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## Characteristics of the Unemployed

A REPORT on the manpower situation by a Working Party of the National Joint Advisory Council was published on pages 45-49 of the issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette for February 1962. In paras. 12-13 and Appendix I the report summarised some of the information obtained from a sample enquiry into the characteristics of the unemployed carried out by the Ministry of Labour. The present article sets out in full the main results of the enquiry. A further article dealing with the unemployment history over a period of four years of the persons covered by the enquiry will be published at a later date.

The enquiry related to 21st August 1961. On that date a random sample was drawn of 4 per cent. of all claimants to unemployment benefit over the age of 18 registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain. All claimants have a National Insurance number consisting of six digits and a final letter. There are a possible one hundred combinations of the last two digits and the sample consisted of all claimants having one of four selected combinations. This ensured an even spread of the sample geographically, industrially and occupationally. Questionnaires were completed in respect of all registrants identified, except that offices identifying more than 20 men completed questionnaires for 20 only, and similarly offices identifying more than 10 women completed questionnaires for 10 only. In these offices the 20 men (or 10 women) were selected at random from all those identified. When the sample was grossed up, allowance was made for identified registrants for whom questionnaires had not been completed.

The questionnaires were completed from Ministry of Labour records and no interviewing was involved. The sample covered 219,000 wholly unemployed adults (176,000 men and 43,000 women) registered as unemployed and claiming unemployment benefit on the day in question. It was originally intended also to cover by the sample a further 42,000 registrants (18,000 men and 24,000 women) not claiming unemployment benefit, the remainder of the adult register, but not all of these had a National Insurance number recorded at the Local Office. Questionnaires were completed in respect of some of these non-claimants but it was not considered certain that an unbiased sample had been obtained and the published results of the survey are therefore restricted to the 219,000 claimants, i.e., to 84 per cent. of the wholly unemployed adult register.

In interpreting the results of the survey it should be borne in mind that the enquiry was carried out at a time when unemployment was at a low level (1.4 per cent.) and that, apart from any economic fluctuation, a survey carried out during the winter months would show a different picture because of seasonal factors. Moreover the results for Great Britain as a whole may not apply in particular areas; for example those of high unemployment. It must also be remembered that although some of the questions were factual, others (e.g., those about placing prospects and suitability for training) required subjective judgments by the officers completing the forms.

The report of the National Joint Advisory Council Working Party summarised as follows the information obtained from the survey about the suitability of the unemployed for placing, training, industrial rehabilitation, etc.:

### Men

1. Of the 176,000 wholly unemployed men, just over 104,000 or 59 per cent. were regarded as difficult to place on personal grounds, mostly because of age or physical condition; the latter factor was by no means confined to the registered disabled. Another 10,000 or 6 per cent. were regarded as difficult to place because they had unsatisfactory qualifications. 62,000 or 35 per cent. were considered to be good placing propositions but local opportunities for placing were limited for nearly half of these (26,000). It is noteworthy that relatively few (8,500 or under 5 per cent.) were shown as difficult to place for social reasons (personal record or colour).

2. The vast majority (nearly 85 per cent.) had received no training, 13 per cent. had been trained in industry and very few had been trained either by the Government or H.M. Forces. But of the large number who had received no training, few were thought likely to be suitable for it. Of the total number of claimants, 95 per cent. were considered either to be unsuitable for training of any kind or to have reasonable prospects of placing without it. 1,600 (of whom the majority were disabled) were either being considered for or waiting admission to Government vocational training. Of the remainder, 2,700 were apparently suitable but had little prospect of subsequent employment within their mobility limits. 3,200 were apparently suitable for training with reasonable prospects of finding subsequent employment but

were unwilling to accept training for personal reasons, including 700 who found finance an obstacle. 500 were prevented from training by national or local restrictions on the employment of trainees imposed by the trade organisations concerned.

3. The vast majority of claimants (over 80 per cent.) were either not in need of industrial rehabilitation, or were unlikely to have improved prospects as a result of it. 12 per cent. were either prevented on medical or other grounds from undergoing rehabilitation, or were themselves unwilling to undergo it. 4 per cent. had had rehabilitation, and only 3 per cent. were considered to be possible applicants.

#### Women

4. Of the 43,000 women, 21,000 were married and 22,000 single (including widowed and divorced). The general assessment of the latter group was broadly similar to that of men. The majority were considered to be difficult to place on personal grounds, and only a small minority (less than 10 per cent.) had undergone any form of training. As with men, the majority were considered unsuitable for any form of Government vocational training, while the proportion who might benefit from rehabilitation was similarly small.

5. Married women presented a rather different picture. Just over half were considered good placing propositions, although two-thirds of these were restricted in respect of local opportunities. Moreover, among those who were regarded as difficult to place on personal grounds (about 40 per cent.), about a quarter encountered difficulties because they themselves restricted the type, hours or location of work they might take. This suggests that a large proportion of unemployed married women would take suitable local employment if it was available. Although the great majority were untrained, the proportion regarded as unsuitable for any form of training was appreciably less than among men or single women. The number of possible applicants for rehabilitation was very small indeed. It is worth noting that the survey reported no cases of women, either single or married, being considered for admission to Government vocational training.

#### Other information obtained

6. Information was also obtained on the following subjects amongst others:—

(a) Disabled persons. About 20 per cent. of the total of 219,000 were registered disabled persons. Less than 10 per cent. of them were considered good placing propositions.

(b) Schooling. Of the minority of cases where schooling was known, about 90 per cent. had had only elementary or secondary modern education.

(c) Geographical mobility. About 15 per cent. of the men were willing to take work beyond daily travelling distance, and 40 per cent. to travel a reasonable distance daily. Of the remainder, about one-third were registered disabled persons.

Tables 1-6 at the end of this article contain the data on which the observations of the Working Party were based.

One item of information that the survey provided was an analysis of the amount of employment, unemployment, etc., experienced by each claimant in the year ended 21st August 1961. Table 7 analyses the total weeks of employment, training, rehabilitation, unemployment and sickness experienced by men, married women and single women according to the amount of unemployment experienced in the year. It must be emphasised that in this and subsequent Tables the analysis by amount of unemployment, which relates to all unemployment experienced in a period of a year, differs from the analyses by duration of unemployment which appear regularly in this GAZETTE and which relate to the length of a claimant's current period of unemployment. Further analyses from the survey are being made of the pattern of employment and unemployment experienced by these claimants in the three years preceding the year under review. The results of this further analysis will be published at a later date.

Men who were unemployed on 21st August 1961 had on average in the preceding year been in employment (including training and rehabilitation) for 20 weeks in the year, unemployed for 26 weeks and for the remaining 6 weeks had been neither working nor signing the unemployed register either through sickness or for an unknown reason. For single women the pattern was 18 weeks of employment, 25 weeks of unemployment and 9 weeks sick or not working. For married women the pattern was 19 weeks employed, 19 weeks unemployed and 14 weeks sick or not working.

Table 8 shows the number of spells of unemployment experienced by claimants during the year, again analysed according to the amount of unemployment experienced during the year. Of the men 90 per cent. had had one, two or three spells of unemployment, but a small minority had had as many as eight. Very few of the women had had more than three spells.

Table 9 shows the number of jobs each of the unemployed had in the year. Of the men 28 per cent. had no job at all, 53 per cent. had been in either one or two jobs, and 6 per cent. had as many as five or more. The pattern for women was similar but single women tended to have had more jobs than married women.

The survey also provided analyses of the unemployed by normal occupation by amount of unemployment, by normal occupation by age, and by industry by age. Industry was defined, as is usual in unemployment analyses, as the last industry in which the registrant had worked. An analysis by industry by amount of unemployment was not compiled. There is so much movement of labour between industries that an analysis in this form would not be likely to be valid insofar as the claimant's last industry might not be his usual industry, and much of the unemployment he experienced might be attributed to the wrong industry.

Table 10 analyses the unemployed by normal occupation by amount of unemployment. Among men long-term unemployment was most prevalent amongst general labourers and among women was most prevalent amongst charwomen.

Because of the small numbers in most categories, married women and single women have been combined in both Tables 11 and 12.

Table 11 analyses the unemployed by normal occupation by age and distinguishes for men registered disabled persons. Among men the occupations with the highest proportion of elderly among the unemployed were clerical and administrative, technical and professional (57 per cent. and 46 per cent. respectively aged 60 and over, compared with an average for all occupations of 21 per cent.). General labourers on the other hand had 38 per cent. unemployed under the age of 35, compared with an average of 30 per cent. Unemployed female hotel and catering workers were above the average age of those unemployed but clerical workers, shop assistants and production workers were below it.

Table 12 analyses the unemployed by last industry by age. Among men the age distribution of the unemployed whose last employment had been in manufacturing industry was very similar to the pattern for all men unemployed. The unemployed in public administration and transport were older than average (40 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively aged 60 and over, compared with an average of 21 per cent.). The unemployed in construction and distribution were younger than average (35 per cent. in each case under the age of 35, compared with an average of 30 per cent., and 11 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively aged 60 and over). Women whose last employment had been in manufacturing were on the whole younger than those whose last employment had been in the service industries (62 per cent. under the age of 35, as against 46 per cent.).

(Continued on next page)

## BULLETIN ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

In Command Paper 1626 "Incomes Policy: The Next Step", published in February 1962, it was stated:—

"The Government propose to collect together and to publish in convenient form factual information on wage rates, earnings, hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production and profits and other relevant subjects so that due weight can be given by all concerned to the considerations set out in this paper at all stages of negotiation and at arbitration. Publication will take place at regular intervals to ensure that up-to-date information will be available at all times".

The proposal has now been carried out and the first issue of "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production" has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 12s. 6d. (13s. 5d. including postage). The volume has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office and the Board of Trade.

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

The bulletin does not include all the published material available and reference is made when appropriate to other publications which contain additional information. The bulletin includes some information not previously published and it is hoped to add to this.

It is intended to publish the next issue in August and the bulletin will appear at regular intervals thereafter.

Table 1.—Suitability for Placing

	Men			Married women			Single women*			Total		
	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total
Should be placed without undue difficulty	1.3	34.1	35.4	—	3.6	3.6	—	3.6	3.6	1.3	41.3	42.6
Good placing proposition but local opportunities limited	1.3	24.8	26.1	0.1	7.2	7.3	0.2	2.2	2.4	1.6	34.2	35.8
Difficult to place on personal grounds because of:—												
Age	3.8	25.4	29.2	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	3.1	3.4	4.2	29.8	34.0
Physical condition	25.6	14.2	39.8	0.9	2.7	3.6	2.2	3.0	5.2	28.7	19.9	48.6
Mental instability	3.0	4.9	7.9	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	2.0	3.4	6.6	10.0
Prison record	0.1	4.5	4.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.6	4.7
Lack of enthusiasm for work	3.4	12.9	16.3	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.3	1.6	3.8	15.2	19.0
Colour	0.1	3.8	3.9	—	0.4	0.4	—	0.7	0.7	0.1	4.9	5.0
Restrictions placed by registrant on type or location of local work or hours when available	0.4	2.2	2.6	0.1	2.5	2.6	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.7	5.9	6.6
Difficult to place because industrial qualifications are unsatisfactory	0.7	9.5	10.2	—	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.9	11.8	12.7
Total	39.7	136.3	176.0	1.3	19.7	21.0	3.8	18.2	22.0	44.8	174.2	219.0

Table 2.—Training Received

	Men			Married women			Single women*			Total		
	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total
Apprenticeship, learnership or similar	3.7	19.9	23.6	0.2	2.5	2.7	0.1	1.4	1.5	4.0	23.8	27.8
Trained for skilled trade in H.M. Forces	0.2	1.6	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.6	1.8
Completed course of Government Vocational Training	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.6
Registrant does not come within any of above categories	34.9	114.3	149.2	1.0	17.2	18.2	3.6	16.8	20.4	39.5	148.3	187.8
Total	39.7	136.3	176.0	1.3	19.7	21.0	3.8	18.2	22.0	44.8	174.2	219.0

Table 3.—Suitability for Government Vocational Training

	Men			Married women			Single women*			Total		
	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total
Has reasonable prospect of placing without training	3.6	61.1	64.7	0.2	11.4	11.6	0.4	7.1	7.5	4.2	79.6	83.8
Under consideration for or awaiting admission to Government Vocational Training	0.9	0.7	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.7	1.6
Unsuitable for any form of Government Vocational Training because:—												
(1) below educational standard	4.2	12.8	17.0	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.5	2.4	2.9	4.8	16.2	21.0
(2) health or physical condition is not good enough	20.1	17.5	37.6	0.6	1.8	2.4	2.0	3.6	5.6	22.7	22.9	45.6
(3) other personal qualifications are not satisfactory	8.7	40.0	48.7	0.2	4.7	4.9	0.6	4.4	5.0	9.5	49.1	58.6
Apparently suitable for training for one or two trades only but no reasonable prospect of subsequent employment within mobility limits	0.9	1.3	2.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.6
Apparently suitable for training for wide range of trades but no reasonable prospect of subsequent employment within mobility limits	0.2	0.3	0.5	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7
Apparently suitable for training with reasonable prospects of subsequent employment but is barred by national or local restrictions on recruitment (e.g. union attitude)	—	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Apparently suitable for training with reasonable prospects of subsequent employment but is unwilling:—												
(1) to leave home for training and cannot be trained locally	0.6	0.5	1.1	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6
(2) for financial reasons	0.2	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.7
(3) for other reasons	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.3
Total	39.7	136.3	176.0	1.3	19.7	21.0	3.8	18.2	22.0	44.8	174.2	219.0

Table 4.—Suitability for Industrial Rehabilitation

	Men			Married Women			Single Women*			Total		
	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total	R.D.Ps.†	Others	Total
Not in need of rehabilitation	5.1	84.9	90.0	0.3	16.6	16.9	0.7	10.6	11.3	6.1	112.1	118.2
Has previously had I.R.U. course	8.3	1.8	7.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.5	5.7	1.9	7.6
Possible applicant for rehabilitation	1.3	4.3	5.6	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	4.5	5.9
Course would not improve prospects of local resettlement	17.9	33.5	51.4	0.5	1.8	2.3	1.6	5.3	6.9	20.0	40.6	60.6
Doctor will not support recommendation	4.1	0.8	4.9	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	4.5	1.0	5.5
Unwilling to leave home for duration of course	1.5	1.2	2.7	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.0	2.2	4.2
Unwilling for other reasons	2.2	1.4	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.6	1.9	4.5
Unlikely to be acceptable to an I.R.U. on personal grounds	2.3	8.4	10.7	—	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.3	2.5	10.0	12.5
Total	39.7	136.3	176.0	1.3	19.7	21.0	3.8	18.2	22.0	44.8	174.2	219.0

\* Including widowed and divorced.

† Registered Disabled Persons.

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Table 5.—Type of Schooling

(Thousands)

	Elementary or Secondary Modern	Technical	Grammar	University, Training College, etc.	Not known	Total
Men	67.5	1.2	3.7	2.5	101.1	176.0
Married Women	8.2	—	0.4	0.1	12.3	21.0
Single Women*	8.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	12.5	22.0
Total	84.1	1.3	4.7	3.0	125.9	219.0

Table 6.—Mobility Group by Age

MEN

(Thousands)

		Age Groups							Total
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
Prepared to take work beyond daily travelling distance	R.D.Ps.†	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	—	2.7
	Others	5.7	5.4	3.9	3.8	1.5	1.1	—	21.4
	Total	5.9	5.9	4.5	4.2	2.0	1.6	—	24.1
Prepared to travel a reasonable distance daily	R.D.Ps.†	0.7	1.0	3.0	3.5	1.6	1.9	0.1	11.8
	Others	10.7	13.6	12.1	10.1	4.9	7.6	0.6	59.6
	Total	11.4	14.6	15.1	13.6	6.5	9.5	0.7	71.4
Will only take work near home	R.D.Ps.†	0.6	2.2	4.0	6.3	5.3	6.8	—	25.2
	Others	4.6	8.4	8.8	8.8	6.8	16.8	1.1	55.3
	Total	5.2	10.6	12.8	15.1	12.1	23.6	1.1	80.5
Total	R.D.Ps.†	1.5	3.7	7.6	10.2	7.4	9.2	0.1	39.7
	Others	21.0	27.4	24.8	22.7	13.2	25.5	1.7	136.3
	Total	22.5	31.1	32.4	32.9	20.6	34.7	1.8	176.0

MARRIED WOMEN

(Thousands)

		Age Groups						Total
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
Prepared to take work beyond daily travelling distance	R.D.Ps.†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prepared to travel a reasonable distance daily	R.D.Ps.†	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.5
	Others	2.6	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	—	6.5
	Total	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	—	7.0
Will only take work near home	R.D.Ps.†	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	—	0.8
	Others	5.4	3.3	1.5	2.0	1.0	—	13.2
	Total	5.4	3.4	1.7	2.3	1.2	—	14.0
Total	R.D.Ps.†	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	—	1.3
	Others	8.0	4.8	2.3	3.1	1.5	—	19.7
	Total	8.0	5.0	2.6	3.6	1.8	—	21.0

SINGLE WOMEN\*

(Thousands)

		Age Groups						Total
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
Prepared to take work beyond daily travelling distance	R.D.Ps.†	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2
	Others	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	1.0
	Total	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	1.2
Prepared to travel a reasonable distance daily	R.D.Ps.†	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	1.0
	Others	2.5	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.2	7.4
	Total	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.2	8.4
Will only take work near home	R.D.Ps.†	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	—	2.6
	Others	2.4	0.8	0.9	3.3	2.3	0.1	9.8
	Total	2.8	1.2	1.3	4.4	2.6	0.1	12.4
Total	R.D.Ps.†	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.5	—	3.8
	Others	5.2	1.8	2.1	5.0	3.8	0.3	18.2
	Total	5.9	2.5	2.7	6.3	4.3	0.3	22.0

\* Including widowed and divorced.

† Registered Disabled Persons.

Table 7.—Amount of Unemployment in Year Ended August 1961

MEN

(Thousands)

Amount of unemployment in year ended August 1961	Number of claimants	Total weeks in year experienced by all claimants of:—					
		Employment	Training	Rehabilitation	Unemployment	Sickness	Not known
Up to 4 weeks	33.3	1,367.7	2.5	3.0	63.1	113.4	183.3
5 to 8 weeks	16.8	595.4	—	1.4	109.2	85.9	83.4
9 to 13 weeks	13.9	428.4	0.4	0.8	149.5	77.6	65.6
14 to 26 weeks	29.2	685.6	1.0	4.9	578.2	162.0	85.1
Over 26 weeks	82.8	382.7	0.5	5.0	3,693.9	157.1	65.4
Total	176.0	3,459.8	4.4	15.1	4,593.9	596.0	482.8

MARRIED WOMEN

SINGLE WOMEN\*

(Thousands)

Amount of unemployment in year ended August 1961	Number of claimants	Total weeks in year experienced by all claimants of:—					Total weeks in year experienced by all claimants of:—							
		Employment	Training	Rehabilitation	Unemployment	Sickness	Not known	Employment	Training	Rehabilitation	Unemployment	Sickness	Not known	
Up to 4 weeks	4.5	158.5	—	—	7.9	45.1	24.3	4.9	185.7	—	—	8.2	31.3	29.8
5 to 8 weeks	3.0	87.0	—	—	19.1	33.5	15.1	2.2	66.9	—	—	13.6	16.4	16.8
9 to 13 weeks	2.6	56.4	—	—	27.9	36.9	12.5	1.9	54.8	—	0.2	20.5	16.4	8.6
14 to 26 weeks	4.6	76.8	—	—	88.7	52.2	21.1	3.5	70.0	—	—	67.4	26.9	16.4
Over 26 weeks	6.3	23.7	—	—	257.0	36.0	12.3	9.5	28.5	—	1.1	431.4	22.9	10.2
Total	21.0	402.4	—	—	400.6	203.7	85.3	22.0	405.9	—	1.3	541.1	113.9	81.8

Table 8.—Amount of Unemployment by Number of Spells of Unemployment in Year Ended August 1961

MEN

(Thousands)

Amount of unemployment in year ended August 1961	Number of claimants	Number of Spells in year								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Over 8
Up to 4 weeks	33.3	24.6	6.5	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—
5 to 8 weeks	16.8	8.2	4.7	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	—
9 to 13 weeks	13.9	5.4	4.2	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
14 to 26 weeks	29.2	10.5	8.5	4.3	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3
Over 26 weeks	82.8	52.2	17.9	6.6	3.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total	176.0	100.9	41.8	16.5	8.5	3.7	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.6

MARRIED WOMEN

SINGLE WOMEN\*

(Thousands)

Amount of unemployment in year ended August 1961	Number of claimants	Number of Spells in year				Number of claimants	Number of Spells in year			
		1	2	3	Over 3		1	2	3	Over 3
Up to 4 weeks	4.5	3.6	0.7	0.2	—	4.9	4.0	0.6	0.2	0.1
5 to 8 weeks	3.0	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2
9 to 13 weeks	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
14 to 26 weeks	4.6	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.3	3.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.6
Over 26 weeks	6.3	3.4	1.7	0.9	0.3	9.5	5.9	2.3	0.9	0.4
Total	21.0	12.5	5.8	1.9	0.8	22.0	13.1	5.2	2.1	1.6

Table 9.—Amount of Unemployment by Number of Jobs in Year Ended August 1961

MEN

(Thousands)

Amount of unemployment in year ended August 1961	Number of claimants	Number of jobs in year						
		None	1	2	3	4	5	Over 5
Up to 4 weeks	33.3	1.6	16.5	7.9	4.1	1.6	0.7	0.9
5 to 8 weeks	16.8	1.0	6.6	4.0	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.1
9 to 13 weeks	13.9	0.7	5.1	3.6	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.8
14 to 26 weeks	29.2	2.3	11.9	6.1	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.7
Over 26 weeks	82.8	43.3	23.5	9.1	3.4	1.3	0.7	1.5
Total	176.0	48.9	63.6	30.7	15.1	7.7	4.0	6.0

MARRIED WOMEN

SINGLE WOMEN\*

(Thousands)

Amount of unemployment in year ended August, 1961	Number of Claimants	Number of jobs in year					Number of Claimants	Number of jobs in year				
		None	1	2	3	Over 3		None	1	2	3	Over 3
Up to 4 weeks	4.5	0.2	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	4.9	0.3	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.3
5 to 8 weeks	3.0	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3
9 to 13 weeks	2.6	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
14 to 26 weeks	4.6	0.6	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	3.5	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.5
Over 26 weeks	6.3	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	9.5	5.7	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.2
Total	21.0	5.2	10.9	2.9	1.2	0.8	22.0	6.7	8.0	4.1	1.5	1.7

\* Including widowed and divorced.

Table 10.—Normal Occupation by Amount of Unemployment in Year Ended August 1961

	MEN					
	(Thousands)					
	Amount of unemployment in year ended August 1961					
	Up to 4 weeks	5 to 8 weeks	9 to 13 weeks	14 to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks	Total
Farming, fishing, etc., workers	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.9	5.0
Miners and quarrymen	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.8	3.4
Electrical and electronic workers	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.2
Engineering, metal and allied trades workers	4.0	1.6	1.2	2.4	3.9	13.1
Woodworkers	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3
Textile workers	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1
Clothing, etc., workers	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0
Food, drink and tobacco workers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0
Other production workers	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.9
Construction workers	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	2.2
Painters and decorators	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.9
Drivers, etc., of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	4.1	1.8	1.0	2.1	4.6	13.6
Transport and communication workers	0.3	0.1	—	0.4	1.1	1.9
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.9	4.8	9.5
Clerical workers	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	4.0
Shop assistants	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.9
Hotel and catering workers	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.5	4.5	8.8
Other service, sport and recreation workers	2.2	4.4	3.1	9.8	27.5	52.4
Administrative, technical, professional, etc.	7.6	4.4	3.1	9.8	27.5	52.4
Charwomen, cleaners	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Unskilled workers	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.2
Normal occupation not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	33.3	16.8	13.9	29.2	82.8	176.0

MARRIED WOMEN

SINGLE WOMEN\*

	MARRIED WOMEN						SINGLE WOMEN*					
	(Thousands)						(Thousands)					
	Amount of unemployment in year ended August 1961						Amount of unemployment in year ended August 1961					
	Up to 4 weeks	5 to 8 weeks	9 to 13 weeks	14 to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks	Total	Up to 4 weeks	5 to 8 weeks	9 to 13 weeks	14 to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks	Total
Farming, fishing, etc., workers	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2
Production workers	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.6	5.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	3.4
Transport and communication workers	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	0.4
Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.5
Clerical workers	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.6
Shop assistants	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.9
Hotel and catering workers	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.0
Other service, sport and recreation workers	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.7
Administrative, technical, professional, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	1.1
Charwomen, cleaners	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.0	1.2
Unskilled workers	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.7	4.1
Normal occupation not stated	—	—	0.3	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.9
Total	4.5	3.0	2.6	4.6	6.3	21.0	4.9	2.2	1.9	3.5	9.5	22.0

Table 11.—Normal Occupation by Age

	MEN															
	(Thousands)															
	Age Groups															
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-59		60-64		65 and over		Total	
	R.D.Ps.	Others	R.D.Ps.	Others	R.D.Ps.	Others	R.D.Ps.	Others	R.D.Ps.	Others	R.D.Ps.	Others	R.D.Ps.	Others	R.D.Ps.	Others
Farming, fishing, etc., workers	—	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	—	—	0.9	4.1
Miners and quarrymen	—	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	1.3	2.1
Electrical and electronic workers	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.5	—	0.1	0.3	1.9
Engineering, metal and allied trade workers	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.4	0.5	2.3	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.3	2.3	10.8
Woodworkers	—	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.9
Textile workers	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.3	0.8
Clothing, etc., workers	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.3	0.7
Food, drink and tobacco workers	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.8
Other production workers	—	0.6	—	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	0.3	1.6
Construction workers	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.6	1.3
Painters and decorators	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.6	1.6
Drivers, etc., of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.4	1.5
Transport and communication workers	—	1.9	0.1	3.0	0.6	2.7	0.5	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	—	—	2.0	11.6
Warehousemen, packers, etc.	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.7	1.2
Clerical workers	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	—	—	0.3	1.6	7.9
Shop assistants	—	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	—	0.3	0.1	0.6	—	—	0.7	3.3
Hotel and catering workers	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.9	2.0
Other service, sport and recreation workers	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.7	—	0.2	2.7	6.1
Administrative, technical, professional, etc.	—	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.8	—	1.2	0.2	4.5	—	0.4	0.5	10.7
General labourers	0.8	7.8	1.3	10.1	2.6	7.8	3.1	6.0	2.4	3.0	3.0	4.2	—	0.3	13.2	39.2
Other labourers	0.1	2.8	0.6	5.1	1.0	4.8	1.7	4.5	0.8	3.0	1.2	2.1	—	0.1	5.4	22.4
Normal occupation not stated	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	—	—	4.1	3.8
Total	1.5	21.0	3.7	27.4	7.6	24.8	10.2	22.7	7.4	13.2	9.2	25.5	0.1	1.7	39.7	136.3

\* Including widowed and divorced.

† Registered Disabled Persons.

WOMEN

	Age Groups						Total
	(Thousands)						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
Farming, fishing, etc., workers	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3
Production workers	3.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	—	9.0
Transport and communication workers	0.6	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	—	1.2
Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	1.4
Clerical workers	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.8	—	6.3
Shop assistants	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	—	4.3
Hotel and catering workers	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.6	—	3.5
Other service, sport and recreation workers	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	3.5
Administrative, technical, professional, etc.	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.1
Charwomen, cleaners	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	—	2.1
Unskilled workers	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.1	7.0
Normal occupation not stated	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.5	—	2.3
Total	13.9	7.5	5.3	9.9	6.1	0.3	43.0

Table 12.—Industry by Age

Industry	MEN							WOMEN							
	(Thousands)							(Thousands)							
	Age Groups							Age Groups							
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Quarrying	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.1	7.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	—	1.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	—	4.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2
Chemicals and Allied Industries	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	—	6.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	2.6
Metal Manufacture	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	—	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.7
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.2	10.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	—	2.3
Vehicles	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.1	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	3.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.6
Textiles	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	—	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	1.3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.9	—	4.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	—	2.8
Clothing and Footwear	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	1.7
Timber Furniture, etc.	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	—	3.5	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.5
Paper, Printing and Publishing	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	—	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	—	1.8	0.5	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	—	1.0
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	1.1
Construction	6.2	10.8	9.6	10.0	5.6	9.4	0.5	52.1	6.3	3.5	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.1	15.9
Gas, Electricity and Water	4.8	7.0	8.5	6.0	3.9	3.5	0.2	33.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Transport and Communication	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distributive Trades	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	4.1	0.2	15.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	—	1.5
Insurance, Banking and Finance	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.0	1.4	2.9	0.1	16.8	2.6	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.7	—	7.3
Professional and Scientific Services	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	—	2.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.3
Miscellaneous Services	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	3.5
Public Administration	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.9	0.2	16.1	2.2	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.4	0.1	8.0
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.9	1.7	5.1	0.2	13.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	—	1.5
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Total, All Industries and Services	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.1	7.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.9	—	3.5
Total	22.5	31.1	32.4	32.9	20.6	34.7	1.8	176.0	13.9	7.5	5.3	9.9	6		

## ECONOMIC SURVEY 1962

The Economic Survey, 1962, has been presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1678), price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage).

The Survey is divided into two parts: in the first the main events in 1961 are briefly described and an assessment is made of the prospects in 1962; in the second economic developments in 1961 are reviewed in some detail. A Statistical Appendix containing 29 Tables gives detailed information about the whole economy.

The following is a summary of Part One.

### The United Kingdom Economy in 1961

The two dangers at the beginning of 1961 were an increasing pressure of home demand upon resources and a loss of confidence overseas in the pound because of domestic inflation and the continued deficit on the balance of payments. Shortages of labour, particularly of skilled labour, were becoming more widespread, and wage rates were rising rapidly.

Despite the measures taken in the Budget in April, home demand rose quite rapidly up to July. Exports did not rise after the first quarter. The cost of labour continued to increase and prices were already rising again.

The balance of payments, though improving, was still in deficit; the pound was therefore vulnerable and came under heavy pressure from March onwards. Immediate difficulties were alleviated by international banking co-operation, but the reserves continued to fall.

### The July Measures

Thus by the middle of the year there was both excessive pressure of demand at home, with rising costs and prices, and a continuing deficit on the balance of payments, accompanied by a heavy withdrawal from sterling. Against this background the July measures were designed to restore confidence in sterling and in the longer term to increase the competitive strength of the economy. Confidence in sterling was rapidly restored. The effect on the balance of payments was necessarily slower, but there was nevertheless a considerable improvement between the first and second half of the year. Over the year as a whole, the combination of a large improvement in the current account and an exceptional surplus on the long-term capital account (due mainly to some special payments) yielded a substantial total improvement over the previous year.

At home the pressure of demand slackened between July and the end of the year. Production fell a little, and by the end of the year there were some industries in which plant and labour were not fully employed. Unemployment increased slightly. Largely as a result of agreements before July the index of hourly wage rates rose between July 1961 and February 1962, but less than in the corresponding period a year earlier. There are signs that prices have recently been rising less quickly. Profits have fallen.

### The Prospect in 1962

World industrial output and world trade are rising. The opportunities for our exports are good. But they will be missed if export goods are not competitive and if the pressures of home demand become too great. There should be some increase in home demand: in personal spending, following some increase in incomes and perhaps an increase in borrowing on hire purchase credit; in Government current spending; and in total investment in fixed assets, with higher Government outlay compensating for a slight fall elsewhere.

The growth of production must depend largely on the timing and scale of the rise in exports. If this matches the opportunities available, production should expand at a rate that may be relatively slow at the beginning, but a good deal more rapid at the end of the year. The external position should improve further.

### Aims of Policy

The Government aim is to maintain conditions in which the British exporters can grasp the opportunities for a large expansion of exports. The Government can help by regulating the strength of home demand and by influencing the level of incomes and so the costs of production. If the rate of increase in money incomes is kept within reasonable limits, our competitive strength will increase; and the nation as a whole will benefit from a more stable cost of living.

"In the longer term," says the Survey, "the aim must be to secure a satisfactory balance of payments and to increase the resilience of the economy, its productive capacity, and the efficiency of its performance. It is essential that faster growth should be sought in this way. In this task all have a part to play, in both Government and industry. The Government attach great value to the formation of the National Economic Development Council."

The Survey repeats the definition of the Council's tasks already given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and adds:

"Public opinion is increasingly aware of what these objectives mean; an example is the current concern about inadequate training of apprentices and of adult skilled labour. The impending reductions of tariffs, as well as opening the way for exports, will help to stimulate industrial efficiency at home, since ability to compete with imports is as important as competitiveness in export markets."

Summaries of certain of the matters dealt with in the second part of the Survey are given below:

### Developments in the Domestic Economy

In 1961 there were two distinct phases in the development of the domestic economy. The first half of the year was a period of expansion. Fixed investment and public consumption continued

to rise, as they had done throughout 1960. Personal consumption, which in total had changed little during 1960, increased quite quickly between the fourth quarter of 1960 and the second quarter of 1961. Exports also rose at the beginning of 1961, but did not increase after the first quarter. By contrast stockbuilding, which had been unusually high in the last three quarters of 1960, fell sharply; this moderated the rise in production in the first half of the year and was partly responsible for a fall in imports.

In the months following the introduction of the restraining measures announced on 25th July production fell. There were very diverse movements in the various components of expenditure. Personal consumption and stockbuilding fell, though there was some recovery in stockbuilding in the fourth quarter. Fixed investment reached a peak in the third quarter and fell in the fourth. Exports continued roughly unchanged. Public consumption continued to rise moderately.

Although production rose little between the beginning and end of 1961, employment rose at a rate distinctly faster than the annual average for the past decade. In the year as a whole there was only a small increase in the number of unemployed; the number registered as unemployed in December 1961 was 389,000 (1.7 per cent. of the estimated number of employees), compared with 365,000 (1.6 per cent.) in December 1960.

During 1961 the total working population in Great Britain increased by 184,000; there was a rise of 135,000 in total employment and of 49,000 in unemployment. There was a reduction of 49,000 in H.M. Forces. The number in civil employment (that is, excluding H.M. Forces) rose during the first eleven months of the year (after allowance for seasonal factors) but fell a little in December; at the end of 1961 civil employment was 184,000, or 0.8 per cent., higher than a year earlier.

### Costs and Prices

After changing little during 1958 and 1959, prices rose appreciably during 1960 and 1961. The average price of total final output was about 2½ per cent. higher in 1961, taken as a whole, than it had been in 1960, and 4 per cent. higher than in 1959. The index of retail prices, having risen by 1½ per cent. between the fourth quarters of 1959 and 1960, was 4½ per cent. higher in the fourth quarter of 1961 than a year earlier. The main factors making for rising prices last year were, first, the large increase in the cost of labour; second, the increase in indirect taxation following the imposition in July of the 10 per cent. surcharge on purchase tax and the other main customs and excise duties; and third, the relative scarcity of some kinds of home grown food in the second half of the year. On the other hand, import prices fell a little.

Total domestic incomes rose by £2,702 million between 1959 and 1961, that is, at an average annual rate of 6½ per cent.; income from employment rose at an average annual rate of 8 per cent., and other incomes, that is, profits, trading surpluses of public corporations, rent and income from self-employment, rose at an average annual rate of 3½ per cent. The value of domestic output, however, rose by only about £1,400 million measured at 1959 prices (3½ per cent. a year on average). In consequence, domestic incomes per unit of output rose at an average annual rate of 3 per cent. Import prices did not change much so the average price of total final output rose by a little less than incomes per unit of output. The rise was 4 per cent. between 1959 and 1961, that is at an average annual rate of 2 per cent.

### Saving and Investment

Investment at home and abroad rose substantially in 1961 and amounted to 20 per cent. of the gross national product, compared with 19½ per cent. in 1960. Private sector saving increased, but, with reduced profits and sharply increased personal income, much more of the total saving was done by households and much less by companies than in 1960 or any earlier postwar year. Since in 1961 domestic investment by the public sector rose more than its saving, the calls made by the public sector on domestic finance increased somewhat.

### Exchequer Financing and Monetary Developments

The Budget of 1961 introduced a number of tax changes, including an increase in the rate of profits tax from 12½ per cent. to 15 per cent. and the imposition of a duty of 2d. per gallon on certain heavy hydrocarbon oils. Changes were also made in surtax, the effect of which was to raise from £2,000 to about £5,000 the minimum level at which the tax becomes payable (on and after 1st January 1963) on earned incomes. The major innovation announced in the Budget speech was the decision to seek powers to impose a surcharge or make a rebate of up to 10 per cent. on purchase tax and the other main customs and excise duties (excluding protective duties) and to levy a surcharge of up to 4s. a week on employers' national insurance contributions.

### Overseas Trade and Payments

Exports rose at the end of 1960 and at the beginning of 1961 but did not increase further during the remainder of the year. In total they were £128 million or 3½ per cent. higher than in 1960. Of this increase £100 million was accounted for by exports of engineering goods, which were 6 per cent. higher.

Imports, having increased rapidly during 1959 and most of 1960, were £793 million, or 21 per cent., higher in 1960 than in 1958. From the closing months of 1960 to the middle of 1961 there was a sharp fall; but there was little change in the second half of the year and in 1961 as a whole imports were £143 million, or 3 per cent., less than in 1960.

## PUBLICATIONS FOR INDUSTRY

The Ministry of Labour issues many authoritative publications which are of direct value to industry. They deal with companies' employment policies, industrial relations, questions of safety, health and welfare, and statistical surveys of employment, unemployment, wages and industrial disputes.

A new leaflet (P.L. 385) entitled "Publications for Industry" is now available on application to any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour. The leaflet gives brief particulars of a number of the Ministry's on-sale publications of special interest to industry which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office by completing the Order Form incorporated, or through any bookseller. In addition, one of the publications can now be purchased directly from the Ministry's Local Offices; this is "Security and Change—Progress in Provision for Redundancy" (price 2s. net), which examines the redundancy problem and gives examples of redundancy policies already established both on an industry-wide basis and by individual employers (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August 1961, page 334).

## RESEARCH IN THE HUMAN SCIENCES

Industrial relations, married women in industry, mental illness, the difficulties of old people—these are typical of the large number of social problems included under the general heading "Human Sciences". The "Register of Research in the Human Sciences 1960-61", published by H.M. Stationery Office for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, price 10s. (10s. 5d. including postage), gives details of over 300 research investigations and the people engaged in them. The studies listed are grouped under 15 broad subject headings which include industrial relations, management, medical sociology and social medicine, physiology, psychology, social economics (including labour economics), and sociology and demography. Examples of studies relating specifically to labour matters are: productivity as a factor in collective bargaining; factors influencing management initiative; external stress and internal conflict in industrial executives; the employment of older workers; and retirement policies in industry.

The Register has been compiled by Warren Spring Laboratory from information supplied by Universities, charitable trusts, Government establishments, other institutions, and individual workers. All the sources are listed. The Laboratory, which is itself engaged in research on the practical industrial problems of "fitting the job to the worker", maintains a card-index of informa-

tion on current research in the human sciences as part of its information service. So many enquiries have been received concerning the nature and extent of research on specific subjects that the Register has been published to make the information contained in the index more widely available.

## DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment on 1st October 1961, in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial employees. Comparable figures for 1st October 1960 were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1961 (page 97).

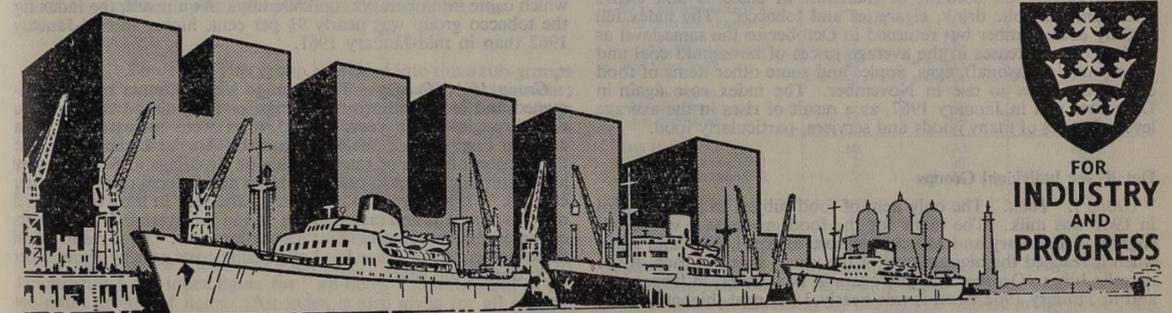
Employed Staff	Total number of Employees	Total number of Disabled Persons Employed	Percentage of Disabled Persons in Employed Staff
Non-industrial	652,461	25,369	3.9
Industrial	351,916	14,066	4.0

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, all employers with 20 or more workers are required to employ a quota of registered disabled persons, at present 3 per cent. of total staff. The proportion of registered disabled persons employed by all employers having obligations was 2.99 per cent. in July 1961.

In addition, 410 or 95.1 per cent. of a total of 431 passenger electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for registered disabled persons under the Acts.

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

This information has hitherto been published in an annual White Paper which has now been discontinued.



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## RETAIL PRICES IN 1961

During 1961 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, rose by about 4½ per cent. compared with a rise of just over 2 per cent. in 1960, a fall of about one-half of one per cent. in 1959, and a rise of about 2 per cent. in 1958. The average index for the twelve months ended in January 1962 was rather more than 3½ per cent. higher than the average for the previous twelve months.

The following Table shows the percentage changes between mid-January 1961 and mid-January 1962 in the index for each of the ten component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Expenditure Group	Change in group index between January 1961 and January 1962		Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1961 and January 1962	
	Per cent.		Per cent.	
Food .. .. .	+ 2.8		+ 0.9	
Alcoholic Drink .. .	+ 10.0		+ 0.6	
Tobacco .. .	+ 9.3		+ 0.7	
Housing .. .	+ 4.9		+ 0.5	
Fuel and Light .. .	+ 3.8		+ 0.2	
Durable Household Goods .. .	+ 2.7		+ 0.2	
Clothing and Footwear .. .	+ 1.7		+ 0.2	
Transport and Vehicles .. .	+ 5.2		+ 0.4	
Miscellaneous Goods .. .	+ 8.2		+ 0.5	
Services .. .	+ 5.9		+ 0.4	
All Items .. .	+ 4.6		+ 4.6	

Food prices in mid-January 1962, taken as a whole, were nearly 3 per cent. higher than in mid-January 1961. The indices for all the other expenditure groups also showed increases and the average level of retail prices for the items included in these groups rose by rather more than 5½ per cent. over the year. The largest increases were in the alcoholic drink, tobacco and miscellaneous goods groups, the indices for which rose by 10 per cent., nearly 9½ per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively. Three other groups, services, transport and vehicles, and housing also showed increases of 5 per cent. or more. The increases in the food, tobacco and alcoholic drink groups contributed most to the rise in the "all-items" figure.

Taking the average level of prices at 17th January 1956 as 100, the "all-items" index at mid-January 1961 was 112. The index, calculated to one decimal, showed no change in February but rose in each of the months March to June. The rise in March was due mainly to increases in charges for medicines, etc. supplied under the national health service and in the prices of national daily newspapers, that in April to increases in local rates and in some food prices while those in May and June were due to rises in the average level of food prices. The index was unchanged in July, but rose again in August mainly on account of increases in customs and excise duties on alcoholic drink, cigarettes and tobacco. The index fell slightly in September but returned in October to the same level as in August. Increases in the average prices of household coal and coke (mainly seasonal), eggs, apples and some other items of food caused the index to rise in November. The index rose again in December and in January 1962, as a result of rises in the average level of prices of many goods and services, particularly food.

### Details for Individual Groups

**Group I. Food.** The only item of food subject to price control in 1961 was milk. The index for the food group as a whole fell slightly in February and March, but rose in April, May and June, when it reached the highest level of the year. It fell in each of the months July to October but rose again in November, in December, and in January 1962 when it was nearly 3 per cent. higher than in January 1961.

There was a rise of about 11 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations, viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb. On the other hand there was a fall of about 4 per cent. in the average level of prices of bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled and frozen beef. Prices of other items of food rose by about one-half of one per cent. on average.

The average price of bread rose in every month of the year, particularly in July. There were also increases in the average prices of flour, other cereals, and cakes. As a result of all these changes, the average level of prices for the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes rose by about 3 per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of beef, mutton and lamb and pork, taken together, after falling in most months until November, rose in December and in January 1962, but was lower in January 1962 than a year earlier. The average price of bacon fell in February and March and in each of the months July to October and, although rising in other months, showed a marked fall over the year. Prices of liver and boiling fowl also fell between January 1961 and January 1962. At mid-January 1962 the average level of prices of meat and bacon taken as a whole was about 4 per cent. lower than a year earlier.

The average level of prices of fish rose in most months and was about 6½ per cent. higher in January 1962 than in January 1961.

The average price of butter fell in each of the months February to September but rose in later months, and was about the same in January 1962 as a year before. The average price of margarine

rose in February. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices rose by about 1½ per cent. over the year.

The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk remained constant throughout the year. The average price of cheese showed little change. The average price of eggs fell in each of the months February, March, April, October, December, and January 1962, and, although rising in other months, was markedly lower in January 1962 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, fell by nearly 2½ per cent. during the year.

The average level of prices of tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc., taken together, fell slightly over the year.

There was a small rise in the average price of sugar over the year, and a larger rise in the average level of prices of jam, marmalade, and syrup, taken together. There was little change in the average level of prices of sweets and chocolates. For the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery the average level of prices rose by about one per cent. between mid-January 1961 and mid-January 1962.

The average price of potatoes rose in each of the months February to June, fell in July, August and September, but rose again later. As a result of these changes the average price was substantially higher in January 1962 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of other vegetables varied from month to month, but rose markedly over the year. For potatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices at mid-January 1962 was 19 per cent. higher than a year earlier.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, rose in most months and was 32 per cent. higher in mid-January 1962 than a year earlier. Prices of apples and pears showed very substantial increases; there was also a marked rise in the average price of oranges and a smaller rise in the average price of prunes.

The index for the "other food" sub-group rose by less than 2 per cent. during the year.

**Group II. Alcoholic Drink.** The average price of beer rose between mid-May and mid-July; prices of spirits also rose between mid-June and mid-July. Further rises occurred later following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 26th July. The average level of prices for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by 10 per cent. over the year.

**Group III. Tobacco.** Prices of cigarettes and tobacco were raised between mid-May and mid-June and between mid-July and mid-August, the later change following increases in customs duties which came into operation on 26th July. As a result, the index for the tobacco group was nearly 9½ per cent. higher in mid-January 1962 than in mid-January 1961.

**Group IV. Housing.** The average level of rents of privately-owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished continued to rise throughout the year. Local rates were increased in most areas in England and Wales as from 1st April. Later in the year the average amount of rates payable on dwellings in Scotland rose as a result of changes in rateable values and in local rates and water charges. There were also rises during the year in the average level of costs of repairs and maintenance and in the average level of costs of materials for home repairs, decorations, etc. As a result of all these changes the average level of housing costs rose by about 5 per cent. during the year.

**Group V. Fuel and Light.** The index for the fuel and light group showed little change until May when there were seasonal reductions in the average prices of household coal and coke. The index rose in each subsequent month, particularly in November when there were seasonal increases in household coal and coke prices. At mid-January 1962 the index for the fuel and light group as a whole was nearly 4 per cent. higher than a year earlier. The index for the coal and coke sub-group rose by about 2½ per cent. over the year. The average levels of charges for gas and electricity rose during the year, and there was a marked increase in the average price of paraffin, partly due to an increase in customs and excise duties. As a result of these changes the average level of prices and charges for the "other fuel and light" sub-group rose by 5½ per cent. between mid-January 1961 and mid-January 1962.

**Group VI. Durable Household Goods.** The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups viz., (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, gas and electric fires, gas cookers, sewing machines and electric irons; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than 2½ per cent. over the year, partly on account of increases in rates of purchase tax on most of the items included in the group.

In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group, the average level of prices rose by about 3 per cent. during the year. The average level of prices for the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group rose by less than one per cent., while for the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group there was a rise of rather more than 5½ per cent.

**Group VII. Clothing and Footwear.** Prices of most kinds of clothing rose gradually throughout the year and the index for the clothing and footwear group as a whole was rather more than 1½ per cent. higher at mid-January 1962 than at mid-January 1961. The largest increases were in the sub-groups covering men's outer clothing and men's underclothing, for which the average levels of prices rose by about 2½ per cent., and women's underclothing for which the rise was about 2 per cent.

**Group VIII. Transport and Vehicles.** This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling, and (2) fares and other transport. The index for the group as a whole rose by about 5 per cent. over the year.

The average level of second-hand car prices rose between January and May, but subsequently fell to a level below that at the beginning of the year. Some car maintenance charges were raised in April. The cost of motor vehicle licences and the average price of engine oil rose in April following increases in the rates of excise duty on licences and customs and excise duty on some oils. Prices of petrol were raised following an increase in the rate of duty on 26th July. There was also a rise in the average level of vehicle insurance rates during the year. As a result of all these changes the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by about 3 per cent. between January 1961 and January 1962. There were increases in some rail fares in the London area at the end of July and in some fares outside the London area in September. Bus fares were raised in a number of areas during the year, and parcel postage charges were increased in October. The total effect of these changes was to raise the average level of fares and other transport charges by about 6½ per cent. over the year.

**Group IX. Miscellaneous Goods.** The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, viz., (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.; and (3) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. The index for the group as a whole rose by about 8 per cent. between mid-January 1961 and mid-January 1962.

The average prices of books and periodicals rose during the year and there were increases in the prices of national daily newspapers and some provincial newspapers in March. Taken together these increases raised the average level of prices for the books, newspapers and periodicals sub-group by nearly 8½ per cent. over the year. The rise over the year of about 11 per cent. in the index for the medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc. sub-group was due partly to increases, in March, in the charges for medicines, etc. supplied under the national health service and increases in the rates of purchase tax operative from 26th July. Changes in the rates of purchase tax also caused part of the rise of about 3½ per cent. in the average level of prices for the stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. sub-group.

**Group X. Services.** This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc. charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month during the year, and was about 6 per cent. higher in mid-January 1962 than in mid-January 1961.

Increases in telephone rentals in November caused the index for the postage, telephone, etc. charges sub-group to rise by about 4

### "All-items" and Group Indices from January 1961 to January 1962

The Table below shows, for each month from January 1961 to January 1962, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the ten main groups of items. An index is also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined. In addition, indices are given for three sub-divisions of the food group, (1) items the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations, viz., fresh milk, eggs,

potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish, and home-killed mutton and lamb; (2) items the prices of which have been affected considerably by changes in import prices since 1956, viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled and frozen beef; and (3) other items.

### Analysis of Changes in Section Indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 91 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. The following Table analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1961 and mid-January 1962, and also gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in over four-fifths of the 91 index sections, covering nearly four-fifths of the total weight. Of these, 34 showed rises of 5 per cent. or more and together accounted for most of the rise in the "all-items" figure.

Percentage change in section index between January 1961 and January 1962	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("All-items" points)
Per cent.			
+ 30 or more .. .	3	39	+ 1.2
+ 10 but less than 20 .. .	6	87	+ 1.0
+ 5 but less than 10 .. .	25	285	+ 2.5
+ 4 but less than 5 .. .	7	93	+ 0.6
+ 3 but less than 4 .. .	5	31	+ 0.1
+ 2 but less than 3 .. .	15	135	+ 0.3
+ 1 but less than 2 .. .	9	76	+ 0.1
+ less than 1 .. .	4	29	—
All increases .. .	74	775	+ 5.8
No change .. .	3	35	—
All decreases .. .	14	190	- 0.6
- less than 1 .. .	5	70	—
- 1 but less than 2 .. .	4	44	- 0.1
- 2 but less than 3 .. .	1	25	- 0.1
- 5 or more .. .	4	51	- 0.4

In the following Table the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1961 and mid-January 1962 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

Effect on "All-items" index of change in section index ("All-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("All-items" points)
+ 0.5 or more .. .	3	140	+ 1.8
+ 0.4 but less than 0.5 .. .	1	15	+ 0.4
+ 0.3 but less than 0.4 .. .	—	—	—
+ 0.2 but less than 0.3 .. .	6	63	+ 0.5
+ 0.1 but less than 0.2 .. .	8	127	+ 1.3
+ 0.05 but less than 0.1 .. .	13	147	+ 0.9
+ less than 0.05 .. .	47	283	+ 0.9
All increases .. .	74	775	+ 5.8
No change .. .	3	35	—
All decreases .. .	14	190	- 0.6
- less than 0.05 .. .	10	120	- 0.1
- 0.05 but less than 0.1 .. .	2	39	- 0.2
- 0.1 but less than 0.2 .. .	2	31	- 0.3

Group	1961												1962
	17th Jan.	14th Feb.	14th Mar.	18th Apr.	16th May	13th June	18th July	15th Aug.	12th Sept.	17th Oct.	14th Nov.	12th Dec.	16th Jan.
Food (see sub-division below)	107.7	107.5	107.4	108.0	109.5	111.4	110.7	109.9	108.5	108.0	109.8	110.2	110.7
Alcoholic Drink .. .	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	99.0	101.7	106.0	106.9	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.2
Tobacco .. .	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.1	114.4	114.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6
Housing .. .	134.0	134.4	134.7	137.0	137.4	137.8	138.0	138.4	138.7	139.8	140.2	140.3	140.6
Fuel and Light .. .	125.8	126.1	126.1	126.2	120.9	121.7	121.8	122.2	122.4	122.8	130.2	130.4	130.6
Durable Household Goods .. .	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.8	101.0	101.2	101.3	101.4	102.1
Clothing and Footwear .. .	104.8	105.0	105.2	105.3	105.4	105.5	105.6	105.8	106.0	106.3	106.4	106.4	106.6
Transport and Vehicles .. .	120.4	120.7	120.9	122.0	122.4	122.3	122.2	123.4	123.9	125.6	126.2	126.5	126.7
Miscellaneous Goods .. .	118.5	118.5	123.8	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.3	125.8	126.2	127.0	127.3	127.4	128.2
Services .. .	122.8	123.0	124.2	124.7	125.0	125.4	126.1	126.5	128.1	128.8	128.8	129.8	130.1
All Items (whole number) .. .	112.3	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.6	114.6	115.7	115.5	115.7	116.9	117.1	117.5
All groups other than Food .. .	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117	117
Food .. .	114.7	114.9	115.6	116.1	115.8	116.3	116.7	118.8	119.2	119.9	120.8	120.9	121.2
Food: Items of which prices fluctuate seasonally .. .	107.4	107.5	108.3	109.4	114.4	121.8	119.8	117.4	113.4	113.2	118.4	118.5	119.3
Items of which prices are affected by import prices .. .	101.2	99.0	96.7	98.3	99.8	99.6	97.2	95.7	94.3	91.0	93.2	95.6	97.1
Other items .. .	109.4	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.5	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.8	110.0

## THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

### Year ended June 1961

In order to provide the latest available information about the average weekly expenditure of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey\* it has been decided to publish the main results in this GAZETTE more frequently. About every six months there will be published a summary of the results for the years ended the previous June and December respectively. The results for the year ended June 1961 are given below showing 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 two groups of households§ excluded for this purpose. 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 and tobacco, and on meals out, chocolate, sweets and ice cream, which is a feature of Surveys of this type.

### AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 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 is shown as "—". Expenditure of less than 0.05d. is shown as "0s. 0.0d."

(1) Item Group Reference No.	(2)	(3) Special "Pensioners" Households	(4) "Index" Group of Households	(5) Income of Head of Household £30 per week or more	(6) All Households
	Total number of households	290	3,134	119	3,543
	Average number of persons per household:				
	All persons	1.42	3.20	3.45	3.06
	Males	0.50	1.55	1.72	1.47
	Females	0.92	1.65	1.72	1.59
	Children under 16	0.01	0.92	0.93	0.85
	Persons 16 and under 65	0.22	2.28	1.88	1.72
	Persons 65 and over	1.20	0.25	0.33	0.42
	Persons working for gain	0.01	1.45	1.46	1.33
	Persons classed as "retired"	0.72	0.13	0.08	0.18
	<b>COMMODITY OR SERVICE</b>				
	<b>Housing</b>				
1	Households renting unfurnished accommodation:				
	Number of households	204	1,758	16	1,978
	Average payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	s. d. 18 5.7	s. d. 27 0.9	s. d. 63 4.3	s. d. 26 5.8
2	Households renting furnished accommodation:				
	Number of households	7	82	8	97
	Average payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	s. d. 25 7.7	s. d. 49 1.7	s. d. 100 1.5	s. d. 51 7.8
3	Households living rent-free:				
	Number of households	10	111	1	122
	Average payment, by these households, for rates, water or other charges less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	s. d. 0 11.2	s. d. 2 0.9	s. d. §	s. d. 2 0.4
4	Households living in their own dwellings:				
	Number of households	69	1,183	94	1,346
	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. 13 11.7	s. d. 19 7.9	s. d. 37 3.2	s. d. 20 7.1
5	Average net rateable value of these dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the averages shown in preceding item	s. d. 6 6.8	s. d. 9 6.4	s. d. 18 1.0	s. d. 9 11.8
6	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	s. d. 16 11.7	s. d. 23 11.6	s. d. 44 9.1	s. d. 24 1.1
	Average expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all the households in above four groups	s. d. 1 3.2	s. d. 6 1.1	s. d. 22 11.7	s. d. 6 3.2
	TOTAL, HOUSING (Sum of two preceding lines)	s. d. 18 2.9	s. d. 30 0.7	s. d. 67 8.8	s. d. 30 4.3
	<b>Fuel, Light and Power</b>				
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
7	Gas, and hire of gas appliances	2 10.0	4 4.9	3 9.9	4 3.1
8	Electricity, and hire of electric appliances	2 8.6	6 0.6	12 11.4	6 0.1
9	Coal and manufactured fuels (excluding coke)	6 8.8	8 0.6	11 0.7	8 0.5
10	Coke	0 5.2	0 8.0	7 4.2	0 10.5
11	Oil, and other fuel and light	0 10.7	1 1.1	1 2.1	1 0.9
	TOTAL, FUEL, LIGHT AND POWER	s. d. 13 7.5	s. d. 20 3.2	s. d. 36 3.8	s. d. 20 3.1
	<b>Food</b>				
12	Bread, rolls, etc.	2 9.2	6 0.4	5 3.4	5 8.9
13	Flour	0 5.0	0 8.5	0 7.6	0 8.2
14	Biscuits, cakes, etc.	2 6.7	6 4.5	7 2.7	6 1.1
15	Breakfast and other cereals	0 6.7	1 5.6	1 7.4	1 4.8
16	Beef and veal	2 3.4	5 9.2	8 3.0	5 6.8
17	Mutton and lamb	1 8.5	3 6.0	3 10.2	3 4.4
18	Pork	0 7.2	1 6.6	2 2.4	1 5.9
19	Bacon and ham (uncooked)	1 7.4	3 8.3	4 6.9	3 6.6
20	Ham, cooked (including canned)	0 5.3	1 2.0	1 1.9	1 1.3
21	Poultry; other and undefined meat	2 11.5	9 1.3	15 1.8	8 9.7
22	Fish	1 4.1	2 11.8	5 3.8	2 11.2
23	"Fish and chips"	0 3.0	0 8.7	0 6.5	0 8.2
24	Butter	1 9.8	3 4.6	4 7.5	3 3.6
25	Margarine	0 5.9	1 3.0	0 10.9	1 2.1
26	Lard, cooking fat and other fat	0 4.1	0 8.8	0 11.2	0 9.4
27	Milk, fresh	4 2.9	8 5.9	11 4.4	8 2.9
28	Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.	0 1.9	0 9.8	1 5.4	0 9.4
29	Cheese	0 10.4	1 9.3	2 5.9	1 8.7
30	Eggs	1 10.4	4 3.8	5 3.8	4 1.8
31	Potatoes	1 2.0	3 1.2	2 3.9	2 11.0
32	Other and undefined vegetables	2 0.8	5 9.6	7 11.6	5 6.8
33	Fruit	1 11.1	5 9.0	11 4.4	5 7.5
34	Sugar	1 1.8	2 4.6	2 4.4	2 3.4
35	Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.	0 6.7	0 10.4	1 2.1	0 10.2
36	Sweets and chocolates	0 9.6	3 8.3	5 3.6	3 6.1
37	Tea	2 1.3	3 6.3	3 3.2	3 4.8
38	Coffee	0 3.7	0 7.0	1 9.5	0 7.2
39	Cocoa, drinking chocolate, proprietary drinks	0 2.8	0 3.7	0 6.1	0 3.7
40	Soft drinks	0 5.1	1 8.5	2 8.5	1 7.6
41	Ice cream	0 0.6	0 8.8	0 10.6	0 8.2
42	Other foods; food not defined	1 3.0	3 3.4	7 6.2	3 3.1
43	Meals bought away from home	0 10.0	10 3.9	30 5.2	10 2.7
	TOTAL, FOOD	s. d. 40 2.1	s. d. 105 11.7	s. d. 160 6.1	s. d. 102 5.1

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for October 1961 (pages 409 and 410).

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

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1962 (page 87).

§ Figures are not shown if they relate to only one household.

|| The sampling error is known to be high because of large payments by one or two households.

### Average Weekly Expenditure in the Year ended June 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) Income of Head of Household £30 per week or more	(6) All Households
	<b>Alcoholic Drink</b>				
44	Beer, cider, etc.	s. d. 1 2.3	s. d. 8 3.9	s. d. 7 9.1	s. d. 7 8.7
45	Wines, spirits, etc.	0 7.0	2 9.0	14 1.9	2 11.5
46	Drinks, not defined	—	0 10.1	5 7.7	0 11.2
	TOTAL, ALCOHOLIC DRINK	1 9.3	11 11.1	27 6.7	11 7.4
	<b>Tobacco</b>				
47	Cigarettes	3 0.3	19 11.8	21 10.9	18 7.9
48	Pipe tobacco	1 3.3	1 2.6	3 3.1	1 3.5
49	Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers' requisites	0 0.8	0 3.2	0 8.4	0 3.2
	TOTAL, TOBACCO	4 4.3	21 5.6	25 10.3	20 2.5
	<b>Clothing and Footwear</b>				
50	Men's outer clothing	0 3.2	5 4.4	11 4.7	5 1.8
51	Men's underclothing and hosiery	0 8.8	2 5.8	5 11.9	2 5.5
52	Women's outer clothing	0 6.8	7 4.3	33 1.1	7 8.0
53	Women's underclothing and hosiery	1 1.1	3 9.7	7 3.5	3 8.4
54	Boys' clothing	—	1 8.1	3 4.5	1 5.4
55	Girls' clothing	—	1 6.8	1 9.6	1 5.4
56	Infants' clothing	0 0.0	1 1.2	0 11.7	1 0.0
57	Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.	0 8.2	2 11.6	7 1.6	2 11.0
58	Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined	0 4.9	0 11.3	5 10.9	1 0.8
59	Footwear	1 2.7	6 9.7	12 4.9	6 6.4
	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	4 11.7	34 0.9	89 4.3	33 6.6
	<b>Durable Household Goods</b>				
60	Furniture, including repairs	0 2.7	4 7.4	6 3.5	4 3.7
61	Floor coverings	0 6.6	2 1.1	5 11.4	2 1.2
62	Soft furnishings and household textiles	0 7.3	2 9.9	5 11.1	2 10.4
63	Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs	0 5.9	3 7.6	4 3.2	3 4.8
64	Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	0 6.4	5 3.3	17 8.2	5 3.6
65	Composite purchases of household durable goods not separately distinguished	0 0.4	0 5.4	—	0 4.8
66	China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc.	0 6.7	3 4.8	15 1.6	3 6.8
67	Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.	0 1.4	0 4.1	1 8.6	0 4.4
	TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	3 1.5	22 7.7	60 6.9	22 3.8
	<b>Other Goods</b>				
68	Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc.	0 1.5	2 3.9	12 0.3	2 5.6
69	Books, magazines and periodicals	2 1.4	5 3.3	10 2.5	5 2.2
70	Toys and stationery goods, etc.	0 5.0	2 9.9	5 11.1	2 5.0
71	Medicines and surgical goods	1 0.1	2 0.9	3 2.3	2 0.3
72	Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	0 6.5	3 2.8	5 8.1	3 1.1
73	Optical and photographic goods	—	1 2.2	2 3.6	1 1.4
74	Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc.	2 1.5	4 4.9	5 6.4	4 3.1
75	Seeds, plants, flowers	0 6.9	1 2.9	6 5.2	1 4.4
76	Animals and pets	0 6.3	1 10.3	10 9.8*	2 0.6
	TOTAL, OTHER GOODS	7 5.2	24 0.7	62 1.3	23 11.7
	<b>Transport and Vehicles</b>				
77	Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories	—	12 0.2	157 9.7*	15 11.1
78	Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	0 1.9	11 4.6	39 10.9	11 5.1
79	Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc.	0 0.5	0 11.4	1 4.1	0 10.6
80	Railway fares	0 1.1	2 6.4	5 11.5	2 5.4
81	Bus fares	1 10.5	7 3.2	5 4.0	6 9.1
82	Other travel and transport	0 1.7	1 7.0	3 8.9	1 6.5
	TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	2 3.6	35 8.8	214 1.1	38 11.8
	<b>Services</b>				
83	Postage, telephone, telegrams	0 9.0	2 1.7	7 9.9	2 2.7
84	Cinemas	0 1.5	1 6.4	2 7.8	1 5.5
85	Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting)	0 2.6	2 0.4	5 2.3	1 11.9
86	Radio and television, licences and rental	1 4.7	3 5.1	3 9.8	3 3.3
87	Domestic help, etc.	0 8.0	1 6.7	23 6.8	2 2.7
88	Hairstressing	0 5.7	2 8.1	6 9.8	2 7.6
89	Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0 9.0	2 0.5	3 9.0	1 11.9
90	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0 11.8	2 1.4	6 9.6	2 2.1
91	Educational and training expenses	0 0.0	0 10.6	24 5.6	1 7.3
92	Medical, dental and nursing fees	0 0.8	0 11.9	4 10.3	1 0.5
93	Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	1 6.8	9 8.1	28 0.6	9 7.6
	TOTAL, SERVICES	6 11.8	29 1.1	117 9.6	30 3.2
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
94	Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	0 0.1	1 3.1	2 11.9	1 2.6
	GRAND TOTAL, ALL ABOVE EXPENDITURE	103 0.0	336 6.6	864 10.8	335 2.1
	<b>Other Payments Recorded</b>				
95	Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	0 3.4	24 10.8	216 9.9	29 3.9
96	National Insurance contributions	0 0.6	11 11.1	12 8.5	10 11.7
97	Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings	0 3.1	7 7.8	31 9.5	7 10.3
98	Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	1 10.5	12 3.2	67 1.0	13 3.1
99	Sickness and accident insurance; subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0 0.5	0 7.6	1 5.2	0 7.4
100	Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	0 2.9	2 7.0	1 5.2	2 4.2
101	Purchase of savings certificates, sums deposited in savings banks, etc.	0 3.0	3 0.1	7 4.7	2 11.2
102	Betting, payments less winnings	0 2.4†	2 7.1	1 2.8	2 3.9

\* The sampling error is known to be high because of large payments by one or two households.

† Net winnings.

## ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) AT END-MAY 1961: REVISED REGIONAL ANALYSIS

As announced in the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 103), from 1st April the North Midland Region, less Lincolnshire, has been attached to the Midland Region, now known as 'Midlands Region' and Lincolnshire has been attached to the East and West Ridings Region, now known as 'Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region.'

The following Table shows the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in the Midlands and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Regions. Corresponding figures for the Regions before these boundary adjustments were made are given on pages 94 and 95 of the March GAZETTE.

	Region		Industry	Region	
	Midlands	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire		Midlands	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire
Men aged 18 and over .. .. .	2,164,000	1,347,000	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	11,120	6,820
Boys aged under 18 .. .. .	127,000	76,000	Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery .. .. .	5,620	5,350
Women aged 18 and over .. .. .	1,097,000	673,000	Leather Goods .. .. .	5,430	1,260
Girls aged under 18 .. .. .	130,000	74,000	Fur .. .. .	70	210
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>3,518,000</b>	<b>2,170,000</b>	<b>Clothing and Footwear .. .. .</b>	<b>109,990</b>	<b>66,040</b>
<b>INDUSTRY .. .. .</b>	<b>70,020</b>	<b>69,320</b>	Weatherproof Outerwear .. .. .	1,360	1,590
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .. .	70,020	69,320	Men's and Boy's Tailored Outerwear .. .. .	13,190	44,650
Agriculture and Horticulture .. .. .	68,570	60,610	Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear .. .. .	2,500	4,600
Forestry .. .. .	1,360	730	Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. .. .. .	4,990	5,190
Fishing .. .. .	90	7,980	Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. .. .. .	18,850	6,030
<b>Mining and Quarrying .. .. .</b>	<b>171,500</b>	<b>133,200</b>	Hats, Caps and Millinery .. .. .	800	200
Coal Mining .. .. .	159,700	127,210	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified .. .. .	7,810	1,150
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining .. .. .	4,130	2,400	Footwear .. .. .	60,490	2,630
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction .. .. .	3,530	1,460	<b>Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. .. .. .</b>	<b>112,940</b>	<b>34,660</b>
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	4,140	2,130	Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods .. .. .	22,290	9,850
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .</b>	<b>110,560</b>	<b>87,990</b>	Pottery .. .. .	58,340	1,440
Grain Milling .. .. .	3,390	4,560	Glass .. .. .	9,990	13,450
Bread and Flour Confectionery .. .. .	24,690	11,810	Cement .. .. .	1,670	2,550
Biscuits .. .. .	3,560	3,720	Abrasive and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified .. .. .	20,650	7,370
Meat Curing, Meat and Fish Products .. .. .	8,330	11,130	<b>Timber, Furniture, etc. .. .. .</b>	<b>36,110</b>	<b>25,530</b>
Milk Products .. .. .	4,150	2,450	Timber .. .. .	11,030	9,840
Sugar .. .. .	1,680	1,480	Furniture and Upholstery .. .. .	10,690	6,000
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery .. .. .	17,330	24,160	Bedding, etc. .. .. .	2,270	2,420
Fruit and Vegetable Products .. .. .	8,200	9,180	Shop and Office Fitting .. .. .	4,670	2,420
Animal and Poultry Foods .. .. .	2,130	1,730	Wooden Containers and Baskets .. .. .	4,050	3,150
Food Industries not elsewhere specified .. .. .	4,170	4,040	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures .. .. .	3,400	1,700
Brewing and Malting .. .. .	18,210	10,310	<b>Paper, Printing and Publishing .. .. .</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>39,570</b>
Other Drink Industries .. .. .	6,370	3,220	Paper and Board .. .. .	3,570	3,210
Tobacco .. .. .	8,350	200	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-Board Packing Cases .. .. .	9,720	4,180
<b>Chemicals and Allied Industries .. .. .</b>	<b>46,950</b>	<b>46,950</b>	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified .. .. .	4,170	4,780
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel .. .. .	3,760	5,250	Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals .. .. .	8,600	7,070
Mineral Oil Refining .. .. .	280	50	Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. .. .. .	27,940	20,330
Lubricating Oils and Greases .. .. .	730	880	<b>Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .</b>	<b>53,720</b>	<b>12,570</b>
Chemicals and Dyes .. .. .	14,060	24,330	Rubber .. .. .	34,490	3,870
Pharmaceuticals and Toilet Preparations .. .. .	9,350	5,110	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. .. .. .	80	240
Explosives and Fireworks .. .. .	6,170	1,500	Brushes and Brooms .. .. .	2,010	1,110
Paint and Printing Ink .. .. .	5,290	3,160	Toys, Games and Sports Equipment .. .. .	4,110	2,270
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents .. .. .	1,940	4,990	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods .. .. .	570	—
Synthetic Resins and Plastic Materials .. .. .	4,230	170	Plastics Moulding and Fabricating .. .. .	9,560	3,690
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. .. .. .	1,140	1,510	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	2,900	1,390
<b>Metal Manufacture .. .. .</b>	<b>190,680</b>	<b>127,360</b>	<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries .. .. .</b>	<b>1,820,800</b>	<b>958,920</b>
Iron and Steel (General) .. .. .	37,310	99,810	<b>Construction .. .. .</b>	<b>200,410</b>	<b>128,940</b>
Steel Tubes .. .. .	35,960	1,060	Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	54,600	37,620
Iron Castings, etc. .. .. .	61,610	13,970	Gas .. .. .	18,270	11,780
Light Metals .. .. .	19,420	790	Electricity .. .. .	31,140	22,580
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals .. .. .	36,380	11,730	Water Supply .. .. .	5,190	3,260
<b>Engineering and Electrical Goods .. .. .</b>	<b>417,540</b>	<b>170,570</b>	<b>Transport and Communication .. .. .</b>	<b>168,200</b>	<b>142,570</b>
Agricultural Machinery (Except Tractors) .. .. .	4,830	3,270	Railways .. .. .	61,520	49,260
Metal-Working Machine Tools .. .. .	34,420	11,140	Road Passenger Transport .. .. .	36,540	25,220
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges .. .. .	18,020	12,360	Road Haulage Contracting .. .. .	29,540	20,860
Industrial Engines .. .. .	11,520	7,090	Sea Transport .. .. .	370	6,070
Textile Machinery and Accessories .. .. .	13,320	12,050	Port and Inland Water Transport .. .. .	1,500	14,430
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery .. .. .	4,480	7,210	Air Transport .. .. .	560	120
Mechanical Handling Equipment .. .. .	10,860	5,340	Postal Services and Telecommunications .. .. .	35,240	22,860
Office Machinery .. .. .	4,470	1,960	Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage .. .. .	2,930	3,750
Other Machinery .. .. .	50,440	35,180	<b>Distributive Trades .. .. .</b>	<b>358,570</b>	<b>251,300</b>
Industrial Plant and Steelwork .. .. .	35,230	14,820	Wholesale Distribution .. .. .	53,920	44,120
Ordnance and Small Arms .. .. .	5,070	2,630	Retail Distribution .. .. .	267,620	177,950
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified .. .. .	53,540	23,970	Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) .. .. .	18,860	14,020
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. .. .. .	9,150	4,370	Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery .. .. .	18,170	15,210
Watches and Clocks .. .. .	1,390	150	<b>Insurance, Banking and Finance .. .. .</b>	<b>48,340</b>	<b>34,110</b>
Electrical Machinery .. .. .	61,240	16,700	<b>Professional and Scientific Services .. .. .</b>	<b>265,050</b>	<b>172,220</b>
Insulated Wires and Cables .. .. .	5,020	360	Accountancy Services .. .. .	9,950	7,390
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .. .. .	18,240	110	Educational Services .. .. .	140,650	86,890
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus .. .. .	16,530	5,010	Legal Services .. .. .	9,800	6,470
Domestic Electric Appliances .. .. .	16,180	3,680	Medical and Dental Services .. .. .	90,820	64,950
Other Electrical Goods .. .. .	43,410	3,170	Religious Organisations .. .. .	1,490	1,160
<b>Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering .. .. .</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>9,360</b>	Other Professional and Scientific Services .. .. .	12,640	5,360
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing .. .. .	390	8,170	<b>Miscellaneous Services .. .. .</b>	<b>208,220</b>	<b>144,840</b>
Marine Engineering .. .. .	420	1,190	Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. .. .. .	10,850	7,580
<b>Vehicles .. .. .</b>	<b>287,130</b>	<b>50,900</b>	Sport and Other Recreations .. .. .	5,230	3,780
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing .. .. .	162,080	23,210	Betting .. .. .	1,960	1,810
Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle .. .. .	26,640	460	Catering, Hotels, etc. .. .. .	55,610	42,090
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing .. .. .	72,930	12,480	Laundries .. .. .	15,030	7,670
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment .. .. .	6,590	4,530	Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. .. .. .	7,770	5,680
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams .. .. .	16,600	9,160	Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations .. .. .	51,060	32,100
Perambulators, Hand Trucks, etc. .. .. .	2,290	1,060	Repair of Boots and Shoes .. .. .	2,490	2,210
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified .. .. .</b>	<b>232,040</b>	<b>73,480</b>	Hairdressing and Manicure .. .. .	13,090	7,820
Tools and Implements .. .. .	6,670	12,120	Private Domestic Service .. .. .	24,420	18,760
Cutlery .. .. .	120	8,070	Other Services .. .. .	20,710	15,340
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. .. .. .	30,910	1,900	<b>Public Administration .. .. .</b>	<b>152,190</b>	<b>96,870</b>
Wire and Wire Manufactures .. .. .	8,560	10,060	National Government Service .. .. .	54,780	26,570
Cans and Metal Boxes .. .. .	7,120	3,960	Local Government Service .. .. .	97,410	70,300
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals .. .. .	11,650	5,510	<b>Ex-Service Personnel Not Classified by Industry .. .. .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified .. .. .	167,010	31,860	<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>3,518,000</b>	<b>2,170,000</b>
<b>Textiles .. .. .</b>	<b>157,210</b>	<b>207,120</b>			
Production of Man-Made Fibres .. .. .	12,150	4,530			
Spinning of Cotton, Flax and Man-Made Fibres .. .. .	6,080	5,700			
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-Made Fibres .. .. .	6,020	11,110			
Woolen and Worsted .. .. .	6,480	149,880			
Jute .. .. .	10	620			
Rope, Twine and Net .. .. .	530	1,840			
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods .. .. .	78,920	3,530			
Lace .. .. .	5,410	—			
Carpets .. .. .	11,050	9,180			
Narrow Fabrics .. .. .	1,370	1,370			
Made-up Textiles .. .. .	2,940	1,730			
Textile Finishing .. .. .	13,400	13,880			
Other Textile Industries .. .. .	1,170	3,750			

## THE SIZE OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

This article, analyses by size, manufacturing establishments in Great Britain with 11 or more employees. The information is obtained from employment returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The last similar analysis related to April 1959 and was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1959.

The unit in the analysis is not the firm or enterprise, but the individual establishment. In most cases the establishment is a single factory engaged in one type of industrial activity. Establishments have been counted separately and firms with more than one establishment are represented more than once in the figures. There are some exceptions to this. For example, some firms keep all staff records for a number of establishments at a central office and if this makes it difficult to render separate returns for individual establishments a combined return is accepted. On the other hand separate returns are obtained in respect of different departments of the same works where the products or processes of those departments belong to different industrial classifications and the records for each department are kept separately.

The returns for an establishment include its office and other ancillary staffs and are not limited to the classes of workpeople covered by the Factories Acts. The staffs of central offices covering more than one establishment are normally included in the return for one of those establishments. In some cases, however, this is not practicable and these central offices are included as separate units and render separate returns.

A number of Government establishments are excluded from the analysis because they cannot be allocated to size ranges. The number of employees thus excluded is about 67,000.

The fact that the returns from employers are obtained under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, limits the amount of detailed information that can be published. In particular the Act prohibits the publication of information about an individual firm without that firm's consent, or publication in such a form that particulars relating to an individual firm can be identified. For that reason it has been necessary in the industrial analysis to combine some of the groups of the Standard Industrial Classification.

### Analysis by Size

The number of establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain in June 1961 is estimated to be 55,161. The number of establishments with less than 11 employees is not known but is thought to be in the region of 140,000. The Table opposite analyses establishments with 11 or more employees by size.

### Regional Analysis

The Table below analyses establishments by size in each of the administrative regions of England, in Scotland and in Wales.

In Great Britain 34 per cent. of the total number of employees covered by the Table were at establishments with 1,000 or more

	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees			
		Males (000's)	Females (000's)	Total (000's)	Females as Percentage of Total
11-24 employees .. .. .	12,571	145	77	222	35
25-49 employees .. .. .	14,704	332	191	523	37
50-99 employees .. .. .	12,774	555	342	897	38
100-249 employees .. .. .	8,714	819	519	1,338	39
250-499 employees .. .. .	3,499	766	448	1,214	37
500-999 employees .. .. .	1,693	770	393	1,163	34
1,000-1,999 employees .. .. .	777	768	310	1,078	29
2,000-4,999 employees .. .. .	351	810	221	1,031	21
5,000 or more employees .. .. .	78	582	130	712	18
<b>TOTAL (with 11 or more employees) .. .. .</b>	<b>55,161</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>8,178</b>	<b>32</b>

The Table shows that 49 per cent. of the establishments were in the 11-49 size-group, but they accounted for only 9 per cent. of the employees. At the other end of the scale, 34 per cent. of the employees were in the 2 per cent. of establishments with 1,000 or more employees.

There were marked differences between the proportions of males and of females in the various size ranges. For example, 39 per cent. of the males covered by the Table were at establishments with 1,000 or more employees, but only 25 per cent. of the females. The large establishments are heavily concentrated in the metal, engineering and vehicle industries in which males predominate. These industries account for 53 per cent. of all males in manufacturing, but for only 27 per cent. of the females. On the other hand the textile and clothing industries, which account for 32 per cent. of males in manufacturing but only 9 per cent. of the males, have a much smaller number of large establishments. The differences in the employment of males and females are also illustrated by the figures in the last column of the Table. Establishments with 100-249 employees had the highest proportion of females (39 per cent.). Thereafter the percentage of females falls as the size of the establishments increases and in establishments with more than 5,000 employees the proportion was only 18 per cent.

Comparison with the analysis for April 1959 shows that the percentage of females to the total number of employees has risen in each size range except the largest, where it was the same as in 1959.

The proportions in the Regions deviated considerably from this average, from 27 per cent. in East and West Ridings to 46 per cent. in Northern Region.

Region	11-24 Employees		25-99 Employees		100-499 Employees		500-999 Employees		1,000-1,999 Employees		2,000 or more Employees		Total	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
	London and South-Eastern .. .. .	3,796	67	7,631	385	2,408	500	321	223	144	197	72	297	14,372
Eastern and Southern .. .. .	1,152	20	2,621	137	1,226	251	164	114	81	111	50	185	5,294	818
South-Western .. .. .	589	10	1,243	66	529	104	64	43	28	39	27	97	2,480	359
Midland .. .. .	1,355	24	3,375	180	1,500	308	232	159	136	191	64	306	6,662	1,168
North-Midland .. .. .	853	15	2,105	109	1,002	214	145	101	42	59	31	142	4,178	640
East and West Ridings .. .. .	1,326	24	2,583	134	1,500	306	188	130	62	88	34	127	5,693	809
North-Western .. .. .	1,610	28	3,909	203	2,049	450	251	171	117	163	69	282	8,005	1,297

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Use of Solvents in Dry Cleaning

Risks of fire and explosion from the use of solvents in dry cleaning processes, and the precautions that should be taken to reduce such hazards, are discussed in "Dry Cleaning Plant: Precautions Against Solvents Risks", a booklet (No. 15) in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and the Central Office of Information, and obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. including postage).

The solvents in general use today are divided into two categories—flammable and non-flammable. The former are white spirit and petroleum distillate, the latter mainly chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene. The booklet points out that, when dry cleaning was first introduced, highly flammable solvents such as benzene or petrol were used. Fires and explosions causing serious injury and damage resulted. Since 1949, however, when the introduction of the Dry Cleaning Regulations restricted the use of petrol and other liquids with a flash point below 90°F., risks from fire and explosion in the washing and hydro-extraction stages have been greatly reduced. Nevertheless, if proper precautions are not taken, there is still a risk of serious fires and explosions in tumblers used for drying articles cleaned in white spirit or petroleum distillate.

Flammable solvents now being used have a flash point of about 100°F. At the atmospheric temperatures common in Great Britain these do not give off vapour in concentrations high enough to form flammable or explosive mixtures, but in some processes, such as tumbling, temperatures of about 150°F. are usual, giving rise to explosive concentrations of solvent vapours unless adequate precautions are taken. The booklet says that every possible source of ignition should be eliminated and, in particular, special precautions should be taken to earth plant and equipment adequately so that static electricity does not accumulate.

Where non-flammable solvents are used, the risk of toxic effects has to be considered, because, if such solvents are used without proper precautions being taken, gassing or other injury to health may result. No smoking should be allowed near plant or processes in which any non-flammable solvent is used. In recent years, it is pointed out, there has been an increasing tendency to design the machines used for non-flammable solvents as enclosed units. This reduces the need to handle garments while wet with solvents, and safeguards the plant operator from the risk of exposure to heavy toxic vapours.

Experience has shown that hazards are inherent in the use of solvents, whether flammable, toxic or both. Methods of handling

and storage, the planning and siting of buildings and plant and the provision of adequate ventilation all require careful attention. The booklet also describes the additional precautions to be taken when liquids with a flash point below 90°F. are used in "spotting" operations, i.e. the removal by hand of small stains from articles that have been cleaned. It emphasises the need for extra care when even small quantities of a highly flammable solvent are used in this operation.

### The Factories Act, 1961: A Short Guide

The Factories Act, 1961\*, which received the Royal Assent on 22nd June 1961, came into operation on 1st April 1962. This measure makes no change in factory law, but consolidates in one statute the provisions of the Factories Acts, 1937, 1948 and 1959, and related legislation.

The Act, which runs to 130 printed pages, sets out in full the precise legal requirements providing for the general safety, health and welfare of workpeople and the hours of work of women and young persons employed in factories. To assist students, trade unionists, employers and other interested persons, the main requirements of factory law have been summarised in non-legal language in "The Factories Act, 1961: A Short Guide", a booklet prepared by the Ministry of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. (1s. including postage), or 50 copies for 32s. 6d. (35s. 6d. including postage).

The booklet contains an introduction and five chapters, dealing respectively with health precautions, safety precautions, welfare requirements, provisions governing the employment of women and young persons, and miscellaneous provisions. The information in each chapter is arranged in the order in which the relevant sections occur in the Act and gives the number of each for ease of reference. As the introduction points out, however, a pamphlet of this kind cannot mention all the requirements, or set out exactly what the law requires. Any person needing precise information should study the Act itself and the regulations made under it, of which there are a great many prescribing special precautions for particular kinds of work or plant and dealing with a great variety of specialised points of detail.

\* 9 & 10 Eliz. 2 Ch. 34. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d. (7s. including postage).

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 151st Session of the Governing Body

The 151st Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 6th to 9th March under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. T. Merani (India). The United Kingdom Government were represented by Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, attended as members representing, respectively, employers and workers.

Notes on the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body are contained in the following paragraphs.

#### Appointment of Director-General

At the last session of the Governing Body held in November 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December 1961, page 491) the Director-General, Mr. David Morse, announced his intention to resign. Early this year Mr. Morse withdrew his resignation. His present term of office is due to end in September 1963, and the Governing Body re-elected him for a further term of five years, ending in September 1968.

#### Budget for 1963

The Director-General presented to the Financial and Administrative Committee of the Governing Body budget proposals providing for a net expenditure of 14,344,545 dollars in 1963. The estimates finally adopted by the Governing Body provide for a net expenditure of 13,606,359 dollars. This represents an increase of 22.4 per cent. on the approved budget for 1962. Part of this large increase was accounted for by the recent salary improvements for senior and professional staff already granted to comparable United Nations staff. It also allows for expansion of the programme for technical assistance and increased facilities for training and research. The budget estimates will be submitted to the 46th Session of the International Labour Conference in June.

#### General Service Salaries

Proposals for an increase in the salary scales of general service category officials in Geneva were deferred until the next session of the Governing Body (May-June). They will then be considered in

the light of the findings of an inter-agency committee of experts and of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

#### Complaints Alleging Non-Observance of Forced Labour Conventions

The Governing Body had before it the final report of a Commission which examined the Government of Ghana's complaint that Portugal was failing to observe the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), in its territories in Africa. The Commission's findings were accepted by both the Portuguese and Ghanaian Government representatives, the representative of Ghana reserving his government's right to raise questions on it during the next three months.

The Governing Body also requested the Director-General to put before it at its next session proposals for setting up a Commission of Inquiry under Article 26 of the Constitution to examine a complaint by the Government of Portugal that the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), was not being observed by Liberia.

#### Proposed International Training Centre in Turin

The Governing Body gave preliminary consideration to a proposal that the buildings used in 1961 for the International Labour Exhibition in Turin should be used as an international centre for advanced industrial training at various levels under International Labour Organisation auspices. The proposal is to be studied further by the Director-General and will be considered again by the Governing Body at its 153rd Session (November 1962).

#### Other Matters

A number of tentative changes in the rules governing the conduct of industrial committees (and other like committees) were decided upon. As a result of one of these changes, one government, one employer and one worker member from every country represented will automatically be given a seat on each of the two sub-committees dealing with technical agenda items; hitherto membership of the sub-committees has been decided by the committees themselves at each session.

Two reports submitted to the Governing Body by its Committee on Freedom of Association were approved. These reports contained the Committee's recommendations concerning alleged infringements of trade union rights in various countries.

## ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

### International Seminar on Attitudes and Methods of Communication and Consultation between Employers and Workers at Individual Firm Level

An International Seminar organised by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on attitudes and methods of communication and consultation between employers and workers at individual firm level was held from 26th February to 2nd March 1962 at the Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London S.W.1, under the chairmanship of Professor T. E. Chester of Manchester University. About 100 delegates attended, representing management and employees from 12 Member countries of O.E.C.D.—Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. International organisations represented included the International Labour Office, the Joint Trade Union Advisory Committee and the Council of European Industrial Federations. The U.K. delegation included Senior Personnel Officers, Members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and representatives of specialist organisations.

The Conference was opened by Mr. John Hare, Minister of Labour, who welcomed the delegates, and, on behalf of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, by Dr. Alexander King, the Organisation's Director of Scientific Affairs.

The Conference proceedings consisted of eight papers, each of which was followed by discussion in groups and then a short plenary session. The subjects covered were:

- The principles, aims and development of communication systems within firms
- Attitudes of managers and workers to communications
- Joint consultation
- Action to be taken by management on both individual and collective proposals of the workers
- The value of written and verbal communication
- The part played by supervisors in promoting a two-way flow of information between management and workers, and
- The training of staff in communication.

Mrs. Winifred Raphael, formerly of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, and Mr. W. J. P. M. Garnett of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., introduced papers on the attitudes of managements and workers to communication, and the value of verbal communication, respectively. Other papers were introduced by speakers from Germany, Holland, France and Switzerland.

A background paper was provided by the International Labour Office on systems of joint consultation in 11 European countries. An exhibition of examples of written communication within the firm was arranged from material supplied by the participating countries.

Throughout the Conference, emphasis was laid on the need to ensure that there should be within the firm a constant two-way flow of information between management and employees at all levels, and in a more general sense, between management and labour.

At the end of the Conference, recommendations were formulated by the employers' and workers' groups, and the following recommendations were unanimously accepted by both:

#### Recommendations adopted by Employers' Group

(1) Study should be made of all kinds of information and communication which should be available at all levels of an undertaking, taking into account the studies that have been and will be made, and avoiding unnecessary duplication of the work of national and international bodies.

(2) Training in these important matters at all levels of the undertaking requires more attention with regard to study methods and their development.

#### Recommendations adopted by Workers' Group

(1) The Workers' representatives declare that an effective system of joint consultation and communication is an important factor in sound industrial relations, in achieving greater work satisfaction and economic progress.

(2) It should be a practice of good management/labour relations to make regular examination of the system of communication in order to secure the maximum efficiency in conveying information both upwards and downwards.

(3) At international level the workers' representatives are of the opinion that the O.E.C.D. should recommend that Member governments should encourage to the maximum the improvement of communication and consultation in industry and that the Organisation should stimulate and co-ordinate social science research in these fields in the various Member countries.

A comprehensive report of the Seminar will be published later this year by O.E.C.D.

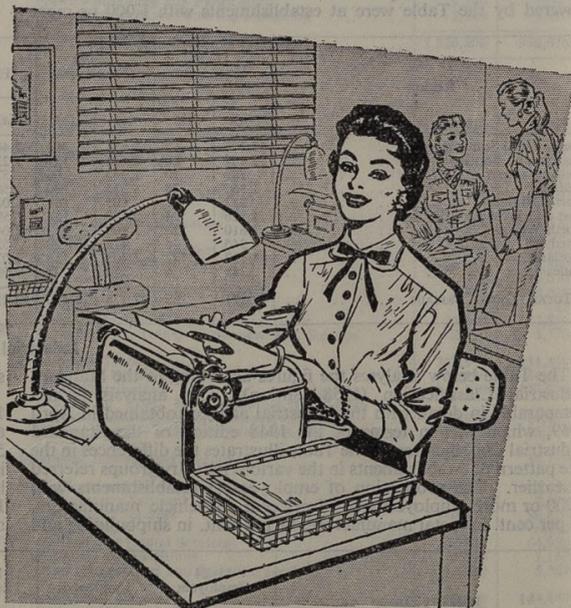
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## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Working Conditions in Ghana and Nigeria

#### GHANA

Because of the difficulties in determining the number of workers employed in agriculture, only an approximate overall labour force figure can be given: this has been estimated as 1,142,000 out of a total population of 6,690,730. The principal occupations are agriculture, forestry, mining (gold and diamonds, manganese and bauxite) and fishing, but the Government is encouraging the setting up of manufacturing industries and current projects include saw-milling, distilleries, baking, laundering, engineering and the manufacture of furniture, bricks and tiles, soap, matches and cigars. The Government is also experimenting with plantation production of such crops as bananas, oil palm, pineapple and coffee to reduce dependence on cocoa production which employs some 530,000 adult men. The Volta River project, by increasing the hydro-electric power supply a hundred times, is expected to alter the entire economy of the country. It is intended to use much of the additional power for working the bauxite mines and for smelting aluminium.

#### Hours and Overtime

Hours and overtime are fixed by collective agreements: the normal hours of work are eight hours per day and 45 per week. Overtime worked on week-days is usually paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, on Saturdays at time-and-a-half, and on Sundays and public holidays at double time. The Government introduced, for a short experimental period earlier this year, a 40-hour week for its employees, but has now reverted to a 44-hour week.

#### Public and Annual Holidays

Provision is made under collective agreements for workers to be granted up to 14 days of annual holiday after one year's continuous service. In general, no special provisions are made for young workers or other specific categories of workers, although a few individual collective agreements may include them. The Public Holiday Act, 1960, provides for nine days of paid public holidays for all workers.

#### Wages

Collective bargaining played a limited role in determining wage rates until 1958 when the Industrial Relations Act was passed providing for collective bargaining between private management and recognised trade unions. Legislation affecting wage rates in private industry is limited to the retail and catering trades (under which Wages Board Orders establish minimum rates) and projects financed by the Government, consisting chiefly of construction work, to which Government rates apply. The Government is the largest single employer of labour and its wage rates have a major influence on the country's wage structure.

#### Social Security

The Workman's Compensation Ordinance, 1942 (and subsequent amendments), provides security for workers who receive injury at work. Workers earning less than £600 per year are eligible for compensation in respect of incapacity lasting five or more consecutive days. For longer periods of temporary incapacity, periodical payments of a lump sum are payable as determined by a Court. Periodical payments not exceeding £24 monthly, assessed at the rate of the difference between earnings before and after the accident, continue for 18 or 24 months if approved by the competent authority. Benefit for total incapacity amounts to 42 months' earnings or £1,250, whichever is the least, and, if the constant attendance of another person is required, an additional payment of one quarter of this amount is made. In the event of death, dependants receive a sum equal to 36 months' earnings or £1,000, whichever is less.

The establishment of a National Pensions and Provident Fund Scheme is under consideration by the Government. Some private firms, covering about 15,000 workers, have provident and pensions schemes.

#### Employment Services

The Labour Registration Act (September 1960) provides for the setting up of public employment centres to which employers must apply for labour and where those seeking work must register; at the end of January 1962 there were 13,022 registered unemployed. The Act does not apply to employment for a period of under one month, or to employment attracting a wage of over £600 per year.

#### Training and Vocational Guidance Schemes

Under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, schemes have so far been set up for motor mechanics, electricians, boat builders and plumbers; other schemes are under consideration. A scheme has also been recently drawn up, under International Labour Organisation supervision, for vocational guidance to be given to school leavers at the public employment centres.

#### Other Matters

A Compulsory Savings Act was passed in July 1961 as part of the Government's programme to halt the drain on foreign reserves. It was designed to expand internal productive capacity and is expected to provide an additional £11 million in revenue. Under this law all wage and salary earners must subscribe to ten-year Government bonds by the deduction of 5s. monthly from earnings of £10 per month, increasing by 5s. for each stage of £5 up to a maximum of £24 15s. on earnings of £495 to £500 per month. Cocoa farmers, companies and self-employed persons pay approximately 10 per cent. of income. The bonds are not negotiable and carry interest at 2 per cent. for individuals and 4 per cent. for

companies. Foreign nationals may be exempted from this obligation upon request to the Minister of Finance: foreign nationals or companies may redeem any bonds held in less than ten years if they leave the country permanently.

An interesting organisation in the labour field is the Workers Brigade, formed in 1959 as the Builders Brigade, as a means to counter unemployment and to do useful development work, especially in agriculture. It is a voluntary body and is attached to the Army for discipline and training.

#### NIGERIA

Nigeria has the largest population (estimated at 36 millions) of any country in Africa. Although mainly agricultural (approximately 75 per cent. of the working population are engaged in agriculture on their own account), there are some half a million workers employed in industrial undertakings with ten or more employees and the Governments of the Federation are encouraging industrial expansion and the best use of manpower by various development schemes. There are already a few industries of substantial size, e.g. a saw-mill and plywood factory in Western Region, large scale cement factories in the Eastern and Western Regions, and weaving and spinning mills in the Northern Region. Other industries include palm oil and rice mills, cotton ginneries, cigarette, fruit canning, soap, enamelware, biscuit and margarine factories, boat building and tyre re-treading. There are also small steelworks, a plastics factory, and vehicle assembly plants. Both coal and tin are mined and an oil industry has been developed in recent years.

General conditions of labour are governed by the Labour Code Ordinance of 1946 (and subsequent amendments), which provides for statutory enforcement of conditions of employment, health, welfare and other conditions of labour, and applies to manual workers and the more lowly paid clerical workers. Various aspects of this legislation relating to manufacturing industries are described below.

#### Hours and Overtime

The Labour Regulations made under the Labour Code require that no labourers may be required to work for more than ten hours a day, but the Federal Minister of Labour may prescribe special conditions for a particular industry under the provisions of the Wages Boards Act, 1957. The average working week in all industries in Nigeria is 42½ hours, although longer hours are worked in some industries. The rates, method of calculation and payment of overtime may be laid down under the provisions of the Labour Code, but there is no general legal provision except in those industries in Lagos and the minefields of the Bauchi Plateau where the conditions of employment are covered by special Orders. Juveniles under 15 years may not be employed in industry and for those aged 15 the hours are restricted to a maximum of eight a day and not more than four consecutively.

#### Public and Annual Holidays

At present, there are no general legal requirements entitling workers to paid holidays, but, under the provisions of the Wages Boards Act, a minimum of seven days with pay per year is usually specified for any category of worker whose minimum wage is determined by an Order. Labourers in the Government service are allowed seven days paid leave for the first three years' service and 14 days thereafter. Private employers, except those covered by Orders, tend to follow the pattern set by the Government service, but petroleum marketing companies, shipping, transport and mining companies grant manual workers two to four weeks holiday according to seniority. A feature of paid annual holidays is that it is customary to allow an additional one or two days travelling time dependent on the location of the worker's home town. There is provision for up to 11 days of paid public holidays under the Public Holiday Act. In addition, in the Eastern and Western Regions, a Youth Day is observed as a holiday during the month of May.

#### Wages

Wages are normally fixed by free collective bargaining between individual employers and trade unions. In 1960, for example, new minimum rates were negotiated through the Joint Industrial Council for the building and engineering industries. The highest minimum rate fixed, for unskilled workers in Lagos, was 6s. per day. In addition, workers living more than nine miles from their place of employment are entitled to receive either an allowance for travel expenditure exceeding 5s. per month, or free transport provided by the employer.

#### Social Security

The main social security arrangements are: an industrial injury compensation scheme, based on the personal responsibility of the employer; some protection in case of maternity and sickness, under the terms of the Labour Code; and a number of private superannuation schemes which are generally contributory and apply mainly to non-manual workers.

With the assistance of an I.L.O. expert, a National Provident Fund was established and came into force on 1st October 1961. It provides compulsory coverage for all workers under an expressed or implied contract of service or apprenticeship, in establishments normally employing ten or more workers. Employees of the federal, regional and local governments who are covered by the Pensions Act, 1951, and employees of other public bodies covered by similar schemes, are excluded. Application for voluntary coverage may be made by an employer not otherwise covered if the majority of his workers wish to become members of the Fund. Contributions are at the rate of 5 per cent. of wages from both

### Hourly Wages of Adult Wage Earners—October 1960

Industry	NIGERIA				
	GHANA	NIGERIA			
	Whole Country	Lagos	Eastern Region	Northern Region	Western Region
Average Rates	Minimum	Prevailing Rates	Average Earnings	Average Earnings	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Manf. of food Bakers, ovenmen ..	1 5	11(a)	9(d)	—	10
Manf. of furniture Cabinet makers ..	1 10	1 2	1 1(c)	1 0	11
Upholsterers ..	1 7	1 2(a)	1 1(c)	1 0	11
French polishers (hand rubbers) ..	1 6	—	1 4(c)	—	8
Printing & publishing Hand compositors ..	3 2	10(a)	s. d. s. d. 1 1 to 1 7(a)(d)	1 1	1 1
Machine compositors ..	3 4	1 7(a)	1 4(a)(d)	1 8	1 4
Press operators ..	2 5	7(a)	1 1(a)(d)	1 8	1 2
Bookbinders: men ..	2 5	6(a)	1 0(a)(d)	1 1	10
women ..	2 5	6(a)	8(a)(d)	1 1	—
Labourers, unskilled	1 1	9(a)	9(a)(d)	7	6
Construction Bricklayers ..	2 3	1 1	1 1(e)	1 0	1 9
Structural steel erectors ..	—	1 1	1 0(e)	—	10
Cement finishers ..	2 3	1 1	1 1(e)	1 0	11
Carpenters ..	2 3	1 1	1 6(e)	1 0	1 4
Painters ..	2 3	1 1	s. d. s. d. 1 1 to 2 6(e)	7	1 6
Plumbers ..	2 3	1 1	s. d. 1 0(e)	1 0	1 7
Electrical fitters (inside wiremen) ..	2 3	1 1	1 4(c)(e)	—	1 6
Labourers, unskilled	11	9	7(b)	7	8
Transport Railways Goods porters ..	1 3	9	7(c)(e)	1 3	—
Permanent Way labourers ..	1 8	9	7(c)(e)	1 3	—
Trams and Buses Drivers ..	1 9	2 1(b)	7(c)(d)(f)	8	d. s. d. 6 to 1 4
Conductors ..	1 6	1 5(a)	4(c)(d)(f)	7	5 to 9

Notes.—(a) Average rates; (b) Average rates, computed on the basis of eight hours work per day; (c) Minimum rates; (d) Computed on the basis of monthly rates; (e) Computed on the basis of eight hours' work per day; (f) Bus only.

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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in February

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During February 1962, the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 5,000 to 23,889,000. The main decreases were in the distributive trades and manufacturing industries, partly offset by an increase in construction.

The Employment Exchanges filled 127,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 7th March 1962. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 7th March was 218,000; this was 5,000 more than in February.

In the week ended 24th February 1962, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,793,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 103,000.

There were 442,000 persons registered as unemployed on 12th March of whom 411,000 were wholly unemployed and 31,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 12th February and 12th March, unemployment fell by 12,000. The main decreases were in agriculture and fishing, metal manufacture and vehicles.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in March was 2.0 per cent., the same as in February. In March 1961 it was 1.6 per cent.

The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 211,000—51 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of February was 24,750,000, a decrease of 12,000 compared with the end of January.

### GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

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

(End of Month)

	Feb. 1961	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1962	Change during Feb. 1962
Number in Civil Employment ..	23,734	23,923	23,894	23,889	- 5
Males ..	15,600	15,670	15,664	15,671	+ 7
Females ..	8,134	8,253	8,230	8,218	- 12
Wholly Unemployed§ ..	332	392	416	412	- 4
Males§ ..	238	293	311	306	- 5
Females§ ..	94	99	105	106	+ 1
H.M. Forces and Women's Services ..	494	454	452	449	- 3
Males ..	479	438	436	433	- 3
Females ..	15	16	16	16	...
Total Working Population† ..	24,560	24,769	24,762	24,750	- 12
Males ..	16,317	16,401	16,411	16,410	- 1
Females ..	8,243	8,368	8,351	8,340	- 11

\* 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.

‡ Amended figure.

§ End of month estimates.

### 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	(Thousands)				Change during Feb. 1962
	Feb. 1961	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1962	
Agriculture and Fishing ..	925	909	899	899	...
Mining and Quarrying ..	745	724	726	725	- 1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	810	830	826	822	- 4
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	532	533	533	532	- 1
Metal Manufacture ..	634	621	618	614	- 4
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	2,128	2,180	2,185	2,183	- 2
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	248	239	240	240	...
Vehicles ..	895	894	897	897	...
Metal Goods ..	567	567	566	564	- 2
Textiles ..	854	830	832	828	- 4
Clothing and Footwear ..	592	584	592	593	+ 1
Other Manufactures ..	1,646	1,660	1,663	1,661	- 2
Total in Manufacturing Industries ..	8,906	8,938	8,952	8,934	- 18
Construction ..	1,584	1,594	1,585*	1,609	+ 24
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	381	385	386	387	+ 1
Transport and Communication ..	1,670	1,675	1,676	1,677	+ 1
Distributive Trades ..	3,288	3,351	3,314	3,299	- 15
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services ..	4,987	5,074	5,083	5,088	+ 5
National Government Service ..	505	517	516	514	- 2
Local Government Service ..	743	756	757	757	...
Total in Civil Employment ..	23,734	23,923	23,894*	23,889	- 5

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

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

\* Amended figure

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	February 1961			December 1961			January 1962			February 1962		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	656.2	18.6	674.8	635.0	18.7	653.7	637.1	18.7	655.8	635.8	18.7	654.5
Coal Mining ..	656.2	18.6	674.8	635.0	18.7	653.7	637.1	18.7	655.8	635.8	18.7	654.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	447.8	347.2	795.0	460.0	354.8	814.8	458.4	352.7	811.1	456.3	351.1	807.4
Grain Milling ..	32.9	8.1	41.0	33.3	8.3	41.6	33.5	8.3	41.8	33.6	8.3	41.9
Bread and Flour Confectionery ..	81.7	56.1	137.8	84.1	58.6	142.7	83.8	57.3	141.1	83.6	57.3	140.9
Biscuits ..	18.9	35.6	54.5	19.2	36.2	55.4	19.0	35.7	54.7	18.8	35.8	54.6
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products ..	36.4	34.2	70.6	37.4	35.3	72.7	37.7	35.9	73.6	37.5	36.0	73.5
Milk Products ..	23.9	12.3	36.2	24.4	12.5	36.9	24.7	12.6	37.3	24.8	12.6	37.4
Sugar ..	13.3	4.4	17.7	14.5	4.4	18.9	13.2	4.2	17.4	12.4	4.1	16.5
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	41.0	63.4	104.4	46.6	63.8	110.4	41.9	63.4	105.3	41.7	63.0	104.7
Fruit and Vegetable Products ..	29.6	47.9	77.5	29.4	47.6	77.0	29.5	47.3	76.8	29.3	46.6	75.9
Animal and Poultry Foods ..	15.8	4.2	20.0	16.1	4.4	20.5	16.3	4.5	20.8	16.2	4.3	20.5
Food Industries not elsewhere specified ..	21.7	18.3	40.0	22.5	19.0	41.5	23.0	19.8	42.8	22.7	19.8	42.5
Brewing and Malting ..	76.7	19.5	96.2	80.6	20.9	101.5	79.2	20.4	99.6	79.1	20.3	99.4
Other Drink Industries ..	38.3	21.1	59.4	39.6	22.0	61.6	39.3	21.6	60.9	39.3	21.3	60.6
Tobacco ..	17.6	22.1	39.7	17.3	21.8	39.1	17.3	21.7	39.0	17.3	21.7	39.0
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	384.0	145.9	529.9	384.7	145.7	530.4	384.7	146.0	530.7	384.0	145.7	529.7
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel ..	18.0	0.5	18.5	17.6	0.5	18.1	17.5	0.5	18.0	17.3	0.5	17.8
Mineral Oil Refining ..	32.6	6.9	39.5	32.5	6.7	39.2	32.5	6.7	39.2	32.5	6.7	39.2
Lubricating Oils and Greases ..	6.8	2.3	9.1	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0
Chemicals and Dyes ..	172.9	44.7	217.6	172.8	45.1	217.9	173.0	45.4	218.4	173.0	45.4	218.4
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations ..	31.5	41.8	73.3	32.4	41.1	73.5	32.6	41.3	73.9	32.6	41.0	73.6
Explosives and Fireworks ..	21.2	11.1	32.3	20.2	10.5	30.7	20.1	10.5	30.7	19.9	10.6	30.5
Paint and Printing Ink ..	34.2	14.2	48.4	34.2	14.0	48.2	34.1	14.0	48.1	34.0	14.0	48.0
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc. ..	30.5	13.6	44.1	31.4	14.5	45.9	31.3	14.2	45.5	31.4	14.2	45.6
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials ..	26.8	5.6	32.4	27.2	5.7	32.9	27.2	5.7	32.9	27.1	5.7	32.8
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. ..	9.5	5.2	14.7	9.6	5.4	15.0	9.6	5.4	15.0	9.4	5.4	14.8
Metal Manufacture ..	557.5	75.7	633.2	543.8	76.0	619.8	541.0	75.6	616.6	537.6	75.2	612.8
Iron and Steel (General) ..	280.7	24.2	304.9	272.6	24.7	297.3	270.3	24.6	294.9	268.4	24.5	292.9
Steel Tubes ..	46.5	8.8	55.3	46.4	9.0	55.4	46.4	9.0	55.7	46.7	9.0	55.7
Iron Castings, etc. ..	113.5	14.6	128.1	108.7	14.3	123.0	108.4	14.3	122.7	107.7	14.3	122.0
Light Metals ..	46.1	12.0	58.1	45.7	11.9	57.6	45.5	11.7	57.2	44.9	11.6	56.5
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals ..	70.7	16.1	86.8	70.4	16.1	86.5	70.1	16.0	86.1	69.9	15.8	85.7
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	1,542.8	558.6	2,101.4	1,583.4	570.8	2,154.2	1,586.7	572.2	2,158.9	1,585.0	572.0	2,157.0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) ..	30.8	4.7	35.5	31.5	4.9	36.4	31.8	5.0	36.8	32.0	5.1	37.1
Metal-working Machine Tools ..	77.2	14.1	91.3	81.0	14.6	95.6	81.4	14.6	96.0	81.6	14.7	96.3
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges ..	40.7	12.4	53.1	43.7	12.8	56.5	44.3	12.9	57.2	44.3	12.8	57.1
Industrial Engines ..	36.6	6.5	43.1	37.2	6.6	43.8	37.3	6.6	43.9	37.1	6.5	43.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	46.9	8.4	55.3	47.4	8.5	55.9	47.5	8.5	56.0	47.4	8.5	55.9
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery ..	23.3	3.4	26.7	23.8	3.5	27.3	23.8	3.5	27.3	23.6	3.5	27.1
Mechanical Handling Equipment ..	46.9	6.5	53.4	49.4	6.6	56.0	49.6	6.7	56.3	49.9	6.7	56.6
Office Machinery ..	44.2	18.3	62.5	47.9	19.2	67.1	48.2	19.4	67.6	48.4	19.4	67.8
Other Machinery ..	280.5	62.8	343.3	283.8	62.6	346.4	284.1	62.6	346.7	284.3	62.6	346.9
Industrial Plant and Steelwork ..	141.0	18.1	159.1	141.5	18.4	159.9	141.8	18.4	159.2	139.8	18.4	158.2
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	159.1	45.4	204.5	162.7	46.1	208.8	162.9	46.1	209.0	163.0	46.3	209.3
Other Mechanical Engineering ..	85.2	47.8	133.0	89.3	48.1	137.4	89.9	48.5	138.4	89.9	48.7	138.6
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments ..	7.5	8.3	15.8	7.6	8.5	16.1	7.6	8.4	16.0	7.6	8.3	15.9
Watches and Clocks ..	163.7	58.3	222.0	166.7	56.8	223.5	167.4	56.7	224.1	166.7	56.6	223.3
Electrical Machinery ..	41.1	21.2										

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

Industry	February 1961			December 1961			January 1962			February 1962		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing	395.6	215.6	611.2	400.8	217.9	618.7	402.7	218.9	621.6	403.0	218.1	621.1
Paper and Board	75.8	21.9	97.7	75.2	21.6	96.8	75.3	21.7	97.0	75.0	21.6	96.6
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	30.5	36.0	66.5	31.8	35.9	67.7	31.8	35.7	67.5	31.7	35.5	67.2
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	32.8	37.0	69.8	33.9	37.9	71.8	34.1	38.1	72.2	34.2	37.8	72.0
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	105.3	28.9	134.2	105.9	29.8	135.7	106.7	30.1	136.8	107.1	30.1	137.2
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	151.2	91.8	243.0	154.0	92.7	246.7	154.8	93.3	248.1	155.0	93.1	248.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	180.4	122.2	302.6	182.0	121.2	303.2	182.3	121.6	303.9	182.7	121.4	304.1
Rubber	84.5	37.9	122.4	85.0	38.1	123.1	85.9	38.2	124.1	86.0	38.3	124.3
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	13.3	4.3	17.6	12.9	4.1	17.0	12.9	4.1	17.0	12.9	4.1	17.0
Brushes and Brooms	7.7	8.1	15.8	7.5	7.9	15.4	7.5	7.8	15.3	7.6	15.4	
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	12.1	20.8	32.9	12.0	20.2	32.2	12.1	20.3	32.4	12.1	20.1	32.2
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.2	6.5	11.7	5.2	6.4	11.6	5.3	6.3	11.6	5.2	6.2	11.4
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	35.8	28.8	64.6	36.9	29.0	65.9	36.9	29.3	66.2	37.2	29.4	66.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	21.8	15.8	37.6	21.5	15.5	37.0	21.7	15.6	37.3	21.7	15.5	37.2
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>5,930.1</b>	<b>2,842.2</b>	<b>8,772.3</b>	<b>5,970.9</b>	<b>2,833.2</b>	<b>8,804.1</b>	<b>5,977.0</b>	<b>2,841.2</b>	<b>8,818.2</b>	<b>5,965.5</b>	<b>2,835.0</b>	<b>8,800.5</b>
Construction	1,370.1	72.9	1,443.0	1,378.2	74.7	1,452.9	1,369.2	74.7	1,443.9	1,393.0	75.0	1,468.0
Gas, Electricity and Water	336.7	44.5	381.2	338.6	45.5	384.1	340.2	45.8	386.0	340.6	46.0	386.6
Gas	112.3	15.0	127.3	110.3	15.1	125.4	111.2	15.2	126.4	110.8	15.2	126.0
Electricity	189.1	26.9	216.0	192.9	27.8	220.7	193.6	28.0	221.6	194.2	28.2	222.4
Water Supply	35.3	2.6	37.9	35.4	2.6	38.0	35.4	2.6	38.0	35.6	2.6	38.2
Transport and Communication	215.8	48.0	263.8	217.7	47.8	265.5	218.2	47.7	265.9	218.4	47.6	266.0
Road Passenger Transport	173.0	15.9	188.9	174.4	16.0	190.4	175.1	16.4	191.5	174.4	16.6	191.0
Road Haulage Contracting	42.8	32.1	74.9	43.3	31.8	75.1	43.1	31.3	74.4	44.0	31.0	75.0
Distributive Trades	1,337.8	1,453.4	2,791.2	1,339.6	1,515.8	2,855.4	1,334.0	1,483.3	2,817.3	1,330.2	1,472.4	2,802.6
Wholesale Distribution	328.9	188.4	517.3	329.3	191.2	520.5	328.3	189.6	517.9	327.2	189.1	516.3
Retail Distribution	789.1	1,196.6	1,985.7	790.6	1,254.2	2,044.8	785.5	1,223.6	2,009.1	784.0	1,213.4	1,997.4
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies	126.3	35.1	161.4	126.8	37.0	163.8	128.2	37.2	165.4	126.9	37.0	163.9
Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc.	93.5	33.3	126.8	92.9	33.4	126.3	92.0	32.9	124.9	92.1	32.9	125.0
Miscellaneous Services	66.3	64.0	130.3	68.5	62.6	131.1	68.9	63.8	132.7	68.6	63.6	132.2
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	29.5	16.2	45.7	27.4	15.8	43.2	27.3	15.7	43.0	27.5	15.9	43.4
Sport and other Recreations	13.0	30.9	43.9	13.6	23.5	37.1	13.6	23.0	36.6	13.1	22.9	36.0
Betting	175.0	363.3	538.3	176.4	364.5	540.9	174.8	363.1	537.9	174.8	363.8	538.6
Catering, Hotels, etc.	30.3	94.6	124.9	30.4	91.5	121.9	30.6	92.8	123.4	30.6	93.2	123.8
Laundries	11.2	33.3	44.5	11.2	32.7	43.9	11.3	32.8	44.1	11.3	33.0	44.3
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	298.4	62.6	361.0	298.1	64.8	362.9	298.5	64.9	363.4	298.7	64.9	363.6
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages, etc.	12.9	4.0	16.9	12.5	4.0	16.5	12.4	3.9	16.3	12.3	3.9	16.2
Repair of Boots and Shoes												

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

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries\* in the week ended 24th February 1962. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the

employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives (000's)	Estimated number of operatives, excluding maintenance workers, on overtime				Estimated number of operatives on short-time					
		Number (000's)	Per cent. of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week (000's)	Total short-time (000's)	Total as percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost	
				Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime					Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, Drink and Tobacco	571	159.9	28.0	1,232	7.7	0.3	2.7	3.0	0.5	33	11.0
Bread and Flour Confectionery	103	31.8	30.9	236	7.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Industries	305	69.0	22.6	652	9.4	—	0.1	0.1	—	2	12.6
Chemicals and Dyes	130	31.2	24.0	331	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal Manufacture	470	109.1	23.2	923	8.5	0.8	22.2	23.0	4.9	223	9.7
Iron and Steel (General)	226	28.8	12.7	264	9.2	0.3	13.3	13.6	6.0	131	9.6
Iron Castings, etc.	98	32.6	33.3	255	7.8	0.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	39	7.4
Light Metals	44	11.7	26.6	93	7.9	—	3.2	3.2	7.3	31	9.7
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) and Electrical Goods	1,474	590.5	40.1	4,744	8.0	0.1	5.8	5.9	0.4	43	7.2
Non-Electrical Engineering	935	432.9	46.3	3,543	8.2	0.1	2.2	2.3	0.2	22	9.6
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	539	157.6	29.2	1,201	7.6	—	3.6	3.6	0.7	21	5.7
Vehicles	624	237.3	38.0	1,755	7.4	—	10.4	10.4	1.7	75	7.3
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	325	136.6	42.0	985	7.2	—	9.1	9.1	2.8	60	6.7
Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing	23	5.5	23.9	32	5.9	—	1.2	1.2	5.2	14	11.8
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	169	74.6	44.1	580	7.8	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	11.4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	416	131.2	31.5	991	7.6	0.1	5.9	6.0	1.4	55	9.1
Textiles	681	110.0	16.2	841	7.6	3.3	24.4	27.7	4.1	365	13.2
Spinning and Weaving of Cotton, etc.	201	15.4	7.7	108	7.0	2.2	13.7	15.9	7.9	219	13.8
Woolen and Worsted	167	39.6	23.7	329	8.3	0.3	2.5	2.8	1.7	47	16.5
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	104	10.8	10.4	55	5.0	0.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	59	10.8
Textile Finishing	61	20.5	33.6	174	8.5	0.1	1.7	1.8	3.0	18	10.2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45	9.4	20.9	68	7.2	—	0.4	0.4	0.9	4	9.0
Clothing and Footwear	464	36.8	7.9	176	4.8	0.3	11.0	11.3	2.4	97	8.6
Footwear	99	7.2	7.3	28	3.9	0.3	8.4	8.7	7.8	75	8.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	265	75.3	28.4	662	8.8	0.1	1.9	2.0	0.8	19	9.3
Pottery	55	6.0	10.9	46	7.6	0.1	1.1	1.2	2.2	12	10.1
Timber, Furniture, etc.	210	56.9	27.1	418	7.4	0.3	7.1	7.4	3.5	83	11.2
Furniture and Upholstery	76	16.9	22.2	110	6.5	0.2	4.7	4.9	5.5	11	11.2
Bedding, etc.	14	1.6	11.4	10	6.3	—	1.8	1.8	12.9	21	11.5
Paper, Printing and Publishing	421	143.2	34.0	1,091	7.6	0.1	3.1	3.2	0.8	28	8.8
Paper and Board	76	23.9	31.4	228	9.5	—	2.3	2.3	3.0	20	8.6
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	75	31.9	42.5	232	7.3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	161	56.1	34.8	405	7.2	—	0.3	0.3	0.2	3	11.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	224	64.7	28.9	541	8.4	0.1	2.2	2.3	1.0	22	9.6
Rubber	95	31.6	33.3	256	8.1	—	1.5	1.5	1.6	12	7.8
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries*</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>1,793.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>14,094</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>10.2</b>

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 12th March 1962

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 12th March 1962 were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed*	292,871	12,638	96,200	9,464	411,173
Temporarily Stopped†	20,478	680	8,758	712	30,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,349</b>	<b>13,318</b>	<b>104,958</b>	<b>10,176</b>	<b>441,801</b>
Total Change since 12th February	- 7,877	- 2,622	+ 233	- 1,730	- 11,996

The rate of unemployment‡ at 12th March was 2.0 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 12th February.

At 12th March, 54,652 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of 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 12th March was 408,174, consisting of 303,682 males and 104,492 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.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Great Britain				United Kingdom: Total	
						Wholly Unemployed*		Temporarily Stopped†			Total
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
One or less	34,842	3,343	11,524	2,329	52,038						
Over 1, up to 2	22,641	2,060	8,098	1,511	34,310						
Up to 2	57,483	5,403	19,622	3,840	86,348						
Over 2, up to 3	16,278	1,261	6,226	868	24,633	1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	7	

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 12th March 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 12th March 1962					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
<b>Principal Towns (By Region)</b>						
<b>London and South-Eastern</b>						
Greater London ..	40,146	11,569	2,161	53,876	421	1.2
Brighton and Hove ..	1,995	543	103	2,641	2	2.9
Chatham ..	701	556	128	1,385	2	2.1
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>						
Bedford ..	402	104	34	540	2	1.2
Bournemouth ..	1,782	504	54	2,340	24	2.5
Cambridge ..	284	59	10	353	—	0.6
Ipswich ..	726	178	51	955	—	1.6
Luton ..	629	171	37	837	6	1.1
Norwich ..	1,564	328	123	2,015	—	2.4
Oxford ..	340	98	26	464	—	0.5
Portsmouth ..	2,500	876	303	3,679	11	2.8
Reading ..	516	208	50	774	—	1.1
Slough ..	507	156	32	695	19	0.8
Southampton ..	2,408	514	146	3,068	—	2.3
Southend-on-Sea ..	1,275	355	77	1,707	12	3.2
Watford ..	269	92	28	389	—	0.7
<b>South-Western</b>						
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	2,776	657	123	3,556	27	1.5
Exeter ..	540	184	21	745	—	1.7
Gloucester ..	556	336	49	941	1	1.7
Plymouth, Devonport, Saltash and Torpoint ..	1,729	651	175	2,555	10	3.0
Swindon ..	406	211	61	678	—	1.1
<b>Midland</b>						
Birmingham ..	9,298	2,939	361	12,598	920	1.9
Burton-on-Trent ..	263	80	7	350	—	1.2
C Coventry ..	1,782	934	138	2,854	121	1.5
Oldbury ..	174	61	3	238	32	0.8
Smethwick ..	426	122	11	559	59	1.3
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,470	629	65	2,164	174	1.4
Walsall ..	1,145	294	35	1,474	347	2.4
West Bromwich ..	801	155	19	964	19	1.9
Wolverhampton ..	1,338	574	19	2,031	71	1.9
Worcester ..	299	63	9	371	12	0.9
<b>North Midland</b>						
Chesterfield ..	830	462	66	1,358	9	1.8
Derby ..	1,161	441	32	1,634	12	1.4
Grimsby ..	1,196	94	53	1,343	2	2.2
Leicester ..	1,391	419	69	1,879	399	1.0
Lincoln ..	1,215	107	64	1,386	728	2.8
Mansfield ..	365	167	47	579	42	1.0
Northampton ..	368	99	12	479	—	0.8
Nottingham ..	3,336	845	128	4,309	235	1.8
Peterborough ..	431	260	46	737	—	1.5
Scunthorpe ..	409	526	74	1,009	51	2.3
<b>East and West Ridings</b>						
Barnsley ..	1,343	291	57	1,691	452	2.3
Bradford ..	3,098	361	82	3,541	263	2.0
Dewsbury ..	428	108	11	547	44	1.8
Doncaster ..	800	388	136	1,324	11	1.5
Halifax ..	418	137	22	577	139	1.2
Huddersfield ..	944	373	28	1,345	286	2.4
Hull ..	2,768	547	186	3,501	189	2.3
Leeds ..	2,548	457	79	3,078	247	1.2
Rotherham ..	780	116	128	1,024	366	1.9
Sheffield ..	2,873	629	115	3,617	716	1.3
Wakefield ..	282	158	13	453	17	0.9
York ..	702	214	46	962	—	1.5
<b>North-Western</b>						
Accrington ..	236	85	9	330	38	1.4
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	485	334	8	827	362	2.6
Barrow ..	547	551	46	1,144	126	3.7
Blackburn ..	656	499	15	1,170	323	2.2
Blackpool ..	1,671	788	83	2,542	38	4.9
Bolton ..	1,069	329	29	1,427	302	1.7
Burnley ..	708	896	59	1,663	866	3.9
Bury ..	190	172	7	369	203	1.2
Crewe ..	284	297	31	612	1	2.0
Manchester (inc. Salford) ..	5,537	961	211	6,709	246	1.4
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	1,220	286	45	1,551	96	2.7
Oldham (inc. Failsworth) ..	1,335	1,054	62	2,451	1,168	2.2
Preston ..	995	742	60	1,797	315	2.2
Rochdale ..	526	235	3	764	247	1.5
St. Helens ..	865	911	84	1,860	35	3.2
Stockport ..	665	332	65	1,062	206	1.4
Warrington ..	786	482	35	1,303	603	2.1
Wigan ..	767	321	41	1,129	218	2.7
<b>Northern</b>						
Carlisle ..	491	326	31	848	4	2.0
Darlington ..	759	287	42	1,088	71	2.3
Gateshead ..	1,947	346	133	2,426	35	3.4
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) ..	3,939	738	432	5,109	867	4.5
Stockton and Thornaby ..	1,893	517	309	2,719	240	2.8
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	4,068	970	349	5,387	138	2.8
Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay ..	1,543	374	153	2,070	67	3.5
<b>Scotland</b>						
Edinburgh (inc. Leith and Portobello) ..	3,772	961	181	4,914	50	2.1
<b>Wales</b>						
Cardiff ..	2,625	533	199	3,357	176	2.4
Newport ..	658	113	98	869	102	1.3
Swansea ..	1,604	411	116	2,131	176	3.5
<b>Development Districts (By Region)</b>						
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>						
Isle of Wight ..	856	291	87	1,234	24	4.0
<b>South-Western</b>						
Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash, Torpoint and Truro) ..	2,391	986	230	3,607	66	6.0
Gunnislake ..	58	25	4	87	1	2.8
Ilfracombe ..	185	65	23	273	7	8.5
<b>North Midland</b>						
Skegness and Mablethorpe ..	437	174	50	661	9	5.0
<b>East and West Ridings</b>						
Bridlington and Filey ..	551	99	36	686	154	5.9
<b>North-Western</b>						
Merseyside and Prescot ..	19,382	5,324	1,806	26,512	186	4.3
<b>Northern</b>						
Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport, and Workington ..	837	294	111	1,242	362	4.5
Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor ..	1,801	333	208	2,342	131	5.0
Blyth ..	347	67	37	451	16	3.4
Halwistle ..	73	7	6	86	3	2.8
Hartlepool ..	1,797	469	128	2,394	253	6.5
Haswell and Horden ..	462	156	43	661	10	3.6
Prudhoe ..	122	11	15	148	1	3.6
Scarborough ..	835	225	48	1,108	90	5.5
Seaton Delaval ..	179	22	22	223	2	4.5
South-East Tyneside ..	2,553	846	266	3,665	92	5.5
Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring ..	4,300	946	297	5,543	81	4.7
Whitby ..	244	51	15	310	43	6.3
<b>Scotland</b>						
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven ..	2,636	709	77	3,422	128	3.5
Anstruther ..	93	86	18	197	66	8.1
Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston ..	1,130	825	78	2,033	152	6.0
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder ..	796	214	93	1,103	1	4.2
Cummock ..	175	176	40	391	19	2.7
Dumbarton ..	711	406	86	1,203	—	5.0
Dundee and Broughty Ferry ..	2,302	723	157	3,182	27	3.5
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing ..	819	881	172	1,872	39	3.7
Girvan ..	106	53	15	174	25	5.2
Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen) ..	17,877	3,917	840	22,634	346	3.8
Greenock and Port Glasgow ..	1,932	907	178	3,017	9	7.0
Highlands and Islands ..	4,676	1,210	565	6,451	535	7.9
Lesmahagow ..	122	31	6	159	5	4.6
North Lanarkshire ..	5,907	2,826	733	9,466	1,407	6.3
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew ..	1,156	903	71	2,130	71	3.0
Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie ..	1,390	408	114	1,912	409	7.7
Rothsay ..	149	80	22	251	5	8.8
Sanquhar ..	66	69	18	153	—	6.1
Shotts ..	177	144	34	355	19	5.1
Stranraer ..	260	111	43	414	26	6.8
<b>Wales</b>						
Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystalyfera ..	395	295	57	747	44	4.2
Anglesey ..	800	156	100	1,056	16	9.6
Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontllytyn and Ystrad Mynach ..	633	386	51	1,070	2	4.0
Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli ..	1,225	337	86	1,648	14	5.7
Merthyr Tydfil ..	658	232	76	966	178	4.2
Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock ..	958	183	69	1,210	—	10.3
Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail ..	1,060	518	81	1,659	30	4.5
Rhyl ..	462	160	35	657	1	5.3
<b>Total, All Development Districts</b>	86,081	27,337	7,347	120,765	5,105	4.6

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: FEBRUARY 1962

The Table below analyses persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 12th March 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.1(A), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing</b>	11,326	2,246	1,742	204	13,068	2,450	15,518	16,861	2,597	19,458
Agriculture and Horticulture ..	8,555	2,200	172	200	8,727	2,400	11,127	12,080	2,547	14,627
Fishing ..	2,472	12	1,553	3	4,025	15	4,040	4,399	15	4,414
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	5,199	162	15	2	5,214	164	5,378	5,431	166	5,597
Coal Mining ..	4,194	114	1	2	4,195	116	4,311	4,205	116	4,321
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b>	8,999	6,187	54	179	9,053	6,366	15,419	9,833	7,507	17,340
Bread and Flour Confectionery ..	1,878	693	1	6	1,879	699	2,578	2,050</		

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 7th February and 7th March 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 7th February 1962		Four weeks ended 7th March 1962		Total Number of Placings, 7th Dec. 1961, to 7th Mar. 1962 (13 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	77,412	85,771	67,230	84,767	218,615
Boys under 18 ..	18,653	28,413	12,143	29,876	61,148
Women aged 18 and over ..	41,913	62,531	37,456	64,689	117,700
Girls under 18 ..	15,739	36,837	9,860	39,159	56,744
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>153,717</b>	<b>213,552</b>	<b>126,689</b>	<b>218,491</b>	<b>454,207</b>

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

Similarly, the figures of vacancies unfilled represent only the numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total 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 four weeks ended 7th March 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 7th March 1962. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 7th March 1962					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th March 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
	<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>Mining and Quarrying ..</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>8,917</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10,985</b>
<b>Coal Mining ..</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10,555</b>
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco ..</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>5,618</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>5,855</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Industries ..</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>3,493</b>
<b>Metal Manufacture ..</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2,822</b>
<b>Engineering and Electrical Goods ..</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>10,940</b>	<b>11,642</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>21,686</b>
<b>Engineering including Scientific Instru- ments, etc. ..</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>6,783</b>	<b>7,982</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>13,038</b>
<b>Electrical Goods and Machinery ..</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>8,648</b>
<b>Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,263</b>
<b>Vehicles ..</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3,553</b>	<b>4,844</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>6,742</b>
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ..</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>5,295</b>
<b>Textiles ..</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>10,451</b>
<b>Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving) ..</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>2,676</b>
<b>Woolen and Worsted ..</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>2,844</b>
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>1,088</b>
<b>Clothing and Footwear ..</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>16,156</b>
<b>Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>2,792</b>
<b>Timber, Furniture, etc. ..</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>2,628</b>
<b>Paper, Printing and Publishing ..</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>4,450</b>
<b>Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods ..</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>2,341</b>
<b>Printing and Publishing ..</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>2,109</b>
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries ..</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>3,177</b>
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries ..</b>	<b>24,291</b>	<b>4,947</b>	<b>14,508</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>48,020</b>	<b>28,233</b>	<b>10,609</b>	<b>28,265</b>	<b>20,791</b>	<b>87,898</b>
<b>Construction ..</b>	<b>19,587</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>21,481</b>	<b>11,210</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>14,325</b>
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water ..</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<b>Transport and Communication ..</b>	<b>5,226</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>7,931</b>	<b>14,128</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>17,898</b>
<b>Distributive Trades ..</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>17,068</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>6,255</b>	<b>8,281</b>	<b>9,170</b>	<b>28,696</b>
<b>Insurance, Banking and Finance ..</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>3,869</b>
<b>Professional and Scientific Services ..</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>10,362</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Services ..</b>	<b>5,073</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>9,966</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>17,413</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>17,955</b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>30,189</b>
<b>Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,405</b>
<b>Catering, Hotels, etc. ..</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>6,064</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>8,886</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>8,707</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>11,830</b>
<b>Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>2,348</b>
<b>Public Administration ..</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>5,754</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>9,087</b>
<b>National Government Service ..</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>5,817</b>
<b>Local Government Service ..</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3,270</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>67,230</b>	<b>12,143</b>	<b>37,456</b>	<b>9,860</b>	<b>126,689</b>	<b>84,767</b>	<b>29,876</b>	<b>64,689</b>	<b>39,159</b>	<b>218,491</b>

Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
<b>London and South-Eastern ..</b>	<b>17,987</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>11,653</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>34,952</b>	<b>22,624</b>	<b>7,657</b>	<b>23,211</b>	<b>10,406</b>	<b>63,898</b>
<b>Eastern and Southern ..</b>	<b>7,902</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>14,380</b>	<b>13,402</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>8,309</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>29,099</b>
<b>South-Western ..</b>	<b>3,739</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>14,994</b>
<b>Midland ..</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>9,042</b>	<b>8,416</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>20,493</b>	<b>20,493</b>
<b>North-Midland ..</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>7,365</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>5,483</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>19,990</b>
<b>East and West Ridings ..</b>	<b>5,110</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>9,786</b>	<b>6,967</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>19,419</b>
<b>North-Western ..</b>	<b>9,617</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>5,374</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>17,675</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>8,874</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>24,505</b>
<b>Northern ..</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>8,864</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>5,613</b>
<b>Scotland ..</b>	<b>6,238</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>12,455</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>3,532</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>11,154</b>
<b>Wales ..</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>6,054</b>	<b>6,307</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>9,326</b>
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>67,230</b>	<b>12,143</b>	<b>37,456</b>	<b>9,860</b>	<b>126,689</b>	<b>84,767</b>	<b>29,876</b>	<b>64,689</b>	<b>39,159</b>	<b>218,491</b>

# Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 24th February 1962, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 24th February 1962

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco ..</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Grain Milling ..</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Bread and Flour Confectionery ..</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Biscuits ..</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products ..</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Milk Products ..</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Sugar ..</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. ..</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Fruit and Vegetable Products ..</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Animal and Poultry Foods ..</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Other Food Industries ..</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Brewing and Malting ..</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Other Drink Industries ..</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Tobacco ..</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Industries ..</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Coke Ovens ..</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Mineral Oil Refining ..</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Lubricating Oils and Greases ..</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Chemicals and Dyes ..</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<				

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in February

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in February 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 24th February 1962 was 567,400 compared with 567,500 for the four weeks ended 27th January 1962 and 587,400 for the four weeks ended 25th February 1961.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in February together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with January 1962 and February 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 24th Feb. 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 27th Jan. 1962	4 weeks ended 25th Feb. 1961
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) .. .. .	36,200	—	— 2,200
Durham .. .. .	83,800	— 200	— 3,400
North Eastern .. .. .	116,600	+ 300	— 2,900
North Western .. .. .	41,800	+ 100	— 2,000
East Midlands .. .. .	90,900	—	— 1,600
West Midlands .. .. .	42,000	—	— 1,700
South Western .. .. .	82,300	—	— 2,700
South Eastern .. .. .	5,600	—	— 200
England and Wales .. .. .	499,200	+ 200	— 16,700
Scotland .. .. .	68,200	— 300	— 3,300
Great Britain .. .. .	567,400	— 100	— 20,000

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of February about 4,230 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,350; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,120. During the four weeks of January 1962 there was a net increase of 2,090.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in February and in January 1962 and February 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 show the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	February 1962	January 1962	February 1961
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary .. .. .	8.09	9.06	8.84
Involuntary .. .. .	8.91	9.83	10.31
All workers:			
Voluntary .. .. .	6.22	7.19	6.79
Involuntary .. .. .	9.62	10.95	11.09

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.47 tons in February, compared with 4.39 tons in the previous month and 4.11 tons in February 1961.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.55 tons in February; for January 1962 and February 1961 the figures were 1.53 tons and 1.44 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 26th February 1962.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period .. .. .	838	115	953
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. .. .	1,503	204	1,707
Number of persons who completed courses during period .. .. .	599	85	684

Up to 26th February 1962, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 132,220, including 3,781 blind persons.

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

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

## 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 20th March 1962, and the corresponding figures for 20th February 1962 and 21st March 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 (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	20th Mar. 1962	20th Feb. 1962	21st Mar. 1961	20th Mar. 1962	20th Feb. 1962	21st Mar. 1961
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	97.6	98.7	88.1	3.5	3.4	3.4
Remainder .. .. .	83.3	83.8	77.5	3.3	3.3	3.1
Eastern .. .. .	51.8	53.6	48.2	2.3	2.3	2.0
Southern .. .. .	38.7	39.6	36.1	1.6	1.6	1.5
South-Western .. .. .	59.2	59.0	56.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
Midland .. .. .	88.0	87.9	79.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
North Midland .. .. .	62.5	65.4	56.9	5.3	5.3	4.9
East and West Ridings ..	91.5	92.4	82.4	8.7	8.7	7.4
North-Western .. .. .	170.5	171.5	155.2	8.0	7.9	7.5
Northern .. .. .	73.3	75.3	67.7	8.0	7.9	7.2
Scotland .. .. .	133.1	132.2	123.3	9.7	9.2	8.3
Wales .. .. .	84.3	74.2	70.6	8.5	7.8	7.0
Total Great Britain .. .. .	1,033.8	1,033.7	941.8	65.9	64.3	59.0

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 20th March 1962 represented 5.1 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 19th March 1962, was 53,212, of whom 46,388 were males and 6,824 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment .. .. .	42,096	6,252	48,348
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* .. .. .	4,292	572	4,864
Total .. .. .	46,388	6,824	53,212

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 7th March 1962 was 5,408, including 4,429 men, 854 women and 125 young persons. In addition, there were 210 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 153 to 155.

## Professional and Executive Register

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

At 7th March the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 19,732, consisting of 18,624 men and 1,108 women (of whom 11,012 and 573 respectively, were in employment). During the period 7th December 1961 to 7th March 1962 the number of vacancies filled was 1,648. The number of vacancies unfilled at 7th March was 4,103.

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

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st March 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† .. .. .	20,576	932	2,650	24,158
Double Day Shifts‡ .. .. .	19,174	974	1,640	21,788
Long Spells .. .. .	9,208	423	993	10,624
Night Shifts .. .. .	3,568	776	—	4,344
Part-time Work§ .. .. .	5,370	—	1	5,371
Saturday Afternoon Work ..	1,073	16	79	1,168
Sunday Work .. .. .	967	112	37	1,116
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,748	53	41	1,842
Total .. .. .	61,684	3,286	5,441	70,411

## Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following Table|| contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 12th February 1962. It contains estimates of the numbers receiving unemployment benefit, the numbers receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance, the numbers receiving national assistance only, and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is produced quarterly. An article explaining the basis of analysis and commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found on page 423 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, when figures were published in this form for the first time.

	Men	Single Women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married Women	Boys and Girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only .. .. .	157	22	25	8	212
Receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance .. .. .	39	3	—	—	42
Total receiving unemployment benefit .. .. .	195	25	26	8	254
Receiving national assistance only .. .. .	70	12	2	2	86
Others registered for work .. .. .	56	14	26	18	114
Total .. .. .	321	51	54	28	454

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

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

‡ Includes 2,474 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

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

## Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 16th March 1962 expenditure on Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £12,169,000. During the 13 weeks ended 15th December 1961 the corresponding figure was £9,242,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 17th March 1961 it was £8,681,000.

## Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the 13 weeks ended 31st March 1962 was £6,307,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 30th December 1961 was £5,239,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 31st March 1961 it was £5,614,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 3rd April 1961, and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits in April 1961.

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR

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## Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in the Year 1961

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the year 1961, (a) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. Provisional figures for each quarter of 1961 have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The Tables below give the corrected totals for the year 1961. Other Tables giving additional information will be published in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection with these statistics:—

(1) A *notifiable accident* is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning full wages for the work at which he was employed. (See section 64 (1) of the Factories Act, 1937.)

(2) An accident is *notifiable* in accordance with the above section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to sections 105-108 of the Factories Act, 1937) as defined in sections 151 and 152. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.

(3) Subject to the conditions in (1) and (2) above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.

4. In the Tables, the *UNIT* is the *INJURED PERSON*, i.e., an accident killing one and injuring two persons is shown as three accidents.

5. Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of which notice was received during the year.

### Fatal and Total Accidents in the Year 1961, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern	54	17,488
East and West Ridings (Leeds)	37	9,499
East and West Ridings (Sheffield)	47	13,589
North-Midland	40	10,929
Eastern and Southern	46	16,101
London (North)	67	14,843
London (South)	60	14,248
South-Western	31	9,329
Wales	56	11,484
Midland (Birmingham)	28	9,451
Midland (Wolverhampton)	39	10,524
North-Western (Liverpool)	61	20,024
North-Western (Manchester)	30	12,796
Scotland	73	22,212
<b>Totals</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>192,517</b>

### Fatal and Total Accidents in Great Britain in the Year 1961, by Process

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<b>Textile and Connected Processes</b>		
Cotton Spinning Processes	6	2,770
Cotton Weaving Processes	2	1,515
Weaving of Narrow Fabrics	—	140
Woolen Spinning Processes	2	769
Worsted Spinning Processes	1	1,301
Weaving of Woolen and Worsted Cloths	3	616
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing	—	807
Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture	—	595
Carpet Manufacture	—	598
Rope, Twine and Net Making	—	273
Other Textile Manufacturing Processes	1	444
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	4	1,360
Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing	—	209
Laundries	1	591
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11,898</b>
<b>Clay, Minerals, etc.</b>		
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles	4	1,925
Pottery	—	1,066
Other Clay Products	2	731
Stone and Other Minerals	2	474
Lime, Cement, etc.	5	1,879
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,075</b>
<b>Metal Processes</b>		
Iron Extraction and Refining	17	859
Iron Conversion	19	2,964
Aluminium Extraction and Refining	1	373
Magnesium Extraction and Refining	—	21
Other Metals Extraction and Refining	3	864
Metal Rolling:—		
Iron and Steel	15	4,302
Non-Ferrous Metals	1	694
Tin and Terne Plate, etc., Manufacture	—	242
Metal Forging	4	1,717
Metal Drawing and Extrusion	5	2,197
Iron Founding	12	6,901
Die Casting	2	1,512
Non-Ferrous Metal Casting	1	397
Metal Plating	—	1,029
Galvanising, Tinning, etc.	3	276
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing	—	362
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>24,990</b>
<b>General Engineering</b>		
Locomotive Building and Repairing	1	1,616
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair	7	2,854
Engine Building and Repairing	2	2,937
Boiler Making and similar work	4	1,581
Constructional Engineering	4	2,810
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	9	4,007
Non-power Vehicle Manufacture	—	583
Vehicle Repairing	13	3,428
Shipbuilding and Shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	31	5,559
Work in wet docks or harbours	5	856
Aircraft Building and Repairing	3	1,625
Machine Tool Manufacture	1	1,197
Miscellaneous Machine Making	4	5,902
Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair	1	1,118
Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing	8	3,438
Industrial Appliances Manufacture	6	2,537
Sheet Metal Working	7	2,529
Metal Pressing	4	1,452
Other Metal Machining	4	2,866
Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)	9	3,496
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	2,112
Railway Running Sheds	—	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>54,568</b>

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<b>Electrical Engineering</b>		
Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch-gear Manufacture and Repair	3	2,228
Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and Repair	1	176
Radio and Electronic Equipment and Electrical Instrument Manufacture and Repair	1	1,400
Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manufacture	1	598
Cable Manufacture	1	1,131
Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and Repair	1	386
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	3	1,612
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7,531</b>
<b>Wood and Cork Working Processes</b>		
Saw Milling	8	1,763
Plywood Manufacture	—	113
Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture	—	83
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making	—	447
Coopering	—	191
Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair	1	1,119
Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture	—	34
Engineers Pattern Making	—	103
Joinery	3	2,228
Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	3	1,074
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7,155</b>
<b>Chemical Industries</b>		
Heavy Chemicals	9	1,224
Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals	2	874
Other Chemicals	3	1,196
Synthetic Dyestuffs	—	243
Oil Refining	2	783
Explosives	—	618
Plastic Material and Man-made Fibre Production	2	748
Soap, etc.	—	328
Paint and Varnish	2	517
Coal Gas	9	2,070
Coke Oven Operation	5	896
Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation	3	289
Patent Fuel Manufacture	—	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9,947</b>
<b>Wearing Apparel</b>		
Tailoring	—	714
Other Clothing	—	683
Hatmaking and Millinery	—	31
Footwear Manufacture	1	685
Footwear Repair	—	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,180</b>
<b>Paper and Printing Trades</b>		
Paper Making	10	3,214
Paper Staining and Coating	—	537
Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture	2	1,172
Bag Making and Stationery	1	636
Printing and Bookbinding	2	2,122
Engraving	—	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7,729</b>

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	February 1962	March 1962
Places under the Factories Acts	48	62
Mines and Quarries*	22	46
Seamen	15	24
Railway Service	12	11

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

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<b>Food and Allied Trades</b>		
Flour Milling	1	557
Coarse Milling	2	571
Other Milling	1	85
Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits	2	2,645
Sugar Confectionery	1	1,762
Food Preserving	—	2,517
Milk Processing	4	1,226
Edible Oils and Fats	1	342
Sugar Refining	—	484
Slaughter Houses	1	433
Other Food Processing	—	2,676
Alcoholic Drink	6	2,638
Non-Alcoholic Drink	1	495
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16,431</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical Stations	14	2,402
Plant using Atomic Reactors	—	168
Other use of Radioactive Materials	—	2
Tobacco	—	470
Tanning	2	490
Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather (not otherwise specified)	—	141
Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly of Textile Materials (not otherwise specified)	—	296
Rubber	1	2,278
Linoleum	—	320
Cloth Coating	—	104
Manufacture of Articles from Plastics (not otherwise specified)	2	1,243
Glass	2	2,524
Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches, Other High Precision Work	—	620
Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household Textiles	—	250
Abrasives and Synthetic Industrial Jewels	—	133
General Assembly and Packing (not otherwise specified)	—	340
Processes associated with Agriculture	1	101
Match and Firelighter Manufacture	1	76
Factory Processes not Otherwise Specified	5	1,193
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13,151</b>
<b>Processes under sections 105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937</b>		
<b>Building Operations</b>		
<b>Industrial Building:—</b>		
Construction	60	5,876
Maintenance	24	1,396
Demolition	5	331
<b>Commercial and Public Building:—</b>		
Construction	27	4,130
Maintenance	11	1,001
Demolition	3	227
<b>Building of Blocks of Flats:—</b>		
Construction	2	937
Maintenance	1	147
Demolition	1	22
<b>Building of Dwelling Houses:—</b>		
Construction	9	2,716
Maintenance	14	1,067
Demolition	3	92
<b>Other Building Operations:—</b>		
Construction	7	519
Maintenance	2	211
Demolition	5	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>18,742</b>
<b>Works of Engineering Construction</b>		
<b>Operations at:—</b>		
Tunnelling, Shaft Construction, etc.	8	390
Dams and Reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	5	252
Bridges, Viaducts and Aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	11	395
Pipe lines and Sewers (other than tunnelling)	21	904
Docks, Harbours and Inland Navigations	3	454
Waterworks and Sewage Works (other than tunnelling)	2	275
Work on Steel and Reinforced Concrete Structures	17	454
Sea Defence and River Works	3	77
Work on Roads and Airfields	15	1,119
Other Works	5	294
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>4,614</b>
<b>Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays (other than Shipbuilding)</b>		
	32	6,394
<b>Work at Inland Warehouses</b>		
	5	1,112
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>192,517</b>
<b>Mines and Quarries*</b>		
<b>Railway Service</b>		
<b>Coal Mines:</b>		
Underground	40	Brakesmen and Goods Guards
Surface	4	Engine Drivers and Motormen
<b>Other Stratified Mines</b>		
Miscellaneous Mines	—	Firemen
Quarries	2	Labourers
<b>TOTAL, MINES &amp; QUARRIES</b>		
46	—	Mechanics
<b>Seamen</b>		
—	—	Passenger Guards
—	—	Permanent-Way Men
—	—	Porters
—	—	Shunters
—	—	Other Grades
—	—	Contractors' Servants
—	—	<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>
—	—	11

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1961

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

<b>1. Cases</b>		
Lead Poisoning	71	
Manganese Poisoning	1	
Mercurial Poisoning	3	
Aniline Poisoning	11	
Toxic Jaundice	1	
Compressed Air Illness	26	
Anthrax	9	
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	167	
Chrome Ulceration	211	
<b>Total, Cases</b>	<b>500</b>	
<b>2. Deaths</b>		
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	5	
<b>Total, Deaths</b>	<b>5</b>	

## Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain reported during March 1962 under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases	II. Deaths
Lead Poisoning	3
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	28
Chrome Ulceration	6
<b>TOTAL, CASES</b>	<b>37</b>
	<b>NIL</b>

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 24th February 1962 and five weeks ended 31st March 1962.

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## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

### INDEX FOR 13th MARCH 1962

#### ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 118

At 13th March 1962, the official retail prices index was 118 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 13th February, compared with 113 at 14th March 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 13th MARCH 1962

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 13th March 1962 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th MARCH 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)
<b>I. Food:</b>	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes .. .. .	102
Meat and bacon .. .. .	101
Fish .. .. .	96
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat .. .. .	99
Milk, cheese and eggs .. .. .	95
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. .. .. .	100
Sugar, preserves and confectionery .. .. .	101
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned .. .. .	114
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned .. .. .	100
Other food .. .. .	100
Total—Food .. .. .	100·9
<b>II. Alcoholic drink .. .. .</b>	<b>100·0</b>
<b>III. Tobacco .. .. .</b>	<b>100·0</b>
<b>IV. Housing .. .. .</b>	<b>100·5</b>
<b>V. Fuel and light:</b>	
Coal and coke .. .. .	100
Other fuel and light .. .. .	101
Total—Fuel and light .. .. .	100·5
<b>VI. Durable household goods:</b>	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	101
Radio, television and other household appliances .. .. .	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware .. .. .	100
Total—Durable household goods .. .. .	100·5
<b>VII. Clothing and footwear:</b>	
Men's outer clothing .. .. .	100
Men's underclothing .. .. .	100
Women's outer clothing .. .. .	100
Women's underclothing .. .. .	100
Children's clothing .. .. .	100
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials .. .. .	100
Footwear .. .. .	100
Total—Clothing and footwear .. .. .	100·1
<b>VIII. Transport and vehicles:</b>	
Motoring and cycling .. .. .	101
Fares .. .. .	100
Total—Transport and vehicles .. .. .	100·4
<b>IX. Miscellaneous goods:</b>	
Books, newspapers and periodicals .. .. .	100
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc. .. .. .	100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. .. .. .	100
Total—Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	100·2
<b>X. Services:</b>	
Postage and telephones .. .. .	100
Entertainment .. .. .	100
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning .. .. .	102
Total—Services .. .. .	101·1
<b>ALL ITEMS .. .. .</b>	<b>100·5</b>

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

#### Food

Increases in the average prices of fresh vegetables and apples were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of eggs and fish. As a result the average level of food prices rose by about one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101, compared with 100 in the previous month.

The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations, viz. fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb, was 101·9, compared with 97·9 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 100·6, compared with 100·5 in February.

#### Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 100.

#### Services

The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of charges for dry cleaning, resulting from the re-introduction of normal charges following some temporary seasonal reductions. As a result of this and some smaller changes, the average level of charges for services rose by nearly one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101, compared with 100 in the previous month.

#### Other groups

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

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING 1961

An article reviewing the changes in retail prices during the year 1961 appears on pages 140 and 141 of this GAZETTE. It includes a table showing the figure for each group, and certain sub-divisions of the food group, for each month from January 1961 to January 1962.

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

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the second and third 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 13th March 1962, the "all items" figure in the current series, with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, was 100·5. 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 13th March 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 13th March 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100) .. .. .	100·5
∴ All items index at 13th March 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100) .. .. .	$117·5 \times \frac{100·5}{100}$
	= 118·1 taken as 118

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	111	111	110	110	110	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117
1962	117	118	118									

### 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 on page 172.

# WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st MARCH 1962  
(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st March 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 Feb.	127.2	95.2	133.6	125.4	95.2	131.7
1962 Mar.	127.7	95.2	134.2	126.4	95.2	132.8

### 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 February 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and January 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	111.3	110.0	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 February	123.5	123.6	128.8	123.7
March	123.6	124.0	129.0	124.0
April	123.9	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

### 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 February	96.3	96.7	96.5	96.4
March	96.3	96.5	96.4	96.3
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	96.0	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	95.3	95.2	95.2
March	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2

### 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 February	123.1	123.3	128.5	123.4
March	123.4	124.0	128.9	123.8
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

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 February 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and January 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 February	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
March	95.7	95.3	95.6	95.6
April	95.7	95.2	95.6	95.5
May	95.6	95.2	95.5	95.5
June	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.5
July	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
August	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
September	95.5	95.1	95.3	95.3
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

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 February 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and January 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 February	128.1	127.9	133.5	128.3
March	128.4	128.5	133.9	128.6
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

### 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	110.0
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 February	128.6	129.3	134.4	129.0
March	129.0	129.0	134.9	129.5
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

### 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.

### Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to October 1961 were given in an article on pages 50 to 57 of the February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1961 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 30 per cent., as compared with an average increase of 19½ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 33½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 25½ per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 29½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 18½ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 33½ per cent. for hourly earnings and 24½ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

### Changes coming into operation during March

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation during March indicate that about 840,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £390,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 100,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 1½ hours.†

Following a revision of the wages structure in the rubber manufacturing industry, basic minimum hourly time rates were increased by 5½d. for men, and gross hourly earnings were adjusted, resulting in changes on a graduated scale, ranging from an increase of 5½d. for those on the minimum to nil for those in receipt of 11d. above the minimum. Workers engaged in wholesale clothing manufacture received a general increase of 2d. an hour, irrespective of current earnings, and minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates were increased by 3½d. an hour for men and by 3d. for women. In the heavy chemicals, chemical fertilisers and plastics materials manufacturing industries increases were agreed which raised by 1½d. an hour the minimum rates of adult male general workers. A separate settlement affecting similar workers employed by constituent firms of I.C.I. Ltd. resulted in an increase of 1½d. an hour, and, in addition, part of bonus earnings was consolidated into basic rates. Day wage rates of boot and shoe operatives were increased by 5s. a week and at the same time normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 43½ to 42½. The plusage on earnings of pottery workers was increased from 30½ to 36½ per cent., resulting in increases of approximately 4½ per cent. Statutory minimum rates of agricultural workers in Scotland were increased by 6s. or 6s. 9d. a week for men and by 5s. or 4s. 3d. for women under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act.

Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including hosiery manufacture and national newspaper printing in London and Manchester.

Of the total increase of £390,000, about £174,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £169,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, £26,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

### Changes coming into operation in the period January–March 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 amounts of such reductions.

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

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

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

§ Increases for 350,000 workers amounting to £200,000 and reductions in hours for 1,000 workers amounting to 2,000 hours are already in the Table.

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 ..	551,000	151,400	—	—
Mining and Quarrying ..	10,500	2,000	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	38,500	16,600	15,000	15,000
Chemicals and Allied Industries	151,000	80,000	—	—
Metal Manufacture ..	158,000			

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH

(NOTE.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1961," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Agriculture	Scotland (2-3) (251)	12 Mar.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock), grieves or stewards, stockmen, horsemen and tractormen	Increases of 6s. 9d. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: shepherds 20 and over 19s. 6d. a week, younger workers 8s. 9d. at 15 rising to 166s. at 19 and under 20, grieves or stewards and stockmen 19s. 6d., 8s. 9d. to 163s. 9d., horsemen and tractormen 189s. 6d., 80s. 6d. to 161s. 9d.*
			Male workers employed by the week or longer in unspecified occupations	Increases of 6s. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: workers 20 and over 17s. a week, younger workers 7s. 9d. at 15 rising to 145s. at 19 and under 20.*
			Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen, dairymaids, horsewomen and tractorwomen	Increases of 5s. a week for workers 21 and over, of 4s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: stockwomen, poultrywomen and dairymaids 21 and over 148s. 3d. a week, younger workers 81s. 9d. at 15 rising to 134s. at 18 and under 21, horsewomen and tractorwomen 147s., 80s. 6d. to 133s.*
			Female workers employed by the week or longer in unspecified occupations	Increases of 4s. 3d. a week for workers 21 and over, of 4s. for those 18 and under 21, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: workers 21 and over 129s. 9d. a week, younger workers 73s. 9d. at 15 rising to 119s. at 18 and under 21.*
			Male and female workers employed by the day or hour, or as part-time workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for male workers 19 and over and female workers 21 and over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 1s. 8½d. an hour at 15 rising to 3s. 10½d. at 20 and over, female workers 1s. 8½d. at 15 rising to 3s. at 21 and over.*
Freestone and Sandstone Quarrying	Yorkshire (8)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Mar.	Male workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change for workers 21 and over—craftsmen, grade 1, 5s. 4½d. an hour, 2, 5s. 3d., 3, 5s. 1½d., labourers 4s. 5d., ordinary machinemen (after 4 years' service) 5s. 4½d., kerb machinemen (after 1 year's service) 5s. 3½d.; young learners—1s. 4½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 8½d. at 20.
Baking	England and Wales (255) (263)	9 Mar.	Juvenile workers	New scales of rates fixed for workers under 21, giving increases at 6-monthly intervals (previously 12 months) from 16½ until attaining the age of 21.†
Fish Curing and Fish Marketing	Hull	Pay week ending 20 Oct. 1961	Male workers employed in fish curing and processing (including quick freezing and fish cake) establishments, and fish markets	Increases of 9s. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: skilled or process workers (filleters, sorters or packers and drivers of "C" licensed vehicles) 105s. 9d. a week at 17 rising to 200s. at 20 and over, unskilled 63s. 6d. at 15 rising to 174s. at 20 and over.
		First full pay week following 29 Jan.	Female workers	Increases of 6s. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: skilled 126s. a week, unskilled 57s. at 15 rising to 120s. at 20 and over.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Mar.	Workers other than maintenance workers	Increases in minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 5½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 3½d., youths and boys 2s. 0½d. or 1s. 11d. at 15 rising to 4s. 2½d. or 4s. 1½d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work, day workers 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., on two-shift systems 3s. 6½d., 3s. 4½d., on men's work, first month 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., thereafter 3s. 5d., 3s. 3½d.; girls on day work 1s. 9d. or 1s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1½d. or 2s. 11½d. at 20.‡§
			Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 6½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 4½d.‡
			Building trade craftsmen	do. do.
		Pay week commencing 5 Mar.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	Increases in basic time rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 21 and over (on women's work), and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Pay week commencing 19 Mar.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	Consolidation of part of the bonus earnings by an increase in basic rates of 5 per cent. and a corresponding reduction in present bonus standard from 33½ to 27 per cent.‡ Minimum rates after change for day workers: male labourers 21 and over 4s. 6½d. an hour, youths and boys 2s. 3½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 8½d. at 20; female workers 21 and over (on women's work) 3s. 4½d., girls 2s. 2½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 2½d. at 20.		
Pay week commencing 5 Mar.	Maintenance workers employed by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	Increases in standard rates of 2d. an hour for fully-skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices.		
Pay week commencing 19 Mar.	Maintenance workers employed by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	Consolidation of part of the bonus earnings by an increase in basic rates of 5 per cent. and a corresponding reduction in present bonus standard from 33½ to 27 per cent.‡ Rates after change include: boiler-makers, angle-iron smiths, platers, riveters, welders (platers), patternmakers, template makers, chemical plumbers 5s. 8½d. an hour, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, copper-smiths, brass finishers, brass moulders, moulders, welders, electricians, sheet-iron workers, building trade craftsmen 5s. 7½d., holders-up 5s. 6½d.; machinemen—borers, universal millers, turret hands 5s. 7½d., millers (V and H), surface grinders, planers, slotters, shapers, radial drillers, key seaters 5s. 6½d., cold sawyers, air, hand or pillar drillers, strikers 5s. 2½d., screwers, cockgrinders, cutting-off machinists 4s. 10½d.		
Chemical Fertilisers Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Mar.	Workers other than maintenance workers	Increases in minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 5½d. an hour, class I firms 4s. 3½d., class II firms 4s. 2½d., youths and boys 2s. 0½d., 1s. 11d. or 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d. or 4s. 0½d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work, day workers 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., on two-shift systems 3s. 6½d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 4d., on men's work, first month 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., thereafter 3s. 5d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d.; girls on day work 1s. 9d., 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1½d., 2s. 11½d. or 2s. 11½d. at 20.‡§
			Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 6½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 4½d.‡

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 103 and 126 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

† These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 126 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council.

§ These increases do not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

¶ The general intention is that the total earnings for 42 hours should remain substantially unchanged.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	London (39)	1 Jan.	Male workers	New occupational rate agreed for unskilled workers (after period of probation of not more than one year), and rates previously agreed for other workers increased by 2s. 6d., 5s. or 10s. a week, according to degree of skill. Occupational rates after change: unskilled workers 3s. 6d. a week above the London minimum rate, semi-skilled 8s., skilled 16s., highly-skilled 32s.
	United Kingdom (39)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 5 Mar.	All workers	Increases in basic national and London minimum rates of 10s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 8s. 6d. or 7s. 6d., according to period of employment, for female workers 21 and over employed wholly on men's work, of 7s. 3d. or 7s. for other female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers, London district 61s. 3d. a week at 15 rising to 191s. at 21 and over, other districts 60s. to 186s.; 0½d. or 1s. 11d. at 15 rising to 4s. 2½d. or 4s. 1½d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work, day workers 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., on two-shift systems 3s. 6½d., 3s. 4½d., on men's work, first 6 months 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., thereafter 3s. 5d., 3s. 3½d.; girls on daywork 1s. 9d. or 1s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1½d. or 2s. 11½d. at 20.†
Fat Melting and Bone Degreasing	Great Britain (certain firms)	Pay day in week commencing 19 Mar.	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 7s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 3d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change: male workers 107s. 7½d. a week at 16 rising to 178s. 6d. at 21; female workers 100s. 7½d. to 131s. 3d.
	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Mar.	Workers other than maintenance workers	Increases in minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 5½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 3½d., youths and boys 2s. 0½d. or 1s. 11d. at 15 rising to 4s. 2½d. or 4s. 1½d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work, day workers 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., on two-shift systems 3s. 6½d., 3s. 4½d., on men's work, first 6 months 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., thereafter 3s. 5d., 3s. 3½d.; girls on daywork 1s. 9d. or 1s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1½d. or 2s. 11½d. at 20.†
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	Luton and Dunstable	23 Mar.	Workers employed by Vauxhall Motors, Ltd.	Increases of 3d. an hour for top skilled men, of 2d. or 2½d., according to occupation, for other adult male workers, of 1½d. or 2d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
	Midlands (89)	First pay day in Mar.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by ½d. in the shilling (8½d. to 9d.) on basic wages.
Hosiery Manufacture	Scotland (except Hawick) (90)	First full pay week in Mar.	Timeworkers	Consolidation into basic rates of 20s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid, and bonus increased§ by 5s. a week (26s. 4d. to 31s. 4d.) for adult male workers, by 3s. 8d. (15s. to 18s. 8d.) for adult female workers, with proportional adjustments for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus: male workers 76s. 10d. a week at 15 rising to 187s. 4d. at 21 and over; female workers 65s. at 15 rising to 127s. 2d. at 18 and over.¶
			Female pieceworkers	Increase of 2 per cent. on actual piecework earnings consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours; consolidation of 20s. a week into piecework minimum basis rate (101s. to 121s.) of the cost-of-living bonus (or flat-rate addition) previously paid, and bonus increased§ by 4s. a week (19s. 8d. to 23s. 8d.)
Leather Producing (Tanning, Currying and Dressing)	Great Britain (99)	First full pay period commencing on or after 19 Mar.	All workers	Increases in basic timework rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers' hourly bonus increased from 1s. to 1s. 1½d. for male workers 21 and over, from 11½d. to 1s. 0½d. for female workers 20 and over, and proportionately for younger workers. Basic timework rates after change: male workers 21 and over—London (within 17 miles of Charing Cross), skilled 4s. 7½d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. 5d., unskilled 4s. 4d., Provinces and Scotland 4s. 5½d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 2d.; younger male workers—London, semi-skilled 2s. 1½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 9½d. at 20, unskilled 2s. 1½d. to 3s. 8½d., Provinces and Scotland 2s. to 3s. 7½d.; female workers—London, semi-skilled 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 10½d. to 3s. 3d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 10½d. to 3s. 3d.
	Great Britain (104)	5 Mar. or beginning of first pay period following that date	All workers	General increases of 2d. an hour, irrespective of current earnings, with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants; minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates adjusted by increases of 3½d. an hour for male workers (including learners and late entrants), and of 3d. for female workers (including learners). General minimum time rates after change: male workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18, measure cutters London district 4s. 7½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 5½d. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 4s. 5½d.); workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 4s. 5½d., 4s. 3½d. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 4s. 2½d.), fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers, all districts 4s. 3½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 4s. 0½d., warehousemen 4s. 2d., packers 4s. 1d.; porters 21 or over 3s. 11d.; learners 1s. 10½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 10d. at 21 or over; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 3s. 1d., cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 11½d. at under 19, 3s. at 19 and under 20, and 3s. 0½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 11½d.; learners 1s. 8½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 6½d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3½d. (measure cutters, London) and warehousemen 3½d.) an hour above the adult general minimum time rates; female workers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 3½d. or 3s. 3½d. according to age or occupation.¶
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain (107)	5 Mar. or beginning of first pay period following that date	All workers	General increases of 2d. an hour, irrespective of current earnings, with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants; minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates adjusted by increases of 3½d. an hour for male workers (including learners and late entrants), and of 3d. for female workers (including learners). General minimum time rates after change: male workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18, measure cutters 4s. 5½d. an hour; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters, knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 4s. 3½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 4s. 0½d., warehousemen 4s. 2d., packers 4s. 1d.; learners 1s. 10½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 10d. at 21 or over; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 3s. 1d., cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 11½d. at under 19, 3s. at 19 and under 20, and 3s. 0½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 11½d.; learners 1s. 8½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 6½d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3½d. (measure cutters, London) and warehousemen 3½d.) an hour above the adult general minimum time rates; female workers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 3½d. or 3s. 3½d. according to age or occupation.¶
	Great Britain (107)	5 Mar. or beginning of first pay period following that date	All workers	General increases of 2d. an hour, irrespective of current earnings, with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants; minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates adjusted by increases of 3½d. an hour for male workers (including learners and late entrants), and of 3d. for female workers (including learners). General minimum time rates after change: male workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18, measure cutters 4s. 5½d. an hour; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters, knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 4s. 3½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 4s. 0½d., warehousemen 4s. 2d., packers 4s. 1d.; learners 1s. 10½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 10d. at 21 or over; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 3s. 1d., cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 11½d. at under 19, 3s. at 19 and under 20, and 3s. 0½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 11½d.; learners 1s. 8½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 6½d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3½d. (measure cutters, London) and warehousemen 3½d.) an hour above the adult general minimum time rates; female workers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 3½d. or 3s. 3½d. according to age or occupation.¶
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	Great Britain (107)	5 Mar. or beginning of first pay period following that date	All workers	General increases of 2d. an hour, irrespective of current earnings, with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants; minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates adjusted by increases of 3½d. an hour for male workers (including learners and late entrants), and of 3d. for female workers (including learners). General minimum time rates after change: male workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18, measure cutters 4s. 5½d. an hour; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters, knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 4s. 3½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 4s. 0½d., warehousemen 4s. 2d., packers 4s. 1d.; learners 1s. 10½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 10d. at 21 or over; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 3s. 1d., cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 11½d. at under 19, 3s. at 19 and under 20, and 3s. 0½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 11½d.; learners 1s. 8½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 6½d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3½d. (measure cutters, London) and warehousemen 3½d.) an hour above the adult general minimum time rates; female workers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 3½d. or 3s. 3½d. according to age or occupation.¶
Umbrella Manufacture	Glasgow	Pay day in week commencing 26 Feb.**	All workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult male workers, of 2d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change: male workers 1s. 7d. an hour during first year in the trade rising to 4s. 5d. after 6 years; female workers 1s. 7d. during first year rising to 2s. 11½d. after 4 years.

\* These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council.

† These increases do not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

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

§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The scale has now been extended to cover the index figures 116-121; for each 3 points movement of the index the bonus is to be varied by 5s. for adult male workers, 3s. 8d. for adult female time workers and 4s. for female pieceworkers, with proportional amounts for juveniles. The bonus or flat-rate addition shown above is related to the index figures 116-118.

¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

\*\* These increases were agreed between the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rosendale Valley) (115)	First pay day in Mar.	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 91s. a week at 15 rising to 190s. at 21 and over; female workers 91s. at 15 rising to 148s. at 20 and over.*
	United Kingdom . . . . .	First pay day in Mar.	Pieceworkers . . . . .	Increase of 7½ per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 142 per cent. for male workers, and of 152 per cent. for female workers.*
Refractory Goods Manufacture	England and Wales (116)	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Mar.	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 91s. a week at 15 rising to 190s. at 21 and over; female workers 91s. at 15 rising to 148s. at 20 and over.*
			Pieceworkers . . . . .	Increase of 7½ per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 142 per cent. for male workers, and of 152 per cent. for female workers (139½ and 149½ per cent., respectively, in stiffener section and 161 and 173 per cent. in toe puff and heel design and manufacture sections).*
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain (126-127)	26 Mar.	All workers . . . . .	Plusage on earnings increased from 30½ to 36½ per cent.
Sawmilling	Northern Ireland (137)	Beginning of pay period following 1 Jan.	Storemen and labourers . . . . .	Increase of 1d. an hour (4s. 5½d. to 4s. 6½d.).
Printing	London (152-153)	1 Feb.	Press telegraphists employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increase of 20s. a week (subject to absorption from merit money where paid) for mechanics and telephoto operators previously paid class 1 rate. Minimum rate after change 319s. 6d. a week, plus cost-of-living bonus of 12s. (the rate for wire room operators remains unchanged).
		1 Mar.	Workers, other than electricians, engineers and process workers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	As the index of retail prices has risen 6 points over the basic figure of 110 and remained at that figure for 2 successive months, 50 per cent. of the cost-of-living bonus of 12s. consolidated into basic rates. Resultant bonus increased† by 2s. a week (6s. to 8s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (158)	Beginning of first full pay period on or after 25 Mar.	Process workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. a week (12s. to 14s.).
			1 Feb.	Press telegraphists employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers
Penmaking and Stationers' Sundries Manufacture	Birmingham and district	First pay day in Mar.	Workers, other than electricians, engineers and process workers employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	As the index of retail prices has risen 6 points over the basic figure of 110 and remained at that figure for 2 successive months, 50 per cent. of the cost-of-living bonus of 12s. consolidated into basic rates. Resultant bonus increased‡ by 2s. a week (6s. to 8s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
			Process workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. a week (12s. to 14s.).
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales (198)	First pay day following 26 Mar.	All workers (other than van salesmen and clerical)	Increases of 10s. a week (London) or 8s. (elsewhere) for men 21 and over, of 6s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for workers 21 and over include: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—London area, men 207s. 6d. a week, women 148s. 6d., elsewhere 196s. 6d., 145s. 6d.; drivers of motor vehicles (men)—London, from 209s. 6d. for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 221s. 6d. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons, elsewhere 197s. 6d. to 207s. 6d. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 3½ tons and up to and including 5 tons.
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London (201)	1 Mar.	Male workers . . . . .	As the index of retail prices has risen 6 points over basic figure of 110 and remained at that figure for 2 successive months, 50 per cent. of the cost-of-living bonus of 12s. consolidated into basic rates. Resultant bonus increased‡ by 2s. a week (6s. to 8s.) for full-time workers 21 and over and by proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 251s. a week, night staff 260s.
Retail Saddlery and Leather Goods Trade	Great Britain (103)	Week commencing 26 Mar.	Adult workers . . . . .	Increases‡ in cost-of-living bonus of 4s. a week (18s. to 22s.) for qualified male workers, and of 2s. for qualified female workers. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: qualified male workers—grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 239s. a week, day staff 229s. 6d., grade 2 towns 230s. 6d., 221s.; qualified female workers—grade 1, 140s., grade 2, 136s.
			Skilled workers . . . . .	Concurrently with the reduction in normal weekly hours, national basic time rates increased by 7d. an hour. Rates after change: men 21 and over who have served 4 years in the trade—horse-collar makers 4s. 9d. an hour, other workers 4s. 8d.; women 20 and over 3s. 10d.‡

\* These increases resulted from a revision of the payments made under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

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

§ Adult male timeworkers in receipt of gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime, night and shift allowances) of 4s. 1d. up to 4s. 11½d. receive increases varying from 5½d. to 3d. and female workers in receipt of 3s. to 3s. 7½d. from 4d. to ½d. Workers in receipt of 5s. or over for men and 3s. 8d. or over for women receive no increase. Piecework prices and bonus schemes which are sufficient to yield amounts in excess of average gross wages quoted (plus 2d. an hour per grade for men's jobs at present graded higher than basic grade and ½d. an hour per grade for women's jobs) are not to be increased. The overtime allowance for the first two hours worked on day shift increased to one-third time (previously one-quarter time).

|| See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING MARCH

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland . . . . .	1 Mar.	All workers . . . . .	Normal weekly hours fixed at 43 throughout the year (previously 46 from March to August inclusive and 42 from September to February), without loss of pay.
Hosiery Manufacture	Scotland (except Hawick) (90)	First full pay week in Mar.	All workers . . . . .	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43½ to 42½.*
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rosendale Valley) (115)	Mar.†	All workers . . . . .	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43½ to 42½.*
	United Kingdom . . . . .	Mar.†	Workers employed in industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture†	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43½ to 42½.*
Retail Saddlery and Leather Goods Trade	Great Britain (103)	Week commencing 26 Mar.	Skilled workers . . . . .	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43.*

## CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF MARCH

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: coal mining (increases of 7s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. a week for daywagemen and craftsmen, 1st April); railway workshops of British Railways (increase of 3 per cent., 1st April); gas supply (hourly rates increased by 2d., 1st April); Post Office engineering, motor transport, supplies and factory rank-and-file grades (increases of 1 per cent. or 2 per cent., representing the balance of the arbitration award, dated 16th October 1961, and authorised, without retrospective effect, from 1st April 1962); Forestry Commission (increases of 8s. 6d. a week for men and of 7s. for women, 2nd April); boot and shoe manufacture in the Rosendale Valley (increase of 5s. a week and normal weekly hours reduced from 43½ to 42½, 1st April); and electrical cable making (increase of 7s. a week with additional increases of 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d. or 5s. 3d. for certain workers, and a lieu bonus of 7s. a week payable to workers paid solely at minimum plain time rates, 29th April).

Industries affected by increases in rates of wages in April or May, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, include textile finishing, hosiery finishing, boot and shoe manufacture, tinplate manufacture in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and steel manufacture in South-West Wales.

Statutory wages regulation orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) authorised the following changes: brush and broom manufacture (minimum hourly rates increased by 3½d. for men and by amounts ranging from 2½d. to 3½d. for women, 2nd April); and ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (minimum hourly rates increased by 3½d. for men and by 2½d. for women, 2nd April).

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

\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

† Working week for which wages are paid on the first pay day in March.

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

## 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 3,037,300 in December 1961, compared with 3,040,400 in the previous month, and 3,081,000 in December 1960. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefits at the same date was 56,756, compared with 45,545 in November and 17,633 in December 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 53,725,000 in January, compared with 55,505,000 (revised figure) in December and 52,864,000 in January 1961. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in January was 12,120,000, compared with 12,313,000 (revised figure) in December, and 11,740,000 in January 1961. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of January was about 4,663,000 or 6.7 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 4,091,000 or 5.8 per cent. at the middle of the previous month, and 5,385,000 or 7.7 per cent. at the middle of January 1961.

## BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during January was 90,400, compared with 84,672 in the previous month and 128,120 in January 1961. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 67,913 working days.

## FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of March was 118,794, of whom 27,088 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 122,101 and 26,614 at the beginning of the previous month and 148,046 and 38,497 at the beginning of March 1961.

## GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of February was 257,172, compared with 267,943 at the end of the previous month and 292,458 at the end of February 1961. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 16,617, 18,455 and 29,452.

## IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th March was 54,010, compared with 56,701 at 24th February and 54,209 at 25th March 1961.

## ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of September was 1,484,939, of whom 897,029 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,445,138, including 879,516 wholly unemployed, and at the end of September 1960 it was 1,619,481, including 973,671 wholly unemployed.

## NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of February was 43,104; this figure included 6,377 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of January the respective figures were 47,620 and 5,841, and at the end of February 1961 they were 52,340 and 10,655.

## NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 25,520 at the end of December 1961, compared with 13,061 in the previous month and 31,068 in December 1960.

## SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 133,151 at the end of December 1961, compared with 133,598 at the end of the previous month and 130,304 at the end of December 1960.

## SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of February who were wholly unemployed was 882 or 0.5 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 2,022 or 1.2 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 974 or 0.6 per thousand at the end of February 1961.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MARCH

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 274. In addition, 33 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during March at the establishments where these 307 stoppages occurred is estimated at 1,845,800. This total includes 3,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 1,842,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 1,839,400 were directly involved and 2,900 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 2,017,000 working days lost during March included 25,000 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 March 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	133	137	27,400	54,000
Engineering ..	5	43	48	1,032,300	1,053,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	—	6	6	200,500	201,000
Construction ..	10	34	44	15,400	36,000
Port and Inland Water Transport ..	—	6	6	15,000	60,000
All remaining industries and services ..	14	57	71	555,200	614,000
Total, March 1962 ..	33	274†	307‡	1,845,800	2,017,000
Total, February 1962 ..	27	258	285	1,820,300	1,934,000
Total, March 1961 ..	38	252	290	156,100	442,000

### Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases ..	32	1,761,800
—other wage disputes ..	74	10,100
Hours of labour ..	—	—
Employment of particular classes or persons ..	64	36,200
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ..	72	8,200
Trade union status ..	25	22,400
Sympathetic action ..	7	700
Total ..	274	1,839,400

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
VARIOUS INDUSTRIES:— Engineering and shipbuilding workers employed in various industries—United Kingdom	1,750,000	—	5 Mar.	5 Mar.	For an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours	Work resumed.
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—various areas in Scotland	7,480	—	14 Mar.	20 Mar.	A series of token stoppages against proposed closure of some pits in Scotland	Work resumed.
RUBBER:— Production workers employed in rubber tyre manufacture—Birmingham (one firm)	5,000	—	16 Mar.	24 Mar.	Dissatisfaction with the revised wages structure for the Rubber Industry agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council	Work resumed.
CONSTRUCTION:— Engineering and other workers employed on a building site—Essex (various firms)	270	40	8 Jan.	26 Mar.	For a wage increase of 7d. an hour, a forty-hour working week and three weeks paid holiday	Work resumed pending negotiations which resulted in wage increases of 5d. and 4d. an hour respectively, for skilled and unskilled workers.
DOCKERS:— Dock workers—Merseyside ..	10,550‡	—	23 Mar.	31 Mar.	The refusal of members of one trade union to work with non-members	Work resumed.

\* 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 total shown.

† 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.

‡ Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in the 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 2,030,000.

§ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

¶ In the March GAZETTE, the national stoppage by engineering workers on 5th February was provisionally allocated to engineering. The figures for this stoppage (together with those for the stoppage on 5th March) have now been allocated to the various industry groups concerned.

‡ Approximately 100 workers were involved on the first day but the number rose rapidly.

### Duration of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages ending in March 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 ..	96	1,778,200	1,775,000
2 days ..	71	14,900	23,000
3 days ..	38	6,800	16,000
4–6 days ..	53	21,800	62,000
Over 6 days ..	21	17,700	138,000
Total ..	279	1,839,300	2,014,000

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST THREE 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 three months of 1962 and 1961:—

Industry Group	January to March, 1962			January to March, 1961		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved‡	Working Days lost	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	363	53,500	104,000	399	121,200	490,000
All Other Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	3	400	§
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6	2,700	3,000	7	1,600	5,000
Chemicals, etc. ..	3	8,100	8,000	10	4,800	13,000
Metal Mfr. ..	27	267,000	289,000	18	5,100	10,000
Engineering§	79	2,001,700	2,044,000	44	12,800	40,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng. ..	21	302,600	316,000	28	30,500	196,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	24	418,300	450,000	34	43,400	116,000
Aircraft ..	17	265,400	274,000	14	4,500	13,000
Other Vehicles ..	6	42,200	48,000	5	4,200	9,000
Other Metal Goods ..	19	204,600	211,000	12	1,800	12,000
Textiles ..	9	5,200	6,000	8	400	2,000
Clothing and Footwear ..	5	1,600	4,000	3	200	§
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	6	11,200	15,000	7	1,300	2,000
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	4	1,300	2,000	4	300	1,000
Paper and Printing	4	6,500	7,000	2	300	§
Remaining Manufacturing Inds.	15	27,700	73,000	8	7,900	60,000
Construction ..	101	34,200	93,000	73	9,600	37,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	3	900	1,000	1	§	§
Port and Inland Water Transport	20	22,100	69,000	21	6,600	41,000
All Other Transport ..	22	8,900	13,000	20	9,800	9,000
Distributive Trades ..	9	2,000	2,000	12	1,300	5,000
Administrative, Professional, etc. Services ..	8	7,800	13,000	3	200	§
Misc. Services ..	12	13,900	27,000	9	700	2,000
Total ..	738†	3,709,000	4,072,000	744‡	268,900	1,065,000

## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

#### Industrial Court Awards

During March the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2897 to 2901\*. Three awards Nos. 2897, 2898 and 2899 are summarised below; award No. 2901 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry and award No. 2900 was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959.

**Award No. 2897 (2nd March).—Parties:** Grimsby Trawler Officers' Guild and Grimsby Fishing Vessel Owners' Association. **Claim:** To determine the claim from the Grimsby Trawler Officers' Guild for a 10 per cent. increase on the proportion of the gross earnings of Grimsby trawlers applicable to its members, i.e., Skippers and Mates of Grimsby trawlers. **Award:** The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 2898 (13th March).—Parties:** Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. **Claim:** To determine the claim of the Employee's Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council that there should be an improvement in the payment made to Railway Shopmen during periods of paid holidays. **Award:** The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 2899 (16th March).—Parties:** Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** To determine a difference between the Parties as to the amounts of London Weighting allowances which should be paid to Health Service administrative and clerical staffs employed within the Metropolitan Police Area and the City of London. **Award:** The Court awarded that Health Service administrative and clerical staffs employed within the Metropolitan Police area and the City of London shall be paid London Weighting allowances as follows:—On salaries up to £800, aged under 21 £15, aged 21 to 25 £25, aged 26 and over £40; on salaries £801 to £1,000 £45; on salaries over £1,000 £55.

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

During March, 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.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During March the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 412\*, which is summarised below.

**Award No. 412 (5th March).—Parties:** Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers and the Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. **Claim:** For increased salary scale for Radio Operators in the Composite Signals Organisation. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that:—(a) the salary scale (National, male) of the Composite Signals Organisation Radio Operator shall be revised as follows: Age 21 £675, age 22 £710, age 23 £750, age 24 £790, age 25 £835, and thence £880 by £50(5) to £1,130; (b) the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

### Wages Councils Act, 1959

#### Notices of Proposals

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

**Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal J.(105), dated 6th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Baking Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal BKS(44), dated 27th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council.**—Proposal R.P.G.(11), dated 27th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

During March the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulations Order\*:

**The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Holidays) Order, 1962:** S.I. 1962 No. 490, dated 8th March, and effective from 2nd April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

\* 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 on next page or through any bookseller.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

#### Notices of Proposals

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

**Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.B. (N.72), dated 2nd March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.S. (N.61), dated 9th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

During March 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 Brush and Broom Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 51),** dated 22nd March and operative on 2nd April 1962. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 56),** dated 27th March and operative on 6th April 1962. This Order amends the provisions relating to holiday remuneration.

**The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 53)** dated 23rd March and operative on 2nd April 1962. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and reduces from 8 to 6 weeks the qualifying period for payment for customary holidays.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Economic Survey.—Economic Survey, 1962.** Cmnd. 1678. Treasury. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 138.

**Human Sciences.—Register of Current Research in the Human Sciences, 1960–61.** (Compiled by Warren Spring Laboratory.) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Price 10s. (10s. 6d.).—See page 139.

**Incomes Policy.—Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production.** Ministry of Labour. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 5d.).—See page 132.

**Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—(1) The Factories Act, 1961: A Short Guide.** Price 9d. (1s.) or 50 copies for 32s. 6d. (35s. 6d.).—See page 146. (2) **Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series.** No. 15. **Dry Cleaning Plant: Precautions against Solvents Risks.** Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).—See page 146. Ministry of Labour.

**National Insurance.—(1) Law relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance.** 10th supplement. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1961, page 157. (2) **Law relating to National Insurance (Industrial Injuries).** 7th supplement. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1961, page 106. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

**Research.—Report of the Agricultural Research Council, 1960–61.** Cmnd. 1661. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

### 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 (Brush and Broom) (Holidays) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/490; 8d. (11d.)),** made on 8th March by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See previous col.

**The Hoists Exemption Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/715; 5d. (8d.)),** made on 3rd April by the Minister of Labour under the Factories

Act, 1961. This Order exempts certain classes or descriptions of hoists, lifts, hoistways and liftways from some of the requirements of sections 22, 23 and 25 of the Factories Act, 1961. It replaces the Hoists Exemption Order, 1938 (S.R. & O. 1938 No. 489) and the Hoists Exemption (Amendment) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946 No. 1947). It also provides exemptions for three new classes of lifts, namely automatic lifts, crate lifts and lifts with lattice gates.

*The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Amendment Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/619)*, made on 26th March 1962 by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland, acting jointly, under the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952. These Regulations add two further organophosphorus compounds, namely azinphos-ethyl and oxydemeton-methyl, to the poisonous substances specified in the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations, 1956 to 1961.

*The Coal and Other Mines (Managers and Officials) (Variation) Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/594)*, made on 23rd March 1962, by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. These Regulations vary the Coal and Other Mines (Managers and Officials) Regulations, 1956, as previously varied, by providing that a person who holds a certificate that he served as an underground official superior to deputies at a mine prior to 1st June 1952, is qualified to be, or to be appointed to be, a deputy. Hitherto a man holding a corresponding certificate of service as a deputy could be so appointed but a certificate of service in a higher capacity has been valid only as a qualification to be, or to be appointed to be, an official superior to deputies but inferior to the manager or under-manager. A certificate of service in a higher capacity will now also be a qualification for appointment as a deputy.

*The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland No. 51; 1s. 1d. 3d.)*, made on 22nd March; *The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/56; 4d. (7d.))*, made on 27th March; *The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/53; 4d. (7d.))*, made on 23rd March. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 171.

*The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Consequential Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/27; 1s. (1s. 3d.))*, made on 23rd February by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1962, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1962, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1959. These Regulations, which came into operation on 26th February, contain provisions broadly similar in scope to those contained in two sets of Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for February, page 86 (S.I. 1961/12), and March, page 129 (S.I. 1962/326)).

(1) *The National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/29; 4d. (7d.))*; (2) *The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/31)*; (3) *The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/32)*. These Regulations were made on 1st March (1) and (2) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, and (3) by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1962, and came into operation on 5th March. They are broadly similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 11).

*The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/30; 8d. (11d.))*, made on 1st March 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, which came into operation on 5th March, contain, *inter alia*, provisions relating to widows broadly similar in scope to those contained in Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 105).

*The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Transitional Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/35)*, made on 8th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Family Allowances and National Insurance and Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1962. These Regulations, which came into operation on 3rd April, are broadly similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 86 (S.I. 1962/26)).

(1) *The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/22)*; (2) *The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/23; 1s. (1s. 3d.))*. These Regulations were made on 19th February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1951 and 1956, and came into operation (1) on 26th February and (2) on 28th February; they are broadly similar in scope, in relation to corresponding Northern Ireland legislation, to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE (1) for March, page 129 (S.I. 1962/301) and (2) for February, page 86 (S.I. 1962/283)).

## 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 .. .. .	Jan. 1962	111.51	+ 0.06	+ 1.08
Food .. .. .	" "	110.9	Nil	+ 1.3
France (Paris)	1956 = 57 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Feb. 1962	139.0	- 0.2	+ 5.8
Food .. .. .	" "	136.2	- 0.9	+ 7.4
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Feb. 1962	107.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.6
Food .. .. .	" "	106.5	+ 0.4	+ 4.5
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Jan. 1962	116	+ 1	+ 12
Food .. .. .	" "	130	+ 1	+ 19
Irish Republic	1953 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Feb. 1962	123.3	+ 2.2†	+ 4.4
Food .. .. .	" "	122.5	+ 2.0†	+ 2.7
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1			
All Items .. .. .	Dec. 1961	71.67	+ 0.33	+ 2.64
Food .. .. .	" "	77.95	+ 0.47	+ 2.25
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Jan. 1962	130	Nil	+ 3
Food .. .. .	" "	129	+ 1	+ 4
Norway	1959 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Dec. 1961	105.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.5
Food .. .. .	" "	104	Nil	+ 6
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948 = 49 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Dec. 1961	112.5	- 1.6	+ 0.4
Food .. .. .	" "	114.4	- 2.6	- 0.7
Spain	1958 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Jan. 1962	112.7	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Food .. .. .	" "	112.1	- 0.2	- 0.7
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Dec. 1961	164	Nil	+ 4
Food .. .. .	" "	183	Nil	+ 6
Switzerland	1939 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Feb. 1962	191.9	+ 0.5	+ 7.6
Food .. .. .	" "	205.7	- 0.3	+ 10.3
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Australia (6 Capital Cities)	1952 = 53 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Dec. 1961	124.3	- 0.5†	+ 1.0
Food .. .. .	" "	125.3	- 2.8†	- 1.4
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Feb. 1962	129.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Food .. .. .	" "	125.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Jan. 1962	105.5	- 0.7	+ 1.4
Food .. .. .	" "	100.09	- 1.33	+ 0.13
Rhodesia, Northern	1939 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Dec. 1961	221.6	- 0.2	+ 3.8
Food .. .. .	" "	284.3	- 1.1	+ 6.2
Rhodesia, Southern	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Jan. 1962	157.5	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
Food .. .. .	" "	193.7	Nil	+ 4.8
South Africa (9 Urban Areas)	1958 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Nov. 1961	104.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Food .. .. .	" "	104.1	- 0.1	+ 2.6

\* 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.

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

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Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.)

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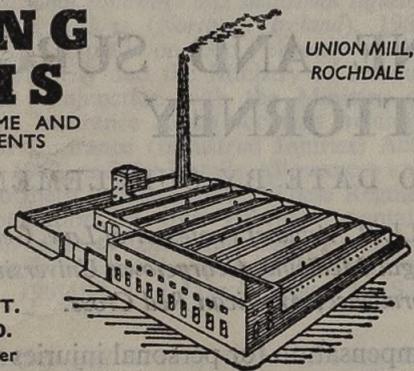
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