

# Ministry of Labour

zette

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# **Payment by Results**

N the enquiry into earnings and hours of manual wage-earners in manufacturing industries generally and in some and of the principal non-manufacturing industries generally and in some undertaken in April, 1961, the results of which were sum-marised in the issue of this GAZETTE for August (pages 321 to 329), particulars were obtained of the numbers of wage-earners

marised in the issue of this GAZETTE for August (pages 321 to 329), particulars were obtained of the numbers of wage-earners who were paid (a) at time rates and (b) under payment-by-results systems. Employers were asked to enter on their returns, separately, the number of wage-earners paid only at time rates or receiving a standing wage, and the number paid wholly or partly under any system of payment by results (e.g., by piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes and any schemes in which payments vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments). The results show that between October, 1957, and April, 1961, there was an increase from 31 per cent. to 33 per cent. in the proportions of wage-earners paid wholly or partly under systems of payment by results in all the industries covered, taken as a whole. Of the total of approximately 58,100 establishments from which returns of earnings and hours were received, about 55,300, or over 95 per cent., gave separate figures of the number of wage-earners in the categories mentioned.\* At just under 33 per cent. of these 55,300 establishments, some of the workers were paid under systems of payment by results. For manufacturing industries alone the percentage of establishments was 47. The total number of workers paid under systems of payment by results in all the industries covered was over 24 millions, or nearly 35 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners at work in the third pay-week in April, 1961, in the 55,300 establishments. in the 55,300 establishments.

It is not possible to state the total number of firms operating systems of payment by results because many firms have two or more separate establishments and separate returns are normally rendered in respect of each establishment. In some cases, however, where staff records for a number of establishments are kept at a central office, a combined return is accepted. Separate returns are required, however, in respect of different departments within the same establishment where the products or processes of those departments below where the products or processes of those departments belong to different industrial classifications (e.g., the blast furnace and the rolling mills at an iron and steel works).

\* Details of hospital employees are shown separately in the industry Tables on pages 371 to 373 but have not been included in the summary Tables and text of this article.

Employers were expressly asked to regard as payment-byresults systems only arrangements by which payment varied according to the output of individuals, groups or depart-ments. Wage incentive schemes such as good time-keeping bonuses, merit payments, profit sharing and co-partnership, which are not directly related to output, were to be disregarded.

The results of this enquiry are based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. For the reasons given in the article on page 143 of the April, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE, it is not possible to compare the figures for the great majority of the individual industries covered, for the various majority of the individual industries covered, for the various groups of manufacturing industries, or for all manufacturing industries as a whole, with those relating to previous similar enquiries. However, the combined figures for "All Industries Covered" are not affected to the same extent by the applica-tion of the revised Standard Industrial Classification and a valid comparison is possible with similar enquiries in the past, for example, the enquiry conducted in October, 1957, and summarised on pages 127–131 of the April, 1958, issue of this GAZETTE this GAZETTE

The following Table summarises the movement in "All Industries Covered" since October, 1947, and also affords a comparison with October, 1938. The Table also shows the April, 1961, percentages for "All Manufacturing Industries". The percentages in the Table are calculated by combining the percentages for the separate industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners in those industries.

Percentage of Wage-earners Paid under Systems of Payment by Results

Date	Men	Youths	Women	Girls	All Workers
	All I	ndustries C	Covered		
1961 April .	.   30	22	44	44	1 33
1957 October	. 28	22	41	39	31
1955 October .	. 29	23	42	39	32
1953 October	. 29	22	42	37	32
1951 October .	. 28	22	44	38	32
1949 October	25	20	42	35	29
1947 October .	. 24	20	39	35	28
1938 October .	. 18	21	46	27	25
Tean And Annual and	All Man	ufacturing	Industries		
1961 April .	. 41	30	47	45	42

In April, 1961, the proportions of men, women and girls reported as being paid under systems of payment by results in all the industries covered showed increases over those in October, 1957, and October, 1955. Compared with October, 1938, there was a marked increase in the proportions for "all workers" due to the higher proportions reported for men and for girls; for youths and hows there was only a small increase while for women boys there was only a small increase, while for women the proportion was less than in 1938.

The next Table shows the proportions of timeworkers and workers on payment-by-results systems in each of 20 broad groups of industries, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in all the industries combined, in April, 1961. The proportions have been calculated on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries in April, 1961.

The proportions of wage-earners on systems of payment by results varied widely in the different industries. In April, 1961, workers employed under payment-by-results systems accounted for 33 per cent. of the total in all the industries combined, and for 42 per cent. in the manufacturing industries as a whole. The corresponding figure for all industries combined for 1957 was 31 per cent.

In the productive industries (i.e., manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction) the percentages were con-siderably higher than in the service industries. Further, the proportion of women employed on payment-by-results schemes in all industries combined was substantially higher than the proportion of men so employed.

Percentage of Wage-Earners Paid at Time Rates and under Systems of Payment by Results Employed in April, 1961, calculated on the Basis of the Estimated Total Numbers Employed in each Industry

Industry Group	M (21 y and o	rears	ar	Youths and Boys		Women (18 years and over)		Girls		All rkers
		Percen					-by- <b>R</b> e April,		Vorker	s
	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.	Time	P. by R.
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and	86	14	89	11	72	28	74	26	80	20
allied indus- tries	78	22	94	6	80	20	76	24	79	21
Metal manu- facture	38	62	59	41	56	44	42	58	41	59
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and	54	46	67	33	44	56	41	59	53	47
marine engi- neering Vehicles Metal goods not	33 48	67 52	46 49	54 51	76 46	24 54	* 30	* 70	35 48	65 52
elsewhere specified Textiles	60 61	40 39	70 75	30 25	54 39	46 61	53 44	47 56	59 49	41 51
Leather, leather goods and fur	61	39	76	24	70	30	79	21	67	33
Clothing and footwear	66	34	68	32	50	50	52	48	53	47
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	61	39	69	31	53	47	58	42	60	40
Timber, furni- ture, etc.	73	27	85	15	66	34	73	27	74	26
Paper, printing and publishing	83	17	90	10	75	25	78	22	81	19
Other manufac- turing indus- tries	55	45	73	27	49	51	45	55	53	47
All manufactur-										E CLE
ing industries Mining and quarrying	59	41	70	30	53	47	55	45	58	42
(except coal) Construction	77 85	23 15	89 93	11 7	57 93	43 7	* 84	* 16	77 86	23 14
Gas, electricity and water Transport and	98	2	100	0	100	0	*	*	98	2
communica- tion (except railways, Lon- don Transport		199. 199. 199.		ni -	10 A	ve ov Vojstere		2005 1957 (	3.97	
and British Road Services) Certain miscel-	93	7	97	3	98	2	*	*	93	7
laneous ser- vices†	91	9	95	5	75	25	78	22	87	13
Public admini- stration <sup>‡</sup>	98	2	98	2	100	0	100	0	98	2
All the above, including manufacturing industries	70	30	78	22	56	44	56	44	67	33

\* The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general percentage.

<sup>†</sup> Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 371 to 373.

<sup>‡</sup> Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "Public administration".

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have also been analysed according to the size of establishment and to show the number of establishments and the number of wage-earners engaged on payment-by-results systems in each size group. The Table which follows shows the general results of the April, 1961, enquiry for manufacturing industries as a whole.

For manufacturing industries the general results of the enquiry

Analysis by Size of Establishment: Manufacturing Industries Only

Size of establishment (Number of wage-carners)	Number of establish- ments with systems of payment by results in operation for some or all workers	Total number of wage- earners at work at establish- ments included in Col. (2)	Total number of wage- earners included in Col. (3) paid wholly or partly under systems of payment by results	Number of establish- ments with no systems of payment by results in operation	Total number of wage- earners at work at establish- ments included in Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
LA CYCRA		(000's)	(000's)	· A Margaret	(000's)
1–24	2,378	39	20	7,569	111
25–99	6,422	349	177	7,760	380
100-499	5,576	1,230	684	2,668	529
500–999	906	626	377	209	141
1,000 or more	640	1,438	945	103	237
A11	15,922	3,682	2,203	18,309	1,398

The next	Table show	s the per	centages of	f establishn	nents in
	ng industries				
	ation and the			earners so e	mpioyea
and the second		- <b>F</b>	and the stand of the		

Contraction of the product of the								
Size of establishment (Number of wage-earners)	Percentage number of establishments with systems of payment by results in operation	Percentage number of wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results						
	April, 1961	April, 1961						
(1)	(2)	(3)						
NEW CALLER VI	Per cent.	Per cent.						
1–24	24	13						
25–99	45	24						
100-499	68	39						
500–999	81	49						
1,000 or more	86	56						
All	47	43						

The figures for establishments are based upon the number of returns received. In some industries returns were received from the great majority of firms known to be in existence while for other industries returns were not obtained from more than half the firms. It is estimated that the total number of wage-earners covered represented about three-quarters of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned.

As the various industries were not equally represented it is probable that if returns had been obtained from all firms in each industry the percentages would have been slightly different in many cases from those quoted. It is estimated that the figure of 43 per cent. shown in column (3) of the Table above for all sizes of establishments combined would have been 42 per cent if all of establishments combined would have been 42 per cent, if all industries had been equally represented.

### Information about Separate Industries

Particulars for separate industries are given in the Tables on pages 371 to 373.

Table I on page 371 shows industry by industry the proportions of workers paid under systems of payment by results in the third pay-week in April, 1961. The percentages for all workers ranged from less than 5 in 10 of the industries to more than 60 in 8 other industries

Table II on page 372 shows for each industry (a) the number of establishments covered by the enquiry in which systems of payment by results were in operation in the third pay-week of April, 1961, for all or some of the wage-earners at work in that week, (b) the number of establishments with no wage-earners employed on such systems, and (c) the percentage number of establishments with wage-earners employed on such systems. In two-thirds of the industries the percentage was within the range of 31 to 85 per cent.

Table III on page 373 gives for each industry and for each of the size ranges of establishments the percentage number of wageearners at establishments covered by the returns received who were employed on systems of payment by results in April, 1961. For all establishments taken together the percentages of wage-earners on systems of payment by results was less than 16 in a quarter of the industries, from 16 to 49 in half the industries and from 50 to 72 in the remaining quarter.

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erm '	" pays	-Wage	oy-res	ults "	inclu	ıdes	piecev
ccord	ling to	o the o	outpu	t of u	ndivic	luals,	grou
no ward	Prostant		Sugara .	130 70	Second Sec	Der	centage

establish- mants with astablish- no ware- ments with	inder of	Perce	entages* er payme	of wage- ent-by-res	earners ults syst	paid ems	imber of establish miniber of establish establish with no ways ments with			Percentages* of wage-earners paid under payment-by-results systems				
-incentrated industry and an analysis of a second based of a secon	avment- avment- y-results stems in toration	Men (21 and over)		Women (18 and over)	Girls	All Work- ers	Indu by results by results in systems in	Istry	syneut- y-results stams in paravou	Men (21 and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 and over)	Girls	All Work- ers
Pytions Per celli.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Mining and Quarrying (excep Stone and Slate Quarr Mining	ying and	22	15	ang-din M	tis noit.	21	Textiles Production of Ma Spinning and Do	oubling of	Cotton,	75	34	65	64	72
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Extraction		15	6	50	M bra	14 39	Flax and Man- Weaving of Co Man-made Fib	made Fibrotton, Lin	res	22 32	19 24	54 66	49 54	42
Other Mining and Quarry Food, Drink and Tobacco		40	10	bannov	f ob <del>ar</del> t+i 7 Ligis m	lioc H	Woollen and Wo Jute	rsted .		30 41	19	65	54 48	48 54
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confection	onery	3 13 23	2 13 22	15 8 44	26 2 33	5 11 36	Rope, Twine and Hosiery and Oth Lace	er Knitted	Goods	32 55 50	29 28 25 29 39 24	44 71 38	45 68 44	48 54 39 65 42 57
Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat a Products	nd Fish	10	7	16	19	13	Carpets Narrow Fabrics	20.000	· · · · · · ·	51 25 13	39 24 16	68 47 50	44 58 43 40	40
Milk Products	213	53	11	8 10	4 19	55	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Ind	00%.		48 37	40 9	47 39	50 46	41 47 36
Fruit and Vegetable Produ	icts	46 16	46 11	53 25	44 18	50 21	Leather, Leather Go Leather (Tannin	oods and F	ur Si	27mg		"atido		Samer
Animal and Poultry Food Food Industries not specified	elsewhere	16 20	1	15 23		15 21	and Fellmonge Leather Goods	гу	····	47 24	31 20	38 33	34 21	44 29
Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries		4 20	38	37	42	4 14	Fur			16	two are	Tent	tan <mark>ord</mark> ban	Dron II
Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industr		25	11	50	non 60 m	42	Clothing and Footw Weatherproof Ou Men's and Boys	uterwear .		21	7	54	45	46
Coke Ovens and Man Fuel Mineral Oil Refining	ufactured	32 5	00 17	miter and the set	ama B	31	wear Women's and Outerwear	Girls'		28 13	18 27	51 33	45 31	45
Lubricating Oils and Grea Chemicals and Dyes	ises	0 27	6	0 13	6	0 24	Overalls and Me wear, etc.	n's Shirts,		15	12	61	57	55
Pharmaceutical and Toilet tions Explosives and Fireworks	Prepara-	7	4 6	20 55	22 80	15 24	Dresses, Lingerid etc. Hats, Caps and M	87		14 35	16 23	52 39	50 41	49 37
Vegetable and Animal O	ils, Fats,	22	14	17		20	Dress Industries specified	s not e	lsewhere	26 56	12 52	52 58	58 55	49 56
Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Materials	Plastics	15	13	14	8 (0.5)	14 26	Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Gla			30	32	Antmut	and Prin	Protect of
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhes	ives, etc.	14	2	31	50	26 21	Bricks, Fireclay Goods	and Re	efractory	47 43	40 29	36 57	27 51	46 50
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General)† Steel Tubes		71 64	48 35 32	29 47	0000254	68 61	Pottery Glass Cement	Des Produces	15	43 12	30 7	33 2	24	40 11
Iron Castings, etc. <sup>†</sup> Light Metals	··· • • • • • •	50 47	32 33	44 53	50 75	49 48	Abrasives and B etc., not elsewl			33	23	39		33
Copper, Brass and Oth Metals	··· ··	49	34	50	63	48	Timber, Furniture, o Timber	20 · · ·	3.7	15	10	20	28 24	14 45 39
Engineering and Electrical G Agricultural Machinery Tractors)	oods (except	28	13	1.20 \$	gos lino.	26	Furniture and U Bedding, etc. Shop and Office	Fitting	- 97 AN	48 37 3	27 26 3	41 45 25 32	27	5
Metal-working Machine T Engineers' Small Tools an	d Gauges	42	39 18	22 24 28		40 27 53	Wooden Contain Miscellaneous	ners and B	askets	18 16	14 10	32	38	20
Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and A Contractors' Plant and (	ccessories	28 54 56	51 45	42 39	BC-DR	53	Manufactures Paper, Printing and	Publishing			alioni)	Sectorical	Lante and	(mandan
Machinery Mechanical Handling Equ	ipment	58 36	50 33 36	23 21 53	anounal uniumun	57 35	Paper and Board Cardboard Box Fibre-board Pa	es, Carto	ons and	30 34	24	43	40	32
Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steel		46 47 47	37 39	53 21	52	47 47 46	Manufactures of	Paper an specified	d Board	24	22	37	34	30
Ordnance and Small Arm Other Mechanical Engine	s ering not	48	18 32	38 56	63	45	Printing, Publish and Periodical Other Printing,	s		7	2	8	7	
Scientific, Surgical and graphic Instruments, et	C	24	22	39	35	29 51	binding, Engra Other Manufacturin	aving, etc.	10 E	11	3	13	12	rail C
	 es	25 53 72	$\begin{array}{c} 11\\ 41\\ 60 \end{array}$	69 62 69	80 58 72	51 54 70	Rubber Linoleum, Leath	er Cloth,	etc.	57 62 20	37	55 66 52	$\frac{59}{53}$	56 62 43 57
Telegraph and Telephone Radio and Other	Apparatus	44	48	74	87 57	59	Brushes and Bro Toys, Games and Miscellaneous St	d Sports Ed tationers'	Goods	62 29 43 27 30	24 35 20	52 64 46	67 68	57 39 35
Apparatus Domestic Electric Applia Other Electrical Goods	nces		19 25 15	60 63 61	62 59	47 53 53	Plastics Mouldir Miscellaneous	ng and Fa Manufactu	bricating ring In-	30 24	11 13	41	36 49	35
Shipbuilding and Marine En	12	1	4, 915.	iner Cler mons	and Jon a And B	Einole Brosic	dustries Construction	Se		15	7	7		14
Shipbuilding and Ship Re Marine Engineering	epairing	67 66	55 53	21 33	uonal bosti a	65 63	Gas, Electricity and Gas Electricity	d Water		6	1	0	Disc. automa	50
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufactu		47	46	57	78	48	Water Supply Transport and Con	AE1	· · · 720 ·	Ő	Ő	0	non gate	and O
Motor Cycle. Three-whe and Pedal Cycle Man Aircraft Manufacturing a	el Vehicle ufacturing	55	61	58	75	56	railways and s Road Passenger	ea transpo Transpor	rt) t (except	1	8	ania 1	Bru ani	h britis
ing Locomotives and Railw	ay Track	59	.54	48	58	58	London Trans Road Haulage C British Road S Port and Inland	sport) Contractin Services)	g (except	4	8 2 2	6	Engine	a such s
Equipment Railway Carriages and W Trams	agons and	57	47 63	57	Sumply	56	Air Transport			13 51	20	4 3	-	12 46
Perambulators, Hand-tru	cks, etc	40	(1100 (1100	55	t <u>an</u> d C ays and Potentia	45	Other Transpor tion	TOE		3	nointes	9	3	norod/3
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Tools and Implements		43	29 37	44	30	42	Laundries Dry Cleaning, e	tc		23 19	18 18	26 37	24 25	25
Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rive Wire and Wire Manufact	ets, etc	26 47 55	31 35	40 61 43	42 52 54 25	34 51 51	Motor Repairer Repair of Boots	s, Garages and Shoe	s, etc	7 24	4 5	4	5	17
Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and R Precious Metals		A DOCTOR DEPEND		) ber17		15 22	Public Administrat National Gov (except where	vernment	Service	1	te	all applications	0	icentres Tolor Revenes
Precious Metals Metal Industries not	elsewhere	A DESCRIPTION OF THE	14	26	32		National Health	1 Services*	above)    *	03	02	0	0	0

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general percentage. † Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel.

- ‡ Excluding railway workshops.

Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage. These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication. \*\* Hospital employees only.

†† Excluding police and fire service.

(83580)

### TABLE I.—PROPORTIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS PAID UNDER SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN THE THIRD PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1961

ms of payment by results include those paid wholly or partly under any such system. The work arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other systems of payment which vary ps or departments.

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

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### TABLE II.-NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE RECEIVED, WITH SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN OPERATION FOR SOME OR ALL OF THE WAGE-EARNERS IN APRIL, 1961

Note.—Systems of payment by results include piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other systems of payment which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.

Industry	Number of establish- ments with payment- by-results systems in operation	Number of establish- ments with no wage- earners paid under payment- by-results systems	Percentage number of establish- ments with payment- by-results systems in operation	Industry	Number of establish- ments with payment- by-results systems in operation	Number of establish- ments with no wage- earners paid under payment- by-results systems	Percentage number of establish- ments with payment- by-results systems in operation
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	134 43 43 220	251 159 24 434	Per cent. 35 21 64 34	Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute	33 360 508 788 55	13 67 82 186 5	Per cent. 72 84 86 81 92
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar	30 109 31 57 13 12	428 557 60 322 144 26	7 16 34 15 8 32	Rope, Twine and Net          Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods         Lace          Carpets          Narrow Fabrics          Made-up Textiles          Textile Finishing          Other Textile Industries          Group total	55 626 86 81 110 213 326 44 3,285	43 76 33 12 46 152 201 43 <i>959</i>	56 89 72 87 71 58 62 51 77
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	84 62 19 21 55 215 27	188 198 88 115 439 387 23	31 24 18 15 11 36 54	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur Group total Clothing and Footwear	241 97 15 353	116 131 106 353	68 43 12 50
Group total Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Prepara-	735 13 8 1 141	2,975 38 33 58 501	20 25 20 2 22	Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outer- wear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Under- wear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear,	124 321 174 295	11 113 144 46	92 74 55 87
tions Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	46 29 47 28 16 22	183 35 261 168 34 61	20 45 15 14 32 27	etc Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear <i>Group total</i> Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory	660 95 246 444 2,359	211 61 94 79 759	76 61 72 85 76
Group total Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General)† Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc.† Light Metals Copper, Brass and Other Base	351 280 75 488 97	1,372 69 36 215 44	20 80 68 69 69	Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified Group total Timber, Furniture, etc.	473 170 97 28 242 1,010	110 42 141 18 479 790	81 80 41 61 34 56
Metals Group total Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	178 1,118 50 138 82	145 509 302 281 228	55 69 14 33 26	Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures Group total	217 331 94 18 130 87 877	789 432 73 234 259 331 2,118	22 43 56 7 33 21 29
Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractor's Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery	32 135 27 57 24 434 211 28	8 195 35 112 49 579 261 16	80 41 44 33 43 43 45 64	Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	129 219 134 43	113 188 175 342	53 54 43 11
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, Surgical and Photo- graphic Instruments, etc Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	260 167 13 152 36 22	467 394 33 175 29 20	36 30 28 46 55 52	Other Printing, Publishing, Book- binding, Engraving, etc. Group total Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	148 673 151 11 91 97	1,534 2,352 109 11 55 70	9 22 58 50 62 58
Radio       and       Other       Electronic         Apparatus           Domestic Electric Appliances          Other Electrical Goods          Group total          Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering         Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	118 49 147 2,182 169	197 46 174 3,601 188	37 52 46 38 47	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing In- dustries Group total Construction Gas, Electricity and Water	34 138 73 595 664	37 136 162 580 6,914	48 50 31 51 9
Marine Engineering Group total	70 239 248 53	39 227 307 16	64 51 45 77	Gas§§	 4  22	 440  322	
ing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment <sup>‡</sup> Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams <sup>‡</sup> Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc <i>Group total</i>	112 19 95 21 548	99 5 33 33 493	53 79 74 39 53	Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services) Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Other Transport and Communica- tion <i>Group total</i> Certain Miscellaneous Services	236 37 2 48 345	3,130 61 3 253 3,769	7 38 40 16 8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere	100 51 109 156 31 123	52 21 41 92 50 126	66 71 73 63 38 49	Laundries	315 76 159 132 682 10	702 86 2,104 256 3,148	31 47 7 34 18 4
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,027 1,597	839 1,221	55 57	National Health Services** Local Government Service†† Group total	10 114 <i>134</i>	437 1,647 2,340	2 6 6

†‡§∥¶ \*\* †† See footnotes on page 371.

§§ .. indicates not available.

Industry

*Note.*—Wage-earners paid under systems of payment by results include those paid wholly or partly under any such system. The term "payment-by-results" includes piecework arrangements, output bonus schemes or any other schemes of payment which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments.

Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Bacon Curing, Meat and Products .. .. .. Milk Products .. .. Tobacco .. .. .. Group total .. ..

Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured F Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet P parations... Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fa Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plast Materials... Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, e *Group total*...

Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General)†... Steel Tubes ..... Iron Castings, etc.† ... Light Metals .... Copper, Brass and Other 1 Metals ..... Group total ...

Group total .. ..

Shipbuilding and Marine Engineeri Shipbuilding and Ship Repairin Marine Engineering Group total

Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehi and Pedal Cycle Manufacturi Aircraft Manufacturing and Rep ing Locomotives and Railway Tr Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons 

Group total .. ..

Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specific Tools and Implements ... Cutlery ..... Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes ... Jewellery, Plate and Refining Precious Metals ... Metal Industries not elsewh specified ..... Group total ...

\* † ‡ § || ¶ \*\* †† See footnotes on page 371. (83580)

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### TABLE III.—PROPORTION OF WAGE-EARNERS PAID UNDER SYSTEMS OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN APRIL, 1961, AS SHOWN BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT.

West Re Wester			of wage- ent-by-re			innister of Labour. At each of ted the Quarter by Bulletin, which			of wage- ent-by-re		
	I Under	Establish	ments wit	h   500 or	All	bes smithted Industry	H Under	establishr	nents wit	h   500 or	All
	25 wage- earners	25–99 wage- earners	100-499 wage- earners		Estab- lish- ments	following subjects	25 wage- earners	25–99 wage- earners	100-499 wage- earners	more wage- earners	Estab- lish ments
10 20 10 20	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	British Barployers' Confedera-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
al) and	15	22	25		21	Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton,	Contrees Visite	33	25	78	72
ravel	10	18	17	12 57	14 39	Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and	16	36	42	45	1042
21:1	14	38 23	34 30	57 26	39 24	Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute	28 29	47 43 45	51 49 54	56 50 58	51 48 54
	ene (Las) Bergindste	1/ Electric	Dianas Balando	Surrey	THOREY	Rope, Twine and Net	28 38	37 59	43 67	35 70	39 65
y	1 3 3	361	4 11 18	15 18 43	5 11 36	Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics	23 50 17	33 33 36	47 49 45	73 63 35	42 57 40
Fish	4	5	12	24	13	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing	24 31	34 35	56 52	63 56	41 47
ugar	4	4	76	03	5 5	Other Textile Industries Group total	21 28	27 43	36 51	41 58	36 51
	7 5	21 10	27 19	62 31	50 21	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing)	dictogai	1,30,31	Testai	but no	Selecti
where	10 6	12	22 8	0 39	15 21	and Fellmongery Leather Goods	19 11 1	37 24 9	56 41 22	n <u>fion</u> ur	44 29 11
	3 14	3	3 17	5 11	4 14	Group total	12	30	49	by the	36
	12 6	6 8	36 13	44 37	42 21	Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outer-	32	48	45	54	46
11030	A larger	TOCIONS -	who in	westign	ound b	wear Women's and Girls' Tailored	23	36	43	52	45
Fuel			23 4 0	49 5	31 5 0	Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Under-	17 45	24 54	31 62	35	28 55
Pre-	5	6	20	32	24	wear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	29	45	58	45	49
in	$\frac{10}{8}$	7 48 10	20 30 19	12 22 52	15 24 20	Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere	23	32 39	50 55	27 58	37 49
Fats,	2	5	19	16	14	specified Footwear Group total	31 27 28	36 40	56 51	69 55	56 49
stics	12	21	18	30	26	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	arious The s	icei ino blams,	o pract	dt 500	etting vizh r
etc.	12 6	15 9	15 20	45 25	21 21	Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery	39 23	37 29	43 51	64 52	46 50
Line	20	20	ously's	a la com	wook,	Glass		16 7	31 12	52 47 11	40 11
BUT	29 18 22	36 21 33	54 50 52	72 67 53	68 61 49	Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified Group total	14 21	20 27	30 38	57 51	33 40
Base	23	37	58	-45	49 48	Timber, Furniture, etc.	139529	R Born	lienco l	Counc	
rest titt	22 22	26 32	39 51	61 66	48 59	Timber            Furniture and Upholstery            Bedding, etc.	5 12 16	11 27 33	22 53 44	4 87 79	14 45 39
cept		from 2 avenue	130.90 LOE	noitera	nunari differe	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	2 16	5 17	7 27	0	5 20
	2 11	10 17	36 38	48 58	26 40	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures Group total	5 9	17	24 36	0 59	16 26
uges	$\frac{4}{10}$	10 43 18	35 49 47	37 53 73	40 27 53 53	Paper, Printing and Publishing	lioums	piangos	a staria h	iggs of the	Dis. 61
ories ying	alam re	10	46	71	57 35	Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	21	19 20	29 34	36 44	32
ent	$\frac{8}{10}$	18 25 21	37 40 43	43 50 59	35 47 47	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	8	19	36	31	30
	<u>11</u> —	21 17	42 29	57 49	46 45	Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Book-	1	4	5	8	7
not aphic	10	23	43	65	51	binding, Engraving, etc Group total	1 4	38	12 22	28 26	11 20
тршс 	82	15 14	29 38	37 63	29 51	Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	13	30	40	66	56
1	12	23 11 21	40 49 53	59 79 60	54 70 59	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms	24 25	23 36 29	34 49 53	71 56 73	62 43 57
ratus onic	3	14	28	57	59 47 53	Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	12 12 12	29 28 29	46 40	$\frac{73}{31}$	39 35
	8	19 23 18	46 39	58 65	53	Miscellaneous Manufacturing In- dustries	13	22 28	25	76 65	30 49
	800 8 10 9 30	18	40	59	48	Group total Construction	17 2	28 5	41 15	63 25	49
ng	11 6	13 26	40 52	74 66	65 63	Gas, Electricity and Water Gas§§			Alte at	000.	5
10-18	11	Ĩő	43	72	65	Gas§§		ö	ö	Ö	002
bizor	11	25	45	49	48	Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport)	bayoto	in unterrit	riz-brus	Boxces	in Male
hicle tring pair-	14. ( <u>111</u> 6)	37	53	59	56	Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport)	5	4	3	4	4
rack	13	15	36	62	58	Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services) Port and Inland Water Transport§	5 25	4 23	7 15	0	5 12
and	43	21 46	61 49	56 71	56 59	Air Transport	at thee	101 10 V	N LEE IN NO.	47	46
etc.	43 24 16	21 29	49 60 44	48 55	59 45 52	tion	11 5	10 6	18 8	15	35
fied	Start an	Calendary Ser	Voric	l lo any	S(opps	Certain Miscellaneous Services Laundries	4 19	20 19	31 40	88 19	25 30
	19 18 25	26 32 34	52 42	57 32	42 34	Dry Cleaning, etc	19 2 14	4 37	11	11 8	6 17
···	25 24	34 41 26	46 55 22	59 55 9	51 51 15	Repair of Boots and Shoes Group total Public Administration	4	13	8 25	18	16
g of	14	20	25	24	22	National Government Service (ex- cept where included above)¶	0		0	1	.7.(1
here	16 17	30 30	45 44	59 51	44 42	National Health Services** Local Government Service†† Group total		$\begin{vmatrix} 0\\ 1\\ I \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 0\\ 2\\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	0 3 2	0 3 1
dino	17	50	44	51	42	Group total	1000	tieri crie	tonon d	how 30	Pasto

§§ .. indicates not available.

A\*

### **ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,** JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The issue of this Gazette for October, 1960 (page 391) contained a review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council during the preceding year. Since then the Council has had four meetings under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour. At each of these meetings, the Council discussed the Quarterly Bulletin, which is an appreciation of the economic situation prepared for the Council by the Treasury, and a paper showing the extent of short-time and overtime working in industry.

The Council also considered the following subjects :----

### Communications and Consultation in Industry

Papers by the Ministry and the British Employers' Confedera-tion were discussed by the Council at its meeting in April. It was agreed to set up a working party to inquire into the subject and report back to the Council, which would then consider what action it could usefully take.

### The Manpower Situation

The totalpower Situation The Council has discussed papers prepared by the Ministry and the British Employers' Confederation on the man-power situation. These covered many aspects including the recruitment, selection and induction of labour, the use and training of skilled labour and the composition of the unemployed labour force. As agreed at the April meeting, a working party has been set up to consider the position further and report back to the Council.

### Selection and Training of Supervisors

After discussion at the January meeting of a paper by the Ministry, the Council recommended that a Committee of Inquiry should be set up by the Minister to review the progress which had been made and the problems encountered in providing training for supervisors and the problems encountered in providing training for supervisors since 1954 when a previous Committee of Inquiry had reported. It was agreed that the Committee should look also at methods of selection of supervisors which was not considered by the previous Committee and should examine whether there is a need for a central body to further the development of supervisory training. Terms of Reference of the Committee and a list of the members were announced in this Gazette in May, 1961.

### **Redundancy Arrangements in Industry**

A paper by the Ministry was discussed at the January meeting, and it was agreed that a booklet should be prepared for publication setting out the practice in various firms and industries for dealing with redundancy problems. The drafting of the booklet was later discussed on a small working party of the Council. It was pub-lished under the title "Security and Change—Progress in Provision for Redundancy" at the end of July (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 334).

### **Resettlement of Blind Persons: Civil Service Experience**

The Council considered a paper prepared for the National Advis-ory Council on the Employment of the Disabled, on the steps taken in the Civil Service to resettle Civil Servants who lose their sight.

### Apprenticeship

The Council considered at the July meeting a paper by the Min-istry on present arrangements for the training of apprentices. This suggested that reconsideration of the apprenticeship arrange-ments (in particular the age of entry, the length and content of apprenticeship) by the industries primarily concerned was needed. The Minister proposed, and it was agreed, that he should consult with the Chairman of the Industrial Training Council on these questions questions.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the nonth. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 387 month. to 404.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 39,000 (+ 14,000 males)and + 25,000 females), the number at the end of the month being and + 25,000 females), the humber at the end of the month being 23,904,000. The main changes were increases of 21,000 in distributive trades, 17,000 in financial, scientific and miscellaneous services and 12,000 in food, drink and tobacco and a decrease of 15,000 in construction. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 62,000 from 24,590,000 to 24,652,000.

### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 249,456 to 297,046 between 10th July and 14th August, 1961, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 9,094 to 8,197. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 30,924 among males and 15,769 among females.

### Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st August, 1961, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) were 125.2, 95.8 and 130.7, respectively, as compared with 125.1, 95.9 and 130.5, respectively, at the end of July. Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom

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# **APRIL**, 1952-APRIL, 1960

The December, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE (page 427), the July, 1958, issue (page 254), the July, 1959, issue (page 251) and the October, 1960, issue (page 393) contained articles showing, for the period April, 1952, to April, 1959, what would have been the effect of combining the average weekly earnings of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers of the British Transport Commission and dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements with those obtained from the Ministry's normal half-yearly enquiries. normal half-yearly enquiries.

The estimates for April, 1960, show that the figure for men would have been decreased from 282s. 1d. to 280s. 4d. and that for youths and boys increased from 123s. 1d. to 126s. 3d. whilst those for women and girls would have been virtually unchanged. However, as will be seen from the following Table, with the exception of youths and boys, there would have been very little difference in the percentage increase over April, 1952.

Contract Product N. 12	Per	ccentage in oril, 1952 t	crease from o April, 19	n 960
Contract Andrews	Men	Youths and Boys	Women	Girls
Industries covered by the Ministry's half- yearly enquiries	63	72	57	61
All industries as defined in the first paragraph above	60	64	57	61

### AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland made an Order on 5th July, with effect from 31st July, 1961, fixing for female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages, holiday remunera-tion, the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash, the value at which such benefits or advantages are to be reckoned and the hours to be worked each wach week.

week. The minimum time rates for female workers, aged 20 years and over, employed in agriculture, including workers in market gardens and nursery grounds, for a week of 47 hours, range from 121s. 6d. a week in the County Borough of Belfast to 116s. 6d. a week in the County of Fermanagh. The corresponding rates for female workers in casual employment and the daily rates of holiday remuneration range from 20s. 3d. a day to 19s. 5d. a day and the differential rates for overtime employment range from 3s. 11d. an hour to 3s. 9d. an hour. Proportionate rates are fixed for women and girls between the ages of 16 and under 20 years. The benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash and the values at which they are to be reckoned are the same as those fixed for male workers by the Orders made on are the same as those fixed for male workers by the Orders made on 30th November, 1960, and 1st June, 1961. Female workers employed at or in flax scutch mills, to whom the Board's Order of 3rd October, 1951, applies, are excluded from the current Order.

during August indicate that about 362,000 workers received an aggregate increase of approximately £111,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 157,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 2 hours. The principal increases in rates of wages affected workers employed in licensed non-residential establishments in Great Britain, thermal increases are non-residential establishments in Great Britain, thermal Incensed non-residential establishments in Great Britain, thermal insulation engineers employed on land contracts in England and Wales, shift workers and night workers engaged in the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery in Great Britain, and workers engaged in coopering in Great Britain and Belfast. Reductions in normal weekly hours of work became operative for forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission and for workers employed in licensed non-residential establishments.

#### **Retail Prices**

At 15th August, 1961, the retail prices index was 116 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 115 at 18th July, and with 110 at 16th August, 1960. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to rises in the average levels of prices of alcoholic drink, cigarettes and tobacco.

### Stoppages of Work

Stoppages of work The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 39,300. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 122,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 192, and, in addition, 23 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

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### **REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES AND OUARRIES FOR 1960**

The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries for 1960 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The Report is made in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. An Appendix to the Report contains 12 Tables giving detailed statistics.

### **Coal Mines**

Coal Mines At the end of the year 1,228 coal mines were being worked, 808 by the National Coal Board and the remainder by private owners under licence from the Board. H.M. Inspectors, excluding Inspectors of Horses, made 26,573 inspections during the year, of which 16,680 were made underground and 9,893 on the surface; 624 mines were inspected throughout. H.M. Inspectors of Horses made a total of 1,974 inspections, the number of horse examinations made being 19,932. A total of 7,377 inspections were made by workmen's inspectors at 687 separate mines, and Safety Board Inspectors made 2,963 inspections at 549 mines. At the end of the year the strength of the Inspectorate was 163, seven more than the previous year, but still considerably below the authorised strength. During 1960, the number of men killed was 317 and the number During 1960, the number of men killed was 317 and the number seriously injured 1,573 compared with 348 and 1,676, respectively, during 1959. The Report states that although, on the face of it, the general position may seem to give cause for some satisfaction, it must be remembered that the manshifts worked in 1960 were appreciably less than in 1959. Taking this into account there has been no improvement whatsoever in the rate for persons killed and, indeed, a deterioration in the rate for persons seriously injured. The Chief Inspector observes that the failure to reduce the number of serious accidents over the past ten years is a matter of grave concern, and in the opinion of Inspectors who investigate every serious accident, at least half of those occuring every year could be avoided by compliance with the law or by the exercise of ordinary care. care.

Special mention is made in the Report of surface accidents in which 30 persons were killed and 187 seriously injured, compared with 22 and 174 in the previous year. Over the past 15 years there has been barely any improvement in the rate of persons killed, and an increase in the rate of persons seriously injured. It is considered that the improvement in surface layouts at many collieries should have led to a substantial fall in the accident rate; that it has not done so demands the closest attention of all concerned,

The number of persons killed by falls of ground, 124, was the lowest ever recorded and the number of seriously injured persons, 639, was considerably lower than for 1959. Accidents appear to be less frequent in places where conditions are normal but still seem to occur with the same frequency in places where there is a greater measure of hazards for instance where supports are being greater measure of hazards, for instance where supports are being disturbed.

The number of persons killed and seriously injured in accidents with explosives, six and 25 respectively, are exactly the same as for 1959. The Chief Inspector considers the figures disappointing in view of the fact that both manpower and output declined during the year; most accidents continued to be caused by contraventions of the law and were the result either of the injured persons taking inadequate shelter or of the shotfirer failing to determine the extent of the danger zone correctly.

Forty-nine persons were killed as a result of explosions of firedamp or coal dust. This figure comprises the 45 persons killed at Six Bells Colliery and the four persons killed at Cardowan Colliery, and compares with 16 persons killed in 1959. A modified form of safety lamp suitable for the detection by deputies of thin roof layers of firedamp is now becoming available. The modification enables samples of atmosphere from roof level to be pumped into the lamp so that firedamp estimations can be made in the normal way.

The number of fires in coal mines is still increasing—76 in 1960 compared with 71 in 1959. Because every fire has the potential of developing into a major disaster, this trend is a matter of grave concern. The Chief Inspector considers that better standards of installation, maintenance and cleanliness of apparatus and machinery would do puch to reduce the number of fires. machinery would do much to reduce the number of fires.

The Chief Inspector regrets that the amount of water infusion of coal—often the most effective dust prevention measure because it wets the coal before it is worked—has declined in favour of other dust prevention measures which aim at suppressing the dust after it has become airborne. More attention should be given to deep hole water infusion with the aim of infusing, in one operation, sufficient coal for a week's face advance.

In accidents arising from mechanical engineering, 69 persons were killed and 437 seriously injured, making the lowest total ever recorded under this heading. A detailed study of the accidents, however, reveals little reason for complacency because very little appears constructively to have been done to make haulage and transport operations any safer. Haulage systems are not receiving the attention necessary to prevent accidents.

There were no fatal accidents caused by electricity during the year. There were no ratal accidents caused by electricity during the year. The Chief Inspector considers that standards of illumination below ground could be considerably improved merely by cleaning the glass on lighting fittings and by whitening the roof and sides of working places. He is of the opinion that if more attention were paid to these matters and to the careful siting of fixed lights, the resulting improvement in lighting standards would bring about a reduction in the number of accidents, particularly those connected with haulage and transport with haulage and transport.



The decline in the number of contraband offences reported in 1959 has continued. During 1960 proceedings were instituted in 47 cases, compared with 61 cases in 1959.

### Other Stratified and Miscellaneous Mines

In the section dealing with mines of stratified ironstone, shale In the section dealing with mines of stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay the Report notes that ironstone mines appear to have been worked to full capacity during the year, and two recently opened mines, in the East Midlands, are being developed. However, output of oil shale in Scotland continued to contract and there was also a slight contraction of production in the fireclay mines. H.M. Inspectors made a total of 526 inspections at these mines during the year, 332 being underground and 194 on the surface. Accident figures show that one person was killed and eight seriously injured, compared with three killed and eight seriously injured in 1959, thus maintaining the improvement recorded in that year. Mechanisation of operations continues to increase and a resultant decrease in the number of accidents is expected following from the reduction in the number of men at risk. the number of men at risk.

Under the heading of "Miscellaneous Mines" the Report covers mines of non-stratified minerals, the most important in this class mines of non-stratified minerals, the most important in this class being those of anhydrite, barytes, fluorspar, gypsum, haematite, lead, limestone, potters clay, slate and tin. With the exception of mines working anhydrite, potters clay and limestone, trade has not been brisk. The number of persons employed continues to diminish slowly, and a number of mines working fluorspar, hearthstone and china clay have been closed. In this group H.M. Inspectors made 584 inspections, 302 inderground and 282 on the surface. Casualty figures for the year were two persons killed and 16 seriously injured, compared with four and 20, respectively, in 1959.

### Ouarries

Thirty-eight persons were killed and 93 seriously injured in quarries, compared with 30 and 94, respectively, in 1959. The increase in fatalities was due very largely to accidents in haulage and transport operations—16 fatalities compared with ten in 1959.

Machines, equipped with specially designed and hardened teeth, have recently been developed which can be used to rip hard sedimentary rocks in a horizontal plane; until this development only soft mineral deposits could be ripped in this way. Because this type of ripping produces, in effect, a horizontal face, it appears from the safety aspect to be promising.

Although first aid arrangements are good at the larger quarries the small ones are suffering from a severe shortage of trained first aid men due to the unwillingness of men to be so trained.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Report of Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for 1960

The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the year 1960 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister and published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmnd. 1458) price 8s. (8s. 7d. including postage). The Report reviews the work of the Ministry in the administration of War Pensions and Allowances, Ministry in the administration of War Pensions and Allowances, and of the Family Allowances, National Insurance, Industrial Injuries Insurance and related Schemes. (A separate Report on War Pensioners for the year 1960, covering, in addition to the administration of war pensions, the provision of medical and surgical treatment for the war disabled, has been made jointly by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, and is published as House of Commons Paper No. 263 Session 1960.61 price 5c 6d House of Commons Paper No. 263, Session 1960-61, price 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d. including postage)).

The introduction to the Report says that, although covering 1960, reference is made to some changes and developments which took place in 1961, and also to the planning and organisation which continued in 1961 in preparation for the introduction in April of the graduated pension scheme provided for in the National Insurance Act, 1959. Detailed information is also given about the increases in war pensions and allowances and national insurance and industrial injuries pensions and benefits which came into effect at the same time together with the new flot rate contributions at the same time, together with the new flat-rate contributions. These changes were the result of the National Insurance Act, 1960, which also amended (from 30th December, 1960) the retirement condition to be satisfied before a retirement pension can be awarded, so as to enable a person to be treated as retired, irrespective of the hours he works, provided his earnings are not expected to reach the level at which deductions from pension operate under the earnings rule.

### **Cost of Benefits**

The overall cost of benefits being paid at 31st December, 1960 (at the rate of over £1,200 million a year) included over £90 million a year for war pensions and over £130 million for family allowances from Exchequer funds, and about £980 million for benefits from the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Funds, including £670 millions for retirement pensions. Contributions by insured persons and employers to the two Funds at the end of 1960 were at the rate of £780 million a year and the Exchequer support to the two Funds was at the rate of £183 million.

#### War Pensions

War Pensions The steady decline in the number of war pensioners continued during 1960. At the end of the year there were 724,000 pensions in payment—about 287,000 for the 1914 War and 437,000 for the 1939 War and subsequent service in the Armed Forces—compared with 750,000 a year before. The total comprised 522,000 disablement pensions (with which were associated 403,000 wife's and 347,700 children's allowances), 142,000 widow's pensions and 60,000 pensions for parents, orphans and other dependants. Nearly 96,000 of the disablement pensioners were receiving one or more of the main supplementary allowances—unemployability supple-ment, constant attendance allowance, comforts allowance, allowance for lowered standard of occupation and age allowance. During the for lowered standard of occupation and age allowance, allowance year treatment allowances, equivalent to disablement pension and dependant's allowances at the 100 per cent rate, were paid to 25,000 pensioners prevented from working because they were receiving approved treatment for war disablement; 16,600 of these were hospital in-patients. The increases in the rates of war pensions and certain allowances announced in November, 1960, came into effect at the beginning of April, 1961.

### Family Allowances

At the end of 1960 over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million families containing  $9\frac{1}{4}$  million children were receiving family allowances at a cost of £130 million a year, an increase of about £ $3\frac{1}{2}$  million over 1959. An analysis of the families at the beginning of the year showed that 63 per cent had two children under the age limits (i.e. were receiving one allowance); 24 per cent had three such children; 8 per cent had four: and 5 per cent had five a more four; and 5 per cent had five or more.

### **Graduated Pension Scheme**

The scheme of graduated contributions and retirement pensions which came into operation in the first week in April, 1961, has been described in some detail in the Reports for 1958 and 1959. Prepara-tory work has included the recruitment and training of staff and the installation of high-speed recording machinery at the Ministry's Central Office at Newcastle.

The Report describes the arrangements for collecting graduated contributions through the P.A.Y.E. system and the work of recording these contributions. Details of graduated contributions are entered by employers on P.A.Y.E. deduction cards, and each year about 30 million cards will reach the Ministry's Newcastle office where the information will be extracted and converted to magnetised spots on magnetic trape for subsequent processing in se magnetised spots on magnetic tape for subsequent processing in an electronic computer. The computer can "read" information from these spots at the rate of 20,000 letters or figures per second. Each year the amount of graduated contributions he has paid will be added to the individual's account in the computer and a statement printed automatically and sent to him. Some 900 statements will be produced each minute. In addition to maintaining an up-to-date record for each contributor and providing an annual statement, the computer and its ancillary equipment will be used to deal with enquiries about contributions and provide statistics about contri-butions and earnings. When completed the system will be the butions and earnings. When co largest of its kind in the country.

### Unemployment Benefit

Claims for unemployment benefit are dealt with by the Ministry of Labour acting as agents for the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. In November, 1960, 177,000 persons were receiving benefit compared with 241,000 in November, 1959, and the cost for the year ended 31st March, 1960, was about £42 million.

#### Sickness and Maternity Benefits

New claims for sickness benefit in 1960 (53 weeks) totalled just over 8,319,000, some 449,000 less than in 1959 (a 52-week year), when there was an influenza epidemic. The cost of sickness benefit for the year ended 31st March, 1960, was about £130 million, and 843,000 maternity grants, 325,000 home confinement grants and 188,000 maternity allowances were awarded in the same period at a cost of shout \$20 million. a cost of about £20 million.

Retirement Pensions During 1960 about 447,000 new retirement pensions came into payment, 130,000 of them to wives of pensioners in right of their husband's insurance, and at the end of the year 5,563,000 persons were receiving retirement pensions. At the same time 410,000 men and women who had reached minimum pension age during the previous five years had not retired and were earning increases to pension. During the year ended 30th June, 1960, 45½ per cent. of the pensions awarded to men and 32½ per cent. of those awarded to women on their own insurance included such additions for postponed retirement, and of all retirement pensions in payment at the end of 1960 nearly a third of those for men and about one-fifth of those for women qualifying on their own insurance had been of those for women qualifying on their own insurance had been increased in this way.

In March, 1960, the level at which the earnings rule for retirement pensioners under 70 (65 for women) begins to operate was raised from 60s. to 70s. a week, and from the following December the retirement condition was amended so that a pension can be awarded, respective of hours worked, if net earnings are expected normally to be less than 71s. a week.

#### Widows' Benefits

At the end of 1960, 302,000 women were receiving widows' pensions, about 146,000 were getting widowed mothers' allowances and 22,000 widows' allowances were also in payment. Widows' basic pensions of 10s. a week numbered 95,000. The cost of these benefits for the year ended 31st March, 1960, was £611 million. The earnings rule levels were raised in March, 1960, from 60s. to 70s. a week for widow pensioners and from 80s. to 100s. for widowed mothers.

#### Guardian's Allowance

About 1,500 allowances were awarded during the year and at 31st December allowances were being paid for 5,600 children. The cost for the year ended 31st March, 1960, was £430,000.

#### **Death Grant**

Grants awarded for deaths in 1959 numbered 287,000 ,and the cost for the year ended 31st March, 1960, was over £5 million.

#### Industrial Injuries Scheme

Industrial Injuries Scheme The number of claims for injury benefit in 1960 (53 weeks) was 861,000 compared with 826,000 the previous year (52 weeks), and the cost in the year ended 31st March, 1960, amounted to over £18 million. By the end of October, 1960, some 169,000 disablement pensions and 107,000 special hardship allowances were in payment; constant attendance allowance was being paid to about 1,600 pensioners and to some 400 men receiving workmen's compensa-tion; and about 700 hospital treatment allowances were being paid. The total cost of disablement benefit and supplementary allowances for the year ended 31st March, 1960, was over £26 million. At the beginning of 1960, about 18,000 widows were receiving industrial death benefit at a cost for the year ending the following March of over £3 million. following March of over £3 million.

#### Contributors

The average number of persons for whom national insurance contributions were payable during 1959 was 24 millions, of whom over 16<sup>‡</sup> millions were men. Over 22<sup>‡</sup> millions were employed persons; over 1<sup>‡</sup> millions self-employed; and over a quarter of a million per employed. illion non-employed.

### **Contribution and Benefit Offences**

Contribution and Benefit Offences Forged national insurance stamps were found to be in circulation in March. Shortly afterwards the forgers were arrested and four men sent to prison for terms ranging from four years to 12 months. During the ten months following the first appearance of the forgeries nearly eight million cards were examined and 580 were found bearing forged stamps. Convictions, with fines up to £200 were obtained against 99 people who had bought forged stamps. The distribution of forgeries has virtually ceased but examination of stamps on surrendered cards is carried on continuously.

Criminal proceedings for failure to pay contributions and allied offences totalled 7,881 compared with 8,048 in 1959. A fine of  $\pounds$ 1,000 was imposed on one company for failure to pay contributions. Legal proceedings were taken against 1,270 people for offences connected with obtaining benefit improperly and there were convictions in 1,249 cases. were convictions in 1,249 cases.

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### Unemployment Insurance Agreement with the **Federal Republic of Germany**

On 2nd August Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance (Germany) Order, 1961. The Order gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland, from 1st September, to the reciprocal Unemployment Insurance agreement which the United Kingdom concluded with the Federal Republic of Germany on 20th April, 1960. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1961 No. 1513) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. (8d. including postage).

The Agreement covers unemployment benefit provided under the National Insurance scheme and the corresponding scheme in the Federal Republic. It enables an insured person who becomes unemployed in one country and claims benefit there to count any contributions he has paid in the other country.

A separate Agreement covering the other social security benefits of the two countries came into force on 1st August (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 289). Anyone who thinks he may be affected by either of the Agreements

and who wants information should write to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, Overseas Group, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Reciprocal social security agreements are already in force with the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Finland, Guernsey, the Irish Republic, the Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jersey, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

### TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT **OF BLIND PERSONS**

During the year ended 31st March, 1960, County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and Wales and County Councils and Councils of large Burghs in Scotland expended the sum of £1,350,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,800 workers in 67 workshops for the blind. Of this expenditure, grants totalling £543,000, were payable by the Ministry of Labour. The cost to the Ministry of Labour of providing training for some 270 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended 31st March, 1960, totalled £108,000. The Ministry also made

grants totalling £53,000 towards approved capital expenditure of the workshops.

An analysis of accounts of workshops for the blind for the year ended 31st March, 1960, shows that sales of goods amounted to  $\pounds 2,392,800$ ; the corresponding figure for the previous year was  $\pounds 2,236,000$  (see the issue of this Gazette for October, 1960, page

### INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

**Conditions in Steel Foundries** A higher standard of "good housekeeping" in steel foundries in Great Britain to deal with the elimination of dust and to bring about a substantial reduction in accidents, is urged by the Joint Standing Committee on Conditions in Steel Foundries, whose first report to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 10s. (10s. 8d. including postage). The Committee was set up in 1952 "to keep under review con-ditions and developments in the industry affecting the health, safety and welfare of persons employed." It continued the work of the Committee on Dust in Steel Foundries, which was appointed in 1943, and which reported twice, in 1944 and 1951, indicating on the latter occasion that there were still many problems to be solved. Although many of the research and development projects have been published as they were completed, the Committee think it desirable that the results of the last seven years' work should have the widest possible publicity, and should be put into practice in the industry at once

Most of the Report, which is illustrated, is devoted to the prevention of industrial diseases in steel foundries by the elimination, suppression or control of dust and fumes, but the equally important in the document are 30 appendices, which summarise much of the original work which has been done in an effort to solve individual

A large proportion of their work, the Committee point out, has A large proportion of their work, the Committee point out, has been concerned with the elimination and control of dust in the foundries. Dealing with elimination, they urge a high standard of ventilation, and suggest that, where possible, the dusty work should be segregated in time, for example by working at night, so that the dust would be produced when the smallest number of men would be in the foundry to breathe it. Many foundries still need a much higher standard of housekeeping, and even the best foundries cannot afford to ignore this aspect of the matter which involves everybody, and demands the most whole-hearted co-operation of management and men. management and men

Considerable time and energy was devoted by the Committee to the examination and development of suitable methods of dust control for the varying circumstances of the industry. Existing

methods, such as the use of vacuum cleaners, water, blasting techniques and local exhaust ventilation are discussed, and the Committee also summarise the large amount of work that has been done on so many aspects of protection against dust since 1951. They observe that further work and more experience may well produce different methods, but suitable protective methods should The produce different methods, but suitable protective methods should be selected from the variety which is now available, and applied by every foundry at once, because dressers should not work the tools without the protection that is now available. Apart from the legal obligations under the Iron and Steel Foundries Regulations, 1953, a sense of responsibility is looked for which will ensure that these new devices will be installed and worked to the highest possible standard by men and management together.

From their examination of the industry's accident statistics during From their examination of the industry's accident statistics during the period 1953–1956 the Committee come to the conclusion that the yearly totals could be very substantially reduced by a determined attack on the principal causation groups, and they recommend the following most promising lines of action: (1) a higher standard of housekeeping, especially about the provision and maintenance of better floors and gangways, with particular attention to ob-structions, permanent and temporary, on such floors and gangways; (2) wider provision of suitable protective clothing and other pro-tective devices; (3) the proper care and use of such equipment by workpeople; (4) early first-aid treatment for all injuries; (5) better instruction in safe methods and practices in manual weight lifting, and also in the handling of loads by cranes and other hoisting and also in the handling of loads by cranes and other hoisting appliances.

For such a campaign to be successful two essential principles are laid down—keen interest and determination to succeed by the management, and equally keen interest and fullest co-operation by the workers. Such co-operation could often best be achieved by a Safety Committee, on which management and employees were equally and fully represented. While many firms already had such bodies, the Committee are of the opinion that there is much new ground to be broken, and that some of them could possibly do with rejuvenating.

Since the publication of this Report the Committee has been re-appointed under the title of "Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Steel Foundries" (see below).

### Foundry Work : Appointment of **Advisory Committees**

Following consultation with employers' organisations and trade unions concerned, the Minister of Labour has used his powers under the Factories Acts, 1959, to re-appoint three Joint Standing Committees to advise him on matters affecting the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in iron, steel and non-ferrous foundries respectively. They are: the Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Iron Foundries, which replaces and continues the work of the Joint Standing Committee on on Health, Safety and Welfare in Iron Foundries, which replaces and continues the work of the Joint Standing Committee on Conditions in Iron Foundries set up by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories in 1947; the Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Steel Foundries, which replaces the Joint Standing Committee on Conditions in Steel Foundries set up in 1952 (see "Conditions in Steel Foundries" on this page); and the Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Non-Eerrous Foundries which replaces the Joint Standing Committee Ferrous Foundries, which replaces the Joint Standing Committee on Conditions in Non-Ferrous Foundries set up in 1953. All three Committees are under the Chairmanship of one of H.M. Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories and have been appointed for a period of three years.

### **Construction Industry: Special Regulations**

On 15th August the Minister of Labour made the Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations, 1961, and the Construction (General Provisions) Regulations 1961, which come into operation on 1st March, 1962. The Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations impose requirements as to the construction, use and examination of lifting appliances, lifting gear and lifting tackle used for the purposes of building operations and works of engineering construction. The Construction (General Provisions) Regulations require the appointment of safety supervisors in firms employing more than 20 persons, the provision of safe working places and means of access to them and contain requirements as to the safety of excavations, shafts, tunnels, caissons, and as to the operation of vehicles, precautions in demolition work and a number of other matters. They also make it an offence to sell or let on hire prime movers and other machines which are not securely fenced as required by the Regulations.

The Regulations now made are designed for the protection of persons employed both above and below ground in the building and civil engineering industries and in the case of building operations replace similar requirements in the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948.

Copies of the Regulations, S.I. 1961 No. 1581 and S.I. 1961 No. 1580, can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 2d. including postage) and 9d. (11d.) respectively.

Before being made the Regulations were discussed in detail with interested organisations and Statutory Drafts of the Regulations were published in October, 1960 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1960, page 426). A Public Inquiry to consider the objections received to the Drafts was held in February and March, 1961, by Sir George Honeyman, the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour, and his Report is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

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### LABOUR OVERSEAS

### **France : Collective Agreements**

Collective Agreements in France are concluded on a national, regional, industrial or individual firm basis. Agreements are freely negotiated between both sides of industry (or commerce), and after an Agreement has been submitted to the Minister of Labour and approved by him it becomes binding on all firms and workers in that particular sector of industry, etc., even though they were not parties to the original Agreement.

By French law Collective Agreements must include clauses on the following subjects: the free exercise of trade union rights and the expression of opinion; wages structure for the various occupational categories, i.e. the determination of a minimum national wage\* for an unskilled worker or employee, differentials applicable in respect of various occupational qualifications, additions payable for arduous, dangerous or unhealthy work, and the method of implementation, in the industry concerned, of the "equal pay" principle in respect of women and young persons; conditions of engagement and dismissal; the period of notice; conditions of engagement and dismissal; the period of house, appointment of workers' representatives and works councils, and the financing of social welfare activities managed by those councils; procedure for the revision, modification or abrogation of the Collective Agreement itself (either in total or in part); conciliation procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes arising between environments and workers bound by the Agreement: provisions for employers and workers bound by the Agreement; provisions for apprenticeship and vocational training; and special provisions affecting the employment of women and young persons.

In addition to these compulsory items a Collective Agreement may include clauses on the following subjects: special working conditions affecting overtime, shift-working, night work, Sunday and holiday work, etc.; bonuses paid in respect of long service and productivity; allowances for "business expenses"; travelling and subsistence allowances; remuneration for workers on short time; *arbitration* procedure for the settlement of any industrial disputes arising between employers and workers bound by the Agreement; and supplementary pension schemes. (This list of optional clauses is not exhaustive; their inclusion is left to the agreement of the two parties.) agreement of the two parties.)

### **Specimen Collective Agreement**

To illustrate the provisions of a French Collective Agreement there is given below a summary of the Agreement at present in force in respect of the *Grands Magasins Parisiens*, i.e. the major Parisian departmental and chain stores. This Agreement was first made in July, 1955, and has since been modified (in 1958 and 1960), the revised clauses, for the most part, affecting salaries, bonuses, etc. The basic conditions of work (engagement, dismissal, etc.) have remained unaltered. The contracting parties to this Agreement are, on the employers' side, *Le Groupement D'études des Grands Magasins* and, for the workers, the shop workers' affiliates of two† of the French Trade Union Confederations—the Force Ouvrière (FO) and the Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens (CFTC).

(1) General: The initial clauses of the Agreement detail the freedom of association for both employers and workers: both are given the choice of which (if any) syndical organisation they shall join and undertake not to be influenced in their employer/ relationships by any political or religious considerations. Provided always that no serious difficulties are thereby caused to the business of the undertaking concerned, and that at least a week's written notice is given, workers may be granted leave of absence for attendance at trade union meetings, without any deduction from annual holiday entitlements. Where the worker's attendance is required at any committee set up under the terms of this Agreement, *paid* leave of absence is granted.

When a worker leaves his employment to take up a trade union appointment, he retains, for one year, a preferential right to re-engagement in his own, or a comparable job, his seniority ranking as when he left his employment. If such re-engagement is not possible he is entitled to such severance pay as would have been due to him when he took up his trade union appointment.

In each undertaking a special notice-board is reserved for trade union and industrial matters. These must, however, be strictly of genuine union interest and not on controversial lines.

(2) Representation of Workers: Each undertaking with more than ten staff must have workers' representatives, ranging from one regular and one deputy member in undertakings with 11–25 up to nine regular and nine deputy members in respect of 1,000 staff. The Management is required to provide 500-1.000 accommodation for meetings.

Workers' representatives are elected for one year and are eligible for re-election. They are empowered to put forward to the Manage-ment any grievances, whether individual or collective, including questions regarding rates of wages, occupational categories (see (4) below), matters of safety, health and welfare, social security and any questions arising from this particular Agreement. They may also invoke the assistance of the Labour Inspectorate on any complaint appropriate to that Department. The workers' representatives must be received at least once monthly, normally in

working hours, by the Director of the undertaking (or his representative); both sides may also request a special meeting to discuss urgent business. The workers' representatives have the right to request the presence of a trade union representative.

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The various categories of staff-industrial workers, technicians ct their own particular representatives from the lists drawn up by the trade union organisations. All staff of French nationality are entitled to vote provided they are 18 years of age (or over) and have worked for at least six months in the undertaking. Foreign workers may also vote provided that they are literate, 21 years of age (or over), have the necessary permits of residence, etc. and have worked in the undertaking for at least 12 months. The election for the workers' representatives takes place during working hours and is secret. In accordance with French law the lists of candidates must be put forward to the trade union consistion. must be put forward to the trade union organisation concerned. Voting is registered separately for the regular and the deputy members. A worker may not be prejudiced in his normal employ-ment by reason of his corneitre prejudiced in his normal employmembers. A worker may not be prejudiced in his normal employ ment by reason of his appointment as a workers' representative; nor may he be dismissed for any reason arising from the exercise of his Committee duties. Although the workers' representatives are elected for the purpose of conveying the workers' grievances to the Management, all employees have nevertheless the right of making any complaints direct.

making any complaints direct.
(3) Discipline: In each undertaking covered by this Agreement a Disciplinary Council is to be established which is competent to consider all questions of industrial misconduct likely to lead to dismissal. All employees and workers come under the jurisdiction of this Council, provided that they have had at least three months' service in the undertaking. The Council itself is composed of equal numbers of representatives from the Management and workers—each side must number at least four and no more than six. Management representatives are selected ad hoc for each session of the Council; workers' representatives are, wherever possible, chosen from the same category of employment (see (4) below) as the worker whose case is before the Council.

The hearings of the Council (which are held in private) are The hearings of the Council (which are held in private) are presided over by the senior Management representative. The worker whose case is under consideration has the right of being heard by the Council; if he fails to attend, without good cause, a decision may be reached in his absence. Forty-eight hours before the meeting of the Council his personal file is made available to him and to the members of the Council. When before the Council he may be accompanied by another worker of his own choosing, or, if he prefers, by a trade union representative.

The Disciplinary Council must make known its recommendation within three days of its meeting, the opinion being decided by majority vote. Where opinions are divided, or where the Council is not in favour of the penalty suggested for the offence in question, the Ministry of Labour must be consulted within 24 hours and a qualified representative of that Ministry must give his recommendation as soon as possible. The Management may take its decision on the employee's case as soon as the Council (and, where necessary, the Ministry of Labour) has had the requisite time to give its recommendation. (In the meantime the employee can be suspended from his employment by the Management.) The final decision of the Management must take into account any advice given by the Ministry of Labour, and must also quote, in writing: the recom-mendation of the Disciplinary Council; the recommendation of the Ministry of Labour representative; and the decision of the Management.

The recommendation of the Ministry of Labour representative must be conveyed to the workers' representatives who took part in the particular session of the Disciplinary Council. Should a worker be dismissed by the Management against the recommenda-tion of the Council or the Ministry of Labour, his case is entitled to go before the *Counseil des Prud'hommes\** who may, if there are sufficient grounds, award damages on his behalf.

(4) Occupational Categories: The wages or salary of individual workers depends upon the category into which their particular employments are graded according to the Agreement. These are very detailed and in this summary only specimen employments are quoted

Category I: cleaner, deliveryman, doorman, errand boy, filing erk, night watchman, telephonist, typist (for the initial six months' employment).

Category II: accounts clerk, lift attendant, roneo machine perator, salesman/woman (for the initial year's employment), northand typist (for the initial six months' employment), storeoperator keeper (assistant), typist (second grade), vanman.

Category III: cashier, display assistant (junior), fireman, salesman/woman (during second and third years of service), shorthand typist (second grade), typist (first grade).

Category IV: accounts clerk (qualified), correspondence clerk, salesman/woman (experienced, after three years' employment), shorthand typist (first grade), window dresser.

Category V: correspondence shorthand typist (or stenotypist), fireman (with more than five years' experience), storekeeper (senior)

Category VI: cashier (senior), complaints clerk, demonstrator, salesman/woman (with five years' experience), secretary (buying department).

\* Local Appellate Tribunals, with an equal number of employer and worker embers, who are persons of good standing with experience in the industry, etc.

Category VII: supervisors-complaints department and punched card machines

Category VIII: buyer (assistant), certificated employee (in dministrative, commercial or sales subjects), display assistant pecial), interpreter, personal secretary, salesman/woman (with (special), specialist experience).

Category IX: accountant bookkeeper, display assistant (experienced).

Category X: accountant bookkeeper (senior).

(5) Monthly Salary Rates: On the basis of these categories monthly salaries are payable\* (for a 40-hour week) at the amounts quoted in the following Table.<sup>†</sup> These salaries have been in force since the second amendment to the Agreement dated November, 1960, and are minimum figures. A few of the larger establishments have agreed slightly higher minimum rates than those quoted here. (In practice the wages of salesmen/women comprise an agreed basic rate plus a commission on sales and the minimum rates quoted helew are fall back provisions.) below are fall-back provisions.)

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payable in respect of seniority, as follows (since November, 1960):-

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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \   s. \   d. \\ 15 \   1 \\ 15 \   8 \\ 16 \   2 \\ 16 \   8 \\ 17 \   2 \\ 18 \   2 \\ 18 \   8 \\ 19 \   5 \\ 1 \   0 \   2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \   s. \   d. \\ 1 \   10 \   3 \\ 1 \   11 \   3 \\ 1 \   12 \   3 \\ 1 \   13 \   3 \\ 1 \   13 \   3 \\ 1 \   14 \   4 \\ 1 \   16 \   4 \\ 1 \   17 \   4 \\ 1 \   18 \   9 \\ 2 \   0 \   5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds & \text{s. } d, \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 11 \\ 2 & 8 & 5 \\ 2 & 9 & 11 \\ 2 & 11 & 5 \\ 2 & 14 & 6 \\ 2 & 16 & 0 \\ 2 & 18 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \text{ s. } d. \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 8 & 7 \\ 3 & 12 & 8 \\ 3 & 14 & 8 \\ 3 & 17 & 7 \\ 4 & 0 & 9 \end{array}$	£ s. 3 15 3 18 4 0 4 3 4 5 4 10 4 13 4 17 5 0

(6) Engagement of Staff: Employers will make known their requirements for staff to the Ministry of Labour. They reserve their right to make direct engagements at any time but, except in their right to make direct engagements at any time but, except in emergencies, they agree to notify their staff requirements to the trade union signatories to the Agreement. As from his engagement, the new worker is required to acquaint himself with this Agreement and any relevant amendments. (Each workers' representative must have a copy.) Before commencing his probationary period each newly engaged worker must undergo a medical examination, including an X-ray test.

The employment contract is not regarded as finally concluded until the end of the *probationary period*, i.e. the first month of employment. After this has been satisfactorily completed each worker must receive a written notification of his duties, his category of employment (see (4) above) and his agreed guaranteed salary as based on a 40-hour week (or a corresponding monthly base). Every worker must be informed of any subsequent alteration in his duties which involves an alteration in salary or of category classifica-tion. On his side the worker is bound to inform the employer of change in his own personal circumstances which may affect his employment.

Temporary staff may only be engaged either to carry out work at *Temporary staff* may only be engaged *ethner* to carry out work at times of extreme pressure *or* to replace regular staff during holidays or sickness, etc. Their contract of engagement does not require them to be offered regular employment but in the case of regular staff being required, temporary staff enjoy a preferential right of consideration. Their temporary service (provided it was of at least a month's duration, and was served during the year preceding permanent engagement) then counts towards the period of probation.

(7) Overtime is payable as follows: time-and-a-quarter for the first eight hours; time-and-a-half for all hours worked after the eighth; and double time for all overtime worked on Sundays, or at night (i.e. between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.), and for *all* time worked on public holidays. Except in extreme emergencies 24 hours' notice must be given to those staff required to work overtime.

(8) Notice: After the preliminary month of probation is passed, both sides are entitled to the following notice: 15 days if the employee has completed one month and less than six months' service; and one month for more than six months' service. During the period of notice the worker is authorised to be absent without loss of pay for two hours each day to seek other employment. Arrangements for these absences should be fixed by mutual agree-ment between employer and employee; if this is not possible they must be made on one day to suit the employer and the following day the employee. By mutual agreement these hours of absence

\* Young workers (under 18 years) may be paid less than the rates quoted, the decrease ranging from 50 per cent. (of the adult rate) for a young worker under 15 years of age during the first six months of engagement down to 10 per cent. for a young worker between 17 and 18 years *after* the initial six months with the firm.  $\uparrow$  For conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of  $\pounds 1 = 13.82$  NF has been applied.

can be accrued; also the employee dispensed from serving the full period of notice when he has found other work.

(9) Dismissal of Staff: Where an employer expects some decline in business, he must consult the workers' representatives on the action contemplated. If, in the last resort, mass dismissals cannot action contemplated. If, in the last resort, mass distinguishs cannot be avoided, their order is to be determined, in each occupation, by consideration of an employee's family responsibilities, his working ability and his seniority in the undertaking. An employee dismissed on retrenchment shall keep, for one year, priority of re-engagement in the same occupational category. On dismissal (provided he is entitled to notice) every employee receives, after four versus of environ environ an amount of severance are an amount of the same and an anti-(provided he is entitled to notice) every employee receives, after four years of service, an amount of severance pay apart from any terminal payment which may be due to him. For the fourth and each successive year of employment, the employee is entitled to 25 per cent. of his monthly salary (this must be averaged over the 12 months preceding dismissal, and must not be less than the minimum salary fixed by this Agreement) provided that the *total* payment does not exceed seven-and-a-half times this amount. Nevertheless if the undertaking finds itself committed to mass dismissals because of unusual financial difficulties the limit of severance pay can be reduced to six times this monthly salary.

(10) Annual Holidays: The normal holiday period runs from 10th May to 31st October and during this time the employee is entitled to a maximum of 18 days' annual holiday, subject to completing prescribed periods of service. In addition to this completing prescribed periods of service. In addition to this allowance, supplementary days are granted to those employees who have completed several years' service in the same undertaking (e.g. 20 years, two additional days; 30 years, six days). Two additional days of holiday must be given to employees recalled to duty from holiday; this must only be done for most serious reasons and any financial loss must be repaid to the employee. Three additional days' holiday must be given to employees who are required to take their holiday outside the normal holiday period. Workers employed mainly in basements, or other unhealthy places, are entitled to an additional day's holiday. Wherever possible married couples employed in the same undertaking should be allowed to take their holiday during the school holiday period. Absences from work on account of vocational studies, duties with the military reserve\*, certified sick absences, and special leave, do not reduce the annual holiday entitlement. the annual holiday entitlement.

(11) Special leave is granted on the following family occasions: the employee's own marriage (after one year's employment)—four days; his child's marriage—one day; death of husband/wife or child—three days; death of a grandparent/grandchild/brother/sister —one day; his child's First Communion—one day.

(12) Sick Leave: Certified sick leave does not constitute legal grounds for ending the contract of employment. When it becomes necessary for a sick employee to be replaced, he should be informed of this, in writing, as soon as possible after his period of paid sick leave has expired. For one year after his recovery the employee keeps a preferential right of engagement in his previous category of employment.

of employment. After one year's employment in the undertaking, and from the eleventh day of sick absence, an employee is entitled to the following sick pay (in addition to any social security benefit): after one year's service—one month on full salary plus one month on 75 per cent. of his salary; after five years' service—two months on full salary; after ten years' service—two months on full salary; after ten years' service—two months on full salary, plus one month on 75 per cent. of his salary; after 15 years' service— three months on full salary. (These payments may not be made in full more than once during the same year of service.)

(13) Maternity Leave: A woman employee may be granted 14-17 weeks' consecutive maternity leave and, if she has been employed for at least one year in the undertaking, she may receive an additional grant to her Social Security payment, calculated as follows: 75 per cent. of her salary during the six weeks prior to confinement and her full salary for the eight weeks immediately following following.

A woman may also apply for unpaid leave (up to one year's duration) to bring up her child and, on production of a medical certificate, may be granted absence to nurse it when ill. Maternity leave does not affect a worker's entitlement to ordinary sick leave, nor does it reduce her allowance of paid annual holiday.

(14) Miscellaneous Provisions: There are provisions for medical supervision for those workers whose duties render them liable to supervision for those workers whose durities render information for accidents occupational disease or injury; also for compensation for accidents sustained at work. Employers may not normally engage retired personnel whose pension is greater than the SMIG<sup>+</sup>, unless such pensioners have family responsibilities. Each undertaking may stipulate what uniform shall be worn by staff in contact with the stipulate what *uniform* shall be worn by start in contact with the public. If any particular uniform is required, a supplementary allowance is granted. No entry may be made in an employee's *personal record* unless signed by the person concerned. The contracting parties to this Agreement undertake to give immediate consideration to the subject of *supplementary pension schemes*, in yiew of the admitted inadequacy of the State pension schemes now in force. Any disputs arising from this Agreement which cannot in force. Any disputes arising from this Agreement, which cannot be settled between the Management and the workers' representatives, shall be referred to a *Board of Conciliation*. All the organisations who are signatories to this Agreement are represented on this Board, which is required to meet within 15 days should a dispute be referred to it be referred to it.

\* A cash allowance is made to employees performing military service, after one year's service with the undertaking. A married man with children receives his full salary, a married man 75 per cent, and a bachelor 50 per cent, of his salary. This payment may not however be granted for more than two months during the employee's service with the undertaking, irrespective of the number and duration of his absences on military service.

See footnote \* in first column on previous page.

<sup>\*</sup> This "minimum wage" refers to that paid in a particular branch of industry or commerce and should not be confused with the SMIG (*Salaire Minimum National Interprofessionel Garanti*) which applies to all workers and provides an absolute minimum below which no worker may be paid. Detailed information about the SMIG was published in the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 255). † As contrasted with the position in the United Kingdom there are in France four trade union centres, the two mentioned here, another, *Confédération Générale* du Travail (CGT), of Communist persuasion and a fourth, the *Confédération Générale des Cadres* (CGC), which represents the supervisory grades.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette September 1961 **ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS**

The first Report of the Advisory Council on the Employment of Prisoners, entitled "Work for Prisoners", has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d. including postage).

The Advisory Council, under the Chairmanship of Sir Wilfred Anson, M.B.E., M.C., and strongly representative of both sides of industry, was appointed early in 1960 by the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland, with the following terms of reference: "To be a standing council to advise on the organisation and management of industries in prisons and borstals, including the supply of sufficient and suitable work; the development of other forms of employment for inmates; the industrial training of inmates; and related questions.". The introduction to the Report explains that it was decided to study first the employment of men oners in prison workshops, leaving the remaining aspects for ater consideration.

The Council found that in local prisons in England and Wales (the Scottish position is dealt with separately), overcrowding of prisoners in old buildings never intended for modern penal methods, together with the shortage of staff, seriously hinders the provision and organisation of suitable work, although conditions in open, central and regional prisons are better. They consider some improvements in local prisons are possible, but major improvements must await the completion of new prisons, borstals, etc. under the Prison Commissioners' big building programme, now under way.

Discussing the purpose and value of work in prisons, the Council give three reasons for their belief that prisoners should work. Firstly, every person should make the best contribution he can to the community; secondly, suitable work, if properly organised, is a most valuable part of a prisoner's training; and, thirdly, prisoners represent a considerable labour force which ought not to be wasted. The Council consider that much more can be done in prisons to jive prisoners a good chance of getting and keeping an honest job on discharge. Prisoners should be made accustomed to a normal day's work at types of jobs common in industry today and in conditions similar to those found in modern factories.

The Report goes on to give the Council's view on what constitutes suitable work for prisoners and how it may be obtained. The work should be clearly purposeful, of a type common in modern industry, and capable both of being organised in prisons on sound industrial lines and of being done reasonably well with only a short period of training; some work must be provided for very short-term prisoners which can be done with little or the training. Each discrete the short of the short period p which can be done with little or no training. Fairly simple repetitive

work on production lines is considered the most suitable, and it is suggested that sufficient work of this kind could be found by meeting more of the requirements of other Government departments (at present a source of work second only to the requirements of the Prison Services themselves) if prison industries were to become efficient contractors. The extra work needed would not form more than a tiny fraction of the work of the total working population of the country, and there is room, too, for some expansion of the the country, and there is room, too, for some expansion work done in prisons for private employers at market rates.

Further sections of the Report are concerned with the present Further sections of the Report are concerned with the present organisation of prison industries, job training, prisoners' earnings, and the suitability and scope for expansion of the major prison industries, viz., tailoring and textiles, woodwork, and the engineering and allied industries. Specific recommendations include higher rates of earnings related as far as possible to output. The manu-facture of mailbags on machines is regarded as suitable work, but the hand-sewing of mailbags is strongly deprecated. Finally, the Council recommend that advisory committees on the employment Council recommend that advisory committees on the employment of prisoners, with membership drawn from both sides of industry, should be set up at the larger prisons in industrial areas, to advise technically, and generally on the organisation of work for prisoners, and to help, where appropriate, in getting more work.

Dealing separately with aspects of the problem in Scotland, in so far as these may not be common to England and Wales, the Report says that industrially Scotland is beset with the same difficulties, except that overcrowding is confined to two prisons and there is no serious problem in regard to recruitment of prison officers. The same difficulties exist in achieving afficiency with security where same difficulties exist in achieving efficiency with security where workshop accommodation is limited and only a small industrial staff available. In Scotland prisoners tend to work longer hours since the smaller numbers reduce the time spent on non-industrial activities, and the need to segregate small groups of different classes of prisoners in the same prison creates greater employment difficulties.

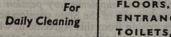
### Action on the Report

The proposals of the Council regarding incentives for prisoners form the basis of the new prisoners' earnings scheme, particulars of which were given in the House of Commons on 3rd August. Other action so far taken on the Report includes the appointment of local advisory committees on the employment of prisoners at five English prisons and workshop extensions at two Scottish prisons.



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Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1961

### CURRENT STATISTICS PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

The Subject Index to Published Sources of Current Statistics of the Ministry of Labour shown in Appendix 10 of *Guides to Official Sources:* No. 1 which was prepared by the Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research and published by H.M. Stationery Office in May 1958, has been brought up to date and the current list is set out below.

Abbreviations used in this list are as follows:-

Item	Subject	Area	Frequency	Publication
	a securational category (Americanin to skilled - G R - CAD Instruction	indication and	<del>perseyys end</del> lysis by sex.	23* Ana
46 0	MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT		aft, employe id other emp	
1	Total manpower Analysis by main categories (civil employment, H.M. Forces, unemployed), with broad industrial analysis of civil employment (1958 S.I.C.) Provisional figures for last three months and month in previous year corresponding to current month	G.B.	M M brais by sex brais by sex	Gazette
2	As in Item No. 1—revised figures for previous periods incorporating information obtained from the most recent exchange of National Insurance cards	G.B.	A	Gazette (March)
(3 dime	As in Item No. 1 for last three months and selected months since mid-1959. (1958 S.I.C.)	G.B.	М	Digest
4	Broadly as in Item No. 1 for June of each year 1949–1959 (1948 S.I.C.)	G.B. U.K.	NEMALON memployed	Abstract
	Number of employees (employed and unemployed)		ibersi wholly ds; latest da	27f Har Nu
5*†	Analysis by industry, sex and two age-groups (under and over 18)	G.B. U.K.	A	Gazette (February)
6	Analysis by region, sex and two age-groups (under and over 18)	Regions	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Gazette (March)
7	Analysis by region and industry	Regions	A	Gazette (March)
8	Analysis by sex, age (5-year groups over 21) and industry	G.B.	A	Gazette (June)
9	Analysis by region, sex and age-groups (5-year groups over 21)	Regions	A age nonhog	Gazette (June)
10*	Number of married women	G.B.	A	Gazette (June)
11	Inter-regional migration	Regions	A diama againa	Gazette (June)
12	Analysis by sex and two age-groups (under and over 18) and distinguishing married women for each year 1950–1959	U.K.	A Dove	Abstract
13	Analysis by sex, distinguishing married women	G.B.	A	Abstract
14	Analysis by industry for each year 1951–1959 (1948 S.I.C.)	U.K.	A	Abstract
	Employees in employment	ibilaxe bei	lly unample	35 1 17
15	Analysis by sex for each manufacturing industry and certain other industries for which information is available. Provisional figures for the latest three months and for the month in the preceding year corresponding to the latest of the three	G.B.	M	Gazette
16	Analysis by sex for each manufacturing industry. Revised figures for previous periods incorporating information obtained from the most recent exchange of National Insurance cards	G.B.	A Iteeht No. 3	Gazette (March)
17	Analysis by sex for manufacturing industries. Figures for previous 12 months and selected months since mid-1959 (1958 S.I.C.)	G.B.	M	Digest
	Turnover of labour	station in 1	e contra Madrid	11-1-1 05
18 (716)	Percentage rates of intake and outflow, males and females separately, for each manufacturing industry, in one month in each quarter (February, May, August and November)	G.B.	Q	Gazette (January, April, July and October)
	Overtime and short-time	a o cièxlar	a hinesha	40*† - 1*04
19	Number on overtime, with the number of hours of overtime worked, and number on short-time with the number of hours lost, in manufacturing industries in one week in each month	G.B.	M	Gazette
20	Details at quarterly dates since 1953	G.B.	M	Digest
21	Administrative, technical and clerical workers Number and percentage of administrative, technical and clerical workers in	G.B.	A Benoiter	Gazette
21 August Iodinaxo	Number and percentage of administrative, technical and cierical workers in manufacturing industries	G.B.		(January)
* Regi † Figur	onal figures res for local areas are available on application to Ministry of Labour, Statistics Department S1(A), On	phanage Roa	d, Watford, He	erts. storucci and t*
(83580)	for cooke on page 284			A**

M = monthly; Q = quarterly; A = annually; Gazette = Ministryof Labour Gazette; Digest = Monthly Digest of Statistics;Abstract = Annual Abstract of Statistics; A.R.C.I.F. = AnnualReport of the Chief Inspector of Factories; A.R.C.I.F.(I.H.) =Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on IndustrialHealth; E.A. = Annual Report on Electrical Accidents andtheir Causes; S.I.C. = Standard Industrial Classification.

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CURRENT STATISTICS PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR—continued

Item	Subject	Area	Frequency	Publication
	MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT—continued Part-time employment	action Rep 1955, Inda alony	tial unit, her blue, in bla i is set aut	atimities, ou 50 M. Stationezy f
22	Number of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries (available quarterly, published annually)	G.B.	A	Gazette (February)
23*	Young persons entering employment Analysis by sex, industry and occupational category (Apprenticeship to skilled craft, employment leading to recognised professional qualifications, clerical, and other employment)	G.B.	А	Gazette (May)
24*	Analysis by sex and age	G.B.	A	Gazette (May)
5	Analysis by sex and age; analysis by sex and industry, distinguishing boys entering apprenticeships	Regions	A	Gazette (May)
26	Employment by local authorities and in Police Forces Analysis by sex and industry	G.B. England Scotland Wales	A	Gazette (December)
7†	Total unemployed Numbers wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped, men, boys, women, and girls; latest date	G.B. Regions Northern Ireland U.K.	M	Gazette
8†	Percentage unemployed by sex; latest date	G.B. Regions Northern Ireland	Μ	Gazette
<b>)</b> (i	Number unemployed for recent months and annual averages since 1958. Percentage unemployed at latest date	Regions Northern Ireland	М	Digest
)* (;	Average number unemployed in 1939 and each year since 1946, and number in each month of current year, by sex, separately for wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped	G.B.	М	Gazette
	Average number unemployed in 1939 and each year since 1946, and number in each month of current year	U.K.	M	Gazette
2 (s	Average number unemployed in 1938, 1939 and each year since 1955, and monthly figures for last two and a half years, by sex, also percentage unem- ployed for each year and date	G.B. Northern Ireland	М	Digest
	Monthly figures and annual average for each year since 1951, males and females separately	G.B.	Α	Abstract
	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers, at latest date and change since previous month	G.B. Regions	М	Gazette
	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers, numbers for recent months and annual averages since 1958, males and females separately	G.B.	М	Digest
	Registered Junemployed, analysed according to entitlement to benefit	G.B.	Q	Gazette (January, April, July an October)
	As in Item No. 36 for selected dates since May 1958	G.B.	Q	Digest
-	Numbers unemployed in principal towns and development districts, men, women and young persons and percentage rate of unemployment, at latest date	Principal towns and Develop- ment districts	Μ	Gazette
	Estimated normal monthly seasonal movements in unemployment, excluding school-leavers, in the forthcoming year; for G.B. only, separate estimates (a) for males and females* (b) in broad industry groups	G.B. Regions	A	Gazette (January)
*†	Analysis by industry and occupation Full industrial analysis combined with analysis by sex and (for G.B.) sub- divided into "wholly unemployed" and "temporarily stopped"	G.B. U.K.	М	Gazette
	Analysis by broad industrial groups. Monthly figures for last 20 months (1958 S.I.C.)	G.B.	М	Digest
	Full industrial analysis at June of each year since 1951 (1948 S.I.C. to 1959: 1958 S.I.C. from 1959)	U.K.	A	Abstract
*†	Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed men and women aged 18 and over	G.B.	Q	Gazette (February, May, August and Novembe

\*† See footnote on previous page.

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CURRENT STATISTICS PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR—continued

ication	CURRENT STATISTICS PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY O	r LABOU	JK—conii	
Item	Subject	Area	Frequency	Publication
	UNEMPLOYMENT—continued	g at Gove ber in min	iber trainir	
44*†	Analysis according to age and duration of unemployment Wholly unemployed by duration, individual weeks up to 5, 5-8, over 8 weeks; men, boys, women and girls; latest date (see also Item No. 47)	G.B.	tinces place M	Gazette
45 da	Wholly unemployed: up to 2 weeks, 2–5, 5–8, over 8 weeks; males and females; latest date	G.B. Regions	M	Gazette
46	Wholly unemployed: up to 2 weeks, 2–8, over 8 weeks; males and females; recent months and annual averages since 1958	G.B.	M M	Digest
47*†	Wholly unemployed: individual weeks to 9, 9–13, 13–26, 26–39, 39–52, and over 52 weeks; men, boys, women and girls; March, June, September and December	G.B.	uber of app aning Orainu purcs for ab	Gazette (January, April, July, and October)
48*†	Duration analysis as in Item No. 47, by 5-year age groups; June and December	G.B.	6M	Gazette (January and July)
<b>49</b>	Duration analysis: up to 2 weeks, 2-5, 5-8, 8-13, 13-26, 26-52, and over 52 weeks, for males and females aged under 20, 20-40, and 40 and over; June and December	Regions	6M	<i>Gazette</i> (January and July)
50*†	Disabled Persons unemployed Number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act unemployed, analysed to show those suitable for ordinary employment and those who are severely disabled	G.B.	M Start	Gazette
51*†	Married women unemployed Number unemployed, latest date	G.B.	) Details of M	Gazette
52	Monthly figures for last $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and annual averages since 1955	G.B.	М	Digest
	PLACINGS AND VACANCIES		) Tetalisof	0
53*†	Total numbers of placings during each of last two monthly periods and vacancies unfilled at the end of each period; with cumulative total of placings for current year; men, boys, women and girls	G.B.	М	Gazette
54	Estimated normal monthly seasonal movements in unfilled vacancies in the forthcoming year; for G.B. only, separate estimates for men, women, boys and girls*	G.B. Regions	A	Gazette (January)
55*†	Industrial analysis of placings and vacancies, latest month. Men, boys, women and girls	G.B.	М	Gazette
56*†	Occupational analysis of unfilled vacancies for men and women aged 18 and over	G.B.	Q	Gazette (February, May, August and November)
57	Regional analysis of placings and vacancies, latest month; men, boys, women and girls	Regions G.B.	M	Gazette
58 19 - 19 12 12	Total numbers of placings and vacancies in each of last 15 months, and annual totals of placings since 1956 with the number of vacancies unfilled at the end of those years; men, boys, women and girls	G.B. Northern Ireland	A set Mers	Digest
59	Vacancies unfilled in each month since January, 1951; males and females	G.B.	A	Abstract
60	Technical and Scientific Register, number of persons on register and number of vacancies notified, filled, cancelled and unfilled; latest month	G.B.	M	Gazette
61*	Professional and Executive Register, number of persons on register and number of vacancies filled and unfilled; latest month	G.B.	M	Gazette
62*	Nursing Appointments Service, vacancies filled during quarter, vacancies out- standing at end of quarter, analysed by grade of nurse	G.B.	Q	Gazette (February, May, August and November)
63*†	Disabled persons placed, distinguishing ordinary and sheltered employment in six months to end-January and six months to end-July	G.B.	6M	Gazette (March and September)
	H.M. FORCES AND WOMEN'S SERVICES	Imical and	istrative, Tac	Manua
64	Numbers of men and women in Forces	G.B.	M	Gazette Digest
	DISABLED PERSONS	and the aroa	parate figure	A MARINE IN
65*†	Total numbers registered under Disabled Persons (Employment) Act at April, analysed according to type of disability, with separate figures for 1914–18 war pensioners, ex-servicemen disabled during service, other' ex-service persons and non-ex-service persons	G.B.	A	Gazette (May)
66*†	Total number registered under Disabled Persons (Employment) Act at April and October, each year	G.B.	М	Gazette
67*†	Numbers unemployed, with separate figures for those suitable for ordinary employment and those who are severely disabled	G.B.	М	Gazette

\*† See footnote on page 381.

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tem	Subject	Area	Frequency	Publication
itso	DISABLED PERSONS—continued	en manaili		fion
3*	Number training at Government Training Courses, number admitted to training, number in training, number completing training and number of trainees placed in employment	G.B.	NEMPLOY	Gazette (February, May, August and November)
9*†	Number placed in ordinary and sheltered employment in six months to end- January and six months to end-July	G.B.	6M	Gazette (March and September)
	TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT		Transaction with	46 (Malanta
)*	Vocational training schemes Number of applicants admitted to training, number in training, number com- pleting training and number of trainees placed in employment. Separate figures for able-bodied persons and disabled persons	G.B.	cent months bily unemple	Gazette (February, May, August
	Industrial Rehabilitation		eceratier	and November)
* 1 *	Number admitted to courses, number in attendance at courses and number completing courses	G.B.	M Internation	Gazette
	WAGE RATES, NORMAL HOURS OF WORK AND OTHER CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT		ation analys	Gassing Streep
CIE	Wage rates and normal hours of work Minimum, or standard rates of wages and hours of work as fixed by collective agreements or statutory orders	U.K.	ecks, for mi od D <b>A</b> anber eul Pervous n	Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work
3	Changes in rates of wages:— (a) Number of workers affected and estimated total amount of increases or	U.K.	eber of period	Gazette
	decreases (b) Details of principal changes	U.K.	M	Digest Gazette
	Changes in normal hours of work:— (a) Number of workers affected and estimated total amount of reductions or increases	U.K.	M	Gazette
	(b) Details of principal changes	U.K.	M	Gazette
:	Index of weekly rates of wages	U.K.	M	Gazette Digest
ŧ	Index of normal weekly hours	U.K.	titled at the	Gazette
	do. (abridged version)	U.K.	M	Digest
	Index of hourly rates of wages	U.K.	Μ	Gazette Digest
	Other conditions of employment           Recent collective agreements <td< td=""><td>U.K.</td><td>M</td><td>Abstract Gazette</td></td<>	U.K.	M	Abstract Gazette
	(ari) physical fact tests years and gate.		(when necessary)	o .
	Holidays with pay	U.K.	Α	Time Rates of Wages and
	EARNINGS AND ACTUAL HOURS WORKED		ional analys ad girls	Hours of Work
ş	Manual workers Half-yearly enquiries (April and October) into earnings and hours of manual workers. (Average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings and average	U.K.	6M	Gazette (August and
	hours actually worked in manufacturing and some of the principal non- manufacturing industries are published with separate figures for men, youths and boys, women (full-time), women (part-time), and girls)		ancies point backs and S	February)
	do. (abridged version)	U.K.	6M	Digest
	do. (abridged version) NOTE.—A press release giving provisional figures is issued one month before the final figures are published in the <i>Gazette</i>	U.K.	A	Abstract
	Number of manual workers paid under payment-by-results systems in manu- facturing and the other industries covered by Item 80	U.K.	Usually every two years	Gazette (Last articles April 1958, September 1961)
	Average weekly earnings of manual workers in manufacturing and certain other industries combined at April each year from 1952	U.K.	ubled person mo <b>A</b> ths to	Abstract
¶**	Administrative, Technical and Clerical employees Earnings of Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees ("salaried" staffs) in the productive industries [The number and average earnings of males and females in October with	U.K.	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Gazette September 1960. June 1961.
	separate figures for monthly and weekly paid staffs (and, from October, 1960 onwards, for part-time female employees) are given for each S.I.C. Order covered. The percentage change in the average earnings of all males and all females Order by Order since the previous October is also given.]		NSABLED	(Probably March or April in future years).

\*† See footnote on page 381.
\* Separate indices are given for men, women, juveniles and all workers in all industries and services combined and in manufacturing industries.
§ The non-manufacturing industries covered are mining and quarrying (excluding coal); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services); laundries, and dry cleaning; motor repairers and garages; repair of boots and shoes; public administration. (In addition some information is published, though not on a strictly comparable basis, on earnings and hours in agriculture, earnings in coal mining, earnings of dock workers and earnings in British Railways supplied from other sources.)
|| The combined figures relate to industries covered by Item No. 80 together with agriculture, coal mining, British Railways workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), Inland Waterways workers of British Transport Commission and dock workers.
|| The industries covered are manufacturing; mining and quarrying; construction; gas, electricity and water.
\*\* Similar information for a number of Minimum List Headings or for groups of industries within certain Orders are available on application to Ministry of Labour Statistics Department S2(D), Orphanage Rd., Watford, Herts.

				tion
Item	Subject	Area	Frequency	Publication
84	STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Numbers of stoppages, workers involved and working days lost analysed by industry and by duration; numbers of stoppages and workers involved analysed by cause; details of more important stoppages	U.K.	M	Gazette
85	Numbers of stoppages, workers involved and working days lost analysed by industry, by cause and broad industry group, by duration, by number of working days lost, and by number of workers involved; numbers of workers involved and working days lost analysed by region and broad industry	<b>U.K.</b>	bents Are to tects analys tents cause	Gazette (May)
86	group; details of more important stoppages Number of workers involved; number of working days lost analysed by broad	U.K.	M	Digest
87	industry group Numbers of stoppages, workers involved and working days lost analysed by broad industry group; number of workers involved analysed by duration of stoppage; number of working days lost analysed by number of workers involved	U.K.	A	Abstract
88	Number of stoppages; numbers of workers involved and working days lost analysed by broad industry group	Scotland	6M	Digest of Scottish Statistics
89	Numbers of stoppages, workers involved and working days lost analysed by broad industry group	Wales	A	Digest of Welsh Statistics
ere in the	INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS		of Paries acceded	
90	Number and membership of Trade Unions analysed by industry and by size of union	U.K.	aurota Argen	Gazette (December)
91	Number and membership of Trade Unions analysed by size of union	U.K.	a Anit-tr	Abstract
92	Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc. Title, name and address of Secretary of every known Organisation which includes among its objects the negotiation of, or making recommendations on, wages and working conditions	U.K.	Maintained up to date by an optional amendment	publication
	H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE	s of accur	service	10
93*	Factories Analysis by Inspectorate Division	G.B.	haintean i ha	A.R.C.I.F.
93	Analysis by establishment size group	G.B.	Irregular	A.R.C.I.F.
95*	Other Workplaces subject to the Factories Acts Analysis by Inspectorate Division	G.B.	A	A.R.C.I.F.
96	Persons employed subject to the Factories Acts Estimates by industry (manufacturing and construction industries only)	G.B.	A	A.R.C.I.F.
1.F.(1.14	Persons killed or injured in accidents reported under Factories Acts Analyses of all classes of reported accidents	n broost <sup>o</sup> a ize (d hun a	a Certifica	
97†	By age-group and sex of person killed or injured	G.B.	A	A.R.C.I.F.
98†	By Inspectorate Division: Provisional figures	G.B.	inclusion Q inclusion (m) inclusion (m)	Gazette (February, May, August
99†	By Inspectorate Division: Final figures	G.B.	A	and November Gazette (April) and
100†	By type of workplace, viz., factories, building operations, works of engineering construction, docks and warehouses, etc.	G.B.	A	A.R.C.I.F. A.R.C.I.F.
101†	By industry (S.I.C. Minimum List Heading), with separate figures for men, women (18 and over), boys, girls (under 18)	G.B.		A.R.C.I.F.
102†	By process: Provisional figures of fatalities, by main groups of processes only	G.B.	М	Gazette
103†	By process: Provisional figures	G.B.	Q	Gazette (February, May, August
104†	By process: Final figures	G.B.	A	and November Gazette (April) and A.R.C.I.F.
105†	By primary cause, with separate figures for men, women, boys, girls	G.B.	A	A,R.C.I.F.
106	By nature and site of injury, with separate figures for men, women, boys, girls	G.B.	A	A,R.C.I.F.
107	By process and primary cause: separate figures of fatalities given only for groups of processes	G.B.	A	A.R.C.I.F.
108	By nature and site of injury and (a) industry; (b) process; and (c) primary cause	G.B.	Selected years in rotation	A.R.C.I.F.
109†	Analyses of special classes of reported accidents Accidents caused by machinery, analysed by (a) class of machinery; (b) category of accident	G.B.	A STANA	A.R.C.I.F.

† In these analyses separate figures of fatalities are given, (83580)

### CURRENT STATISTICS PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR-continued

\* Figures for Inspectorate Districts are available on application to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, Ministry of Labour, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

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CURRENT STATISTICS PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR\_continued

Item	Subject	Area	Frequency	Publication
	H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE—continued			Item .
	Persons killed or injured in accidents reported under Factories Acts-continued		OPPAGES	12 Peb many
110*	Analyses of special classes of reported accidents—continued Accidents involving transport, analysed by type of transport and circumstances	G.B.	bers of stop	A.R.C.I.F.
111*	Accidents due to fires and explosions of combustible material and of pressure	G.B.	A	A.R.C.I.F.
	vessels, analysed by cause	i bus cau	Ders (A stop	
112*	Accidents caused by contact with hot, very cold or corrosive substances, analysed by main groups of processes	G.B.	A avio	A.R.C.I.F.
113	Accidents caused by electricity, analysed by apparatus	G.B.	ber Aworke	A.R.C.I.F. and
114*	Accidents caused by electricity, analysed by (a) type of workplace (excluding welder's eye-flash accidents); (b) occupation of injured person; (c) supply pressure (fatalities only); (d) subsidiary cause	G.B.	hustry group bers of stop	E.A. E.A.
115*	Accidents at building operations, analysed by (a) primary cause; (b) occupation of injured person	G.B.	page nur	A.R.C.I.F.
116*	Accidents at works of engineering construction, analysed by (a) primary cause; (b) occupation of injured person	G.B.	ber of stopy	A.R.C.I.F.
117 2011	Gassing accidents, analysed by nature of gas or fume	G.B.	A bee	A.R.C.I.F. and
118	Accident Rates Reported accident incidence rate, <i>i.e.</i> , number of reported accidents in the	CIRCIPIO	LATORNIA	A.R.C.I.F.(I.H
(nodar)	calendar year per 1,000 persons employed subject to the Factories Acts; separate figures for males and females in each manufacturing industry and males in the construction industry	G.B.O	DUS <b>A</b> RDA (see dol not not	A.R.C.I.F.
119	"Lost-time" accident frequency rate, <i>i.e.</i> , number of "lost-time" accidents	G.B.	ber and men	A.R.C.I.F.
	per 100,000 man hours worked by operatives in establishments rendering voluntary returns to the Inspectorate; separate figures for each industry, relating to the same groups of firms in two consecutive years		The second se	92 STREET
120*	Dangerous Occurrences reported under the Factories Acts Analysis by class of occurrence and by main groups of processes, giving		ges and wor	A.R.C.I.F.
120	numbers of associated fatal and total reported accidents	RY INSPI	A M. FACTO	A.K.C.I.F.
121* <sub>7.1</sub>	Cases of Industrial Poisoning and Disease reported under the Factories Acts Number of cases: Provisional figures	G.B.	M area	Gazette
122*	Number of cases: Final figures	G.B.	ysis 🗛 esta b Vork places 5	Gazette (April) A.R.C.I.F. and
LP.	chief, cused of shandhirth Discuse		ysis by inspe	A.R.C.I.F.(I.H
123 .च.1	Dermatitis cases notified by firms voluntarily, analysed by (a) occupation of person; (b) industry		han A and A	A.R.C.I.F.(I.H
124	Death Certificates recording fibrosis of the lungs, including all forms of pneumoconiosis and byssinosis, analysed by previous occupation of deceased person			A.R.C.I.F.(I.H
125 Cumr Jaugu A damavok	Medical Examinations by Appointed Factory Doctors Statutory examinations of young persons for certificates of fitness for employ- ment: (a) first examinations; (b) subsequent examinations; and (c) examina- tions for employment at night; giving separate figures of unconditional, conditional and provisional certificates and rejections, with an analysis of	G.B.	I statototor	A.R.C.I.F. and A.R.C.I.F.(I.H
bos (li 126	cause of rejections Statutory periodical examinations of workers under special regulations for	G.B.	A	A.R.C.I.F. and
107	dangerous trades, analysed by code of regulations	poks and w	nstruction, J	A.R.C.I.F.(I.H
127	Voluntary periodical examinations of workers, analysed by process on which they are employed	G.B.	ndust <b>A</b> (S. ]. men (18 m	A.R.C.I.F. and A.R.C.I.F.(I.H
	Exemptions from restrictions placed by the Factories Acts on the Employment of Women and Young Persons		rocess: Pro-	1021 By p
128 	Numbers of Women and Young Persons (aged 16 and 17) covered by Special Exemption Orders made under Section 23, Factories Act, 1959, analysed by type of employment permitted	G.B.	M	Gazette
129	Numbers of Women and Young Persons (aged 16 and 17) covered by Special Exemption Orders made under Section 23, Factories Act, 1959, analysed by industry and class of person covered	G.B.	roce A. Fin	A.R.C.I.F.
	Prosecutions for Offences under the Factories Acts and other related legislation	ana dila	auto valuar	1058 By 1
130 131	Analysis of all prosecutions by type of offence and result of proceedings	G.B.	nimally cause	A.R.C.I.F.
	Analysis of prosecutions under special regulations for dangerous trades, by code of regulations and result	G.B.	A process and	A.R.C.I.F.
132	Visits made by H.M. Inspectors of Factories Analysis by type of workplace	G.B.	oups of proc	A.R.C.I.F.
and and the	INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES	antia an an	inter ano	to far and
133	All items and ten group indices	U.K.	M	Gazette
134	Thirty sub-group indices		O	Digest
and the second	······································	U.K.	Q	Gazette Digest

\* In these analyses separate figures of fatalities are given.

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Emp

# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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### **GENERAL SUMMARY**

During July, 1961, the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 39,000 to 23,904,000. The main increases were in the distributive trades, financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services and food, drink and tobacco.

The Employment Exchanges filled 184,000 vacancies in the five-week period ended 9th August, 1961. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 9th August, was 359,000; this was 36,000 less than in July.

In the week ended 29th July, 1961, the estimated number operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries w 1,763,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operativ working short-time in manufacturing industries was 29,000.

There were 305,000 persons registered as unemployed on 14 August, of whom 297,000 were wholly unemployed and 8,00 temporarily stopped from work. Between 10th July and 14 August, unemployment rose by 46,000. There were increases most industries and services and the number of boys and girls n previously in employment, registered as unemployed, increased 27,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employed unemployment in August was  $1 \cdot 4$  per cent.; in July it was  $1 \cdot 2$  p cent., and in August, 1960, it was  $1 \cdot 4$  per cent. The number persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 138,000— per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population<sup>†</sup> at the end July was 24,652,000, an increase of 62,000 compared with the end of June.

### **GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION**

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

(E	Image: Month of							
					Ch du Ju 19			
Number in Civil Employment Males Females	15,566	15,626	15,640	15,654	+++			
Wholly Unemployed‡	216	195	184	204	+++			
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males Females	516 501 15	478 463 15	474 459 15	469 454 15	11.			
Total Working Population†         Males          Females	24,513 16,283 8,230	24,560 16,284 8,276	24,590 16,283 8,307	24,652 16,312 8,340	+++			

\* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1960, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1961.

<sup>†</sup> 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.

t End of month estimate

# Employment\* in Great Britain in July

### 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.

CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF	2.4	Bissis	17 - 17 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	(Inousanas)				
Industry or Service	July, 1960	May, 1961	June, 1961	July, 1961	Change during July, 1961			
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	992 756	942 733	947 729	954 727	+ 7 - 2			
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical	833 535 621	818 541 635	832 542 633	844 544 631	+ 12 + 2 - 2			
Goods	2,059	2,129	2,130	2,131	+ 1			
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	251 918 555 843 579 1,631	245 908 564 841 593 1,639	242 908 564 839 589 1,638	242 907 563 836 585 1,637				
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,825	8,913	8,917	8,920	+ 3			
Construction	1,559	1,592	1,592	1,577	- 15			
Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Financial, Professional, Scien- tific and Miscellaneous Ser-	1,670 3,307	1,683 3,292	1,686 3,309	1,693 3,330	+ 7 + 21			
National Government Service	4,975 503 741	5,024 511 745	5,048 512 749	5,065 511 751	$+ 17 \\ - 1 \\ + 2$			
Total in Civil Employment	23,698	23,811	23,865	23,904	+ 39			

### (End of Month)

ads) ange tring uly, 961

62 29 33

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

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

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<sup>(83580)</sup> 

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

itersi	1		and the second	(End	of Mo	onth)			Aven			(T	housands
	Industry	1	July, 1960	)	8-07-811 beer	May, 1961			June, 1961	1		July, 1961	
401	Particular & the discovery approximation	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	ning	668 · 1 458 · 7	18·4 359·4	686 · 5 818 · 1	646 · 1 451 · 8	18·4 351·5	664 · 5 803 · 3	642·3 456·4	18·4 361·3	660·7 817·7	639·5 465·7	18·4 363·9	657·9 829·6
Biscuits	d Flour Confectionery	$32 \cdot 2$ $84 \cdot 2$ $18 \cdot 7$ $36 \cdot 3$		$ \begin{array}{r} 40.2 \\ 140.3 \\ 56.6 \\ 70.5 \end{array} $	$32 \cdot 2$ $83 \cdot 6$ $18 \cdot 5$ $36 \cdot 7$		40.3 140.5 54.8 71.5	$32 \cdot 3$ $84 \cdot 3$ $18 \cdot 6$ $37 \cdot 3$		40.5 142.2 55.9 72.9	$   \begin{array}{r}     32 \cdot 6 \\     85 \cdot 7 \\     18 \cdot 9 \\     38 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	8·2 57·8 37·8 36·0	40.8 143.5 56.7 74.9
Milk Pro Sugar	ducts	26·9 13·0 40·4	12·8 4·3 62·8	39.7 17.3 103.2	27·1 12·6 40·8	$     \begin{array}{r}       34 \\       13 \cdot 5 \\       4 \cdot 4 \\       63 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	40.6 17.0 104.0	$   \begin{array}{r}     37 \cdot 6 \\     12 \cdot 4 \\     40 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       33 \\       14 \cdot 0 \\       4 \cdot 4 \\       65 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	41.6 16.8 105.9	27.5 12.5 41.1	14·0 4·3 65·5	41.5 16.8 106.6
Animal a Food Ind	I Vegetable Products	33.0 15.3 21.7 79.1	55-4 4-1 17-3	88·4 19·4 39·0	28·9 15·4 21·3	$47 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 2$ $17 \cdot 6$	76.0 19.6 38.9	30.4 15.4 21.5	50·4 4·2 18·2	80·8 19·6 39·7	$32 \cdot 1$ $15 \cdot 5$ $21 \cdot 8$ $80 \cdot 1$	$51 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 2$ $18 \cdot 2$ $20 \cdot 7$	83·2 19·7 40·0
	and Malting ink Industries	$   \begin{array}{r}     78 \cdot 1 \\     40 \cdot 3 \\     18 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	20.5 22.8 23.2	98.6 63.1 41.8	77·9 38·8 18·0	$20 \cdot 3$ $22 \cdot 4$ $22 \cdot 7$	98·2 61·2 40·7	$78 \cdot 4$ $39 \cdot 2$ $18 \cdot 2$	20.4 23.0 22.6	98.8 62.2 40.8	80·1 40·5 18·5	20.7 23.4 22.7	$   \begin{array}{r}     100 \cdot 8 \\     63 \cdot 9 \\     41 \cdot 2   \end{array} $
Coke Ov Mineral	and Allied Industries ens and Manufactured Fuel Oil Refining	384.0 18.3 32.7	148.6 0.5 7.2	532.6 18.8 39.9	388·3 18·3 32·6	151·0 0·5 7·3	539·3 18·8 39·9	388 · 8 18 · 4 32 · 6	$\begin{array}{c c} 151 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	540 · 0 18 · 9 39 · 8	390·3 18·4 32·6	151·9 0·5 7·2	542·2 18·9 39·8
Chemical	ng Oils and Greases s and Dyes	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \cdot 1 \\ 173 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	2.5 45.2 42.5 11.3	9.6 218.4 73.8 32.7	$   \begin{array}{r}     7 \cdot 1 \\     176 \cdot 0 \\     32 \cdot 4 \\     20 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	9.5 222.3 75.4 31.2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7 \cdot 1 \\ 176 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	2·4 46·5 43·2 10·9	9.5 222.5 75.6 31.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7 \cdot 1 \\ 176 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	9.5 223.6 76.1 30.9
Paint and Vegetable Synthetic	Printing Ink	34.6 30.6 25.7	$     \begin{array}{r}       14 \cdot 4 \\       14 \cdot 5 \\       5 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	49.0 45.1 31.1	$     \begin{array}{r}       34 \cdot 5 \\       31 \cdot 1 \\       26 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       14 \cdot 5 \\       14 \cdot 9 \\       6 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	49.0 46.0 32.9	34·5 31·3 27·0	$     \begin{array}{r}       14 \cdot 5 \\       15 \cdot 0 \\       5 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	49.0 46.3 32.9	34.6 31.5 27.1	$     \begin{array}{r}       14 \cdot 4 \\       15 \cdot 4 \\       5 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	49.0 46.9 33.0
Metal Man	Gelatine, Adhesives, etc ufacture Steel (General)	9·1 544·4 273·7	5·1 75·3 23·8	14·2 619·7 297·5	9·2 555·9 281·1	5·1 77·9 25·0	14·3 633·8 306·1	9·3 554·0 280·0	5·1 77·8 25·0	14·4 631·8 305·0	9·4 552·3 279·3	5·1 77·9 25·1	14.5 630.2 304.4
Steel Tub Iron Cast Light Me	bes	$45 \cdot 3$ $110 \cdot 9$ $46 \cdot 2$ $68 \cdot 3$	8·8 14·6 12·1 16·0	54 · 1 125 · 5 58 · 3 84 · 3	47.2 112.6 45.7 69.3	9·3 15·4 12·1 16·1	56.5 128.0 57.8 85.4	47.3 112.2 45.6 68.9	9·3 15·4 12·0 16·1	56.6 127.6 57.6 85.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 47.0\\ 111.6\\ 45.6\\ 68.8 \end{array} $	9·3 15·3 12·1 16·1	56·3 126·9 57·7 84·9
Engineering Agricultu	and Electrical Goods	1,486.7 31.0 72.7	546·3 4·6 13·5	2,033·0 35·6	1,543·7 31·6	559·0 4·8 14·7	2,102·7 36·4 93·1	1,544·3 31·7 78·4	559·7 4·8 14·6	2,104·0 36·5 93·0	1,546.9 31-7 78.5	558·2 4·8 14·6	2,105 · 1 36 · 5 93 · 1
Engineers Industria Textile M	S' Small Tools and Gauges 1 Engines Iachinery and Accessories	37·2 33·6 45·1	$     \begin{array}{r}       13.3 \\       12.0 \\       5.7 \\       8.1     \end{array} $	86·2 49·2 39·3 53·2	$   \begin{array}{r}     78 \cdot 4 \\     40 \cdot 7 \\     34 \cdot 1 \\     47 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	13·3 5·6 8·4	54.0 39.7 55.4	40·9 34·0 47·2	13·4 5·6 8·3	54·3 39·6 55·5	41·0 34·0 47·2	13·3 5·6 8·2	54·3 39·6 55·4
Contracto Mechanic Office Ma	ors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery cal Handling Equipment	$23 \cdot 4$ $44 \cdot 4$ $40 \cdot 8$	$3.5 \\ 6.2 \\ 17.1$	26·9 50·6 57·9	$24 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 5$	3·4 6·6 19·3	27 · 5 52 · 7 63 · 8	24·1 46·2 44·7	3·4 6·6 19·3	$27.5 \\ 52.8 \\ 64.0$	$   \begin{array}{r}     24 \cdot 1 \\     46 \cdot 5 \\     44 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	3-4 6-6 19-2	$27 \cdot 5$ $53 \cdot 1$ $64 \cdot 1$
Ordnance	achinery I Plant and Steelwork and Small Arms	$271 \cdot 3$ $136 \cdot 6$ $26 \cdot 6$ $153 \cdot 0$	$ \begin{array}{r} 61 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	332.7 153.8 33.4 197.6	$   \begin{array}{r}     282 \cdot 7 \\     140 \cdot 6 \\     24 \cdot 6 \\     159 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	63·7 18·1 5·9 45·5	$346 \cdot 4$ $158 \cdot 7$ $30 \cdot 5$ $204 \cdot 5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 283 \cdot 1 \\ 140 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 158 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       63 \cdot 6 \\       18 \cdot 2 \\       5 \cdot 9 \\       45 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	346.7 158.4 30.5 203.7	283·2 140·5 24·5 158·8	63.6 18.2 5.9 45.2	$     \begin{array}{r}       346 \cdot 8 \\       158 \cdot 7 \\       30 \cdot 4 \\       204 \cdot 0     \end{array} $
Scientific, Watches Electrical	, Surgical, etc., Instruments	80.6 7.8 159.6	45·2 7·8 55·2	125.8 15.6 214.8	85-7 8-1 166-0	46.9 8.7 58.2	132.6 16.8 224.2	85·8 8·1 166·0	47.0 8.7 57.9	132-8 16-8 223-9	86·3 8·1 166·1	47.1 8.7 57.7	133·4 16·8 223·8
Telegraph Radio an	and Telephone Apparatus	39.7 38.5 125.4	20.7 22.9 106.1	$     \begin{array}{r}       60 \cdot 4 \\       61 \cdot 4 \\       231 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	$41 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot 7 \\ 127 \cdot 1$	20.5 25.9 99.8	62·0 66·6 226·9	41.5 40.7 127.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 20.4 \\ 26.1 \\ 100.4 \end{array} $	$61 \cdot 9$ $66 \cdot 8$ $228 \cdot 0$	41.5 40.7 128.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 20 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	61.8 66.6 229.5
Other Ele Shipbuilding	Electric Appliances         certrical Goods	40·4 79·0 237·3	$23 \cdot 4$ $64 \cdot 3$ $12 \cdot 7$	63 · 8 143 · 3 250 · 0	41 · 5 79 · 7 230 · 8	24.7 65.0 13.0	66·2 144·7 243·8	41·3 79·9 228·1	$\begin{array}{r} 24 \cdot 9 \\ 65 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	66·2 145·1 241·0	40.6 79.9 227.8	24.7 64.5 13.0	65·3 144·4 240·8
Marine E Vehicles	ing and Ship Repairing	169 · 7 67 · 6 788 · 6	$   \begin{array}{r}       8 \cdot 5 \\       4 \cdot 2 \\       122 \cdot 5   \end{array} $	178 · 2 71 · 8 911 · 1	164·3 66·5 779·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 121 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	173·1 70·7 900·6	161-6 66-5 780-0	8·7 4·2 121·0	170·3 70·7 901·0	162·3 65·5 779·0	8.8 4.2 120.5	171 · 1 69 · 7 899 · 5
Motor Cy Aircraft	chicle Manufacturing	378.0 29.3 242.9	57.7 11.6 41.9	435.7 40.9 284.8	364·3 26·5 253·4	54·4 10·4 45·0	418·7 36·9 298·4	365.0 26.1 253.8	54.5 10.2 45.0	419·5 36·3 298·8	364·4 25·6 254·1	54·3 10·0 45·0	418·7 35·6 299·1
Railway (	ives and Railway Track Equipment Carriages and Wagons, etc	66·4 67·7 4·3	4.8 4.0 2.5	71·2 71·7 6·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 65 \cdot 0 \\ 65 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	4·5 4·1 2·7	69 · 5 70 · 0 7 · 1	64 · 9 65 · 8 4 · 4	4.5 4.1 2.7	69·4 69·9 7·1	64.8 65.7 4.4	4.5 4.1 2.6	69·3 69·8 7·0
Tools and Cutlery	Inplements	349·0 16·5 4·0	195·8 7·6 5·9	544·8 24·1 9·9	358·4 17·2 4·1	195·3 7·9 5·8	553·7 25·1 9·9	358·3 17·1 4·1	195·0 7·8 5·8	553·3 24·9 9·9	358·4 17·2 4·1	193·3 7·8 5·6	551·7 25·0 9·7
Wire and	tts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire Manufactures Metal Boxes Plate and Precious Metals Refining	$26 \cdot 3$ $32 \cdot 6$ $15 \cdot 2$ $15 \cdot 7$	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 8 \\       10 \cdot 6 \\       21 \cdot 9 \\       13 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 45 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$27 \cdot 1$ $34 \cdot 1$ $15 \cdot 5$ $16 \cdot 2$	$ \begin{array}{c}     19.0 \\     10.9 \\     21.3 \\     13.8 \end{array} $	46·1 45·0 36·8 30·0	$ \begin{array}{c} 27 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     19 \cdot 0 \\     10 \cdot 9 \\     21 \cdot 4 \\     13 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	46·2 45·0 37·0 29·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 27.0 \\ 34.0 \\ 15.9 \\ 16.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 18.7 \\ 10.8 \\ 21.1 \\ 13.6 \end{array} $	45·7 44·8 37·0 29·7
Other Me Textiles	etal Industries	238·7 374·9	117·6 459·3	356·3 834·2	$16 \cdot 2$ 244 \cdot 2 374 \cdot 1	13.8 116.6 458.2	360·8 832·3	244·1 373·4	116·4 456·4	360·5 829·8	244·1 373·9	115·7 453·1	359·8 827·0
Spinning Weaving	on of Man-made Fibres of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc	32.6 43.3 45.7	9.8 81.0 70.5	$42 \cdot 4$ 124 $\cdot 3$ 116 $\cdot 2$	33.6 43.0 46.4	$\begin{array}{c}10\cdot0\\78\cdot5\\70\cdot6\end{array}$	$43 \cdot 6$ 121 \cdot 5 117 \cdot 0	33.6 42.8 46.3	$   \begin{array}{r}     10 \cdot 1 \\     77 \cdot 6 \\     70 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	43·7 120·4 116·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     34 \cdot 1 \\     42 \cdot 6 \\     46 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}     10 \cdot 0 \\     76 \cdot 8 \\     69 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	44 · 1 119 · 4 116 · 2
Jute Rope, Tw	and Worsted	90.9 8.7 5.2 36.3	$   \begin{array}{r}     107 \cdot 0 \\     9 \cdot 1 \\     7 \cdot 4 \\     85 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       197 \cdot 9 \\       17 \cdot 8 \\       12 \cdot 6 \\       122 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	90·1 8·0 5·3 37·0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 107.5 \\ 8.3 \\ 7.4 \\ 87.3 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     197 \cdot 6 \\     16 \cdot 3 \\     12 \cdot 7 \\     124 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 90.1 \\ 8.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 37.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 107 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 87 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     197 \cdot 2 \\     16 \cdot 3 \\     12 \cdot 6 \\     124 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 90.4 \\ 8.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 37.1 \end{array} $	106·2 8·2 7·3 86·8	196·6 16·2 12·5 123·9
Lace Carpets	122 CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR STA	4·1 19·0 7·5	4.8 15.9 13.9	8.9 34.9 21.4	4·0 19·3 7·6	4·4 15·7 14·1		3·9 19·5 7·5	4·4 15·7 14·1	8·3 35·2 21·6	3.9 19.5 7.5	$ \begin{array}{c c}     4 \cdot 4 \\     15 \cdot 6 \\     14 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	8·3 35·1 21·5
Made-up	Textiles         inishing          xtile Industries	9·4 54·5 , 17·7	$20 \cdot 3$ $25 \cdot 0$ $8 \cdot 9$	29.7 79.5 26.6	9.9 51.7 18.2	$21 \cdot 1$ $24 \cdot 3$ $9 \cdot 0$	31·0 76·0 27·2	9·9 51·5 18·1	$21 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 9$	$31 \cdot 0$ 75 \cdot 8 27 \cdot 0	9.9 51.4 18.0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 21 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     31 \cdot 0 \\     75 \cdot 5 \\     26 \cdot 7   \end{array} $
Leather, Leather ( Leather (	ather Goods and Fur	$     \begin{array}{r}       36.4 \\       24.0 \\       8.4 \\       4.0     \end{array} $	26.5 6.9 15.1 4.5	62.9 30.9 23.5 8.5	36·3 23·6 8·5	26.5 7.1 14.9	62 · 8 30 · 7 23 · 4 8 · 7	36·3 23·5 8·5 4·3	26·4 7·0 14·9 4·5	62 · 7 30 · 5 23 · 4 8 · 8	36·1 23·4 8·4 4·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 26.2 \\ 7.0 \\ 14.7 \\ 4.5 \end{array} $	62·3 30·4 23·1 8·8
Clothing and Weatherp	Footwear	151·0 7·6	407·4 21·7	558·4 29·3	4·2 155·0 8·1	4.5 418.0 23.5	573·0 31·6	154·8 8·1	414·0 23·3	568·8 31·4	154·3 8·1	410·5 23·1	564·8 31·2
Men's and Women's Overalls a	d Boys' Tailored Outerwear and Girls' Tailored Outerwear and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc	34 · 1 19 · 8 7 · 4	94.8 45.4 42.5	128·9 65·2 49·9	34·8 20·4 7·8	97·3 48·4 41·8	$     \begin{array}{r}       132 \cdot 1 \\       68 \cdot 8 \\       49 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	34·8 20·4 7·8	96.5 48.4 41.1	131·3 68·8 48·9	$\begin{array}{c} 34 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 95.7 \\ 48.2 \\ 41.0 \\ 00.8 \end{array} $	130·3 68·6 48·8
Hats, Car	Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc >s, Millinery	$     \begin{array}{r}       13.5 \\       5.2 \\       8.8 \\       54.6     \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     101 \cdot 3 \\     10 \cdot 3 \\     32 \cdot 2 \\     59 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     114 \cdot 8 \\     15 \cdot 5 \\     41 \cdot 0 \\     113 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       13 \cdot 9 \\       5 \cdot 0 \\       8 \cdot 8 \\       56 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     102 \cdot 8 \\     10 \cdot 1 \\     33 \cdot 1 \\     61 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     116 \cdot 7 \\     15 \cdot 1 \\     41 \cdot 9 \\     117 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       13 \cdot 9 \\       4 \cdot 9 \\       8 \cdot 7 \\       56 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 60 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     115 \cdot 3 \\     14 \cdot 8 \\     41 \cdot 4 \\     116 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 13 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 56 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	99.8 9.9 32.4 60.4	$   \begin{array}{r}     113 \cdot 6 \\     14 \cdot 8 \\     41 \cdot 0 \\     116 \cdot 5   \end{array} $
Bricks, Pott Bricks, Fi	ery, Glass, Cement, etc	257·8 68·7	79·0 7·2	336·8 75·9	259·9 68·6	80·0 7·2	339·9 75·8	260·0 68·5	WHELE REPORTS OF	339·9 75·7	260·8 68·6	D.A. NOTHEO	340·8 75·8
Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives	chums show the numbers on th	29.0 57.6 15.3 87.2	$     \begin{array}{r}       37 \cdot 1 \\       19 \cdot 2 \\       1 \cdot 5 \\       14 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	66 · 1 76 · 8 16 · 8 101 · 2	29·1 57·7 15·8 88·7	$37.2 \\ 19.5 \\ 1.5 \\ 14.6$	66·3 77·2 17·3 103·3	28.9 57.6 15.8 89.2	$   \begin{array}{r}     37 \cdot 0 \\     19 \cdot 6 \\     1 \cdot 5 \\     14 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	65.9 77.2 17.3 103.8	28 · 9 57 · 9 15 · 9 89 · 5	36.9 19.6 1.5 14.8	65 · 8 77 · 5 17 · 4 104 · 3
Timber, Fur Timber	niture, etc	229·3 79·6 82·3	59·7 12·5 22·1	289·0 92·1 104·4	226·1 79·4 79·4	57.5 12.2 20.5	283.6 91.6 99.9	<b>225 · 9</b> 79 · 6 79 · 2	57·4 12·2 20·5	283·3 91·8 99·7	225 · 6 80 · 0 79 · 0	57·4 12·3 20·4	283·0 92·3 99·4
Bedding, Shop and Wooden (	office Fitting	9.8 23.0 18.8	8.9 4.3 6.4	$     \begin{array}{r}       18.7 \\       27.3 \\       25.2     \end{array} $	9.9 23.6 18.5	20·5 8·7 4·2 6·3	18.6 27.8 24.8	9·9 23·6 18·4	8.8 4.1 6.2	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 7 \\       27 \cdot 7 \\       24 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	9.9 23.4 18.3	8·7 4·2 6·2	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 6 \\       27 \cdot 6 \\       24 \cdot 5     \end{array} $
Miscellan	eous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.8	5.5	21.3	15.3	5.6	20.9	15.2	5.6	20.8	15.0	5.6	20.6

Industry Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc Other Manufactures of Paper a Printing, Publishing of Newspa Other Printing, Publishing, Boo Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equip Miscellaneous Stationers' Goo Plastics Moulding and Fabrica Miscellaneous Manufacturing I Total, All Manufacturing Industri Construction .. .. Gas, Electricity and Water Gas ..... Electricity ..... Water Supply ..... Transport and Communication Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Distributive Trades. Wholesale Distribution. Retail Distribution Dealing in Coal, Builders' M and Agricultural Supplies Dealing in other Industrial Ma Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carr Motor Repairers, Distributors, Repair of Boots and Shoes OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JULY, 1961<sup>†</sup> The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week all manufacturing industries\* in the week ended 29th July, 1961. are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about shorteach. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer and Britain. Industry Food, Drink and Tobacco ... Bread and Flour Confectioner Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar ( Chemicals and Allied Industries Chemicals and Dyes Metal Manufacture ... Iron and Steel (General) Iron Castings, etc. .. Engineering (inc. Marine Engi Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparat Aircraft Manufacturing and R Metal Goods not Elsewhere Spec

Textiles Spinning and Weaving of Cott Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and other Knitted Go Leather, Leather Goods and Fur

Clothing and Footwear ... Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' W Footwear .... Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement,

Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Printing, Publishing of New Other Printing, Publishing, etc

Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber ..... Total, All Manufacturing Indust

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing. † Figures from May, 1961, are on a new basis ; see page 295 of the July, 1961, GAZETTE.

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### Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis-continued

(End of Month)

Second Hild second	NU	ALLAR	(Lnu	0 0 110	mm)						(T	housands)
	azolam	July, 1960	has set		May, 1961	Gipat	at Boye	June, 1961	2E 051	and the second	July, 1961	The
e per perine es 19- mariede un	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
and Board appers, etc ookbinding, etc.	389·1 73·1 29·7 31·7 106·3 148·3	209·9 20·7 35·4 34·9 28·8 90·1	599.0 93.8 65.1 66.6 135.1 238.4	396.0 75.0 30.3 32.3 107.5 150.9	211 · 6 21 · 8 34 · 9 35 · 5 29 · 5 89 · 9	607 · 6 96 · 8 65 · 2 67 · 8 137 · 0 240 · 8	<b>396.0</b> 74.6 30.7 32.3 107.7 150.7	211 · 4 21 · 6 35 · 2 35 · 5 29 · 4 89 · 7	607 · 4 96 · 2 65 · 9 67 · 8 137 · 1 240 · 4	396·3 74·6 31·0 32·3 107·3 151·1	211 · 5 21 · 6 35 · 2 35 · 4 29 · 7 89 · 6	607 · 8 96 · 2 66 · 2 67 · 7 137 · 0 240 · 7
ipment	180 · 2 83 · 5 13 · 8 7 · 9 11 · 9 5 · 1 34 · 9 23 · 1	121.0 38.2 4.5 8.0 20.3 6.3 27.8 15.9	$\begin{array}{r} 301\cdot 2\\ 121\cdot 7\\ 18\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 32\cdot 2\\ 11\cdot 4\\ 62\cdot 7\\ 39\cdot 0\end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{r}       181 \cdot 3 \\       84 \cdot 4 \\       13 \cdot 2 \\       7 \cdot 9 \\       12 \cdot 3 \\       5 \cdot 3 \\       34 \cdot 7 \\       23 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 121 \cdot 6 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	302.9 122.4 17.2 16.5 33.5 11.8 62.2 39.3	180.9 84.5 13.1 7.9 12.3 5.3 34.6 23.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 121 \cdot 6 \\ 38 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 302 \cdot 5 \\ 122 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 62 \cdot 1 \\ 38 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$     180.5 \\     84.1 \\     13.1 \\     7.9 \\     12.3 \\     5.3 \\     34.6 \\     23.2 $	$     \begin{array}{r}       120 \cdot 5 \\       37 \cdot 8 \\       4 \cdot 0 \\       8 \cdot 6 \\       21 \cdot 1 \\       6 \cdot 3 \\       27 \cdot 0 \\       15 \cdot 7     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 301 \cdot 0 \\ 121 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 61 \cdot 6 \\ 38 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
ries	5,867.4	2,823.4	8,690 · 8	5,937.1	2,842 · 2	8,779.3	5,937 · 2	2,846.0	8,783 . 2	5,947.9	2,837.9	8,785.8
Genera Britagia	1,349.3	68.5	1,417.8	1,382.3	68.5	1,450.8	1,382.3	68.5	1,450.8	1,367.3	68.5	1,435.8
	326.7 109.5 183.6 33.6	$ \begin{array}{c}     43 \cdot 0 \\     14 \cdot 6 \\     26 \cdot 1 \\     2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	369 · 7 124 · 1 209 · 7 35 · 9	$\begin{array}{r} 332 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \\ 189 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	44.0 14.8 26.9 2.3	376·2 123·5 216·1 36·6	$\begin{array}{r} 331 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 2 \\ 189 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	44 · 1 14 · 8 27 · 0 2 · 3	$\begin{array}{r} 375 \cdot 8 \\ 123 \cdot 0 \\ 216 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	331 · 9 107 · 9 189 · 6 34 · 4	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	376·3 122·7 216·9 36·7
	218·5 172·0	48.5 15.3	267·0 187·3	216·0 173·6	48·1 16·1	264 · 1 189 · 7	217·1 174·6	48.5 16.2	265·6 190·8	219·9 175·5	48·7 16·4	268 · 6 191 · 9
Materials, Grain	1,345 · 1 334 · 9 796 · 2	${}^{1,465\cdot1}_{191\cdot0}_{1,207\cdot1}$	$2,810 \cdot 2 \\ 525 \cdot 9 \\ 2,003 \cdot 3$	$1,333 \cdot 1 \\ 330 \cdot 7 \\ 788 \cdot 7$	${}^{\mathbf{1,462\cdot 1}}_{190\cdot 8}_{1,203\cdot 4}$	$2,795 \cdot 2$ 521 \cdot 5 1,992 \cdot 1	1,336·1 329·9 792·8	<b>1,475 · 6</b> 190 · 1 1,217 · 6	$2,811.7 \\ 520.0 \\ 2,010.4$	1,341 · 9 332 · 1 796 · 1	${}^{1,491\cdot 3}_{191\cdot 5}_{1,232\cdot 0}$	$2,833 \cdot 2$ 523 \cdot 6 2,028 \cdot 1
aterials, etc.	120·8 93·2	34 · 5 32 · 5	$155 \cdot 3$ $125 \cdot 7$	123·7 90·0	35.6 32.3	$\begin{array}{c}159\cdot 3\\122\cdot 3\end{array}$	122·9 90·5	35.6 32.3	158·5 122·8	123·1 90·6	35·9 31·9	159·0 122·5
c. 	70.635.111.5193.831.511.7291.013.1	66.0 21.3 27.0 406.8 97.0 33.1 60.7 3.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 136.6 \\ 56.4 \\ 38.5 \\ 600.6 \\ 128.5 \\ 44.8 \\ 351.7 \\ 17.0 \\ \end{array} $	65.8 32.2 12.4 187.2 30.6 11.6 294.3 12.9	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 392 \cdot 9 \\ 96 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 62 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$129 \cdot 0 \\ 51 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \\ 580 \cdot 1 \\ 126 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 356 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 6$	67.9 32.5 191.4 30.7 11.5 294.4 12.8	63.6 20.5 27.9 404.5 96.6 33.2 62.5 3.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 131.5\\53.0\\40.4\\595.9\\127.3\\44.7\\356.9\\16.6\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 69 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 197 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 293 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	64·3 20·9 28·3 411·3 97·2 33·0 62·9 3·7	$133 \cdot 4 \\ 53 \cdot 0 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 608 \cdot 6 \\ 128 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 356 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 4$

	- William	Esti-		intenance w			algenega <del>13 To a</del>	Estimated n	umber of	operatives o	n short-tir	ne on 1
	1117	mated total number	-310 	Per-		f overtime rked	Stood	Westing	Total	Total as per-	Hou	rs lost
Inter F	airte airte years	of oper- tives	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	off for whole week	Working part of week (000's)	on short- time (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short- time
ery Confectio	 nery	587 105 82	183·7 35·4 16·4	$31 \cdot 3$ $33 \cdot 7$ $20 \cdot 0$	1,653 282 123	9·0 7·9 7·5	LILL 2011	$\frac{1\cdot 8}{1\cdot 3}$	$\frac{1\cdot 8}{1\cdot 3}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.3\\ \hline 1.6 \end{array}$	6	6·6 
85.1 ::-	04 	<b>321</b> 137	75 · 8 31 · 5	23.6 23.0	759 352	10·0 11·2		0.1	<u>0</u> ·1		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	<u>10</u> ·8
		<b>485</b> 234 102	$\begin{array}{c} 117 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$24 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 1$	<b>1,022</b> 324 272	8·7 9·9 7·8	0·1 0·1	4.6 4.1 0.4	4.7 4.2 0.4	1·0 1·8 0·4	45 41 4	9.6 9.7 9.0
atus, etc.	and  	1,456 927 529	546·7 389·9 156·8	37·5 42·1 29·6	<b>4,484</b> 3,261 1,223	8·2 8·4 7·8	0·1 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·4 0·3 0·1	E	5 4 1	15·8 15·9 15·2
g Repairing	::	643 336 169	$\begin{array}{c} 208 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 7 \\ 61 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$32 \cdot 4$ $32 \cdot 6$ $36 \cdot 3$	1,566 789 472	7·5 7·2 7·7	0·4 0·4	7·1 6·0 0·2	7·5 6·4 0·2	$1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 1$	67 58 2	8·9 9·1 8·8
cified		420	130.7	31.1	1,021	7.8	_	1.1	1.1	0.3	11	9.9
tton, etc.	8 4 4 4	695 213 167 104	114·8 14·6 46·1 11·4	$   \begin{array}{r}     16 \cdot 5 \\     6 \cdot 9 \\     27 \cdot 6 \\     11 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	864 97 369 59	7.5 6.6 8.0 5.2	1·1 0·4 0·2 0·2	5·4 1·5 0·3 2·4	6.5 1.9 0.5 2.6	0·9 0·9 0·3 2·5	92 31 10 30	14·3 16·3 21·4 11·4
100	6644-1 0044-	44	9.9	22.5	71	7.2		0.1	0.1	0.2	nodine 2 b	15.0
ear, etc.		457 88 100	$37.0 \\ 4.0 \\ 9.3$	8·1 4·5 9·3	<b>183</b> 17 38	$5 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 1$	0·3 0·1	5·0 1·1 1·8	$5 \cdot 3$ 1 \cdot 2 1 \cdot 8	$1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 8$	56 18 12	10·4 14·5 6·7
etc.	005.4	265	73.9	27.9	678	9.2		0.3	0.3	0.1		8.6
	100-1	209	63.7	30.5	483	7.6	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	10	11.0
wspapers, tc.	etc.	<b>418</b> 74 160	$\begin{array}{c} 141 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 57 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	33 · 8 43 · 6 35 · 9	1,133 248 440	8·0 7·7 7·7	0·1 	0.4	0.5		6 	<u>13</u> ·3 —
1.54 ··· 1		221 94	60·0 28·6	27·1 30·4	<b>499</b> 228	8·3 8·0		0.2	0.2	0.1	4	<u>17</u> ·2
tries*		6,221	1,762.7	28.3	14,416	8.2	2.2	27.2	29.4	0.5	314	10.7

### Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1961

# Unemployment at 14th August, 1961

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 14th August, 1961, were:-

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A TRANSPORT TOTAL	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†		26,245 169	63,197 2,909	17,604 111	297,046 8,197
Total	195,008	26,414	66,106	17,715	305,243
Change since 10th July	+ 12,507	+ 18,417	+ 3,485	+ 12,284	+ 46,693

### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 14th August according to duration of unemployment:—

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	29,156 12,521	5,669 3,452	11,017 4,422	3,724 2,310	49,566 22,705
Up to 2	41,677	9,121	15,439	6,034	72,271
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	11,669 8,989 7,191	8,002 4,679 899	4,746 3,657 3,123	5,169 3,125 676	29,586 20,450 11,889
Over 2, up to 5	27,849	13,580	11,526	8,970	61,925
Over 5, up to 8	16,055	1,314	6,676	918	24,963
Over 8	104,419	2,230	29,556	1,682	137,887
Total	190,000	26,245	63,197	17,604	297,046

The rate of unemployment<sup>‡</sup> at 14th August was 1.4 per cent., and at 10th July it was 1.2 per cent. At 14th August, 34,849 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, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 14th August was 264,921, consisting of 197,033 males and 67,888 females.

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1961

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

	31.8.29	Great Britain												
	Wh Unemp	olly bloyed*		orarily oped†	Total	United Kingdom: Total								
	Males	Females	Males	Females	nut Commer Te	Trongenary Y								
939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800								
946          947          948          949          950          951          952          953          954          952          954          954          954          954          955	257,500 239,000 227,500 223,200 215,000 153,400 196,100 196,100 176,500 137,400	113,500 86,500 75,000 90,600 83,600 132,600 115,600 95,100 75,700	2,100 102,700 4,300 4,800 5,100 8,100 31,800 13,900 7,900 9,300	1,200 52,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800 53,800 8,200 5,300 9,800	374,300 480,200 310,000 308,000 314,200 252,900 414,300 342,000 284,800 232,200	405,900 510,600 338,000 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000 317,800 264,500								
955 956 957 958 959 960 961:—	151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 248,200	78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500	17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600	9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100	257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400	287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800								
16th Jan.           13th Feb.           13th Mar.           13th Mar.           10th April.           10th July           10th July           10th Aug.	259,998 245,467 230,436 231,011 202,119 184,971 183,754 216,245	99,460 96,313 91,860 90,852 80,133 69,798 65,702 80,801	51,192 40,658 23,283 14,422 12,353 8,224 6,744 5,177	8,249 7,242 5,259 3,776 4,671 2,919 2,350 3,020	418,899 389,680 350,838 340,061 299,276 265,912 258,550 305,243	458,024 428,809 387,176 375,359 334,812 299,392 292,470 341,406								

### **REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM**

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment<sup>‡</sup>, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th August, 1961.

			Wh	olly Une	mployed*				Temp	orarily Sto	pped†		Tota	al Unempl	oyed
Region		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Wome 18 yea and ov	und und	ler T		Men 8 years nd over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland		31,655 14,653 9,757 12,965 8,413	4,451 2,521 924 2,924 1,531	10,2 3,9 2,8 5,5 2,9	52 1.71 33 2.	820 2 763 1 028 2	9,103 2,946 4,315 3,450 4,050	147 74 124 788 58	3 4 16 3	152 49 41 101 101	.8 5 4 13 6	310 132 169 918 168	36,256 17,252 10,805 16,693 10,005	13,157 5,826 3,679 7,675 4,213	49,413 23,078 14,484 24,368 14,218
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		11,189 29,836 19,130 39,785 12,617	1,403 4,737 3,220 2,911 1,623	3,4 9,2 5,2 15,0 4,5	97 2 89 2 64 1	726 4 060 2 717 5	7,293 6,596 9,699 9,477 0,117	179 754 399 2,003 482	1 19 3 109 11	175 1,175 113 943 59	30 17 17 10 1	385 1,965 532 3,065 553	12,772 35,346 22,752 44,808 14,733	4,906 13,215 7,479 17,734 5,937	17,678 48,561 30,231 62,542 20,670
Great Britain		190,000	26,245	63,1	97 17,	604 29	7,046	5,008	169	2,909	111	8,197	221,422	83,821	305,243
Northern Ireland	•••	23,810	1,016	8,7	22	638 3	4,186	385	- 6	1,306	280	1,977	25,217	10,946	36,163
United Kingdom		213,810	27,261	71,9	19 18,	242 33	1,232	5,393	175	4,215	391	10,174	246,639	94,767	341,406
Region			entage rate employmen		0011	Dura Ma	ACT STAT	nemployn	nent: who	lly unemplo Fer	nales	Ending	Wholly Unemployed excluding school-leavers		
		Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8				5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total		ge since July
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland		$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 0 \\       1 \cdot 1 \\       1 \cdot 3 \\       1 \cdot 1 \\       1 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	0.6 0.7 0.9 1.0 0.8	0·9 0·9 1·2 1·1 0·9	11,016 4,449 2,418 3,530 2,555	7,729 3,865 1,550 4,106 1,904	2,817 1,234 839 1,461 717	7,620	6 1,786 4 1,096 2 1,542	5 2,068 771 2,277	1,253 460 396 767 363	2,261 1,458 1,371 2,975 1,364	43,959 19,683 13,135 19,105 11,786	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	5,016 1,941 1,041 1,668 1,119
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 0 \\       1 \cdot 9 \\       2 \cdot 5 \\       3 \cdot 2 \\       2 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.9 \\ 2.3 \\ 2.1 \end{array} $	$0.9 \\ 1.6 \\ 2.3 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.1$	3,330 8,416 4,025 8,347 2,712	2,582 7,278 4,519 5,216 2,680	911 2,968 1,736 3,581 1,105	12,07	1 2,921 0 1,695 2 3,326	3,296 2,106 2,235	418 1,290 566 1,604 477	1,640 4,516 2,982 9,616 3,055	15,263 40,725 25,727 57,163 18,375	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,633 2,232 1,725 3,068 988
Great Britain		1.5	1.0	1.4	50,798	41,429	17,369	106,649	21,473	20,496	7,594	31,238	264,921	116.9+.	20,431
Northern Ireland		8.3	6.2	7.5	3,438	6,	749	14,639	1,296	5 2,0	566	5,398			The second

\* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote \* on page 393.

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

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1961

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employ-ment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 14th August, 1961, and the percentage rate of unemployment. An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment is given on pages 134–135 of the April, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

a industry.	R	Numbe egisters a	rs of per t 14th A		961	Per-	baddon funtodiner avo	R	Numbe egisters a	rs of per t 14th A		961	Per-
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ-		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*
IntoT solares I Princ	ipal To	wns (By	Regio	n) <sup>oloba</sup>	aolaa	Isles P	Develop	ment D	istricts	(By Re	gion)		0.115
London and South-Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	24,069 1,236 541	8,443 251 359	5,042 145 236	37,554 1,632 1,136	220 2 9	0.8 1.8 1.7	Eastern and Southern Isle of Wight Southwold	359 69	40 8	146 3	545 80	_5	1.8 2.5
Eastern and Southern         Bedford          Bournemouth          Cambridge          Ipswich          Luton          Norwich          Portsmouth          Reading          Slough	264 1,071 152 421 317 1,023 325 1,585 321 257 965	93 169 28 118 117 209 96 505 128 62 221	51 61 204 46 88 200 32 469 47 133 217	408 1,301 384 585 522 1,432 453 2,559 496 452 1,403	$   \begin{bmatrix}     1 \\     - \\     - \\     - \\     - \\     - \\     1 \\     - \\     - \\     - \\     1 \\     - \\     - \\     4   \end{bmatrix} $	0.9 1.4 0.6 1.1 0.7 1.7 0.5 2.0 0.7 0.5 1.0	South-Western Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launces- ton, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro) Gunnislake Ilfracombe	1,082 37 64	251 21 4	<u>131</u> 8	1,464 58 76	<u>106</u> 1	2·4 7·4 2·4
Southend-on-Sea Watford South-Western	648 201	139 60	161 193	948 454	3	1.8 0.8	North Midland Skegness and Mablethorpe	123	12	46	181	Chosen and Ver	1.4
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth, Devonport, Saltash and Torpoint	2,078 444 244 1,090 271	493 129 189 395 172	207 8 137 272 195	2,778 581 570 1,757 638	2 -9 15	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 2 \\       1 \cdot 3 \\       1 \cdot 0 \\       2 \cdot 0 \\       1 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	East and West Ridings Bridlington and Filey	150	7	65	222	10	1.9
Midland Birmingham	4,732	2,039	485	7,256 217	193	1.1	North-Western Merseyside and Prescot	14,516	3,011	2,273	19,800	108	3.2
Burton-on-Trent	121 1,103 74 238 1,243 477 350 790 199	66 434 34 88 446 131 154 364 48	30 133 95 109 188 87 22 715	$217 \\ 1,670 \\ 203 \\ 435 \\ 1,877 \\ 695 \\ 526 \\ 1,869 \\ 264 $	126 15 23 15 16 22	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.7 \\ \end{array} $	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work- ington Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spenny-	384	169	70	623	4	2.2
North Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Mansfield Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough	575 707 463 738 349 265 219 2,171 221 190	393 213 60 139 79 98 71 747 747 157 157	17 290 37 161 46 37 153 78 610 132 98	1,258 957 684 923 465 516 368 3,528 510 459	21 3 3 1 3 4 70	0.6 1.6 0.8 1.1 0.5 0.9 0.9 0.6 1.5 1.0 1.1	moor Haltwhistle Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Prudhoe Scarborough South-East Tyneside Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring Whitby	972 74 1,065 351 113 242 1,508 3,292 101	204 5 305 102 11 19 601 886 6	164 1 122 83 10 45 315 654 17	1,340 80 1,492 536 2,424 4,832 124	7 104 11 2 15 9 49 2	2.8 2.6 4.0 2.9 3.3 1.5 3.6 4.1 2.5
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huldersfield Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield	669 1,269 214 590 178 432 1,591 1,598 333 1,216 217 519	280 139 70 267 124 116 365 201 74 399 103 140	151 121 38 236 16 58 391 84 138 161 88 197	1,100 1,529 322 1,093 318 606 2,347 1,883 545 1,776 408 856	26 1 14 6 13 3 49 11 37 25 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	Scotland Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders Dumbarton Dumbarton Dundee and Broughty Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland, Courdenberth and In	1,813 73 990 587 649 2,443	471 28 622 151 323 748	75 2 97 117 83 223	2,359 103 1,709 855 1,055 3,414	28 19 213 5  144	2·4 4·2 5·1 3·2 4·4 3·8
York           Accrington          Ashton-under-Lyne          Barrow          Blackburn          Blackpool          Bolton          Burnley          Burnley          Burnley          Burnley          Burnley          Burnley          Oldham (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)          Oldham (inc. Failsworth)       Preston         Preston          St. Helens          Stockport          Warrington	114 149 273 300 585 917 267 3,339 790 637 650 263 695 555	71 40 492 238 145 550 257 24 149 618 175 214 333 20 784 154 290	6 130 172 151 27 170 16 44 51 918 146 54 214 101 294 200 169	191 319 937 689 757 1,697 589 159 467 4,875 1,197 384 1,771 384 1,171 826 918	9 5 9 64 22 632 632 632 632 8 1 68 23 55 8 1 68 53 4 1 9 9 8 26	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot 3\\ 0\cdot 8\\ 1\cdot 0\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 1\cdot 3\\ 1\cdot 5\\ 2\cdot 1\\ 1\cdot 4\\ 0\cdot 5\\ 1\cdot 5\\ 1\cdot 5\\ 1\cdot 6\\ 1\cdot 0\\ 1\cdot 0\\ 1\cdot 5\\ 0\cdot 8\\ 3\cdot 0\\ 1\cdot 5\\ 1\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 2\end{array}\right.$	Cowdenbeath and In- verkeithing Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintii- loch and Ruthergien) Greenock and Port Glas- gow Highlands and Islands North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay Shotts Stranraer	588 84 14,019 1,908 3,198 4,187 1,062 810 78 41 126 289	896 13 2,965 877 611 2,358 963 236 4 59 131 111	207 14 1,293 228 372 634 100 72 4 100 72 4 30 30 37	1,691 111 18,277 3,013 4,181 7,179 2,125 1,118 86 115 287 437	71 11 542 9 2900 867 3 159 — 11 47	3.4 3.3 3.0 7.0 5.1 4.8 3.0 4.5 3.0 4.5 3.0 4.2 7.2
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Stockton and Thornaby Newcastle-upon-Tyne Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay Scotland Edinburgh (inc. Leith and	334 453 1,234 1,318 727 3,040 1,047	. 201 219 246 385 275 704 207	108 141 596 463 245 1,126 163	643 813 2,076 2,166 1,247 4,870 1,417	1 27 33 101 20 44 20	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera	270 557 577 892 489 654	278 66 340 155 120 106	138 106 124 44 95 60	686 729 1,041 1,091 704 820	  	3.9 6.6 3.9 3.8 3.0 7.0
Wales         Cardiff          Newport          Swansea	2,592 1,845 449 653	607 297 73 168	204 439 207 99	3,403 2,581 729 920	39 142 93 7	1.5 1.8 1.1 1.5	Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail          Rhyl          Total, All Development Districts	919 228 62,033	470 14 18,778	125 20 8,468	1,514 262 89,279	1 1 2,864	4.1 2.1 3.5

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

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

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 14th August, 1961. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 14th August, 1961. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

iden Worsch and			(	Great Britai	n Pát. A	tayoff. It's	a Culverr	The second se		
Industry	unem (incl	holly ployed luding uals)	Tempo stop	prarily ped	DERS	Total	e Ni bea		ited Kingd (all classes)	
mant Districts (By Region)	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing           Agriculture and Horticulture           Forestry           Fishing	7,431 5,962 226 1,243	1,068 1,036 15 17	788 94 7 687	133 131 1 1	8,219 6,056 233 1,930	1,201 1,167 16 18	9,420 7,223 249 1,948	12,045 9,629 375 2,041	1,305 1,271 16 18	13,350 10,900 391 2,059
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying	4,313            3,664            299            137            213	141 112 5 7 17	3 1 2 -		4,316 3,665 301 137 213	142 113 5 7 17	4,458 3,778 306 144 230	4,451 3,673 400 160 218	145 113 8 7 17	4,596 3,786 408 167 235
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,940           295           1,219           287           511           391           188           385           592           227           177           697           697           345	3,869 48 500 339 388 135 52 550 964 60 173 179 400 81	18        1  1	58 2 1 6 1 3 3 5 3 3 2 2	<b>5,958</b> 295 1,219 287 512 391 188 388 602 227 179 698 626 346	3,927 48 502 340 394 135 52 553 999 63 176 182 402 81	9,885 343 1,721 627 906 526 240 941 1,601 290 355 880 1,028 427	6,499 335 1,315 296 553 440 192 428 752 249 187 711 667 374	4,875 54 600 387 436 175 53 591 1,337 68 179 190 428 377	11,374 389 1,915 683 989 615 245 1,019 2,089 317 366 901 1,095 751
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergen Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc	3,234            220            357            53            1,305            196            295            304           tis         295            102            107	1,114 42 42 256 281 277 90 120 23 21	5  2  2  1	5  - 3  - 1  - 1	3,239 220 357 53 1,307 196 295 306 295 102 108	1,119 42 4 259 282 277 90 121 23 21	4,358 220 399 57 1,566 478 572 396 416 125 129	3,345 221 363 54 1,387 198 295 311 301 104 111	1,138 42 4 265 289 277 90 123 27 21	4,483 221 405 58 1,652 487 572 401 424 131 132
Metal Manufacture	4,620            1,920            668            1,260            236            536	534 164 22 184 70 94	2,088 1,786 219 79 	8 5 1 1 1	6,708 3,706 887 1,339 236 540	542 169 23 185 71 94	7,250 3,875 910 1,524 307 634	6,803 3,745 893 1,372 243 550	549 170 23 189 72 95	7,352 3,915 916 1,561 315 645
Metal-working Machine Tools          Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges          Industrial Engines          Textile Machinery and Accessories          Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery         Mechanical Handling Equipment          Office Machinery.          Ofther Machinery.          Industrial Plant and Steelwork.          Ordnance and Small Arms          Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specifi       Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, e         Watches and Clocks          Electrical Machinery          Insulated Wires and Cables          Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	9,806            210            441            226            143            278            100            297            161            245           ed         1,068           tc.         417            58            628            786            786            421            459	$\begin{array}{r} 3,573\\ 34\\ 101\\ 49\\ 28\\ 35\\ 10\\ 20\\ 100\\ 437\\ 60\\ 43\\ 209\\ 304\\ 104\\ 291\\ 132\\ \cdot 205\\ 758\\ 289\\ 364 \end{array}$	88 1 1 7 1 2 62 5 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 62 5 1 1 1 1 2 62 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 18\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\$	9,894 210 442 226 144 285 101 2,999 161 2,623 828 245 1,069 420 60 629 287 198 786 422 459	3,591 34 101 49 28 36 100 20 100 443 62 43 209 306 104 292 132 205 761 290 366	13,485 244 543 275 172 321 111 319 261 3,066 890 288 1,278 726 164 921 419 403 1,547 712 825	$\begin{array}{c} 10,798\\ 214\\ 453\\ 237\\ 180\\ 352\\ 101\\ 309\\ 169\\ 2,741\\ 845\\ 261\\ 1,203\\ 436\\ 63\\ 664\\ 318\\ 200\\ 1,144\\ 441\\ 467 \end{array}$	3,857 34 104 49 30 70 12 21 116 454 62 43 215 335 105 301 137 205 891 300 373	14,655 248 557 286 210 422 113 330 285 3,195 907 304 1,418 771 168 965 455 405 2,035 741 840
	8,230            7,541            689	185 150 35	74 73 1	8	<b>8,304</b> 7,614 690	<b>193</b> 158 35	<b>8,497</b> 7,772 725	11,951 11,172 779	202 167 35	12,153 11,339 814
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	··· 208 ··· 764 ··· 255 ··· 255	611 315 78 170 17 10	497 378 113 	14 13 1 	3,528 1,869 321 764 258 258	625 328 79 170 17 10	4,153 2,197 400 934 275 268	3,728 1,922 326 876 262 270 72	658 335 80 188 17 10 28	4,386 2,257 406 1,064 279 280 100
Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	38            3,669            173            54            177            231            132            87            2,815	21 <b>1,850</b> 76 68 121 101 179 93 1,212	67 3 - 5 8 - 1 50	15 	58 3,736 176 54 182 239 132 88 2,865	21 <b>1,865</b> 76 68 121 103 179 93 1,225	79 5,601 252 122 303 342 311 181 4,090	3,802 190 56 182 243 135 88 2,908	1,879 79 68 122 103 185 94 1,228	5,681 269 124 304 346 320 182 4,136
Textiles	4,172 166 de	3,637 65	601 7	<b>1,494</b> 21	<b>4,773</b> 173	<b>5,131</b> 86	<b>9,904</b> 259	5,772 179	7,671 98	13,443 277
Fibres	780            424            856            515            90            203            37            115            65            172            602            147	658 507 590 201 159 457 67 198 70 257 379 29	265 59 30 18 1 14 3 97 3 	686 256 43 117 15 147 10 87 1 16 94 1	1,045 483 886 533 91 217 40 212 68 172 705 148	1,344 763 633 318 174 604 77 285 71 273 473 30	2,389 1,246 1,519 851 265 821 117 497 139 445 1,178 178	$1,482 \\703 \\932 \\537 \\111 \\238 \\71 \\260 \\72 \\206 \\829 \\152$	2,573 1,235 700 319 2&83 664 119 343 76 671 556 34	4,055 1,938 1,632 856 394 902 190 603 148 877 1,385 186
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	··· 454 ··· 293 ··· 111	215 60 138 17	97 2	6 1 5	463 300 111 52	221 61 143 17	684 361 254 69	504 325 120 59	244 69 158	748 394 278 76

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Industry Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Out Women's and Girls' Tailored Overalls and Men's Shirts, Un Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' We Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere Footwear ...

- Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, o Bricks, Fireclay and Refractor Pottery ... Glass ... Cement ... Abrasives and Building Mater specified ...
- Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber .... Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting ... Wooden Containers and Baska Miscellaneous Wood and Cord
- Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board..... Cardboard Boxes, Cartons an Cases ..... Manufactures of Paper and specified ... Printing, Publishing of Newspa Other Printing, Publishing, B etc. ... etc. .. ..
- Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber ... Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms ... Toys, Games and Sports Equi Miscellaneous Stationers' Goo Plastics Moulding and Fabric Miscellaneous Manufacturing
- Total, All Manufacturing Indus
- Construction.. .. ..
- Gas, Electricity and Water.. Gas ..... Electricity...... Water Supply .....
- Distributive Trades . . . . Wholesale Distribution . . . Retail Distribution . . . Dealing in Coal, Builders' Agricultural Supplies (Who Dealing in other Industrial Ma
- Insurance, Banking and Finance
- Professional and Scientific Servi Accountancy Services . . Educational Services . . Legal Services . . . . Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations. . Other Professional and Scien
- Miscollan Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Car Motor Repairers, Distributor Stations. Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service Other Services
- Public Administration National Government Servic Local Government Service
- **Ex-Service Personnel not Class**
- Other Persons not Classified by Aged 18 and over ... Aged under 18 ... GRAND TOTAL\* ...

### Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

USALIN THE	<del>311 C</del>	<u></u>	Gre	eat Britain	0 20		Col 1	155 1		
ngagénenis, given an antariy, which felate goal in iquasion: Y	Whol unemp (inclu casu	loyed ding	Tempo stop		a coded filled by nur in 6	Total	Li for th bers of Miningy		ited Kingdo (all classes)	The <b>m</b> th A of nent To
by employers to how	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
uterwear	1,280 95 227 362 64 149 31 73 279	2,823 142 598 316 379 823 42 259 264	109 2 8 36 2 6 7 	323 8 59 30 52 80 11 17 66	1,389 97 235 398 66 155 38 73 327	3,146 150 657 346 431 903 53 276 330	4,535 247 892 744 497 1,058 91 349 657	1,523 110 250 399 112 165 43 86 358	5,539 165 778 356 2,392 1,071 64 347 366	<b>7,062</b> 275 1,028 755 2,504 1,236 107 433 724
erials, etc., not elsewhere	3 094 1,020 451 749 53 821	749 148 243 275 10 73	124 99 24 1	3 2 1 	3,218 1,119 475 749 53 822	752 150 244 275 10 73	3,970 1,269 719 1,024 63 895	3,415 1,192 492 760 58 913	<b>800</b> 153 279 277 10 81	4,215 1,345 771 1,037 68 994
skets	2,508 882 1,002 89 172 216 147	<b>423</b> 66 140 73 26 68 50	119 1 114 1 - 3	17 1 10 4 1 1	2,627 883 1,116 90 172 216 150	440 67 150 77 27 68 51	3,067 950 1,266 167 199 284 201	2,855 1,013 1,175 94 177 234 162	478 72 163 82 39 71 51	3,333 1,085 1,338 176 216 305 213
and Fibre-board Packing nd Board not elsewhere papers and Periodicals Bookbinding, Engraving,	1,754 403 242 163 418 528	1,232 248 258 230 122 374	17 11 - 2 2 2	15 11 — 1 3	1,771 414 242 165 420 530	1,247 259 258 231 125 374	<b>3,018</b> 673 500 396 545 904	1,847 429 254 177 440 547	1,331 265 291 231 134 410	3,178 694 545 408 574 957
s c uipment oods icating	1,906 788 153 67 172 42 487 197	1,181 279 130 52 313 35 218 154	44 32 2  2  4 4	82 4 63   14 1	1,950 820 155 67 174 42 491 201	1,263 283 193 52 313 35 232 155	3,213 1,103 348 119 487 77 723 356	2,018 837 158 75 190 44 502 212	1,340 293 195 57 346 54 235 160	3,358 1,130 353 132 536 98 737 372
stries	53,698	21,996	3,860	2,066	57,558	24,062	81,620	64,860	30,561	95,421
100.1 0 100.1 0 100.2	36,453	291	45	2	36,498	293	36,791	43,143	328	43,471
	2,141 1,003 885 253	111 56 48 7	7 2 5 	1111	<b>2,148</b> 1,005 890 253	111 56 48 7	<b>2,259</b> 1,061 938 260	2,339 1,071 973 295	118 60 51 7	2,457 1,131 1,024 302
nsport	17,362 3,070 1,522 2,277 4,088 1,830 203 3,189 1,183	1,340 160 547 69 55 17 30 342 120	229 1 6 16 124 66 1 4 11	15 5 1 2 1 1 1 4	17,591 3,071 1,528 2,293 4,212 1,896 204 3,193 1,194	1,355 160 552 70 57 18 31 343 124	<b>18,946</b> 3,231 2,080 2,363 4,269 1,914 235 3,536 1,318	<b>18,887</b> 3,214 1,736 2,363 4,470 2,272 248 3,369 1,215	1,415 160 567 74 59 23 33 371 128	20,302 3,374 2,303 2,437 4,529 2,295 281 3,740 1,343
s' Materials, Grain and olesale or Retail)	19,084 4,495 9,742 2,414 2,433	10,699 1,309 9,062 125 203	71 14 29 21 7	130 11 113  6	<b>19,155</b> 4,509 9,771 2,435 2,440	10,829 1,320 9,175 125 209	29,984 5,829 18,946 2,560 2,649	20,859 4,896 10,688 2,673 2,602	12,071 1,568 10,135 131 237	32,930 6,464 20,823 2,804 2,839
· · · · · · · · · ·	3,240	561	200	3	3,241	564	3,805	3,367	603	3,970
vices	<b>4,012</b> 185 1,566 114 1,597 101 449	4,532 79 1,508 126 2,658 50 111	32 4 19 	$ \begin{array}{r}     468 \\     452 \\     -452 \\     -14 \\     -1   \end{array} $	4,044 189 1,585 114 1,605 101 450	<b>5,000</b> 80 1,960 126 2,672 50 112	<b>9,044</b> 269 3,545 240 4,277 151 562	<b>4,287</b> 205 1,667 137 1,678 138 462	5,474 82 2,158 143 2,911 56 124	<b>9,761</b> 287 3,825 280 4,589 194 586
etc	<b>16,767</b> 2,077 960 524 6,552 475 166	12,387 854 143 343 5,940 913 254	77 11 2 8 19 —	172 34 12 4 50 	16,844 2,088 962 532 6,571 475 166	<b>12,559</b> 888 155 347 5,990 913 255	<b>29,403</b> 2,976 1,117 879 12,561 1,388 421	<b>18,111</b> 2,217 1,031 647 6,931 516 199	13,867 970 182 351 6,395 1,013 284	<b>31,978</b> 3,187 1,213 998 13,326 1,529 483
tors, Garages and Filling	2,404 285 311 672 2,341	386 21 375 2,358 800	3 4 2 7 21	2 3 47 19	2,407 289 313 679 2,362	388 21 378 2,405 819	2,795 310 691 3,084 3,181	2,585 346 376 754 2,509	420 22 407 2,941 882	3,005 368 783 3,695 3,391
ce	13,916 7,000 6,916	1,721 1,008 713	64 11 53	30 2 28	13,980 7,011 6,969	1,751 1,010 741	15,731 8,021 7,710	14,744 7,389 7,355	<b>1,926</b> 1,138 788	16,670 8,527 8,143
sified by Industry	1,511	77	1		1,511	77	1,588	1,591	80	1,67
y Industry 	36,317 17,105 19,212 216,245	25,877 12,964 12,913 80,801	5,177	3,020	36,317 17,105 19,212 221,422	25,877 12,964 12,913 83,821	62,194 30,069 32,125 305,243	37,955 18,457 19,498 246,639	26,874 13,788 13,086 94,767	64,829 32,245 32,584 341,400
		30,001	5,17	0,020		00,021	000,240	1.10,009		

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,826 males and 194 females in Great Britain and 4,193 males and 210 females in the United Kingdom).

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 5th July and 9th August, 1961, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employ-ment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employ-ment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	5th	eks ended July, 961	9th A	eks ended ugust, 61	Total Number of Placings, 8th Dec
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1960, to 9th Aug., 1961 (35 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	83,481 9,725 44,820 7,870	146,096 66,187 108,606 74,630	84,883 27,839 43,769 27,567	134,581 59,950 96,773 68,215	692,074 146,468 341,753 127,675
Total	145,896	395,519	184,058	359,519	1,307,970

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

percentage rates of engagements, given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 9th August, 1961, in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th August, 1961.

	1.24 1.24	Placing	gs during five 1 9th August	weeks 1961	4.754 405	Nu		cancies remain th August, 19		i at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,412	975	3,255	137	5,779	1,529	2,331	<b>524</b>	477	4,861
Mining and Quarrying	628	573	48	34	1,283	12,452	2,497	66	66	15,081
Coal Mining	444	539	32	9	1,024	11,957	2,387	26	23	14,393
Bood, Drink and Tobacco            Chemicals and Allied Industries            Metal Manufacture            Engineering and Electrical Goods            Engineering, including Scientific Instru-	3,806	1,152	4,271	1,351	10,580	2,025	1,243	4,866	2,663	10,797
	1,762	305	841	615	3,523	2,133	1,108	1,728	1,477	6,446
	1,754	615	240	173	2,782	3,101	1,948	530	470	6,049
	6,770	3,371	3,124	1,641	14,906	19,557	6,530	8,912	4,105	39,104
Electrical Goods and Machinery	4,856	2,316	1,383	789	9,344	13,589	4,776	3,087	1,966	23,418
	1,914	1,055	1,741	852	5,562	5,968	1,754	5,825	2,139	15,686
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles	3,818 2,040 2,095 1,511	281 698 1,242 643	74 419 927 1,158	45 319 533 1,420	4,218 3,476 4,797 4,732	1,628 8,286 3,040 1,760	444 1,400 3,000 2,495	69 1,522 2,412 6,847	54 533 2,150 6,797	2,195 11,741 10,602 17,899
(Spinning and Weaving)	397	144	340	311	1,192	471	634	2,478	1,826	5,409
	378	136	285	262	1,061	469	735	1,827	1,336	4,367
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	192	128	95	94	509	232	422	583	705	1,942
Clothing and Footwear	405	380	1,294	2,342	4,421	875	1,432	10,169	8,530	21,006
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	1,621	529	352	215	2,717	1,872	1,224	943	1,138	5,177
Timber, Furniture, etc	1,399	1,247	341	226	3,213	1,852	1,791	781	842	5,266
Paper, Printing and Publishing	1,013	727	920	1,184	3,844	1,105	1,521	2,137	3,520	8,283
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods	655	297	597	578	2,127	579	570	1,307	1,658	4,114
Printing and Publishing	358	430	323	606	1,717	526	951	830	1,862	4,169
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,245	372	1,003	· 439	3,059	1,327	886	2,042	1,202	5,457
Cotal, All Manufacturing Industries	29,431	11,690	15,059	10,597	66,777	48,793	25,444	43,541	34,186	151,964
Construction	25,247	3,654	255	357	29,513	21,521	4,649	567	645	27,382
	1,134	259	96	103	1,592	1,264	732	131	200	2,327
	5,393	1,018	851	582	7,844	20,261	2,371	1,812	941	25,385
	7,577	5,466	6,278	9,830	29,151	7,819	12,648	14,375	18,262	53,104
	291	315	425	1,193	2,224	1,224	1,471	1,117	2,552	6,364
	993	518	2,213	1,336	5,060	3,042	2,518	6,171	2,731	14,462
	8,274	2,818	13,711	2,869	27,672	8,506	4,117	25,413	7,215	45,251
	661	147	474	144	1,426	448	320	1,105	275	2,148
	4,913	557	9,705	666	15,841	2,598	710	13,029	1,566	17,903
	445	361	1,030	593	2,429	312	350	2,241	1,546	4,449
Public Administration            National Government Service           Local Government Service	4,503	553	1,578	529	7,163	8,170	1,172	3,056	940	13,338
	1,583	202	1,194	265	3,244	5,095	428	2,176	541	8,240
	2,920	351	384	264	3,919	3,075	744	880	399	5,098
Grand Total	84,883	27,839	43,769	27,567	184,058	134,581	59,950	96,773	68,215	359,519

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 9th August, 1961, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

	Placings during five weeks ended 9th August, 1961					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th August, 1961					
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Sootland Wates	23,930 10,922 5,118 5,323 4,423 6,094 13,415 4,633 6,975 4,050	6,349 3,435 1,790 2,615 1,639 2,185 4,442 1,274 2,802 1,308	13,833 4,974 2,349 2,221 2,270 2,733 6,251 2,557 4,564 2,017	5,434 3,445 1,767 2,594 2,082 1,979 4,517 1,733 2,615 1,401	49,546 22,776 11,024 12,753 10,414 12,991 28,625 10,197 16,956 8,776	37,845 19,974 8,996 15,220 10,103 11,427 12,590 3,629 5,482 9,315	16,039 6,728 3,497 8,382 4,965 7,426 6,211 2,463 2,259 1,980	34,762 12,748 5,280 6,520 6,015 6,621 14,733 2,718 5,076 2,300	19,025 6,787 3,443 8,065 7,162 5,884 9,290 2,599 4,101 1,859	107,671 46,237 21,216 38,187 28,245 31,358 42,824 11,409 16,918 15,454	
Great Britain	 84,883	27,839	43,769	27,567	184,058	134,581	59,950	96,773	68,215	359,519	

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### 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 Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th August, 1961, and the corresponding figures for 18th July, 1961, and 16th August, 1960. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal 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 who 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.

diseases.

A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	1	- and the	Constanting of the	Constant and	(1100	(sanas)					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to										
Region	Sickness Industrial In										
	15th Aug., 1961	18th July, 1961	16th Aug., 1960	15th Aug. 1961	18th July, 1961	16th Aug., 1960					
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern Northern North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Sociland Wales	74.8 64.9 39.3 30.7 47.4 69.6 48.7 76.3 144.0 61.5 108.6 67.3	$\begin{array}{c} 73 \cdot 1 \\ 64 \cdot 7 \\ 39 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 69 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 0 \\ 74 \cdot 6 \\ 140 \cdot 6 \\ 59 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 6 \\ 61 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	72.4 64.0 38.5 29.5 46.3 68.5 47.1 73.6 140.1 58.0 104.4 61.8	$   \begin{array}{r}     3.1 \\     2.9 \\     1.9 \\     1.4 \\     2.2 \\     4.2 \\     5.1 \\     8.4 \\     7.8 \\     7.8 \\     7.4 \\     8.7 \\     9.2 \\   \end{array} $	3.2 3.2 2.0 1.4 2.3 4.4 5.1 8.0 7.6 7.0 9.8 8.6	3.1 2.9 1.7 1.3 2.0 3.9 4.6 7.5 6.3 8.2 7.7					
Total, Great Britain	833.0	817.6	804.3	62.3	62.7	56.4					

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July, about 2,620 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,180; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,560. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 4,540. Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in July and in June, 1961, and July, 1960. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absence, 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. 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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 15th August, 1961, represented  $4 \cdot 1$  per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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

The Factories 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 August, 1961, according to the type of employment permitted.\* For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.24 tons in July, compared with 4.17tons in the previous month and 4.06 tons in July, 1960. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.44 tons in July; for June, 1961, and July, 1960, the figures were 1.45 tons and 1.39 tons, respectively. respectively

Type of employmen permitted by the Orders	t sati isdia	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Tot
Extended Hours† Double Day Shifts‡ Long Spells Night Shifts Part-time Work§ Saturday Afternoon Work Sunday Work Miscellaneous		41,499 20,751 9,557 5,942 5,199 395 1,668 1,113	1,405 915 287 846  26 54 44	3,867 1,480 1,190 — — — 95 36	46,7 23,1 11,0 6,7 5,1 4 1,8 1,1
Total		86,124	3,577	6,668	96,3

,771 ,146 ,034 ,788 ,199 ,421 ,817 ,193 369

### Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in July 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 29th July, 1961, was 571,100 compared with 574,800 for the five weeks ended 1st July, 1961, and 600,500 for the four weeks ended 30th July, 1960. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in July, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with June, 1961, and July, 1960. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised where necessary. necessary.

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase $(+)$ or decrease $(-)$ compared with the average for			
	books during 4 weeks ended 29th July, 1961	5 weeks ended 1st July, 1961	4 weeks ended 30th July, 1960		
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	37,200 85,300 116,000 41,600 91,000 42,100 82,200 5,700	200 400 800 500 500 400 500 	- 2,300 - 5,000 - 5,000 - 3,700 - 3,000 - 3,200 - 5,100 - 100		
England and Wales	501,100	- 3,300	- 27,400		
Scotland	70,000	- 400	- 2,000		
Great Britain	571,100	- 3,700	- 29,400		

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

	July, 1961	June, 1961	July, 1960
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary		8.00 8.63	9·05 8·47
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	0.24	5·99 8·57	6·44 7·98

# 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 14th August, 1961.

the server and the server and	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period Number of persons in attendance at courses	745	99	844
at end of period	1,332	174	1,506
Number of persons who completed courses during period	608	86	694

Up to 14th August, 1961, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 126,072, including 3,614 blind persons.

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

# Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944&1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 17th April, 1961 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 666,454, compared with 692,942 at 17th October, 1960.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 21st August, 1961, was 43,728, of whom 38,165 were males and 5,563 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

he various Divisions in July, together	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	34,134	5,066	39,200
ly to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,031	497	4,528
Total	38,165	5,563	43,728

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 9th August, 1961, was 6,405, including 5,163 men, 1,042 women and 200 young persons. In addition 87 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered employment.

## Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scien-tific Register at 14th August was 4,602; this figure included 3,592 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,010 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 11th July, and 14th August, 1961 (five weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 11th July.. .. ..

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	notified during period	· • • • • 8	•••			514
,,	filled during period			•••	••	88
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	6:32				431
,,	unfilled at 14th August					5,812

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the risters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 390 to 393.



### Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1961 Professional and Executive Register vo show

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

At 9th August the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 16,750, consisting of 15,782 men and 968 women (of whom 9,581 and 563, respectively, were in employ-ment). During the period 6th July to 9th August, 1961, the number of vacancies filled was 584. The number of vacancies unfilled at 9th August was 4,836.

### Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in August, 1961, with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

err <u>e</u> encention for door (Teneneds)				July, 1961	August, 1961
Places under the Factories Act	ts	noticis	. N		51
Mines and Quarries*				27+	20
Railway Service				10	14

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

5,817

actories Acts		
Textile and Connected Processes .		1
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc		
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conver	sion	3
Metal Casting	The second s	1
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and	Forging	1
Miscellaneous Metal Processes		100
Shinbuilding and Renairing		3
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Ma	king	1
Locomotive and Railway Equipment .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
AT 11 AT 1 A 1 A 1		3
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture	e and Repair	2
Electrical Engineering	renounced checks of the metro	1
Woodworking Processes	announces in announce the state to be a	1
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture,	Paint, Oil Refining, Soap	3
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel .		2
Wearing Apparel		
		No.
Milling	- trans an and and the state of -	
Food	IC COLOR DOLLARDING TOPOL COL	1
Milling Food Drink	MARINE 10 SICKLESS ON LYELD VIEWE	X
Electricity Generation	in the total mumber of insured a	1
Rubber	and their outher is and an encoder and	
Other Factory Processes		1
Works and Places Under s.s.105, 1	07 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937	
Building Operations	1	9
		5
Docks and Warehouses		1
Doords and that and about the the	n = 100000000000000000000000000000000000	
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	5	1
TOTAL, THOTOMAL HOLD		
LOMAN DOWN		
Aines and Ouarries*	Railway Service	
Coal Mines:	Brakesmen and Goods Guards	1
Underground 13	Engine Drivers and Motormen	1
Surface 2	Firemen	1
Other Stratified Mines 1	Guards (Passenger)	1
Ouarries 4	Mechanics	1
The mountained bounds bon Pro-	Permanent Way Men	4
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 20	Porters	1
and a state of the state of the state of the	Shunters	1
Seamen	Other Grades	6
Trading Vessels 3	Contractors' Servants	
Fishing Vessels 1	O CARLEI CONCELENS, TO STATE S	
A MARTINE CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OFTA CONT		

### Industrial Diseases

TOTAL, SEAMEN .. .. .. 4 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 14

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
d Poisoning peratives engaged in: other Contact with Molten Lead 1 aint used in other Industries . 1 line Poisoning 2 cic Jaundice 1 npressed Air Illness 2 hrax her Industries 1	Chrome Ulceration         Manufacture of Bichromates         Chromium Plating         Other Industries         Total, Cases
theliomatous Ulceration (Skin	II. Deaths
uncer) bitch and Tar 8 Aineral Oil 2	the velocities are brown and and and and a second and a second are to a second and
For mines and quarries, weekly re	eturns are obtained and the figures cov

the four weeks ended 25th August, 1961. + Includes 24 deaths in one vessel resulting from a fire on board.

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### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment in May, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 4.0 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 1.7 per cent. lower than in May, 1960. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in May was 2.7 per cent. higher than in the previous month and was 2.1 per cent. lower than in May, 1960.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 621,021 in April, compared with 621,833 in the previous month and 605,730 in April, 1960. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 28,372 at the end of March, compared with 27,917 at the end of the previous month and 25,052 at the end of March, 1960.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii), in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 53,254,000in June. This was about 1.2 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 0.6 per cent. lower than in June, 1960. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in June was 11,846,000, an increase of 1.8 per cent. compared with the previous month and a decrease of 4.0 per cent. compared with June, 1960. June, 1960.

The Department of Labor estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 5,580,000, compared with 4,768,000 at the middle of the previous month and 4,423,000 at the middle of June, 1960.

### **BELGIUM**

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during June was 77,565, compared with 83,079 in the previous month and 96,883 in June, 1960. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 24,856 working down days.

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### Employment Overseas

### DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of July the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 20,900 or 2.8 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1.3 per cent. at the end of June and 1.6 per cent. at the end of July, 1960.

### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 87,916 of whom 22,870 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 93,458 and 25,693 at the beginning of the previous month and 103,026 and 28,050 at the beginning of August, 1960.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of July was 93,263, compared with 99,203 at the end of the previous month and 119,351 at the end of July, 1960. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 14,441, 15,923 and 21,350.

### **IRISH REPUBLIC**

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th August was 35,233, compared with 35,057 at 29th July and 38,341 at 27th August, 1960.

### **NETHERLANDS**

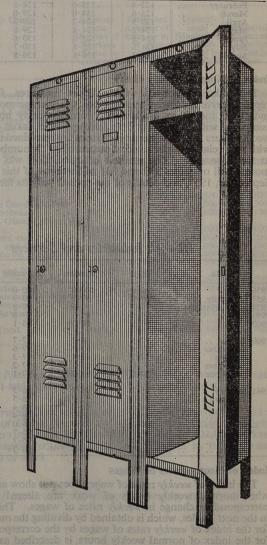
The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of July was 28,849; this figure included 2,195 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit.

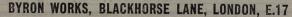
### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 115,040 at the end of May, compared with 130,660 at the end of the previous month and 103,358 at the end of May, 1960.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 212 or 0.1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 272 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 400 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of June, 1960.





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WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

**INDICES FOR 31st AUGUST, 1961** (31st JANUARY, 1956 = 100)

At 31st August, 1961, the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

Stratule for a	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
e ridrostver nh: 99,203 dt of July,	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1961 July	125.1	95.9	130.5	124.3	95.4	130.2
1961 Aug.	125.2	95·8	130.7	124.3	95.4	130.3

### Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

The index of *weekly* rates of wages measures the average move-ment from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates 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 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. introduction of new machinery, etc.

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

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957 Monthly	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958 } averages {	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960 J	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1960 August	120.0	121.0	124.5	120.4
September	120.4	121.3	125.0	120.8
October	120.3	121.5	124.8	120.7
November	120.6	121.8	125.4	121.0
December	121.9	122.7	126.3	122.2
961 January	123.2	123.5	128.4	123.5
February	123.4	123.6	128.8	123.7
March	123.6	124.0	129.0	123.9
April	123.9	124.2	129.2	124.2
May	124.2	124.8	129.8	124.5
June	124.5	125.6	130.6	125.0
July	124.6	125.8	130.7	125.1
August	124.7	126.1	130.8	125.2

### Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

Date	Men Women		Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 Monthly	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958 > averages {	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
1960 August	119.2	120.1	125.0	119.6
September	119.4	120.6	125.3	119.9
October	119.6	120.7	125.5	120.0
November	120.1	120.9	125.8	120.5
December	122.4	122.4	127.5	122.7
1961 January	123.1	123.2	128.3	123.3
February	123.1	123.3	128.5	123.4
March	123.4	124.0	128.9	123.8
April	123.5	124.1	129.0	123.9
May	123.6	124.1	129.2	124.0
June	123.8	124.1	129.3	124.1
July	123.9	124.4	129.6	124.3
August	124.0	124.4	129.6	124.3

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

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

**IV**—Manufacturing Industries only

Women

100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8

97.6 97.1 97.0 96.8 96.8

95·3 95·3 95·3 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·1 95·1

Juveniles

100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5

97·1 96·8 96·7 96·6 96·5

95.7 95.7 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.4 95.4 95.4 95.4

Men

100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1

96.6 96.5 96.5 96.4 96.3

95.7 95.7 95.7 95.7 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.5 95.5

All Workers

100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3

96·9 96·7 96·7 96·5 96·5

95.6 95.6 95.5 95.5 95.5 95.4 95.4

### Normal Weekly Hours\*

Date

1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly aver

1960 August . September October

1961 January

February March . April . June . July .

120.10		—All Indus			Lange and the
	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Worker
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	Monthly averages	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0\\ 99 \cdot 9\\ 99 \cdot 7\\ 99 \cdot 6\\ 97 \cdot 9\end{array}\right.$	$   \begin{array}{r}     100 \cdot 0 \\     99 \cdot 9 \\     99 \cdot 6 \\     99 \cdot 5 \\     98 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	100.0 99.9 99.8 99.8 99.8 98.1	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0
1960	August September . October . November . December .	97·4 97·1 97·0	98·2 97·9 97·8 97·7 97·7	97.7 97.6 97.3 97.2 97.1	97.7 97.6 97.3 97.2 97.1
1961	January . February . March April June July August	. 96·3 96·3 96·3 96·1 96·0 96·0	96·7 96·7 96·5 96·3 95·9 95·6 95·6 95·5	96.5 96.5 96.4 96.4 96.0 95.7 95.7 95.7	96·4 96·3 96·3 96·1 95·9 95·9

#### **Index of Hourly Rates of Wages**

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

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

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

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1961

### Hourly Rates of Wages\*

V—All Industries and Services Women All Wor Date Men Juveniles  $\begin{array}{r}
 104 \cdot 7 \\
 110 \cdot 1 \\
 114 \cdot 3 \\
 117 \cdot 4 \\
 122 \cdot 5
 \end{array}$  $104 \cdot 2 \\ 109 \cdot 8 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 117 \cdot 7 \\ 122 \cdot 8$ 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960  $110 \cdot 1$   $110 \cdot 1$   $114 \cdot 2$   $117 \cdot 3$   $122 \cdot 3$ Monthly  $\begin{array}{r}
 111 \cdot 4 \\
 116 \cdot 0 \\
 119 \cdot 2 \\
 125 \cdot 6
 \end{array}$ 123·3 123·9 124·2 124·7 125·6 127.4 128.1 128.2 129.0 130.0 123-1 123-1 124-0 124-1 125-9 1960 August 123 · 1 123 · 6 123 · 9 124 · 3 125 · 7 October 127.8 127.9 128.5 129.0 130.2 131.5 131.6 132.1 127 · 8 128 · 1 128 · 1 128 · 1 129 · 1 129 · 1 129 · 1 129 · 1 129 · 1  $\begin{array}{r}
133 \cdot 1 \\
133 \cdot 5 \\
133 \cdot 9 \\
134 \cdot 1 \\
135 \cdot 1 \\
136 \cdot 4 \\
136 \cdot 6 \\
136 \cdot 6 \\
\end{array}$ 128 · 0 128 · 3 128 · 6 129 · 6 129 · 6 130 · 4 130 · 5 1961 January February April May June July Augus

#### 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.

# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

### **Changes in August**

Changes in August Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom during August indicate that about 362,000 workers received an aggregate increase of approximately £111,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 157,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours.† The principal increases in rates of wages affected workers employed in licensed non-residential establishments in Great Britain, thermal insulation engineers employed on land contracts in England and Wales, shift workers and night workers engaged in the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery in

In England and Wales, shift workers and hight workers engaged in the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery in Great Britain, and workers engaged in coopering in Great Britain and Belfast. Reductions in normal weekly hours of work became operative for forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission in Great Britain and for workers employed in licensed non-maidentical activities and high workers employed in licensed nonresidential establishments.

residential establishments. The statutory minimum time rates of workers employed in licensed non-residential establishments in Great Britain were increased by 15s. a week for men and by 10s. for women, and normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 48 to 46. Thermal insulation engineers employed on land contracts in England and Wales received an increase of 4d. an hour. The additional weekly payments for shift workers and night workers engaged in the manufacture of coroas chocolate and sugar confectionery in Great payments for shift workers and night workers engaged in the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery in Great Britain were increased by 5s., 7s. or 8s. Minimum hourly rates established by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry were increased by 5d. and the attendance bonus was withdrawn. The Industrial and Trade Council for Forest Workers in the Forestry Commission gave effect to an Industrial Court award and reduced the normal weekly hours of forest workers from 45 to an average of 43

Court award and reduced the normal weekly hours of forest workers from 45 to an average of 43. 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 metal manufacture, wire and wire rope manufacture, hosiery manu-facture in Hawick, hosiery finishing in the Midlands, coopering and cinematograph film production. Of the total increase of £111,000, about £84,000 resulted from Wages Regulation Orders, £15,000 from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, £8,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, and the remainder from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement and an Industrial Court award.

In the corresponding months of 1960, 7,551,000 workers had a net increase of  $\pounds 2,708,000$  in their full-time weekly rates of wages, 68,000 workers had a net decrease of  $\pounds 10,200$ , and 5,402,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of 9,765,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work. Changes in January-August, 1961 The Table opposite shows, by industry group, for this period, the numbers of workpeople affected (a) by increases in full-time

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

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

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Weekly Rates of Wages\* II—Manufacturing Industries only

VI-Manufacturing Industries only

kers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly averages	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 104\cdot 9\\ 110\cdot 1\\ 113\cdot 9\\ 117\cdot 0\\ 122\cdot 8\end{array}\right.$	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7	104.9 110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 9 \\ 122 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	
	September . October . November .	123·4 123·8 123·9 124·6 127·1	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \cdot 0 \\ 124 \cdot 2 \\ 124 \cdot 3 \\ 124 \cdot 8 \\ 126 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 128 \cdot 6 \\ 129 \cdot 5 \\ 129 \cdot 7 \\ 130 \cdot 3 \\ 132 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	123·4 124·0 124·2 124·8 127·1	
0	February . March April May June July	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	129·2 129·3 130·2 130·3 130·4 130·5 130·7 130·7	134.1 134.4 134.9 135.0 135.3 135.4 135.8 135.9	$129 \cdot 0$ $129 \cdot 0$ $129 \cdot 5$ $129 \cdot 6$ $129 \cdot 8$ $130 \cdot 0$ $130 \cdot 2$ $130 \cdot 3$	

#### **Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages**

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1956, to April, 1961, were given in an article on pages 321 to 329 of the August, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and April, 1961, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was  $27\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., as compared with an average increase of  $17\frac{3}{4}$  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 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. as compared with an average increase of 23 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were  $28\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for weekly earnings, 18 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, ' $31\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for hourly earnings and  $23\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amounts of such increases, and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such reductions. Weekly Rates Normal Weekly

	of W	ages	Hours of Work		
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Increases‡	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions ‡	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical	621,000 371,000 326,000 66,000 166,500	£ 259,500 167,200 140,800 24,000 24,500	11,000 595,000 305,500 500 1,000	21,800 758,400 628,400 1,400 1,600	
Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not elsewhere	499,500	196,400	22,500	46,200	
specified J Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	303,000	136,700	453,000 56,000	1,062,600 110,300	
Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement,	101,000	28,700	124,000	249,100	
etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industries Construction	$ \begin{array}{r} 151,000\\197,500\\344,000\\14,500\\1,214,500\end{array} $	60,500 48,400 76,800 4,100 251,300	$\begin{array}{r} 152,000\\72,000\\56,000\\20,500\\95,500\end{array}$	243,600 144,200 84,200 39,000 190,800	
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades	18,500 500,000 1,112,500	1,000 294,900 525,600	252,500 1,076,000	866,400 2,226,000	
Professional Services Miscellaneous Services	744,000 464,000	343,700 221,100	599,500 339,000	1,199,400 674,200	
Total	7,214,500	2,805,200	4,231,500	8,547,600	

The above figures include 2,885,000 workers who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

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

(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	Northern Ireland	31 July	Female workers (other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills)	
Limestone Quarrying	Yorkshire (North Riding)	7 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 10d.) for worker 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland	7 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased <sup>†</sup> by 2.4d. a shift (10s. 9.6d. to 11s.) fo workers 18 and over, and by 1.2d. (5s. 4.8d. to 5s. 6d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	6 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased <sup>†</sup> by $2 \cdot 6d$ , a shift (9s. $1 \cdot 2d$ , to 9s. $3 \cdot 8d$ , for men, by $1 \cdot 95d$ , (6s. $9 \cdot 9d$ , to 6s. $11 \cdot 85d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21 and by $1 \cdot 3d$ , (4s. $6 \cdot 6d$ , to 4s. $7 \cdot 9d$ .) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying and Limestone Quarrying	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Ban- bury	6 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by $2 \cdot 72d$ . a shift (8s. 11.44d. to 9s. 2.16d. for men, by 2.04d. (6s. 8.58d. to 6s. 10.62d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and by 1.36d. (4s. 5.72d. to 4s. 7.08d.) for boys under 18.
Salt Works	Cheshire and Staf- fordshire	15 May	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers Rates after change include: men 4s. 6d. an hour, women 3s. 1 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d. <sup>‡</sup>
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (24)	14 Aug.	Shift and night workers	Additional payments increased by 5s. a week (12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.) for worker on a 2-shift system, by 7s. (14s. to 21s. for the first and second shifts and 21s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. for the third shift) for workers on a 3-shift system, and by 8s. (34s. to 42s.) for night workers.
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§	6 Aug.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased $\dagger$ by 2.6d. a shift (9s. 1.2d. to 9s. 3.8d. fo shift-rated workers) or by 0.325d. an hour (1s. 1.65d. to 1s. 1.975d. fo hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.95d. a shift (6s. 9.9d. to 6s. 11.85d.) or by 0.241d. an hour (10.24d. to 10.481d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.3d. a shift (4s. 6.6d. to 4s. 7.9d.) or by 0.162d an hour (6.825d. to 6.987d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (42)	6 Aug.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Changes in Angust
	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire and Northants.   (42)	6 Aug.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased <sup>†</sup> by 2.6d. a shift (9s. 1.2d. to 9s. 3.8d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.95d. (6s. 9.9d to 6s. 11.85d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed or youths' work, and by 1.3d. (4s. 6.6d. to 4s. 7.9d.) for boys and for girl doing boys' work.
ormal Weekly	West of Scotland¶ (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Aug.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased <sup>†</sup> by 2.6d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s. 4d.) calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land§ (43)	6 Aug.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.6d. a shift (9s. 1.2d. to 9s. 3.8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.325d. an hour (1s. 1.65d. to 1s. 1.975d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1.95d. a shift (6s. 9.9d. to 6s. 11.85d.) or by 0.241d. an hour (10.24d. to 10.481d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. a shift (4s. 6.6d. to 4s. 7.9d.) or by 0.162d. an hour (6.825d. to $6.987d.$ ) for those under 18.
		6 Aug.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased by $0.325d$ . an hour (1s. 1.65d. to 1s. 1.975d. for craftsmen, by $0.241d$ . (10.24d. to 10.481d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 and by $0.162d$ . (6.825d. to 6.987d.) for apprentices under 18.
200 1 000 200 1 000 200 1 000 200 1 000	tore 1002,22 000 tore and tore 100 tore and tore 100 tore 1000 tore 10000 tore 1000 tore 10000 tore 1000 tore 10000 tore 1000 tore 1000 tore 10	6 Aug.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	do.
	21 1240 1240 1270 210 124,700 45	6 Aug.	Bricklayers, apprentices and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased $\dagger$ by 0.325d, an hour (1s. 1.65d, to 1s. 1.975d, for men 21 and over, by 0.241d. (10.24d, to 10.481d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.162d. (6.825d, to 6.987d.) for apprentice, and boys under 18,
	Staffs., Ches., Tees- side, S. Wales and Mon., and Glasgow** (43)	7 Aug.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased <sup>†</sup> by 2.6d, a shift (9s. 1.2d, to 9s. 3.8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.95d. (6s. 9.9d, to 6s. 11.85d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (4s. 6.6d. to 4s. 7.9d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales <sup>††</sup> (43)	6 Aug.	Workers, other than brick- layers and carpenters, em- ployed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (6s. 1½d. to 6s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire‡‡ (43)	6 Aug.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased <sup>†</sup> by 2.4d. a shift (7s. 1.2d. to 7s. 3.6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 4.2d. to 8s. 6.6d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 1.2d. (3s. 6.6d. to 3s. 7.8d. or 4s. 2.1d. to 4s. 3.3d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	6 Aug.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased <sup>†</sup> by 2d. a shift (9s. 2d. to 9s. 4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (6s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 7s.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	<ul> <li>(4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.) for workers under 18.</li> <li>Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.6d. a shift (9s. 1.2d. to 9s. 3.8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.95d. (6s. 9.9d. to 6s. 11.85d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (4s. 6.6d. to 4s. 7.9d.) for those under 18.</li> </ul>
Tube Manufacture	Newport	6 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2.32d. a shift (8s. 10.14d. to 9s. 0.46d.) for men, by 1.546d. (5s. 10.729d. to 6s. 0.275d.) for youths 18 and under 21

\* These rates were fixed under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Acts (Northern Ireland). See pages 374 and 405 of this GAZETTE. † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

‡ These changes do not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

\$ Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

- || Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.
- ¶ Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.

\*\* Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board. †† Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board.

11 Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

Screen Printing and Display Production England a Scotland Great Bri Belfast (140) Coopering Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture England a Printing London Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture Great Bri

> Thermal England a

Petroleum Distribution

General Waste Materials Reclamation

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. † These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Court (No. 2863) dated 8th August with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 405 of this GAZETTE.

<sup>‡</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 405 of this GAZETTE.

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Leicester (83)

Industry

Wire and Wire Rope Industries

Wool Textile

Pressed Felt Manufacture

Hosiery Manufacture

Mechanical Cloth Manufacture

Hosiery Finishing

Glass Processing

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Great Britain (62)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 Aug.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living bonus of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. to 4s. 5d., according to age, for younger workers.
Yorkshire (83)	Pay day in week ending 19 Aug.	Enginemen, firemen and greasers	Increase in weekly rates of 15s. 11d. Rates after change: firemen 192s. 2d. a week, greasers 187s. 11d., enginemen—on ordinary time rates 196s. 9d., on ordinary time rates working under a head engineer 192s. 2d., on standing wages 220s. 3d., on standing wages working under a head engineer 214s. 4d. Workers already in receipt of a rate equal to or in excess of, the new rate are not affected, and the bonus previously paid to workers in the woolcombing section now absorbed into the new rate.
Leicester (83)	First pay day in Aug.	Workers employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $\frac{1}{2}d$ . in the shilling ( $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . to $3\frac{1}{2}d$ .) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 21 and over—skilled 182s. 8d. a week, unskilled 173s. 6d.; skilled able-bodied women 18 and over 116s. 10d.
Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	All workers	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 1s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 177s. 2d. a week, female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 131s. 2d., cutting and stitching 120s. 9d.
Hawick (90)	First full and complete pay week in Aug.	All workers	Increases* of 4s. 6d. a week (55s. to 59s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 3s. (39s. to 42s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of $117\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 59s. 6d. for men and 42s. for women: journeymen 173s. 8d. a week, journeywomen 119s. 6d.
Nottingham and district	First pay day in Aug.	Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar sec- tion of the hosiery and knit- wear industry	Increase* of 5 per cent. (10 to 15 per cent.) on the total of basic earnings and static bonus.
Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth used for mechanical purposes (including felts for paper making)	Increase* of 4 per cent. (71 to 75 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition, include: adult male workers 182s. 7d. a week, adult female workers 123s. 10d.
Midlands (various districts) (97)	First pay day in Aug.	All workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. (14 to 15 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Great Britain	2 Aug.	Workers employed in process- ing plate and sheet glass	Increases* of 1d. an hour for men 20 and over in groups 1 and 2, of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for men 20 and over in group 3, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over: group 1, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, Provincial area 5s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; group 2, bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers (being, required to mix) 5s. 6d., 5s. 4d, silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 5s. 3d., 5s. 1d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 5s. 2d., 5s., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 5s. 1d., 4s. 11d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 4s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 4s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d.
England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases* of 1d. an hour (5d. to 6d.) in the cost-of-living adjustment for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juveniles.
Scotland	do.	do.	do, do.
Great Britain and Belfast (140)	First pay day following 7 Aug.	Day workers	Increases in national minimum day work rates of 5d. an hour and further increase* of 1d. for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices; attendance bonus withdrawn. Rates after change for journey- men: London 5s. 6d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 5d.
	an and	Pieceworkers	Piecework plusage increased from 140 to 148 per cent. and further increase* of 4 per cent. (148 to 152 per cent.).
England and Wales	First full pay period in Aug.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase* of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool districts 4s. 10d. an hour, Provincial 4s. 9d., labourers 4s. 4d., 4s. 3d.
London	First pay day in July	Male workers employed in advertisement production (composing, press proofing and mono casting)	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (18s. to 20s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Great Britain	1 July†	Print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 10s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. a week for skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 226s. 3d. a week, semi-skilled workers 178s. 11d., apprentices 87s. 4d. at 16 rising to 169s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 20. <sup>†</sup>
England and Wales	7 Aug.	Thermal insulation engineers and other workers employed on land contracts	Increases of 4d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: thermal insulation engineers 5s. 4d. an hour, trainee engineers 1st year 4s. 4d., 2nd year 4s. 9½d., 3rd year 5s. 1d., apprentices 2s. in first year rising to 4s. 8d. in fifth year, labourers 4s. 4d.
United Kingdom (202–203)	21 Aug.	Adult female operatives other than canteen charge-women and attendants	Revision of wage structure into three groups, resulting in weekly increases of varying amounts. Minimum weekly rates after change: Provinces—operative 1, 175s., 2, 164s., 3, 151s. In London rates are 4s. 9d. a week higher than those quoted.
Northern Ireland (254)	14 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour (7s. a week) for male workers 21 and over, of 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (6s. 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) for youths 18 and under 21, of <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (2s. 7 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) or 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (4s. 4 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.), according to age, for boys under 18, of 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (6s. 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) for female workers 18 and over, and of 1d. (3s. 6d.) for younger female workers. Increases in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers and of 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over 4s. 0 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour (169s. 9d. a week), youths and boys 1s. 9 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (75s. 3d.) at under 16 rising to 3s. 2 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (134s. 9d.) at 18 and under 21, female workers 1s. 8d. (70s.) at 20 and over, younger female workers 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (50s. 9d.) at under 18 to 1s. 5d. (59s. 6d.) at 18 and under 20; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, female workers 1s. 10d. <sup>‡</sup>

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 27 July	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £23 19s. 6d. a week, em- ployed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. 6d. a week (10s. to 12s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 8d. (6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	anto tetto k abulaci za	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 6d. a week (50s. to 51s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (33s. 4d. to 34s. 4d.) for younger workers. The minimum basic rates published on page 359 of the August issue of this GAZETTE should read as follows:—optical printing dept. £9 16s. to £17 18s. 4d. a week, according to occupation, developing dept. £11 0s. 4d. to £14 15s. 3d., drying dept. £10 1s. 11d. or £10 18s., grading dept. £10 12s. 1d. to £14 19s. 2d., sensitometric control dept. £11 10s. 5d. or £13 13s. 11d., engineering dept., senior charge hands £16 9s. 3d., senior cinematograph engineers £15 6s. 9d., charge hands £14 6s. 3d., cinematograph engineers £13 3s. 9d., all other maintenance engineers £11 13s. 7d., electricians £12 17s. 3d., electricians (auxiliary) £10 16s. 5d., printing dept. £10 5s. 8d. to £13 19s. 10d., chemical mixers £9 16s. to £11 15s. 9d., solutions control £11 10s. 5d. or £13 13s. 5d., projectionists and viewers £9 16s. to £12 15s. 1d., regenerative film treatment operators £11 4s. 6d., storekeepers (film) £10 8s. 11d. to £12 11s. 11d.; engative cleaners £10 8s. 11d. or £10 7s. 7d.; positive examining dept. £9 7s. 5d. to £10 15s. 11d.; negative cutting dept. £9 16s. to £13 16s. 1d.; negative preparation dept. £9 16s. or £10 18s.; camera dept. £10 12s. 1d. to £14 12s. 2d.; title writing dept. £13 3s. 9d. or £15 9s. 11d.; despatch and general workers £9 7s. 5d. to £11 14s. 8d.
Broadcasting (Television)	United Kingdom	10 to 13 per suis n 11 to 75 per	Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Indepen- dent Television Companies	Increases ranging from 16s. 10d. to 26s. 10d. a week, according to occupation, for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change includes: craft grades—electricians 288s. 6d. a week, electricians' assistants 264s. 5d., carpenters/model makers, painters, plumbers, instrument mechanics, tool and instrument makers 288s. 6d., woodcutting machinists 288s. 6d. plus 1d. an hour, chargehands, craft rate plus 22s. a week (previously 6d. an hour), craftsmen's labourers 252s. 4d.; studio services—wardrobe mistress/masters (without supervision) 254s. 7d., (with supervision) 232s. 8d., wardrobe assistants/dressers (male or female) 210s. 9d., properties storekeepers 252s. 4d., assistant property masters 309s. 4d., property makers 276s. 5d., assistant scene masters/ setting assistants 309s. 4d., studio hands/property men 252s. 4d., studio attendants/general labourers/adult call boys 197s. 8d., chargehands 22s. a week (previously 6d. an hour) above grade rate; semi-skilled grades—riggers 252s. 4d., rigger drivers 264s. 5d.; general grades—transport mechanics 264s. 5d., transport drivers 20s. 7d., storekeepers 20s. 3d.; projectionists—chief 309s. 4d., first 288s. 6d., second 257s. 10d.; switchboard operators—supervisors 216s. 3d., assistant supervisors/senior operators 205s. 3d., operators 194s. 4d.; miscel- laneous—rceptionists 194s. 4d., film examiners 249s. 1d., film despatch clerks 254s. 7d.;
Licensed Jon-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (232) (252)	13 Aug.	Workers other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses	Increases in minimum time rates of 15s. a week for male workers 21 or over (where not supplied by the employer with board, meals or lodging), of 10s. for head barmaids and barmaids 21 or over, of 8s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 8s. to 10s., according to age or occupation, for other female workers. Minimum rates after change : where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging—male workers, cellarmen (England and Wales) area A 172s. 6d. a week, area B 169s. 6d., head barmen, barmen-in-charge or first hands (England and Wales) 169s. 6d., 166s. 6d., first hands (Scotland) grade I 171s. 6d., grade II 166s. 6d., second hands (Scotland) 166s. 6d., barmen or barmen-waiters (England and Wales) A 164s. 6d., B 161s. 6d., barmen (Scotland) 161s. 6d., other workers (Great Britain) A 95s. at under 18 rising to 162s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 92s. to 159s. 6d.; female workers (Great Britain), head barmaids A 137s., B 134s., barmaids A 108s. 6d. at under 19 rising to 132s. at 21 or over, B 90s. 6d. to 129s., other female workers 118s. at 18 or over (both areas), 99s. at under 18. Where the employer supplies full board and lodging, remuneration is 42s. 6d. a week less (previously 40s.) in each case, and intermediate rates are paid, according to provisions made by the employer in respect of board, meals or lodging. Where on one day in a week the employer does not supply the same number of meals as he normally supplies on each of the other days, the rates applicable to the workers are to be increased by 1s. for each meal not supplied on that day subject to a maximum of 3s.
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland (246–247)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 19 June¶	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—group 1 authorities 5s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. an hour, group 2, 5s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d.
	PRINCIPAL C	HANGE	S IN HOURS OF W	ORK REPORTED DURING AUGUST
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	21 Aug.**	Forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to an average of 43. 44 hours a week to be worked from the first Monday in February until the first Sunday in November and 40 hours a week for the remainder of the year.**
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (232) (252)	13 Aug.	Workers other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses	Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to 46. <sup>††</sup>

of varying amounts, 4th September); retail multiple tailoring (increases of varying amounts, 4th September); and the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry in Yorkshire (normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 42, without loss of pay, 1st October). Increases operative in September or October under sliding-scale

arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affect the following industries: wholesale newspaper distribution in England and Wales, national newspaper printing in London and Manchester, ociated industries, pianoforte manu anufacture a facture, spring mattress and bedstead fittings trade, and penmaking and stationers' sundries manufacture in Birmingham.

manufacture in Great Britain (increases of 11d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men and of 1d. for women, 1st September); rope, twine and net making (increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men and of  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for women, operative from 1st September in Great Britain and from 4th September in Northern Ireland); milk distribution in England and Wales (increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 13s. or 20s. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 10s. or 20s. for

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

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
‡ These increases were the result of an agreement dated 26th June, with retrospective effect to the date shown. These rates are subject to adjustment depending on three-point increases in the official index of retail prices. The agreement also provides for further increases of varying amounts in October, 1962, and for the reduction of normal working hours from 42 to 41 in February, 1962, and from 41 to 40 in February, 1963.
§ The rates shown are for working a regular pattern of 42 hours on Mondays to Fridays inclusive between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; higher rates are also fixed for these workers when working an irregular pattern of shift work over 42 hours on not more than 5 days a week, or when working an irregular pattern of shift work over 84 hours on not more than 10 days in a period of 2 consecutive weeks.
|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 366 of the August issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work ".

In Hours of Work ". These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown. \*\* This change was the result of an award of the Industrial Court (No. 2858) dated 19th July. See page 365 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. For the period of 4 weeks between the effective date, 24th July, and 21st August, a flat-rate payment is to be made for the extra 2 hours already worked each week. †† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 366 of the August issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

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### Index of Retail Prices INDEX FOR 15th AUGUST, 1961

### ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 116

At 15th August, 1961, the retail prices index was 116 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 115 at 18th July, and with 110 at 16th August, 1960. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to rises in the average levels of prices of levels of prices of the base of the alcoholic drink, cigarettes and tobacco.

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

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th AUGUST, 1961

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 15th August, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single " all items " index.

	GROUP	15th Au (17th	FIGURE F UGUST, 19 January, 5 = 100)	61	WEIGHT
I.	Food	There are not	109.9		350
II.	Alcoholic drink	001.1.	106.0	in water	71
III.	Tobacco	and a second	123.6	10.5.8	80
IV.	Housing	Alt Levent	138.4		87
V.	Fuel and light		122.2	b	55
VI.	Durable household goods	AND STREET	100.8	2	66
VII.	Clothing and footwear	1008 A.	105.8		106
VIII.	Transport and vehicles	in and	123.4	10.1.1	68
	Miscellaneous goods	inde	125.8		59
X.	Services	Shortak	126.5		58
	All items	100 St.	115.7		1,000

The " all items " index figure at 15th August was therefore 115.7, taken as 116.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

### Food

A marked reduction in the average price of potatoes and smaller reductions in the average prices of apples, tomatoes and bacon were partly offset by an increase in the average price of eggs. The average level of food prices as a whole fell by rather more than one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110, compared with 111 in the previous month.

### Alcoholic Drink

Prices of beer and spirits were raised 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 about 4 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106, compared with 102 in the previous month.

### Tobacco

Prices of cigarettes and tobacco were raised following increases in customs and excise duties which came into operation on 26th July. The group index figure rose by nearly 8 per cent., and, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 124, compared with 115 in the previous month.

### **Durable Household Goods**

Most items included in this group were dearer, due partly to increases in rates of purchase tax. The average level of prices for the durable household goods group as a whole rose by rather less than one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101, compared with 100 in the previous month.

### **Transport and Vehicles**

There were increases in some bus and train fares in the London area and in bus fares in some other areas. Prices of petrol were raised following an increase in the rate of duty, but there was a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. As a result of all these changes the average level of prices and charges for the \* 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 for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas. † The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. transport and vehicles group as a whole rose about one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 123, compared with 122 in the previous month.

# RETAIL PRICES

# (Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

### **Miscellaneous Goods**

Prices of many items included in this group were raised during the month partly on account of increases in the rates of purchase tax. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 126, compared with 124 in the previous month.

### Other Groups

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

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

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

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

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d. including postage).

# **Retail Prices Overseas**

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
The Proper Report	is given		Month before	Year before	
European Countries		and a state			
Austria All Items Food	1958 = 100 July, 1961	108 · 1 106 · 9	- 0.2 - 1.1	+ 3.8 + 1.8	
France (Paris) All Items Food	1956–57 – 100 July, 1961	133·4 128·0	+ 1.0 + 1.1	+ 2.7 + 1.5	
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100 July, 1961	105.8	+ 0.2		
Food Netherlands	1931 = 100	105.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.0 + 1.2	
All Items Food Norway	July, 1961 1939 = 100	128 127	+ 1 + 2	$^{+2}_{+2}$	
All Items Food Portugal (Lisbon)	May, 1961 1948–49 = 100	102 100	+ 1	+ 2 + 1	
All Items Food	June, 1961 $19\ddot{4}9 = 100$	109·6 109·4	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \end{vmatrix}$	- 0.4 - 2.8	
Sweden All Items	June, 1961	163 181	+ 1 + 1	+ 4 + 5	
Switzerland All Items Food	1939 = 100 July, 1961	186·4 197·9	+ 0.4 + 0.8	+ 2.7 + 1.7	
Other Countries		Carrinel Series	andre (vaiva)	Litesuid.	
Canada All Items Food	1949 = 100 July, 1961	129·0 124·9	Nil + 1.4	+ 1.5 + 4.4	
Ceylon (Colombo) All Items Food	1952 = 100 June, 1961	104·5 99·70	+ 0.5 + 0.79	$+ 2.0 \\ - 0.24$	
India* All Items	$19\ddot{4}9 = 100$ May, 1961	123 124	Nil	Nil Nil	
Food Israel All Items	1959 = 100 Mar., 1961	104.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.7 + 1.7	
Food Japan All Items	1955 = 100 Mar., 1961	100·4 111·0	$\begin{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 1.7 + 5.2 + 5.9	
Food New Zealand All Items	1955 = 1,000 June, 1961	108·8 1163	-1.0 Nil†	+ 5.9 +16	
Food	1939 = 100 May, 1961	1082 220·4	-16†	+14	
All Items Food Rhodesia, Southern	1949 = '100	283.7	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 3.5 + 5.3	
All Items Food South Africa, Union	June, 1961 ,, ,,	156·2 196·6	- 0.1 - 0.3	+ 4.3 + 9.7	
(9 Urban Areas) All Items Food	1958 = 100 Apr., 1961	103·3 104·5	+ 0.3 + 0.6	+ 1.7 + 1.9	
United States All Items	<i>1947–49 = 100</i> June, 1961	127.6	+ 0.2 + 0.2	+ 1.1 + 0.6	

# STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work \* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 192. In addition, 23 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during August at the establishments where these 215 stoppages occurred is estimated at 39,300. This total includes 7,100 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 32,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 30,600 were directly involved and 1,600 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 122,000 working days lost during August included 52,000 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 August due to industrial disputes:—

	Numbe	er of Stopp	Stoppages in Progress in Month		
Industry Group	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining Metal Manufacture Engineering		115 7 13	116 11 16	14,700 3,300 5,800	27,000 26,000 17,000
Shipbuilding and Ship- repairing Construction All remaining indus-	2 6	1 19	3 25	1,400 3,600	14,000 15,000
tries and services	0117 )	37	44	10,500	24,000
Total, August, 1961	23	192	215	39,300	122,000
Total, July, 1961	35	149	184	37,000	175,000
Total, August, 1960	18 g	255	273	119,200	237,000

### Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause		Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases		25 75 2 23	6,600 9,500 300 4,200
Other working arrangements, rules discipline Trade union status Sympathetic action	and  	62 4 1	9,500 400 100
Total		192	30,600

ry of Labour Gazette September, 1961

Duration of Stoppages The following Table classifies stoppages *ending* in August according to the length of time they lasted:—

ant con	Number of						
Duration of Stoppage Stoppages		Workers directly involved	Working Days lost b all Workers involved				
Not more than 1 day	64	7,900	6,000				
2 days 3 days	41 22	5,300 1,900	8,000 5,000				
4-6 days	27	6,900	19,000				
Over 6 days	20	6,400	156,000				
Total	174	28,400	194,000				

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

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eight months of 1961 and 1960:—

	Januar	y to Augu	ıst, 1961	January to August, 1960				
Industry Group Sta	Number		Stoppages in Progress		Stoppages in Progress			
	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working Days lost	of Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working Days loss		
griculture, For-	1951 1.5.7	20thank	Card Mart	The states when	RA 2570	A Barry		
estry, Fishing	4	3,100	77,000	1	161,900	+		
oal Mining	1,003	191,000	633,000	1,106	161,900	336,000		
11 Other Mining	7	1 200	1 000	2	100	3 17 1 W		
and Quarrying	and the second second	1,200	1,000	2	100	+		
ood, Drink and Tobacco	17	5,500	11,000	11	6,900	113,000		
hemicals, etc	19	8,000	20,000	18	8,700	31,000		
Ietal Mfre.	52	16,800	79,000	48	13,500	40,000		
ngineering	131	52,600	175,000	141	61,100	308,000		
hipbuilding and	151	52,000	175,000	141	01,100	308,000		
Marine Eng	59	55,500	359,000	51	34,300	233,000		
fotor Vehicles		55,500	555,000	21	51,500	255,000		
and Cycles	72	104,300	344,000	95	140,600	306,000		
ircraft.	28	12,600	34,000	22	16,200	39,000		
ther Vehicles	0-014	8,100	14,000	-9	1,800	18,000		
ther Metal	Concert in	0,100						
Goods	33	5,100	31,000	31	4,400	17.000		
extiles	21	1,100	3,000	18	4,300	9,000		
lothing and	C. C.C. Sum	Completer.	al and a set of	a history	I bus la	54 . 23/013		
Footwear	9	1,000	5,000	12	3,700	7,000		
ricks, Pottery,	D. DUS	helentett som	The set all set	The states of	and display	and the second		
Glass, etc	17	4,800	9,000	22	4,400	40,000		
imber, Furni-	A SPE Line	And a Cla	- Lines and	101 1 1 1 200 B		TI GALLY		
ture, etc	87	600	1,000	14	1,000	18,000		
aper and Printing	7	1,200	6,000	4	600	1,000		
emainingManu-	AL STAR		Dr. High and in	- 上行之前 - 下下了		00.00		
facturing Inds.	20	12,800	73,000	17	8,700	30,000		
onstruction	193	22,100	129,000	138	15,200	83,000		
as, Electricity	alraits tank	Augent Dille		and the state of the		10.000		
and Water	4	400	2,000	15	3,100	18,000		
ort and Inland	50		110000	0.5	CO 700	201 000		
WaterTransport	50	30,200	146,000	85	69,700	201,000		
11 Other Trans-	45	16 900	46,000	47	30,400	140.000		
port	45	16,800	40,000	4/	30,400	140,000		
istributive	34	3,500	11,000	14	1,200	3,000		
Trades dministrative.	34	5,500	11,000	14	1,200	3,000		
Professional,	GUNI		11 231)	MARD		3418321		
etc. Services.	7	5,900	27,000	7	500	1,000		
Lisc. Services	16	1.300	7,000	13	2,000	4,000		
1130. DEI VICES	10	1,500	7,000		2,000	4,000		
Total	1,867‡	565,600	2,244,000	1,929±	594,400	1.996.000		
floor hor and	datas la	animati mai	in a set	ori chorten	they heat	I CAR A		

# PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved Date when Stoppage			Cause or Object	Remarks			
	Directly Indirectly		Began Ended		Ante de la contraction des la la contraction de	Alcoholic Eduk		
IRON AND STEEL: Maintenance workers employed in iron and steel industry Scunthorpe (various firms) ENGINEERING:	2,260		24 July	13 Aug.	Employers' non-acceptance of Trade Union's notice to terminate the two-shift system of working	Work resumed pending further negotiations.		
Workers employed in the manu- facture of office machinery— London (one firm)	1,215	15-10.	25 Aug.	30 Aug.	In support of a claim for a wage increase for workers in die-casting department	Work resumed. Agreement reached for wages to be increased with rises in production.		
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING: Drawing office staff employed in electrical engineering-Birm- ingham (one firm) SHIPPUILDING AND SHIP	400	Martin Martin Martin Martin	14 Aug.	All Orange All All All All All All All All All All	In support of a claim for a wage increase of £4 a week	No settlement reported.		
REPAIRING:— Shipwrights and other workers employed in the shipbuilding industry—Birkenhead (one firm)	260§	1,250§	23 May	25 Aug.	The employment of boilermakers on work claimed by shipwrights	Work resumed pending further negotiations.		
Motor VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manu- facture of carburettors—Birm- ingham (one firm)	20	195	27 July	6 Sept.	The refusal of tool setters to work with a member of another union, who had been upgraded from setter-operator	Work resumed. Agreement reached that during a limited period of negotiation, worker will not be employed as a tool setter.		
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT: Workers employed in road pass- enger transport industry Devon (one firm)	1,050		5 Aug.	13 Aug.	To protest against the withdrawal of 1d. an hour "scarcity" bonus paid to maintenance workers	Work resumed. Bonus res- tored until 30 September, 1961. Thereafter, half the bonus to be paid until such time as another wage in-		

ase is granted to the staff cerned, when such bonus ment will cease.

\* 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 exactly with the totals shown. The 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 to construct the stoppage 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 to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total for all industries taken to construct the stoppage in the total f

ether. § Only 150 of the 260 workers directly involved resumed on 28th August, 110 having found alternative employment. Of those indirectly involved, 250 had been ngaged by 31st August. II In addition, approximately 9,000 workers at other establishments in the motor industry were rendered idle by this stoppage.

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

### **Industrial Court Awards**

During August the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2863 to 2866\*, which are summarised below. *Award* No. 2863 (8th August).—*Parties*: Print Block, Roller and Stamp Cutters' Society and Linoleum and Felt Base Employers' Federation. *Claim*: That the wage rates for blockcutters employed by member firms of the Ederation be increased the Society claiming Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H. (71), dated 11th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers employed on road haulage work in connection with A or B licensed vehicles, and reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. Federation. *Claim:* That the wage rates for blockcutters employed by member firms of the Federation be increased, the Society claiming that the rate of 215s. 7½d. per week of 42½ hours should be increased to 243s. 9d. per week of 42½ hours. *Award:* The Court awarded that the basic wage rate of the linoleum blockcutters concerned shall be increased by 3d. per hour with effect from 1st July, 1961. *Award* No. 2864 (10th August).—*Parties:* Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Nurses and Midwives Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). *Claim:* For six weeks' annual leave for all grades of nursing and midwifery staff within the purview of the Council. *Award:* The Court awarded that the existing annual leave entitlement of the following grades of nursing and midwifery staff within the purview of the Nurses and Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council.—Proposal L.R. (29), dated 15th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers. Further information concerning either of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

nursing and midwifery staff within the purview of the Nurses and Midwives Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) (as set out in N.M.C. Circulars Nos. 94 and 95) shall (Great Britain) (as set out in N.M.C. Circulars Nos. 94 and 95) shall be increased by one week: (a) In the Hospital Service: (i) all nursing and midwifery grades including and above that of Staff Nurse/Staff Midwife or equivalent hospital grades; (ii) Student Nurses in their third year of training; and (iii) State Enrolled Assistant Nurses. (b) In the Public Health and Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery Services: all nursing and midwifery grades including and above that of District Nurse/District Midwife, where the present leave entitlement is 4 weeks plus Public Holidays. (c) Regional Hospital Board Nursing Officers and Assistant Nursing Officers

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1636, dated 23rd August and effective from 1st September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submifted by the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece-work basis time rates for male and female workers. Except as stated above the Court found that the claim had not been established.

established. Effect to be given to the Award as from 1st January, 1962. *Award* No. 2865 (10th August).—*Parties*: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. *Claim:* That the standard hours of duty of Railway Shopmen should be reduced from 44 to 40 per week, without loss of pay. *Award:* The Court awarded that the standard weekly hours of duty of Pailway Shopmen should be reduced from 44 to 40 without loss of Railway Shopmen shall be reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay. The Court remitted to the Parties for discussion and agree-ment the means by which the above reduction in hours shall be implemented and the date from which such reduction shall be put into effect.

In the event of the Parties, after discussing the means by which the above reduction in hours shall be implemented, failing by 1st October, 1961, to reach agreement as to the effective date of the reduction, either Party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court, and the Court will, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter

Award No. 2866 (15th August).—Parties: Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers, National Leather Trades Federation, National Union of General and Municipal Workers, National Union of Glovers and Leatherworkers, Transport and General Workers' Union and Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales. *Claim:* To determine a claim by the Trade Unions for a substantial increase in wages. *Award:* The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August, 1961, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:— During August, one award was issued by a single arbitrator appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

### **Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal**

During August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 406 and 407\*, which are summarised below. *Award* No. 406 (4th August).—*Parties:* Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. *Claim:* For increased annual leave allowance for non-industrial sighted non-Post Office Telephonists. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

accordingly. Award No. 407 (10th August).—Parties: Telephone Contract Officers' Association and General Post Office. Claim: For increased Officers' Association and General Post Office. *Claim:* For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for Sales Representatives employed in the Post Office. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:— (a) that the National salary scale for Sales Representatives (men) shall be £640 by £20 to £700 by £30 to £1,000; (b) that the aforementioned scale shall be operative on and from 1st January, 1960 and is not to be increased as from 1st January, 1961 by reason of the Central Pay Settlement effective from 1st January, 1961; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

\* See footnote on page 407.

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

### Wages Councils Act, 1959

405

### **Notices of Proposals**

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

### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1623, dated 21st August and effective from 1st September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Holidays) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1637, dated 23rd August and effective from 1st September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to payment of holiday and accrued holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1640, dated 25th August and effective from 10th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

### Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during August.

### Wages Regulation Orders

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (N.I.W.R. No. 65) dated 3rd August and operative on 14th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 401.

The Rope Twine and Net Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (N.I.R. No. 78) dated 29th August and operative on 4th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

### **Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts** (Northern Ireland), 1939 to 1956

Order No. 29(b), effective from 31st July, 1961, was made on 5th July by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland, fixing the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland. See pages 374 and 400.

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

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which

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

### Decision No. R(U) 8/61 (8th November, 1960)

A labourer was dismissed from his employment, after previous warning, because of unauthorised absences from work without reason given to his employer. The employment was harmful to his health, and he had absented himself so as to attend at the employment exchange for the purpose of seeking more suitable employment. Held that he was disqualified for one week. His repeated absences were undoubtedly misconduct, but he was justified in trying to get work elsewhere. In regard to seeking leave of absence the Commissioner acknowledges the difficulty of a man who wants time off to look for another lob.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 6th April to 12th April, 1960, both dates included.

dates included. "The claimant was employed as a labourer in a soap and candle factory from 6th January, 1960, to 5th April, 1960, when he was dismissed because he had absented himself from work without leave. After one half-day's previous absence and certain latenesses, in the week ending Saturday 2nd April, 1960, he was absent on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. He was warned on Wednesday afternoon that the employers would not accept such conduct. He was late on Friday morning and was given a final warning. He was absent again on the following Tuesday morning 5th April, 1960, and when he presented himself for work in the afternoon he was summarily dismissed. "The claimant suffers from a skin complaint and contends that, since the conditions of the employment from which he absented

"The claimant suffers from a skin complaint and contends that, since the conditions of the employment from which he absented himself were harmful, he was justified in taking time off to look for more suitable employment. He says that his absences were owing to his attendance at the employment exchange and that these were the only times that he could seek better employment. "Generally speaking absence from work without leave amounts to misconduct. It is an employee's duty to seek leave of absence. However, as the Umpire said in Decision 1/26 'The position of a man who wants time off to look for another job is difficult. Men

man who wants time off to look for another job is difficult. Men man who wants time off to look for another job is difficult. Men are shy about letting it be known that they are trying to get work elsewhere, or asking for time off to look for another job, as experience shows that the consequence is often dismissal.' In the case then before him the Umpire decided that the employee's absence was technically misconduct but, as the man had ample justification for trying to get work elsewhere, the period of disqualification was

reduced from six weeks to one day. "I take the same view in the present case, except as to the period of disqualification. In regard to his employer the claimant's repeated absences, after warning and with no reason given for the absences, were undoubtedly misconduct and were undoubtedly the cause of were undoubtedly misconduct and were undoubtedly the cause of his losing his employment. However, his employment seems to have been harmful to his health and I accept that his absences from work were due to his attending at the employment exchange. These matters give grounds for reducing the period of disqualification. In the case with which the Umpire was dealing the man was absent from work twice. In the present case the claimant was absent four times at least. The insurance officer, taking the circumstances into at least. The insurance officer, taking the circumstances into account, imposed a disqualification of two weeks (the maximum being six weeks), but the local tribunal reduced the disqualification to one week. This appears to me to take sufficient account of the mitigating circumstances and I see no ground for any further

The claimant's appeal is dismissed."

### Decision No. R(U) 7/61 (14th October, 1960)

A night sister at a hospital was dismissed from her employment because, according to her employers, she had slept on duty and had failed to do her rounds or instruct nurses working under her. This conduct was not described in more detail and the charges were denied by the claimant. Her dismissal was confirmed by the Hospital Management Committee after a hearing at which she was present and was assisted by her trade union representative. Later the secretary to the Hospital Management Committee declined to provide further information. Held, by reference to Decisions R(U) 2/60 and R(U) 10/54, that misconduct had not been proved. The allegations were denied by the claimant and were not supported by evidence brought before the statutory authorities. The decision of the Hospital Management Committee, that the claimant's dismissal be confirmed, could not in itself be taken as evidence establishing misconduct. Even if the findings of fact had been given upon which the Committee, if facts in question should have been adduced. There is no parallel between a conviction for an offence by a court of law and findings of a body such as the Hospital Management Committee.

\*Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on sickleness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 407.

### **Decision of the Commissioner**

" My decision is that misconduct has not been proved against the claimant who is therefore not disqualified for receiving unemploy-ment benefit from 25th November, 1959, to 5th January, 1960, both dates included.

dates included. "The claimant is a married woman and she has been employed at a hospital for mental defectives for some eleven years. At all material times she was employed as Night Sister in a ward for mentally defective children. "On 24th November, 1959, the claimant's employment was terminated and in answer to the customary inquiry as to the reason for this the reply was: 'Claimant was dismissed—did not discharge her duties satisfactorily: (a) asleep on duty (b) failure to do rounds (c) lack of instruction to nurses working under her. Claimant had been previously warned against a repetition of her unsatisfactory been previously warned against a repetition of her unsatisfactory cond

"The claimant's reply on form U.I.86 was: 'I am appealing against this. I think it is bit long-winded taking nearly 11 years to come to this decision. The Confederation of Health Service yees are fighting the case. Matron has never had to reprimand me

The local insurance officer decided that the claimant had lost her "The local insurance officer decided that the claimant had lost her employment through misconduct and disqualified her for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks. He says that when given a copy of the employers' allegations 'claimant's reply was that Matron had never had to reprimand her; there was no actual denial of the allegations of neglect of duty.' The local insurance officer was referring to claimant's reply on form U.I.86 referred to above: if he meant to indicate, as I think he did, that in the absence of specific denials the claimant must be taken to have admitted all or any of the charges made against her then I think he was wrong. In any of the charges made against her, then I think he was wrong. In my opinion the only proper inference to be drawn from the reply on form U.I.86 is that the claimant was denying all the charges. "Before making his decision, however, the local insurance officer

"Before making his decision, however, the local insurance officer had the following information—I cite his submission to the local tribunal: 'Claimant appealed to the Hospital Management Committee against her dismissal. The appeal was heard on 18th December, 1959. Claimant's Trade Union representative being present. Verbal information was received by the employment exchange on 22nd December, 1959, that the appeal had been heard and had been dismissed. According to the claimant she is, even at this late date, unable to obtain any information from the Trade Union representative. I submit that, in the light of the evidence available, the allegations of neglect of duty must be accepted and that they clearly amount to industrial misconduct. Claimant lost her employment because of this misconduct and there appears to be no doubt that disqualification for benefit is appropriate." "On 15th January, 1960, the claimant appealed on the grounds: 'I was not called into the witness chair at the Appeal before the

"I was not called into the witness chair at the Appeal before the Hospital Management Committee to defend myself in any way against the allegations. I am still waiting to hear from the C.O.H.S.E. representative to know what they are going to do. I will let you know as soon as I hear from him, I have put this appeal in before

the three weeks are up, hoping I can state my defence afterwards." "The local tribunal clearly found this state of affairs very unsatisfactory and adjourned to enable further information to be obtained. The result was a letter dated 20th April, 1960, from the claimant. I do not propose to set it out here, it is only necessary to say that in my view it constitutes a denial of the allegations made against her and she concludes 'I shall not be present at the appeal, I hope I have answered fully enough for you. As I hope to have the chance of answering more fully some of the allegations elsewhere

"The local tribunal found that the claimant lost her employment through her misconduct and disallowed the appeal. They made no finding as to which of the allegations against the claimant they found proved

inding as to which of the allegations against the claimant they found proved.
"The claimant appealed to the Commissioner and at her request an oral hearing took place on 11th October, 1960. In her application for an oral hearing the claimant wrote 'Because I was never put into Witness chair, questioned or asked about anything in detail. When I did try to (after permission had been given by the chairman of the Appeal) question witness I was prevented going into detail."
"Before the hearing a letter was written to the Matron of the Hospital in an effort to obtain further information but the reply of the Secretary to the Hospital Management Committee was 'I think it would be improper of me to give answers to the questions you have posed. I must remind you that [the claimant] was heard by two Committees, she was assisted by a representative of her Trade Union, and she had ample opportunity of raising any points at the time. The Committee heard all the evidence for both sides—and there was, of course, cross-examination—and the decision to terminate the services of [the claimant] was arrived at.'
"The claimant was not represented at the oral hearing but gave evidence herself. No other witnesses were called. The effect of the claimant's evidence was a complete denial of all the charges made against her. She was not an easy witness as she was very anxious to bring in matters which in my indement were irrelevant having

claimant's evidence was a complete denial of all the charges made against her. She was not an easy witness as she was very anxious to bring in matters which in my judgment were irrelevant having regard to the state of the case as I have set it out above. She was unable to explain why she did not give evidence before the Hospital Management Committee but said her case was in the hands of her representative. I accept that she did not give evidence. "In Decision R(U) 2/60 the Commissioner has said : 'It has been laid down by the Commissioner that it is for those who allege misconduct to prove it: and that it must be clearly proved.

been laid down by the Commissioner that it is for those who allege misconduct to prove it; and that it must be clearly proved— Decision C.U. 1/57 (not reported). Proof is not restricted to such evidence as would be admissible in a court of law. Hearsay evidence, which would not be admissible in a court of law, may be accepted in proceedings before the Commissioner, as a general rule, but its value should be carefully weighed. . . . Particularly where

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a claimant is charged with misconduct, and he denies the facts which are alleged to constitute the misconduct, it is desirable that the most direct evidence of those facts should be adduced, so that the allegations may be properly tested.' "Furthermore, the Commissioner has said in Decision R(U)10/54—'It is not necessary for the proof of misconduct under section 13(2)(a) of the Act, that a claimant should be prosecuted to

section 13(2)(a) of the Act, that a channant should be prosecuted to conviction in a court of law. It is the duty of the statutory authorities to make up their own minds on what constitutes misconduct, in an industrial sense, for the purposes of section 13(2)(a), irrespective of the conclusions which may have been reached by the employers or by a court of law; although no doubt the fact that a person has been convicted of an offence by a court of law would be extremely cogent avidence of his misconduct. evidence of his misconduct.

evidence of his misconduct.' "Applying these observations to the appeal of the claimant as presented to me, it is clear first of all that the claimant denies the facts (in so far as there are any facts) which are alleged to constitute misconduct. I have no evidence at all, direct or otherwise, as to what are the facts alleged to constitute misconduct: the documents do not disclose, and no witness has been called before me to testify to, the particular misdeeds which are alleged to constitute mis-conduct. It is alleged, for example, that the claimant was asleep on duty but I have no details of this allegation: does it mean that the duty but I have no details of this allegation: does it mean that the claimant slept for say five minutes on one occasion during her long service, or does it mean, at the other extreme, that she habitually slept throughout her tour of duty? I get no assistance from the decision of the Hospital Management Committee because (a) I do not know what their findings were and (b) the findings of that Committee are not evidence against the claimant in accordance with the decision quoted above; I have to make up my own mind as to the facts upon the evidence (both documentary and oral) adduced before me. There is, in my opinion, no parallel between a conviction for an offence by a court of law and the findings of a body like the Hospital Management Committee. To avoid any misconception I wish to make it clear that I do not in any way criticise that Committee nor do I doubt that they came to the right conclusion upon the evidence submitted to them. I am merely indicating that I appear to have none of the evidence given before them, which accounts for the different conclusion at which I have arrived. arrive

For the reasons which I have set out I am not satisfied that facts amounting to misconduct have been properly proved and I am therefore unable to find that the claimant lost her employment through misconduct. The result is that I must allow the appeal and set aside the disqualification imposed by the local insurance officer and confirmed on appeal by the local tribunal. "The appeal of the claimant is allowed."

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The 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. (5d. including postage).

no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. (3d. including postage). The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1623; 6d. (8d.)), dated 21st August; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1636; 4d. (6d.)), dated 23rd August; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Holidays) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1637; 6d. (8d.)), dated 23rd August; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1640; 6d. (8d.)), dated 25th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 405. The Construction (General Provision) Regulations 1961 (S.I.

The Construction (General Provisions) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1580; 9d. (11d.)); The Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1581; 1s. (1s. 2d.)). These Regulations were made on 15th August by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.—See page 377.

The National Insurance (Germany) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1513; 6d. (8d.)), made on 2nd August by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 377. The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regu

Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland) 1961/172; 4d. (6d.)), dated 3rd August; The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/182; 6d. (8d.)), dated 29th August. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Acts (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 405.

Councils Acts (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 405. (1) The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Turkey) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/149; 9d. (11d.)); (2) The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Germany) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/148; 1s. (1s. 2d.)). These Orders were made on 27th June by the Governor in Council under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946; they give effect in Northern Ireland from (1) 1st June and (2) 1st August to the respective Conventions and (2) the Protocol made between the United Kingdom and the countries concerned for reciprocity in social security matters (see the issues of this GAZETTE for (1) April, page 157, and (2) July, page 289). page 289).

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

The National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equiva-lent Pension Benefits) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/169; 4d. (6s.)), dated 31st July. These Regulations, which came into operation on 7th August, were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1959, and enable, inter *alia*, requirements relating to the certificate to be given and delivered as a condition of treating two non-participating employments as a continuous employment to be dispensed with or modified in certain cases.

The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/179; 9d. (11d.)); The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/180; 6d. (8d.)). These Regulations were made on 17th August by the National Insurance Joint Authority, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946; they consolidate earlier Regulations, and no amendments other than of a drafting or consequential nature are involved.

### **OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\***

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

Census of Production.—Report on the Census of Production, 1958.
Price 2s. (2s. 4d.) except where stated. Part 3. Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining; Part 4. Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction; Part 11. Milk Products; Part 41. Non-Ferrous Metals. 3s. (3s. 4d.); Part 50. Miscellaneous (Non-Electrical) Machinery, 4s. (4s. 5d.); Part 53. General Mechanical Engineering; 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.); Part 62. Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering; Part 75. Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures. 3s. (3s. 4d.); Part 78. Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-Made Fibres. 3s. (3s. 4d.); Part 91. Textile Converting; Part 93. Leather Goods; Part 109. Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc. 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.); Part 111. Furniture and Upholstery. 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.); Part 115. Miscellaneous Mouf actures; Part 118. Miscellaneous Manufactures; Part 118. Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board; Part 120. General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. 3s. (3s. 4d.); Part 131. Water Supply. 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.). Board of Trade.
Construction Industry.—Factories Acts, 1937–1959. Report by

Construction Industry.—Factories Acts, 1937–1959. Report by the Commissioner appointed to hold an Inquiry with respect to the Draft Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations and the Draft Construction (General Provisions) Regulations. Ministry of Labour. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 377.

Employment of Prisoners.—Work for Prisoners. Report of the Advisory Council on the Employment of Prisoners. Home Office and Scottish Home Department. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).—See page 380.

Mines and Quarries.—Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, for 1960. Ministry of Power. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).—See page 375.

National Insurance, ---(1) Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, 1960. Cmnd. 1458. Price 8s. (8s. 7d.).--See page 376; (2) Law relating to National Insurance and Family Allowances. 7th supplement. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).--See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 157.

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