the number of stoppages showed an upward trend until 1957 when the total of 2,859 was the highest ever recorded. This upward trend was partially reversed, as shown by decreased totals in 1958 and 1959, but in 1960 the number of stoppages rose sharply and the total of 2,832 was nearly as high as in 1957. The number of stoppages in 1961, although lower than in 1960, is higher than the yearly average of 2,612 for the five-year period 1956-60.

As measured by the numbers of working days lost, the effect of stoppages was greatest in 1944, when 3,714,000 days were lost, 1955 with a loss of 3,781,000 days, 1957 with a total of 8,412,000 days, 1958 with 3,462,000 days, and 1959 when 5,270,000 days were lost. High totals for particular industries contributed to the large annual totals in these years. In 1944, coal mining accounted for 2,480,000 days. In 1955, coal mining accounted for 1,112,000 days and a single stoppage in railways for 865,000 days. In 1957 a widespread engineering stoppage caused the loss of 4,000,000 working days and a national shipbuilding stoppage a further 2,150,000. In 1958 a stoppage of road passenger transport workers in the London area lost 1,604,000 days, while in 1959, 3,500,000 days were lost through a single stoppage in the printing industry.

Year	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year		Number of Workers <sup>†</sup> involved in Year		Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in Year in Stoppages	
	Beginning in Year	In progress in Year	Beginning in Year	In progress in Year	Beginning in Year	In progress in Year
1942	1,303	349	107	457	1,527	1,527
1943	1,785	454	103	559	1,805	1,808
1944	2,194	716	105	826	3,687	3,714
1945	2,293	447	84	532	2,827	2,835
1946	2,205	405	121	529	2,138	2,158
1947	1,721	489	131	623	2,389	2,433
1948	1,759	324	100	426	1,935	1,944
1949	1,426	313	120	434	1,805	1,807
1950	1,339	269	33	303	1,375	1,389
1951	1,719	336	43	379	1,687	1,694
1952	1,714	303	112	416	1,769	1,792
1953	1,746	1,329	41	1,374	2,157	2,184
1954	1,989	402	46	450	2,441	2,457
1955	2,419	599	60	671	3,741	3,781
1956	2,648	464	43	508	2,036	2,083
1957	2,859	1,275	81	1,359	8,398	8,412
1958	2,629	456	67	524	3,461	3,462
1959	2,093	522	123	646	5,257	5,270
1960	2,832	698†	116	819‡	3,001	3,024
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998	3,046

Analysis by Causes of Stoppages

directly involved at the establishments concerned, and days lost in 1962 in respect of stoppages which continued into that year.

The Mining and Quarrying group shows a rather different pattern of causes from other broad industry groups in so far as the causes classified to wage matters are nearly all "Other wage disputes" (which include disputes as to whether special allowances were applicable in particular circumstances), while there is also a concentration in "Other working arrangements, rules and discipline".

Principal Cause	Mining and Quarrying	Metals and Engineering	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Construction	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
Wages—									
Claims for increases	59	101	48	54	14	92	22	68	458
Other wage disputes	667	33	8	18	13	51	31	27	848
All wage disputes	726	134	56	72	27	143	53	95	1,306
Hours of labour	36	5	—	5	1	3	3	6	58
Demarcation disputes	14	8	—	9	—	17	—	6	67
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	37	68	16	24	7	64	21	42	279
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	18	12	2	10	—	16	4	2	64
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	623	45	17	30	4	23	43	31	806
Trade union status	—	22	—	7	—	13	2	23	69
Sympathetic action	12	6	—	1	—	7	7	4	37§
Total	1,466	300	91	157	41	286	138	209	2,686§

\* 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.  
 † Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.  
 ‡ This figure excludes 3,000 workers who became involved in 1961 in stoppages which began in 1960.  
 § Two stoppages, each affecting two of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for All Industries and Services.  
 ¶ Trade union status includes the refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.  
 § In support of workers involved in stoppages of work at other establishments.

Principal Cause	Mining and Quarrying	Metals and Engineering	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Construction	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
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Number of Workers\* directly involved in Stoppages beginning in 1961

Wages—									
Claims for increases	75,800	27,500	9,800	46,300	6,700	12,000	10,700	18,100	207,100
Other wage disputes	74,700	9,500	900	8,100	700	12,100	8,000	8,100	122,200
All wage disputes	150,500	37,000	10,700	54,400	7,400	24,100	18,700	26,200	329,200
Hours of labour	5,200	3,700	—	1,700	—	100	700	1,400	12,800
Demarcation disputes	1,300	1,100	1,700	900	—	2,000	800	5,800	13,600
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	15,400	22,000	41,200	15,800	800	9,100	3,900	8,200	116,400
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	3,500	3,100	—	6,300	—	2,000	400	200	15,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	55,500	11,700	4,500	19,600	200	2,000	27,100	6,100	131,400
Trade union status	1,800	2,800	—	5,000	100	1,500	300	31,300	40,900
Sympathetic action	—	6,300	—	2,600	—	700	300	1,200	13,000
Total	233,400	87,700	58,300	106,300	8,700	46,000	52,100	80,500	672,900

Number of working days\* lost by all workers involved in Stoppages beginning in 1961

Wages—									
Claims for increases	407,000	165,000	271,000	256,000	16,000	95,000	23,000	61,000	1,294,000
Other wage disputes	173,000	233,000	3,000	12,000	2,000	99,000	42,000	135,000	699,000
All wage disputes	580,000	397,000	275,000	268,000	18,000	194,000	65,000	196,000	1,993,000
Hours of labour	12,000	40,000	—	2,000	—	1,000	3,000	2,000	60,000
Demarcation disputes	2,000	6,000	81,000	3,000	—	22,000	2,000	28,000	144,000
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	21,000	62,000	28,000	86,000	4,000	54,000	8,000	22,000	285,000
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	7,000	20,000	—	16,000	—	7,000	3,000	—	54,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	101,000	31,000	7,000	77,000	—	11,000	122,000	25,000	374,000
Trade union status	—	26,000	—	29,000	1,000	8,000	—	36,000	100,000
Sympathetic action	3,000	14,000	—	1,000	—	3,000	1,000	6,000	28,000
Total	726,000	595,000	391,000	483,000	23,000	300,000	204,000	316,000	3,038,000

Analysis by Regions and Main Industry Groups

The following Tables provide a Regional analysis of the number of workers and of the aggregate number of working days lost in the main industry groups. An important factor affecting the Regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each Region. In order to take account of this factor, reference should be made to the Table "Estimated Number of Employees (employed and unemployed) at end-May, 1961, Industrial Analysis by Regions", on pages 94 and 95 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for Northern Ireland may be deduced from details for Great Britain and the United Kingdom in the February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 42 and 43).

Care must be exercised, however, in comparing numbers of workers involved in disputes in any particular industry group or Region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. The figures for employees include large numbers of clerical, technical and administrative staff who are not normally involved in disputes, and the proportions of these workers to total employees vary as between the different industry groups (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1962, page 8) and between Regions. Also, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

Number of Workers\* involved in 1961 in Stoppages in Progress

Region	Mining and Quarrying	Metals and Engineering	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Construction	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
London and South-Eastern	400	16,300	—	63,200	600	3,500	31,200	21,600	136,800
Eastern and Southern	—	2,700	800	15,400	—	6,300	4,700	5,600	35,500
South-Western	100	—	100	5,300	200	2,100	3,100	2,100	13,000
Midland	3,000	16,300	—	35,100	200	400	600	6,900	62,500
North-Midland	7,800	5,700	—	6,100	500	1,100	500	5,700	27,400
East and West Ridings	104,000	4,800	—	4,600	100	1,300	3,700	5,500	124,000
North-Western	9,400	12,100	7,000	13,000	500	16,900	5,400	16,600	80,800
Northern	8,100	2,500	6,						



## 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 229 to 248.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 33,000 (+ 33,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,877,000. The main changes were increases of 21,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, and 10,000 in agriculture and fishing. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed is estimated to have increased by 25,000 from 24,698,000 to 24,723,000.

### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 406,542 to 397,627 between 9th April and 14th May 1962, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 32,220 to 26,173. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 14,151 among males and 811 among females.

### Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st May 1962, the indices of *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100) were 129.0, 95.1 and 135.6, respectively, as compared with 128.6, 95.1 and 135.2 respectively, at the end of April.

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation during May indicate that about 1,420,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £470,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages.

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during May, including cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments, have operative dates from 1st April to 1st November. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately £480,000 to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about 1,500,000 workers, and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of about 100,000 workers by an average of nearly 2 hours.

### Retail Prices

At 15th May 1962, the official retail prices index was 120 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 17th April, compared with 114 at 16th May 1961.

### Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during May 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 59,500. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 193,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 223, and, in addition, 44 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

## AGE AND REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN

The comprehensive system of National Insurance that exists in Great Britain is the source of this country's basic statistics of employment. National Insurance cards exchanged during the months of June, July and August, and returns from employers showing the number of National Insurance cards held by them at the end of May form the basis of an estimate of the total number of employees in Great Britain at the end of May each year. These figures are analysed by area, industry, sex and into two age groups (over and under 18). Estimates for Great Britain at the end of May 1961 were published in the February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, and for Scotland, Wales and each administrative region of England in the March 1962 issue. To supplement these estimates the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance each year, from the individual insurance records of a 1 per cent. sample of all insured persons, provides the following information: date of birth, sex, marital state, industry in which employed at end-May, both in the current year and the year previously, and place of employment (i.e., office where the insurance card was exchanged) at end-May in the current year and a year previously.

The present article is based on information obtained from this sample. It contains analyses of all employees in Great Britain at the end of May 1961 by age, industry and region, of women by marital state, and summarises the movement of employees between regions in the preceding twelve months. The figures relate to all employees in civil employment, including those who at end-May 1961 were unemployed and those who were absent from work owing to sickness, holidays and other causes. They exclude employers, persons working on their own account and men and women in H.M. Forces.

As they are computed on the basis of a sample, all the figures are subject to the margins of possible error which are inherent in statistics based on sampling procedures. For example, the number of female employees aged 20 is shown in the Table opposite as 240,000, this being the estimated figure resulting from the sampling procedure. The true figure which could be found only by a complete count might not be exactly 240,000, but the chance of its being outside the range 230,000 to 250,000 is calculated to be only one in twenty. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind when comparing different figures in the tables.

The main changes which took place during the year ended May 1961, and which are set out in more detail overleaf, were:—

(1) for the second year in succession the number of male employees rose by 140,000; the increase was particularly noticeable in the 17-24 age group;

(2) the number of female employees rose by 130,000; the rise in the number of married women employees accounted for 120,000 of this increase;

(3) the London and South-Eastern Region and the Eastern and Southern Region continued to draw workers from other parts of the country, but their net gain from this migration was less than in the previous year.

### General Analysis

The Table below gives an analysis, by individual years of age, of the estimated total number of employees in all civilian industries and services in Great Britain at the end of May 1961.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at end-May, 1961  
(Thousands)

Age at End-May 1961	Males	Females	Age at End-May 1961	Males	Females
15	162	182	44	264	154
16	260	269	45	290	160
17	315	299	46	305	183
18	308	287	47	314	167
19	288	268	48	305	180
20	268	240	49	306	167
21	267	225	50	290	169
22	259	215	51	306	165
23	279	191	52	305	165
24	288	171	53	295	157
25	289	152	54	289	149
26	301	141	55	278	147
27	287	126	56	280	130
28	292	118	57	268	133
29	296	121	58	265	127
30	303	120	59	246	111
31	294	124	60	234	77
32	302	128	61	218	71
33	309	127	62	189	51
34	312	136	63	177	51
35	309	140	64	161	47
36	315	144	65	91	35
37	309	151	66	73	28
38	315	152	67	61	25
39	332	172	68	54	20
40	352	180	69	50	16
41	344	195	70 and over	163	53
42	241	130			
43	236	128			
			Total aged 15 and over at end-May 1961	14,510	7,980
			Total aged 15 and over at end-May 1960	14,370	7,850

For the second year in succession the total number of male employees increased by 140,000. The increase was particularly noticeable in the 17-24 age-group, due to the greater numbers entering the labour force in the past few years, consequent upon the upward turn in the birth-rate in the early nineteen-forties, and the reduction in the numbers in the Armed Forces which drew off fewer young men from civilian employment.

As compared with a year earlier the number of male employees aged 65 and over had fallen by 9,000 to 492,000, or 3.4 per cent. of the total. In May 1961 the number of male employees aged 65 and over was 164,000 less than the number aged 64 and over in May 1960. This decrease, representing the numbers of pensionable age who left the labour force during the year, was slightly larger than

that in 1959-60 when the comparable figure was 144,000, but was considerably less than the decreases of 194,000 and 224,000 recorded in 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

During the year ended May 1961 the number of female employees rose by 130,000. This increase was 80,000 less than between 1959 and 1960 but otherwise was the highest since 1954-55. The movement into and out of the labour force during the year followed the usual pattern. Large numbers of women again gave up their jobs in their late teens and their twenties while many others returned to work again between the ages of 30 and 50 when domestic commitments are usually less exacting. The extent of the movement fluctuates with the demand for labour and can be measured by comparing the number of employees in a particular age group in May in any year with the numbers one year older in the May of the following year. This has been done in the Table below where the numbers of female employees in the 17-29 and 30-49 age groups are compared with the numbers aged 18-30 and 31-50 respectively in the following year. It will be seen that the net numbers leaving the labour force in their late teens and twenties between May 1960 and May 1961 was greater than in 1959-60, but smaller than in any previous year since 1954-55. Likewise the net numbers in their thirties and forties joining the labour force was smaller than in 1959-60 but greater than in any previous year since 1954-55.

Number of female employees aged 17-29 inclusive in:—	Number of female employees aged 18-30 inclusive in:—	Decrease during year
May 1954 .. 2,642,000	May 1955 .. 2,503,000	- 139,000
May 1955 .. 2,655,000	May 1956 .. 2,479,000	- 176,000
May 1956 .. 2,630,000	May 1957 .. 2,445,000	- 185,000
May 1957 .. 2,587,000	May 1958 .. 2,376,000	- 211,000
May 1958 .. 2,510,000	May 1959 .. 2,345,000	- 165,000
May 1959 .. 2,487,000	May 1960 .. 2,363,000	- 124,000
May 1960 .. 2,531,000	May 1961 .. 2,375,000	- 156,000

Number of female employees aged 30-49 inclusive in:—	Number of female employees aged 31-50 inclusive in:—	Increase during year
May 1954 .. 2,815,000	May 1955 .. 2,898,000	+ 83,000
May 1955 .. 2,890,000	May 1956 .. 2,956,000	+ 66,000
May 1956 .. 2,931,000	May 1957 .. 2,980,000	+ 49,000
May 1957 .. 2,951,000	May 1958 .. 2,961,000	+ 10,000
May 1958 .. 2,922,000	May 1959 .. 2,980,000	+ 58,000
May 1959 .. 2,941,000	May 1960 .. 3,044,000	+ 103,000
May 1960 .. 3,007,000	May 1961 .. 3,087,000	+ 80,000

The number of women of pensionable age who withdrew from the labour force was slightly greater than in the previous year. The number of women employees aged 60 and over at May 1961 was 90,000 less than the number in the same birth-group and then aged 59 and over in May 1960. The comparable decrease for 1959-60 was 79,000.

### Industry and Age

The Tables on pages 219 to 221 provide an age analysis of employees in each of the Orders of the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and in each of the principal industries. The following Tables analyse the numbers of males and females in each of the main Orders into four age-groups expressed as percentages of the total number in the Order.

### Percentage Analysis of Male Employees 1961

Industry	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 64	65 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14	41	40	5
Mining and Quarrying	6	38	55	1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8	43	46	3
Chemicals and Allied Industries	5	44	49	2
Metal Manufacture	7	41	49	3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	9	45	43	3
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	10	36	50	4
Vehicles	6	44	48	2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	11	43	43	3
Textiles	9	35	51	5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	11	33	51	5
Clothing and Footwear	13	34	47	6
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	10	42	45	3
Timber, Furniture, etc.	16	39	42	3
Paper, Printing and Publishing	10	43	43	4
Other Manufacturing Industries	8	41	47	4
Construction	12	48	38	2
Gas, Electricity and Water	5	37	57	1
Transport and Communication	5	40	52	3
Distributive Trades	15	39	41	5
Insurance, Banking and Finance	8	40	48	4
Professional and Scientific Services	5	42	49	4
Miscellaneous Services	13	38	42	7
Public Administration	4	32	59	5
Total, All Industries	9	41	47	3

### Percentage Analysis of Female Employees 1961

Industry	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15	41	40	4
Mining and Quarrying	9	52	35	4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	17	42	37	4
Chemicals and Allied Industries	20	43	34	3
Metal Manufacture	21	43	32	4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	17	46	34	3
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	17	33	42	8
Vehicles	16	46	35	3
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	15	39	40	6
Textiles	17	36	41	6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	18	41	37	4
Clothing and Footwear	25	37	33	5
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	15	43	37	5
Timber, Furniture, etc.	18	40	37	5
Paper, Printing and Publishing	23	41	31	5
Other Manufacturing Industries	17	40	39	4
Construction	20	45	31	4
Gas, Electricity and Water	15	47	36	2
Transport and Communication	15	45	35	5
Distributive Trades	23	37	35	5
Insurance, Banking and Finance	29	41	25	5
Professional and Scientific Services	8	40	45	7
Miscellaneous Services	12	33	44	11
Public Administration	9	37	46	8
Total, All Industries	16	39	39	6

The age distribution of male employees in all industries and services combined had changed little since the previous year, 50 per cent. were under 40 years of age, compared with 51 per cent. in 1960. There was also comparatively little change in the age distribution in the individual industry orders. Construction continued to have the highest proportion of male employees aged under 40 (60 per cent.) while other industries with relatively high proportions were agriculture, forestry and fishing, and timber, furniture, etc. (both with 55 per cent.) and engineering and electrical goods, metal goods, and the distributive trades (all with 54 per cent.). Public administration continued to have much the lowest proportion under 40 (36 per cent.) followed by gas, electricity and water with 42 per cent. The proportion of female employees aged under 40 was 55 per cent. in May 1961, 1 per cent. less than the previous year. Insurance, banking and finance again had the highest proportion of employees aged under 40 (70 per cent.) while the lowest proportions were in miscellaneous services (45 per cent.), public administration (46 per cent.), and professional and scientific services (48 per cent.).

### Married Women

The number of married women (excluding widows) among the employees at end-May 1961 was 4,210,000, or nearly 53 per cent. of all female employees. This was 120,000 more than in the previous year and indicates that the trend is continuing for married women to form an increasing proportion of total women employees. Between May 1960 and May 1961 the increase in the number of married women employees accounted for all but 10,000 of the total increase in female employees. Married women formed a slightly higher proportion of total female employees in manufacturing industries (54 per cent.) than in all industries and services combined. Among non-manufacturing industries, miscellaneous services had the highest proportion (56 per cent.). Insurance, banking and finance, which had the highest proportion of young women among its employees, also had the lowest proportion of married women (39 per cent.). The following Table shows the age distribution of married women and the proportion they formed of female employees in the various age groups.

Age	(1) Married Women Employees	(2) Female Employees	(3) (1) as percentage of (2)
15-19	49	1,305	3.7
20-24	364	1,042	34.9
25-34	865	1,293	66.9
35-44	1,181	1,546	76.4
45-54	1,170	1,662	70.4
55-59	363	648	56.0
60 and over	218	484	45.0
	4,210	7,980	52.8

### Regional Analysis

The second Table overleaf gives an analysis by age of male and female employees in each administrative region of England and in Wales and Scotland in May 1961. The age distribution of both male and female employees varied slightly in different areas. Scotland had the highest proportion of male workers in the 15-24 age group (21 per cent.) and London and South-Eastern Region the lowest (17 per cent.) compared with 19 per cent. in Great Britain as a whole. The three southern regions had slightly higher proportions of male employees aged 65 and over, 4 per cent. compared with 3 per cent. in Great Britain, while Northern Region, with 2.5 per cent., had the lowest. Wales and Northern Region both had comparatively high proportions of women employees in the 15-24 age group, 35 per cent., compared with 29 per cent. for Great Britain as a whole, while London and South-Eastern Region, with 27 per cent., had the lowest. Wales had only 4 per cent. of women employees aged 60 and over compared with 7 per cent. in London and South-Eastern Region and 6 per cent. in Great Britain.



## Inter-Regional Migration

Among the items of information recorded for each person included in the sample are the code number of the Region in which the insurance card was exchanged in 1961 and the corresponding code number for 1960. Where the code numbers differ it can be inferred that the person concerned moved from one Region to another in the year ended May 1961, although in some cases it may mean no more than a change of employment from a firm on one side of the regional border to a firm on the other side, or the removal of the firm itself to new premises, without involving any change of residence for the person concerned. This is more likely to happen where regional boundaries run through built-up areas and for this reason the London and South-Eastern Region and the Eastern and Southern Region have been treated as one area.

It is important to bear in mind that the Regions are themselves very large areas and that migrations which take place within them are not included in the figures. Also excluded are the movements of workpeople who entered employment for the first time in the year ended May 1961, e.g., school-leavers from other Regions coming to London to take their first jobs. The movements into and out of each Region are shown in the Table opposite.

The amount of migration continued to be high for the second year in succession. During 1960-61, it is estimated that 398,000 males and 178,000 females moved from one Region to another, a total of 576,000 compared with 557,000 in 1959-60 and about 450,000 in each of the three previous years. Although the amount of migration was high, the net regional gains and losses were for

## Inter-Regional Migration in year ended May 1961

Region	Males			Females		
	In	Out	Net gain (+) or Loss (-) by Migration	In	Out	Net gain (+) or Loss (-) by Migration
London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern ..	122,000	102,000	+ 20,000	60,000	48,000	+ 12,000
South-Western ..	32,000	32,000	—	16,000	13,000	+ 3,000
Midland ..	45,000	45,000	—	19,000	21,000	- 2,000
North-Midland ..	42,000	36,000	+ 6,000	16,000	18,000	- 2,000
East and West Ridings ..	38,000	41,000	- 3,000	19,000	19,000	—
North-Western ..	49,000	51,000	- 2,000	20,000	23,000	- 3,000
Northern ..	25,000	35,000	- 10,000	9,000	13,000	- 4,000
Scotland ..	23,000	32,000	- 9,000	11,000	13,000	- 2,000
Wales ..	22,000	24,000	- 2,000	8,000	10,000	- 2,000

the most part smaller than in 1959-60. The London and South-Eastern and Eastern and Southern Regions continued to attract workers from other parts of the country, but the net inward movement of 32,000 was much below the net gain of 53,000 in 1959-60. Northern Region and Scotland continued to show the greatest losses, 14,000 and 11,000 respectively, but the net outward movement was less than in 1959-60 when the corresponding figures were 15,000 and 24,000.

## Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May 1961: Analysis by Region and Age

Region	Males											Total	
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65 and over
London and South-Eastern ..	146	124	327	367	375	385	343	367	382	335	239	137	3,527
Eastern and Southern ..	84	64	144	169	167	174	152	170	167	142	100	60	1,593
South-Western ..	43	40	77	74	86	83	87	91	82	82	62	31	838
Midland ..	79	62	137	153	161	165	145	156	135	120	90	47	1,450
North-Midland ..	59	43	95	103	113	116	108	108	103	92	65	34	1,039
East and West Ridings ..	65	51	116	118	123	133	121	130	119	120	92	37	1,225
North-Western ..	96	78	177	184	191	204	185	189	196	180	61	22	896
Northern ..	50	36	79	91	100	97	93	101	87	79	45	13	1,874
Scotland ..	80	66	144	139	140	147	132	138	140	125	87	45	1,383
Wales ..	35	33	65	67	64	76	71	70	74	62	48	20	685
Total—Males ..	737	597	1,361	1,465	1,520	1,580	1,437	1,520	1,485	1,337	979	492	14,510

Region	Females											Total	
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65 and over
London and South-Eastern ..	157	132	281	188	167	194	212	242	230	187	93	60	2,143
Eastern and Southern ..	83	59	104	66	69	84	87	94	81	62	33	21	843
South-Western ..	43	32	52	34	34	42	45	43	17	7	7	7	428
Midland ..	77	55	101	65	63	80	83	83	76	61	29	15	788
North-Midland ..	62	39	66	43	39	52	50	52	52	41	21	9	526
East and West Ridings ..	65	43	84	52	57	61	66	68	71	54	25	14	660
North-Western ..	99	76	142	88	89	112	112	131	116	97	42	25	1,129
Northern ..	49	33	60	35	32	37	34	38	39	30	13	6	406
Scotland ..	83	60	110	62	64	70	71	77	74	58	26	17	772
Wales ..	32	26	42	25	21	27	27	26	21	8	3	3	285
Total—Females ..	750	555	1,042	658	635	759	787	857	805	648	307	177	7,980

(Continued opposite)

## RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

## Guaranteed Weekly Payments in the Port Transport Industry

The National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry recently amended the National Docks Agreement dated 3rd July 1947 (as amended by subsequent agreements) affecting the guaranteed weekly payments clauses. (See, for example, article on page 286 of the July 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.)

The terms of the amended agreement, which became operative from 21st May 1962, provide that:—

1. A dock worker, under 65 years of age, who is required to report for work for eleven turns in a week is now guaranteed a weekly payment of 15s. 9d. and 9s. 6d. in the case of a worker who is required to report for work for six turns in the week. The

amount guaranteed to a dock worker, aged 65 and under 69 years of age, who is required to report for work eleven turns in a week is 14s. 3d. (this amount may be increased to 15s. 9d. if the worker is passed medically fit each year to undertake all forms of dock work); if required to report for work for six turns in a week, the weekly guaranteed payment is 8s. 6d.

2. In the case of dock workers not regulated by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry provision is now made for guaranteed weekly payments not to exceed 15s. 9d.

The other conditions of the agreement of 3rd July 1947, as subsequently amended, remain unchanged.

## TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

A new edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work", dated 1st April 1962, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour.

The volume, which follows the lines of previous issues, contains Tables and Appendices summarising the main provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders for the majority of industries and services in the United Kingdom. In particular, the Tables give details of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours as at 1st April 1962 or at later dates in a number of cases in which it was possible to incorporate recent changes in rates or hours before the volume went to press.

The new volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1962" may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 253 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 21s. net (postage extra).

Much of the information contained in the Tables, but not the Appendices, can be kept up to date by reference to the changes in rates of wages and hours of work which are published monthly in the issues of this GAZETTE. Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in May are given on pages 242 to 247 of this issue (see the note at the head of the Table of principal changes on page

242) whilst the following Table gives particulars of those changes published in the May issue and not already incorporated in the volume.

Page of Volume	Title of Table	Page of May 1962 issue of this GAZETTE
10	Limestone quarrying—West Cumberland ..	198
14	Ironstone and iron-ore mining—Cumberland ..	198
45	Iron puddling and iron and steel rolling mills—Midlands, parts of South Yorks, and South Lancs. ..	198
45	Steel manufacture—South-West Wales ..	198
45	Iron mills and sheet mills—West of Scotland ..	199
57	Vehicle building—England and Wales and Northern Ireland ..	199
58	Vehicle building—Scotland ..	199
121	Fletton brick manufacture—Bedford, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough ..	201
189	Road passenger transport—Company-owned omnibus undertakings—Great Britain ..	202

## ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1961: ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE

NOTE.—Separate figures are given in the following Table for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeded 20,000; similarly in the second part, which relates to females, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of female employees exceeded 20,000.

Industry	Males											Total aged 15 and over	
	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65 and over
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	43	30	57	51	51	47	40	44	43	47	31	24	508
Agriculture and Horticulture ..	41	28	53	48	47	42	35	39	38	42	28	23	464
Forestry ..	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	20
Fishing ..	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	—	24
Mining and Quarrying ..	26	20	59	62	65	87	76	85	86	83	61	4	714
Coal Mining ..	24	18	54	56	59	78	70	77	80	75	57	2	650
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining ..	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	1	27
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction ..	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	23
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	23	14	45	48	51	53	43	49	46	42	30	14	458
Grain Milling ..	1	1	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	—	33
Bread and Flour Confectionery ..	7	4	8	10	9	8	7	10	8	7	3	3	84
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products ..	2	2	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	3	1	2	37
Milk Products ..	1	1	5	2	3	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	28
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	2	1	4	4	6	4	3	5	4	4	3	1	41
Fruit and Vegetable Products ..	1	1	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	29
Food Industries not elsewhere specified (22)* ..	1	—	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	22
Brewing and Malting ..	3	3	6	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	79
Other Drink Industries ..	4	1	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	1	39
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	9	10	31	42	48	50	43	44	45	33	25	7	387
Mineral Oil Refining ..	4	4	13	20	23	24	21	18	19	14	11	3	33
Chemicals and Dyes ..	4	4	13	20	23	24	21	18	19	14	11	3	174
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations ..	1	1	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	32
Explosives and Fireworks ..	1	—	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	—	21
Paint and Printing Ink ..	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	35
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents ..	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	2	1	31
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials ..	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	—	27
Metal Manufacture ..	21	19	47	57	61	65	66	64	58	53	34	15	560
Iron and Steel (General) ..	11	12	23	28	29	32	33	33	29	28	18	7	283
Steel Tubes ..	2	1	5	5	6	6	5	4	4	5	3	1	47
Iron Castings, etc. ..	5	3	9	14	13	11	14	13	13	13	9	6	113
Light Metals ..	1	1	4	4	5	7	6	5	7	7	4	3	46
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals ..	2	2	6	6	8	8	9	8	9	7	4	3	71
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	79	69	159	167	178	199	167	154	135	127	92	39	1,565
Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) ..	2	2	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	2	1	1	31
Metal-working Machine Tools ..	5	4	9	8	8	11	7	7	7	4	3	1	42
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges ..	3	2	5	3	4	7	6	4	2	2	2	1	37
Industrial Engines ..	1	1	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	6	5	4	47
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	2	2	4	4	4	5	4	6	6	5	4	1	47
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery ..	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	24
Mechanical Handling Equipment ..	3	3	5	6	5	6	4	4	3	3	3	1	48
Office Machinery ..	1	1	4	7	7	8	5	4	2	3	2	1	45
Other Machinery ..	15	14	29	27	31	36	28	28	24	26	17	8	283
Industrial Plant and Steelwork ..	7	7	15	15	16	18	17	11	12	11	11	3	143
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	3	3	2	1	25
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified (34)* ..	10	8	14	15	20	20							



Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1961 : Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
Males (contd.)													
Timber, Furniture, etc.	21	15	23	26	22	20	21	23	25	16	10	8	230
Timber	8	5	9	9	7	6	7	7	7	4	3	3	80
Furniture and Upholstery	6	5	8	8	6	6	9	10	11	5	3	3	80
Shop and Office Fitting	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	25
Paper, Printing and Publishing	24	18	40	51	38	41	37	41	41	29	23	16	399
Paper and Board	4	3	5	9	8	10	8	8	7	7	5	2	76
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	2	2	4	5	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	31
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	2	1	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	1	33
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	4	4	9	10	12	11	10	13	13	8	8	5	107
Other Printing, Publishing, Book-binding, Engraving, etc.	12	8	18	23	12	13	13	14	15	10	7	7	152
Other Manufacturing Industries	8	7	18	20	20	18	20	20	18	17	11	7	184
Rubber	3	3	10	11	8	8	11	9	9	8	5	2	87
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	2	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	37
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (499)*	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	22
All Manufacturing Industries	297	236	552	630	638	706	625	633	595	526	378	182	5,998
Construction	90	83	183	171	171	157	136	133	123	97	62	30	1,436
Gas, Electricity and Water	7	9	23	28	37	38	40	42	40	40	29	4	337
Gas	2	2	7	8	12	11	14	14	14	12	1	1	111
Electricity	4	6	14	17	21	24	23	25	20	20	14	2	190
Water Supply	1	1	2	3	4	3	3	3	6	6	3	1	36
Transport and Communication	34	38	118	132	155	143	149	149	155	127	43	43	1,398
Railways	10	10	31	28	42	45	39	44	49	37	9	9	413
Road Passenger Transport	2	5	17	21	21	20	24	30	26	17	5	2	218
Road Haulage Contracting	5	3	16	22	28	26	21	19	15	12	6	5	178
Sea Transport	7	11	27	23	17	14	8	9	11	10	4	4	150
Port and Inland Water Transport	2	2	8	12	16	15	14	14	17	19	15	8	142
Air Transport	—	1	3	5	6	5	5	4	2	2	—	—	34
Postal Services and Telecommunications	5	4	12	16	19	25	27	29	28	21	17	8	211
Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	3	2	4	5	6	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	52
Distributive Trades	131	76	130	130	134	129	116	132	132	107	70	61	1,348
Wholesale Distribution	20	14	30	35	35	35	33	35	38	30	18	14	337
Retail Distribution	99	50	75	73	75	70	63	74	75	60	40	36	790
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	6	7	12	13	13	14	12	14	11	10	6	6	124
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	6	5	13	9	11	10	8	9	8	7	6	5	97
Insurance, Banking and Finance	11	15	31	31	31	32	30	32	39	32	20	12	316
Professional and Scientific Services	17	21	64	78	78	70	73	82	78	60	45	30	696
Accountancy Services	4	6	12	7	4	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	49
Educational Services	4	3	19	34	35	33	34	38	34	27	17	13	219
Legal Services	2	2	5	2	2	2	3	2	5	3	2	2	33
Medical and Dental Services	3	4	13	18	20	20	23	29	27	19	19	6	201
Other Professional and Scientific Services (879)*	4	6	15	16	16	12	10	9	8	7	5	5	113
Miscellaneous Services	67	45	84	80	81	71	67	78	79	72	58	58	840
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	4	3	7	9	10	7	5	5	8	5	5	4	72
Sport and Other Recreations	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	6	34
Catering, Hotels, etc.	10	8	17	16	15	14	16	20	18	19	15	18	186
Laundries	4	1	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	31
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations	34	21	36	29	30	25	24	27	25	22	16	12	301
Hairdressing and Manicure	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	6	25
Private Domestic Service	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
Other Services (899)*	6	5	11	14	15	13	12	13	13	12	10	7	131
Public Administration	14	24	59	71	79	88	91	110	121	118	98	44	917
National Government Service	3	7	14	17	24	37	45	46	48	49	49	14	353
Local Government Service	11	17	45	54	55	51	46	64	73	69	49	30	564
Grand Total†	737	597	1,361	1,465	1,520	1,580	1,437	1,520	1,485	1,337	979	492	14,510
Females													
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	8	6	11	7	9	10	12	9	8	7	3	1	91
Agriculture and Horticulture	8	6	11	6	9	9	12	9	8	6	3	1	88
Mining and Quarrying	1	1	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	23
Food, Drink and Tobacco	33	26	48	32	30	38	36	34	27	9	4	4	355
Bread and Flour Confectionery	6	4	6	5	6	6	6	6	5	2	1	1	58
Biscuits	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	—	37
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	3	2	4	3	2	4	4	5	4	2	1	1	35
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	6	5	8	7	5	7	7	6	7	3	1	1	63
Fruit and Vegetable Products	3	3	5	4	4	6	5	5	5	4	1	1	46
Brewing and Malting	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	—	20
Other Drink Industries	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	23
Tobacco	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	22
Chemicals and Allied Industries	15	14	27	13	9	14	14	14	15	8	3	1	147
Chemicals and Dyes	4	4	8	3	3	5	5	4	4	3	1	1	45
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	5	4	7	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	1	—	42
Metal Manufacture	8	8	11	8	6	8	6	7	8	4	2	1	77
Iron and Steel (General)	3	3	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	25
Engineering and Electrical Goods	50	46	92	59	49	63	60	53	48	34	10	4	568
Other Machinery (339)*	6	5	12	6	5	7	6	5	4	5	1	1	63
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified (349)*	4	4	6	5	3	6	5	5	4	3	1	1	47
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	4	4	7	4	5	5	6	4	4	3	1	1	48
Electrical Machinery	6	3	10	7	6	6	6	5	5	4	1	—	59
Insulated Wires and Cables	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	—	22
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	3	2	5	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	—	—	26
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	9	8	17	12	11	12	12	10	8	5	1	—	105
Domestic Electric Appliances	2	3	5	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	25
Other Electrical Goods (369)*	5	5	9	7	5	8	6	8	7	4	1	—	65

\* See footnote \* on previous page.

† The grand total line includes a small number of ex-members of the Forces not allocated to particular industries.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1961 : Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
Females (contd.)													
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	12
Vehicles	10	9	19	12	9	16	12	11	11	8	3	1	121
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	4	5	10	5	3	8	5	5	5	3	1	1	55
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	4	3	7	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	—	—	45
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	16	14	24	16	17	20	23	23	18	15	8	4	198
Cans and Metal Boxes	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	—	21
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified (399)*	9	8	14	11	10	13	13	13	11	10	5	2	119
Textiles	47	32	59	33	34	40	45	46	54	45	18	11	464
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	6	5	7	6	6	8	8	7	11	10	4	2	80
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	5	4	7	4	5	6	7	9	9	9	4	2	71
Woolen and Worsted	11	8	14	8	8	10	10	11	11	10	4	3	108
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	14	9	12	6	6	6	9	7	9	6	4	3	89
Made-up Textiles	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	22
Textile Finishing	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	25
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	—	27
Clothing and Footwear	63	40	57	33	31	35	35	40	33	29	14	7	417
Weatherproof Outerwear	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	—	23
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	16												



## THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

Year ended December 1961

In order to provide as quickly as possible the latest available information about the average weekly expenditure of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey,\* some preliminary results for the year ended December 1961 are given below. These show separately the expenditure of the "Index" households† used to provide the basis for the annual revision of the weights of the Index of Retail Prices,‡ and of the "Special Pensioners" households† excluded for this purpose. Households in which the income of the head of household amounts to £30 per week or more are also excluded from the "Index" group. As numbers of households in this higher

income group are small, and since the average expenditures for this group are subject to large sampling errors, the expenditure figures are not shown separately in the Table which follows. They have, however, been included in the "All Households" figures shown in column (5) of the Table and details are available on request. The average weekly expenditures are obtained from the expenditures recorded by the households concerned, and are not adjusted to take account of the under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out, chocolates, sweets and ice cream, which is a feature of Surveys of this type.

### AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE IN 1961 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.

Note 2. Nil expenditure and expenditure of less than 0.05d. are both shown as "—".

(1) Item Group Reference No.	(2) COMMODITY OR SERVICE	(3) "Special Pensioners" Households	(4) "Index" Group of Households	(5) All Households in Survey
	<b>Total number of households</b> .. .. .	265	3,039	3,486
	<b>Average number of persons per household:</b>			
	All persons .. .. .	1.41	3.14	3.03
	Males .. .. .	0.48	1.54	1.46
	Females .. .. .	0.92	1.61	1.56
	Children under 16 .. .. .	0.90	0.84	0.84
	Persons 16 and under 65 .. .. .	0.20	1.98	1.86
	Persons 65 and over .. .. .	1.21	0.27	0.33
	Persons working for gain .. .. .	0.02	1.45	1.34
	Persons classed as "retired" .. .. .	0.67	0.13	0.17
	<b>COMMODITY OR SERVICE</b>			
	<b>Housing</b>			
1	Households renting unfurnished accommodation:			
	Number of households .. .. .	187	1,648	1,853
	Average payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting .. .. .	s. d. 20 4.9	s. d. 27 7.1	s. d. 27 2.7
2	Households renting furnished accommodation:			
	Number of households .. .. .	6	106	124
	Average payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting .. .. .	s. d. 21 6.2	s. d. 50 5.4	s. d. 54 6.5
3	Households living rent-free:			
	Number of households .. .. .	8	102	113
	Average payment, by these households, for rates, water or other charges less receipts (if any) from sub-letting .. .. .	s. d. 4 1.4	s. d. 2 2.6	s. d. 2 6.1
4	Households living in their own dwellings:			
	Number of households .. .. .	64	1,183	1,396
	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. 12 8.4	s. d. 20 11.7	s. d. 22 6.2
5	Average net rateable value of dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the averages shown in preceding item .. .. .	6 4.4	10 1.9	10 10.5
	All above households taken together:			
	Average of all above payments, and of net rateable value of owner-occupied dwellings, spread over all the households in above four groups .. .. .	18 0.9	24 11.5	25 6.1
6	Average expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all the households in above four groups .. .. .	1 3.3	6 5.7	6 9.3
	<b>TOTAL, HOUSING (Two preceding lines)</b> .. .. .	19 4.2	31 5.3	32 3.4
	<b>Fuel, Light and Power</b>			
7	Gas, and hire of gas appliances .. .. .	s. d. 2 8.8	s. d. 4 4.4	s. d. 4 2.4
8	Electricity, and hire of electric appliances .. .. .	3 1.2	6 5.6	6 6.1
9	Coal and manufactured fuels (excluding coke) .. .. .	7 4.3	8 1.6	8 3.6
10	Coke .. .. .	0 2.0	0 9.5	0 11.6
11	Fuel oil, and other fuel and light .. .. .	0 10.7	1 1.5	1 1.2
	<b>TOTAL, FUEL, LIGHT AND POWER</b> .. .. .	14 3.1	20 10.6	21 0.9
	<b>Food</b>			
12	Bread, rolls, etc. .. .. .	2 11.0	6 0.5	5 9.0
13	Flour .. .. .	0 5.0	0 8.1	0 7.9
14	Biscuits, cakes, etc. .. .. .	2 8.9	6 5.2	6 2.2
15	Breakfast and other cereals .. .. .	0 8.0	1 6.4	1 5.8
16	Beef and veal .. .. .	2 7.1	6 4.8	6 3.2
17	Mutton and lamb .. .. .	1 11.6	3 8.7	3 7.7
18	Pork .. .. .	0 7.2	1 6.6	1 6.3
19	Bacon and ham (uncooked) .. .. .	1 8.5	3 7.4	3 6.3
20	Ham, cooked (including canned) .. .. .	0 6.0	1 2.0	1 1.5
21	Poultry; other and undefined meat .. .. .	2 8.0	8 1.0	7 11.3
22	Fish .. .. .	1 5.6	2 11.7	2 11.2
23	"Fish and chips" .. .. .	0 4.0	0 9.1	0 8.4
24	Butter .. .. .	1 8.8	3 3.5	3 2.6
25	Margarine .. .. .	0 4.9	1 1.5	1 0.7
26	Lard, cooking fat and other fat .. .. .	0 3.9	0 9.9	0 9.6
27	Milk, fresh .. .. .	4 6.1	8 6.2	8 4.3
28	Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc. .. .. .	0 2.7	0 10.6	0 10.3
29	Cheese .. .. .	0 10.1	1 9.6	1 9.1
30	Eggs .. .. .	1 11.2	4 2.3	4 1.1
31	Potatoes .. .. .	1 3.5	3 4.7	3 2.3
32	Other and undefined vegetables .. .. .	2 4.4	5 11.7	5 9.7
33	Fruit .. .. .	2 1.4	6 0.8	6 0.5
34	Sugar .. .. .	1 2.3	2 3.6	2 2.7
35	Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc. .. .. .	0 6.5	0 10.6	0 10.6
36	Sweets and chocolates .. .. .	0 9.5	3 8.9	3 7.4
37	Tea .. .. .	2 1.5	3 5.4	3 3.8
38	Coffee .. .. .	0 3.6	0 7.7	0 8.0
39	Cocoa, drinking chocolate, proprietary drinks .. .. .	0 3.2	0 3.7	0 3.7
40	Soft drinks .. .. .	0 5.9	1 10.6	1 9.9
41	Ice cream .. .. .	0 1.1	0 8.9	0 8.4
42	Other foods; food not defined .. .. .	1 2.4	3 2.8	3 1.9
43	Meals bought away from home .. .. .	1 0.3	10 7.3	10 9.3
	<b>TOTAL, FOOD</b> .. .. .	42 4.2	106 9.6	104 4.8

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for October 1961 (pages 409 and 410).  
 † See the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1962 (page 87).

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1962 (footnote \* to page 88).

### Average Weekly Expenditure in 1961 of Households grouped according to the Type of Household—continued

(1) Item Group Reference No.	(2) COMMODITY OR SERVICE	(3) "Special Pensioners" Households	(4) "Index" Group of Households	(5) All Households in Survey
	<b>Alcoholic Drink</b>			
44	Beer, cider, etc. .. .. .	s. d. 1 5.8	s. d. 8 10.4	s. d. 8 2.9
45	Wines, spirits, etc. .. .. .	0 6.5	2 10.7	3 3.5
46	Drinks, not defined .. .. .	—	0 7.3	0 9.0
	<b>TOTAL, ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b> .. .. .	2 0.3	12 4.4	12 3.4
	<b>Tobacco</b>			
47	Cigarettes .. .. .	3 7.0	19 10.2	18 9.6
48	Pipe tobacco .. .. .	1 2.5	1 3.3	1 3.9
49	Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers' requisites .. .. .	0 1.4	0 4.0	0 4.7
	<b>TOTAL, TOBACCO</b> .. .. .	4 10.9	21 5.5	20 6.2
	<b>Clothing and Footwear</b>			
50	Men's outer clothing .. .. .	0 7.9	5 4.8	5 3.1
51	Men's underclothing and hosiery .. .. .	0 6.9	2 8.6	2 7.3
52	Women's outer clothing .. .. .	1 5.9	7 1.3	7 5.2
53	Women's underclothing and hosiery .. .. .	1 2.1	4 1.0	4 1.2
54	Boys' clothing .. .. .	—	1 3.9	1 4.0
55	Girls' clothing .. .. .	—	1 7.4	1 6.7
56	Infants' clothing .. .. .	0 0.3	1 1.7	1 1.2
57	Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc. .. .. .	0 9.2	3 1.3	3 1.1
58	Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined .. .. .	0 5.5	0 8.8	0 9.9
59	Footwear .. .. .	1 6.4	7 0.5	6 10.6
	<b>TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b> .. .. .	6 8.1	34 3.3	34 2.2
	<b>Durable Household Goods</b>			
60	Furniture, including repairs .. .. .	0 2.1	4 4.6	4 2.9
61	Floor coverings .. .. .	0 3.8	2 8.3	2 11.1
62	Soft furnishings and household textiles .. .. .	0 7.4	2 9.8	2 10.4
63	Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs .. .. .	0 6.2	3 7.5	3 9.8
64	Gas and electric appliances, including repairs .. .. .	0 0.1	0 7.9	0 9.1
64A	Appliances other than gas or electric appliances* .. .. .	—	0 1.4	0 1.2
65	Composite purchases of household durable goods not separately distinguished .. .. .	0 7.6	3 1.5	3 3.9
66	China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc.† .. .. .	0 1.7	0 4.3	0 4.7
67	Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture, etc. .. .. .	—	—	—
	<b>TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b> .. .. .	2 11.8	23 7.7	24 2.5
	<b>Other Goods</b>			
68	Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc. .. .. .	0 1.7	2 3.5	2 7.1
69	Books, magazines and periodicals .. .. .	2 2.5	5 5.6	5 5.0
70	Toys and stationery goods, etc. .. .. .	0 5.6	2 8.7	2 9.6
71	Medicines and surgical goods .. .. .	1 2.2	2 2.6	2 2.6
72	Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. .. .. .	0 8.8	3 3.3	3 2.4
73	Optical and photographic goods .. .. .	—	1 3.4	1 3.8
74	Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. .. .. .	2 1.7	4 5.9	4 4.1
75	Seeds, plants, flowers .. .. .	0 5.5	1 4.3	1 6.7
76	Animals and pets .. .. .	0 8.3	1 9.1	1 11.0
	<b>TOTAL, OTHER GOODS</b> .. .. .	8 0.3	24 10.2	25 4.2
	<b>Transport and Vehicles</b>			
77	Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories .. .. .	—	11 11.0	11 9.5
78	Maintenance and running of motor vehicles .. .. .	0 2.7	11 5.3	11 10.0
79	Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc. .. .. .	0 0.3	1 0.0	1 0.3
80	Railway fares .. .. .	0 1.5	2 4.7	2 5.2
81	Bus, etc. fares .. .. .	1 10.7	7 2.4	6 8.2
82	Other travel and transport .. .. .	0 1.9	1 9.0	1 7.9
	<b>TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES</b> .. .. .	2 5.0	35 8.4	35 5.1
	<b>Services</b>			
83	Postage, telephone, telegrams .. .. .	0 8.7	2 3.7	2 5.8
84	Cinemas .. .. .	0 1.2	1 4.8	1 4.0
85	Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting) .. .. .	0 4.0	2 0.5	2 1.1
86	Radio and television, licences and rental .. .. .	1 5.0	3 8.1	3 6.0
87	Domestic help, etc. .. .. .	0 5.2	1 5.1	2 0.3
88	Hairstressing .. .. .	0 7.3	2 11.2	2 11.6
89	Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere .. .. .	0 9.8	1 11.8	1 11.5
90	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing .. .. .	1 1.5	2 1.5	2 2.5
91	Educational and training expenses .. .. .	—	1 1.8	2 6.8
92	Medical, dental and nursing fees .. .. .	0 1.0	0 11.2	1 0.0
93	Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services .. .. .	1 6.0	9 6.9	10 7.4
	<b>TOTAL, SERVICES</b> .. .. .	7 1.5	29 6.6	32 8.9
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
94	Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere .. .. .	—	1 2.6	1 2.8
	<b>GRAND TOTAL, ALL ABOVE EXPENDITURE</b> .. .. .	110 1.3	342 2.1	343 8.5
	<b>Other Payments Recorded</b>			
95	Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds .. .. .	0 3.8	26 2.6	35 3.5
96	National Insurance contributions .. .. .	0 1.2	13 4.5	12 4.6
97	Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings .. .. .	0 3.9	11 11.6	13 3.7
98	Life assurance, contributions to pension funds .. .. .	1 9.7	12 2.2	13 8.1
99	Sickness and accident insurance; subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies .. .. .	0 0.4	0 8.4	0 8.7
100	Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs .. .. .	0 3.6	2 5.0	2 2.1
101	Purchase of savings certificates, sums deposited in savings banks, etc. .. .. .	0 1.2	3 1.0	3 2.9
102	Betting, payments less winnings .. .. .	0 4.3†	2 9.7	2 5.9

\* The items in this group are included in group 66 in expenditure tables for earlier years.

† Figures for this group are not exactly comparable with figures for group 66 in expenditure tables for earlier years. (See footnote \* above.)

‡ Net winnings.



## SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the National Coal Board for the year 1961 have been submitted to the Minister of Power under the provisions of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946. They have been published by H.M. Stationery Office in two volumes, as House of Commons Papers Nos. 189 and 190 (Session 1961-62), price, respectively, 3s. 6d. and 12s. (3s. 10d. and 12s. 8d. including postage).

### Review of the Year

In 1961 the Board set about achieving new and more ambitious objectives in three main fields—mechanisation, marketing, management. By September, over half the coal was being mechanically cut and loaded. There were big gains in productivity and, in the last quarter of the year, output for each manshift averaged over 30 cwt—about 5.5 per cent. higher than a year before.

The year's big technical advances in coal mining came at a time of fierce competition for the Board's markets. To strengthen the market for solid fuel, the Board launched the most ambitious sales promotion programme in the history of the industry.

The Board sought further opportunities to streamline their organisation by merging units of management and by the wider sharing of services. The success of the Board's efforts, especially of the mechanisation drive, was made possible only by willing teamwork and ready co-operation.

### Results and Prospects

As was planned, slightly less coal was produced than in 1960, enabling the Board to reduce their stocks during 1961 by some 7½m. tons. At the year end stocks were just under 21½m. tons, equivalent to rather less than six weeks' average consumption. Coal disposals, at 198.2m. tons, were little different from the total for the previous year (200m. tons).

The Board's manpower was reduced by some 22,000. Fewer men left the industry voluntarily during 1961. During most of the year leavers outnumbered recruits, but towards the end of the year numbers were kept fairly steady at rather more than 560,000 men.

An operating profit of £28.7m., before charging interest, was made during the year—£8.5m. more than in 1960. Interest payments, mainly to the Minister of Power, amounted to £42.4m.—£0.9m. more than in 1960. Cost of carrying stocks of coal and coke in 1961 is estimated at £4½m. (£12½m. in 1960.) Allowing for other credits and liabilities, the Board's deficit for the year was £15m., compared with £21.3m. in 1960. Non-operational expenditure, including that on research, training and administration, increased as compared with 1960 by £6.7m. to £77.0m.

Over the years, some Divisions have consistently shown good profits and others heavy losses. The deficit of £19.1m. incurred in Scottish Division in 1961 was greater than the year's deficit for the entire industry. The cumulative Scottish deficit of £128.1m. for the 15 years since vesting date also exceeds that for the industry as a whole. Big losses have also been incurred in South Western Division, mainly in producing anthracite, and in North Western Division. In all coalfields production costs are increased by the need to obtain as much large coal as possible.

The British coal industry entered 1962 more efficient and better organised to meet the challenge of competition than ever before. The Board will press forward energetically with their sales promotion campaigns. More types of new and improved solid fuel appliances are becoming available to consumers, and the Board are determined to obtain for solid fuel its full share of the expanding market for domestic central heating. Notwithstanding the commissioning of the first nuclear power stations, the demand for coal for generating electrical power is expected to increase.

### Marketing

In 1961 the Board mounted a publicity campaign for solid fuel on a scale, and of a kind, which the industry had never before seen. Increasing competition from alternative fuels, in particular in the domestic and general industrial markets, made it apparent that without such a campaign coal sales during the year might fall appreciably below those of 1960. The sales drive, in fact, helped secure that total disposals were kept very near the 1960 level of 200m. tons.

Inland demand for coal was slightly lower than in 1960. Less coal was consumed, but consumers took more for stockbuilding. The electricity industry used 54.7m. tons of coal, 28.5 per cent. of total inland consumption and 3.6m. tons more than in 1960. Exports were slightly higher than in 1960—5.5m. tons, as compared with 5.2m. tons. Undistributed stocks held by the Board at the end of December 1961, at 21½m. tons, were 7½m. tons lower than at the end of 1960, and 14½m. tons less than at the end of 1959.

The Board are considering the problems likely to arise from British membership of the common market for coal, following the United Kingdom's application for negotiations with a view to joining the European Economic Community. British membership of the common market for coal should prove advantageous both to the British coal industry and to the present members of the Community. British coal production is nearly as great as the total production of present members.

### Production and Reconstruction

Total output of saleable coal was 190.5m. tons, 3.1m. tons less than in the previous year. The Board's collieries produced 179.6m. tons. By keeping output below demand it was possible to lift 7½m. tons from the Board's undistributed stocks.

For all men employed productivity averaged 28.9 cwt. a manshift, 3.2 per cent. higher than in 1960 despite the reduction of 15 minutes in the length of the working shift which came into effect at the beginning of 1961.

Each wage earner on colliery books worked, on average, during the year 4.31 shifts per week, the same as in 1960. Absence, including involuntary absence through sickness and accident, averaged 17.28 per cent. among faceworkers; and 15.40 per cent. for all workers (1960 16.93 per cent. and 14.75 per cent.), but the slightly higher rates were affected by an influenza epidemic in the early part of the year.

Just over 2m. tons of coal were lost nationally through unofficial stoppages and restrictions of work, the highest annual total since 1956.

In line with the Board's plans to concentrate the industry on fewer, but highly efficient, collieries, reconstruction continued at many collieries during the year, while 32 pits were closed or merged into larger units.

Production from licensed mines (numbering 437, 28 fewer than at the end of 1960) was 2.3m. tons. Opencast production of 8.5m. tons was 1m. tons higher than in 1960 when production was heavily cut back.

### Carbonisation, etc.

The Board sold 4.89m. tons of coke in 1961, 390,000 tons less than in 1960. Lower demand from blast furnaces more than accounted for this reduction. Sales of "Sunbrite" for the domestic market improved appreciably, and more coke was exported.

With a growing demand for solid fuel central heating in the home and improvements in the design and amenity of appliances which can burn "Sunbrite", the Board expect the market for this efficient, smokeless domestic fuel to expand. Sales showed a marked increase on 1960. Demand for "Phurnacite", a premium quality manufactured fuel for boilers and closed stoves, remained strong during the year.

Lower levels of coke production in 1961 were reflected in lower outputs of crude tar, benzole and other products. Compared with 1960 crude tar production fell by 24,000 tons to 341,000 tons, that of crude benzole by 2m. gallons to 21m. gallons, sulphate of ammonia by 2,000 tons to 59,000 tons. Among secondary by-products the amount of crude tar and other material distilled fell by 9,000 tons to 206,000 tons.

### Management and Organisation

In 1961 the Board reviewed the whole field of central administration. They decided there were many day-to-day administrative decisions which had, with good reason, been taken centrally in the past, but which could, in changing economic and commercial circumstances, advantageously be delegated to Divisions.

During the year there were several further regroupings of collieries, and arrangements were made to amalgamate, from January 1, 1962, the Central West and Central East Areas in Scottish Division, the South Northumberland and Mid-Northumberland Areas in Northern (N. & C.) Divisions and Cannock Chase Area with the South Staffordshire and Shropshire Area in West Midlands Division.

The Board, the second-largest producers of bricks in the country (and in Scotland the largest), own and operate 62 brick, salt glazed pipe and refractory works distributed in all their Divisions except South Eastern. In 1961 they produced 509m. building bricks—8m. more than in 1960—and achieved a profit of £629,000.

### Manpower and Conditions of Service

In the first ten years after vesting date, until 1957, the industry was constantly short of men. In 1958, however, with a falling demand for coal, the Board restricted recruitment in most Areas, save for boys and essential craftsmen. Manpower fell, mainly as a result of normal wastage, from 704,000 at the beginning of 1958 to 600,000 in June 1960. When, in the summer of 1960, the demand for coal recovered, the Board again began to recruit more widely.

Total recruitment in 1961 rose to 52,600 compared with 42,400 in 1960; more boys, re-entrants and adult newcomers were recruited. Wastage was still high, though less than in 1960. Net reduction in manpower during the year was about 21,800.

An agreement between the Board and the National Union of Mineworkers gave increases from the beginning of January 1961 of 11s. a week to skilled craftsmen and winding enginemen (15s. a week to engineering craftsmen) and 8s. 6d. a week to other daywagemen, with corresponding increases for weekly paid industrial staff. The Board and the N.U.M. also agreed a further wage increase to winding enginemen of 10s. 6d. a week with effect from 29th May 1961.

Preliminary training preparing new entrants for underground work is organised at some 50 centres and for boys is carried out in partnership with local education authorities. In 1961, 6,500 adults completed training and 9,400 boys.

Medical examinations of new entrants in 1961 totalled 24,600 as compared with 19,300 in 1960. Slightly more than 2 per cent. of young persons and 2 per cent. of those over 18 years of age were found unfit for mining work.

There were 234 fatal accidents in the Board's mines in 1961, compared with 316 in 1960, and 1,464 serious injuries were reported to H.M. Inspectors compared with 1,553 in 1960. The number of fatal accidents was the lowest ever recorded in one year.

A programme of research and development in safety matters, supplementing that of the Ministry of Power's Safety in Mines Research Establishment, is being carried out by the Board, with special emphasis on problems associated with mechanised mining.

There are now pithead baths for over 95 per cent. of the Board's mineworkers. Capital expenditure by the Board in 1961, mostly spent on renewals of existing baths, was £820,000; on canteens £170,000. The Board made a grant of £1m. to the Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation.

## REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1961

The National Dock Labour Board have recently presented to the Minister of Labour their Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts covering the year 1961 and some of the more important matters dealt with are summarised below.

### Local Boards

The number of Local Boards to which the National Board made appointments remained at 25.

### The Scheme

The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Amendment) Order, 1961, brought about a number of amendments to the Dock Labour Scheme. These amendments came into operation on 1st December 1961, the more significant of them being:

(a) New provisions to enable local boards to delegate, if they wish, certain of their disciplinary and other powers to committees, or to officers of the National Board; to permit the appointment of deputy members to local boards; and to clarify procedure for meetings of boards or their committees.

(b) Revised provisions dealing with disciplinary procedure for dock workers, and clarifying the method of engaging non-registered labour to fill vacancies for which the Scheme sanctions the employment of such labour.

(c) In regard to timber and pitwood bringing the wording of Appendix 11(a) of the Scheme into line with established practices.

(d) Specifying the industrial agreements to be observed when granting annual holidays with pay.

(e) Removal from the Scheme of the ports of Bo'ness, Llanely, Mousehole and St. Ives.

The need for these amendments arose from practical experience of the original Scheme since its inception in 1947, and their introduction will not result in any far-reaching changes in administration. As forecast in last year's Report the pension scheme for dock workers began on 1st January, and schools for training new entrants to the Register were opened in Liverpool in April and in London in July.

Another development was an Inquiry by the Minister of Transport when he appointed a Committee with terms of reference "to consider to what extent the major docks and harbours of Great Britain are adequate to meet present and future national needs; whether the methods of working can be improved; and to make recommendations."

### Labour Force

The improvement in the level of employment at the end of 1960 was not maintained in 1961. After the back-log of work caused by the unofficial strike of ocean ship-owners tally clerks in London in Sept./Oct. 1960 had been cleared, it became obvious by the end of the following February that employment was below the level before the strike occurred. By that time details were available of the volume of trade in the last quarter of 1960 and, although imports of industrial materials had dropped back, it seemed possible that further reduction in imports would occur because of the large stocks of materials on hand. In the event, the slackening in demand for dock labour developed into a serious recession in the majority of Scheme ports; average employment fell steeply by the autumn and over the whole year, on the basis of aggregate normal turns worked, there was seven per cent. less employment than in 1960.

The sanctioned strength of the main and probationary registers at the end of 1961 was 71,658, a decrease of 3,164 compared with the end of 1960, and the total number on the actual registers was 68,291 or 4,853 fewer than at the end of 1960.

The man-days lost as a result of disputes totalled 155,346, a marked improvement on the previous year (245,813) and, indeed, substantially below the average annual loss experienced since the inception of the Scheme.

### Earnings, etc.

The average weekly gross earnings of daily workers declined slightly to £15 12s. 10d. in 1961 from £15 17s. 7d. in the previous year.

Figures collected for part of the year in respect of weekly workers under continuous contract show average gross earnings of £18 17s. 0d. a week for the 14,741 workers involved.

As a result of the higher numbers of men proving attendance, and, to a lesser extent, the increased rates operative from 22nd May, the Boards liability for attendance money payments increased to £1,530,240 compared with £785,591 in 1960.

Payments of guarantee make-up also increased from £174,671 in 1960 to £339,357.

### National Agreements

Under an Agreement which came into effect from 2nd January 1961, payments for annual holidays, previously made at the national standard time rate, were increased to one and one-sixth that rate. By Agreement effective from 22nd May 1961, attendance money was increased from 6s. to 7s. per turn and guaranteed weekly payments were increased by varying amounts according to the age group and number of turns involved.

### Cost of Operating Scheme

The total operating costs rose substantially by £1,346,236 to £6,947,289. Total income to Management Fund was £6,218,764 and expenditure £6,543,241, and against the deficit the Board appropriated £325,000 from the Levy Stabilisation Fund, leaving a balance on that Fund of £1,855,000.

Other matters reported by the Board include training, premises, medical and welfare facilities and matters relating to staff. In addition there are 18 Appendices.

Copies of the Report may be obtained from the National Dock Labour Board, 22-26 Albert Embankment, London S.E.1, price 3s. 6d. (including postage).

(85741)

## EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Tables have been published in the May issue of the Central Statistical Office publication "Monthly Digest of Statistics" giving figures of expenditure on social services and housing in the United Kingdom by the central Government, the National Insurance Funds and local authorities for the financial year 1961-62, together with figures for earlier years. The figures for 1961-62 differ from those for the earlier years in that they are, in general, the latest available financial estimates for the year.

The Table below shows consolidated current expenditure on social services and housing, including administrative expenses, by all public authorities in the United Kingdom for 1961-62 and for some earlier years (as now revised). Since the publication of the figures for 1960-61 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June 1961, page 252) the coverage has been modified to exclude expenditure on public health services, but is otherwise substantially the same as in previous years. As before, amounts recovered by contributions from the public towards particular services have in general been deducted so that only the net expenditure by public authorities is shown. All transfers from one public authority to another have been eliminated from the consolidated current expenditure totals to avoid double counting. Notes on some individual items are appended.

	£ million					
	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62 (Estimates)
Education:						
Local education authority services	496.2	559.7	607.4	673.1	730.2	797.2
Other	50.2	53.3	62.5	68.6	81.5	101.1
Health and Welfare:						
Health	612.2	647.7	694.0	750.1	837.7	861.9
Welfare	138.2	128.1	131.0	137.1	144.6	159.1
Benefits and Assistance:						
National insurance	712.3	777.9	996.7	1,037.7	1,055.9	1,234.9
Other	350.8	370.0	387.0	416.3	438.8	445.3
Housing	103.8	108.2	110.7	114.5	121.5	125.0
Total expenditure	2,463.7	2,644.9	2,989.3	3,197.4	3,410.2	3,724.5

**Education and Health:** Superannuation contributions paid by local authorities and by bodies operating the national health service are included as part of the current cost of the service, but pensions paid to retired employees, e.g. to retired teachers and doctors, are excluded.

**Welfare:** Covers national assistance expenditure (not grants to persons) and grants and other expenditure by the central Government and local authorities for child care, welfare foods and for industrial rehabilitation, training and employment of the disabled, including the central Government grant to Remploy, Ltd.

**National Insurance:** Expenditure of the National Insurance Funds and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Funds covering retirement pensions (including pensions to widows over 60), other widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, death grants, unemployment benefits, benefits paid to persons living overseas, industrial injuries benefits and cost of administration. Contributions by employers and employees have not been deducted from pensions and benefits since they are regarded as a form of tax and not as payment for services.

**Other benefits and assistance:** Covers war and other disablement, etc., pensions, non-contributory old age pensions, national assistance grants and family allowances.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Guarding of Hand-Fed Platen Machines

A new booklet, No. 11 in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and the Central Office of Information under the title of "Guarding of Hand-Fed Platen Machines". It is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 3d. including postage).

The object of the booklet is to describe and illustrate the automatic trip or "stop motion" guards for the prevention of accidents between the platen and the forme of hand-fed platen machines. Serious accidents have occurred on these machines, and guards have been designed with the object of stopping the machine if the operator is in danger of being trapped between the platen and the forme. A recent analysis of the causes of accidents of this type has shown that the Agreement, which was concluded in 1938 with representatives of the users of such machines and of printers' engineers, specifying minimum standards for these guards has not been fully understood, and it is hoped that the booklet will make for clearer understanding of certain essentials of these safeguards.

The booklet reproduces the text of the Agreement, appends some practical notes on trip guards and their design and fitting, describes the correct methods of testing the efficiency of the actual tripping point and the stopping effect of the device, and provides five sketch diagrams. It stresses the importance of the careful training of all new operators of these machines, and points out that in the case of young persons this is a statutory requirement under the Factories Act about which fuller information may be found in another leaflet—Form 281 (revised) "The Prevention of Accidents to Young Workers" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. (including postage)).

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## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Contribution Credits for Seasonal Workers

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, has made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1962, the effect of which is to enable seasonal workers who are not entitled to unemployment benefit during their off-season to qualify nevertheless for contribution credits on the same conditions as other unemployed persons. The Regulations, which came into operation on 21st May, were approved in draft by the National Insurance Advisory Committee whose Report has been published as a House of Commons Paper. Under the National Insurance scheme an employed person is normally regarded as a seasonal worker if he has been unemployed for more than seven weeks at the same time each year for three successive years. As such, he may, during his off-season, qualify for unemployment benefit only if, in addition to having registered at the Employment Exchange as required, he can prove that he has either had, or has reasonable expectations of obtaining, a substantial amount of employment in the current off-season. Failure to satisfy these additional conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit imposed by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950, has hitherto precluded him from obtaining contribution credits also. Under the new Regulations a seasonal worker, notwithstanding that he is not entitled to unemployment benefit, will qualify for a credit of Class 1 contributions during his off-season provided he is registering at the Employment Exchange and holding himself available for employment, and has a recent record of insurance as an employed person in the form of Class 1 contributions paid or credited.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1962 No. 987) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (House of Commons Paper No. 200, Session 1961-62) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage) and 8d. (11d.) respectively.

### Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the National Insurance Acts

The Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance Acts for the year ended 31st March 1961 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 205, price 8d. (11d. including postage).

Noting that no important changes in the National Insurance scheme took effect during the year under review, the Report recalls that the National Insurance Act, 1960, providing for increases in benefits, contributions and Exchequer supplements, was passed in December 1960 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1961, page 11), but that this Act and the main provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1959, did not come into operation until April 1961. The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1962, page 10), which amended the provisions governing the grant of increments of retirement pensions to widows and made other minor alterations to the National Insurance scheme, was passed after the end of the year.

A summary of the transactions of the National Insurance Funds during the year 1960-61 as shown in the published accounts (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 180) is given in an Appendix to the Report, with similar figures for 1959-60. Adjustments made in earlier accounts to bring into their proper years certain transactions carried through in later years have been discontinued, since these would now be limited to the amounts paid under reciprocal arrangements with Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man, which are now made regularly and without delay, and are small in relation to the total transactions of the National Insurance Fund; this has the effect of showing slightly different balances to those given in the Appendix to the Interim Report for the year ended 31st March 1960. The summary shows that the National Insurance Fund, which stood at £305 million on 1st April 1960, was reduced to £264 million on 31st March 1961, while the Reserve Fund remained practically unchanged at about £1,168 million. The decrease of £41 million in 1960-61 compares with a decrease of £32 million in 1959-60.

The numbers of persons in respect of whom contributions were payable have been derived, as in past years, from samples of insured persons surrendering cards at the four exchange dates. The numbers for 1960 are estimated at approximately 16½ million men, 3¾ million single women (including widows and divorced women) and almost 4 million married women—a total of just under 24½ millions. The number of employed men was about 100,000 higher than that for 1959. The number of employed married women for whom only the employer's contribution was payable increased by 200,000 in the same period, which is about twice the growth of recent years, and there has been an abatement in the rate of decline in the numbers of other insured women. The total for 1960 was ¼ million above that for 1959 and there are indications that the numbers continued to grow in 1961. This increase, and the lower rate of unemployment, were factors in raising the contribution income in 1960-61 above that in 1959-60, although sickness was heavier in 1960-61.

The Report goes on to deal briefly with each of the individual benefits. Because of the drop in the average rate of unemployment from 2 per cent. in 1959-60 to rather over 1½ per cent. in 1960-61, the cost of unemployment benefit decreased from £42 million to £30 million. The average number sick during 1960-61 was 919,000, which is close to the average for recent years, although rather more than in 1959-60; the increase was mainly due to an epidemic in January and February 1961. The cost of sickness benefit in 1960-61 was £135 million, over £4 million more than in the

previous year. It is estimated that about 870,000 maternity grants were paid during 1960-61 for 860,000 confinements. Analysed according to the types of benefit received the figures show that, although about 25,000 more maternity grants and 10,000 more maternity allowances were awarded in 1960-61 than in the previous year, the number of home confinement grants remained almost unchanged at about 325,000, a reflection of the fact that an increasing proportion of births take place in hospital. The total cost of maternity benefits in 1960-61 (£20,600,000) showed an increase of £600,000 over 1959-60. The number of widow beneficiaries at 31st March 1961 (excluding those receiving widows' allowances who number about 20,000 at any time) was 550,000 compared with 522,000 a year earlier. The increase in the number of widows' pensions was almost entirely due to an increase, resulting from the National Insurance Act, 1957, in the number continuing to receive widows' pensions after age 60. The cost of widows' benefits in 1960-61 was £65½ million, £4 million more than in the previous year. At 31st March 1961 there were 5,570,000 retirement pensioners, an increase of 90,000 during the year. This total comprised 1,845,000 men and 1,413,000 women receiving pensions on their own insurance, and 1,005,000 wives and 1,307,000 widows receiving pensions by virtue of their husbands' insurance. Expenditure on retirement pensions in 1960-61 was £677 million, an increase of £20 million over 1959-60. The cost of death grants during the year was £5,800,000, an increase of £600,000 over 1959-60.

### Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts

The Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, covering the year ended 31st March 1961, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 202, price 8d. (11d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report notes that during the year under review the rates of benefit and of contribution prescribed under the Acts were altered by the National Insurance Act, 1960 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1961, page 11). The improved rates of benefit and reduced rates of contributions did not, however, come into force until the first week of April 1961, so that figures of income and expenditure appearing in the Report do not show any evidence of the changes.

A summarised statement of the income and expenditure of the Industrial Injuries Fund for 1960-61 is presented, together with corresponding figures for the previous year; this is based on Accounts which have already been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 180). During the year income exceeded expenditure by £33½ million and as a result the Fund had risen to over £271 million by 31st March 1961. Income from contributions and payments by the Exchequer was about £1 million lower than the year before, but investment income rose from £8½ million to £11 million in the same period. Expenditure on injury benefit fell by nearly £1 million from the very high level of the previous year. Disablement and death benefit expenditure continued to increase with the growing body of pensioners, whilst the other items of benefit expenditure, which arise from accidents or diseases in connection with pre-1948 employment, continued to decline.

The average number of persons insured for industrial injuries in the calendar year 1960 was 22¼ millions, of whom 7¼ millions were women. This represents an increase of ¼ million over the numbers in 1959, but part of the increase is due to a change in the method of estimating the number of contributors insured for short periods, of whom most are women.

During the period of 53 weeks ended 4th June 1960 there were approximately 836,000 awards of injury benefit, of which 793,000 were new awards. These numbers are significantly higher than those for any year since the inception of the industrial injuries scheme in 1948 even after making allowance for a 53-week period, but the figures of expenditure quoted above suggest that there has since been a decline from this peak. The average duration of benefit remained at approximately 4 weeks for men and 5½ weeks for women.

Provisional figures for the year ended 31st October 1960 show there were 37,700 awards of disablement pension and 39,900 awards of special hardship allowance; cessations during the year numbered 29,300 and 33,600 respectively, and disablement pensions and special hardship allowances in payment at the end of the period were estimated at 172,800 and 107,700, compared with 164,400 and 101,400 (corrected figures) a year earlier. The growth in the number of disablement pensions in payment on account of pneumoconiosis was rather less than expected; otherwise the total numbers of pensions and allowances were broadly as estimated. The average degree of disablement among pensions in force changed only slightly; for pneumoconiosis cases the average was just over 26 per cent. and for other pensions about 30 per cent. During the year 211,000 disablement gratuities were awarded of which nearly 106,000 were initial gratuities.

The number of deaths during 1960 resulting in an award of industrial death benefit was approximately 2,200 of which 700 were attributable to pneumoconiosis. About 2,100 of the awards took the form of a pension to the widow with additional allowances for dependent children in many cases. The number of widows' pensions in force rose during the year from 18,200 to 19,500 and the number of allowances in respect of dependent children from 13,700 to 14,300.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 46th Session of International Labour Conference

Termination of employment (dismissal and lay-off) and the prohibition of the sale, hire and use of inadequately guarded machinery were considered at the 46th Session of the International Labour Conference which opened in Geneva on 6th June and was expected to continue until about 28th June. Both these subjects had a first discussion with a view to drawing up draft Conventions or Recommendations for final consideration next year.

The Conference examined a draft Convention and Recommendation on equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security, and draft Recommendations on vocational training and on hours of work. All these subjects were on last year's agenda. Also before the Conference was a proposal to amend the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation so as to enlarge the Governing Body to take account of the growth in the membership of the Organisation. The application of Conventions and Recommendations and budgetary matters were as usual under examination.

The Report of the Director-General, which was debated in plenary sittings of the Conference, this year included a study of the problems of older people in relation to work and retirement, as well as an account of the activities of the International Labour Organisation in 1961.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates were Mr. H. F. Rossetti, C.B., Deputy Secretary, and Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. The Employers' delegate was Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director of the British Employers' Confederation. The Workers' delegate was Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers. Observers from Barbados, the State of Malta, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the State of Singapore, Trinidad and Uganda also attended the Conference.

### Sixth Session of Chemical Industries Committee

The Sixth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 7th to 18th May 1962. Twenty countries were represented.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government representatives were Mr. M. A. Simons, Principal, Ministry of Labour and Mr. C. D. Burgess, Chemical Inspector (Senior Grade) Ministry of Labour. The employers' representatives

were Mr. S. Chapman, C.B.E., Director, Association of Chemical and Allied Employers and Mr. E. T. Grint, C.B.E., Chief Labour Officer, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. They were accompanied by two advisers, Mr. I. E. Baggs, Personnel Manager, Imperial Smelting Corporation, and Mr. J. Rhodes, Assistant Chief Labour Officer, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. The workers' representatives were Mr. D. Bassett, National Industrial Officer, National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Mr. J. Williams, National Secretary, Chemical and Allied Trades' Group, Transport and General Workers' Union. They were accompanied by an adviser Mr. J. Matthews, O.B.E., National Industrial Officer, National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

The agenda comprised:—

1. A general report dealing particularly with (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and inquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the chemical industries.

2. Safe practices by audio-visual teaching methods in the chemical industries.

3. Principles and methods for determining extra rates for shift work and overtime in the chemical industries.

The Committee held general discussions in plenary session and set up Sub-Committees to consider items 2 and 3 of the agenda and a Working Party to consider the effect given to the Conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee.

The Committee adopted two series of conclusions arising from the work of the two Sub-Committees. In its conclusions on the teaching of safety practices the Committee referred to the principle that safety should be the concern of all ranks in industry and should be one of the primary responsibilities of management; the conclusions contained various suggestions for safety education through basic training and through in-plant training programmes at all levels and stages of industrial activity. The use of audio-visual aids was recommended for the teaching and inculcation of safe practices. In its conclusions on extra rates for shift work and overtime the Committee recognised that the methods of determining rates for shift work and overtime should accord with the practice customary in each country; the Committee considered that payments for shift work and overtime should be a fair and equitable recompense for the degree of inconvenience and expense to the worker arising from the disturbance of the normal conditions of his physical, family and social life.

In accordance with the usual practice the Conclusions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Fifth Session of the Committee was held in Geneva from 10th to 21st February 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1958, page 141).

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## LABOUR OVERSEAS

NOTE.—It is intended that the articles in the July–December issues of this GAZETTE shall contain general information about working conditions in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Brazil and Greece.

## Trends of Working Conditions in Major European Countries

The schedule below is designed to show the trends from 1951 to 1961 of average earnings, hours of work, number of workers and number of unemployed in the more important industries common to the major European countries. The information has been obtained from the International Labour Office Year Book of Statistics, 1961, other statistical publications and in some instances direct from sources in the countries concerned. Explanatory notes are appended.

NOTE.—For each country the explanatory note references at the head of a column refer to all items in that column. Other references are placed immediately above the items to which they refer.

	1951				1956				1960				1961			
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours worked per week	Total Number of Workers in Employment (Thousands)	No. of Unemployed	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours worked per week	Total Number of Workers in Employment (Thousands)	No. of Unemployed	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours worked per week	Total Number of Workers in Employment (Thousands)	No. of Unemployed	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours worked per week	Total Number of Workers in Employment (Thousands)	No. of Unemployed
	s. d.				s. d.				s. d.				s. d.			
<b>BELGIUM</b>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
All manfg. . .	3 4	—	1,239	—(j)	3 10	—	1,184	—(j)	4 6	—	1,173	—(j)	4 7	—	—(j)	—(j)
Engineering . .	3 7	—	335	21,698	4 1	—	385	11,514	4 8	—	389	18,603	4 9	—	417	13,020
Chemicals . .	3 5	—	68	2,409	4 0	—	74	1,545	4 9	—	77	1,833	4 11	—	71	1,375
Textiles . .	3 0	—	228	33,074	3 4	—	191	20,999	3 10	—	170	16,611	3 11	—	168	13,846
<b>FRANCE</b>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
All manfg. . .	1 11	45.2	4,419	164,050	2 11	46.3	5,597	80,731	3 9	46.1	5,584	131,115	4 1	46.4	5,660	112,020
Engineering . .	1 2	46.5	—	13,503	3 4	47.3	1,640	2,945	4 2	47.0	1,660	7,909	4 6	47.2	1,698	6,078
Chemicals . .	2 2	44.9	—	1,727	3 3	45.7	296	581	4 4	45.5	307	1,088	4 7	45.4	314	985
Textiles . .	1 9	42.9	—	10,554	2 6	43.8	581	7,461	3 2	43.3	542	9,339	3 4	43.3	540	8,293
<b>WESTERN GERMANY</b>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
All manfg. . .	2 7	47.4	3,959	1,022,281	3 5	47.8	5,226	339,758	4 9	45.6	5,762	184,740	5 4	45.5	5,881	126,555
Engineering . .	2 11	48.5	1,346	113,582	3 11	48.5	2,035	30,624	5 2	46.5	2,362	9,920	5 7	46.4	2,476	9,144
Chemicals . .	3 1	49.7	250	12,222	4 0	49.0	297	6,158	5 3	46.8	335	1,781	5 8	45.5	350	1,518
Textiles . .	2 6	47.7	516	120,136	3 3	48.6	557	53,098	4 8	46.1	519	10,866	4 9	46.3	501	8,044
<b>ITALY</b>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
All manfg. . .	1 10	48.4	1,626	532,000	2 3	48.1	1,716	506,400	2 8	42.8	1,868	438,100	3 9	48.3	1,997	411,300
Engineering . .	1 11	43.3	284	110,000	2 4	43.0	353	118,158	2 9	43.8	409	102,875	3 10	48.7	451	98,300
Chemicals . .	1 11	44.3	111	12,700	2 5	44.0	130	18,336	2 10	44.5	145	14,954	4 1	48.4	155	9,500
Textiles . .	1 10	44.6	529	106,100	1 10	39.3	435	79,361	2 2	40.8	434	44,695	2 10	45.1	438	38,200
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
All manfg. . .	2 4	49.3	1,023	23,907	3 5	49.8	1,126	6,139	4 1	49.4	1,173	8,271	4 5	47.3	1,203	5,437
Engineering . .	2 5	48.9	129	5,297	3 3	49.0	155	1,197	5 1	49.2	160	1,564	4 9	46.8	165	1,142
Chemicals . .	2 5	49.2	63	170	3 4	49.1	75	55	4 3	48.3	87	76	4 9	46.4	89	71
Textiles . .	2 5	47.1	117	895	3 3	47.0	117	102	4 2	46.7	113	181	4 6	44.9	116	107
<b>SWEDEN</b>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
All manfg. . .	4 7	41.2	663	—	7 0	40.1	677	1.0.7%	8 9	38.0	698	0.9.9%	9 6	37.9	710	0.8.8%
Engineering . .	4 9	42.2	197	—	7 4	40.2	213	0.7.9%	9 1	38.8	228	0.6.9%	9 9	39.0	235	0.6.6%
Chemicals . .	4 6	42.4	23	—	6 11	40.8	25	0.6.9%	8 5	38.5	26	0.8.9%	9 0	38.7	26	0.6.6%
Textiles . .	4 1	40.5	53	—	5 10	39.5	41	1.4.4%	7 3	35.0	38	1.2.5%	7 11	34.8	38	1.0.7%

## BELGIUM

(a) Exchange rate: 140 B. francs = £1, rounded to the nearest penny. (b) Hourly earnings for men calculated on the basis of an eight-hour day. (c) No statistics of hours worked are available; the standard working week consists of 45 hours. (d) Labour force employed. (e) Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics consisting of daily averages of wholly, partially and temporarily unemployed. (f) Machinery, transport equipment. (g) Metals. (h) Averages of the first three quarters. (i) Relates to December 1961. (j) No information available. (k) Estimated figures.

## FRANCE

(a) Exchange rate: 13.82 new francs = £1, rounded to the nearest penny. (b) Includes salaried employees. (c) Estimates based on statistics of establishments. (d) Employment office statistics. (e) Includes building industries. (f) Machinery. (g) Metal products, machinery, etc. (h) Metal workers. (i) Chemical and rubber products. (j) Chemical and rubber products, including products of petroleum and coal. (k) All entries relate to 1957: no information is available for 1956 because of change in base year. (l) No information available.

## WESTERN GERMANY

(a) Exchange rate: 11.10 Dms. = £1, rounded to the nearest penny. (b) Including family allowances paid directly by the employer; averages for adult males only. (c) Average hours paid for per week. (d) Labour registration. (e) Employment office statistics. (f) 1951 and 1956 include building and quarrying; 1960 and 1961 include additionally electricity, gas and water. (g) Including construction work in iron and steel. (h) Refers to August 1961. (i) Metal products, machinery etc. (j) Metal

workers. (k) Including oil refining, natural gas and coal-dressing. (l) Including oil refining and natural gas. (m) Textiles and leather.

## ITALY

(a) Exchange rate: 1,750 lire = £1, rounded to the nearest penny. (b) Including the value of payments in kind. (c) Daily and monthly hours: multiplied by six or divided by four, as necessary. (d) Employment office statistics. (e) Including persons seeking first job or change of job. (f) Metal products, machinery (non-electrical). (g) Including production of metals and all mechanical or metal work. (h) Chemicals and paper.

## NETHERLANDS

(a) Exchange rate: 10.10 florins = £1, rounded to the nearest penny. (b) Adult males only. (c) Estimate based on the new semi-annual wage inquiry. (d) Number of man-years insured (of 300 days each); wage earners. (e) Employment office statistics, excluding persons employed on public relief work. (f) Production and related workers, excluding coal mining. (g) Metal industries, machinery etc. (h) Metal workers.

## SWEDEN

(a) Exchange rate: 14.58 kroners = £1, rounded to the nearest penny. (b) Earnings relate to male workers only and are based on earnings from time-work and piecework, including overtime, extra shift pay, holiday pay and other supplements. Figures for 1961 are provisional. (c) Weekly hours have been calculated from the total annual hours worked divided by the total number of workers and the result divided by 52. Figures for 1960 and 1961 are provisional. (d) All workers, including juveniles. (e) No figures are available for 1951. The percentages shown relate to unemployed members of unemployment insurance funds. (f) Including mining.

## HOLIDAYS

The statutory minimum annual holiday granted generally in Belgium, Germany and Italy has ranged between six and 12 days since 1936, but collective agreements invariably provide for longer periods. In France, statutory provision for 12 days was in force from 1936 and was increased to 18 days in 1956; in Sweden 12 days were allowed in 1945 and were increased to 18 days in 1951. Annual holidays in the Netherlands are mainly regulated by collective agreements and a minimum of 12 days has applied

throughout the period under review; an Act of 1952 provides a minimum of six days for workers not covered by agreements.

Provisions for public holidays have not changed to any great extent since 1951.

Full details of annual and public holidays allowable in European Economic Community and European Free Trade area countries at the present time appeared in the February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE (page 59).

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in April

## GENERAL SUMMARY

During April 1962, the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 33,000 to 23,877,000. The main increases were in agriculture and fishing and financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services.

The Employment Exchanges filled 190,000 vacancies in the five week period ended 9th May 1962. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 9th May was 245,000.

In the week ended 28th April 1962, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,614,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 102,000.

There were 424,000 persons registered as unemployed on 14th May of whom 398,000 were wholly unemployed and 26,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 9th April and 14th May, unemployment fell by 15,000. The main decreases were in construction, catering, hotels, etc., and agriculture and fishing.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in May was 1.9 per cent.; it was 2.0 per cent. in April and 1.3 per cent. in May 1961.

The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 211,000—53 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of April was 24,723,000, an increase of 25,000 compared with the end of March.

## GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

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

(End of Month)

	End Apr. 1961	End Feb. 1962	End Mar. 1962	End Apr. 1962	Change during Apr. 1962
Number in Civil Employment . . . . .	23,821	23,889	23,844	23,877	+ 33
Males . . . . .	15,644	15,671	15,646	15,646	—
Females . . . . .	8,177	8,218	8,198	8,231	+ 33
Wholly Unemployed‡ . . . . .	300	412	408	403	— 5
Males‡ . . . . .	215	306	303	298	— 5
Females‡ . . . . .	85	106	105	105	—
H.M. Forces and Women's Services . . . . .	479	449	446	443	— 3
Males . . . . .	464	433	429	426	— 3
Females . . . . .	15	16	17	17	—
Total Working Population† . . . . .	24,600	24,750	24,698	24,723	+ 25
Males . . . . .	16,323	16,410	16,378	16,370	— 8
Females . . . . .	8,277	8,340	8,320	8,353	+ 33

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

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

‡ End of month estimates.

(85741)

## 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)

Industry or Service	End Apr. 1961	End Feb. 1962	End Mar. 1962	End Apr. 1962	Change during Apr. 1962
Agriculture and Fishing . . . . .	930	899	894	904	+ 10
Mining and Quarrying . . . . .	739	725	722	720	— 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	812	822	823	827	+ 4
Chemicals and Allied Industries . . . . .	532	532	530	528	— 2
Metal Manufacture . . . . .	635	614	609	606	— 3
Engineering and Electrical Goods . . . . .	2,141	2,183	2,174	2,175	+ 1
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering . . . . .	244	240	238		



NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	April 1961			February 1962			March 1962			April 1962																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Mining, etc.													Coal Mining	650.2	18.7	668.9	635.8	18.7	654.5	633.1	18.7	651.8	630.9	18.7	649.6	Food, Drink and Tobacco	450.5	346.3	796.8	456.3	351.1	807.4	457.9	350.0	807.9	460.4	352.0	812.4	Grain Milling	32.8	8.2	41.0	33.6	8.3	41.9	33.5	8.4	41.9	33.5	8.5	42.0	Bread and Flour Confectionery	82.1	56.9	139.0	83.6	57.3	140.9	84.1	58.0	142.1	84.8	58.8	143.6	Biscuits	19.2	36.7	55.9	18.8	35.8	54.6	18.7	36.6	55.3	19.0	37.2	56.2	Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	36.2	34.2	70.4	37.5	36.0	73.5	37.8	35.9	73.7	38.1	36.0	74.1	Milk Products	26.6	13.8	40.4	24.8	12.6	37.4	25.8	12.9	38.7	26.4	13.9	40.3	Sugar	12.6	4.2	16.8	12.4	4.1	16.5	12.4	4.1	16.5	12.4	4.1	16.5	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	40.7	60.9	101.6	41.7	63.0	104.7	41.5	62.2	103.7	41.5	61.7	103.2	Fruit and Vegetable Products	28.8	44.1	72.9	29.3	46.6	75.9	29.5	44.9	74.4	29.5	44.2	73.7	Animal and Poultry Foods	15.7	4.2	19.9	16.2	4.3	20.5	16.3	4.3	20.6	16.2	4.3	20.5	Food Industries not elsewhere specified	21.7	18.5	40.2	22.7	19.8	42.5	22.6	19.0	41.6	22.5	19.3	41.8	Brewing and Malting	77.9	20.1	98.0	79.1	20.3	99.4	79.1	20.5	99.6	79.4	20.6	100.0	Other Drink Industries	22.4	61.1	83.5	21.3	60.6	81.9	21.5	60.8	82.3	21.6	60.9	82.5	Tobacco	17.5	22.1	39.6	17.3	21.7	39.0	17.3	21.7	39.0	17.2	21.2	38.4	Chemicals and Allied Industries	383.9	145.9	529.8	384.0	145.7	529.7	382.6	144.9	527.5	380.8	144.8	525.6	Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	17.9	0.5	18.4	17.3	0.5	17.8	17.1	0.5	17.6	17.2	0.5	17.7	Mineral Oil Refining	32.5	6.8	39.3	32.5	6.7	39.2	32.4	6.7	39.1	32.4	6.7	39.1	Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0	Chemicals and Dyes	172.8	44.3	217.1	173.0	45.4	218.4	172.5	45.2	217.7	171.7	45.0	216.7	Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	41.7	13.7	55.4	41.0	13.6	54.6	40.7	13.5	54.2	40.5	13.4	53.9	Explosives and Fireworks	21.0	11.1	32.1	19.9	10.6	30.5	19.8	10.6	30.4	19.7	10.5	30.2	Paint and Printing Ink	34.3	14.2	48.5	34.0	14.0	48.0	34.0	14.1	48.1	33.9	14.3	48.2	Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	30.6	14.1	44.7	31.4	14.2	45.6	31.3	14.0	45.3	31.4	14.1	45.5	Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	27.0	5.7	32.7	27.1	5.7	32.8	27.0	5.6	32.6	26.1	5.4	31.5	Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	9.3	5.3	14.6	9.4	5.4	14.8	9.2	5.3	14.5	9.1	5.2	14.3	Metal Manufacture	557.7	76.0	633.7	537.6	75.2	612.8	533.3	74.6	607.9	531.5	74.3	605.8	Iron and Steel (General)	281.5	24.3	305.8	268.4	24.5	292.9	265.1	24.2	289.3	263.1	24.1	287.2	Steel Tubes	46.8	8.9	55.7	46.7	9.0	55.7	46.7	9.0	55.7	46.7	8.9	55.6	Iron Castings, etc.	112.8	14.6	127.4	107.7	14.3	122.0	107.1	14.2	121.3	106.8	14.1	120.9	Light Metals	45.7	11.9	57.6	44.9	11.6	56.5	44.5	11.6	56.1	44.1	11.5	55.6	Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	70.9	16.3	87.2	69.9	15.8	85.7	69.2	15.6	84.8	68.8	15.6	84.4	Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,553.3	561.9	2,115.2	1,585.0	572.0	2,157.0	1,578.9	569.1	2,148.0	1,578.8	569.7	2,148.5	Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.2	4.8	36.0	32.0	5.1	37.1	32.2	5.1	37.3	32.4	5.1	37.5	Metal-working Machine Tools	78.3	14.2	92.5	81.6	14.7	96.3	81.8	14.6	96.4	81.8	14.6	96.4	Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	41.4	12.6	54.0	44.3	12.8	57.1	44.2	12.9	57.1	44.3	13.0	57.3	Industrial Engines	37.1	6.7	43.8	37.1	6.5	43.6	36.7	6.4	43.1	36.6	6.3	42.9	Textile Machinery and Accessories	46.9	8.5	55.4	47.4	8.5	55.9	47.1	8.4	55.5	47.0	8.4	55.4	Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	23.3	3.4	26.7	23.6	3.5	27.1	23.5	3.5	27.0	23.5	3.5	27.0	Mechanical Handling Equipment	47.5	6.5	54.0	49.9	6.7	56.6	50.0	6.7	56.7	50.1	6.8	56.9	Office Machinery	44.9	18.7	63.6	48.4	19.4	67.8	48.3	19.5	67.8	48.4	19.5	67.9	Other Machinery	280.7	62.7	343.4	284.3	62.6	346.9	283.7	62.2	345.9	283.0	62.0	345.0	Industrial Plant and Steelwork	142.0	18.3	160.3	139.8	18.4	158.2	137.8	18.1	155.9	137.3	18.0	155.3	Ordinance and Small Arms	25.2	6.2	31.4	25.0	6.3	31.3	24.8	6.3	31.1	24.5	6.3	30.8	Other Mechanical Engineering	160.7	46.1	206.8	163.0	46.3	209.3	162.5	46.1	208.6	162.7	46.2	208.9	Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	86.0	47.9	133.9	89.9	48.7	138.6	89.7	48.6	138.3	90.1	48.9	139.0	Watches and Clocks	7.5	8.5	16.0	7.6	8.3	15.9	7.5	8.3	15.8	7.5	8.2	15.7	Electrical Machinery	164.8	58.2	223.0	166.7	56.6	223.3	165.9	56.3	222.2	165.9	56.3	222.2	Insulated Wires and Cables	41.1	21.6	62.7	41.7	21.7	63.4	41.6	21.8	63.4	41.4	21.8	63.2	Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	39.8	26.0	65.8	41.3	28.5	69.8	41.1	28.4	69.5	40.6	28.7	69.3	Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	131.2	102.9	234.1	138.4	108.9	247.3	138.1	107.4	245.5	138.3	107.7	246.0	Domestic Electric Appliances	41.9	24.3	66.2	39.6	23.6	63.2	39.5	23.5	63.0	39.5	23.3	62.8	Other Electrical Goods	81.8	63.8	145.6	83.4	64.9	148.3	83.3	65.0	148.3	83.4	65.1	148.5	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	231.1	12.0	243.1	227.5	12.0	239.5	224.7	12.0	236.7	223.7	12.0	235.7	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	166.7	8.3	175.0	165.5	8.3	173.8	163.2	8.3	171.5	162.5	8.3	170.8	Marine Engineering	64.4	3.7	68.1	62.0	3.7	65.7	61.5	3.7	65.2	61.2	3.7	64.9	Vehicles	770.0	120.0	890.0	770.6	119.5	890.1	769.9	119.3	889.2	769.7	119.2	888.9	Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	356.3	54.2	410.5	358.9	54.7	413.6	361.1	55.4	416.5	363.2	55.9	419.1	Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing	25.0	9.8	34.8	21.9	8.5	30.4	21.6	8.4	30.0	21.3	8.0	29.3	Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	251.7	44.8	296.5	255.3	45.1	300.4	254.2	44.5	298.7	253.6	44.3	297.9	Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	64.9	4.7	69.6	63.3	4.7	68.0	62.6	4.6	67.2	61.7	4.6	66.3	Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	67.9	3.9	71.8	67.0	4.0	71.0	66.3	3.9	70.2	65.8	3.9	69.7	Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4.2	2.6	6.8	4.2	2.5	6.7	4.1	2.5	6.6	4.1	2.5	6.6	Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	360.8	196.6	557.4	362.4	190.3	552.7	360.4	189.6	550.0	360.7	189.6	550.3	Tools and Implements	16.0	8.5	24.5	16.3	8.6	24.9	16.2	8.5	24.7	16.2	8.5	24.7	Cutlery	5.0	6.4	11.4	5.3	6.2	11.5	5.3	6.2	11.5	5.3	6.3	11.6	Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	28.1	19.1	47.2	28.4	18.2	46.6	28.0	17.8	45.8	27.8	17.5	45.3	Wire and Wire Manufactures	34.0	10.6	44.6	33.3	10.3	43.6	33.2	10.1	43.3	33.1	10.0	43.1	Cans and Metal Boxes	15.1	20.8	35.9	15.5	20.0	35.5	15.5	19.8	35.3	15.5	19.9	35.4	Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining	16.4	13.2	29.6	16.6	12.8	29.4	16.6	12.9	29.5	16.9	12.9	29.8	Other Metal Industries	246.2	118.0	364.2	247.0	114.2	361.2	245.6	114.3	359.9	245.9	114.5	360.4	Textiles	376.6	463.1	839.7	372.5	446.0	818.5	370.2	440.8	811.0	369.2	439.4	808.6	Production of Man-made Fibres	33.0	9.8	42.8	33.2	10.0	43.2	32.8	9.9	42.7	32.3	9.8	42.1	Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.	43.1	80.6	123.7	40.4	71.8	112.2	40.1	71.0	111.1	39.8	70.2	110.0	Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.	45.6	70.4	116.0	44.8	66.9	111.7	44.4	65.7	110.1	44.0	64.6	108.6	Woolen and Worsted	92.6	108.2	200.8	92.2	105.0	197.2	91.6	103.7	195.3	91.6	103.1	194.7	Jute	8.4	7.5	15.9	8.7	7.9	16.6	8.7	7.9	16.6	8.7	7.9	16.6	Rope, Twine and Net	4.7	12.2	16.9	4.8	12.2	17.0	4.8	12.0	16.8	4.8	11.9	16.7	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	37.8	88.3	126.1	38.0	87.7	125.7	37.8	86.8	124.6	37.9	87.4	125.3	Lace	3.6	4.6	8.2	3.5	4.3	7.8	3.5	4.3	7.8	3.6	4.4	8.0	Carpets	19.7	16.0	35.7	20.3	16.2	36.5	20.3	16.2	36.5	20.4	16.3	36.7	Narrow Fabrics	7.4	14.0	21.4	7.4	13.7	21.1	7.3	13.7	21.0	7.3	13.9	21.2	Made-up Textiles	9.8	21.6	31.4	9.8	21.5	31.3	9.8	21.2	31.0	9.9	21.2	31.1	Textile Finishing	52.5	24.5	77.0	51.4	23.9	75.3	51.2	23.5	74.7	51.0	23.5	74.5	Other Textile Industries	18.4	9.0	27.4	18.0	8.5	26.5	17.9	8.4	26.3	17.9	8.4	26.3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36.2	26.7	62.9	36.9	26.5	63.4	36.9	26.5	63.4	36.8	26.4	63.2	Leather (Tanning, etc.) and Fellmongery	23.8	7.0	30.8	24.0	7.2	31.2	23.9	7.1	31.0	23.8	7.0	30.8	Leather Goods	7.9	15.0	22.9	8.3	14.4	22.7	8.3	14.5	22.8	8.4	14.5	22.9	Fur	4.5	4.7	9.2	4.6	4.9	9.5	4.7	4.9	9.6	4.6	4.9	9.5	Clothing and Footwear	155.0	418.3	573.3	155.5	417.8	573.3	155.0	414.6	569.6	154.5	416.6	571.1	Weatherproof Outerwear	7.6	23.0	30.6	7.7	22.2	30.2	7.5	22.0	29.5
Coal Mining	650.2	18.7	668.9	635.8	18.7	654.5	633.1	18.7	651.8	630.9	18.7	649.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Food, Drink and Tobacco	450.5	346.3	796.8	456.3	351.1	807.4	457.9	350.0	807.9	460.4	352.0	812.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Grain Milling	32.8	8.2	41.0	33.6	8.3	41.9	33.5	8.4	41.9	33.5	8.5	42.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Bread and Flour Confectionery	82.1	56.9	139.0	83.6	57.3	140.9	84.1	58.0	142.1	84.8	58.8	143.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Biscuits	19.2	36.7	55.9	18.8	35.8	54.6	18.7	36.6	55.3	19.0	37.2	56.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	36.2	34.2	70.4	37.5	36.0	73.5	37.8	35.9	73.7	38.1	36.0	74.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Milk Products	26.6	13.8	40.4	24.8	12.6	37.4	25.8	12.9	38.7	26.4	13.9	40.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Sugar	12.6	4.2	16.8	12.4	4.1	16.5	12.4	4.1	16.5	12.4	4.1	16.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	40.7	60.9	101.6	41.7	63.0	104.7	41.5	62.2	103.7	41.5	61.7	103.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Fruit and Vegetable Products	28.8	44.1	72.9	29.3	46.6	75.9	29.5	44.9	74.4	29.5	44.2	73.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Animal and Poultry Foods	15.7	4.2	19.9	16.2	4.3	20.5	16.3	4.3	20.6	16.2	4.3	20.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	21.7	18.5	40.2	22.7	19.8	42.5	22.6	19.0	41.6	22.5	19.3	41.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Brewing and Malting	77.9	20.1	98.0	79.1	20.3	99.4	79.1	20.5	99.6	79.4	20.6	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Other Drink Industries	22.4	61.1	83.5	21.3	60.6	81.9	21.5	60.8	82.3	21.6	60.9	82.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Tobacco	17.5	22.1	39.6	17.3	21.7	39.0	17.3	21.7	39.0	17.2	21.2	38.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Chemicals and Allied Industries	383.9	145.9	529.8	384.0	145.7	529.7	382.6	144.9	527.5	380.8	144.8	525.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	17.9	0.5	18.4	17.3	0.5	17.8	17.1	0.5	17.6	17.2	0.5	17.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Mineral Oil Refining	32.5	6.8	39.3	32.5	6.7	39.2	32.4	6.7	39.1	32.4	6.7	39.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Chemicals and Dyes	172.8	44.3	217.1	173.0	45.4	218.4	172.5	45.2	217.7	171.7	45.0	216.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	41.7	13.7	55.4	41.0	13.6	54.6	40.7	13.5	54.2	40.5	13.4	53.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Explosives and Fireworks	21.0	11.1	32.1	19.9	10.6	30.5	19.8	10.6	30.4	19.7	10.5	30.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Paint and Printing Ink	34.3	14.2	48.5	34.0	14.0	48.0	34.0	14.1	48.1	33.9	14.3	48.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	30.6	14.1	44.7	31.4	14.2	45.6	31.3	14.0	45.3	31.4	14.1	45.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	27.0	5.7	32.7	27.1	5.7	32.8	27.0	5.6	32.6	26.1	5.4	31.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	9.3	5.3	14.6	9.4	5.4	14.8	9.2	5.3	14.5	9.1	5.2	14.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Metal Manufacture	557.7	76.0	633.7	537.6	75.2	612.8	533.3	74.6	607.9	531.5	74.3	605.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Iron and Steel (General)	281.5	24.3	305.8	268.4	24.5	292.9	265.1	24.2	289.3	263.1	24.1	287.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Steel Tubes	46.8	8.9	55.7	46.7	9.0	55.7	46.7	9.0	55.7	46.7	8.9	55.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Iron Castings, etc.	112.8	14.6	127.4	107.7	14.3	122.0	107.1	14.2	121.3	106.8	14.1	120.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Light Metals	45.7	11.9	57.6	44.9	11.6	56.5	44.5	11.6	56.1	44.1	11.5	55.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	70.9	16.3	87.2	69.9	15.8	85.7	69.2	15.6	84.8	68.8	15.6	84.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,553.3	561.9	2,115.2	1,585.0	572.0	2,157.0	1,578.9	569.1	2,148.0	1,578.8	569.7	2,148.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.2	4.8	36.0	32.0	5.1	37.1	32.2	5.1	37.3	32.4	5.1	37.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Metal-working Machine Tools	78.3	14.2	92.5	81.6	14.7	96.3	81.8	14.6	96.4	81.8	14.6	96.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	41.4	12.6	54.0	44.3	12.8	57.1	44.2	12.9	57.1	44.3	13.0	57.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Industrial Engines	37.1	6.7	43.8	37.1	6.5	43.6	36.7	6.4	43.1	36.6	6.3	42.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Textile Machinery and Accessories	46.9	8.5	55.4	47.4	8.5	55.9	47.1	8.4	55.5	47.0	8.4	55.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	23.3	3.4	26.7	23.6	3.5	27.1	23.5	3.5	27.0	23.5	3.5	27.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Mechanical Handling Equipment	47.5	6.5	54.0	49.9	6.7	56.6	50.0	6.7	56.7	50.1	6.8	56.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Office Machinery	44.9	18.7	63.6	48.4	19.4	67.8	48.3	19.5	67.8	48.4	19.5	67.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Other Machinery	280.7	62.7	343.4	284.3	62.6	346.9	283.7	62.2	345.9	283.0	62.0	345.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	142.0	18.3	160.3	139.8	18.4	158.2	137.8	18.1	155.9	137.3	18.0	155.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Ordinance and Small Arms	25.2	6.2	31.4	25.0	6.3	31.3	24.8	6.3	31.1	24.5	6.3	30.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Other Mechanical Engineering	160.7	46.1	206.8	163.0	46.3	209.3	162.5	46.1	208.6	162.7	46.2	208.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	86.0	47.9	133.9	89.9	48.7	138.6	89.7	48.6	138.3	90.1	48.9	139.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Watches and Clocks	7.5	8.5	16.0	7.6	8.3	15.9	7.5	8.3	15.8	7.5	8.2	15.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Electrical Machinery	164.8	58.2	223.0	166.7	56.6	223.3	165.9	56.3	222.2	165.9	56.3	222.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Insulated Wires and Cables	41.1	21.6	62.7	41.7	21.7	63.4	41.6	21.8	63.4	41.4	21.8	63.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	39.8	26.0	65.8	41.3	28.5	69.8	41.1	28.4	69.5	40.6	28.7	69.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	131.2	102.9	234.1	138.4	108.9	247.3	138.1	107.4	245.5	138.3	107.7	246.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Domestic Electric Appliances	41.9	24.3	66.2	39.6	23.6	63.2	39.5	23.5	63.0	39.5	23.3	62.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Other Electrical Goods	81.8	63.8	145.6	83.4	64.9	148.3	83.3	65.0	148.3	83.4	65.1	148.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	231.1	12.0	243.1	227.5	12.0	239.5	224.7	12.0	236.7	223.7	12.0	235.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	166.7	8.3	175.0	165.5	8.3	173.8	163.2	8.3	171.5	162.5	8.3	170.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Marine Engineering	64.4	3.7	68.1	62.0	3.7	65.7	61.5	3.7	65.2	61.2	3.7	64.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Vehicles	770.0	120.0	890.0	770.6	119.5	890.1	769.9	119.3	889.2	769.7	119.2	888.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	356.3	54.2	410.5	358.9	54.7	413.6	361.1	55.4	416.5	363.2	55.9	419.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing	25.0	9.8	34.8	21.9	8.5	30.4	21.6	8.4	30.0	21.3	8.0	29.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	251.7	44.8	296.5	255.3	45.1	300.4	254.2	44.5	298.7	253.6	44.3	297.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	64.9	4.7	69.6	63.3	4.7	68.0	62.6	4.6	67.2	61.7	4.6	66.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	67.9	3.9	71.8	67.0	4.0	71.0	66.3	3.9	70.2	65.8	3.9	69.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4.2	2.6	6.8	4.2	2.5	6.7	4.1	2.5	6.6	4.1	2.5	6.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	360.8	196.6	557.4	362.4	190.3	552.7	360.4	189.6	550.0	360.7	189.6	550.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Tools and Implements	16.0	8.5	24.5	16.3	8.6	24.9	16.2	8.5	24.7	16.2	8.5	24.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Cutlery	5.0	6.4	11.4	5.3	6.2	11.5	5.3	6.2	11.5	5.3	6.3	11.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	28.1	19.1	47.2	28.4	18.2	46.6	28.0	17.8	45.8	27.8	17.5	45.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Wire and Wire Manufactures	34.0	10.6	44.6	33.3	10.3	43.6	33.2	10.1	43.3	33.1	10.0	43.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Cans and Metal Boxes	15.1	20.8	35.9	15.5	20.0	35.5	15.5	19.8	35.3	15.5	19.9	35.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining	16.4	13.2	29.6	16.6	12.8	29.4	16.6	12.9	29.5	16.9	12.9	29.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Other Metal Industries	246.2	118.0	364.2	247.0	114.2	361.2	245.6	114.3	359.9	245.9	114.5	360.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Textiles	376.6	463.1	839.7	372.5	446.0	818.5	370.2	440.8	811.0	369.2	439.4	808.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Production of Man-made Fibres	33.0	9.8	42.8	33.2	10.0	43.2	32.8	9.9	42.7	32.3	9.8	42.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.	43.1	80.6	123.7	40.4	71.8	112.2	40.1	71.0	111.1	39.8	70.2	110.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.	45.6	70.4	116.0	44.8	66.9	111.7	44.4	65.7	110.1	44.0	64.6	108.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Woolen and Worsted	92.6	108.2	200.8	92.2	105.0	197.2	91.6	103.7	195.3	91.6	103.1	194.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Jute	8.4	7.5	15.9	8.7	7.9	16.6	8.7	7.9	16.6	8.7	7.9	16.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Rope, Twine and Net	4.7	12.2	16.9	4.8	12.2	17.0	4.8	12.0	16.8	4.8	11.9	16.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	37.8	88.3	126.1	38.0	87.7	125.7	37.8	86.8	124.6	37.9	87.4	125.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Lace	3.6	4.6	8.2	3.5	4.3	7.8	3.5	4.3	7.8	3.6	4.4	8.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Carpets	19.7	16.0	35.7	20.3	16.2	36.5	20.3	16.2	36.5	20.4	16.3	36.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Narrow Fabrics	7.4	14.0	21.4	7.4	13.7	21.1	7.3	13.7	21.0	7.3	13.9	21.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Made-up Textiles	9.8	21.6	31.4	9.8	21.5	31.3	9.8	21.2	31.0	9.9	21.2	31.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Textile Finishing	52.5	24.5	77.0	51.4	23.9	75.3	51.2	23.5	74.7	51.0	23.5	74.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Other Textile Industries	18.4	9.0	27.4	18.0	8.5	26.5	17.9	8.4	26.3	17.9	8.4	26.3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36.2	26.7	62.9	36.9	26.5	63.4	36.9	26.5	63.4	36.8	26.4	63.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Leather (Tanning, etc.) and Fellmongery	23.8	7.0	30.8	24.0	7.2	31.2	23.9	7.1	31.0	23.8	7.0	30.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Leather Goods	7.9	15.0	22.9	8.3	14.4	22.7	8.3	14.5	22.8	8.4	14.5	22.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Fur	4.5	4.7	9.2	4.6	4.9	9.5	4.7	4.9	9.6	4.6	4.9	9.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Clothing and Footwear	155.0	418.3	573.3	155.5	417.8	573.3	155.0	414.6	569.6	154.5	416.6	571.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Weatherproof Outerwear	7.6	23.0	30.6	7.7	22.2	30.2	7.5	22.0	29.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															



# Unemployment at 14th May 1962

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 14th May 1962 were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†	276,405 17,020	16,619 659	93,490 7,878	11,113 616	397,627 26,173
Total	293,425	17,278	101,368	11,729	423,800
Change since 9th April ..	- 18,682	+ 4,531	- 3,033	+ 2,222	- 14,962

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 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 6 to 8), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 14th May was 388,693, consisting of 287,308 males and 101,385 females.

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1962

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

	Great Britain						Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed*		Temporarily Stopped†		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1939 ..	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800		
1946 ..	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900		
1947 ..	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600		
1948 ..	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000		
1949 ..	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	335,000		
1950 ..	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100		
1951 ..	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400		
1952 ..	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500		
1953 ..	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000		
1954 ..	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800		
1955 ..	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500		
1956 ..	131,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100		
1957 ..	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200		
1958 ..	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900		
1959 ..	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100		
1960 ..	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800		
1961 ..	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800		
1962:—								
15th Jan. ..	316,674	103,744	31,145	9,473	461,036	503,180		
12th Feb. ..	307,024	106,340	30,142	10,291	453,797	494,811		
12th Mar. ..	305,509	105,664	21,158	9,470	441,801	482,169		
9th Apr. ..	301,539	105,003	23,315	8,905	438,762	478,883		
14th May ..	293,024	104,603	17,679	8,494	423,800	460,683		

## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 14th May 1962 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	33,655	4,086	11,498	2,832	52,071
Over 1, up to 2 ..	20,749	3,079	8,719	2,002	34,549
Up to 2 ..	54,404	7,165	20,217	4,834	86,620
Over 2, up to 3 ..	17,304	2,344	7,405	1,421	28,474
Over 3, up to 4 ..	7,761	1,393	2,833	869	12,856
Over 4, up to 5 ..	10,854	1,487	4,517	903	17,761
Over 2, up to 5 ..	35,919	5,224	14,755	3,193	59,091
Over 5, up to 8 ..	27,777	1,283	11,437	904	41,401
Over 8 ..	158,305	2,947	47,081	2,182	210,515
Total ..	276,405	16,619	93,490	11,113	397,627

The rate of unemployment‡ at 14th May was 1.9 per cent., and at 9th April it was 2.0 per cent.

At 14th May, 54,965 married women were registered as unemployed.

## 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 14th May 1962.

Region	Wholly Unemployed*					Temporarily Stopped†					Total Unemployed		
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E. ..	47,535	2,480	15,218	1,492	66,725	719	2	219	3	943	50,736	16,932	67,668
Eastern and Southern ..	22,213	1,453	6,804	1,074	31,544	507	6	130	7	650	24,179	8,015	32,194
South-Western ..	13,935	620	4,534	531	19,620	349	2	44	1	396	14,906	5,110	20,016
Midlands§ ..	31,999	1,360	11,492	956	45,807	2,875	41	918	152	3,986	36,275	13,518	49,793
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire§	21,423	1,218	6,108	1,043	29,792	2,475	76	922	84	3,557	25,192	8,157	33,349
North-Western ..	43,784	2,849	15,891	1,817	64,341	2,731	84	4,644	178	7,637	49,448	22,530	71,978
Northern ..	29,383	2,781	8,261	1,463	41,888	2,539	203	288	117	3,147	34,906	10,129	45,035
Scotland ..	48,720	2,673	18,912	1,500	71,805	3,315	202	628	50	4,195	54,910	21,090	76,000
Wales ..	17,413	1,185	6,270	1,237	26,105	1,510	43	85	24	1,662	20,151	7,616	27,767
Great Britain ..	276,405	16,619	93,490	11,113	397,627	17,020	659	7,878	616	26,173	310,703	113,097	423,800
Northern Ireland ..	24,384	909	9,869	741	35,903	445	—	505	30	980	25,738	11,145	36,883
United Kingdom ..	300,789	17,528	103,359	11,854	433,530	17,465	659	8,383	646	27,153	336,441	124,242	460,683

Region	Percentage rate of unemployment‡		Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*								Wholly Unemployed excluding school-leavers			
	Males	Females	Total	Males				Females				Total	Change since 9th April	
				Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks			
London and S.E. ..	1.4	0.8	1.2	13,379	7,721	5,287	23,628	6,204	3,792	2,163	4,551	65,745	—	3,249
Eastern and Southern ..	1.5	1.0	1.3	5,223	3,323	2,283	12,837	2,190	1,474	956	3,258	30,804	—	3,163
South-Western ..	1.8	1.2	1.6	3,042	1,623	1,299	8,591	1,153	830	586	2,496	19,334	—	2,762
Midlands§ ..	1.6	1.1	1.4	7,028	5,174	3,816	17,341	3,058	2,103	1,591	5,696	45,009	—	587
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire§	1.8	1.1	1.5	4,825	3,484	2,470	11,862	1,993	1,407	893	2,858	28,919	—	354
North-Western ..	2.6	2.0	2.4	10,121	6,882	4,816	24,814	4,201	3,149	2,228	8,130	62,831	—	142
Northern ..	3.9	2.5	3.5	5,212	4,403	2,772	19,777	1,847	1,593	1,085	5,199	39,989	—	914
Scotland ..	4.0	2.7	3.5	9,320	6,247	4,748	31,078	3,137	2,576	2,110	12,589	70,744	—	2,572
Wales ..	2.9	2.7	2.9	3,419	2,286	1,569	11,324	1,268	1,024	729	4,486	25,318	—	1,610
Great Britain ..	2.1	1.4	1.9	61,569	41,143	29,060	161,252	25,051	17,948	12,341	49,263	388,693	—	14,179
Northern Ireland ..	8.4	6.3	7.6	3,280	6,142	15,871	1,166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 234.

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

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

§ The new Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and Midlands Regions were formed on 1st April 1962 by adding Lincolnshire to East and West Ridings Region and the remainder of the former North-Midland Region to the Midland Region. The numbers and percentages unemployed in the former Regions at 14th May 1962 were as follows:—

Region	Numbers		Percentages	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Midland ..	25,351	9,231	34,582	1.7
North-Midland ..	14,371	5,564	19,935	1.4
East and West Ridings ..	21,745	6,880	28,625	1.8
Total ..	61,467	21,675	83,142	1.5

Statistics relating to Numbers Unemployed and Placing work for the old Regions are available on application to Statistics Department, S.1(A), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

## 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 14th May 1962 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.

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 14th May 1962					Percentage rate of unemployment* (inc. in total)	Numbers of persons on Registers at 14th May 1962					Percentage rate of unemployment* (inc. in total)
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
<b>Principal Towns (By Region)</b>												
London and South-Eastern												
Greater London ..	38,130	12,428	2,872	53,430	872	1.1						
Brighton and Hove ..	1,734	453	107	2,294	—	2.5						
Chatham ..	656	556	170	1,382	23	2.0						
Eastern and Southern												
Bedford ..	433	102	53	588	1	1.3						
Bournemouth ..	1,552	325	41	1,918	3	2.0						
Cambridge ..	261	51	13	325	—	0.5						
Ipswich ..	624	174	85	883	—	1.2						
Luton ..	650	214	59	923	22	1.2						
Norwich ..	1,324	382	202	1,908	11	2.2						
Oxford ..	320	81	21	422	6	0.5						
Portsmouth ..	2,158	802	273	3,233	1	2.4						
Reading ..	507	230	46	783	—	1.1						
Slough ..	496	143	48	687	24	0.7						
Southampton ..	1,451	566	163	2,180	4	1.6						
Southend-on-Sea ..	1,038	335	81	1,454	6	2.8						
Watford ..	269	116	44	429	1	0.7						
South-Western												
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	2,639	682	152	3,473	24	1.4						
Exeter ..	532	152	14	698	—	1.6						
Gloucester ..	580	375	44	999	—	1.8						
Plymouth, Devonport, Saltash and Torpoint ..	1,525	589	213	2,327	12	2.						



## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: MAY 1962

The Table below analyses persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 14th May 1962, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each industry order

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

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,645	1,489	1,296	114	10,941	1,603	12,544	14,087	1,716	15,803
Agriculture and Horticulture	7,321	1,442	1,296	113	7,397	1,555	8,952	10,285	1,668	11,953
Fishing	2,017	18	1,220	1	3,237	19	3,256	3,426	19	3,445
Mining and Quarrying	5,955	190	90	—	6,045	190	6,235	6,195	195	6,390
Coal Mining	4,780	120	34	—	4,814	120	4,934	4,821	120	4,941
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8,086	5,981	31	199	8,117	6,180	14,297	8,751	7,186	15,937
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,691	701	3	7	1,694	708	2,402	1,855	796	2,651
Other Food Industries* (211, 213-229)	4,233	4,358	28	188	4,261	4,546	8,807	4,627	5,116	9,743
Drink Industries* (231, 239)	1,797	773	—	4	1,797	777	2,574	1,873	807	2,680
Tobacco	365	149	—	—	365	149	514	396	467	863
Chemicals and Allied Industries	4,701	1,660	14	7	4,715	1,667	6,382	4,801	1,694	6,495
Coke Ovens, Oil Refineries, etc.* (261-263)	932	59	1	—	933	59	992	942	59	1,001
Chemicals and Dyes	1,938	410	2	2	1,940	412	2,352	1,997	421	2,418
Metal Manufacture	8,259	855	7,278	112	15,537	967	16,504	15,607	981	16,588
Iron and Steel* (311-313)	6,851	566	7,134	80	13,985	646	14,631	14,042	659	14,701
Engineering and Electrical Goods	15,017	5,632	1,342	191	16,359	5,823	22,182	17,161	6,162	23,323
Mechanical Engineering* (331-352)	599	511	1	30	600	541	1,141	615	594	1,209
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	1,246	1,261	9	13	1,255	1,274	2,529	1,510	1,418	2,928
Domestic Electric Appliances	673	437	234	5	907	442	1,349	912	455	1,367
Other Electrical Industries* (361-363, 369)	2,511	1,656	122	100	2,633	1,756	4,389	2,732	1,782	4,514
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	10,841	260	109	6	10,950	266	11,216	13,186	274	13,460
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	9,870	203	104	6	9,974	209	10,183	12,141	217	12,358
Vehicles	5,478	1,240	1,151	29	6,629	1,269	7,898	6,790	1,302	8,092
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	2,185	443	980	27	3,165	470	3,635	3,218	474	3,692
Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle, Pedal Cycle Mfg.	546	183	44	—	590	183	773	603	183	786
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1,855	518	47	2	1,902	520	2,422	1,980	541	2,521
Locomotives, Railway Carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	812	54	80	—	892	54	946	907	54	961
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	6,269	2,867	603	156	6,872	3,023	9,895	6,970	3,059	10,029
Textiles	6,557	5,757	2,977	5,682	9,534	11,439	20,973	13,900	24,564	38,464
Spinning, Doubling, Cotton, Flax, Man-made Fibres	1,201	999	543	2,066	1,744	3,065	4,809	2,136	3,873	6,009
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	777	1,236	1,331	2,178	2,108	3,414	5,522	2,363	3,907	6,270
Woollen and Worsted	1,678	1,028	302	723	1,980	1,751	3,731	2,042	1,890	3,932
Jute	472	196	—	2	472	198	670	474	198	672
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	334	743	320	392	654	1,135	1,789	767	1,288	2,055
Textile Finishing	784	368	447	181	1,231	549	1,780	1,402	678	2,080
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	694	345	81	26	775	371	1,146	808	396	1,204
Clothing and Footwear	2,101	4,561	517	1,009	2,618	5,570	8,188	2,756	7,128	9,884
Footwear	588	542	235	280	823	822	1,645	844	874	1,718
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	4,267	1,078	130	135	4,397	1,213	5,610	4,622	1,246	5,868
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	1,425	191	82	12	1,507	203	1,710	1,578	204	1,782
Pottery	593	351	44	120	637	471	1,108	657	490	1,147
Glass	968	389	1	969	969	390	1,359	978	396	1,374
Timber, Furniture, etc.	4,079	692	1,145	190	5,224	882	6,106	5,481	913	6,394
Timber	1,372	161	9	15	1,381	176	1,557	1,476	181	1,657
Furniture and Upholstery	1,633	202	1,035	100	2,668	302	2,970	2,774	319	3,093
Paper, Printing and Publishing	2,615	2,139	210	116	2,825	2,255	5,080	2,908	2,386	5,294
Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.* (481-483)	1,263	1,261	200	107	1,463	1,368	2,831	1,501	1,443	2,944
Printing, Publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	1,352	878	10	9	1,362	887	2,249	1,407	943	2,350
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,995	2,095	105	53	3,100	2,148	5,248	3,191	2,242	5,433
Rubber	1,217	468	34	19	1,251	487	1,738	1,272	497	1,769
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	780	458	—	6	780	464	1,244	784	466	1,250
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	81,959	35,162	15,693	7,911	97,652	43,073	140,725	103,696	48,869	152,565
Construction	55,191	416	62	2	55,253	418	55,671	63,291	472	63,763
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,921	178	3	2	2,924	180	3,104	3,129	186	3,315
Transport and Communication	24,234	2,039	226	34	24,460	2,073	26,533	26,369	2,167	28,536
Railways	4,065	253	5	1	4,070	254	4,324	4,220	262	4,482
Road Passenger Transport	2,131	793	8	6	2,139	799	2,938	2,355	813	3,168
Road Haulage Contracting	3,289	94	6	1	3,295	95	3,390	3,457	97	3,554
Sea Transport	6,895	95	105	—	7,000	95	7,095	7,406	102	7,508
Port and Inland Water Transport	2,174	21	49	2	2,223	23	2,246	2,886	28	2,914
Postal Services and Telecommunications	3,744	491	4	11	3,748	502	4,250	4,026	543	4,569
Distributive Trades	28,150	16,588	110	209	28,260	16,797	45,057	30,321	18,398	48,719
Insurance, Banking and Finance	4,176	798	6	4	4,182	802	4,984	4,328	878	5,206
Professional and Scientific Services	4,597	5,804	18	16	4,615	5,820	10,435	4,818	6,326	11,144
Miscellaneous Services	24,063	18,150	114	188	24,177	18,338	42,515	25,566	19,953	45,519
Entertainment, Sport, Betting* (881-883)	5,222	2,120	45	47	5,267	2,167	7,434	5,565	2,264	7,829
Catering, Hotels, etc.	9,374	8,787	27	62	9,401	8,849	18,250	9,888	9,427	19,315
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc.	3,680	571	7	1	3,687	572	4,259	3,866	603	4,469
Public Administration	17,701	2,441	61	14	17,762	2,455	20,217	18,707	2,699	21,406
National Government Service	8,190	1,330	6	5	8,196	1,335	9,531	8,569	1,489	10,058
Local Government Service	9,511	1,111	55	9	9,566	1,120	10,686	10,138	1,210	11,348
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,790	87	—	—	1,790	87	1,877	1,854	94	1,948
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	32,642	21,261	—	—	32,642	21,261	53,903	34,080	22,289	56,369
Aged 18 and over	26,926	18,043	—	—	26,926	18,043	44,969	28,169	18,935	47,104
Aged under 18	5,716	3,218	—	—	5,716	3,218	8,934	5,911	3,354	9,265
GRAND TOTAL†	293,024	104,603	17,679	8,494	310,703	113,097	423,800	336,441	124,242	460,683

\* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.

† The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,380 males and 237 females in Great Britain and 6,088 males and 277 females in the United Kingdom).

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 4th April and 9th May 1962, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

	Four weeks ended 4th April 1962		Five weeks ended 9th May 1962		Total Number of Placings, 7th Dec. 1961, to 9th May 1962 (22 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	68,906	89,436	79,840	91,157	367,361
Boys under 18	10,844	35,317	32,941	28,864	104,933
Women aged 18 and over	37,055	69,416	43,770	86,866	198,725
Girls under 18	9,129	44,688	32,778	37,903	98,651
Total	125,934	238,857	189,529*	244,790*	769,670

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 9th May 1962 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 9th May 1962. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

Industry Group	Placings during five weeks ended 9th May 1962					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th May 1962				
	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	1,070	1,152	754	153	3,129	1,224	1,668	393	357	3,642
Mining and Quarrying	477	1,266	27	25	1,795	6,870	1,738	45	34	8,687
Coal Mining	272	1,226	16	4	1,518	6,427	1,683	14	5	8,129
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,692	1,155	3,306	1,614	8,767	1,433	619	2,358	1,480	5,890
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,463	256	776	521	3,016	1,427	343	1,027	650	3,447
Metal Manufacture	1,881	750	351	207	3,189	1,556	540	381	183	2,660
Engineering and Electrical Goods	6,601	3,767	3,690	2,036	16,094	11,582	2,666	5,216	2,308	21,772
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc.	4,630	2,659	1,495	875	9,659	7,589	1,972	1,966	1,015	12,542
Electrical Goods and Machinery	1,971	1,108	2,195	1,161	6,435	3,993	694	3,250	1,293	9,230
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	3,886	473	104	47	4,510	1,120	112	32	33	1,297
Vehicles</										



## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in April

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th April 1962 was 562,300 compared with 565,200 for the five weeks ended 31st March 1962 and 581,800 for the four weeks ended 29th April 1961.

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

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 28th April 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 31st March 1962	4 weeks ended 29th April 1961
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	35,900	— 100	— 1,900
Durham .. .. .	82,900	— 400	— 3,500
North Eastern .. ..	116,200	— 300	— 2,000
North Western .. ..	41,100	— 400	— 1,900
East Midlands .. ..	90,600	— 200	— 1,600
West Midlands .. ..	41,600	— 200	— 1,500
South Western .. ..	81,600	— 400	— 2,400
South Eastern .. ..	5,600	...	— 200
England and Wales ..	495,500	— 2,000	— 15,000
Scotland .. .. .	66,800	— 900	— 4,500
Great Britain .. ..	562,300	— 2,900	— 19,500

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of April about 3,090 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,320; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,230. During the five weeks of March 1962 there was a net decrease of 2,900.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in April and in March 1962 and April 1961. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absence for which no satisfactory reason is given and (b) involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	April 1962	March 1962	April 1961
Coal-face workers: ..			
Voluntary .. .. .	8.52	8.66	7.94
Involuntary .. ..	8.59	9.23	8.12
All workers: .. .. .			
Voluntary .. .. .	6.37	6.66	5.99
Involuntary .. ..	8.95	9.83	8.22

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.49 tons in April, compared with 4.55 tons in the previous month and 4.09 tons in April 1961.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.53 tons in April 1962; for March 1962 and April 1961 the figures were 1.58 tons and 1.42 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 23rd April 1962.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period .. .. .	663	84	747
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. ..	1,358	192	1,550
Number of persons who completed courses during period .. .. .	667	83	750

Up to 23rd April 1962, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 133,918, including 3,829 blind persons.

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

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

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 21st May 1962 was 51,143, of whom 44,331 were males and 6,812 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment .. ..	39,919	6,238	46,157
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* .. .. .	4,412	574	4,986
Total .. .. .	44,331	6,812	51,143

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 9th May 1962 was 6,756, including 5,553 men, 1,001 women and 202 young persons. In addition there were 70 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

## 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 15th May 1962, and the corresponding figures for 17th April 1962 and 16th May 1961. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	15th May 1962	17th Apr. 1962	16th May 1961	15th May 1962	17th Apr. 1962	16th May 1961
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	82.9	90.8	82.4	3.2	3.3	3.5
Remainder .. .. .	72.7	78.6	70.3	2.9	3.1	3.0
Eastern .. .. .	44.5	49.3	43.5	2.0	2.1	2.0
Southern .. .. .	34.5	37.0	32.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
South-Western .. .. .	51.2	56.3	50.5	2.3	2.4	2.3
Midland .. .. .	76.8	83.2	76.0	4.3	4.3	4.5
North Midland .. .. .	53.3	57.1	52.5	4.8	5.0	5.0
East and West Ridings ..	79.8	85.0	77.9	7.9	8.2	7.8
North-Western .. .. .	149.7	160.7	149.0	7.4	7.8	7.6
Northern .. .. .	64.6	69.0	63.9	7.0	7.3	7.4
Scotland .. .. .	113.5	122.0	113.9	8.8	8.8	8.5
Wales .. .. .	65.5	69.5	64.9	7.5	7.5	7.6
Total .. .. .	889.0	958.7	877.6	59.6	61.4	60.7

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 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 15th May 1962 represented 4.4 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the Tables on pages 232 to 234.

## Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,065,400 in February 1962, compared with 3,039,400 (revised figure) in the previous month, and 3,077,200 in February 1961. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefits at the same date was 50,112, compared with 57,105 in January and 20,941 in February 1961.

### CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 24th March 1962 was 5,894,000, compared with 5,840,000 at 17th February and 5,648,000 at 18th March 1961. Persons wholly unemployed at 24th March are estimated at 560,000 or 8.7 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 583,000 or 9.1 per cent., at 17th February, and 664,000, or 11.1 per cent., at 18th March 1961.

### SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 603,280 in December, compared with 606,601 in the previous month and 583,525 in December 1960. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 32,416 at the end of November, compared with 31,858 at the end of the previous month and 25,257 at the end of November 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 53,986,000 in March, compared with 53,826,000 (revised figure) in February and 52,785,000 in March 1961. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in March was 12,237,000 compared with 12,193,000 (revised figure) in February, and 11,666,000 in March 1961. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of March was about 4,382,000 or 6.2 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 4,543,000 or 6.5 per cent. at the middle of the previous month, and 5,495,000 or 7.7 per cent. at the middle of March 1961.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during March was 55,807, compared with 77,708 in the previous month and 105,692 in March 1961. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 57,601 working days.

### DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of February the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 49,800 or 6.6 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 6.7 per cent. at the end of January and 5.0 per cent. at the end of February 1961.

### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 100,218 of whom 24,030 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 110,888 and 25,904 at the beginning of the previous month and 116,869 and 31,492 at the beginning of May 1961.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of April was 122,104, compared with 189,898 at the end of the previous month and 131,191 at the end of April 1961. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 13,326, 15,569, and 21,855.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th May was 46,423, compared with 52,650 at 21st April and 49,247 at 27th May 1961.

### NETHERLANDS

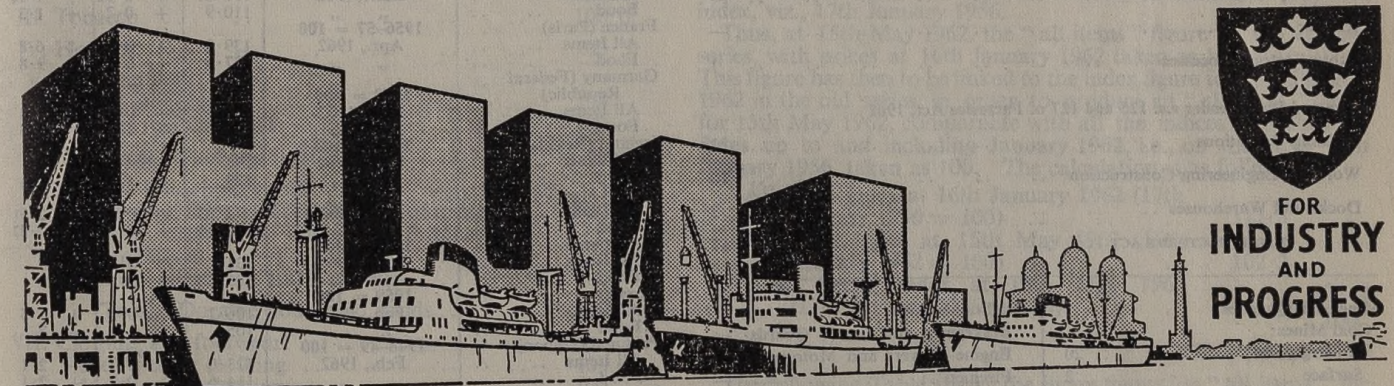
The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of April was 29,303; this figure included 4,006 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of March the respective figures were 35,129 and 5,522, and at the end of April 1961 they were 31,868 and 5,641.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 127,773 at the end of February, compared with 131,605 at the end of the previous month and 134,205 at the end of February 1961.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of April who were wholly unemployed was 249 or 0.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 377 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 322 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of April 1961.



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## Fatal Industrial Accidents and Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

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

	April 1962	May 1962
Places under the Factories Act	45	67
Mines and Quarries*	25	26
Seamen	5	4
Railway Service	9	13

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

Factories Act	April 1962	May 1962
Textile and Connected Processes	2	2
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc.	2	2
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion	—	—
Metal Casting	2	2
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	4	4
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	1	1
Shipbuilding and Repairing	9	9
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Making	1	1
Locomotive and Railway Equipment	—	—
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft	2	2
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture and Repair	1	1
Electrical Engineering	1	1
Woodworking Processes	1	1
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Paint, Oil Refining, Soap	2	2
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel	—	—
Wearing Apparel	1	1
Paper and Printing	1	1
Milling	—	—
Food	1	1
Drink	—	—
Electricity Generation	—	—
Rubber	—	—
Other Factory Processes	1	1
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act, 1961	—	—
Building Operations	22	22
Works of Engineering Construction	10	10
Docks and Warehouses	3	3
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	67	67

Mines and Quarries*	Railway Service
Coal Mines:	Brakemen and Goods Guards
Underground	Engine Drivers and Motormen
Surface	Firemen
Other Stratified Mines	Labourers
Miscellaneous Mines	Mechanics
Quarries	Passenger Guards
	Permanent-Way Men
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	Porters
	Shunters
Seamen	Other Grades
Trading Vessels	Contractors' Servants
Fishing Vessels	
TOTAL, SEAMEN	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	II. Deaths
Lead Poisoning	NIL
Compressed Air Illness	
Anthrax	
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	
Chrome Ulceration	
TOTAL, CASES	

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 28th April 1962 and the four weeks ended 26th May 1962.

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

The Factories Act, 1961, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act, 1961, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st May 1962 according to the type of employment permitted.\*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours†	21,555	991	2,776	25,322
Double Day Shifts‡	19,782	1,000	1,867	22,649
Long Spells	9,814	404	1,094	11,312
Night Shifts	5,066	679	—	5,745
Part-time Work§	5,454	—	—	5,455
Saturday Afternoon Work	1,507	51	103	1,661
Sunday Work	991	78	32	1,101
Miscellaneous	2,217	75	91	2,383
Total	66,386	3,278	5,964	75,628

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1962	111.67	+ 0.18	+ 1.14
Food		110.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
France (Paris)	1956-57 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1962	139.8	+ 0.1	+ 6.8
Food		137.8	+ 0.1	+ 9.8
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1962	108.9	+ 0.8	+ 4.8
Food		109.5	+ 1.6	+ 7.3
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1962	116	Nil	+ 12
Food		129	- 1	+ 19
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1			
All Items	Feb., 1962	72.53	+ 0.13	+ 2.91
Food		78.11	+ 0.14	+ 2.37
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1962	131	+ 1	+ 5
Food		131	+ 3	+ 9
Norway	1959 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1962	106.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.5
Food		105	+ 1	+ 7
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1962	113.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.1
Food		114.6	+ 0.9	+ 2.1
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1962	168	+ 1	+ 6
Food		189	+ 1	+ 10
Switzerland	1939 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1962	193.1	+ 0.9	+ 8.8
Food		208.0	+ 1.5	+ 12.9
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1962	130.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.2
Food		125.8	+ 1.4	+ 1.9
India (All-India)	1949 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1962	127	- 1	+ 4
Food		126	- 1	+ 3
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000			
All Items	Mar., 1962	1197	+ 4.4	+ 34
Food		1108	+ 10.1	+ 10
Rhodesia, Northern	1939 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1962	223.9	- 0.1	+ 4.6
Food		286.8	- 0.4	+ 5.5
Rhodesia, Southern	1949 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1962	160.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.3
Food		197.8	+ 2.2	+ 5.6
United States	1957-59 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1962	105.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Food		103.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

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

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

‡ Includes 2,826 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

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

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

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

### INDEX FOR 15th MAY 1962

ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 120

At 15th May 1962, the official retail prices index was 120 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 17th April, compared with 114 at 16th May 1961.

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

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th MAY 1962

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 15th May 1962 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 15th MAY 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)
<b>I. Food:</b>	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	102
Meat and bacon	101
Fish	97
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	99
Milk, cheese and eggs	95
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	102
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	106
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	143
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	97
Other food	105
Total—Food	104.7
<b>II. Alcoholic drink</b>	100.0
<b>III. Tobacco</b>	100.0
<b>IV. Housing</b>	103.5
<b>V. Fuel and light:</b>	
Coal and coke	98
Other fuel and light	102
Total—Fuel and light	99.8
<b>VI. Durable household goods:</b>	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	102
Radio, television and other household appliances	98
Pottery, glassware and hardware	100
Total—Durable household goods	99.8
<b>VII. Clothing and footwear:</b>	
Men's outer clothing	103
Men's underclothing	103
Women's outer clothing	102
Women's underclothing	103
Children's clothing	101
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials	102
Footwear	103
Total—Clothing and footwear	102.3
<b>VIII. Transport and vehicles:</b>	
Motoring and cycling	101
Fares	101
Total—Transport and vehicles	100.6
<b>IX. Miscellaneous goods:</b>	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	101
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	101
Total—Miscellaneous goods	100.3
<b>X. Services:</b>	
Postage and telephones	100
Entertainment	101
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	103
Total—Services	101.8
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>102.2</b>

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

#### Food

The average levels of prices of chocolate and sugar confectionery, ice cream and soft drinks rose following the imposition of purchase tax, and there were increases in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and mutton and lamb. These were partly offset by a marked reduction in the average level of prices of other fresh vegetables and smaller reductions in the average prices of most fresh fruit and bacon. As a result of all these changes the average level of food prices rose by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105, compared with 104 the previous month.

The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuation (viz. fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) was 112.6 compared with 114.0 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 101.9 compared with 100.5 in April.

#### Fuel and light

Seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke in England and Wales and parts of Scotland were partly offset by higher charges for gas and electricity in some areas. The average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole fell by about one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 100, compared with 101 the previous month.

#### Clothing and footwear

There were increases in the average prices of most articles of clothing and footwear, reflecting partly an increase in the rate of purchase tax. The average level of prices for the group as a whole rose by nearly 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 compared with 101 the previous month.

#### Other groups

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

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO MAY 1962

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

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

Thus, at 15th May 1962, the "all items" figure in the current series, with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, was 102.2. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 16th January 1962 in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 15th May 1962, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January 1962, i.e., on the basis 17th January 1956, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100)	117.5
All items index at 15th May 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)	102.2
∴ All items index at 15th May 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100)	$117.5 \times \frac{102.2}{100}$
	= 120.1 taken as 120

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	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1959	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	110	110	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117
1962	117	118	118	120	120							

### REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

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



# WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st May 1962

(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st May 1962 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1962 Apr.	128.6	95.1	135.2	126.8	95.1	133.3
1962 May	129.0	95.1	135.6	127.2	95.1	133.7

### 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 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since April 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and March 1961 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

### Weekly Rates of Wages\*

#### I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0
1961 April	124.2	124.2	129.2	124.2
May	124.2	124.8	129.8	124.6
June	124.6	125.7	130.6	125.0
July	124.6	125.8	130.8	125.1
August	124.7	126.1	130.8	125.2
September	124.9	126.4	131.1	125.4
October	125.8	126.4	131.7	126.2
November	125.8	126.4	131.7	126.2
December	126.0	126.5	131.9	126.4
1962 January	126.4	127.2	132.2	126.8
February	126.8	127.3	132.8	127.2
March	127.3	128.3	133.5	127.7
April	128.2	129.2	134.5	128.6
May	128.6	129.6	135.0	129.0

### 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

### Normal Weekly Hours\*

#### III—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
1961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9
1961 April	96.3	96.3	96.4	96.3
May	96.1	95.9	96.0	96.1
June	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.9
July	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.9
August	95.4	95.4	95.7	95.8
September	95.9	95.4	95.6	95.8
October	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
November	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
December	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
1962 January	95.2	95.3	95.2	95.2
February	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
March	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
April	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
May	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1

### 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

#### II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2
1961 April	123.5	124.1	129.1	123.9
May	123.7	124.1	129.2	124.0
June	123.8	124.2	129.3	124.1
July	123.9	124.4	129.6	124.3
August	124.0	124.4	129.6	124.3
September	124.3	124.9	130.1	124.6
October	124.4	124.9	130.2	124.7
November	124.4	124.9	130.2	124.7
December	124.7	125.1	130.5	125.0
1962 January	125.0	125.4	130.9	125.3
February	125.0	125.5	130.9	125.4
March	125.8	127.2	132.3	126.4
April	126.2	127.7	132.8	126.8
May	126.6	128.4	133.3	127.2

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 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since April 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and March 1961 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

#### IV—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1961	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
1961 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	95.3
October	95.4	95.0	95.2	95.3
November	95.4	95.0	95.2	95.3
December	95.3	95.0	95.2	95.2
1962 January	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2
February	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2
March	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.2
April	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
May	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1

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

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

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

## Hourly Rates of Wages\*

### V—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1961 April	128.8	129.0	134.1	129.0
May	129.2	130.2	135.2	129.7
June	129.8	131.5	136.4	130.4
July	129.8	131.6	136.6	130.5
August	130.0	132.1	136.7	130.7
September	130.2	132.5	137.1	131.0
October	131.8	132.6	138.2	132.3
November	131.8	132.6	138.2	132.3
December	132.0	132.7	138.5	132.4
1962 January	132.8	133.5	138.9	133.2
February	133.2	133.6	139.5	133.6
March	133.7	134.7	140.3	134.2
April	134.7	135.8	141.4	135.2
May	135.1	136.3	141.9	135.6

### VI—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	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
1961	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1961 April	129.1	130.3	135.1	129.6
May	129.3	130.4	135.3	129.8
June	129.5	130.5	135.4	130.0
July	129.7	130.7	135.9	130.2
August	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
September	130.2	131.4	136.6	130.7
October	130.4	131.5	136.8	131.0
November	130.4	131.5	136.8	131.0
December	130.8	131.6	137.2	131.3
1962 January	131.1	132.0	137.6	131.6
February	131.2	132.1	137.6	131.7
March	132.1	134.0	139.1	132.8
April	132.5	134.6	139.7	133.3
May	132.8	135.4	140.2	133.7

### General

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

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.

## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

### Changes coming into operation during May

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation during May indicate that about 1,420,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £470,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages.†

Manual workers employed by Local Authorities in Great Britain received increases of 7s. a week for men and of proportional amounts for women. Minimum hourly rates agreed by the National Joint Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade were increased by 3d., 2½d. or 2½d., according to occupation, for men, and by 2½d. for women. Dock labourers' minimum rates were increased by 1s. 6d. a day and existing piecework rates were raised by 3 per cent. Adult workers, other than craftsmen, employed by municipal road passenger transport undertakings, received increases of 6s. 6d. a week. Standard hourly rates agreed by the National Joint Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry in England, Wales and Northern Ireland were increased by 2½d. for journeymen and by 2d. for adult mates. Workers employed in the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery received increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men and of 5s. for women. Minimum weekly rates of workers engaged in the food manufacturing industry were increased by 7s. 9d. for men and by 6s. for women. In the paper box making industry, statutory minimum rates were increased by amounts ranging from 7s. to 9s. a week, according to occupation, for men, and by 5s. for women.

Increases of 5s. a week became payable to adult workers engaged in the manufacture of footwear, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, and, under similar arrangements, increases of smaller amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including iron and steel manufacture, and ironstone and limestone mining and quarrying.

Of the total increase of £470,000, about £375,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £38,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £33,000 from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, and the remainder from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions.

### Changes coming into operation in the period January–May 1962

The Table opposite shows, by industry group, for this period, the numbers of workers affected (a) by increases in full-time weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amount of such increases, and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amount of such reductions.

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

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Increases‡	Estimated 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 ..	561,500	156,100	—	—
Mining and Quarrying ..	292,500	110,000	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	217,500	82,100	19,000	19,100
Chemicals and Allied Industries	213,000	100,300	—	—
Metal Manufacture	158,000	16,400	—	—
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	243,500	96,500	—	—
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	243,500	96,500	—	—
Vehicles ..	243,500	96,500	—	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	280,000	72,300	12,000	12,800
Textiles ..	44,500	14,500	—	—
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	351,000	185,200	96,500	120,600
Clothing and Footwear ..	351,000	185,200	96,500	120,600
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	110,000	40,700	—	—
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	174,000			







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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Nylon Yarn Production	Pontypool, Doncaster and Gloucester	2 Apr.	Workers employed by British Nylon Spinners, Ltd.	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen with proportional amounts for semi-skilled craft workers, of 2½d. for other adult male workers, of 2d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 10½d. an hour, semi-skilled workers 4s. 9½d. to 5s. 4½d., according to grade, apprentices 2s. 1d. to 4s. 6½d., according to year of apprenticeship, other male workers 1s. 11d. at 15 rising to 4s. 6½d. at 18 and over; female workers 1s. 9½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4d. at 18 and over.
Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing	Great Britain (257)	11 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3½d. or 3¼d. an hour, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over, of 2½d. for female workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. or 2d. an hour for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over with not less than 3 years' experience—employed in hair dressing, hair curling or hair weaving 4s. 3½d. an hour, bass dressing or fibre dressing 4s. 2½d.; other male workers 21 or over 3s. 10½d.; female workers 18 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dressing 2s. 8½d., other female workers 18 or over 2s. 6½d.; occupation, female workers—male workers 4s. 8½d. or 4s. 5½d., according to occupation, piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 8½d. or 4s. 5½d., according to occupation, female workers 2s. 9½d.*
Rubber Proofed Garment Making	Great Britain (108) (258)	25 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 9s. 2d. or 12s. 3d. a week, according to occupation, for male and 8s. 9d. for female workers in specified occupations, of 12s. 3d. for unspecified male workers except learners and 8s. 6d. for unspecified female workers 21 or over except learners, and of varying amounts, according to age and period of employment, for learners and other juvenile female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 10s. 1d., 13s. 5d. or 13s. 6d. for male workers, and of 9s. 10d. or 10s. for female workers. Rates after change include: male workers—measure cutters with not less than 4 years' employment after 18 in actual cutting processes, including not less than 3 years as measure cutters, general minimum time rates London district 194s. 8d. a week, other districts 188s. 3d., piecework basis time rates 214s. 2d., 207s. 1d., cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen with not less than 3 years' employment after 18 in these categories 187s. 4d., 180s. 11d., 206s. 1d., 199s., makers, machinists and passers with 3 years' employment, all districts 192s. 2d., 211s. 5d., warehousemen with 3 years' employment after 18, 174s. 6d., 191s. 11d., packers with 3 years' employment after 18, 171s. 9d., 188s. 11d., porters 21 or over 164s. 5d., 180s. 10d., learners 21 or over after 1 year's employment 192s. 2d., other unspecified workers 21 or over 160s. 2d., 176s. 2d.; female workers—makers, machinists, passers and finishers with 3 years' employment 125s. 3d., 144s., buttonhole machinists, button machinists, bar tackers, markers, folders, eyeletters and studs 21 or over or with 3 years' experience 125s. 3d., 144s., learners 21 or over after 1 year's employment 125s. 3d., other unspecified workers 21 or over 122s. 2d., 140s. 6d.†
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain (106) (257)	18 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 3½d. an hour for male workers (including learners and late entrants), and of 3d. for female workers (including learners).‡
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	Great Britain (109) (258)	18 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 3½d. an hour for male workers (including learners and late entrants), and of 3d. for female workers (including learners).‡
	Northern Ireland (259)	23 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3½d. or 3¼d. an hour, according to occupation, for male workers other than learners, of 2½d. for female workers other than learners, of 2½d. or 3¼d., according to age, for male learners, and of 2½d. or 2¼d. for female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3½d. or 3¼d. for male workers, and of 3d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers—measure cutters with not less than 4 years' experience after 19, 4s. 5½d. an hour, cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up, passers, pressers and machinists (other than plain machinists) with not less than 3 years' experience after 19, 4s. 3d., under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' experience after 19, 3s. 11½d., other workers except learners 2s. 10d.; female workers—conveyor belt machinists 2s. 11½d., other workers except learners 2s. 10d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 1½d., 4s. 2½d., 4s. 7d. or 4s. 9d., according to occupation, female workers 3s. 1½d.§
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Great Britain (110) (258)	23 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers (including learners), of 2½d. for female workers (other than learners), and of 2d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change: male workers—special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers with not less than 3 years' employment after 18, and tie cutters 22 or over with not less than 5 years' experience 4s. 6½d. an hour, cutters and tie cutters 21 or over with not less than 4 years' experience 4s. 4½d., other workers 1s. 10d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 0½d. at 21 or over; female workers—conveyor belt machinists 3s. 0½d., other workers except learners 2s. 11d., learners 1s. 7½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 5½d. during third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 8d. or 4s. 10d., according to occupation, female workers of any age 3s. 2½d.
	Northern Ireland (110) (259)	11 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers, of 2½d. for female workers other than learners, and of 2d. for female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. for male workers, and of 2½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers—special or measure cutters with 3 years' experience in measure cutting, pattern cutters or pattern takers with not less than 5 years' experience after 19, 4s. 7½d. an hour, other cutters 21 or over with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting 4s. 5½d., other workers 1s. 9d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 1½d. at 22 and over; female workers—conveyor belt machinists 3s. 0½d., other workers except learners 2s. 9½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers, cutters other than special or measure cutters 21 or over with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting 4s. 9d.; female workers 3s. 0½d.§
Corset Manufacture	Great Britain (116) (256)	21 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers, of 2½d. for female workers other than learners, and of 2½d. for female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers, and of 2½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers—employed in cutting, marking-out (other than process working), hand pressing, matching-up or shading, with not less than 5 years' experience after 18, 4s. 5½d. an hour, less than 5 but not less than 3 years' experience after 18, 4s. 3½d., employed in folding, hand-fitting, parting, separating or making-up, with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, 4s. 3½d., warehousemen or packers 21 or over with not less than 2 years' experience 4s. 2½d., other workers including process workers 1s. 10d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 1d. at 21 or over; female workers other than learners 3s., learners 1s. 8d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 6d. during third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers on specified occupations 3½d. an hour higher than the appropriate general minimum time rate, warehousemen or packers 3½d. higher, other male workers 21 or over 3½d. higher; female workers of any age 3s. 3½d. an hour.*

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 209 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 209 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 5th March or beginning of first pay period following that date, and were published on page 167 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 249 of this GAZETTE.

|| These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 209 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. These rates had previously been agreed on 16th January between the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Footwear Manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rosendale Valley) (117)	First pay day in May	Timeworkers	Increases* in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 94s. a week at 15 rising to 195s. at 21 and over; female workers 94s. at 15 rising to 153s. at 20 and over.
	United Kingdom	First pay day in May	Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 147 per cent. for male workers, and of 157 per cent. for female workers.
	Rosendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale, Chorley, Blackburn and the Fylde Coast	First making-up day in May	Workers, other than pieceworkers, employed in industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture†	Increases* in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 94s. a week at 15 rising to 195s. at 21 and over; female workers 94s. at 15 rising to 153s. at 20 and over.
		First making-up day in May	Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 144½ and 154½ per cent., respectively, in stiffer section and 166 and 178 per cent. in toe puff and heel design and manufacture sections).
Asbestos Cement Manufacture	Great Britain (136)	First full pay period commencing on or after 12 May	Timeworkers	Increases* in day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20½ and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 94s. at 15 rising to 195s. at 21 and over; female workers 94s. at 15 rising to 157s. 8d. at 20½ and over.
		First full pay period commencing on or after 12 May	Pieceworkers	Increase* in the percentage addition to piecework rates of 3½ per cent. (57½ to 60½ per cent.).
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases in district minimum rates of 2d. an hour for adult male machinists and sawyers, and of proportional amounts for female machinists and apprentices. Rates after change include: qualified male machinists and sawyers—Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff including Barry, Gloucester, Hartlepool, Humber and district, Liverpool, London, Newport, Preston district, Swansea, Tees, Tyne and district, Wear and Widnes 5s. 8d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 5s. 7½d., Barrow-in-Furness, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Hants., Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Plymouth, Sheffield, Somerset (agreed part), South Coast and the West Riding of Yorkshire 5s. 7d.
Coopering	Northern Ireland (139)	14 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of 2d. an hour (5s. 4½d. to 5s. 6½d.).
	Great Britain and Belfast (142)	First pay day following 7 May	Day workers	Increases in national minimum day work rates of 2d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 5s. 9d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 8d.
		First pay day following 7 May	Pieceworkers	Piecework plusage increased by 8 per cent. (156 to 164 per cent.).
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	Scotland (143)	First full pay week commencing in May	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female dilutees. Rates after change include: journeymen 5s. 5d. an hour, male dilutees 5s. 1d. during first 3 months of employment rising to 5s. 7d. during third 3 months and 5s. 5d. thereafter; female dilutees 18 and over, woodcutting machinists and sawyers section 3s. 1½d. during first 3 months rising to 3s. 8½d. during third 3 months and 3s. 11½d. thereafter, boxmaking section 2s. 8½d. to 3s. 5½d. and 3s. 9½d.‡
Paper Box Making	Great Britain (148) (257)	9 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of amounts ranging from 7s. to 9s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over (8s. for late entrants 20 or over), of 5s. for female workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Increases in piecework basis time rates of 7s. 9d. for male workers, and of 5s. 6d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' experience 205s. 6d., 197s. 6d., 189s. 6d. or 172s. 6d. a week, according to occupation; female workers 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 124s.; piecework basis time rates for workers of any age—male workers 188s. 3d., female workers 135s. 3d.§
	Northern Ireland (149) (259)	11 May	All workers	New general minimum time rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts for male workers, of 5s. for female workers other than learners, and of proportional amounts, according to period of employment and age of entering the trade, for female learners; increase in piecework basis time rate of 1½d. an hour (2s. 9d. to 2s. 10½d.) and addition to general minimum piece rates raised from 27s to 29s per cent. for female pieceworkers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving a period of learnership employed on specified occupations 197s. 6d. or 189s. 6d. a week, other male workers except learners 149s. 6d. during first year of employment after attaining age of 21, 168s. thereafter; female workers other than learners 118s. 6d.
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain (147) (257)	11 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s., 6s. or 5s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over and for male late entrants after 2 years' employment, with proportional increases for other late entrants and younger male workers, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 18 or over (4s. 3d. for late entrants 18 and under 18½ who enter the trade at 17 and under 18), with proportional increases for younger female workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 5s. a week (132s. to 137s.) for female workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' employment (2½ years for machine tackers)—machine tackers 212s. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 188s. 6d., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 179s., other workers 21 or over 173s.; female workers 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 124s. 6d.§
Organ Building	United Kingdom (163)	15 May	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases of 4d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 5s. 11d. an hour, other districts 5s. 10d.
Building	Scotland	7 May	Watchmen	New rate introduced of 29s. 9d. a shift, day or night.
Steam Generating Plant Erection	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23 Apr.	All workers	New agreement introduced, replacing that for water-tube boiler erection, incorporating the re-classification and new rates for welders and new rates for constructional scaffolders, tubers and expanders. National minimum rates for a 42-hour week: erectors, riggers and constructional scaffolders, London area (within 16 miles radius from Charing Cross) 5s. 5d. an hour, other areas 5s. 4d., handymen 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d., crane drivers 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., welders class A1, 5s. 7d., 5s. 6d., A2, 5s. 9d., 5s. 8d., A3, 6s., 5s. 11d., plus qualification allowances of 1s., 1s. and 1s. 2d., respectively (payable for all hours worked), class B 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., burners 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., tubers and expanders and boiler erection fitters 5s. 5d., 5s. 4d., riveters 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., riveters' holders 5s. 5d., 5s. 4d., rivet heaters 5s. 0½d., 4s. 11½d., labourers 4s. 8d., 4s. 7d.¶

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

† The industries concerned are cut sole, last, stiffener, toe puff and built heel manufacture, and heel design and manufacture.

‡ It has also been agreed that from 1st November the rate will be increased by a further ½d. an hour for journeymen with proportional amounts for other workers.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 209 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 249 of this GAZETTE.

¶ The rates shall rise or fall nationally consistent with variations in the Engineering industry generally, such increases or decreases being calculated on an hourly basis.



Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Electrical Contracting	England, Wales and Northern Ireland (174)	14 May	Male workers . . . . .	Increases of 2½d. an hour for journeymen, of 2d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Standard inclusive rates after change include: journeymen electricians—grade A (London) area 6s. 9d. an hour, Mersey district 6s. 7½d., grade B (other areas) 6s. 4½d., adult mates—London 5s. 6½d., Mersey district 5s. 5½d., all other areas 5s. 3d.*
Electricity Supply (British Railways)	Great Britain	1 Apr.	Railway electrical staff	Increases ranging from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week, according to occupation. Rates after change include: Group A, London 197s. 6d. a week, Provinces 187s. 6d., H 257s., 243s. 6d.
Water Supply	England and Wales (180)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Apr.†	Fully-skilled engineering craftsmen and apprentices, other than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board Area	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for fully-skilled engineering craftsmen 5s. 9d. an hour.‡
Road Passenger Transport (Municipal Undertakings)	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan area) and Belfast (188)	First full pay period following 18 May	Workers other than craftsmen and apprentices	Increase of 6s. 6d. a week for adult workers, with proportionate increases for juveniles. Basic rates after change: drivers, commencing rate 206s. 6d. a week rising to a maximum of 210s. after 1 year, conductors 201s. 3d. to 204s. 9d.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages (on day work)—grade A1, 208s. 3d., grade 1, 201s. 3d., grade 2, 196s., grade 3, cleaners and labourers 190s. 9d.
		First full pay period following 16 Mar.‡	Craftsmen and apprentices . .	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum hourly rates after change for craftsmen: special group undertakings 5s. 11d. or 6s., group 1, 5s. 10d.
Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Executive)	London and the adjacent country zones (186-187)	Payroll week commencing on or after 1 Apr.§	Road services workshop staff and skilled staff in road services garages	Increases in basic rates for adult male workers of 6s. a week for skilled, of 5s. 6d. for semi-skilled, and of 5s. for unskilled, with proportional increases for apprentices and youths. Basic adult rates after change include: road services main workshops—skilled 214s. a week, semi-skilled 192s. 6d., unskilled 179s. 6d.; road services garages—skilled, central area 217s. 11d., country area 216s. 1d.
Inland Waterways	England and Wales, and Scotland (certain districts)	Beginning of first full pay period following 4 Apr.	Maintenance, warehousemen and other shore workers working regular hours	Increase of 5s. a week. Basic rates after change: London 178s. a week, Provinces 173s.
Dock Labour	Great Britain (197)	14 May	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal tipplers and trimmers at principal coal exporting centres) employed in the actual handling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft	Increase in national minimum wage of 1s. 6d. a day. Minimum daily rate after change for time-workers on half-daily basis 34s. 4d. For pieceworkers, minimum guarantee on half-daily basis increased from 32s. 10d. to 34s. 4d. a day with consequential increases during overtime periods; existing gross piecework rates (i.e., basic piecework rates plus the appropriate percentage addition operating immediately prior to the date of this agreement) increased by 3 per cent. Guaranteed weekly payment increased by 8s. 3d. (4s. 6d. when required to report for six turns). The weekly wage of permanent men whose rates and conditions are directly governed by agreements of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry increased by 8s. 3d. a week.¶
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom . . (198-199)	1 Apr.	Adult hourly-rated engineering and maintenance grades	Increases of 2d. an hour for skilled grades, of 1½d. for semi-skilled, and of 1½d. for unskilled. Hourly rates after change: men, 21 and over—non-tradesmen, Grade A 4s. 3-75d., B 4s. 4-25d., C 4s. 7-125d., semi-skilled, A 4s. 7-75d., B 4s. 8-625d., C 4s. 9-375d., D 4s. 10-125d., E 4s. 11d.; skilled tradesmen—5s. 2-375d., fully-qualified toolmakers 5s. 5-375, leading hands 5s. 6-375d.; stores workers—stores assistants 4s. 7-625d., increasing by ½d. an hour for each completed 6 months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 4s. 10-625d., storekeepers 5s. 1-875d., senior storekeepers 5s. 4-625d.; women, 21 and over—grade A 3s. 7d., B 3s. 7-625d. rising to 3s. 8-125d. after 6 months' satisfactory service, C 3s. 7-625d. increasing by ½d. an hour for each completed 6 months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 3s. 9-125d., D 3s. 11-375d. at the end of one month's service rising to 4s. 4-625d. after 24 months' service.
	United Kingdom . . (199)	1 Apr.‡	Surface transport and goods handling grades	Increases of 5s. 3d., 6s. or 7s. a week, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum adult rates after change include: motor transport drivers 215s. 3d. a week, senior head loaders 276s. 9d., head loaders (aircraft) 240s. 4d., head loaders and chargehand stevedores 227s., baggage masters 217s. 3d., loaders, porters and stevedores 206s. 11d., warehousemen 240s. 4d.
	United Kingdom . .	1 Apr.‡	General service workers	Increases of 1½d. or 1½d. an hour, according to occupation, for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21. Minimum hourly rates after change for adult day workers include: men—labourers, gardeners Grade II, liftmen, wash-housemen (laundry) 4s. 10-125d., leading hand boiler attendants 5s. 1-875d., gardeners Grade I 5s. 1-0625d., head gardeners 5s. 5-375d.; women—cleaners and lavatory attendants, laundresses 3s. 10-8125d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	21 May	Electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc.	Increase of 5 per cent. Minimum rates after change include: studio standard agreement—craft grades £15 4s. 7d. a week, semi-skilled £14 6s., general grades (labouring, etc.) £13 6s. 6d., other grades (unclassified, e.g., crane operators (manual), property makers, etc.) £14 15s. 9d., sculptors and modelers £18 3s. 11d. to £21 7s. 8d., according to grade (chargehands 9d. an hour above craft rate, supervising chargehands by day or night (where employed) 1s. 6d. an hour above), assistant heads of departments £17 6s. 8d. to £22 12s. 10d. according to occupation and classification of studio; chief or supervising projectionists (where employed) £19 17s. 2d., first projectionists £16 16s. 6d., second £14 15s. 9d.; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc. £12 1s. 9d. to £17 7s. 1d. according to occupation, female cleaners £11 9s. 4d.; canteen employees agreement—male workers £9 17s. 8d. to £17 14s. 4d. according to occupation and classification of studio, female workers £9 13s. 3d. to £17 14s. 4d.; part-time workers (male and female) £5 12s. 9d.; make-up artists, hairdressers and wardrobe staffs £13 4s. 10d. to £31 6s. 4d. according to occupation.
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade	United Kingdom . . (238)	First pay week commencing on or after 28 May	All workers, other than clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.	Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum rates for skilled male workers, of 2½d. for semi-skilled and 2½d. for other adult male workers and adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Rates after change: inside the workshop—skilled male workers, London 5s. 1d. an hour, Provinces 5s., semi-skilled 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d., other adult male workers 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d.; outside the workshop, other adult male workers 4s. 2d., 4s. 1d.; Northern Ireland (outside the City of Belfast)—adult male workers inside the workshop 3s. 11½d., outside the workshop 3s. 11d.; apprentices and other young male workers, London 1s. 3-26d. at 15 rising to 4s. 0-81d. at 20, Provinces 1s. 3d. to 4s.; female workers 21 and over, London 3s. 5d., Provinces 3s. 4d., younger female workers 1s. 5-52d. or 1s. 5d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4-12d. or 3s. 3-06d. at 20.

\* These increases are supplementary to the agreement which came into operation on 1st January 1961, and the rates shown above are to remain in operation until 30th June 1963.  
 † These increases were authorised in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ‡ The agreement also provides for negotiations on an additional increase in pay to operate from the beginning of October.  
 § These increases were agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ¶ The agreement also provides for negotiations with a view to the introduction of a 42-hour week from 27th August, subject to the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements. See article on page 218 for details of revised guaranteed weekly payments.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (246-247)	2 Apr.*	Manual workers . . . . .	Increases of 7s. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for adult female workers, young labourers and apprentices. Rates after change for men, 21 and over, on day work include: general classes—London, group 1 occupations 201s. 9d. a week, 2, 207s., 3, 212s. 3d., 4 (now includes gully pump attendants previously classified in group 3), 217s. 6d., 5, 222s. 9d., 6, 228s., Zone A 190s. 9d., 196s., 201s. 3d., 206s. 6d., 211s. 9d., 217s., Zone B 187s. 9d., 193s., 198s. 3d., 203s. 6d., 208s. 9d., 214s.; road workers, sewer workers and plant operators—London, grade A 207s., B 217s. 6d., C 222s. 9d., D 228s., E 233s. 3d.; Zone A 196s., 206s. 6d., 211s. 9d., 217s., 222s. 3d., Zone B 193s., 203s. 6d., 208s. 9d., 214s., 219s. 3d.; ambulance employees—drivers, London 245s., Zone A 234s., Zone B 231s., attendants 230s. 6d., 219s. 6d., 216s. 6d.
	England and Wales (233)	2 Apr.*	Female employees in the school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries, and home helps	Increases of 1½d. an hour for employees in the school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries, and of 1½d. for home helps. Rates after change for workers 18 and over: school meals service, staff canteens and day nurseries—helpers or general assistants, London 3s. 5½d., Zone A 3s. 3½d., Zone B 3s. 2½d., school meals supervisory assistants 3s. 6½d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., assistant cooks 3s. 7½d., 3s. 5½d., 3s. 5d., cooks 3s. 10½d., 3s. 8½d., 3s. 8½d.; home helps 3s. 11½d., 3s. 7½d., 3s. 7½d.
	Scotland . . . . . (249-250)	First full pay period after 16 May	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, excluding watchmen, engineering craftsmen and apprentices and building and civil engineering workers	Increases for full-time workers 20 and over of 7s. a week for men, of 5s. 3d. for women, and of proportional amounts for full-time workers under 20 and part-time workers. Basic rates after change for full-time able-bodied men 20 and over—Group 1 authorities 192s. 6d. a week, Group 2, 189s. 6d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING MAY

Industry	District	Date	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Baking	Scotland . . . . . (256)	30 May	All workers . . . . .	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.†

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF MAY

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: wholesale and multiple baking in England and Wales (increase of 3d. an hour, 3rd June); bacon curing (increases of 2d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for women, 4th June); wool textile industry in Scotland (increase of 3 per cent., 1st June); and coir mat and coir matting manufacture (increases of 2½d. or 3d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for women, 23rd June). Industries affected by increases in rates of wages in June or July, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, include furniture manufacture and associated industries, iron and steel manufacture, carpet manufacture, national newspaper printing in London and Manchester, hosiery manufacture in Hawick, hosiery finishing in the Midlands, and basket making. Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

\* These increases were agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 † This change took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 249 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". The reduced hours have been in operation generally for workers covered by an agreement of the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry (Scotland), as from 31st December 1961 (see page 32 of the January 1962 issue of this GAZETTE).

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# STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 223. In addition, 44 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during May at the establishments where these 267 stoppages occurred is estimated at 59,500. This total includes 10,100 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 49,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 35,500 were directly involved and 13,900 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 193,000 working days lost during May included 66,000 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 May due to industrial disputes:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining .. .. .	4	95	99	15,000	30,000
Engineering .. .. .	6	18	24	5,300	23,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	5	12	17	5,500	45,000
Motor Vehicles .. .. .	2	11	13	10,800	22,000
Construction .. .. .	11	28	39	3,500	21,000
Port and Inland Water Transport .. .. .	2	7	9	5,400	13,000
All remaining industries and services .. .. .	14	52	66	13,900	38,000
<b>Total, May 1962 .. .. .</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>193,000</b>
<b>Total, April 1962 .. .. .</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>73,100</b>	<b>246,000</b>
<b>Total, May 1961 .. .. .</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>86,200</b>	<b>275,000</b>

### Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases .. .. .	43	9,900
—other wage disputes .. .. .	63	6,600
Hours of labour .. .. .	44	5,400
Employment of particular classes or persons	66	10,300
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline .. .. .	6	3,100
Trade union status .. .. .	1	300
Sympathetic action .. .. .	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>35,500</b>

## PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<b>SHIPBUILDING &amp; SHIP REPAIRING:—</b> Millwrights and other workers employed in shipbuilding and ship repairing—Sunderland (one firm).	10	1,100	30 Jan.	25 May	Dismissal of millwright, a shop steward, on grounds of redundancy. Other millwrights allege victimisation.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Welders, shipwrights and other shipyard workers—Birkenhead (one firm).	820	1,175	17 May	30 May	Dissatisfaction of welders with employer's offer of increased lieu rate and, subsequently, a claim by shipwrights for increased wages.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>VEHICLES:—</b> Maintenance electricians, electricians' mates, machine operators and other workers employed in the motor vehicle industry—Birmingham (one firm).	320	2,650**	15 May	29 May	Claim by maintenance electricians for a wage increase higher than that offered and, subsequently, the refusal of a number of workers to operate machines repaired by supervisory staff.	Work resumed, employer's original offer accepted.
Patternmakers employed in railway wagon and car body manufacture—Paisley (one firm).	300	2,700	27 Apr.	2 May	Claim for a wage increase for maintenance tradesmen's mates.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>PORT &amp; INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:—</b> Crane drivers, checkers and other dock workers—Southampton.	460	1,325	14 May	18 May	To protest against the introduction of a new "clocking-in" system.	Work resumed. New system introduced 28th May on a trial basis.

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

† Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in a national stoppage on 5th February were again involved on 5th March. They have, therefore, been counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. In the period under review the net number of individuals for all industries was approximately 2,000,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

¶ The number of workers indirectly involved rose from 40 on 9th April to 1,100 on 16th April.

‡ A substantial number of workers were able to resume on 31st May and the remainder re-engaged over a short period.

\*\* In addition, it is estimated that approximately 19,000 workers at other establishments in the motor vehicle industry were rendered idle by this stoppage.

### Duration of Stoppages

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

Duration of Stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved
Not more than 1 day	71	10,800	9,000
2 days .. .. .	54	8,300	18,000
3 days .. .. .	31	3,700	8,000
4-6 days .. .. .	41	9,700	45,000
Over 6 days .. .. .	40	4,700	121,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>202,000</b>

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1962 AND 1961

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1962 and 1961:—

Industry Group	January to May, 1962			January to May, 1961		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in Progress		Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in Progress	
		Workers involved†	Working Days lost		Workers involved	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	‡	‡	2	3,000	77,000
Coal Mining .. .. .	559	80,000	155,000	664	151,900	556,000
All Other Mining and Quarrying	1	‡	‡	5	1,100	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	11	4,200	5,000	8	2,100	6,000
Chemicals, etc. .. .	6	8,900	9,000	14	5,400	15,000
Metal Mfrs. .. .. .	46	271,000	315,000	29	10,000	18,000
Engineering .. .. .	115	2,009,300	2,094,000	90	38,200	96,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng. .. .	43	310,900	388,000	46	52,600	297,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles .. .	56	461,000	567,000	47	60,700	209,000
Aircraft .. .. .	21	266,800	276,000	24	11,300	28,000
Other Vehicles .. .	11	45,500	54,000	9	7,500	13,000
Other Metal Goods .. .. .	29	206,600	219,000	23	4,000	27,000
Textiles .. .. .	14	6,100	10,000	17	700	3,000
Clothing and Footwear .. .	8	1,700	4,000	6	400	1,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. .. .	8	11,300	15,000	12	2,400	5,000
Timber, Furniture, etc. .. .	9	3,800	7,000	6	400	1,000
Paper and Printing	5	6,500	7,000	4	600	1,000
Remaining Manufacturing Inds.	20	28,500	79,000	13	11,400	70,000
Construction .. .	157	38,900	121,000	127	14,100	60,000
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	3	900	1,000	3	100	1,000
Port and Inland Water Transport	35	34,600	103,000	40	25,800	139,000
All Other Transport .. .. .	30	10,600	27,000	31	11,000	14,000
Distributive Trades .. .. .	22	5,100	12,000	25	2,700	9,000
Administrative, Professional, etc. Services .. .	8	7,800	13,000	7	5,800	27,000
Misc. Services .. .	17	15,000	29,000	13	1,100	6,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,192§</b>	<b>3,834,900</b>	<b>4,510,000</b>	<b>1,262§</b>	<b>424,600</b>	<b>1,679,000</b>

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During May the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2910 to 2912\*. Two awards, Nos. 2910 and 2912, are summarised below; award No. 2911 was an interpretation of award No. 2853 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August 1961, page 365).

**Award No. 2910 (1st May).—Parties:** Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "A" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** To determine a difference between the Parties as to the fees which should be paid to chiropodists for treatments given in their surgeries and for domiciliary visits as part of the chiropody services provided by Local Health Authorities. **Award:** The Court awarded that the fees to be paid to chiropodists for treatments given in their surgeries and for domiciliary visits as part of the chiropody services provided by Local Health Authorities shall be as follows:—Fee for each treatment given at surgery—7s. 6d. per patient. Fee for each domiciliary treatment—12s. 6d. per patient, not including travelling expenses.

**Award No. 2912 (8th May).—Parties:** Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Navigating and Engineer Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. **Claim:** For an increase in the Appointment Pay and Daily Allowance applicable to B.O.A.C. Navigating and Engineer Officer Instructors based at London Airport. **Award:** The Court awarded that the Appointment Pay and Daily Allowance applicable to B.O.A.C. Navigating and Engineer Officer Instructors based at London Airport shall be as follows:—Appointment Pay—£300 per annum. Daily Allowance—15s. 0d. per day. Effect to be given to the Award as from the 1st April 1962.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During May two Awards were issued by single arbitrators appointed under section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards related to individual undertakings.

In addition, a Board of Arbitration was appointed under section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine the claim of the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association that the standard weekly hours of duty of Salaried Staff of British Transport Docks should be reduced:

(a) for Supervisory Staff, at present working a 44 or 42 hour week, to a maximum of 40 hours per week; and  
(b) for Professional, Technical and Clerical Staff, to a maximum of 40 hours per week;

and that the working week should be in five days without loss of pay. The Board awarded in favour of the claim, the method of implementation of the award to be the subject of further negotiations between the parties in order to evolve a scheme to cover Saturday working, either by rosters or by compensatory payments.

The award is to become operative on a date to be agreed by the parties but not later than 27th August 1962.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

## Wages Councils Act, 1959

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W. (89),** dated 11th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B. (73),** dated 22nd May, for revising the provisions relating to the payment of overtime.

**Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal P. (77),** dated 25th May, for revising the provisions relating to the payment of overtime.

**Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R. (134),** dated 29th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and general minimum piece rates for female workers.

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

\* See footnote \* on page 253.

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Wages Regulation (Baking) (Scotland) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 975,** dated 9th May, and effective from 30th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Baking Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 999,** dated 10th May, and effective from 25th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council, prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 1038,** dated 17th May, and effective from 4th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 1168,** dated 31st May, and effective from 18th June. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during May.

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Paper Box Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962. No. 82),** dated 2nd May and operative on 11th May 1962. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**The Shirtmaking Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962. No. 81),** dated 2nd May and operative on 11th May 1962. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962. No. 94),** dated 15th May and operative on 23rd May 1962. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962. No. 98),** dated 24th May and operative on 6th June 1962. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962. No. 99),** dated 24th May and operative on 6th June 1962. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Retail Bespoke Branch of the trade.

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## 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.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 14/61 (21st June 1961)

#### Seasonal worker—whether unemployment due to factors inherent in the nature or conditions of the occupation

In three successive years a share fisherman had been unemployed throughout the winter because of a comparative absence of fish, the cause of which was not established. For many years previously there had been substantial winter fishing from his port. It was contended that the "three years rule" should not be applied in deciding whether he was a seasonal worker, on the ground that the preceding three years did not represent the "normal" state of affairs. Held by the majority of a tribunal of Commissioners that the claimant was a seasonal worker. In the absence of evidence that the failure of the fishing each winter was due to other than natural causes it could not be assumed that it was due to factors abnormal to the occupation of fishing. There was therefore no reason, based on regulation 2(2)(a)(ii) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, for rejecting the presumption of normality which was raised by the claimant's actual pattern of employment in the last three years. Dissenting minority decision recorded.

#### Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is disallowed.

"The claimant appeals against a decision holding him to be a seasonal worker as defined in regulation 2(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended, with an off-season extending from 25th November 1959 to 25th March 1960 (both dates included), and disallowing his claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 25th November 1959 on the ground that he failed to satisfy the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1)(b) of the same regulations with respect to the receipt of unemployment benefit by seasonal workers in the off-season.

"It is obvious from the report of the proceedings before the local tribunal that the case for the claimant was put very clearly and fully before them, and that they gave it very full and fair consideration. At the oral hearing of this appeal before a tribunal of three Deputy Commissioners, the case was again very fully argued.

"The claimant is a young unmarried man who until December 1955 was employed as a boat-builder. Thereafter he became a share fisherman, engaging in long-lining and crabbing from Plymouth. Since December 1955 the claimant has had no employment other than employment as a share fisherman, and this employment has not been continuous throughout the year. In 1956 it extended from a date in March to a date in November. In 1957 it extended from a date in March to a date in November. In 1958 it extended from a date in April to a date in December. In 1959 it extended from a date in March to a date in November. There is evidence that from 1946 until 1955 there was substantial winter fishing from Plymouth, the winter seasons being described as 'good' or 'fair'. In 1956 the winter fishing season was poor. In 1957, 1958 and 1959 there was no winter fishing season. The non-employment of the claimant during the winters of 1956, 1957 and 1958 (and also, in so far as it may be relevant, in the winter of 1959) was attributable primarily to the failure of the winter fishing seasons as above mentioned. He did not, apparently, turn to other forms of employment during any of these winters; as was explained to us at the oral hearing, his position as a share fisherman made it difficult for him to seek other work.

"The statutory definition of 'seasonal worker' contained in regulation 2(2)(a) of the regulations above-cited is as follows:—

"... 'seasonal worker' means an insured person whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of a year in an occupation or occupations of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years; or any other insured person who normally restricts his employment to the same, or substantially the same, part or parts only of the year; and for the purpose of this definition the following provisions shall apply:—

(i) the expression "part or parts only of a year" shall include any period of time (or, if more than one period, the aggregate of those periods whether in the same or different occupations) whatever the duration of that period; but where any period or periods of a year during which a person is normally not employed is not, or if more than one period (whatever the duration of any such period) do not amount in the aggregate to, more than seven weeks, that person shall not be treated as a seasonal worker;

(ii) in construing the expression "normal employment," regard

\* 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 253.

shall be paid to factors inherent in the nature or conditions of the occupation or occupations in which that person is engaged, and not to factors abnormal to that occupation or occupations notwithstanding that those factors persist for a prolonged period . . .

"This definition requires the determining authorities to decide in the first place what is the 'normal' pattern of employment of the individual claimant. In many cases, a man's actual pattern of employment may clearly be his normal pattern of employment; and in cases where this is so, it may be possible to decide, from the very beginning of his assumption of this pattern, that he is a seasonal worker as defined. In other cases, however, it may be unfair to assume *ab initio* that a man's current pattern of employment represents his normal; but if the pattern recurs, its recurrence may be treated as evidence of its normality; and the Commissioner has adopted what has been termed a 'three years rule' in this connection.

"In Decision R(U) 3/51 the rule was expressed as follows. 'The length of time during which a person has followed an occupation of which the availability or extent varies with the season of the year without substantial employment in the off-season is material when considering whether employment in such an occupation has become the normal employment of that person. In a case where he has followed such employment for three years or more without substantial employment in the off-season in any of those years there is a strong presumption that his normal employment is of a seasonal nature and that he has become a seasonal worker within the meaning of the regulations even though it is his age or infirmity or other circumstances beyond his control which have prevented him from obtaining employment all the year round. This presumption could only be rebutted by showing that the last three years do not afford a proper basis for estimating the person's prospect of employment, for example because his failure to obtain substantial employment in the off-season was due to abnormal conditions in industry or other exceptional circumstances'.

"As certain phrases used in the rule show, this rule was formulated in relation to the original definition of 'seasonal worker,' prior to its amendment in 1952. But the principle that three years' consistent experience may as a rule be accepted as showing what is normal, is in no way affected by the amendment of the statutory definition. Nor indeed is the rule, as above formulated, very materially affected in other respects. It is necessary, however, to observe certain limitations on the rule.

"In the first place, it has always been recognized that the presumption embodied in the rule is a rebuttable one.

"In the second place, the injunction in proviso (ii) to regulation 2(2)(a) must be observed. In so far as the actual or current pattern of a claimant's employment is conditioned by factors abnormal to the occupation or occupations concerned, no inference can be drawn that such a pattern represents his normal one, even although the factors have persisted for a prolonged period. (A 'prolonged period' might, no doubt, in certain circumstances, extend for some years.) On the other hand, if the factors which have brought about the pattern of employment in question are factors inherent in the nature of the occupation or occupations concerned, there is no reason why the determining authorities should not treat the pattern as normal: indeed the proviso enjoins them, in effect, to do so. While the proviso deals expressly with factors relating to the occupation or occupations in question, it is to be remembered that factors personal to the claimant rather than related to the occupation may also be highly relevant. The primary question raised by the definition is not whether a claimant follows an occupation which is of a seasonal nature, but whether he (that is, the individual claimant) is a seasonal worker.

"If the pattern of employment shown by the claimant in this appeal over the three years or more prior to the date of claim in truth represents his normal pattern of employment, then plainly he falls within the definition of 'seasonal worker.' It is a consistent pattern showing a regularly recurring period of non-employment, exceeding seven weeks, each winter.

"It is a pattern which has been mainly conditioned, no doubt, by the fact of the failure of the local fishing (of the mode practised by the claimant) in the area in question in recent winters. The reason for this failure—or for the comparative absence of fish which is responsible for it—is not established. It is certainly not shown to be due to any abnormal or artificial interference with, or disturbance of, the normal facilities for fishing. We take it as a factor inherent in the occupation of fishing that the presence of fish in any given area at any time may be uncertain and unpredictable. In the absence of evidence that the failure of the fishing was due to other than natural causes, we cannot assume that failure was due to factors abnormal to the occupation of fishing. We see no reason, therefore, based on proviso (ii), for rejecting the presumption of normality raised by the claimant's actual three year pattern of employment.

"It was urged upon us by the claimant's representative that the 'three year rule' should not be applied in this case, because, although there had been virtually no winter fishing for three years (and indeed, as we understand, for five years now), there had consistently been a winter fishing for many years before that. This comes very near, if it does not amount to, a plea that the 'three years rule' should become a four- or five- or more-years rule; for it was conceded that if the state of affairs in question continued to recur much longer than three years, the inference would fall to be drawn, sooner or later, that it had become normal. We can find no justification for any modification of the normal 'three years rule' either in general or in the circumstances of this case. And as the presumption arising under the rule has not been rebutted, we conclude that the claimant must be held to be a seasonal worker.

"On an application of the averaging principle explained in Decision R(U) 29/51, the claimant's off-season extends from 25th

November 1959 to 25th March 1960, which is a period of 105 days (Sundays not being counted).

"In respect that the claimant is a seasonal worker, and his claim is for benefit within the off-season, he must satisfy the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1) of the same regulations. It is not disputed that he satisfies branch (a) relating to registration. In order to satisfy branch (b) he would require to have had, or to have had reasonable prospects of obtaining, a substantial amount of off-season employment: 'substantial' in this context meaning normally an amount of employment equal to not less than one-fourth of the duration of the current off-season. That would amount, in the present case, to not less than 27 days. The determining authority has a discretion, in the circumstances of any particular case, to accept a smaller amount of off-season employment as satisfying the condition. But this discretion must be exercised reasonably and judicially. In the present case we find no justification for reducing the requisite fraction below one-fourth; and that being so, it is plain that the claimant fails to satisfy the additional condition in question. We agree, therefore, with the decision of the local tribunal that unemployment benefit is not payable, and with the grounds on which that decision was based.

"The appeal of the claimant is not allowed."

### Minority Decision

"This appeal raises difficult questions as to the meaning and application of the Seasonal Workers Regulations, as to which I regret that I am unable to take the same view as the majority of the tribunal. The issue as I see it is as follows.

"In the books of the Ministry of Labour there is a record of work performed by the claimant in the three years immediately preceding the date of his claim for unemployment benefit.

16th March 1956 to 17th November 1956  
3rd March 1957 to 12th November 1957  
13th April 1958 to 17th December 1958  
31st March 1959 to 13th November 1959

Applying the 3 years rule (to which I will refer as the formula) to this record there emerges the fact that the claimant has three consecutive off-seasons in which he has not had a substantial amount of employment; this is an essential before the claimant may be said to be *prima facie* a seasonal worker (I am ignoring certain types of employment in which a man may be regarded as a seasonal worker *ab initio*). Averaging these three off-seasons in accordance with accepted practice the claimant is shown by the above record to be *prima facie* a seasonal worker with an off-season from 25th November to 25th March, a period of 105 days (excluding Sundays), and a substantial amount of employment in the off-season would be not less than 27 days.

"The foregoing facts are not in dispute but it must be noted that the result of applying the formula, namely that the claimant is *prima facie* a seasonal worker, is arrived at without having regard to his previous record as a worker, to the nature of his occupation or to his age of physical condition. Even if he has worked for 40 years without missing a day the *prima facie* inference must be drawn from the mere paper record. Nobody seeks to challenge this procedure which provides a useful method of approach to the Seasonal Workers Regulations.

"It is the next stage in the inquiry which gives rise to difficulty. It is common ground that the presumption created by the application of the formula may be rebutted. The claimant and his association claim that they have produced evidence to rebut the presumption and they ask specifically what evidence will be sufficient to rebut the presumption. They allege that the local tribunal have treated the presumption as irrebuttable: whether this allegation is justified I do not know, because the local tribunal have made no findings whatever upon this question.

"Some guidance is to be obtained from previous decisions of the Commissioner. It is established that evidence of permanent physical disablement cannot, but evidence of temporary sickness or incapacity may, tend to rebut the presumption. For example, if the claimant had been incapable of work for a period after 17th December 1958, that is during his third off-season, that period may be taken into account in his favour, with the result that his third off-season could be ignored and he would not be labelled a seasonal worker. The reasoning underlying this is to be found in Decision R(U) 36/56 in which the Commissioner said 'In applying this "three years" rule it is proper to discount any features in the employment record which are exceptional or abnormal. A period of non-employment due to sickness will be ignored because sickness is presumably fortuitous and therefore non-employment due to the cause should not be taken as normal unemployment.' See also Decision C.U. 68/58 (not reported). The italics are mine.

"The claimant, however, is not relying on sickness. He alleges that his failure to obtain a substantial amount of employment in the off-seasons was due to shortage of fish and adverse weather conditions. It is not disputed that the claimant's lack of employment was due to these conditions and the question is, do either or both of these causes tend to rebut the presumption that he is a seasonal worker. To use a metaphor of the sea, as a result of the application of the formula the decks of the claimant's boat are awash in the seasonal sea. Do these two causes of unemployment provide him with a lifebelt or do they assist to sink him and his vessel in that sea. As I understand their decision the majority of the tribunal take the latter view.

"In 1952, after the three-year rule had been adopted, Parliament added regulation 2(2)(a)(ii) which reads: 'in construing the expression "normal employment," regard shall be paid to factors inherent in the nature or conditions of the occupation or occupations in which that person is engaged, and not to factors abnormal to that occupation or occupations notwithstanding that those factors persist for a prolonged period.'

"This regulation raises questions which I do not find it easy to

answer. I agree that spells of bad weather, such as storms or fog can be described as inherent in the nature of a fisherman's occupation; they can and do prevent, him from fishing. But if bad weather persists for a long time, for example throughout one off-season, does it cease to be a factor inherent, and become a factor abnormal to that occupation. Again, if the sum total of days of bad weather in three off-seasons is found to be well above average, is this a factor inherent or abnormal. Precisely the same queries arise with regard to the absence of fish, which means, not that there are no fish at all but that for reasons quite unknown fish cannot be found in the recognised fishing grounds in sufficient numbers to warrant fishing vessels putting to sea.

"These questions must be answered before the mandatory terms of the regulation can be carried out but it is also necessary to decide what is meant by 'regard shall be paid' and how it is to be applied. In the first place it is clear from Decisions of the Commissioner that it can be applied only to factors in existence prior to the date of the claim for unemployment benefit and has nothing to do with future prospects of employment; see for example Decision R(U) 3/51.

"The claimant's record shows that in his third off-season he worked for 19 days, which is 8 days short of a substantial amount of employment in that season. On the supposition that he was prevented from fishing on 26 out of the remaining 86 days by adverse weather, and assuming that this is a factor inherent in his occupation, how must I have regard to this? To use the same metaphor as before, my colleagues regard this, not as a lifebelt but as additional ballast to sink the ship: presumably if the claimant was prevented from fishing on the remaining 86 days this would be regarded as further ballast. On the other hand if the claimant establishes that his failure to obtain work in the remainder of the said season was due to a general strike, which even in these days I think must be described as a factor abnormal to his occupation, what then? As I understand paragraph 10 of the decision of the majority, because of this abnormal factor no inference can be drawn that the claimant's actual pattern of employment represents his normal employment, and he therefore could not be described as a seasonal worker. Thus a general strike, even if the claimant himself is one of the instigators, becomes a lifebelt with the aid of which the claimant escapes from the seasonal sea. I am unable to accept this view, in the first place because, in the second example given, it seems to me that the tribunal is 'paying regard' to an abnormal factor in breach of the regulation and secondly because, in the first example, a result is reached which I cannot believe that Parliament intended and which seems to me to produce such an unfair result. If the record of work set out in paragraph 2 hereof was that of a skilled agricultural worker with 40 years regular work behind him, it would be fatal to his claim to prove that he was unable to work in the off-season owing to prolonged flooding or snow or frost, and I can think of no abnormal factor other than a strike—or perhaps war—which might help to rebut the presumption that he is a seasonal worker.

"Although this regulation has now been in force for some 9 years I cannot find among very many decisions on the Seasonal Workers Regulations, any reference to it whatever. I have therefore to attempt to interpret it myself. I think it is not without significance that Parliament inserted the new regulation some 12 months after Decision R(U) 3/51 was published, because in that decision, speaking of the presumption raised by the formula, the Commissioner said—'This presumption could only be rebutted by showing that the last three years do not afford a proper basis for estimating the person's prospect of employment, for example, because his failure to obtain substantial employment in the off-season was due to abnormal conditions in industry or other exceptional circumstances.' The part which I have put in italics was clearly intended only as an example but it has been quoted in many subsequent decisions and it seems to me to be directly contrary to the terms of the regulation.

"In my judgment the claimant, having established that his failure to obtain the requisite 8 days in his third off-season was by reason of absence of fish and adverse weather, is entitled to be treated in precisely the same way as if he had established that his failure was due to sickness or incapacity due to accident. I would take the same view if his failure was due to the sinking or crippling of his boat, both of which I would regard as factors inherent in his occupation.

"I am the more ready to reach this conclusion after studying the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467 as amended by S.I. 1949 No. 301] which subject a share fisherman to conditions very much more stringent than those applied to other insured contributors. In order to comply with the conditions for unemployment benefit he has to stand by with his boat and crew and the appropriate bait each morning at about 6 a.m. and he must, to avoid forfeiting unemployment benefit, put to sea if the appropriate authority declares that the conditions are fit and that there are fish to be caught. Moreover the regulations specifically provide that unemployment benefit may be claimed for any day in respect of which it is proved that the claimant did not work, among other things, on account of the state of the weather or on account of the absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate. It is difficult to see why under these regulations these two causes should be regarded as the foundation for a claim to unemployment benefit and yet be regarded under the Seasonal Workers Regulations as grounds for denying unemployment benefit and affixing to the claimant a label which is by no means easily got rid of. Unlike most other insured contributors who sign the unemployed register only twice per week, a share fisherman, who has to register each day, has no chance of obtaining any alternative form of employment.

"For these reasons I would allow the appeal on the ground that, having regard to the inherent factors of lack of fish and adverse weather conditions, the claimant has rebutted the presumption that he was a seasonal worker at the date of his claim for unemployment benefit."



## Decision No. R(U) 4/62 (2nd November 1961)

## Trade dispute—(i) place of employment; (ii) direct interest

The claimant was a fuser in the enamelling department of a firm which manufactured heating and catering appliances. He lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute in the fitting shop, arising from proposals by the management to impose minor alterations in the conditions of employment. He claimed, by reference to section 13(6)(a) of the Act, that the dispute was not at his place of employment. The work of the enamelling department consisted of the processing of castings (usually produced in the firm's own foundries) for the firm's further purposes. It was shown that the process of enamelling castings was commonly carried on as a separate business. Of the matters which formed the subject of the trade dispute the only one which concerned the claimant was a proposal that the amount of time allowed to him as "unpenalised lateness" should be reduced from seven minutes to five minutes in a week. Held that the claimant was disqualified because (i) the trade dispute was at his place of employment. The enamelling department was not deemed to be a "separate place" because the work of that department was carried on, at the premises in question, not as a "separate branch of work" but as a step in an integrated process of production. (ii) he was directly interested in the trade dispute. His interest was small, but the statute is concerned with the nature of a direct interest and not with the magnitude of it.

## Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 11th April 1960 to 23rd April 1960 (both dates included) the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The claimant was employed as a fuser in the enamelling department of a firm who manufacture heating and catering appliances and fabricate steel work. The organisation of the firm is into two main divisions, (first) the foundry side, where castings are produced, and (second) the factory side, where the castings are assembled. From the point of view of internal organisation, there are further divisions. Thus, after the castings are produced, they are generally put into a castings warehouse. From there they (or some of them) are taken to be further processed, i.e. by shotblasting, annealing and enamelling. Thereafter they are assembled into complete appliances, and in due course they pass to the despatch department, where the appliances are packed, loaded and despatched. Some components are set aside for the use of the service department, which deals with repairs and the supply of spare parts. From the point of view of location, there is some duplication between premises at B and premises at C. This arises from the fact that C was originally a separate concern, under different management from B.

"Section 13(1) of the Act provides that (subject to an exception which does not apply in the present case) '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'. There is a proviso to the section, to which reference will be made later.

"A stoppage of work took place at the premises of the claimant's firm. It originated in the fitting shop, and originally affected fitters, dressers, grinders, polishers, filers, platers and drillers. These workpeople went on strike because, in connection with the introduction of a reduced working week, the management sought to impose certain minor alterations in the conditions of employment. These minor alterations consisted of (1) the abolition of the afternoon tea-break where it existed, and (2) the standardisation (in some instances involving the reduction) of the amount of unpenalised lateness. Some workpeople (but not all) were affected by a third proposed alteration, namely (3) the termination of the privilege of leaving some minutes early in order to catch a particular bus. A dispute arose about these matters, and the strike which resulted brought about a stoppage of work beyond the fitting shop. In due course the claimant, along with others in the enamelling department, was suspended because of lack of work. Subject to what is now to be said on the question of 'separate department' it is quite clear that for the period in question the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. In due course he was held disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, and against that decision his association appeals to the Commissioner.

"The first and main point taken on behalf of the claimant is based on subsection 6(a) of section 13. This subsection modifies section 13(1) by providing a special definition of 'place of employment.' It provides that the expression 'place of employment' (as used in section 13(1)) means the place at which the claimant was employed 'so, however, that, where separate branches of work which are commonly carried on as separate businesses in separate premises or at separate places are in any case carried on in separate departments on the same premises or at the same place, each of those departments shall [for the purposes of the section] 'be deemed to be . . . separate premises or a separate place . . .'

"The work carried on in the enamelling department (so-called) consists of the shotblasting, annealing and enamelling of certain castings with a view to their assembly into complete appliances, or (it may be) to their being set aside for the purposes of the service department. This is regarded as part of the factory side of the establishment. The castings enamelled are, as a general rule, the castings produced from the establishment's foundries, and the enamelling is done for the further purposes of that establishment, as already explained. There have been occasions when enamelling has been done for outside firms: but these occasions have been exceptional.

"There has been produced a list of firms who undertake the work of vitreous enamelling for other concerns. I am informed that the provision of a vitreous enamelling plant is an expensive matter, and accordingly while all the large producers have their own enamelling plant, some of the smaller producers do not: and they therefore have to put out their enamelling to be done by the independent enamellers. It may truly be said therefore that the process of enamelling castings, such as the components of heating appliances, is a process which is commonly carried out as a separate business, at any rate in some parts of the country. But this in itself is not enough to satisfy the requirements of section 13(6) quoted above. In order that the enamelling department at the

establishment with which the present appeal is concerned should be treated—in terms of section 13(6)—as a separate place from the premises where the trade dispute occurred, it would have to be shown not merely that enamelling of castings is commonly carried out as a separate business, but that the work of the enamelling department in question was carried on, in the premises in question, as a separate branch of work. On the evidence submitted in the present case, I am not satisfied that this was so. On the contrary: I am of the opinion that the work carried on in the enamelling department in question was not carried on as a separate branch of work but as a step in an integrated process of production. I can find no warrant, therefore, for deeming the trade dispute which took place not to have extended to the department in which the claimant worked.

"The second point which arises, arises in relation to the proviso to section 13(1). That proviso provides in effect, that in order to escape the disqualification imposed by section 13(1), a claimant must prove that neither he nor any one of his grade or class either participated in, or financed, or was directly interested in the dispute which caused the stoppage of work.

"In the present case it is conceded that the claimant stood to be affected by the dispute to the extent that his 'lateness allowance' was to be altered. The alteration was only a small one, constituting a reduction from 7 minutes to 5 minutes, cumulative over the 5-day week, and the submission on behalf of the claimant is that this is so small a matter that it ought to be ignored. I am not able to accept this submission, as it seems to me that the statute is not concerned with the magnitude of the interest, but only with its nature. I agree with the majority of the local tribunal that it is not proved that the claimant or any member of his grade or class was not directly interested in the dispute which caused the stoppage of work. This means that he cannot escape disqualification in terms of section 13(1) of the Act.

"The disqualification imposed was from 8th April 1960: but as it appears that the claimant in fact worked on 8th April, the disqualification should run from 11th April, as stated at the head of this decision.

"Subject to this technical modification, the appeal of the claimant's association is not allowed."

## Decision No. R(U) 2/62 (2nd November 1961)

## Share fisherman—whether the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea

The claimant was a member of the crew of a fishing vessel who assembled at 3 a.m. The weather was not favourable and at 8 a.m. the skipper decided that fishing would not be possible that day. He therefore dismissed the crew without putting to sea. The crew could not easily be reassembled and did not put to sea after the weather improved later in the day although most of the fleet did so and fished successfully. Held that benefit was not payable. The claimant had not proved that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing. It was not to the point that the skipper might have acted reasonably in dispersing the crew, or that it was difficult for the crew to reassemble.

## Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of 25th October 1960.

"The claimant is a share fisherman and a member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which the master or a member of the crew is the owner or part-owner. In order, therefore, to qualify for receipt of unemployment benefit, he must satisfy the additional conditions set forth in regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended. Regulation 14B(2) provides amongst other matters that the claimant must prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on the day in question for the reason 'that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing.'

"At the time in question the claimant was a share fisherman operating from a port in the north-east of Scotland. The vessel on which the claimant was a share fisherman was one of the larger class of vessels operating from that port. Such a vessel apparently cannot safely leave or enter the harbour within the period of about two hours on either side of low water especially if there is a heavy swell. Low tide on 25th October 1960 was about 9 a.m. and about 9 p.m. Accordingly, the vessel in question could not safely have left or entered the harbour within the period of about two hours on either side of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. During the early hours of 25th October 1960 there were evidently strong winds and a fairly heavy sea in the area in question. The claimant and the other members of the crew assembled about 3 a.m. By 8 a.m. the skipper decided that fishing was not going to be possible that day and he dismissed the crew. The members of the crew thereupon dispersed to their homes some of which were quite a distance away from the port, and their vessel did not put to sea that day. About 8 a.m., however, conditions started to improve and most of the fishing fleet put to sea. In particular, about 21 vessels of the same draught requirements as the vessel on which the claimant served put to sea, and some of these vessels fished successfully.

"The claimant's claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 25th October 1960 was disallowed by the local insurance officer. An appeal by the claimant was disallowed by the majority of a local tribunal, and the claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

"It is clear that by about 11 a.m. the claimant's vessel could have put to sea. Since the skipper had sent the members of the crew to their various homes about 8 a.m., it was doubtless difficult, if not impossible, for the crew to be reassembled in order to go to sea that day. The question at issue, however, is not whether the skipper acted reasonably in dispersing the crew because he did not think the vessel would be able to put to sea with a view to fishing. What the claimant must prove is that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing. In my opinion the claimant has failed to prove that. The evidence clearly shows that the vessel could in

fact reasonably have put to sea on the day in question with a view to fishing.

"The claimant also maintains that by the time it became possible to leave the harbour there was insufficient time left for fishing. I am unable to accept that contention. The evidence shows that about 12 vessels comparable in size to the claimant's vessel put to sea and caught fish. In that connection there is a suggestion that some at least of these vessels may have been fishing in illegal waters. I can appreciate the claimant's reluctance to commit himself on that matter, but the fact remains that he has not produced satisfactory evidence regarding illegal fishing. I am therefore not prepared to proceed upon the basis that all or any of the vessels comparable in size to the claimant's vessel, which put to sea and fished successfully, were fishing in illegal waters. After reviewing all the evidence I have reached the conclusion that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of the day in question.

"The appeal of the claimant is disallowed."

## LEGAL CASE AFFECTING LABOUR

## Factory—Definition—Photographic Agency—Whether prints "articles"—whether premises a "factory"—Factories Act, 1937 s.151(1), (6)

The defendants carried on the business of a photographic agency. The business (which was carried on by way of trade for the purposes of gain) involved the supplying of prints of photographs together with the right to reproduce them. The defendants did not themselves take photographs, but purchased the negatives from outside sources. From these negatives the defendants made on their premises prints which they supplied to their customers, and which, except in the case of the national newspapers, were returned to the defendants after use. The prints were made on the defendants' premises in a dark room and a glazing room, where manual labour was used, and where four persons were employed (including two young persons). The remainder of the premises were used for offices and a library of negatives. The defendants were convicted of offences under the Factories Act, 1937, in respect of their employment of young persons. They appealed to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court by way of case stated. The defendants contended:—

1. That the persons employed in the glazing room and dark room, though employed in manual labour, were not so employed in the making of an "article".

2. That the premises to which the definition of a "factory" must be applied were not the glazing room and dark room in isolation but the complete entity which they occupy including the offices and library; that this entity is not a factory, because the employment of persons in manual labour is merely incidental to the general business carried on.

Held (The Lord Chief Justice Lord Parker, Mr Justice Widgery and Mr. Justice MacKenna),

1. The finished print is an "article" which has been made by manual labour on the defendants' premises and so made for the purposes of gain.

2. The premises to be considered are all those occupied by the defendants and not merely the glazing room and dark room. The magistrate applied a wrong principle, if by holding that the glazing room and dark room constituted a factory he was thereby treating the rest of the premises as outside the Act. The premises as a whole were a factory because persons were employed therein in manual labour in making an article for the purposes of gain. The manual labour employed in the glazing and dark rooms was not concerned with some incidental matter, but was the final stage in the substantial and only purpose for which the premises as a whole were used. The appeal was therefore dismissed. *Paul Popper Ltd. v. Grimsey*, Queen's Bench Division, 28th February 1962.

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The 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 (Baking) (Scotland) Order*, 1962 (S.I. 1962/975; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 9th May; *The Wages Regulation (Rubber Proofed Garment) Order*, 1962 (S.I. 1962/999; 8d. (11d.)), made on 10th May; *The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order*, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1038; 5d. (8d.)), made on 17th May; *The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (Amendment) Order*, 1962 (S.I. 1962/1168; 4d. (7d.)), made on 31st May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 249.

*The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations*, 1962 (S.I. 1962/987), made on 10th May by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 226.

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

*The Shirtmaking Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland)*, 1962 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1962/81; 8d. (11d.)), made on 2nd May; *The Paper Box Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland)*, 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/82; 4d. (7d.)), made on 2nd May; *The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland)*, 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/94; 5d. (8d.)), made on 15th May; *The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland)*, 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/98; 8d. (11d.)), made on 24th May; *The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland)*, 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/99; 8d. (11d.)), made on 24th May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 249.

*The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland)*, 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/96), made on 15th May by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see above).

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Accidents.**—*Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. How they happen and how to prevent them.* No. 51. April 1962. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s 3d. (1s. 7d.).

**Coal Mining.**—*Report and Accounts for 1961.* Volume I: *Report*. H.C. 189; price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.). Volume II: *Accounts and Statistical Tables*. H.C. 190. Price 12s. (12s. 8d.). National Coal Board.—See page 224.

**Education.**—*Forward from School. The Links Between School and Further Education.* Ministry of Education. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

**Industrial Directory.**—*Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960.* Amendment No. 6. Ministry of Labour. Obtainable only by Annual Subscription (7s. 6d. including postage).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, page 424.

**Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.**—*Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series.* No. 11. *Guarding of Hand-Fed Platen Machines.* Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.).—See page 225.

**National Insurance.**—(1) *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, on the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1962.* H.C. 200. Price 8d. (11d.).—See page 226. (2) *National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1961. Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March 1961.* H.C. 205. Price 8d. (11d.).—See page 226. (3) *National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1961. Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March 1961.* H.C. 202. Price 8d. (11d.).—See page 226. (4) *Law relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance.* 11th supplement. Price 6d. (9d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1961, page 157.

**Police.**—*Royal Commission on the Police, 1962. Final Report.* Cmnd. 1728. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 2d.).

**Technical Co-operation.**—*Recruitment for Service Overseas; Future Policy.* Cmnd. 1704. Department of Technical Co-operation. Price 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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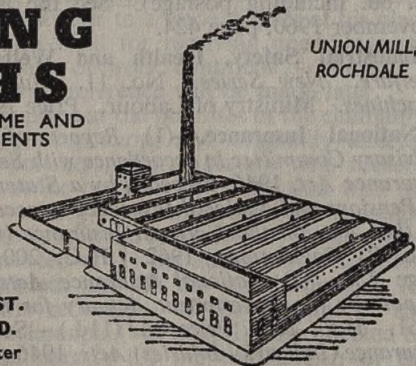
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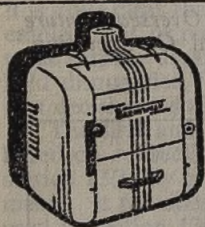
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