

Ministry of Labour

Fazette

BRITISH LIBRARI

29MAR 1947

VOLUME LXX, No. 3

MARCH 1962

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

OFPRICE 28 6d. NE ECONOMIC Exclusion Posts

CONTENTS

Specia	al Articles	Page	Special Articles—continued:	Page
Rep	port on Revision of Index of Retail Prices	87		105
	tement on Defence, 1962	89	National Youth Employment Council	105
	nily Expenditure Survey: Housing Expenditure, 1960	89	National Insurance: Period of Exception of Widows from	
	nmary of the Monthly Statistics	89	Liability to pay Flat-rate Contributions	105
	rnings of Administrative, Technical and Clerical		Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare: Legal Requirements	
	Employees, October 1961	90X	in Design and Construction of Factories; Accidents at	
	ployment and Unemployment in Great Britain during		Mines and Quarries in 1961; The Non-ferrous Metals	
	961 20000 GLOBERUON TOWAY	92	(Melting and Founding) Regulations, 1962: Statutory	shoul
	imated Numbers of Employees at end-May 1961:		Draft	105
	Regional Analysis	94	Labour Overseas: Annual and Public Holidays in Australia,	100
	inpower and Employment: Revised Figures for Period	1000	Canada, New Zealand and United States	106
	fuly 1960 to September 1961	96	That but court pue Asia to September at Bobillant of priors soot	107
	velopments and Government Action in Wales and	101	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC	
TIV-	Monmouthshire, 1961	101	INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES	
	omen in Part-time Employment in Manufacturing	102		118
Col	ndustries	102	the state of the s	125
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	400	THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS	400
	gional Organisation of Ministry of Labour		A Links with the state of the s	
		103		129
		104	Desire Desire Ormania	100
110	timing within industry for Supervisors	104	RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS	147

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

Cost of Living Advisory Committee

REPORT ON REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

HE Minister of Labour announced on 19th March that he had accepted the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in their unanimous Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices*. The principal recommendation is that, beginning in 1962, the weighting pattern of the Index of Retail Prices should be revised annually in January on the basis of information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey† for the three years ended in the previous June. Such an index the Committee points out would provide an accurate measurement of changes in the prices of the goods and services which consumers are currently purchasing and would always he as up to date as it the prices of the goods and services which consumers are currently purchasing, and would always be as up to date as it is practicable to make it. Other major recommendations are (a) that a new index series should be started in January 1962 with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, but that throughout 1962 the *official* index figure as published, should continue to be based, as at present, on 17th January 1956 taken as 100 in order to give parties to sliding-scale agreements time to make necessary revisions to their agreements; (b) that, beginning with the index for 15th January 1963, the official beginning with the index for 15th January 1963, the official Index of Retail Prices should be published rounded to the nearest first place of decimals; and (c) that the new reference base should be used for not less than ten years, unless substantial changes in the pattern of expenditure or in the method of construction of the Index make a shorter period decimals. desirable.

The Cost of Living Advisory Committee, which is appointed the Minister of Labour, comprises representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, the Nationalised Industries, the Co-operative Movement, the Retail Distributive Trades Conference and the National Federation of Women's Institutes, together with independent persons and representatives of Government Departments.

The current Index is based on expenditure patterns derived from the Household Expenditure Enquiry held in 1953. Following the introduction of this index in 1956, a continuous enquiry—known as the Family Expenditure Survey—was started in January 1957. The Committee consider that the degree of reliability of the results of this Survey is high for

the primary purposes which it was designed to serve, although it is satisfied that, as in 1953, there is under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out, chocolate, sweets and ice cream. Allowance has been made for this in the notional weights given in the Report.

The Report refers to two ways in which the Survey could

the Report refers to two ways in which the Survey could be used to ensure that the weighting pattern of the index is kept up-to-date. The first, which is the use of the Survey to indicate when a large-scale enquiry similar to that held in 1953 is desirable and then the carrying out of such an enquiry, is rejected on the grounds of expense, delay, and the possibility that the year selected for the large-scale enquiry would in extreme the found to have been characteristic. that the year selected for the large-scale enquiry would in retrospect be found to have been abnormal in some respect affecting expenditure patterns. The alternative, which the Committee recommends, is the use of the Survey itself to re-weight the index. Since the Survey is on a smaller scale than the 1953 Enquiry, it is considered that the results for a period of three years, covering about 9,000 households, should be used. The use of a 3-year average would have the advantage not obtainable with a single-year enquiry, however large.

be used. The use of a 3-year average would have the advantage, not obtainable with a single-year enquiry, however large, of reducing the impact of fluctuations from year to year in purchases, particularly of durable goods.

The Committee points out that with a continuous enquiry, results of which are available quarterly, it is possible to re-weight the index more frequently than has been practicable in the past using larger-scale enquiries at fairly long intervals. In the absence of any satisfactory way of deciding on statistical prounds just when the index should be re-weighted, and since grounds just when the index should be re-weighted, and since an index of retail prices is open to criticism if it is based on an expenditure pattern which is not as up-to-date as possible, the Committee recommends that the weighting basis should be revised annually, provided a single (linked) index series is

published over a reasonably long period.

published over a reasonably long period.

The adoption of a linked index with weights changed every year, says the Committee, raises the question of the reference base, i.e., the date to be taken as 100. It is pointed out that changes in the pattern of expenditure since 1953 necessitate some appreciable variations in the list of items priced for index purposes and that the continued publication for more than a short period of a series of group indices using the existing reference base of January 1956 = 100 could not be justified on statistical grounds. The adoption of a new reference base is the normal practice when a revised index number is introduced to follow one in which the weights have been maintained unchanged over an appreciable period. been maintained unchanged over an appreciable period.

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

[†] See the issues of this GAZETTE for October 1961 (pages 409-410) and December 1961 (pages 485-490).

Moreover, the proposals for a linked index with weights changed Moreover, the proposals for a linked index with weights changed each year constitute a major change in the technical methods of constructing the Index of Retail Prices, which might well by itself justify a change of reference base. A further point is that to continue with the 1956 base might give the impression that the index has not in fact been brought up-to-date in spite of the re-weighting. On the other hand, the Committee recognised that the introduction of a new reference base will necessitate the revision of sliding-scale agreements based on the index. The Committee therefore recommends that as a transitional measure the official all-items index figure should continue on the existing base of January 1956 = 100 throughout 1962 and that thereafter the official index figure should be expressed with January 1962 equal to 100. be expressed with January 1962 equal to 100.

The Committee thinks that it is desirable that organisations which use the index should have some indication as to the period for which the new reference base will be used, and recommends a minimum period of ten years, unless substantial changes in the method of construction of the index or in the pattern of expenditure make a shorter period desirable.

The official Retail Prices Index figure (and its predecessor the Cost of Living Index figure) has always been rounded to the nearest whole number, although the index to one place of decimals has also been published in the Ministry of Labour Gazette since June 1947. As a result, relatively large movements, when measured to one place of decimals, have on some occasions not resulted in a change in the official index figure, while on other occasions marginal changes in the index correct to one place of decimals have resulted in a change in the index rounded to the nearest whole number. The Committee therefore recommends that with the adoption in January 1963 of the new reference base for the official index, the official index figure should then be rounded to the nearest first place of decimals.

Further changes recommended are that sub-group indices should be published monthly instead of quarterly as at present; that new potatoes should be included in the index in May and June; and that the indicator for owner-occupiers' housing costs should be the rent index rather than the housing index as a whole.

and consumed outside the home should be collected experimentally with a view to their inclusion among the price indicators, and that the problem of owner-occupiers' housing costs should be the subject of further study. The Committee also recommends that prices for meals bought

There are two appendices to the Report, the first of which compares notional weights derived from the expenditure of "Index" households* in 1957–59 and 1958–60, repriced at January 1961 prices, with notional weights derived from 1953 expenditure also at January 1961 prices. The second appendix lists the sections and the items to be included in each of the sections in the revised Index.

As group and section weights are to be revised each year, these weights are not given in the Report, but will be published each year in this GAZETTE. The weights which will be used from February 1962 until January 1963 are derived from the Family Expenditure Survey results for the three years July 1958 to June 1961 repriced at January 1962 prices, and are as follows:

	Bread								21
	Flour								2
	Other cereals								5
	Biscuits								8
	Cakes, buns, pa	stries, e	etc.						11
ei	Beef	120 32 25 E				•			19
	Mutton and lan	ıb							12
			4/1						5
	Bacon								11
	Ham (cooked)								4
	Sausages, pies,	canned	meat a	nd oth	er mea	t produ	icts, of	tal	-
	and poultry			•			• •		23
	Fish, fresh, drie	d, cann	ed	100					11
	Butter						•		11
	Margarine						•		4
	Lard, other coo	Market Committee			•		•		3
		William Control of		•	• •	• •			12
	Eggs				***	•			27
	Milk, fresh	ind at							21
	Milk, canned, d	ried, en			1000	· ************************************			11
	Coffee, cocoa, p	ropriet	ory drie	ike	• •	***	40000	100	11
	Soft drinks	roprieu	ary urn		•	•	SEC. 1999	1000	6
	Sugar		6		14900				-0
	Jam, marmalade	hones	ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR						3
	Potatoes	, none	y, c.c.						T3
	Tomatoes								4
	Other fresh vege	tables a	nd can	ned dr	ied etc	veget	ables		15
	Fruit, fresh, can	ned dr	ied etc	nou, ui	rou, ore	. reget	uoies		22
	Sweets and choo								20
20	Ice cream.			9 100 by		MEST			4
	Other foods						Marion a	2756	9
	Food for anima								5
					00 5EV				100
	Total, Fo	bod	10.000						319
		DESTRUCTION							

ALCOHOLIC DRINK Total, Alcoholic drink 64 Total, Tobacco 79 Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent 55 Total, Housing 102 FUEL AND LIGHT Coal Coke Coal Coke Gas Electricity Oil and other fuel and light Total, Fuel and light 62 DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS Total, Durable household goods Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing Women's outer clothing Children's outer clothing Children's outer clothing Children's underclothing Children's underclothing Hose Gloves, haberdashery, millinery, etc. Clothing materials Men's footwear Women's footwear Children's footwear CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR .. 6 .. Total, Clothing and footwear TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES Purchase of motor vehicles 21 Maintenance of motor vehicles 9 Petrol and oil 17 Motor licences 4 Motor insurance 5 Cycles and other vehicles 3 Rail transport 8 Bus, etc. transport 25 Total, Transport and vehicles MISCELLANEOUS GOODS Total, Miscellaneous goods 64 SERVICES Other entertainment Domestic help Hairdressing Boot and shoe repairing Laundering Laundering Description and miscellengers continues Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services ... Total, Services

TOTAL, ALL ITEMS

STATEMENT ON DEFENCE THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE 1962

The annual Government statement on defence has recently been presented to Parliament and published as a White Paper by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "Statement on Defence, 1962— The next five years", Cmnd. 1639, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d. including

postage).

In 1957 the Government laid before Parliament a statement of Britain's future policy for defence which looked forward five years to 1962 and the present statement deals with the further evolution of defence policy, setting out in some detail the basic objectives of the nation's external policy for which armed forces are or may be necessary, discussing the problems of war in the nuclear age, and taking account of the economic factors which condition the allocation of national resources to defence. A careful balance has to be struck before long term decisions can be taken about the strength of the forces, their equipment, deployment and strategy. strength of the forces, their equipment, deployment and strategy.

Part I of the Paper states that the basic objectives of Britain's

defence policy will remain:

(a) to maintain the security of this country;

(b) to carry out our obligations for the protection of British territories overseas and to those to whom we owe a special duty by treaty or otherwise;

(c) to make our contribution to the defence of the free world and the prevention of war in accordance with the arrangements we have with individual countries and under collective security

It then goes on to discuss our Alliances, Overseas Bases and Garrisons, War in the Nuclear Age, Disarmament and Nuclear Tests and finally Defence and the Economy where it mentions that in 1962-63 the Defence Budget will be £1,721 million (as against £1,655 million in the previous year) or 7 per cent. of the Gross

Part II of the Paper deals with our Military Commitments including Britain's contribution to the Western Strategic Nuclear Deterrent and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. It also goes into some detail about our responsibilities in the Mediterranean and Near East, the Middle East, Africa, the Far East and the Atlantic and the Western Hemisphere.

Part III deals with the Forces and describes the Roles of the Services in general, and details those of the Royal Navy, Army, and the Royal Air Force.

The Government's five-year plan to replace the National Services.

The Government's five-year plan to replace the National Service The Government's five-year plan to replace the National Service system with all regular forces will be completed by the end of this year. These forces will be highly trained both technically and professionally and will be well equipped. It is intended to keep their pay and conditions of service under regular review.

The size of the forces to be maintained in peacetime must, if national resources are not to be wasted, be related to peacetime needs. They will in any case require some 50 per cent. of the total Defence Budget for their pay, clothing, maintenance, etc.

It may happen that the peacetime forces may need strengthening at short notice and because of the situation which has developed over Berlin some of the National Service men are to be kept for an additional six months full-time service, but as a longer term

over Berlin some of the National Service men are to be kept for an additional six months full-time service, but as a longer term measure the Territorial Army Emergency Reserve is intended to provide a reserve of trained men who are willing to be called up for a limited period whenever the Government consider it necessary. The Appendix to the Paper gives detailed information regarding Manpower and Finance. In 1962–63 the Armed Forces will need about 52,000 male entrants. Estimates of the active strength, including women, of the three Services on 1st April 1962, and 1st April 1963, show that the Royal Navy is expected to increase its numbers from 94,600 to 96,200; because of the disappearance of the National Service element in the other two Services, the Army will decrease from 200,600 to 182,700 and the Royal Air Force from 148,200 to 147,400. The total strength, including women, of the three Services is estimated at 426,300 at 1st April 1963, compared with 443,400 at 1st April 1962 of whom 31,400 are National Servicemen.

SURVEY

Housing Expenditure, 1960

Some information about the housing costs in 1960 of "Index" households* renting unfurnished accommodation, and "Index" households occupying their own dwellings was given in the December 1961 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 486–7). Further information about housing expenditure is given below:—

"Index" households renting unfurnished accommodation

Number of households	Unfurnished Council dwellings 858	Other unfurnished accom- modation 908	All such accom- modation 1766
Average weekly payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water <i>less</i> receipts (if any) from sub-	s. d.	s. d. "	s. d. o
Average weekly expenditure, by these households, on repairs, maintenance and	29 4½	24 7½	26 11
decorations	3 21	2 7	2 101

"Index" households living in their own dwellings

Number of households	Dwellings in process of purchase 636	Dwellings fully owned by occupier 492	accom- modation
Average weekly payment, by these households, for rates, water, ground rent, etc. and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the net rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from subletting	ins range accura- ee, technical si te cour buyar o	s. d.	s. d.
Average net rateable value of these dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the averages shown in the preceding item	egaps has the singers (null-time each	10 2	
Average weekly expenditure by households living in their own dwellings on repairs, maintenance and decorations		13 6	
Average mortgage payments (weekly equivalent) being made by the 623 households making such payments	32 11	microsis (0) max year noise max year noise	about 18,7 de int out 18,7 de de la constant de constant 19

* For definition of "Index" households see "Notes on Expenditure Tables" on page 485 of the December 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 107 to 125.

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during January by 33,000 (— 10,000 males and —23,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,890,000. The main changes were decreases of 37,000 in distributive trades, 13,000 in construction and 10,000 in agriculture and fishing. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have decreased by 11,000 from 24,769,000 to 24,758,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 420,418 to 413,364 between 15th January and 12th February 1962, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 40,618 to 40,433. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 10,653 among males and a rise of 3,414 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 28th February 1962, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January 1956=100) were 127·2, 95·2 and 133·6, respectively, as compared with 126·8, 95·2 and 133·2, respectively, at the end of January.

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages coming into operation during February indicate that about 1,930,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £370,000 in their fulltime weekly rates of wages.

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during February, including cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, have operative dates from 5th February to the beginning of July. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately £150,000 to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about 550,000 workers, and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of about 11,500 workers by an average of 1 hour.

At 13th February 1962, the retail prices index was 118 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 117 at 16th January, and with 112 at 14th February 1961.

The number of workers involved during February 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 1,819,100. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 1,928,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 247, and, in addition, 26 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

^{*} Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £20 a week or more in 1953, £25 a week or more in 1957 and 1958, and £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960 and 1961, and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES, OCTOBER 1961

In October 1961, the Ministry of Labour made its annual enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical salaried employees, including young persons, in manufacturing industries and certain non-manufacturing industries and services (including construction and water supply). The detailed results are set out in Tables I, II and III opposite. The results of the two previous annual enquiries have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see the issues for September 1960 and June 1961).

The enquiry in 1961 took a similar form to that held in October 1960. Employers were asked to give separate particulars of males and of full-time and part-time female employees, respectively. For the purpose of the enquiry "part-time employees" were defined as being those whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week. Separate particulars of full-time and part-time males were not sought as the number of part-time male employees was considered to be insignificant.

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

The enquiry was carried out under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, and nearly 22,000 forms were sent to employers in Great Britain who before 1959 had supplied similar information to the Board of Trade on the Census of Production returns. Only firms with 25 or more employees (including operatives and other manual workers) were within the scope of the enquiry. Returns for completion were sent to only a 50 per cent. sample of the firms with between 25 and 99 employees; for this reason the aggregate figures for this size group in each industry were doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in the same industry. Firms in this size range accounted for only 4·3 per cent. of all the administrative, technical and clerical employees on the al returns, i.e., a little over 8 per cent. of the aggregate figures

Employers were asked to state, in respect of the last pay-week in October 1961, the number of their administrative, technical and clerical employees, monthly-paid and weekly-paid separately, the total salaries paid for the month of October to staff paid monthly and total salaries paid for the last pay-week in October to staff paid weekly: in each case, distinction was to be made between figures relating to male employees (full-time and part-time combined) and female employees (full-time and part-time separately). The amounts of salaries to be entered on the forms included overtime payments, bonuses and non-contractual gifts, commissions, etc., before deductions were made for income tax, employees' insurance contributions, employees' contributions to pension funds, etc. Where bonuses or commissions were paid at longer intervals than monthly or weekly, e.g., annually or half-yearly, employers were asked to include in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, or if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid.

Of the 22,000 enquiry forms issued to firms in Great Britain. Employers were asked to state, in respect of the last pay-week in

unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid.

Of the 22,000 enquiry forms issued to firms in Great Britain, about 18,700 were returned suitable for tabulation. In many cases the information was supplied on an "enterprise" rather than on an "establishment" basis. For example, a large firm in the cotton industry with numerous mills, might complete only two returns, one headed "For all cotton spinning establishments" and the other "For all cotton weaving establishments". For this reason it would not be possible to compile precise statistics by size range of establishment. The Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland conducted a similar enquiry of firms in Northern Ireland and provided summarised information of salary earnings of males and females, industry by industry, for amalgamation with the Great Britain figures, thus enabling Tables of salaries of administrative, technical and clerical employees in the United Kingdom as a whole to be compiled. Sampling methods were not used by the Ministry of Commerce and it was not therefore necessary to double the aggregate figures relating to the smaller firms with between 25 and 99 employees before adding to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in the same industry as was done with the Great Britain figures. The Schedule to the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland), 1949, precluded information being obtained about the remuneration of directors in Northern Ireland, as that the figures in the Tables which follow do not tion being obtained about the remuneration of directors in Northern Ireland, so that the figures in the Tables which follow do not contain any element in respect of them. This omission, however, can have no appreciable effect on the United Kingdom figures.

The total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees in the United Kingdom, in the industries and services within the scope of the enquiry in respect of whom information has been collected, amounted to 1,959,100 or about 85 per cent. of all salaried employees in the industries and services concerned. This total included 1,655,700 employed in manufacturing industries

The average level of salary earnings rose between October 1959 and October 1961 by 11½ per cent. for all males covered by the enquiry, and by 10½ per cent. for all females. In manufacturing industries only the corresponding figure for males was just over 11 per cent. and for females just over 10 per cent. During the year October 1960 to October 1961, the rise was 5 per cent. for males and nearly 5½ per cent. for females in all industries covered, and by just over 5 per cent. and 5½ per cent., respectively, in manufacturing industries only.

Tables I and II on the opposite page show by industry groups, for males and females separately, the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the enquiry and their average earnings. Separate details are given for monthly-paid employees in respect of the month of October 1961, and for weekly-paid in respect of the last pay-week in that month. Additional columns show the average earnings of "All Males" and "All Females", i.e., monthly-paid and weekly-paid employees combined, on a weekly basis, together with percentage changes in their earnings as compared with October 1959 and with October 1960.

earnings as compared with October 1959 and with October 1960.

Table III distinguishes between full-time and part-time female employees, the numbers and average earnings of each category in October 1961 being shown separately. Comparison of the figures of average earnings in Table III with those in Table II shows the extent to which the latter are reduced by the inclusion of part-time female employees along with full-time on a 1:1 basis. In October 1961 part-time females formed only 2·1 per cent. of all monthly-paid females (2,565 out of a total of 119,518) but were appreciably more important, both numerically and proportionately, in the ranks of the weekly-paid females where they numbered 38,660 out of a total of 508,993, or 7·6 per cent. Combining these figures, part-time females, monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined, formed 6·6 per cent. of all females included in the enquiry. It is interesting to note by way of contrast that part-time women manual workers formed 17·7 per cent. of all females covered in the October 1961 enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers.

Individual firms have different practices in allocating adminis-

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

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

(a) in general, females were employed on different classes of

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

greater amongst females than amongst males.

In October 1959, it was found that in all industries covered by the enquiry, 54 per cent. of the males (691,700) were weekly-paid and 46 per cent. (586,000) monthly-paid. Between October 1959 and October 1961, there was a noticeable movement towards the payment of more staff on a monthly basis. Corresponding figures for October 1961 show 49 per cent. (651,500) weekly-paid and 51 per cent. (679,000) monthly-paid. In the case of females, too, there has been a similar movement. In October 1961, 19 per cent. (119,500) were monthly-paid as compared with 16 per cent. (97,500) in October 1959.

It is for this reason that in Tables I, and II, percentage changes in average earnings as between October 1959, October 1960, and October 1961 have been calculated for monthly-paid and weekly-

October 1961 have been calculated for monthly-paid and weekly-paid men, and women, combined.

There were marked variations as between industry groups in the proportions of employees who were weekly-paid. The percentage of weekly-paid males ranged from 22 in Chemicals and Allied Industries to 76½ in Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering and weekly-paid females from 53½ in Gas, Electricity and Water to 96 in Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering. Because of the preponderance of weekly-paid employees, the average earnings of monthly-paid persons in the Tables have been converted for purposes of comparison to their weekly equivalents, rather than vice versa.

It is of interest to note that in all the industries combined the average earnings of weekly-paid males were equivalent to 63 per cent. of those of monthly-paid and in manufacturing industries to 62½ per cent. In each of the separate industry groups the weekly-paid males had lower earnings on average, the corresponding figures ranging from 52 per cent. of the equivalent monthly-paid amount in Chemicals and Allied Industries to 65 per cent. in Timber, Furniture, etc.

Timber, Furniture, etc.

Imber, Furniture, etc.
In all the industries covered, weekly-paid females received on average just over 73 per cent. of the equivalent earnings of the monthly-paid and in manufacturing industries nearly 73 per cent. In each industry group the weekly-paid females had lower earnings on average, the corresponding figures varying between 56 per cent. in Clothing and Footwear and 86 per cent. in Gas, Electricity and Water.

Tables showing the numbers of Administrative, Technical and Clerical Staff covered by the enquiry and their Average Earnings are set out on the opposite page.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES IN FIRMS EMPLOYING 25 OR MORE PERSONS IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1961 FOR MONTHLY-PAID EMPLOYEES AND THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER 1961 FOR WEEKLY-PAID, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY GROUPS

Table I

decrease of 7,000 maies. In	Number	of Employees	Covered*	900 00	COUNTY OF THE	Average	Earnings*	AND	Charl agreets
case of 17,000 in the first half	ni da Jesti	o Virginia Tas	on lo lla	Month	ly-Paid	Weekly-Paid	ON START BUT	All Males	whole here only
Industry Group	Monthly- Paid	Weekly- Paid	Total	Month of October 1961	October Amount		Monthly- Paid and Weekly-Paid combined on weekly basis October 1960 with October 1960 % Increase		October 1961 compared with October 1959 % Increase
Manufacturing Industries Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineer-	58,257 78,124 39,895 157,797	28,085 22,380 42,004 202,610	86,342 100,504 81,899 360,407	£ s. d. 101 7 8 109 4 7 105 15 0 107 8 4	£ s. d. 23 7 11 25 4 2 24 8 1 24 14 9	£ s. d. 14 19 7 13 0 11 14 19 10 15 15 4	£ s. d. 20 13 2 22 10 0 19 11 6 19 14 4	Per Cent. 5·3 3·8 4·4 5·6	Per Cent. 10·1 9·8 10·2 11·1
Vehicles	5,715 45,301	18,612 101,335	24,327 146,636	128 1 8 115 6 10	29 11 2 26 12 4	15 13 5 16 15 3	18 18 8 19 16 1	4·7 6·4	8·4 11·7
specified	23,399 36,503 9,584 19,934 9,724 35,343 22,759	22,954 30,467 15,271 15,391 11,398 37,426 14,886	46,353 66,970 24,855 35,325 21,122 72,769 37,645	111 17 11 111 18 5 117 12 11 103 16 2 106 14 9 120 0 9 105 3 2	25 16 5 25 16 7 27 3 0 23 19 1 24 12 8 27 14 0 24 5 4	15 10 4 15 4 3 16 12 0 14 1 10 15 19 6 16 12 2 15 2 4	20 14 .4 21 0 0 20 13 4 19 13 2 19 19 3 21 19 11 20 13 0	4.5 3.8 3.9 4.8 5.3 5.2 6.7;	11·1 11·8 13·9 9·7 13·3 13·3 12·0
All Manufacturing Industries	542,335	562,819	1,105,154	109 0 11	25 3 4	15 14 4	20 7 1	5.2	11.2
Other Industries and Services Mining and Quarrying Construction Gas, Electricity and Water	27,522 46,437 62,755	15,857 48,796 24,058	43,379 95,233 86,813	98 16 0 103 4 6 91 16 2	22 16 0 23 16 5 21 3 9	12 8 8 15 3 2 13 0 7	19 0 2 19 7 8 18 18 6.	4·9 6·5 1·6	13·9 12·1 14·8
All Industries covered by Enquiry	679,049	651,530	1,330,579	106 12 10	24 12 2	15 9 11	20 2 11	5.0	11.5

Table II

Females

(Thousands)	Number	of Employees	Covered*			Average	Earnings*		
Change during 1961	1801707 9		1901-1914	Montl	nly-Paid	Weekly-Paid		All Females	
Industry Group	Monthly- Paid	Weekly- Paid	Total	Month of October 1961	Equivalent Amount Per Week†	Last Pay- Week in October 1961	Monthly- Paid and Weekly-Paid combined on weekly basis	October 1961 compared with October 1960 % Increase	October 196 compared with October 195 % Increase
Manufacturing Industries Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods	15,454 21,431 6,643 18,283	39,998 31,964 25,132 142,726	55,452 53,395 31,775 161,009	£ s. d. 45 8 9 45 17 4 44 15 1 44 19 8	£ s. d. 10 9 9 10 11 8 10 6 7 10 7 7	£ s. d. 7 6 1 7 15 5 7 16 7 7 15 2	£ s. d. 8 3 10 8 18 0 8 7 0 8 1 2	Per Cent. 5.9 3.9 6.4 5.6	Per Cent. 10·6 10·7 10·3 9·4
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineer- ing	260 2,201	6,427 47,730	6,687 49,931	50 8 5 54 5 2	11 12 8 12 10 5	7 7 5 8 1 3	7 10 9 8 5 2	5.3	6·0 10·9
specified	3,924 9,573 2,202 2,876 1,470 7,433 5,093	25,143 32,274 23,785 13,787 9,768 36,901 18,092	29,067 41,847 25,987 16,663 11,238 44,334 23,185	46 11 9 42 7 7 60 15 1 45 8 0 43 0 4 52 2 0 44 18 6	10 15 0 9 15 7 14 0 5 10 9 6 9 18 6 12 0 6 10 7 4	7 11 8 7 5 9 7 17 2 7 7 7 7 12 7 8 10 8 7 13 10	8 0 2 7 17 2 8 7 7 7 18 3 7 18 7 9 2 5 8 5 7	5·7 5·2 6·4 4·5 4·3 5·9 7·0	10·4 10·6 9·6 10·2 11·3 11·3 10·5
All Manufacturing Industries	96,843	453,727	550,570	46 3 0	10 13 0	7 15 2	8 5 4	5.6	10.2
Other Industries and Services Mining and Quarrying	2,007 5,332 15,336	11,799 25,748 17,719	13,806 31,080 33,055	53 12 11 43 12 2 48 14 10	12 7 7 10 1 3 11 5 0	9 3 5 7 12 9 9 13 3	9 12 9 8 1 1 10 8 0	6·9 7·2 0·6	12·8 11·4 13·1
All Industries covered by Enquiry	119,518	508,993	628,511	46 9 11	10 14 7	7 17 0	8 8 0	5.4	10-5

Table III

Average Earnings of Full-time and Part-time Females separately

	Num	ber of Empl	loyees Cover	red*	Average Earnings*					
ak figure of 395,000 in July; the rise	Monthly-Paid		Weekly	Weekly-Paid		Monthly-Paid				ly-Paid
Industry Group Industry Group	Full- Time	Part- Time	Full- Time	Part- Time	Full-Time Month of October 1961	Equivalent Amount Per Week†	Part-Time Month of October 1961	Equivalent Amount Per Week†	Full-Time Last Pay- Week in October 1961	Part-Time Last Pay- Week in October 1961
Manufacturing Industries Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industries§	15 109 21,147 6,559 17,847 246 2,152 3,781 9,400 2,133 2,814 1,397 7,206 4,971	345 284 84 436 14 49 143 173 69 62 73 227 122	34,827 29,609 23,823 132,084 5,872 45,712 22,948 30,171 21,839 12,886 8,705 33,952 16,462	5,171 2,355 1,309 10,642 555 2,018 2,193 2,103 1,946 901 1,063 2,949 1,630	£ s. d. 45 17 10 46 2 4 44 19 3 45 9 2 52 5 2 54 13 8 61 14 0 10 52 15 5 44 0 10 52 15 8 4	£ s. d. 10 11 10- 10 12 10 10 7 6 10 9 10 12 1 3 12 12 1 3 12 12 7 10 17 0 14 4 9 10 11 3 10 3 3 12 3 3 12 3 7 10 9 7	£ s. d. 25 11 9 27 6 4 25 11 1 35 6 0 25 15 5 1 30 8 11 24 16 9	£ s. d. 5 18 1 6 6 1 5 17 11 ‡ 8 2 11 5 19 0 ‡ 7 0 6 5 14 7	£ s. d. 7 14 3 8 0 0 7 19 0 7 19 8 7 14 2 8 3 11 7 16 8 7 9 6 8 2 9 6 8 11 3 7 19 3 8 17 3 7 19 0	£ s. d. 4 11 3 4 17 6 4 17 10 4 19 5 3 16 3 5 0 3 4 19 3 4 11 10 4 15 0 4 15 17 6 17 6 18 6 18 6 18 6 18 6 18 6 18 6 18 6 18
All Manufacturing Industries	94,762	2,081	418,890	34,837	46 11 3	10 14 11	27 10 0	6 6 11	8 0 0	4 16 7
Other Industries and Services Mining and Quarrying Construction Gas, Electricity and Water	1,984 5,020 15,187	23 312 149	11,576 22,794 17,073	223 2,954 646	54 0 4 44 15 8 48 19 3	12 9 4 10 6 8 11 6 0	24 14 4 26 7 8	\$ 14 0 6 1 9	9 4 11 8 0 9 9 16 9	5 5 1 4 11 0 5 1 2
All Industries covered by Enquiry	116,953	2,565	470,333	38,660	46 18 6	10 16 7	27 0 10	6 4 10	8 2 0	4 16 3

tive been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—Monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN **DURING 1961**

The main features of the manpower situation in Great Britain during 1961 were further increases of about 185,000 in the total working population and also in the total number of persons in civil employment, a further reduction of nearly 50,000 in the Forces but an increase of nearly 50,000 registered wholly unemployed between the end of 1960 and end of 1961. The increase in the working population was about two-thirds that in 1960; women and girls accounted for just over half the increase in 1961, whereas this proportion was about two-thirds in 1960. The influx of nearly 590,000 young persons from school into employment was about 40,000 larger than in 1960.

Employment

At the end of 1961, the total number in civil employment, including At the end of 1961, the total number in civil employment, including employers and persons working on their own account, was estimated to be over 23,900,000—comprising 15,650,000 males and 8,250,000 females. As usual, the peak figure during the year was in November, when about 24,100,000 persons were in employment—the highest level ever reached. The overall increase during the year of over 180,000 (about \frac{3}{2} per cent.) occurred mainly in the first six months and was under half the corresponding increase in 1960. The increase in the number of females was again a little higher than that in the number of males. Despite the large influx of school leavers, the total in civil employment was almost the same at the end of the year as at the middle of the year.

The number in employment in service industries increased by over 160,000 or nearly nine-tenths of the total increase. There were increases, mainly in the first half of the year, of 104,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, and

of 30,000 in national and local government service. In the distributive trades, an increase of 39,000 in the second half of the year exceeded a decrease of 25,000 in the first half, to give overall an increase of 21,000 females and a decrease of 7,000 males. In transport and communication, a decrease of 8,000 in the second half of the year partly offset an increase of 17,000 in the first half, to give overall an increase of 9,000 females.

In manufacturing industries, the total number in employment rose by 31,000 in the first half of the year and by 10,000 in the second half, to give an increase of 46,000 males but a decrease of 5,000 females in 1961. The total increase in 1960 was 229,000, comprising 167,000 males and 62,000 females. There was a continuous rise in employment in the engineering and electrical goods sector, resulting in an overall increase during 1961 of 68,000, including 53,000 males. In food, drink and tobacco manufacture, employment rose by 12,000, including 8,000 males, mainly in the first half of the year. There were reductions of 23,000 (including 17,000 females) in textile manufacture, 11,000 males in the manufacture of metals,10,000 males in shipbuilding and marine engineering, 9,000 (including 7,000 males) in vehicle manufacture and 3,000 females in clothing and footwear manufacture. There was little change in the chemical and allied industries and in the manufacture of other metal goods.

Employment in the construction industries reached a seasonal peak figure of over 1,630,000 in October and increased by 32,000 over the year. There were further declines in employment in coal mining (22,000) and in agriculture, forestry and fishing (30,000).

The Table below shows changes in the manupower position and analyses the numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups and by sectors within the manufacturing group.

The Working Population and Civil Employment in Great Britain

		"Sheave O Salote	esi 30 releativ	(Thousand
1	and of 1960	Mid-1961	End of 1961	Change during 1961
les	Females Total	Males Females Total	Males Females Total	Males Females To

The state of the s	I	nd of 196	0		Mid-1961		E	end of 196	1	Char	ige during	1961
Pair and compact Course 1961	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and Footwear Other Manufactures	464 386 556 1,556 237 782 369 386 167 1,140	354 146 76 556 12 121 197 467 420 505	818 532 632 2,112 249 903 566 853 587 1,645	469 386 555 1,582 229 777 373 382 167 1,144	363 146 76 565 12 121 196 460 418 507	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	472 387 545 1,609 227 775 375 380 167 1,152	358 146 76 571 12 119 192 450 417 508	830 533 621 2,180 239 894 567 830 584 1,660	+ 8 + 1 - 11 + 53 - 10 - 7 + 6 - 6 nil + 12	+ 4 nil nil + 15 nil - 2 - 5 - 17 - 3 + 3	+ 12 + 1 - 11 + 68 - 10 - 9 + 1 - 23 - 3 + 15
All Manufacturing Industries Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Mining and Quarrying Construction Gas, Electricity and Water	6,043 832 722 1,489 335	2,854 107 24 73 44	8,897 939 746 1,562 379	6,064 837 707 1,541 334	2,864 111 24 76 45	8,928 948 731 1,617 379	6,089 812 700 1,518 339	2,849 97 24 76 46	8,938 909 724 1,594 385	+ 46 - 20 - 22 + 29 + 4	- 5 - 10 nil + 3 + 2	+ 41 - 30 - 22 + 32 + 6
Transport and Communication	1,410	256 1,616	1,666 3,337	1,417	1,605	1,683 3,312	1,410	265 1,637	1,675 3,351	nil - 7	+ 9 + 21	+ 9 + 14
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services National Government Service Local Government Service	2,136 341 550	2,834 160 192	4,970 501 742	2,169 346 560	2,891 165 196	5,060 511 756	2,182 348 558	2,892 169 198	5,074 517 756	+ 46 + 7 + 8	+ 58 + 9 + 6	+104 + 16 + 14
Total in Civil Employment	15,579	8,160	23,739	15,682	8,243	23,925	15,670	8,253	23,923	+ 91	+ 93	+184
H.M. Forces	488	15	503	459	15	474	438	16	454	- 50	+ 1	- 49
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION*	16,315	8,270	24,585	16,325	8,325	24,650	16,401	8,368	24,769	+ 86	+ 98	+184

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

Generally, throughout the year, overtime of about eight hours on average was worked each week by over 1½ million operatives in manufacturing industries, i.e. nearly one-third of the total number of operatives. The number on short-time in any week, including those stood off work for the whole week, was in comparison relatively small, varying from 30,000 to 150,000 or from ½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. of all operatives, generally losing on average about 12 hours per week.

The number of unfilled vacancies at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain rose during the

first half of the year to a peak figure of 395,000 in July; the rise of about 100,000 between December 1960 and July was nearly 30,000 more than the normal seasonal increase. The number; the fall between July and December was over 70,000 more than the normal seasonal decrease. Compared with December 1960, there were fewer unfilled vacancies in December 1961 in the metal and metal-using groups of industries (10,000), the distributive trades (8,000) and the textile industries (5,500). The largest decreases were in the London and South-Eastern, Midland, North-Midland and North-Western Regions.

The trend in unemployment continued downwards in the early months of 1961, but by the middle of the year it was rising for the first time since 1958.

By December 1961, the total number of persons registered as unemployed at the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain was over 389,000 (about 1·7 per cent. of the total number of employees). The total was then over 24,000 higher than in December 1960 (when the percentage unemployment rate was 1·6) and over 130,000 higher than in July 1961. The total in July of under 259,000 (1·2 per cent.) was the lowest monthly figure since July 1957. The average of the twelve monthly counts during 1961, given in a Table on the next page, was 341,000 (250,000 males and 91,000 females); this average was 19,000 (10,000 males and 9,000 females) lower than the corresponding average in 1960.

In December 1961, the total included 8,000 fewer temporarily stopped workers than in December 1960, and 32,000 (29,000 males and 3,000 females) more wholly unemployed persons. Despite the higher number leaving school in 1961, the number of school-leavers (i.e. young persons without previous insurable employment) registered as unemployed, which was 32,000 at the August count, was only 1,600 in December, about the same number as in December 1960.

The monthly changes in the numbers of wholly unemployed, excluding these school-leavers, are shown in a Table on the next page, together with estimates of changes resulting from normal seasonal factors. These indicate that the underlying trend turned upwards by June and was rising at the end of the year.

Numbers of Registered Unemployed Persons in Great Britain

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1962

	7	Wholly U	nemploye	d	ILL	Total
inso v J. slo aliges Scotten Land Water	uding I-leavers		-leavers er 18)	Tempor- arily Stopped	Regis- tered Unem- ployed	
ONE DESVOIR	Males	Females	Males	Females	Emprette:	DIE CON
12th December 1960	232,215	89,126	927	539	42,244	365,051
16th January 1961	255,018	96,361	4,980	3,099	59,441	418,899
13th February 1961	243,574	95,074	1,893	1,239	47,900	389,680
13th March 1961	229,440	91,098	996	762	28,542	350,838
10th April 1961	225,128	87,262	5,883	3,590	18,198	340,061
15th May 1961	200,973	79,405	1,146	728	17,024	299,276
12th June 1961	184,277	69,343	694	455	11,143	265,912
10th July 1961	180,868	63,622	2,886	2,080	9,094	258,550
14th August 1961	197,033	67,888	19,212	12,913	8,197	305,243
	202,041	74,048	9,115	5,450	26,379	317,033
	231,072	87,276	2,516	1,663	43,218	365,745
13th November 1961	252,929	92,674	1,641	1,071 641	39,039	387,354
11th December 1961	261,075	91,868	962		34,863	389,409
Average during 1961	221,952	82,993	4,327	2,808	28,587	340,667

Numbers Wholly Unemployed in Great Britain in 1961 (excluding school-leavers)

ADDRESS OF THE	Total		hange from	Sea	mated Non sonal Cha previous r	nge	
	511	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January February March	351·4 338·6 320·5 312·4 280·4 253·6 244·5 266·9 318·3 345·6 352·9	+22·8 -11·4 -14·1 -24·2 -16·7 - 3·4 +16·2 + 5·0 +29·0 +21·9 + 8·1	+ 7·2 - 1·3 - 4·0 - 3·8 - 7·9 -10·1 - 5·7 + 4·3 + 6·2 + 3·2 + 5·4 - 0·8	+30·0 -12·7 -18·1 -32·0 -26·8 -9·1 +20·4 +11·2 +42·3 +27·3 +7·3	+31·2 -14·7 -15·2 -14·9 -19·5 - 7·2 + 6·6 + 3·3 +15·1 +11·6 + 3·7	+ 8.7 + 1.5 - 3.2 - 3.5 - 14.0 - 7.0 + 2.1 + 9.5 + 11.6 + 4.3 - 3.5	+39·9 + 1·5 -17·9 -21·7 -18·4 -33·5 -14·2 + 8·7 +12·8 +26·7 +15·9 + 0·2

Note.—Each figure is shown rounded to the nearest hundred.

Of the 355,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in December 1961, 95,000 (27 per cent.) had been employed last in manufacturing industries, 56,000 (16 per cent.) in construction, 46,000 (13 per cent.) in miscellaneous services and 37,000 (10 per cent.) in the distributive trades. In December 1960, the corresponding percentages were much the same, viz. 27, 14, 14 and 11. The number who in December 1961 had been registered as wholly unemployed for a year or more was 47,000 (13 per cent.)—7,000 less than the corresponding number in December 1960; another 32,000 (9 per cent.) had been unemployed continuously for from six to twelve months, compared with 33,000 a year previously; of the remaining 270,000 (78 per cent.), excluding casual workers, 180,000 (52 per cent.) had been unemployed for less than eight weeks.

The main changes in the industrial distribution of the wholly unemployed in December 1961, compared with December 1960, were increases of over 7,000 in manufacturing industries, mainly in the metal and metal-using industries, over 11,000 in construction and nearly 2,000 both in the distributive trades and in transport and communication.

There was some overall increase during the year in the total number wholly unemployed in each of the administrative regions, although the number of females wholly unemployed fell in most regions, as shown in the Table below. The increases were relatively low in Scotland, Wales and South-Western England and relatively high in the London and South-Eastern, Midland, North-Midland and East and West Ridings Regions.

Unemployment in December 1961, by Region

	012	Wholly U	Total unemployed				
Region		ecember 961		ge from ber 1960	as a percentage of total employees		
TOTEL OFFE	Males	Females	Males	Females	Dec. 1960	Dec. 196	
London and South Eastern	45,575	14,896	+ 7,320	+1,878	0.9	1.1	
Eastern and Southern South-Western	22,709 14,866	6,763 5,919	+ 2,188 + 556	- 393 - 257	1:4	1:2	
Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	18,247 11,606 15,554	7,605 4,564 4,612	+ 5,786 + 1,347 + 2,507	+2,109 + 772 - 139	1·9 1·0 1·0	1.6 1.1 1.2	
North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	37,295 28,388 50,192 17,605	12,746 8,925 19,292 7,187	+ 4,238 + 2,979 + 1,061 + 913	- 39 - 157 - 554 - 376	1·5 2·6 3·3 2·8	1·8 3·0 3·5 2·8	
Great Britain	262,037	92,509	+28,895	+2,844	1.6	1.7	

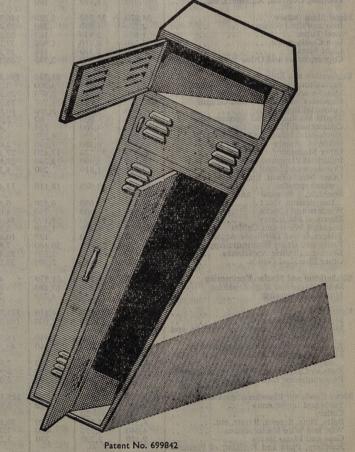
SPACE-SAVING LOCKERS

The "TWIN" occupies $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ less wall space. Has ample locker room for two people, and is outstandingly strong and rigid

It has Slidex Chromium Plated handles and/or 7-lever lock available. In single units or nests of two or three.

Specification : $72'' \times 15''$ wide \times 20'' deep, and in other sizes.

PRICE: £3.14.9 per person in nests of three





(84986)

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

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 42 and 43), a Table was published showing the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at end-May 1961. Corresponding estimates are now available for each of the administrative Regions of England and for Scotland and Wales and are summarised by sex and industry in the following Table.

ared with 33,000 a year previously,	Region Region											
sea anacatologed in less than exclu- industrial distribution of the wholly left, compared with December 1960.	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South- Western	Midland	North- Midland	E. and W. Ridings	North- Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain	
Men aged 18 and over Boys aged under 18	3,381,000 146,000 1,986,000 157,000	1,509,000 84,000 760,000 83,000	795,000 43,000 385,000 43,000	1,371,000 79,000 711,000 77,000	980,000 59,000 464,000 62,000	1,160,000 65,000 595,000 65,000	1,778,000 96,000 1,030,000 99,000	846,000 50,000 357,000 49,000	1,303,000 80,000 689,000 83,000	650,000 35,000 253,000 32,000	13,773,000 737,000 7,230,000 750,000	
GRAND TOTAL	5,670,000	2,436,000	1,266,000	2,238,000	1,565,000	1,885,000	3,003,000	1,302,000	2,155,000	970,000	22,490,000	
INDUSTRY	bes rad	Visbaal Visbaal	nons, as									
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	68,330 66,170 1,890 270	143,850 139,540 2,490 1,820	68,210 65,100 2,160 950	44,370 43,550 810 10	64,580 59,880 880 3,820	30,390 25,750 400 4,240	25,540 23,750 330 1,460	31,840 28,490 2,170 1,180	98,190 80,610 7,010 10,570	23,420 18,730 4,020 670	598,720 551,570 22,160 24,990	
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Other Mining and Quarrying	13,110 8,590 810 2,530 1,180	5,440 10 280 4,990 160	18,140 3,940 5,720 7,580 900	55,540 51,670 1,340 2,080 450	118,820 108,040 3,070 1,950 5,760	130,340 127,200 2,120 960 60	49,890 42,300 3,860 1,130 2,600	149,650 143,520 2,330 930 2,870	89,320 83,100 3,250 1,900 1,070	107,530 100,210 6,240 630 450	737,780 668,580 29,020 24,680 15,500	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products	181,980 7,620 30,240 11,260 14,900 12,040	87,810 7,300 9,580 4,040 5,410 2,700	60,170 3,310 7,160 1,930 6,700	71,940 880 18,510 1,560 6,510 2,840	56,110 3,630 7,350 2,830 8,290	70,500 3,440 10,640 2,890 4,660	129,500 8,830 22,920 16,280 9,950	34,530 2,090 9,830 2,700 2,820	98,870 3,550 19,340 11,410 11,490	21,490 1,010 6,060 2,050 1,150	812,900 41,660 141,630 56,950 71,880	
Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting	6,440 20,160 17,990 3,150 13,700 22,930	1,820 10,680 17,040 2,160 5,490 12,650	9,080 110 6,470 2,040 3,650 1,500 5,570	580 15,230 4,310 390 2,790 13,900	1,400 1,880 2,330 7,950 2,490 2,050 5,360	2,360 700 23,930 5,120 980 3,370 9,260	4,920 3,760 13,250 13,690 5,000 7,460 10,740	1,260 100 3,270 2,000 180 750 5,410	3,220 1,600 6,740 4,780 1,890 2,930 9,620	2,330 60 1,560 800 110 140 3,990	42,150 17,050 103,620 75,720 20,000 40,180 99,430	
Other Drink Industries Tobacco	15,280 6,270	4,220 4,720	4,210 8,440	4,420	5,360 2,220 8,330	2,950 200	5,160 7,540	5,410 2,740 1,380	19,640 2,660	1,810 420	62,650 39,980	
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	131,310 40 18,170 4,180 37,530 31,010 1,450	49,630 20 6,860 80 12,740 12,520 1,600	70 110 3,110 520 2,430	29,120 490 50 550 11,570 1,390 5,620	23,730 3,880 230 180 7,180 8,200 550	41,050 4,640 50 880 19,640 4,870 1,500	126,690 580 8,300 2,440 67,090 9,670 3,660	58,910 4,320 30 330 35,180 2,050 40	37,670 860 2,900 310 15,460 2,260 11,240	25,010 3,790 2,970 70 8,860 1,180 4,580	533,730 18,620 39,630 9,130 218,360 73,670 32,670	
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	8,190 4,100 7,670	5,550 1,500 7,050 1,710	370 2,180 180	4,630 670 3,880 270	1,590 350 910	3,160 4,670 170 1,470	7,700 22,490 3,650 1,110	3,840 4,170 8,750 200	1,230 520 510	220 2,190 640	49,040 45,100 32,840 14,670	
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	34,820 2,270 1,690 5,390 9,480 15,990	21,340 1,890 2,030 6,610 7,310 3,500	5,290 300 160 1,920 170 2,740	146,740 27,480 28,110 37,250 18,510 35,390	66,670 30,940 7,880 25,930 910 1,010	104,630 78,700 1,030 12,400 790 11,710	43,460 17,970 1,840 9,860 5,640 8,150	64,150 50,470 1,580 8,080 1,330 2,690	58,270 24,030 9,460 15,930 4,910 3,940	91,710 73,230 2,330 4,670 8,620 2,860	637,080 307,280 56,110 128,040 57,670 87,980	
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machy Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork	598,730 2,670 16,050 12,720 7,360 1,460 4,540 8,610 32,270 91,590 29,510	247,520 11,640 8,850 4,540 3,720 200 4,700 5,950 8,380 32,220 5,990	81,330 3,300 2,470 1,760 5,360 60 120 4,230 1,140 17,450 3,200	296,800 3,340 28,550 15,370 10,990 2,580 1,440 4,830 2,040 27,110 27,970	144,670 3,260 5,910 2,700 7,380 10,740 8,290 6,370 2,430 27,760 9,170	146,640 1,500 11,100 12,310 240 12,050 2,060 5,000 1,960 30,750 12,910	295,250 3,750 9,510 3,160 4,880 25,460 1,010 6,260 2,590 47,510 21,130	105,270 1,000 3,540 290 2,690 210 2,190 7,470 680 12,480 19,180	167,590 4,840 5,720 1,440 1,450 3,010 2,670 5,490 12,630 50,470 26,850	49,260 920 1,590 410 70 70 530 280 8,390 5,140	2,133,060 36,220 93,290 54,700 44,140 55,840 27,090 54,740 64,400 345,730 161,050	
Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	7,510 35,400	1,810	260 14,110	4,300 33,460	2,140	1,260	4,180	7,040	1,970	1,110 3,210	31,580	
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances	76,430 6,320 34,140 22,750 26,750 102,250 20,400	20,650 900 17,220 6,380 1,630 56,430 6,370	6,510 750 4,100 1,200 130 10,480 2,320	6,550 1,080 54,120 3,940 10,860 7,860 12,400	2,630 310 7,570 1,080 7,380 10,130 3,840	4,340 150 16,330 360 110 3,550 3,620	7,200 180 58,860 22,090 12,530 21,410 5,510	1,510 10 17,460 2,240 5,370 7,220 3,010	6,690 4,450 9,600 940 240 11,120 3,660	2,330 2,090 4,380 2,380 980 6,750 6,130	134,840 16,240 223,780 63,360 65,980 237,200 67,260	
Other Electrical Goods	60,000 20,580	9,860	2,380	38,010	5,500 3,170	3,070 6,560	16,810	3,280 55,720	5,970 65,890	2,430 5,360	147,310 252,710	
Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Marine Engineering	16,540 4,040	25,740 10,540	17,150 4,720	150 290	2,570	5,840 720	24,480 12,360	41,220 14,500	45,540 20,350	5,210	184,440 68,270	
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and	142,460 82,260	149,050 85,180	84,210 9,800	221,760 148,910	68,830 15,230	47,440 21,150	111,040 34,670	14,850 2,660	37,220 6,930	17,510 7,600	894,370 414,390	
Pedal Cycle Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	2,270 37,550 8,540 10,080	52,270 3,230 6,940	2,140 52,040 13,700 6,430	18,740 40,510 2,620 8,910	8,220 33,000 4,020 7,990	140 11,900 4,480 8,860	390 51,300 20,100 4,350	2,100 4,820 5,220	120 14,920 6,280 8,720	1,000 2,480 1,630 4,300	33,910 298,070 69,420 71,800	
Perambulators, Hand Trucks, etc Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,760	540	7,140	2,070	370 18,440	71,970	230	50	250 28,150	500	563,060	
Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious	2,830 2,930 4,570 4,040 9,150	29,310 660 20 1,520 1,550 3,290	170 180 450 390	5,800 60 30,190 7,010 3,220	18,440 880 60 730 1,560 3,910	12,110 8,070 1,890 10,050 3,950	1,480 190 2,440 10,330 5,670	12,440 100 — 270 2,780 2,450	380 500 3,610 4,770 1,560	230 110 2,290 2,390 2,900	24,640 11,940 47,690 44,930 36,490	
Metals Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	10,700 66,530	1,070 21,400	170 5,780	11,490 157,340	160 11,140	5,510 30,390	500 35,920	20 6,820	270 17,060	20 15,080	29,910 367,460	
Textiles	29,070 360	15,530 110	14,000 1,230	38,570 7,230	121,450 5,830	204,310 3,620	277,410 10,240	19,510 3,150	106,610 440	17,020 10,820	843,480 43,030	
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	760	260	210	2,450	3,630	5,700	98,830	320	10,590	1,200	123,950	
Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute	2,140 550 130	3,110 1,430	1,070 4,680 30	2,620 2,300 10	3,410 4,240	11,100 149,820 620	83,920 10,620 140	1,480 6,800 —	6,700 20,200 16,850	650 770	116,200 201,410 17,780	

FIGURES FOR	GEE	REVI	I:T	ASIM	Reg	gion	GNI	ER	POW	MAN	
Industry 1001 MM	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South- Western	Midland	North- Midland	E. and W. Ridings	North- Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Rextiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	1,430 5,980 210 720 1,340 5,960 2,440 7,050	250 4,490 240 360 290 2,250 1,660 1,080	1,020 540 560 650 1,030 1,400 370 1,210	400 4,160 10 11,050 4,250 1,820 1,660 610	850 75,620 5,400 8,810 1,310 11,790 560	1,120 2,670 9,180 1,360 1,540 13,830 3,750	2,370 7,910 30 2,300 3,310 12,070 33,450 12,220	1,980 2,590 1,070 10 600 1,170 340	2,870 21,620 1,660 10,400 350 4,070 10,250 610	130 1,030 140 810 780 570 120	12,420 126,610 8,110 35,870 21,560 31,800 77,190 27,550
eather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	3,680 8,690 6,870	3,290 1,740 1,200 350	3,890 3,180 640 70	6,370 1,490 4,810 70	5,040 4,390 650	6,530 5,090 1,230 210	9,980 6,320 3,300 360	2,560 1,580 560 420	4,270 2,530 1,120 620	2,060 950 890 220	63,230 30,950 23,090 9,190
lothing, and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	142,650 3,280 22,790 37,270 11,030 46,050 4,050 9,800 8,380	48,500 1,190 7,050 5,340 3,180 6,760 4,460 7,180 13,340	26,110 400 3,160 320 3,320 2,010 30 6,130 10,740	22,800 1,060 7,050 780 1,020 4,390 780 2,690 5,030	89,220 410 6,240 1,880 4,340 15,260 20 5,300 55,770	64,010 1,480 44,550 4,440 4,820 5,230 200 970 2,320	103,340 19,180 14,860 8,640 14,460 21,710 4,320 5,310 14,860	31,490 860 14,760 1,880 1,980 7,010 120 590 4,290	30,740 2,450 7,670 6,990 4,370 2,810 750 2,690 3,010	14,220 480 4,640 1,940 1,000 3,640 — 1,590 930	573,080 30,790 132,770 69,480 49,520 114,870 14,730 42,250 118,670
ricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	59,010 5,470 2,320 15,500 6,860 28,860	30,990 10,860 1,090 2,950 4,160 11,930	10,850 2,740 1,520 480 310 5,800	88,730 11,590 55,630 7,580 1,490	26,940 11,300 2,710 2,410 1,060	31,930 9,250 1,440 13,450 1,670	46,700 7,340 1,540 24,120 540	17,950 5,120 310 5,550 310	23,360 10,030 810 4,370 310 7,840	10,540 4,590 400 1,950 1,110 2,490	347,000 78,290 67,770 78,360 17,820
imber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	93,780 24,470 36,130 6,270 14,120 6,140	42,690 14,530 20,900 1,100 1,850 2,030 2,280	16,830 7,040 3,830 1,240 2,030 1,120	21,550 6,890 5,660 1,420 3,080 3,120	9,460 17,220 5,920 5,140 1,160 1,630 1,240 2,130	6,120 22,870 8,060 5,890 2,110 2,380 2,840.	13,160 31,650 8,760 10,700 3,160 2,420 3,970 2,640	12,400 5,240 4,440 750 540 380	24,780 9,670 6,510 1,890 1,460 3,850	6,300 2,430 2,120 300 340 770	290,070 93,010 101,320 19,400 29,850 25,460
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	241,560 32,500 16,440 26,420	74,050 10,460 7,430 10,270	34,870 7,420 8,210 2,570	31,530 2,840 4,430 3,230	25,860 1,700 5,440 1,710	36,180 2,240 4,030 4,010	87,610 17,620 12,510 16,070	15,290 2,510 2,170 2,070	58,220 17,960 4,580 4,380	10,450 3,450 1,830 290	615,620 98,700 67,070 71,020
Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. ther Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms	99,550 90,500 25,260 1,930 3,130	14,380 31,510 30,130 8,030 220 4,870	4,000 12,670 15,220 6,680 1,700	5,140 15,890 40,680 27,950 70 1,740	4,200 12,810 14,860 7,430 10 280	19,570 10,750 2,980 240 1,100	24,230 63,370 31,510 8,920 1,530	3,330 5,210 11,560 1,970 80 480	11,840 19,460 18,610 8,810 5,520 310	2,520 2,360 11,990 4,330 390 700	135,570 243,260 307,670 124,950 17,380 15,840
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries Total, All Manufacturing Industries	13,830 7,800 24,740 13,810 1,886,440	2,010 1,850 10,950 2,200 866,320	380 240 1,890 4,330 392,390	2,940 190 5,830 1,960 1,232,140	1,210 380 4,380 1,170 682,210	3,040 1,160 865,370	6,290 480 -7,050 7,590 1,419,370	400 350 6,320 1,960 456,630	850 320 960 1,840 760,250	4,030 290 1,090 1,160 305,940	34,170 11,900 66,250 37,180 8,867,060
onstruction	370,670 102,340 39,470 53,430 9,440	186,580 43,780 12,960 25,710 5,110	103,380 26,350 6,640 17,380 2,330	124,270 35,450 12,380 19,630 3,440	97,100 23,280 6,950 14,250 2,080	107,980 33,490 10,720 19,840 2,930	174,700 47,120 15,380 26,210 5,530	88,410 19,970 6,570 10,720 2,680	30,380 10,070 17,200 3,110	80,510 19,930 4,700 13,570 1,660	1,510,950 382,090 125,840 217,940 38,310
ransport and Communication Railways Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications Miscellaneous Transport Services and	508,770 112,980 56,650 44,720 60,390 44,570 39,340 113,470	155,780 35,820 25,140 19,730 19,890 11,910 1,590 35,030	91,800 28,620 15,280 11,920 3,230 7,670 210 22,490	99,960 32,050 22,780 18,240 250 1,100 300 23,230	88,880 36,630 15,780 14,240 430 4,380 280 15,260	121,930 42,100 23,200 17,920 5,760 10,450 100 19,610	243,180 53,460 37,320 26,390 38,930 40,130 1,610 33,090	92,570 27,930 19,960 10,610 11,600 8,190 50 12,400	174,520 50,050 37,140 21,420 14,430 12,660 1,890 31,670	79,910 28,690 14,050 8,930 4,990 7,520 410 13,900	1,657,300 448,330 267,300 194,120 159,900 148,580 45,780 320,150
Storage	36,650 817,420 200,960 531,460	6,670 299,310 36,850 230,360	2,380 167,560 25,040 121,270	2,010 212,780 35,460 152,230	1,880 182,890 25,980 139,180	2,790 214,200 36,600 154,160	12,250 383,050 87,400 257,750	1,830 159,460 17,810 129,990	5,260 288,420 47,960 217,320	1,420 104,250 13,870 78,190	73,140 2,829,340 527,930 2,011,910 158,890
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	41,770 43,230 281,080 529,580	23,490 8,610 42,740 286,770	15,000 6,250 23,070 142,420 3,740	11,950 13,140 32,460 168,720	10,670 7,060 19,240 119,740	10,260 13,180 30,750 148,810	18,190 19,710 58,430 243,310	7,160 4,500 17,510 107,390	9,900 40,330 218,100	5,030 14,400 94,840	130,610 560,010 2,059,680
Educational Services Legal Services Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations Other Professional and Scientific Services	30,180 193,330 29,810 210,500 8,590 57,170 704,250	5,850 134,740 9,600 90,210 1,640 44,730 242,180	3,740 65,780 6,200 55,840 1,240 9,620	6,480 88,300 6,040 57,470 940 9,490	4,210 65,180 4,480 41,650 670 3,550	6,650 74,060 5,450 56,650 1,040 4,960	9,460 114,980 8,910 93,440 2,250 14,270 220,790	3,120 52,730 3,310 43,910 830 3,490 101,880	9,030 93,700 12,610 87,870 2,110 12,780	2,310 48,310 2,700 37,950 460 3,110 75,480	81,030 931,110 89,110 775,490 19,770 163,170 2,007,160
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and Other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	66,170 14,570 9,480 181,010 43,250	242,180 11,330 7,730 1,230 64,620 18,360 3,490	140,720 6,280 2,820 1,140 46,360 8,320	133,920 7,310 3,490 900 39,300 10,760 3,300	97,870 4,850 2,390 1,300 24,360 5,320 4,760	121,270 6,270 3,130 1,570 34,040 6,620 5,390	220,790 12,160 9,160 15,630 64,350 15,100 5,080	6,890 3,540 1,490 38,230 5,710 2,010	9,170 4,640 4,700 54,230 9,440 5,080	75,480 5,630 1,890 3,680 26,060 3,550	136,060 53,360 41,120 572,560 126,430 45,890
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling-Stations Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service Other Services	96,800 4,390 29,800 71,340 174,240	50,840 1,490 12,210 47,840 23,040	29,160 1,040 6,530 28,400 9,040	30,080 1,580 8,110 14,380 14,710	26,360 1,060 6,120 14,060 7,290	26,720 2,060 6,680 14,740 14,050	39,640 1,810 9,080 21,780 27,000	17,540 1,270 4,170 14,100 6,930	32,880 2,090 7,870 21,250 17,450	15,890 530 3,100 7,870 5,330	365,910 17,320 93,670 255,760 299,080
National Government Service Local Government Service X-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry GRAND TOTAL	387,590 176,030 211,560 420 5,670,000	162,850 79,450 83,400 400 2,436,000	91,710 47,670 44,040 250 1,266,000	98,330 34,300 64,030 60 2,238,000	70,330 25,810 44,520 60 1,565,000	80,400 21,240 59,160 70 1,885,000	137,430 41,510 95,920 190 3,003,000	76,480 29,980 46,500 210 1,302,000	108,990 39,750 69,240 350 2,155,000	63,610 22,120 41,490 180 970,000	1,277,720 517,860 759,860 2,190 22,490,000

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT: REVISED FIGURES FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1960 TO SEPTEMBER 1961

The monthly estimates of manpower and employment that are published regularly in this GAZETTE (e.g., on pages 107 to 109 of this issue) are given as "provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards". The figures that recently became available from the count of national insurance cards at mid-1961 have made it necessary to make some revision to the figures for every month from July 1960 to November 1961. Revised figures for October and November 1961 have already been published on pages 60 to 62 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1962. Revised figures for the period July 1960 to September 1961 are given in the Tables below and they should be used instead of the figures for the same months published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE. The figures for the latter part of the period (i.e., from July 1961) may be subject to further revision when information derived from the count of national insurance cards at mid-1962 becomes available.

Table I below gives the analysis of the total working population, including employers and workers on their own account, in the months in question. Table II on the next page and following pages gives the figures for employees in each of the manufacturing industries.

TABLE I TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

July 1960-February 1961 (End of Month)

ACCURAGE CARREL LANGE CORNERS	ant SE	200 200	n Karsa da		100	Television I			(Thousands)
Industry or Service	7,340 080,t 080,00 080,00 080	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961	February 1961
Agriculture and Fishing	001.60	991 756	994 754	999 751	989 749	964 747	939 746	925 746	925 745
Food, Drink and Tobacco	98	832 534 621 2,061 251 918 556 843 578 1,632	835 535 625 2,081 251 921 562 846 584 1,647	837 536 629 2,099 248 922 566 849 586 1,654	839 535 631 2,110 246 917 569 852 588 1,657	836 535 632 2,116 247 910 569 856 589 1,658	818 532 632 2,112 249 903 566 853 587 1,645	812 532 634 2,122 250 899 567 855 593 1,647	810 532 634 2,128 248 895 567 854 592 1,646
Total in Manufacturing Industries .	DES AN	8,826	8,887	8,926	8,944	8,948	8,897	8,911	8,906
Construction	834.30	1,561 370 1,669 3,308	1,581 371 1,669 3,313	1,588 374 1,668 3,302	1,585 375 1,668 3,327	1,577 378 1,669 3,382	1,562 379 1,666 3,337	1,560 380 1,667 3,300	1,584 381 1,670 3,288
Services	98:1	4,976 503 743	4,996 505 743	4,986 505 744	4,987 504 742	4,983 502 742	4,970 501 742	4,979 503 742	4,987 505 743
Total in Civil Employment Males	. 000.	23,703 15,570 8,133	23,813 15,633 8,180	23,843 15,643 8,200	23,870 15,638 8,232	23,892 15,631 8,261	23,739 15,579 8,160	23,713 15,578 8,135	23,734 15,600 8,134
Wholly Unemployed	1 /2	299	305	308	322	326	343	350	332
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males Females	ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSON OF TH	516 501 15	513 498 15	513 498 15	511 496 15	508 493 15	503 488 15	500 485 15	494 479 15
Total Working Population	- 450,000	24,518 16,287 8,231	24,631 16,349 8,282	24,664 16,362 8,302	24,703 16,364 8,339	24,726 16,358 8,368	24,585 16,315 8,270	24,563 16,315 8,248	24,560 16,317 8,243

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN—continued

March-September 1961 (End of Month)

Market State L. Fried St. Fried St. Bone Stock	1 comment of the	3.8 (1) (8.8) (4.1)	是一种的	SAME AND ADDRESS.			(Thousands)
Industry or Service	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	July 1961	August 1961	September 1961
Agriculture and Fishing	7/1	930 739	943 735	948 731	955 729	957 728	957 726
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods Textiles Clothing and Footwear Other Manufactures	531 634 2,133 244 894 567 850 592	812 532 635 2,141 244 897 569 848 593 1,653	818 531 633 2,146 244 898 569 844 589 1,652	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	844 534 629 2,148 241 897 568 839 581 1,650	845 536 630 2,164 241 899 569 841 586 1,662	847 536 629 2,181 243 901 570 840 587 1,670
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,901	8,924	8,924	8,928	8,931	8,973	9,004
Construction	381 1,672 3,284 5,001 505	1,606 379 1,675 3,294 5,016 508 750	1,617 379 1,680 3,295 5,036 510 752	1,617 379 1,683 3,312 5,060 511 756	1,613 379 1,690 3,333 5,077 510 758	1,627 382 1,693 3,344 5,090 510 758	1,623 383 1,690 3,329 5,076 513 759
Total in Civil Employment	15,617 8,140	23,821 15,644 8,177	23,871 15,668 8,203	23,925 15,682 8,243	23,975 15,704 8,271	24,062 15,747 8,315	24,060 15,728 8,332
Wholly Unemployed	. 322	300	271	251	279	293	306
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	469	479 464 15	478 463 15	474 459 15	469 454 15	464 448 16	464 448 16
Total Working Population	16,317	24,600 16,323 8,277	24,620 16,326 8,294	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,723 16,362 8,361	24,819 16,408 8,411	24,830 16,398 8,432

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

TABLE II(a)

July-November 1960 (End of Month) (Thousands)											
Industry			aly 960		gust 960		ember 960		ober 960		ember 960
reduced reduced recorded results	1900 1900	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	Pleasable 21 - 21 - 21 - 21 - 21 - 21 - 21 - 21 -	458·4 32·2 84·1 18·7 36·2 27·0 13·0 40·4 32·9 15·3 21·7 78·1 40·3 18·5	359·2 8·0 56·1 38·0 34·1 12·9 4·3 62·7 55·2 4·1 17·3 20·5 22·9 23·1	454·9 32·4 84·1 18·8 36·2 25·7 13·2 41·0 30·4 15·5 21·6 39·6 18·5	365·4 8·0 56·0 40·4 34·4 67·4 53·7 4·1 17·9 20·3 22·8 23·3	451·2 32·5 83·0 19·0 35·6 24·3 14·4 41·4 29·5 15·6 21·6 77·3 38·9 18·1	370·6 8·0 56·0 42·4 34·6 70·2 55·0 4·1 18·0 20·1 22·4 23·0	451·7 32·6 82·1 19·1 36·5 23·9 15·2 41·7 76·8 38·9 17·9	372·0 8·0 56·9 42·9 34·3 11·8 4·7 70·4 54·5 4·2 18·6 20·1 22·6 23·0	453·0 32·6 82·0 19·2 36·9 23·8 15·2 41·7 29·6 15·7 21·9 77·4 39·1 17·9	367·6 7·9 57·8 39·1 35·1 11·9 4·7 67·6 54·5 4·1 18·9 20·6 22·5 22·9
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, etc. Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.		383.6 18.3 32.7 7.1 172.8 31.2 21.5 34.6 30.6 25.7 9.1	148·0 0·5 7·2 2·4 45·0 42·3 11·3 14·4 14·4 5·4 5·1	384·1 18·2 32·8 7·1 172·9 31·2 21·5 34·7 30·6 25·9 9·2	148·7 0·5 7·1 2·3 45·1 42·9 11·3 14·4 14·6 5·5 5·0	384·1 18·2 33·0 7·0 172·8 31·1 21·5 34·6 30·6 26·2 9·1	149·4 0·5 7·1 2·3 45·2 43·0 11·3 14·5 14·8 5·6 5·1	384·4 18·2 33·0 6·9 173·0 31·4 21·5 34·3 30·6 26·3 9·2	149·1 0·5 7·1 2·3 45·2 43·1 11·3 14·5 14·5 5·6 5·0	384.6 18.2 33.0 6.9 173.0 31.5 21.5 34.2 30.6 26.5 9.2	148·1 0·5 7·2 2·3 45·0 42·5 11·2 14·5 14·5 5·6 5·1
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	otto Arto	544·5 273·6 45·3 110·9 46·2 68·5	75·1 23·7 8·8 14·5 12·1 16·0	548·4 275·4 45·6 111·6 46·5 69·3	75·7 23·9 8·8 14·6 12·2 16·2	551·7 277·2 45·8 112·3 46·6 69·8	75.9 24.1 8.8 14.5 12.2 16.3	553·7 278·0 46·2 112·5 46·8 70·2	76·0 24·2 8·8 14·5 12·2 16·3	555·1 279·0 46·4 112·6 46·8 70·3	75·9 24·2 8·8 14·4 12·3 16·2
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods		1,488·1 31·0 72·7 37·3 33·9 45·1 23·4 44·5 40·9 271·1 136·7 26·6 153·2 80·7 7·8 159·5 39·7 38·4 125·8 40·9	547·0 4·6 13·5 12·0 5·8 8·1 3·5 6·2 17·1 61·3 17·2 6·8 44·7 45·3 7·8 55·2 20·8 22·9 106·5 23·4 64·3	1,501·7 31·1 73·8 37·9 34·3 45·6 23·5 45·1 41·5 273·8 137·5 26·5 154·8 81·5 7·8 160·0 40·1 38·5 127·4 40·8 80·2	553·7 4·7 13·5 12·1 6·0 8·2 3·5 6·3 17·3 61·8 17·4 45·4 45·8 21·0 23·5 108·0 23·7 65·0	1,512 · 8 30 · 7 74 · 4 38 · 5 34 · 7 46 · 0 23 · 5 45 · 4 42 · 0 275 · 9 138 · 2 26 · 5 155 · 7 82 · 1 40 · 3 38 · 9 129 · 2 40 · 9 80 · 9 80 · 9	560·2 4·6 13·6 12·2 6·1 8·3 3·5 6·3 17·5 6·6 45·7 46·2 156·7 21·1 23·9 109·7 24·2 66·0	1,521·3 30·4 75·0 38·9 35·0 46·2 23·5 45·7 42·5 277·7 139·0 26·3 156·6 82·6 40·6 39·3 129·6 41·4	562·2 4·6 13·8 12·2 6·2 8·3 3·5 6·3 17·6 6·4 45·8 46·5 56·9 21·0 24·4 109·2 24·8 66·0	1,528·5 30·5 75·6 39·5 35·4 46·5 23·4 46·1 278·3 139·8 26·2 157·4 83·2 7·8 162·3 40·7 39·5 129·9 41·8 81·6	561·7 4·6 13·9 12·3 6·3 8·3 3·5 6·4 17·9 63·1 17·8 6·3 45·6 47·0 8·2 57·5 20·9 24·9 107·3 25·3 64·6
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering		237·3 169·9 67·4	12·6 8·5 4·1	237·0 170·1 66·9	12·6 8·5 4·1	235·1 168·8 66·3	12·5 8·5 4·0	233·1 166·9 66·2	12·4 8·4 4·0	234·1 168·1 66·0	12·2 8·3 3·9
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	ufacturing	787·9 377·4 29·1 242·8 66·4 67·9 4·3	122.5 57.7 11.6 41.9 4.8 4.0 2.5	790·3 378·8 28·9 243·7 66·4 68·2 4·3	123·8 58·6 11·5 42·4 4·8 4·0 2·5	791·4 378·7 28·5 245·0 66·5 68·4 4·3	123 · 8 58 · 4 11 · 3 42 · 8 4 · 8 4 · 0 2 · 5	786·8 372·7 28·3 246·5 66·4 68·6 4·3	123·0 57·2 11·3 43·2 4·8 4·0 2·5	780·5 365·8 27·8 247·6 66·2 68·8 4·3	122·3 56·0 11·3 43·7 4·8 4·0 2·5
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 Other Metal Industries		349·3 16·4 4·1 26·4 32·6 15·1 15·8 238·9	196·1 7·7 6·0 18·9 10·6 21·9 13·3 117·7	352·8 16·4 4·2 26·7 33·0 15·1 16·0 241·4	197·7 7·8 6·1 19·0 10·7 22·0 13·3 118·8	355·2 16·4 4·3 27·1 33·3 15·0 16·0 243·1	199·8 7·9 6·2 19·2 10·8 22·5 13·4 119·8	357·4 16·4 4·4 27·2 33·7 15·1 16·2 244·4	200·3 8·0 6·3 19·1 10·8 22·6 13·6 119·9	358·3 16·3 4·5 27·4 33·9 15·1 16·3 244·8	200·2 8·1 6·4 19·2 10·8 22·4 13·6 119·7
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning, etc., of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries		374·8 32·5 43·3 45·6 91·1 8·7 5·1 36·3 4·1 19·0 7·5 9·4 54·5 17·7	459·5 9·7 81·1 70·5 107·0 9·1 7·4 85·8 4·8 15·9 13·9 20·4 25·0 8·9	376·3 32·8 43·4 45·6 91·5 8·8 5·1 36·6 4·0 19·2 7·6 9·3 54·6 17·8	461·3 9·8 81·1 70·8 107·1 9·1 7·3 86·6 4·9 16·0 13·9 20·5 25·2 9·0	377·2 33·3 43·3 45·6 91·5 8·8 5·0 36·9 3·9 19·3 7·7 9·4 54·7 17·8	462·5 9·9 80·9 71·0 107·5 9·1 7·2 87·0 4·9 16·1 14·0 20·7 25·2 9·0	378·3 33·4 43·4 45·9 91·7 8·8 4·9 37·1 3·9 19·5 7·5 7·5 9·4 54·8 18·0	465·1 10·0 81·1 71·2 108·2 9·1 7·3 87·4 4·8 16·2 14·3 21·3 25·4 9·0	379·3 33·6 43·5 45·9 92·9 8·7 4·9 37·3 3·8 19·6 7·5 9·5 54·6 18·2	467·4 10·1 81·7 71·4 108·9 9·0 7·4 87·7 4·8 16·2 14·2 21·5 25·5 9·0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur		36·4 24·0 8·4 4·0	26·5 6·9 15·1 4·5	36·5 24·1 8·4 4·0	26·6 6·9 15·2 4·5	36·5 24·1 8·4 4·0	26·7 6·9 15·3 4·5	36·5 24·1 8·3 4·1	27·0 7·0 15·4 4·6	36·5 24·1 8·2 4·2	26·9 7·0 15·3 4·6
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries Footwear		151·0 7·6 34·1 19·8 7·4 13·5 5·2 8·8 54·6	407·2 21·7 94·8 45·4 42·5 101·1 10·2 32·2 59·3	151·9 7·6 34·1 19·9 7·5 13·6 5·2 8·9 55·1	412·0 21·8 96·0 46·1 42·9 102·1 10·2 32·7 60·2	151·9 7·6 34·2 19·8 7·4 13·7 5·2 8·8 55·2	414·0 22·2 96·0 46·6 43·3 102·4 10·2 32·8 60·5	152·6 7·5 34·5 20·0 7·4 13·8 5·2 8·8 55·4	415·3 22·5 96·1 47·3 43·3 102·2 10·2 32·7 61·0	153·0 7·6 34·6 20·0 7·4 13·8 5·1 8·8 55·7	416·6 22·5 96·6 47·4 43·6 101·9 10·2 33·0 61·4
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other Building Materials	2.2	258·0 68·8 29·0 57·6 15·3 87·3	79·2 7·3 37·2 19·1 1·6 14·0	259·6 69·1 29·0 57·8 15·4 88·3	79·4 7·4 37·3 19·1 1·6 14·0	260·3 69·0 29·0 58·0 15·5 88·8	80·0 7·5 37·6 19·2 1·6 14·1	260 · 8 69 · 1 29 · 1 58 · 1 15 · 6 88 · 9	80·6 7·5 38·0 19·2 1·7 14·2	261·3 69·3 29·1 58·2 15·7 89·0	80·8 7·5 38·2 19·1 1·7 14·3
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber . Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures		229·4 79·6 82·3 9·8 23·1 18·8 15·8	59·8 12·5 22·1 8·9 4·3 6·4 5·6	231·9 80·5 83·1 9·9 23·6 19·0 15·8	60·4 12·6 22·3 9·0 4·3 6·6 5·6	231·7 80·4 83·0 9·9 24·0 18·8 15·6	60·9 12·6 22·3 9·1 4·4 6·8 5·7	231·3 80·5 82·7 9·8 24·0 18·8 15·5	60·9 12·8 21·9 9·1 4·5 6·8 5·8	230·7 80·6 81·8 9·9 24·1 18·7 15·6	60·9 12·8 21·5 9·1 4·5 7·2 5·8

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued

TABLE II(a)—continued

	July-No	vember	1960 (End of	Month	1)	-			(7	Thousands)
Industry	Females	J.	uly 960	Au 1	gust 960		ember 960		ober 960		ember 960
TO ATE THOSE TO USE THE		Males	Females								
and Publishing		389·1 73·2 29·7 31·7 106·2 148·3	210·3 20·8 35·5 35·1 28·7 90·2	391·3 73·6 29·8 31·9 106·4 149·6	214·1 21·3 36·2 35·9 28·8 91·9	393·4 74·1 29·9 32·2 107·4 149·8	215·5 21·5 36·7 36·2 28·8 92·3	391·7 74·5 30·2 32·3 104·6 150·1	216·8 21·6 37·1 36·6 29·0 92·5	393·4 75·0 30·3 32·5 105·2 150·4	216·6 21·6 36·6 36·9 29·0 92·5
aring Industries ather Cloth, etc. brooms and Sports Equipment Stationers' Goods iling and Fabricating Manufacturing Industries		180·2 83·6 13·8 7·9 11·9 5·1 35·0 22·9	121·2 38·2 4·5 8·0 20·3 6·3 28·0 15·9	181·9 84·5 14·0 7·9 12·1 5·1 35·6 22·7	123·4 38·6 4·5 8·2 21·3 6·3 28·5 16·0	182·8 85·3 14·0 7·9 12·2 5·2 35·6 22·6	125·0 38·8 4·5 8·1 22·2 6·5 28·8 16·1	183·4 85·7 14·0 7·8 12·2 5·2 36·0 22·5	126·2 38·6 4·5 8·2 23·1 6·7 28·8 16·3	183·2 85·6 14·0 7·8 12·3 5·3 35·9 22·3	125·9 38·7 4·5 8·1 22·8 6·7 29·0 16·1
Tanufacturing Industries	Lal Passo.	5,868 · 0	2,824 · 2	5,898 · 6	2,854 · 8	5,915.3	2,876.8	5,923 · 0	2,886.9	5,931.5	2,883 · 1

TABLE II(b)

December 1960-April 1961 (End of Month)

3-8 3-8 3-8 3-4 3-4 3-1					ember 960		uary 961		ruary 961		arch 961	Ar 19	oril 061
Industry				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco				451·9 32·5 81·8 18·8 36·9 23·8 15·2 41·4 29·6 15·7 21·8 77·5 39·1 17·8	351·5 7·9 56·3 35·1 34·4 11·7 4·6 64·1 51·2 4·1 18·0 20·1 21·5 22·5	450·3 32·7 81·9 18·8 36·7 23·7 15·2 41·2 29·5 15·8 76·8 38·5 17·7	347·2 8·0 55·2 34·9 34·3 12·0 4·7 63·8 48·8 4·1 18·2 19·6 21·2 22·4	447·8 32·9 81·7 18·9 36·4 23·9 13·3 41·0 29·6 15·8 21·7 76·7 38·3 17·6	347·2 8·1 56·1 35·6 34·2 12·3 4·4 63·4 47·9 4·2 18·3 19·5 21·1 22·1	448.9 32.9 81.9 19.0 36.2 25.2 12.6 40.8 29.4 15.8 21.7 77.3 38.6 17.5	345.5 8.1 56.5 35.9 34.1 13.0 4.2 61.8 45.7 4.2 18.5 19.8 21.6 22.1	450·5 32·8 82·1 19·2 36·2 26·6 12·6 40·7 28·8 15·7 77·9 38·7 17·5	346·3 8·2 56·9 36·7 34·2 13·8 4·2 60·9 44·1 4·2 18·5 20·1 22·4
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, etc. Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.				384·2 18·1 32·9 6·9 172·9 31·5 21·5 34·1 30·5 26·6 9·2	145·6 0·5 7·0 2·3 44·6 41·3 11·2 14·3 13·7 5·6 5·1	384·2 18·1 32·7 6·8 173·1 31·5 21·3 34·2 30·5 26·7 9·3	145.9 0.5 6.9 2.3 44.9 41.4 11.2 14.2 13.7 5.6 5.2	384·0 18·0 32·6 6·8 172·9 31·5 21·2 34·2 30·5 26·8 9·5	145.9 0.5 6.9 2.3 44.7 41.8 11.1 14.2 13.6 5.6 5.2	384·1 17·9 32·6 6·8 173·2 31·7 21·0 34·2 30·5 26·8 9·4	145·3 0·5 6·8 2·2 44·6 41·5 11·0 14·2 13·6 5·7 5·2	383·9 17·9 32·5 6·8 172·8 31·7 21·0 34·3 30·6 27·0 9·3	145.9 0.5 6.8 2.2 44.3 41.7 11.1 14.2 14.1 5.7 5.3
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and other Base Metals		00188774	::::::	555·0 279·3 46·3 112·7 46·6 70·1	75·6 24·2 8·7 14·4 12·1 16·2	557·0 280·4 46·4 113·5 46·3 70·4	75·8 24·2 8·8 14·6 12·1 16·1	557·5 280·7 46·5 113·5 46·1 70·7	75·7 24·2 8·8 14·6 12·0 16·1	557·5 280·8 46·6 113·0 46·0 71·1	75·7 24·2 8·8 14·6 12·0 16·1	557·7 281·5 46·8 112·8 45·7 70·9	76·0 24·3 8·9 14·6 11·9 16·3
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instrument Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods		# 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		1,530·0 30·5 76·1 39·6 35·8 46·6 23·4 46·2 43·5 278·1 139·7 25·9 157·5 83·7 7·7 162·5 40·8 39·5 129·8 41·8 81·3	556·2 4·6 13·9 12·2 6·3 8·3 3·4 6·4 18·0 62·7 17·9 6·2 46·2 46·8 8·2 57·3 20·9 24·9 104·3 25·2 63·5	1,537·7 30·7 76·9 40·1 36·1 46·9 23·3 46·6 43·8 279·5 140·7 25·7 158·4 84·7 7·6 163·1 41·0 39·7 130·0 41·4 81·5	558·2 4·7 14·0 12·3 6·4 8·3 3·4 6·5 18·1 6·2 45·4 47·5 8·2 58·0 21·3 25·2 102·9 24·9 63·9	1,542·8 30·8 77·2 40·7 36·6 46·9 23·3 46·9 44·2 280·5 141·0 25·5 159·1 85·2 7·5 163·7 41·1 39·8 130·0 41·3 81·5	558.6 4.7 14.1 12.4 6.5 8.4 3.4 6.5 18.3 62.8 18.1 6.2 45.4 47.8 8.3 58.3 21.2 25.6 102.4 24.3 63.9	1,547·7 31·0 77·6 41·0 36·8 46·9 23·3 47·2 44·5 281·0 141·6 25·3 159·8 85·4 7·5 164·3 41·2 39·9 130·4 41·4 81·6	559·3 4·7 14·2 12·5 6·6 8·5 18·5 18·5 62·6 18·2 6·2 45·7 47·8 8·4 58·2 21·3 25·8 102·5 23·9 63·8	1,553·3 31·2 78·3 41·4 37·1 46·9 23·3 47·5 44·9 280·7 142·0 25·2 160·7 86·0 7·5 164·8 41·1 39·8 131·2 41·9 81·8	561.9 4.8 14.2 12.6 6.7 8.5 3.4 6.5 18.7 62.7 18.3 6.2 46.1 47.9 8.5 58.2 21.6 26.0 102.9 24.3 63.8
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	24.5 2.61 2.11			236·1 170·3 65·8	12·1 8·3 3·8	236·8 171·0 65·8	12·0 8·3 3·7	235·5 169·6 65·9	12·0 8·3 3·7	231·2 166·2 65·0	12·0 8·3 3·7	231·1 166·7 64·4	12·0 8·3 3·7
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.		ifacturi		776·1 361·4 27·4 248·2 65·9 68·9 4·3	120·2 54·5 11·0 43·6 4·7 3·9 2·5	772·1 356·9 26·9 249·4 65·7 69·0 4·2	119·8 53·9 10·8 44·0 4·7 3·9 2·5	768 · 8 354 · 1 26 · 0 250 · 2 65 · 4 68 · 9 4 · 2	119·2 53·5 10·3 44·3 4·7 3·9 2·5	767·9 354·0 25·4 251·0 65·1 68·2 4·2	118·9 53·4 10·0 44·4 4·7 3·9 2·5	770·0 356·3 ·25·0 251·7 64·9 ·67·9 4·2	120·0 54·2 9·8 44·8 4·7 3·9 2·6
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	T-182 4-08 4-08			358·2 16·3 4·6 27·6 33·8 15·1 16·3 244·5	196·8 8·1 6·4 19·0 10·7 21·7 13·4 117·5	359·3 16·2 4·7 27·8 33·9 15·1 16·4 245·2	196·9 8·2 6·4 19·2 10·7 21·4 13·4 117·6	359·2 16·1 4·8 27·9 34·0 15·0 16·4 245·0	197·1 8·3 6·4 19·3 10·7 21·3 13·4 117·7	359·3 16·1 4·9 28·0 34·0 15·1 16·4 244·8	196·3 8·4 6·4 19·2 10·7 20·9 13·2 117·5	360·8 16·0 5·0 28·1 34·0 15·1 16·4 246·2	196.6 8.5 6.4 19.1 10.6 20.8 13.2 118.0

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued

TABLE II(b)—continued December 1960—April 1961 (End of Month)

and the second of the second of these				ind in		13807 0319	Yer Ele				(The	usands)
Industry				ember 960		uary 961		ruary 961		erch 961	Ar 19	oril 061
Salaries D. March Paragraph .	22.030	A SULL	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning, etc., of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fib Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	e Fibres		. 379·1 . 33·6 . 43·5 . 45·8 . 92·2 . 8·6 . 4·9 . 37·4 . 3·8 . 19·7 . 7·5 . 95·5 . 54·4 . 18·2	464·8 10·1 81·1 70·7 108·7 8·8 7·3 87·4 4·8 16·2 14·1 21·4 25·3 8·9	379·7 33·6 43·6 45·9 92·9 8·6 4·9 37·5 3·7 19·6 7·5 54·2 18·2	466·3 10·1 81·5 70·7 108·7 8·8 7·4 88·4 4·8 16·1 14·2 21·3 25·3 9·0	379·2 33·5 43·5 45·9 93·0 8·6 4·8 37·7 3·6 19·6 7·5 9·6 53·5 18·4	466·0 9·9 81·6 70·6 108·7 8·8 7·4 88·5 4·8 16·0 14·2 21·5 24·9 9·1	377·4 33·3 43·1 45·7 92·7 8·5 4·7 37·7 37·6 19·6 7·5 9·7 52·9 18·4	463·9 9·9 81·0 70·6 108·4 8·7 7·4 88·2 4·7 15·9 14·1 21·4 24·6 9·0	376·6 33·0 43·1 45·6 92·6 8·4 4·7 3·6 19·7 7·4 9.8 52·5 18·4	463·1 9·8 80·6 70·4 108·2 8·6 7·5 88·3 4·6 16·0 14·0 21·6 24·5 9·0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmong Leather Goods Fur	gery	10.00	36·5 24·1 8·1 4·3	26·5 7·0 14·9 4·6	36·5 24·1 8·0 4·4	26·5 7·1 14·8 4·6	36·4 24·0 7·9 4·5	26·5 7·0 14·9 4·6	36·1 23·8 7·8 4·5	26·5 7·0 14·9 4·6	36·2 23·8 7·9 4·5	26·7 7·0 15·0 4·7
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps, Millinery Other Dress Industries Footwear			. 153·4 . 7·6 . 34·6 . 20·1 . 7·4 . 13·8 . 5·1 . 8·8 . 56·0	413·0 22·5 96·2 46·9 43·0 101·0 10·1 32·5 60·8	154·3 7·7 34·7 20·5 7·4 13·8 5·1 8·8 56·3	418 · 6 23 · 1 97 · 5 47 · 7 43 · 5 102 · 4 10 · 1 32 · 7 61 · 6	154·5 7·6 34·9 20·7 7·3 13·8 5·1 8·9 56·2	417·2 23·0 97·2 48·2 42·7 101·6 10·0 32·7 61·8	154.7 7.6 35.2 20.7 7.3 13.9 5.1 8.9 56.0	416·0 23·0 97·1 48·3 42·4 100·9 10·0 32·7 61·6	155.0 7.6 35.3 20.6 7.4 13.9 5.0 8.8 56.4	418·3 23·0 97·8 48·6 42·3 101·9 9·9 33·0 61·8
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other Building Materials			. 260 · 4	80·3 7·5 38·2 18·7 1·7 14·2	260 · 8 69 · 6 29 · 0 58 · 0 15 · 9 88 · 3	80·0 7·6 37·8 18·7 1·7 14·2	261·1 69·7 28·9 58·0 16·0 88·5	79·9 7·6 37·8 18·6 1·7 14·2	261·7 69·6 28·9 58·1 16·1 89·0	80·3 7·6 38·1 18·7 1·7 14·2	262·3 69·9 28·9 58·2 16·2 89·1	80·6 7·6 38·3 18·8 1·7 14·2
Timber, Furniture, etc	1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34		. 229·0 80·3 80·7 9·8 23·9 18·7 15·6	59·9 12·7 21·1 9·1 4·5 6·8 5·7	228·0 80·1 79·6 9·7 24·3 18·8 15·5	59·4 12·7 20·7 9·1 4·5 6·7 5·7	227·3 79·7 79·0 9·8 24·5 18·8 15·5	59·1 12·5 20·5 9·2 4·5 6·6 5·8	227·0 79·4 78·9 9·8 24·5 18·8 15·6	59·0 12·5 20·4 9·2 4·6 6·5 5·8	227·7 79·6 79·3 9·8 24·7 18·9 15·4	59·4 12·6 20·6 9·3 4·7 6·5 5·7
Paper, Printing and Publishing	dicals		. 393·5 . 75·2 . 30·4 . 32·7 . 104·7 . 150·5	214·0 21·5 35·8 36·6 28·9 91·2	395·2 75·6 30·5 32·7 105·4 151·0	215·5 21·8 36·0 37·0 28·9 91·8	395.6 75.8 30.5 32.8 105.3 151.2	215·6 21·9 36·0 37·0 28·9 91·8	396·4 76·0 30·5 33·0 105·7 151·2	215·3 21·9 35·8 37·3 28·8 91·5	397·2 75·9 30·6 33·2 106·1 151·4	216·1 22·1 36·1 37·5 28·7 91·7
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	2		. 181·4 . 84·8 . 13·8 . 7·7 . 12·2 . 5·3 . 35·5 . 22·1	121·7 37·9 4·4 7·9 20·9 6·6 28·2 15·8	181·1 84·6 13·7 7·7 12·1 5·2 35·8 22·0	122·0 38·1 4·4 8·0 20·7 6·5 28·5 15·8	180 · 4 84 · 5 13 · 3 7 · 7 12 · 1 5 · 2 35 · 8 21 · 8	122·2 37·9 4·3 8·1 20·8 6·5 28·8 15·8	180·3 84·8 13·2 7·7 12·1 5·2 35·8 21·5	122.5 37.7 4.3 8.2 21.1 6.5 29.0 15.7	181·4 85·4 13·2 7·6 12·3 5·2 36·1 21·6	123.5 38.0 4.2 8.3 21.6 6.5 29.2 15.7
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	B. 101	1 - 1 May	. 5,924.8	2,838 · 2	5,933 · 0	2,844 · 1	5,930 · 1	2,842 · 2	5,930 · 2	2,836 · 5	5,943 · 7	2,846 · 4

TABLE II(c)

May-September 1961 (Fnd of Month)

Widy	-Septer	HOEL 19	OI (E	ia oj M	onin)			Taring and	(The	ousands)
Industry	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Tay 961		une 961	J 15	uly 961	Au 1	gust 961		ember 961
TO THE PERSON OF	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	452.6 32.9 82.8 19.3 36.2 27.6 12.5 40.6 28.8 15.6 21.7 78.3 38.8 17.5	350·1 8·3 57·2 37·1 34·7 14·2 4·2 61·9 45·1 4·1 18·1 20·3 22·8 22·1	457·2 33·0 83·5 19·4 36·8 28·1 12·3 40·6 30·3 15·6 21·9 78·8 39·2 17·7	359·9 8·4 58·2 38·1 35·5 14·7 4·2 63·8 48·4 4·1 18·7 20·4 23·4 22·0	466·5 33·3 84·9 19·7 38·4 28·0 12·4 40.9 32·0 15·7 22·2 80·5 18·0	362·5 8·4 58·1 38·6 35·9 14·7 4·1 64·2 49·1 4·1 18·7 20·7 23·8 22·1	464·4 33·5 85·7 19·6 37·9 26·7 12·5 41·1 30·3 16·0 22·4 80·7 40·1 17·9	365·8 8·5 59·2 40·5 36·0 14·3 4·1 66·0 47·5 4·2 18·7 20·7 23·7 22·4	460·9 33·5 84·9 19·5 37·2 25·4 14·1 41·4 29·3 16·1 22·6 79·7 39·6 17·6	371·4 8·6 59·6 42·9 35·8 13·5 4·4 68·6 48·0 4·2 19·7 20·6 20·3 32·2
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, etc. Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	383·7 17·9 32·5 6·8 172·5 31·7 21·0 34·4 30·6 27·1 9·2 556·4 280·8 46·8 112·2 45·5 71·1	145·7 0·5 6·8 2·2 44·3· 41·4 11·0 14·3 14·2 5·7 5·3 76·0 24·4 9·0 14·5 11·8 16·3	384·2 18·0 32·5 6·8 172·5 31·7 21·0 34·4 30·8 27·2 9·3 554·5 279·7 46·9 111·8 45·4 70·7	145.9 0.5 6.7 2.2 44.5 41.6 10.9 14.3 14.3 5.6 5.3 75.9 24.4 9.0 14.5 11.7 16.3	385·7 18·0 32·5 6·8 173·2 32·1 20·9 34·5 31·0 27·3 9·4 552·8 279·0 46·6 111·2 45·4 70·6	146·6 0·5 6·7 2·2 44·9 41·7 10·8 14·2 14·7 5·6 5·3 76·0 24·5 9·0 14·4 11·8 16·3	386·4 18·0 32·6 6·8 173·3 32·4 20·8 34·6 31·1 27·4 9·4 552·9 279·0 46·4 111·1 45·8 70·6	147·6 0·5 6·7 2·2 45·2 42·3 10·7 14·3 14·6 5·7 5·4 76·3 24·7 9·0 14·4 11·9 16·3	385.8 17.9 32.7 6.8 173.1 32.4 20.6 34.4 31.1 27.4 9.4 552.0 278.5 46.6 110.4 46.0 70.5	148·2 0·5 6·8 2·2 45·3 42·3 10·6 14·3 15·1 5·7 5·4 76·6 24·9 9·1 14·3 12·1 16·2

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued

TABLE II(c)—continued

May—September 1961 (End of Month)

		(urm	Steel Steel			(Linu)	g Inton	Cooks				(Th	ousands)
	Industry			1	May 961		une 961	1	uly 961		igust 961	Sep 1	tember 961
1905	Allement with a	alerony salesy	polary 2	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Metal-working M Engineers' Small ' Industrial Engines Textile Machinery Contractors' Plan Mechanical Hand Office Machinery Industrial Plant at Ordnance and Sm Other Mechanical Scientific, Surgica Watches and Cloc Electrical Machin Insulated Wires an Telegraph and Te	achine Tools Tools Tools and Gauges To and Accessories Tools and Gauges To and Quarrying Macling Equipment Tools	hinery	1 000 1	1,555·8 31·2 78·4 41·7 37·2 46·9 23·6 47·8 45·3 280·5 141·8 25·1 160·7 86·4 7·5 164·7 41·2 39·8 131·7 42·0 82·3	563 · 9 4·8 14·2 12·7 6·8 8·5 3·4 6·6 18·9 62·5 18·3 6·1 46·4 47·9 8·5 58·2 21·7 25·8 103·7 24·6 64·3	1,556·4 31·3 78·4 41·9 37·1 47·1 23·6 47·9 45·5 280·9 141·4 25·1 160·0 86·5 7·5 164·7 41·2 39·8 132·2 41·8 82·5	564·6 4·88 14·1 12·8 6·8 8·4 3·4 6·6 18·9 62·4 18·4 6·1 46·3 48·0 8·5 57·9 21·6 26·0 104·3 24·8 64·5	1,559·0 31·3 78·5 42·0 37·1 47·1 23·6 48·2 45·7 281·0 160·5 87·0 7·5 164·8 41·2 39·8 41·2 49·1 49·1 49·1 49·1 49·1 49·1 49·1 49·1	563·1 4·8 14·1 12·7 6·8 8·3 3·4 6·6 18·8 62·4 18·4 6·1 46·1 48·1 8·5 57·7 21·5 57·7 21·5 25·8 104·6 63·8	1,569·3 31·4·4 79·3 42·6 37·2 47·4 23·7 48·5 46·2 283·2 142·5 25·0 161·3 87·8 7·5 165·5 41·4 40·1 135·1 40·9 82·7	568·4 4·9 14·3 12·7 6·8 8·4 3·5 6·7 19·0 62·7 18·5 6·1 46·5 48·0 21·6 58·0 21·6 26·4 106·9 24·7	1,579 · 2 31 · 4 80 · 2 43 · 0 37 · 5 47 · 7 23 · 8 49 · 0 47 · 1 25 · 1 162 · 1 88 · 2 7 · 6 166 · 5 41 · 7 40 · 6 136 · 6 40 · 6 83 · 3	575·9 4·9 14·5 12·8 6·8 8·4 3·5 6·7 19·2 63·3 18·5 6·1 47·0 48·5 8·8 8·8 58·0 21·6 27·2 110·4 25·2 64·5
Shipbuilding and Ma Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	rine Engineering Ship Repairing	E 232	1 20	231·0 167·2 63·8	12·0 8·3 3·7	228·3 164·5 63·8	11·9 8·2 3·7	228·0 165·2 62·8	12·0 8·3 3·7	228·1 165·7 62·4	12·0 8·3 3·7	229·7 167·4 62·3	11·9 8·2 3·7
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Ma Motor Cycle, Thre Aircraft Manufact Locomotives and Railway Carriages Perambulators, Ho	anufacturing se-wheel Vehicle and I turing and Repairing Railway Track Equip and Wagons, etc. and-trucks, etc.	Pedal Cycle Manument	ufacturing	770 · 1 357 · 7 24 · 1 252 · 1 64 · 4 67 · 7 4 · 1	120·5 54·8 9·5 45·0 4·7 3·9 2·6	770.6 358.4 23.7 252.5 64.3 67.6 4.1	120·4 54·9 9·3 45·0 4·7 3·9 2·6	769.6 357.8 23.2 252.8 64.2 67.5 4.1	119·9 54·7 9·1 45·0 4·7 3·9 2·5	771 · 9 358 · 6 23 · 2 253 · 9 64 · 3 67 · 7 4 · 2	120·3 54·8 9·0 45·3 4·8 3·9 2·5	773·3 358·3 22·5 256·1 64·4 67·8 4·2	120·9 55·1 8·8 45·7 4·8 4·0 2·5
Tools and Implem Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screw Wire and Wire M	d Refining of Preciou	ALL END	3-45 3-45 3-45 3-45 3-45 3-45 3-45 3-45	361·4 15·8 5·2 28·3 34·1 15·3 16·5 246·2	196·4 8·5 6·5 19·1 10·6 20·9 13·2 117·6	361·3 15·7 5·2 28·4 34·1 15·4 16·4 246·1	196·1 8·4 6·5 19·1 10·6 21·0 13·1 117·4	361·4 15·8 5·2 28·2 34·0 15·7 16·4 246·1	194·4 8·4 6·3 18·8 10·5 20·7 13·0 116·7	363·3 15·9 5·2 28·5 34·1 15·6 16·5 247·5	194·5 8·4 6·3 18·8 10·6 20·6 13·1 116·7	363.9 16.0 5.2 28.5 34.0 15.5 16.6 248.1	195·1 8·5 6·4 18·7 10·6 20·6 13·2 117·1
Weaving of Cotton Woollen and Work Jute Rope, Twine and Hosiery and other	Cotton, Flax and Man, Linen and Man-ma sted Net Knitted Goods	n-made Fibres de Fibres		375·3 32·9 42·8 45·3 92·4 8·3 4·7 37·9 3·6 19·7 7·4 9·9 52·0 18·4	460·0 9·8 79·8 70·0 107·5 8·6 7·5 88·0 4·4 15·9 13·9 21·4 24·2 9·0	374·6 32·9 42·6 45·2 92·4 8·3 4·6 37·9 7·3 9·9 51·8 18·3	458·2 9·9 78·9 69·8 107·1 8·6 7·5 87·7 4·4 15·9 13·9 21·4 24·2 8·9	375·1 33·4 42·4 45·2 92·7 8·3 4·6 38·0 3·5 19·9 7·3 9·9 51·7 18·2	454·9 9·8 78·1 69·3 106·2 8·5 7·4 87·5 4·4 15·8 13·8 21·4 24·0 8·7	376·0 33·6 42·3 45·2 92·9 8·4 4·7 38·0 3·5 20·1 7·4 9·9 51·8 18·2	455·5 9·9 77·2 69·0 106·8 8·6 7·4 88·2 4·4 16·0 13·9 21·4 24·0 8·7	375 · 8 33 · 7 41 · 7 45 · 2 93 · 2 8 · 4 4 · 7 38 · 2 3 · 5 20 · 1 7 · 4 9 · 6 51 · 9 18 · 2	454·7 9·9 75·4 68·8 107·2 8·7 7·4 88·7 4·4 16·1 13·8 21·6 24·0 8·7
Leather, Leather Goods Leather Goods Fur	ods and Fur and Dressing) and Fe	3	5102 6185 8185 8185	36·1 23·7 7·9 4·5	26·6 7·0 14·9 4·7	36·1 23·6 7·9 4·6	26·5 6·9 14·9 4·7	35·9 23·5 7·8 4·6	26·3 6·9 14·7 4·7	36·0 23·5 7·9 4·6	26·6 7·0 14·7 4·9	36·0 23·6 ,7·9 4·5	26·7 7·0 14·7 5·0
	ur crwear allored Outerwear s' Tailored Outerwear s Shirts, Underwear, o Infants' Wear, etc. ery	etc	1/08/8,1	154·3 7·6 35·0 20·5 7·4 13·8 4·9 8·8 56·3	414·8 22·9 97·1 48·4 41·7 100·2 9·8 33·0 61·7	154·1 7·6 35·0 20·5 7·4 13·8 4·8 8·7 56·3	410·8 22·7 96·3 48·4 41·0 98·8 9·6 32·6 61·4	153·6 7·6 34·8 20·5 7·4 13·7 4·8 8·6 56·2	407·3 22·5 95·5 48·2 40·9 97·2 9·6 32·3 61·1	154·2 7·5 35·0 20·6 7·3 13·8 4·8 8·7 56·5	412·1 22·6 96·5 48·7 41·1 99·0 9·6 33·2 61·4	154·2 7·5 35·1 20·8 7·4 13·8 4·7 8·6 56·3	413·1 22·6 96·9 49·6 40·9 98·6 9·6 33·2 61·7
Pottery Glass	s, Cement, etc. d Refractory Goods	:: ::	d of M	262·5 69·7 28·7 58·3 16·2 89·6	80·8 7·6 38·3 18·9 1·7 14·3	262·6 69·6 28·5 58·2 16·2 90·1	80·7 7·6 38·1 19·0 1·7 14·3	263·4 69·7 28·5 58·5 16·3 90·4	80·8 7·6 38·0 19·0 1·7 14·5	264·4 69·9 28·6 58·8 16·3 90·8	80·8 7·6 37·7 19·2 1·7 14·6	264·8 69·5 28·7 58·8 16·3 91·5	81·2 7·6 38·0 19·2 1·7 14·7
Shop and Office Fi Wooden Container	olstery tting s and Baskets d and Cork Manufac	Marie Citate	(alami)	227·7 79·6 79·3 9·9 24·9 18·8 15·2	59·4 12·5 20·8 9·3 4·7 6·4 5·7	227·5 79·8 79·1 9·9 24·9 18·7 15·1	59·3 12·5 20·8 9·4 4·6 6·3 5·7	227·2 80·2 78·9 9·9 24·7 18·6 14·9	59·3 12·6 20·7 9·3 4·7 6·3 5·7	229·8 81·0 79·8 10·0 25·1 18·8 15·1	59·7 12·7 21·0 9·3 4·6 6·4 5·7	230 · 4 80 · 7 81 · 0 10 · 0 25 · 3 18 · 6 14 · 8	60·4 12·8 21·3 9·4 4·6 6·5 5·8
Paper, Printing and P Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Other Manufacture Printing, Publishing Other Printing, Pub	Cartons, etc. So of Paper and Board g of Newspapers and olishing, Bookbinding		1-45 1-45 1-45 1-45 1-45 1-45 1-45 1-45	397·2 75·9 30·6 33·1 106·3 151·3	215·3 22·1 36·0 37·4 28·7 91·1	397·2 75·5 31·0 33·1 106·5 151·1	215·1 21·9 36·3 37·4 28·6 90·9	397·5 75·5 31·3 33·1 106·1 151·5	215·2 21·9 36·3 37·3 28·9 90·8	400·1 75·6 31·5 33·5 106·4 153·1	218·1 22·1 36·5 37·7 29·3 92·5	400·7 75·5 31·5 33·5 106·6 153·6	220·0 22·2 36·7 38·2 29·3 93·6
Other Manufacturing Rubber Linoleum. Leather	Industries	A: 125	0-65 0-65 0-65 0-65	181·5 85·8 13·1 7·5 12·2 5·3 36·2 21·4	123·0 38·1 4·1 8·2 21·3 6·5 29·4 15·4	181·1 85·9 13·0 7·5 12·2 5·3 36·1 21·1	123·0 38·4 4·1 8·1 21·3 6·4 29·4 15·3	180 · 7 85 · 5 13 · 0 7 · 5 12 · 2 5 · 3 36 · 1 21 · 1	121.9 37.9 4.1 8.2 21.2 6.3 28.9 15.3	182·0 86·0 13·1 7·6 12·3 5·3 36·4 21·3	122.9 38.3 4.1 8.2 21.8 6.2 28.8 15.5	182·5 86·2 13·0 7·5 12·3 5·3 36·8 21·4	125·0 38·5 4·1 8·2 22·6 6·3 29·7 15·6
Total, All Manuf	acturing Industries	i	-8:5	5,945 · 6	2,844 · 5	5,945 · 7	2,848 · 3	5,956 · 4	2,840 · 2	5,978 · 8	2,860 · 6	5,989 · 2	2,881 · 1

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DEVELOPMENTS AND GOVERNMENT ACTION IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, 1961

The Minister for Welsh Affairs has presented to Parliament the sixteenth of the series of Reports on Developments and Government Action in Wales and Monmouthshire. The Report relates to the year 1961 and is published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1643), price 7s. (7s. 6d. including postage)

Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1643), price 7s. (7s. od. including postage).

The introduction to the Report notes that on 9th October 1961
Dr. the Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, M.P. succeeded the Rt. Hon. Henry Brooke, M.P. as Minister for Welsh Affairs. It also notes that the Welsh Grand Committee, set up for the first time in April 1960, met on four occasions and debated the Welsh aspects of Health, Education, Water Resources and Radio and Television.

A review of the employment position shows that, taken as a

on four occasions and debated the Welsh aspects of Health, Education, Water Resources and Radio and Television.

A review of the employment position shows that, taken as a whole, 1961 presented a picture of more jobs, increased demand for labour and fewer people out of work. These conditions applied to most industries but the decline in ship repairing continued. The demand for labour was consistently greater than in 1960, the average number of vacancies unfilled each month being 14,000, an increase of 3,000 over 1960, and double the 1958 figure. About half the vacancies for men and boys were in the coal mining industry and, in particular, there was a marked shortage of skilled men in the building industry. One of the most rapidly growing industries has been chemicals, which employed about 25,000 people in 1960 and was still growing. Building and civil engineering were still very busy and the number of workers employed on 15 major civil engineering projects had increased by 3,000 to 18,000 in October. Some of these projects had passed their peaks by the end of the year and this fact, together with the effect of the deliberate slowing down of public works and housing schemes, may result in some slackening of demand. Many of the people displaced by the closure of four ship repairing yards in South Wales were absorbed into civil engineering. As elsewhere in Great Britain there was some short-time working in the steel industry. In addition the steady process of modernisation brought about the closure of some steelworks of the old type and such closures were responsible for half the total redundancies for all industries during the year. Unemployment was generally lower than in 1960 and the figure of 18,761 in mid-summer was the lowest since June 1956. However, the trade dispute at Port Talbot caused the figure to rise to 34,564, and the year ended with a total of 27,060 people unemployed. Although there was some improvement in employment in the development districts, nearly one-third of those unemployed in Wales live

Although there were fewer large-scale industrial developments than in 1960, good progress continued to be made, the Report

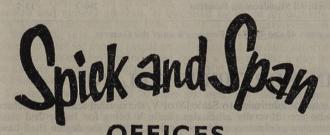
states. Interest in the less industrialised areas of north and central Wales as a factory location was greater than at any previous time and it was also noteworthy that despite less buoyant trading conditions in the motor car industry, there was no serious abandonment of that industry's large new projects which had been a feature

ment of that industry's large new projects which had been a feature of 1960.

Reviewing individual industries, the Report notes that the general downward movement in the production of steel in the United Kingdom was reflected in Wales and Monmouthshire, although the area maintained its postition as the largest producing region; at present Wales accounts for the whole of the United Kingdom production of continuous mill sheet, and virtually the whole of the production of tinplate. Total production of finished sheet in 1961 showed a decrease of 11·3 per cent, and tinplate production decreased by 12·6 per cent. In the South Wales coalfields the decline in manpower continued throughout the year but the loss was not so great as in 1960. Indeed, during October, manpower began to rise, both because wastage fell and because more men and boys were recruited. The Report says it is too early to judge whether this improvement will last. The industry in South Wales started the year with 80,190 men on the colliery books and ended it with 77,500. The overall output of coal decreased from 18·1 million tons in 1960 to 17·1 million tons in 1961, and anthracite production decreased from 2·3 million tons to 2·2 million tons. There was a marked increase in the export of coal from South Wales ports and 1·5 million tons (including 1 million tons of anthracite) was sent abroad compared with a total of 1·2 million tons in 1960.

In a Chapter dealing with agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural industries, the Report says that the Principality's total agricultural labour force had fallen further by approximately 6·5 per cent. The number of whole-time regular workers had fallen since 1960 by 2,387 to 23,875 and regular part-time workers by 1,601 to 4,215. Seasonal and temporary workers, however, had increased by 1,479 to 8,073, the highest number since 1955 when seasonal workers were first recorded separately. This increased dependence on the casual worker is in line with what is happening elsewhere in Britain. The entry of juveniles i

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

The estimates of the total numbers of employees at end-May 1961, shown in the Table on pages 41 to 43 of the February issue of this GAZETTE, include not only persons normally in full-time employment but also persons who normally take work on a part-time basis. The figures are based on counts of insurance cards, and, since the same type of card is used for part-time as for full-time work, it is not possible to obtain separate figures for the two categories. For manufacturing industries, however, information

about the number of women working on a part-time basis is obtained periodically on returns rendered by employers, and estimates based on the returns for end-June 1961, are given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958), and for some of the principal industries. The figures represent the numbers whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at end-June 1961

			The state of the s	Mind of the last o	acres on Carley 10
Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry	Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry
Food, Drink and Tobacco	89.5	24.9	Textiles	57.8	12.6
Bread and Flour Confectionery	16.5	28.4	Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and	000	No estado
	14.1	37.0		11.2	14.2
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	9.1	25.6	Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	8.3	11.9
Milk Products	2.2	15.0	Woollen and Worsted	16.5	15.4
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products	20·3 12·7	31.8	Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Made-up Textiles	2.4	11.3
Fruit and Vegetable Products Food Industries not elsewhere specified*	4.0	21.4	Made-up Textiles	2.3	9.5
Brewing and Malting	2.0	9.8	Textue I misming	Strowing.	HER RIVERDS
Other Drink Industries	2.8	12.0	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3.4	12.8
Tobacco	3.6	16.4	Leather, Leather Goods and Pul	Last a texting	12 0
SELECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T	STEPAS STREET		Clothing and Footwear	35.3	8.6
Chemicals and Allied Industries	20.5	14.1	Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	8.5	8.8
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	5·3 7·1	11.9	Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	3.2	6.6
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	2.2	15.4	Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc	4.1	10.0
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and		Santa Tomo	Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc	8.7	8.8
Detergents	2.2	15.4	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified*	4.2	12.9
Contraction of the second second	TO THE PERSON NAMED IN	The street of the street	Footwear	4.5	7.3
Metal Manufacture	9.2	12.1			0.0
Iron and Steel (General)	2.6	10.7	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	6.7	8.3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	71.2	12.6	Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified*	2.2	15.4
Other Machinery*	6.8	10.9	where specified	2 4 10	13 4
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere	1910 P. 2007	Pow Barbassa	Timber, Furniture, etc	7.2	12.1
specified*	6.0	13.0	Furniture and Upholstery	2.3	11.1
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments,			Turniture and Opiositely !!	collegeto Testos	252 177 12 12 4 137
etc	6.0	12.5	Paper, Printing and Publishing	24.5	11.4
	6·1 3·6	16.7	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board	7	the same of the
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	14.3	13.7	Packing Cases	5.4	14.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	3.9	15.0	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere		September 1
Domestic Electric Appliances	2.2	8.9	specified*	5.3	14.2
Other Electrical Goods*	10.7	16.6	Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding,	3.4	11.9
CITATIVE TAKE TO THE	0.7	5.0	Engraving, etc	8.8	9.7
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	0.7	5.9	Englaving, etc.	non thom	A COURT OF THE
Vehicles	10.3	8.6	Other Manufacturing Industries	20.5	16.7
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	4.7	8.6	Rubber	7.5	19.5
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	3.0	6.7	Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	3.2	15.0
		12-2	Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	4.9	16.7
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	33.9	17.3		Marie Park	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc	4.0	26.2			E COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified*	19.5	16.6	Total, All Manufacturing Industries	390 · 7	13.7
2.20m 2.20m and Clowner Specified			Total, 120 1/200 and 100 and 1		

^{*} The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the Table on pages 42 and 43 of the February issue of this GAZETTE

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Regulations† have been made by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland revising the scales of salaries and allowances for teachers in primary (including nursery), secondary intermediate, grammar and special schools, and in institutions of further education

with effect from 1st January 1962.

Details of the five scales of salaries which apply to full-time qualified teachers, men and women, according to their training and

Scales of Salary for Qualified Teachers

Point of	Por	Scales									
Scale	I	11	III	IV	v						
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	£ 545 575 605 635 665 7720 775 805 835 865 895 925 985 1,015 1,065 1,120 1,190	£ 575 605 635 665 720 775 805 835 865 895 925 955 985 1,015 1,065 1,120 1,190	£ 620 650 680 735 795 825 855 885 915 945 975 1,005 1,035 1,035 1,140 1,210	£ 690 720 750 780 835 890 920 950 980 1,010 1,040 1,070 1,130 1,135 1,250	£ 790 820 850 880 935 990 1,020 1,050 1,110 1,140 1,170 1,200 1,230 1,230 1,360						

The conditions for admission to the various scales remain, in general, those given in the previous article on Salaries of Teachers in Northern Ireland on page 436 of the December 1959 issue of this GAZETTE. One of the conditions specified in the new Regula-

tions for admission to Scale IV or V, the normal scales for teachers who are university graduates (Scale V being for 1st or 2nd class honours graduates) or the equivalent, is that the degree shall have been obtained as the result of not less than three years' approved full-time study. Increments, up to a maximum of three, are added to the scales for teachers who, through longer periods of approved study and/or training satisfy the conditions laid down in the Regulations, increments beyond the maxima being of £30 each.

Teachers on scales I, II, III or IV, who hold university degrees or first or second class honours degrees or other equivalent qualifi-

or first or second class honours degrees or other equivalent qualifications which do not entitle them to be placed on scales IV or V

cations which do not entitle them to be placed on scales IV or V as the case may be, receive an allowance normally of £100 or £200, according to the category, in addition to the appropriate salary scale. Principals and vice-principals of primary, intermediate, grammar and special schools, in addition to their salaries under the appropriate scale, receive allowances ranging from £165 to £1,850 and £100 to £810 respectively, determined by reference to the points score of the school. Graded allowances are paid to heads of departments and teachers undertaking special responsibility or special work of an advanced character; these range in value from £100 to £545, the aggregate value of such allowances for any school being dependent on the type of school and its points score. The maximum graded allowance payable to a teacher in a primary or special school is £165 and in an intermediate school £355.

Principals of institutions of further education (other than central

Principals of institutions of further education (other than central institutions) receive salaries in accordance with the scale appropriate to the institutions grading, which is related to the volume, importance and standard of work carried on in the institution. The minimum of the lowest of the six scales is £1,240 and the maximum of the highest £2,475. Allowances available for other posts of special responsibility in these institutions have also been increased. Scales of salary for senior posts in central institutions are prescribed

Heads of departments (five grades) ranging from £1,650 at the minimum of Grade 1, to £2,600 at the maximum of Grade V; principal lecturers, £2,000 to £2,180; senior lecturers, Grade B, £1,800 to £2,000; senior lecturers, Grade A, £1,600 to £1,800.

Provision is also made for increased rates for part-time and

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made an Order on 19th February, with effect from 12th March 1962, covering all District Agricultural Wages Committee Areas in Scotland. The Order provides for an increase of 6s. a week in the basic minimum rate of wages of adult male workers and of 4s. a week for adult female workers (at age 18), with proportionate increases in all other

The minimum weekly time rate for male general workers, aged 20 years and over, is now 171s. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock) for those employed as grieves or stewards or stockmen, and for horsemen and tractormen the minimum rates are increased by 6s. 9d. a week to 195s. 6d., 191s. 6d. and 189s. 6d. respectively. Men employed by the day or have or as part-time workers are to receive 3s. 101d. and the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour.

hour, an increase of 1½d. an hour.

For female general workers, 21 years and over, the Order provides for a weekly minimum rate of 129s. 9d. compared with the previous rate of 125s. 6d.; for those 18 and under 21 the current rate is 119s. For women, 21 years and over, employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids and for those employed as horsewomen and tractorwomen the minimum rates are increased by 5s. a week with a resultant wage of 148s. 3d. for the first group and 147s. for the latter group. The minimum hourly rate, at age 21, for women who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers, is increased from 2s. 10½d. to 3s.

There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the

There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment.

Provision is made for increases, of varying amounts, to male and emale workers, in the allowances payable as additions to minimum rates of wages, when they are required by the conditions of their employment to provide board, or board and lodging for other workers, or when a shepherd provides board and lodging to a lamber and his dog. Adjustments have also been made in the values assigned to board and lodging and to the value of Grade A

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland made an Order on 26th January, with effect from 26th February 1962 which provides for an increase in the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.

The minimum weekly time rate for male workers, aged 20 years and over, employed in agriculture, including workers in market gardens and nursery grounds, is increased by 6s. in all districts. The revised rates range from 168s. a week in the County Borough of Belfast to 161s. a week in the County of Fermanagh. The minimum rates for men in casual employment and the daily rates of holiday remuneration are increased by 1s. a day to 28s. a day in the County Borough of Belfast and to 26s. 10d. a day in the County

For female workers, aged 20 years and over, the minimum time rate is increased by 4s. 6d. in all districts, and the revised rates range from 126s. in the County Borough of Belfast to 121s. in the County of Fermanagh. The corresponding rates for women in casual employment and the daily rates of holiday remuneration are increased by 9d. a day and range from 21s. a day to 20s. 2d. a day.

Proportionate rates are fixed for young workers between the ages of 16 and under 20 years and there are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime.

REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

As already announced by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons, it has been decided, as part of the contribution of the Ministry of Labour towards economy in public expenditure, to close the North Midland Regional Office at Nottingham and to

From 1st April the North Midland Region, less Lincolnshire, will be attached to the Midland Region which will then be known as "Midlands Region", with offices continuing to be at 281–289 Corporation Street, Birmingham 4 (Tel. No. Aston Cross 3081). Lincolnshire will be attached to East and West Ridings Region which will then be known as the "Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region", with offices continuing to be at 44–68 The Headrow, Leeds 1 (Tel. No. Leeds 32761). The day-to-day working of the local offices in the former North Midland Region will not be affected.

A redistribution of the parallel Regional Finance Office organisation, in addition to that consequent on the above changes, involves the closure from 31st March of the Regional Finance Offices at Newcastle and Bristol. The functions of these Offices are being taken over respectively by the Regional Finance Office at Leeds and the Finance Office, Wales, at Cardiff.

RESETTLEMENT OF SERIOUSLY HANDICAPPED REFUGEES

As part of the World Refugee Year Campaign, the Government made arrangements in May 1960 to admit to the United Kingdom several hundred seriously handicapped refugees and their families who had been in camps for five years or more and who had proved difficult to resettle. The first 419 came in 1960 from Italy, Austria and Germany, and in January 1961 arrangements were made for another group of 341 from camps in Austria and Germany. They included German, Hungarian, Polish, Czech, Ukrainian, Russian, Yugoslavian, Estonian, Rumanian, Lithuanian, Slovene, as well as stateless people.

In the total of 760 were 341 children of all ages (one family included ten children) and in a number of cases the family unit was represented by three generations. To help in the resettlement of large families, some children were sponsored by the Ockenden Venture which, since 1953, has provided residential educational facilities for children from refugee camps in Europe.

The British Council for Aid to Refugees (B.C.A.R.) accepted responsibility for the welfare and resettlement of all refugees until they could be fully integrated into the life of the community and worked closely with the Ministry of Labour with regard to those who needed help in finding suitable employment. As a condition of their being permitted to settle in Great Britain, the B.C.A.R. was required to accept financial responsibility for seven years for families with no wage earner or one who was severely handicapped, and for three years for other refugees.

The arrival of parties in this country by air and sea was spread over a long period. The B.C.A.R. arranged for the majority to go direct to their reception centres for a few weeks to learn elementary English and adjust themselves to a different way of life. Only 13 families found they were unable to settle down and decided to return to Europe.

While refugees were at the hostel an officer of the Ministry of While refugees were at the hostel an officer of the Ministry of Labour interviewed, through an interpreter, those likely to be able to work, discussed their previous skills and suggested possible types of employment. A brief case history was then sent to the Employment Exchange where they would attend for placing on arrival in their new home which was arranged for them by the B.C.A.R. Not all those able to work required help in placing as some of the sponsoring bodies, besides offering furnished accommodation, provided employment for the breadwinner. modation, provided employment for the breadwinner

About 50 chronically sick refugees unlikely to be able to do competitive work were provided with residential accommodation by the Ryder Cheshire Foundation, Cavendish, Suffolk, and the Sue Ryder Home for Concentration Camp Survivors, Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster. Quite a number of them, however, do not the province of them the control of them. part-time work on the premises under sheltered conditions or light work within their capacity nearby.

As refugees were unused to English methods, had not worked for a long time, spoke little English, and were often hampered by severe disabilities, special approaches were made to employers and 93 men and 27 women were placed by Employment Exchanges. Offers of accommodation came from such widely spread areas as Edinburgh and Cornwall and all Regions have taken some part in the resettlement scheme.

Some changes of employment took place for various reasons such as removal to another district, improvement in health or ability to speak English and a great many successful cases of resettlement were effected due to the co-operation and help of interested employers. These include a Russian-speaking man of 73 placed as a press hand in a wood mill and a man whose left hand had been amputated placed as a machine minder. Two deef materials had been amputated placed as a machine minder. Two deaf-mutes responded to treatment; one now no longer deaf, both now able to talk, they are doing very well at their work. A man of 65 is happily employed in his trade as a shoe repairer and a disabled man of 67 is earning £16 per week as a plumber. Many refugees were placed as unskilled labourers, factory hands, packers or domestic workers, while some with experience settled down as building tradesmen, welders, machine operators, assemblars, dragspallers, dragspallers, dragspallers, assemblars, dragspallers, dragspaller welders, machine operators, assemblers, dressmakers, as office workers and in work on the land.

It took longer for some of the older workers who were unable to follow their original occupation to become independent when faced with the challenge of learning another language and a new skill in a strange land. When they can no longer work, the B.C.A.R. arranges for refugees to enter one of its hostels for the elderly. Welfare facilities are also available during lengthy periods of sickness and convalescence.

The disabilities suffered by the refugees included some serious complaints and disablements, many of which had been aggravated by the poor living conditions in the camps and some of which can never be alleviated. Out of about 60 disabled refugees seeking employment 18 were registered under the Disabled Persons Act. Four attended an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit for a period and one has been recommended for a course of machine operating at a Government Training Centre.

The children were quick to adapt themselves to a new environment and mixed easily in the schools. When old enough they were placed without difficulty either as apprentices or in jobs holding out prospects of advancement.

By the end of 1961 the position was that of the 419 adult refugees who had arrived here, 222 had entered employment, 154 were not available for work owing to age, disability or domestic responsibilities, 21 had returned home and arrangements were proceeding to find employment for the remainder.

[†] S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland, 1961, Nos. 249 and 254. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d., and 8d. respectively (1s. 7d. and 1s., including postage).



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TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY FOR SUPERVISORS

There is evidence in plenty of a growing interest in the means whereby efficiency at supervisory levels in industry and commerce can be increased. In a recent Charter for the motor industry the can be increased. In a recent Charter for the infort industry the need for the improvement of supervision was emphasised and at present a Committee is enquiring into the selection and training of supervisors. It is clear that those who oftimes have been described as the "forgotten men of industry"—the supervisors—are assuming the importance to which their strategic position in the managerial

The necessity to train supervisors in the non-technical aspects of their work was first appreciated to any real extent during the war years and the idea has grown in the ensuing years. Outstanding ability as a workman, so often the basis of selection for promotion to supervisory grade, and no doubt a sound method in the past, is no longer sufficient. With many of his duties taken over by specialist departments—method study, personnel, planning, prospecialist departments—method study, personnel, planning, processing etc.—the supervisor's role is increasingly that of a manager of men and of women. Even here his role has changed. He is no longer concerned only with the enforcement of discipline but rather with getting to the root of problems and putting them right. A good supervisor affects the attitude of the workers to their daily work. He can create a happy and contented atmosphere which will be reflected by willing workers. It is in such an atmosphere that productivity increases. It is in these, the man-management aspects of his job, that the supervisor stands in need of training. He needs to be taught how to impart information, to train workers, to direct their efforts and to give clear orders.

In many of the larger concerns comprehensive schemes of training for supervisors are in operation and the use of residential training centres where supervisors can undertake studies in congenial surroundings is increasing. Obviously these are costly but progressive managements consider they are well worth while. For concerns with more limited resources such ambitious schemes are not possible, but the means of securing the benefits of trained was remainder as at their disposal. supervisors are at their disposal.

The best known and widest used of generally available supervisor training schemes is "T.W.I."—Training within Industry for Supervisors. This has been one of the Ministry of Labour's services to industry since 1944 and over 300,000 supervisors from some 6,000 firms large and small have taken one or more of the training courses it offers. Some of the largest firms in the country have based their own comprehensive schemes on T.W.I. foundations.

The Ministry's Training Department is constantly in touch with industry and has built up a vast amount of experience of this training. The courses are regularly improved and brought up to date. Recently the T.W.I. field has been widened with the introduction of a course specially devised for supervisors in offices, for whom training facilities designed to meet their specific needs

The T.W.I. Training Courses are as follows:

Job Relations: A ten-hour course aimed to develop leadership qualities and to show how good working relationships can be obtained and maintained. Training in how to handle relationship problems is a particular feature of the course

Job Instruction: A ten-hour course designed to increase the ability to impart information. It teaches the best way of instructing workers in what they should do and how they should do

Job Methods: A fifteen-hour course directed towards encouraging better use of available resources in machines, materials and manpower. Its teaching is in line with modern method study

Job Safety: A ten-hour course which emphasizes the supervisor's responsibility for industrial accident prevention. It teaches how to spot and eliminate hazards.

Office Supervision: A thirty-hour course devoted to the handling of staff relations, problems of training and the betterment of work methods, all with special reference to the office sphere.

Union Job Relations: This ten-hour course for trades union officials and shop stewards is a variation of the Job Relations course and is primarily concerned with relationships between shop stewards and the people they represent.

These courses can if required be taken on a firm's premises with a minimum disruption of work. The total time for each of the courses is usually divided into two to three-hour training sessions which can be spread over a convenient number of days. There is ample opportunity for practice in each course.

The group method of training is used with six to twelve supervisors The group method of training is used with six to twelve supervisors per group. The leader of the group may be a member of the firm who has been specially trained by the Ministry of Labour to do the job or may be a Ministry Training officer. Small concerns, where the number of supervisors is less than six can arrange for them to be included with supervisors from other firms in composite training groups on a course arranged at a place convenient to the members and led by a Ministry of Labour Trainer.

As from 1st April 1962 Ministry of Labour Training Officers As from 1st April 1962 Ministry of Labour Training Officers will carry out the training of supervisors in any firm whatever its size. Hitherto their services have been restricted to the smaller firms. Also from that date charges will be imposed for the services of the Ministry's Training Officers. Particulars of these charges and any further information regarding the scheme may be obtained from Ministry of Labour, Training Department (T.7), Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1, or from any of the Ministry's Local Offices.

WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1962

The Minister of Labour has re-appointed the Women's Consultative Committee, which advises him on questions of employment policy relating to women. The Committee has 17 members, representing a wide range of women's interests, and appointments are made for three-year terms; it normally meets under the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

manship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

Members of the Committee for the next three years (of whom 15 served on the previous Committee) are: Mrs. E. M. Braddock, J.P., M.P.; Mrs. A. Cullen, J.P., M.P.; Baroness Elliot of Harwood, D.B.E., C.C.; Miss L. G. Gibb; Miss B. Anne Godwin, O.B.E.; Miss F. G. Goodall, C.B.E.; Miss D. Reader Harris; Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.; Miss E. McCullough; Miss A. Mitchell, M.B.E.; Lady Morris, O.B.E.; Miss J. M. A. Quigley, M.B.E.; Miss Edna Shrives; Miss Mary Sutherland, C.B.E.; Miss V. I. Thompson; Miss Joan Vickers, M.B.E., M.P.; Dame Irene Ward, D.B.E., J.P., M.P. Miss Dorothy Elliott, C.B.E. (Chairman of the National Institute of Houseworkers), is also associated with the Committee.

NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL

The Minister of Labour has appointed the Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E., to be Chairman of the National Youth Employment Council in succession to Lord Coleraine who has been Chairman of the Council since 1956 and who retires when his term of office ends on

The Council was created by the Employment and Training Act, 1948, to advise the Minister on matters relating to Youth employment and the working of the Youth Employment Service. It consists of independent members and representatives of local authorities, teachers, employers, workers and Youth Employment Committees. The Chairman and members are appointed for three-year terms. The separate Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales are similarly constituted and their Chairmen sit as independent members of the National Council. An account of the

Interim Report of the present Council, which has particular reference to the current problem of the "bulge" of school-leavers, appears on page 9 of the January issue of the GAZETTE.

The Countess of Albemarle was Chairman of the Committee on the Youth Service in England and Wales, whose report (Cmnd.929) was published in February 1960.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Period of Exception of Widows from Liability to Pay Flat-rate Contributions

On 13th February the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1962, giving effect to changes in the provisions relating to the exception of widows from liability to contribute under the National Insurance scheme. The Regulations, which also deal with certain other minor matters relating to contributions, were approved in draft by the National Insurance Advisory Committee whose report has been published as a House of Commons Paper (No. 107, Session 1961–62). They came into operation on 26th February.

came into operation on 26th February.

Under the new provisions, widows not entitled to widow's benefits will in future be excepted from liability to pay flat-rate National Insurance contributions (i.e. without needing to apply for a certificate of exception) for the week of the husband's death and the following 13 weeks. They may, however, pay such contributions voluntarily. Hitherto the position has been that only widows receiving widow's benefit or pension could choose not to contribute. The exception will also apply in a case where a claim to widow's benefit or pension is still under consideration at the end of the 14 weeks, until such time as the claim has been decided. The Regulations do not affect an employer's liability to pay his share of National Insurance contributions in respect of a widowed employee. Nor do they affect a widow's liability to contribute under the graduated scheme or the Industrial Injuries scheme.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1962 No. 300) and of the Report

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1962 No. 300) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (H.C. No. 107) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. (11d. including postage) and 5d. (8d.), respectively.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Legal Requirements in Design and **Construction of Factories**

Guidance about the requirements of factory legislation which may affect the design and construction of factories is given in "The Structural Requirements of the Factories Act", a new booklet (No. 16) in the Safety, Health and Welfare series, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and the Central Office of Information, and obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 4d. including postage)

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The introduction to the booklet points out that developers, architects and builders engaged in the design, extension or adaptation of buildings for use as factories are generally aware of the requirements of the Town and Country Planning Acts, and of building bye-laws. Some, however, are not so well acquainted with the requirements laid down in factory legislation, many of which we accorded directly with structural matters. which are concerned, directly or indirectly, with structural matters. This lack of knowledge of the Factories Act has sometimes meant that to satisfy legal requirements, alterations have had to be made to factory buildings and fittings at considerable expense, whereas if these requirements had been taken into account at the design if these requirements had been taken into account at the design stage, very little, if any, extra cost would have been incurred. The booklet is therefore intended as a simple guide to those requirements of factory law which may affect design and construction of factory buildings, and to which reference should be made when plans for new factory buildings or for major extensions or alterations are

being drawn up.

For ease of reference the booklet follows, as far as possible, the order of the sections in the Factories Act, 1961. The text deals with those provisions relating to structural matters, services and fittings, including overcrowding, heating and ventilation, lighting, construction of floors and stairs, fire precautions, and the provision of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, first-aid rooms and mess-rooms. Other provisions, such as the allocation of responsibility for compliance and powers to prohibit the use of dangerous premises, which are of less direct interest, are included in an Appendix

Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1961

Provisional figures of the numbers of persons killed and injured by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1961 were issued in January by the Ministry of Power, together with comparative figures for 1960. The word "injured" in these statistics refers only to serious injuries and excludes injuries in accidents reported under the terms of section 116 of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, only because of the nature of the occurrence causing the injury and not because the injury itself was serious.

During 1961, a total of 284 persons were killed at mines and quarries, compared with 358 in 1960. In addition, a total of 1,590 persons were injured in 1961, compared with 1,690 in 1960.

At mines producing coal the number of persons killed in accidents in 1961 was 235, a decrease of 82 compared with the figure for 1960. The number of fatalities caused by accidents underground decreased from 287 in 1960 to 207 in 1961, and those at the surface decreased from 30 to 28. Of the fatalities in 1961 caused by accidents underground, 106 resulted from falls of ground, 58 occurred in connection with haulage and transport, and 43 resulted from accidents from other causes including shaft accidents. In 1960 the corresponding figures were 124, 69 and 45, respectively, and in addition there were 49 fatalities caused by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, 45 of these as a result of the Six Bells (Monmouthshire) colliery disaster in June 1960; happily, the record for 1961 was not marred by a disaster of this magnitude, nor were there any deaths from the same cause. At mines producing coal the number of persons killed in accidents the same cause.

The number of persons injured at mines producing coal was 1,477 in 1961, compared with 1,573 in 1960. The numbers injured in underground accidents included in these totals were 1,301 in 1961 and 1,386 in 1960. The total of 1,301 for 1961 included 589 persons injured by falls of ground, 439 in haulage and transport accidents, two by explosions of firedamp or coal dust, and 271 in accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents. Compared with 1960, there was a decrease of 50 in the number of persons injured by falls of ground but an increase of two in those injured. with 1960, there was a decrease of 30 in the number of persons injured by falls of ground but an increase of two in those injured in haulage and transport accidents. The number injured by explosions of firedamp or coal dust decreased by six, and in accidents from all other causes, including shaft accidents, by 31. At the surface, the number of persons injured from all causes decreased from 187 in 1960 to 176 in 1961.

Other Stratified Mines

Other Stratified Mines

At mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay, six underground fatalities occurred in 1961, five caused by falls of ground, and one classified in the miscellaneous group which includes shaft accidents; in 1960 there was one death caused by a fall of ground. Five persons were injured in underground accidents in 1961, compared with eight in 1960. Three of the accidents causing injury in 1961 resulted from falls of ground, the same number as in 1960, and two were classified in the miscellaneous group (four in 1960); there were no accidents caused by explosions of firedamp in either year, and haulage and transport accounted for only one accident—one person injured in 1960. At the surface two persons were injured in 1961, but there were no casualties, either killed or injured, in 1960.

In underground accidents at mines other than coal mines and mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay, one person was killed in 1961 and seven were injured by falls of ground, one was killed and two were injured in haulage and transport accidents, two were injured by explosions of firedamp and two were killed

and four injured in accidents in the miscellaneous group. In underground accidents in 1960 two persons were killed and four injured by falls of ground, three persons were injured in haulage and transport accidents and five in accidents in the miscellaneous group. There were no surface fatalities in either year, but two persons were injured in surface accidents in 1961 and four in 1960.

Quarries

The number of persons killed at quarries in 1961 was 39, one more than in 1960. Fatalities caused by haulage and transport accidents increased from 16 in 1960 to 19 in 1961. Eleven fatalities were caused by falls of ground in 1961, four more than in 1960. Blasting accidents were responsible for one death in 1961 and two in 1960. Fatalities from other causes totalled eight in 1961, compared with 13 in 1960. The number of persons injured was 89 in 1961, and 93 in 1960. The total for 1961 included 25 injured in haulage and transport accidents, ten in accidents resulting from falls of ground, four in blasting operations, and 50 from other causes; corresponding figures for 1959 were 27, 13, 8 and 45 respectively.

The Non-ferrous Metals (Melting and Founding) Regulations, 1962: Statutory Draft

In accordance with the statutory procedure for making special regulations, the Minister of Labour has given notice in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, under section 129 of, and the Second Schedule to, the Factories Act, 1937, that he proposes to make special regulations for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in the melting or founding of non-ferrous metals.

When the second preliminary draft of these Regulations was published in May last year a general invitation to make observations on the proposed Regulations was issued (see the issue of this

published in May last year a general invitation to make observations on the proposed Regulations was issued (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June 1961, page 253). The text of the statutory draft has been prepared in the light of the observations received and of consultations held with interested parties.

Any objections to the draft Regulations, copies of which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. (11d. including postage), must be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London S.W.1, on or before 15th May 1962.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Annual and Public Holidays in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States

Annual Holidays: The minimum periods of paid annual holiday granted in Australia, Canada and New Zealand are regulated by legislation; in the United States the entitlement is governed by collective agreement. The periods vary between one and three-anda-half weeks but the majority of workers enjoy two or more weeks' holiday; additional days are granted for seniority in all of the

Public Holidays: In addition to annual holidays, recognised public holidays are also granted, and these vary from six to 13 days. In all four countries provision is normally made for workers to have from seven to ten of these days with pay each year.

The Table and Explanatory Notes which follow set out the main features of paid holidays in these countries together with details of special provisions laid down by individual States within the central legislation.

PAID HOLIDAYS IN AUSTRALIA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNITED STATES

affect the deprets the file of the contribute of the contribute of the contribution of	1. Australia	2. CANADA	3. New Zealand	4. UNITED STATES
ANNUAL HOLIDAYS Entitlement Qualifying period:— after 1 year , 2 years , 5 years , 5 years Additional days for seniority Rate of payment.	Legislation (a) 2 to 3 weeks (b) (c) Normal wages	Legislation (a) 1 to 2 weeks (b) 2 weeks (c) 3 weeks (d) 2% of annual earnings for each week of holiday (e)	Legislation (a) 2 to 3 weeks (a) Normal wages	Collective Agreements (a) Normal wages (b)
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS Number of statutory days Recognised days	9 to 13 (d) (e) 10 (e)	9 (f) 8 to 10 Normal wages	9 9 Normal wages	6 to 8-(c) 7 to 8 (c) Normal wages

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1 ALISTRALIA

1. AUSTRALIA

(a) The minimum periods of paid annual holidays are laid down by Commonwealth award or individual State legislation.

(b) Most workers in the industrial field are allowed two weeks by virtue of Commonwealth awards, but seven-day shift workers, "white collar" and certain professional workers are allowed three weeks: in some cases the allowance of three weeks is dependent on a qualifying period varying from three to 14 years, and a few awards stipulate that workers must be over 21 years of age before qualifying for the longer period. The majority of Commonwealth public servants receive three weeks.

(c) Commonwealth and State legislation provides for a "Long Service Leave"; this is given after 20 years' service, and is six months for Commonwealth and State public servants and three months for most other workers, both manual and non-manual.

(d) In addition to the nine days provided for by Commonwealth legislation, two to four days are declared public holidays under individual State legislation.

individual State legislation.

(e) Workers' entitlement to, and payment for, public holidays are dependent on the provisions of the relevant State awards.

(a) There is statutory provision for annual holidays under the Federal Law, Annual Vacation Act, 1958, and also under eight Provincial laws; only Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are without legislation.

are without legislation.

(b) The Federal Law, covering all Federal employees, provides for a minimum of one week after one year's service; the legislations of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, covering, in general, industrial workers, make similar provisions. British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan provide for a minimum two weeks' holiday.

(c) The Federal Law and the Alberta Labour Act grant two weeks' holiday after two years' service.

(d) Under the Saskatchewan Annual Holiday Act, 1960, workers are granted three weeks after five years' service.

(e) Quebec: normal wages, if paid by the week or longer period, otherwise 2 per cent. of annual earnings; Alberta: normal wages; Saskatchewan: one-twenty-sixth of the total annual wage for a two-week holiday and three-fifty-seconds of total annual wages for a three-week holiday.

(f) There is individual State legislation providing for up to five additional days

3. NEW ZEALAND

(a) The Annual Holiday Act, 1944, provides for a minimum of two weeks' holiday for all workers, but certain collective agreements allow for three or four weeks. In some instances the higher allowance is dependent upon length of service, the four-week holiday being usually related to shift workers and workers on call, e.g., passenger transport drivers, firemen, etc.

4. UNITED STATES

(a) A survey of some 14 million workers undertaken in 1960 showed that the majority were covered by agreements which provided for two to four weeks depending on length of service.

(b) Most workers are paid normal earnings: in a minority of cases payment is at the rate of 2 to 2½ per cent. of annual earnings per week of holiday.

(c) The President and Congress designate eight days for the District of Columbia and Federal employees elsewhere: collective agreements, in general, provide for six "recognised" days and individual agreements, additional days for religious or local reasons.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1962

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

mployment in Great Britain in January 1962:	Page		Pag
General Summary	107	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	11
General Manpower Position	107	Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January	11
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment	107	Industrial Rehabilitation	11
Industrial Analysis	107	Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 to 1958	11
Overtime and Short-time in Manufacturing Industries	109	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	11
Inemployment at 12th February 1962: Summary for Great Britain	110	Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders Reinstatement in Civil Employment	11
Duration of Unemployment	110	Technical and Scientific Register	11
Numbers Unemployed, 1939–1962	110	Nursing Appointments Service	11
Regional Analysis, United Kingdom	110	Fatal Industrial Accidents	11
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts	111	Industrial Diseases	11
Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	112	Employment Overseas	11

Employment* in Great Britain in January

GENERAL SUMMARY

During January 1962, the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 33,000 to 23,890,000. The main decreases were in the distributive trades, construction and agriculture.

The Employment Exchanges filled 154,000 vacancies in the four week period ended 7th February 1962. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 7th February was 213,000; this was 10,000 less than in January.

In the week ended 27th January 1962, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,748,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 111,000.

There were 454,000 persons registered as unemployed on 12th February, of whom 413,000 were wholly unemployed and 41,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 15th January and 12th February, unemployment fell by 7,000. The main decrease was among the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in February was $2 \cdot 0$ per cent., the same as in January. In February 1961 it was $1 \cdot 7$ per cent.

The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 204,000—49 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of January was 24,758,000, a decrease of 11,000 compared with the end of December.

GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

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

(End of Month)

-	Jan. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1962	Change during Jan. 1962
Number in Civil Employment Males Females	23,713	24,094	23,923	23,890	- 33
	15,578	15,732	15,670	15,660	- 10
	8,135	8,362	8,253	8,230	- 23
Wholly Unemployed‡	350	352	392	416	+ 24
	252	259	293	311	+ 18
	98	93	99	105	+ 6
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	500 485 15	457 441 16	454 438 16	452 436 16	- 2 2
Total Working Population Males Females	24,563	24,903	24,769	24,758	- 11
	16,315	16,432	16,401	16,407	+ 6
	8,248	8,471	8,368	8,351	- 17

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

‡ End of month estimates.

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

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

(End of Month)

	riu 0j 1v	1011111)		(Tho	usands)
Industry or Service	Jan. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1962	Change during Jan. 1962
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	925 746	930 725	909 724	899 726	- 10 + 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical	812 532 634	848 536 625	830 533 621	826 533 618	- 4 - 3
Goods	2,122 250	2,191	2,180	2,185	+ 5 + 1
Vehicles	899 567 855 593 1,647	898 571 837 587 1,674	894 567 830 584 1,660	897 566 832 592 1,663	+ 3 - 1 + 2 + 8 + 3
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,911	9,008	8,938	8,952	+ 14
Construction	1,560 380 1,667 3,300	1,624 385 1,682 3,397	1,594 385 1,675 3,351	1,581 386 1,676 3,314	- 13 + 1 + 1 - 37
tific and Miscellaneous Services	4,979 503 742	5,072 515 756	5,074 517 756	5,083 516 757	+ 9 - 1 + 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,713	24,094	23,923	23,890	- 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 January 1961, November and December 1961, and January 1962. 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 these given in the preceding persons by Satisfactors. scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

topic of the factor of the transfer of the transfer	THE PARTY OF THE P		(En	d of Me	d of Month)						(Thousan		
Industry	J	anuary 19	961	N	ovember	1961	D	ecember 1	961	J.	anuary 19	62	
Mining, etc.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota	
Coal Mining	657·1 450·3	18.6	675·7 797·5		371.4	654·4 833·1	635·0. 460·0	18.7	653 · 7	637 1	18.7	655	
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	32.7 81.9 18.8 36.7 23.7 15.2 41.2 29.5 15.8 21.8 38.5 17.7	8 · 0 55 · 2 34 · 9 34 · 3 12 · 0 4 · 7 63 · 8 48 · 8 4 · 1 18 · 2 19 · 6 21 · 2 22 · 4	40·7 137·1 53·7 71·0 35·7 19·9 105·0 78·3 19·9 40·0 96·4 59·7 40·1	33·5 84·6 19·5 37·6 24·6 14·5 41·8 29·6	8.6 60.8 39.9 36.6 12.8 4.5 66.7 50.8 4.5 19.5 21.4 23.2 22.1	42·1 145·4 59·4 74·2 37·4 19·0 108·5 80·4 20·6 42·0 101·7 62·9 39·5	33·3 84·1 19·2 37·4 24·4 14·5 41·6 29·4 16·1 22·5 80·6 39·6 17·3	354·8 8·3 58·6 36·2 35·3 12·5 4·4 63·8 47·6 4·4 19·0 20·9 22·0 21·8	814·8 41·6 142·7 55·4 72·7 36·9 105·4 77·0 20·5 41·5 101·5 61·6 39·1	458.4 33.5 83.8 19.0 37.7 24.7 13.2 41.9 29.5 16.3 23.0 79.2 39.3 17.3	352·7 8·3 57·3 35·7 35·9 12·6 4·2 63·4 47·3 4·5 19·8 20·4 21·6 21·7	811 41 141 54 73 37 17 105 20 42 99 60 39	
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, etc. Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	384·2 18·1 32·7 6·8 173·1 31·5 21·3 34·2 30·5 26·7 9·3	145.9 0.5 6.9 2.3 44.9 41.4 11.2 14.2 13.7 5.6 5.2	530·1 18·6 39·6 9·1 218·0 72·9 32·5 48·4 44·2 32·3 14·5	386·0 17·7 32·6 6·8 173·4 32·5 20·3 34·3 31·4 27·4 9·6	148·0 0·5 6·8 2·2 45·7 41·9 10·6 14·2 14·9 5·8 5·4	534·0 18·2 39·4 9·0 219·1 74·4 30·9 48·5 46·3 33·2 15·0	384·7 17·6 32·5 6·8 172·8 32·4 20·2 34·2 31·4 27·2 9·6	145·7 0·5 6·7 2·2 45·1 10·5 14·0 14·5 5·7 5·4	530·4 18·1 39·2 9·0 217·9 73·5 30·7 48·2 45·9 32·9 15·0	384·7 17·5 32·5 6·8 173·0 32·6 20·1 34·1 31·3 27·2 9·6	146·0 0·5 6·7 2·2 45·4 41·3 10·6 14·0 14·2 5·7 5·4	530· 18· 39· 218· 73· 30· 48· 45· 32· 15·	
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	557·0 280·4 46·4 113·5 46·3 70·4	75·8 24·2 8·8 14·6 12·1 16·1	632·8 304·6 55·2 128·1 58·4 86·5	547·6 275·0 46·7 109·3 45·9 70·7	76·7 24·9 9·1 14·4 12·1 16·2	624·3 299·9 55·8 123·7 58·0 86·9	543·8 272·6 46·4 108·7 45·7 70·4	76·0 24·7 9·0 14·3 11·9 16·1	619·8 297·3 55·4 123·0 57·6 86·5	541·0 270·3 46·7 108·4 45·5 70·1	75·6 24·6 9·0 14·3 11·7 16·0	616· 294· 55· 122· 57· 86·	
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods	1,537·7 30·7 76·9 40·1 36·1 46·9 23·3 46·6 43·8 279·5 140·7 7.5 158·4 84·7 7.6 163·1 41·0 39·7 130·0 41·4 81·5	558·2 4·7 14·0 12·3 6·4 8·3 3·4 6·5 18·1 62·9 18·1 62·2 45·4 47·5 8·2 58·0 21·3 25·2 102·9 24·9 63·9	2,095·9 35·4 90·9 52·4 42·5 55·2 26·7 53·1 61·9 342·4 158·8 31·9 203·8 132·2 15·8 221·1 62·3 64·9 232·9 232·9	1,585·9 31·4 81·0 43·5 37·4 47·3 23·9 49·5 47·5 284·2 142·6 25·1 162·8 89·1 7·6 167·0 41·8 41·2 138·8 40·5 83·7	578·7 4·9 14·7 12·9 6·7 8·5 3·5 6·7 19·3 63·3 18·5 46·7 48·8 8·7 57·5 21·6 28·0 112·1 25·3 64·8	2,164·6 36·3 95·7 56·4 44·1 55·8 27·4 56·2 66·8 347·5 161·1 31·3 209·5 137·9 16·3 224·5 63·4 69·2 250·9 65·8 148·5	1,583·4 31·5 81·0 43·7 37·2 47·4 23·8 49·4 47·9 283·8 141·5 25·1 162·7 89·3 7·6 166·7 41·8 41·2 138·4 40·2 83·2	570·8 4·9 14·6 12·8 6·6 8·5 3·5 6·6 19·2 62·6 18·4 6·1 48·1 8·5 56.8 21·4 28·0 109·4 64·0	2,154·2 36·4 95·6 56·5 43·8 55·9 27·3 56·0 67·1 346·4 159·9 31·3 208·8 137·4 16·1 223·5 69·2 247·8 14·8 147·2	1,586·7 31·8 81·4 44·3 37·3 47·5 23·8 49·6 48·2 284·1 140·8 25·1 162·9 89·9 7·6 167·6 141·9 41·2 138·5 39·8	572·2 5·0 14·6 12·9 6·6 8·5 3·5 6·7 19·4 62·6 18·4 62·6 18·4 62·6 18·4 62·6 18·4 62·6 18·4 62·6 18·4 63·6 64·7	2,158· 36· 96· 57· 43· 56· 27· 56· 67· 346· 159· 138· 16· 224· 63· 69· 248· 63· 148·	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	236·8 171·0 65·8	12·0 8·3 3·7	248 · 8 179 · 3 69 · 5	228·3 166·2 62·1	12·1 8·4 3·7	240·4 174·6 65·8	226·2 164·3 61·9	12·0 8·3 3·7	238·2 172·6	227·7 165·7	11.9	239 · 65 · 65 · 65 · 65	
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	772·1 356·9 26·9 249·4 65·7 69·0 4·2	119·8 53·9 10·8 44·0 4·7 3·9 2·5	891 · 9 410 · 8 37 · 7 293 · 4 70 · 4 72 · 9 6 · 7	770·5 354·0 22·4 258·1 64·0 67·7 4·3	120·2 54·0 8·7 46·1 4·8 4·0 2·6	890·7 408·0 31·1 304·2 68·8 71·7 6·9	769·1 354·7 22·0 256·6 63·8 67·7 4·3	118·6 53·4 8·5 45·5 4·7 4·0 2·5	65·6 887·7 408·1 30·5 302·1 68·5 71·7 6·8	62·0 771·1 357·4 22·0 256·0 63·8 67·6 4·3	3·7 119·0 54·1 8·5 45·2 4·7 4·0 2·5	890 · 1 411 · 30 · 3 301 · 3 68 · 3 71 · 6 6 · 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 Precious Metals Refining Other Metal Industries	359·3 16·2 4·7 27·8 33·9 15·1 16·4 245·2	196·9 8·2 6·4 19·2 10·7 21·4 13·4 117·6	556·2 24·4 11·1 47·0 44·6 36·5 29·8 362·8	364·7 16·1 5·2 28·4 33·9 15·5 16·6 249·0	194·7 8·6 6·3 18·5 10·5 20·7 13·1 117·0	559·4 24·7 11·5 46·9 44·4 36·2 29·7 366·0	363·4 16·2 5·2 28·4 33·7 15·5 16·5 247·9	192·2 8·6 6·3 18·4 10·4 20·3 12·9 115·3	555·6 24·8 11·5 46·8 44·1 35·8 29·4 363·2	363·5 16·3 5·3 28·5 33·5 15·6 16·5 247·8	191·2 8·6 6·2 18·4 10·4 20·2 12·8 114·6	554.7 24.9 11.5 46.9 35.8 29.3 362.4	
Textiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	379·7 33·6 43·6 45·9 92·9 8·6 4·9 37·5 3·7 19·6 7·5 9·5 54·2 18·2	466·3 10·1 81·5 70·7 108·7 8·8 7·4 88·4 4·8 16·1 114·2 21·3 9·0	846·0 43·7 125·1 116·6 201·6 17·4 12·3 125·9 8·5 35·7 21·7 30·8 79·5 27·2	375·0 33·7 41·1 45·1 92·9 8·5 4·8 38·1 3·5 20·3 7·3 9·5 52·0 18·2	453·1 10·0 73·3 68·8 107·1 9·0 7·4 88·5 4·4 16·4 13·6 21·9 24·1 8·6	828·1 43·7 114·4 113·9 200·0 17·5 12·2 126·6 7·9 36·7 20·9 31·4 76·1 26·8	373.5 33.5 40.8 45.2 92.5 8.5 4.8 38.1 3.5 20.3 7.3 9.6 51.4 18.0	448·3 9·9 71·9 68·1 106·4 8·9 7·3 87·8 4·4 16·3 13·6 21·5 23·7 8·5	821·8 43·4 112·7 113·3 198·9 17·4 12·1 125·9 7·9 36·6 20·9 31·1 75·1 26·5	374·0 33·4 40·8 45·2 92·6 8·6 4·8 38·1 3·6 20·3 7·4 9·8 51·4 18·0	449·0 10·0 72·4 67·7 106·1 8·9 7·3 88·2 4·4 16·3 13·7 21·6 23·9 8·5	823.0 43.4 113.2 112.9 198.7 17.5 12.1 126.3 8.0 36.6 21.1 31.4 75.3 26.5	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, etc.) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	36·5 24·1 8·0 4·4	26·5 7·1 14·8 4·6	63·0 31·2 22·8 9·0	36·4 23·9 8·0 4·5	26·5 7·3 14·3 4·9	62·9 31·2 22·3 9·4	36·4 23·8 8·1 4·5	26·1 7·2 14·1 4·8	62·5 31·0 22·2 9·3	37·1 24·2 8·3 4·6	26·4 7·2 14·3 4·9	63·5 31·4 22·6 9·5	
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps, Millinery	154·3 7·7 34·7 20·5	418·6 23·1 97·5 47·7 43·5 102·4 10·1 32·7 61·6	572·9 30·8 132·2 68·2 50·9 116·2 15·2 41·5 117·9	154·1 7·6 35·2 20·7 7·4 14·0 4·7 8·7 55·8	413·1 22·7 97·2 49·5 40·6 98·9 9·5 33·7 61·0	567·2 30·3 132·4 70·2 48·0 112·9 14·2 42·4 116·8	154·0 7·6 35·4 20·6 7·3 13·9 4·7 8·8 55·7	409·8 22·1 96·7 49·0 40·4 98·2 9·5 33·4 60·5	563·8 29·7 132·1 69·6 47·7 112·1 14·2 42·2 116·2	155·1 7·6 35·6 21·1 7·4 13·9 4·7 8·9 55·9	416·8 22·6 98·2 49·9 40·9 100·4 9·5 34·3 61·0	571.9 30.2 133.8 71.0 48.3 114.3 14.2 43.2 116.9	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other Building Materials	260·8 69·6 29·0 58·0 15·9 88·3	80·0 7·6 37·8 18·7 1·7 14·2	340·8 77·2 66·8 76·7 17·6 102·5	265·5 69·4 29·0 59·2 16·2 91·7	81·1 7·6 38·1 19·1 1·7 14·6	346·6 77·0 67·1 78·3 17·9 106·3	264·3 69·0 29·0 59·1 16·1 91·1	80·2 7·5 37·9 18·8 1·7 14·3	344·5 76·5 66·9 77·9 17·8 105·4	264·1 68·9 29·0 59·1 16·1 91·0	80·5 7·4 37·8 19·0 -1·7 14·6	344·6 76·3 66·8 78·1 17·8 105·6	
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	228·0 80·1 79·6 9·7 24·3 18·8 15·5	59·4 12·7 20·7 9·1 4·5 6·7 5·7	287·4 92·8 100·3 18·8 28·8 25·5 21·2	230·8 80·5 82·0 10·0 24·8 18·5 15·0	60.6 12.9 21.5 9.5 4.5 6.4 5.8	291 · 4 93 · 4 103 · 5 19 · 5 29 · 3 24 · 9 20 · 8	229·3 80·2 81·2 10·0 24·7 18·4 14·8	59·6 12·7 21·1 9·4 4·5 6·3 5·6	288·9 92·9 102·3 19·4 29·2 24·7 20·4	228·6 79·9 80·6 10·0 24·9 18·3 14·9	59·4 12·5 21·0 9·4 4·5 6·5 5·5	288·0 92·4 101·6 19·4 29·4 24·8 20·4	

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

Industry	J	anuary 19	61	No	ovember 19	961	D	ecember 1	961	J	anuary 19	62
State In Day Relyments was 1.0 der cent	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	395·2	215·5	610·7	402·2	221·5	623·7	400·8	217·9	618·7	402·7	218·9	621·6
	75·6	21·8	97·4	75·4	21·8	97·2	75·2	21·6	96·8	75·3	21·7	97·0
	30·5	36·0	66·5	31·9	36·9	68·8	31·8	35·9	67·7	31·8	35·7	67·5
	32·7	37·0	69·7	34·1	38·6	72·7	33·9	37·9	71·8	34·1	38·1	72·2
	105·4	28·9	134·3	106·6	29·8	136·4	105·9	29·8	135·7	106·7	30·1	136·8
	151·0	91·8	242·8	154·2	94·4	248·6	154·0	92·7	246·7	154·8	93·3	248·1
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricating Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	181·1	122·0	303·1	182·9	124·3	307·2	182·0	121·2	303·2	182·3	121 · 6	303·9
	84·6	38·1	122·7	86·2	38·5	124·7	86·0	38·1	124·1	85·9	38 · 2	124·1
	13·7	4·4	18·1	13·0	4·1	17·1	12·9	4·1	17·0	12·9	4 · 1	17·0
	7·7	8·0	15·7	7·6	8·1	15·7	7·5	7·9	15·4	7·5	7 · 8	15·3
	12·1	20·7	32·8	12·2	21·9	34·1	12·0	20·2	32·2	12·1	20 · 3	32·4
	5·2	6·5	11·7	5·3	6·5	11·8	5·2	6·4	11·6	5·3	6 · 3	11·6
	35·8	28·5	64·3	37·0	29·6	66·6	36·9	29·0	65·9	36·9	29 · 3	66·2
	22·0	15·8	37·8	21·6	15·6	37·2	21·5	15·5	37·0	·21·7	15 · 6	37·3
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,933 · 0	2,844 · 1	8,777 · 1	5,991 · 6	2,882 · 0	8,873 · 6	5,970 · 9	2,833 · 2	8,804 · 1	5,977-0	2,841 · 2	8,818 · 2
Construction	1,346 · 4	72 · 4	1,418 · 8	1,408 · 2	74.7	1,482 · 9	1,378 · 2	74.7	1,452.9	1,365 · 2	74-7	1,439 · 9
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	336·0	44.5	380·5	338·7	45·7	384·4	338·6	45·5	384·1	340·2	45·8	386·0
	112·4	15.0	127·4	110·2	15·2	125·4	110·3	15·1	125·4	111·2	15·2	126·4
	188·4	26.9	215·3	193·0	27·9	220·9	192·9	27·8	220·7	193·6	28·0	221·6
	35·2	2.6	37·8	35·5	2·6	38·1	35·4	2·6	38·0	35·4	2·6	38·0
Transport and Communication	214·9	47·7	262·6	217·7	48·3	266·0	217·7	47·8	265·5	218·2	47·7	265·9
	172·6	15·9	188·5	175·8	16·1	191·9	174·4	16·0	190·4	175·1	16·4	191·5
Distributive Trades Wholesale Distribution Retail Distribution Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain	1,343·0	1,460 · 6	2,803·6	1,339·0	1,562·3	2,901·3	1,339·6	1,515·8	2,855·4	1,334·0	1,483·3	2,817·3
	330·8	188 · 5	519·3	331·9	193·3	525·2	329·3	191·2	520·5	328·3	189·6	517·9
	791·7	1,203 · 5	1,995·2	788·6	1,298·4	2,087·0	790·6	1,254·2	2,044·8	785·5	1,223·6	2,009·1
and Agricultural Supplies	126·2	35·3	161·5	125·2	37·1	162·3	126·8	37·0	163·8	128·2	37·2	165·4
	94·3	33·3	127·6	93·3	33·5	126·8	92·9	33·4	126·3	92·0	32·9	124·9
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	66.8	64·3	131·1	67·9	63·2	131·1	68·5	62.6	131·1	68.9	63·8	132·7
	29.0	16·2	45·2	27·5	16·0	43·5	27·4	15.8	43·2	27.3	15·7	43·0
	13.1	30·5	43·6	13·6	23·9	37·5	13·6	23.5	37·1	13.6	23·0	36·6
	175.8	362·5	538·3	175·1	370·6	545·7	176·4	364.5	540·9	174.8	363·1	537·9
	30.2	94·6	124·8	30·4	92·6	123·0	30·4	91.5	121·9	30.6	92·8	123·4
	11.1	33·2	44·3	11·2	33·1	44·3	11·2	32.7	43·9	11.3	32·8	44·1
	298.1	62·4	360·5	298·7	64·7	363·4	298·1	64.8	362·9	298.5	64·9	363·4
	13.0	4·0	17·0	12·7	4·1	16·8	12·5	4.0	16·5	12.4	3·9	16·3

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

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries* in the week ended 27th January 1962. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

10,205, 1 (25,504, 1 165,01) (35,00)	Page 1	Estimate ing mair	d number on tenance we	of operative orkers, on	s, exclud- overtime		Estimated r	umber of	operatives of	on short-tin	ne
No action	Esti- mated total number	MR C	Per- centage		overtime ked	JAMO	LONG CO.		Total	Hour	s lost
Industry Approximate All Report	of operatives (000's)	Number (000's)	of all operatives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part qf week	Total on short- time	as percentage of all operatives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, Drink and Tobacco	574 103	156·4 30·9	27·2 30·0	1,197	7·7 7·2		2.3	2.3	0.4	24	10.4
Chemicals and Allied Industries	306	67.8	22.2	636	9.4	100.7	-	-00	_	- 27	no si ch ossi
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General)	473 228 98	107·5 29·5 31·6	22·7 12·9 32·2	901 263 252	8·4 8·9 7·9	0·6 0·6 —	25·7 18·6 5·6	26·3 19·2 5·6	5·6 8·4 5·7	260 206 38	9·9 10·7 6·8
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) and Electrical Goods	1,475 935 540	597·4 430·5 166·9	40·5 46·0 30·9	4,713 3,489 1,224	7·9 8·1 7·3	0·4 0·2 0·2	5·8 2·5 3·3	6·2 2·7 3·5	0·4 0·3 0·6	72 37 35	11·6 13·7 9·9
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufac-	624 323	209·7 114·4	33·6 35·4	1,537 792	7·3 6·9	CLU TO	20·3 18·4	20·3 18·4	3·3 5·7	192 175	9·5 9·5
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	23 169	5.0	21·7 40·7	29 542	5·9 7·9		1.7	1.7	7.4	15	8.9
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	418	131-3	31 · 4	974	7.4	0.1	5.0	5.1	1.2	46	9.0
Textiles Spinning and Weaving of Cotton, etc Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing	684 203 168 105 61	108·2 15·3 40·2 11·0 20·3	15·8 7·5 23·9 10·5 33·3	826 108 329 54 167	7·6 7·1 8·2 4·9 8·2	2·4 1·5 0·1 0·4 0·1	19·5 9·8 2·2 4·7 1·2	21·9 11·3 2·3 5·1 1·3	3·2 5·6 1·4 4·9 2·1	287 156 31 54 15	13·1 13·8 13·4 10·7 11·5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45	9.2	20 · 4	66	7.1	_	0.3	0.3	0.7	3	9.5
Clothing and Footwear	462 108 100	32·2 9·6 7·7	7·0 8·9 7·7	151 45 29	4·7 4·7 3·8	$\frac{0\cdot 2}{\overline{0\cdot 1}}$	10·5 1·5 6·4	10·7 1·5 6·5	2·3 1·4 6·5	92 9 55	8·7 6·4 8·5
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	266 55	73·7 5·9	27·7 10·7	652 42	8·9 7·1	=	2.8	2·8 1·3	1·1 2·4	22 10	7·7 7·6
Timber, Furniture, etc	211 77 14	54·9 17·7 1·2	26·0 23·0 8·6	380 109 8	6·9 6·2 6·6	0·6 0·5 0·1	7·2 5·2 1·1	7·8 5·7 1·2	3·7 7·4 8·6	91 68 13	11·7 12·0 11·1
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	421 76 75 161	137·8 22·1 31·3 53·8	32·7 29·1 41·7 33·4	1,057 208 223 398	7·7 9·4 7·1 7·4	0·1 =	4·0 2·8 — 0·2	4·1 2·8 — 0·2	1·0 3·7 — 0·1	39 28 —	9·6 9·8 7·0
Other Manufacturing Industries	224 95	61·9 30·1	27·6 31·7	509 235	8·2 7·8	0.1	3.5	3.6	1.6	30 15	8·6 6·8
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	6,183	1,748 · 0	28.3	13,599	7.8	4.5	106.9	111 · 4	1.8	1,158	10.4

^{*} Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 12th February 1962

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

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

100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed * Temporarily Stopped†		15,051 889	95,111 9,614	11,229 677	413,364 40,433
Total Change since 15th January	321,226 - 5,506	15,940 - 5,147	104,725 + 6,159	11,906 - 2,745	453,797 - 7,239

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 12th February 1962 according to duration of un-

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	35,581 22,576	3,674 2,483	11,949 8,761	2,698 1,857	53,902 35,677
Up to 2	58,157	6,157	20,710	4,555	89,579
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	17,349 14,190 13,217	1,632 1,258 1,164	7,547 6,391 5,743	1,281 910 781	27,809 22,749 20,905
Over 2, up to 5	44,756	4,054	19,681	2,972	71,463
Over 5, up to 8	33,258	2,398	10,695	1,486	47,837
Over 8	155,802	2,442	44,025	2,216	204,485
Total	291,973	15,051	95,111	11,229	413,364

The rate of unemployment[‡] at 12th February was 2·0 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 15th January.

At 12th February, 54,268 married women were registered as

unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 6 to 8), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 12th February was 407,891, consisting of 303,699 males and 104,192 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1962

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, in 1946 to 1961, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December 1961, and in January and February 1962.

		Great Britain								
TO STATE OF	Wh		Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom: Total				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	stoilus izki	Thans:				
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800				
1946	257,500 239,000 227,500 223,200 215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300 176,500 151,000 204,300 204,300 225,600 248,200 226,300	113,500 86,500 75,000 90,600 83,600 132,600 115,600 95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800	2,100 102,700 4,300 4,800 5,100 8,100 13,900 7,900 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300	1,200 52,000 3,200 3,100 3,500 7,800 53,800 8,200 5,300 9,600 5,700 9,500 3,100 5,300	374,300 480,200 310,000 308,000 314,200 252,900 414,300 342,000 284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400	405,900 510,600 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000 317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800				
1961:— 13th Mar 12th June 11th Sept 11th Dec	230,436 184,971 211,156 262,037	91,860 69,798 79,498 92,509	23,283 8,224 19,776 27,994	5,259 2,919 6,603 6,869	350,838 265,912 317,033 389,409	387,176 299,392 352,685 427,106				
1962:— 15th Jan 12th Feb	316,674 307,024	103,744 106,340	31,145 30,142	9,473 10,291	461,036 453,797	503,180 494,811				

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment‡, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 12th February 1962.

THE PARTY OF THE P			Whol	ly Unemple	oyed*			Temp	oorarily Sto	pped†		Total Unemployed		
Region		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland	::	52,607 26,191 16,155 21,025 13,255	2,361 1,497 600 773 582	15,800 7,505 5,864 7,849 4,720	1,478 1,111 803 575 505	72,246 36,304 23,422 30,222 19,062	569 838 321 5,337 1,874	17 12 9 66 38	165 278 106 753 590	8 31 8 48 96	759 1,159 444 6,204 2,598	55,554 28,538 17,085 27,201 15,749	17,451 8,925 6,781 9,225 5,911	73,005 37,463 23,866 36,426 21,660
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		18,011 42,131 30,875 52,335 19,388	772 2,115 2,299 2,824 1,228	4,953 14,070 7,838 19,468 7,044	679 1,401 1,373 1,917 1,387	24,415 59,717 42,385 76,544 29,047	2,222 4,949 3,320 7,727 2,096	50 79 235 335 48	693 5,811 348 671 199	95 285 38 59 9	3,060 11,124 3,941 8,792 2,352	21,055 49,274 36,729 63,221 22,760	6,420 21,567 9,597 22,115 8,639	27,475 70,841 46,326 85,336 31,399
Great Britain	7.5	291,973	15,051	95,111	11,229	413,364	29,253	889	9,614	677	40,433	337,166	116,631	453,797
Northern Ireland		26,608	1,310	10,520	875	39,313	543	12	984	162	1,701	28,473	12,541	41,014
United Kingdom		318,581	16,361	105,631	12,104	452,677	29,796	901	10,598	839	42,134	365,639	129,172	494,811

	F	ercentage ra	te of		Dura	tion of un	employm	ent: wholl	ly unempl	oyed*	W	Wholly	Unemployed
Region		unemployme	ent‡		M	ales	178.9	Females		excluding school-leavers			
100 mg / 100	Male	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 15th January
London and S.E Eastern and Southern	1.8	0·8 1·1 1·6 1·2 1·1	1·3 1·5 1·9 1·6 1·4	14,734 6,136 3,175 4,773 3,025	9,699 4,985 2,346 3,706 2,215	6,878 3,415 1,977 2,460 1,384	23,657 13,152 9,257 10,859 7,213	6,141 2,405 1,405 2,010 1,107	4,749 2,126 1,338 1,841 964	2,131 1,161 830 923 653	4,257 2,924 3,094 3,650 2,501	71 709 35,849 23,201 29,984 18,805	+ 100 + 433 - 1,313 - 233 - 114
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	2·6 4·1 4·6	1·0 1·9 2·4 2·9 3·0	1·5 2·4 3·6 4·0 3·2	4,033 10,079 5,471 9,375 3,513	3,183 7,433 4,688 7,474 3,081	2,158 5,152 4,185 5,778 2,269	9,409 21,582 18,830 32,532 11,753	1,543 4,053 1,872 3,239 1,490	1,174 3,476 1,932 3,565 1,488	646 1,630 1,172 2,157 878	2,269 6,312 4,235 12,424 4,575	24,055 59,144 41,240 75,452 28,452	+ 192 + 2,179 + 1,034 - 1,068 - 2
Great Britain	2.3	1.5	2.0	64,314	48,810	35,656	158,244	25,265	22,653	12,181	46,241	407,891	+ 1,208
Northern Ireland	9.3	7.0	8.5	3,058	7,5	62	17,298	1,190	2,9	97	7,208	600-in(5	destroite - 14 mm

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 112.

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

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 12th February 1962 and the percentage rate of unemployment.

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

moleculat bariett (esercia Re)	Reg	Numbe gisters at	rs of per 12th Fel	sons on bruary 19	962	Per-	The factor of the state of	Re	Numbe egisters at	rs of per 12th Fc	sons on bruary 1	962	Per-
Make Females Total	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*	de releating on for comments of the feet o	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*
Princ	ipal To	wns (By	Regio	n)	1389		Development Districts (By Region)						
London and South-Eastern Greater London	40,677 2,014 741	11,778 530 615	2,586 90 173	55,041 2,634 1,529	576 2 12	1·2 2·9 2·3	Eastern and Southern Isle of Wight	911	346	123	1,380	29	4.5
Eastern and Southern Bedford Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Oxford Portsmouth Reading Slough Southampton Southend-on-Sea Watford	380 1,888 264 713 627 1,561 443 2,609 581 497 1,683 1,277 283	108 560 66 178 187 344 105 904 211 145 432 380 103	41 74 8 63 51 129 29 346 49 55 189 104	529 2,522 338 954 865 2,034 577 3,859 841 697 2,304 1,761 412	29 35 12 3 28 27	1·2 2·7 0·6 1·6 1·1 2·4 0·6 3·0 1·2 0·8 1·7 3·3	South-Western Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash, Torpoint and Truro) Gunnislake Ilfracombe North Midland Skegness and Mablethorpe	2,516 62 193	1,038 28 60	269 3 20	3,823 93 273	93 7 7	6·3 11·9 8·5
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth, Devonport, Saltash and Torpoint	2,739 597 514 1,712	675 162 364 626	145 28 49	3,559 787 927 2,562 722	6 	1·5 1·8 1·7 3·0 1·2	East and West Ridings Bridlington and Filey North-Western	643	5,358	2,052	792	209	6.8
Swindon Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	468 10,369 191 1,827 172 497 1,511 1,160 965 1,520 313	3,024 107 942 61 126 659 253 205 606 64	44 406 13 180 3 34 87 46 17 133	13,799 311 2,949 236 657 2,257 1,459 1,187 2,259 383	2,690 	2·1 1·0 1·6 0·8 1·5 1·5 2·3 2·7 2·1 0·9	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport, and Workington Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor Blyth Haltwhistle	1,072 1,741 336 79	255 317 73 8	121 241 65 9	1,448 2,299 474 96	580 188 18	5·2 4·9 3·6 3·2
North Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	836 1,148 1,109 1,346 1,442 375 358 3,205 464 516	439 429 113 478 110 167 78 897 260 576	103 45 70 68 50 53 17 141 56 89	1,378 1,622 1,292 1,892 1,602 595 453 4,243 780 1,181	20 12 2 415 955 37 6 163 52 200	1·8 1·4 2·1 1·0 3·2 1·1 0·7 1·8 1·6 2·7	Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Prudhoe Scarborough Seaton Delaval South-East Tyneside Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring Whitby Scotland	1,758 475 122 879 198 2,521 4,145 326	424 154 15 250 21 923 904 47	161 81 25 40 27 302 373 16	2,343 710 162 1,169 246 3,746 5,422 389	268 15 1 124 3 155 105 112	6·4 3·9 3·9 5·8 5·0 5·6 4·6 7·9
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	1,030 2,832 445 876 374 823 2,600 2,479 893 2,545 265 757	258 346 152 537 101 311 480 349 122 581 137 218	62 63 24 187 17 27 216 87 154 128 26 73	1,350 3,241 621 1,600 492 1,161 3,296 2,915 1,169 3,254 428 1,048	229 168 144 193 62 162 92 44 463 557 19	1·8 1·8 2·0 1·9 1·0 1·2 2·2 1·1 2·1 1·2 0·9	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	2,736 238 1,316 817 182 676 2,387	705 63 858 225 177 391 664	108 5 98 93 34 92 201	3,549 306 2,272 1,135 393 1,159 3,252	190 166 322 10 — 33	3·7 12·6 6·7 4·3 2·7 4·9 3·6
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Manchester (inc. Stretford) Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Oldham (inc. Failsworth) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Stockport Warrington	204 454 471 589 1,600 1,018 472 266 302 5,287 1,173 1,475 985 460 815 600 1,698	71 322 523 376 805 291 474 364 307 925 242 1,177 727 232 875 338 668	10 16 74 9 136 31 66 11 41 242 65 55 63 7 121 49	285 792 1,068 974 2,541 1,340 1,012 641 650 6,454 1,480 2,707 1,775 699 1,811 1,027	28 334 42 225 50 333 278 496 2 254 100 1,526 375 237 375 208 1,734	1·2 2·5 3·5 1·8 4·9 1·6 2·4 2·1 2·2 1·3 2·9 2·2 1·4 3·1 1·3 3·9	verkeithing Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glasgow Highlands and Islands Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay Sanquhar Shotts Stranraer	18,361 1,985 5,259 141 5,823 1,188 2,600 166 60 166 344	893 53 3,694 975 1,342 36 2,699 874 411 82 79 145 147	229 13 1,050 214 671 7 655 88 181 28 22 29 55	1,897 208 23,105 3,174 7,272 184 9,177 2,150 3,192 276 161 340 546	777 40 426 16 849 1,415 11 1,651 4 4 21 31	3.8 6.2 3.8 7.3 8.9 5.3 6.2 3.0 12.9 9.7 6.4 4.9 9.0
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	459 700 1,980 4,092 1,914 4,220 1,695	268 293 319 713 499 988 360	54 35 44 209 527 318 445 162	2,420 1,297 762 1,037 2,508 5,332 2,731 5,653 2,217	1 12 86 1,126 363 134 106	3·1 1·8 2·2 3·5 } 4·7 2·9 3·7	Wales Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera Anglesey Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn and Ystrad Mynach Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock Bhondda Pontyclun and	426 789 606 1,331 591 984	288 174 378 333 133 185	71 122 58 97 99 71	785 1,085 1,042 1,761 823 1,240	47 - 5 12 10	4·4 9·9 3·9 6·1 3·6 10·5
Portobello) Wales Cardiff Newport Swansea	3,821 2,649 596 1,582	905 542 102 350	241 208 130 142	3,399 828 2,074	183 69 118	2·4 1·3 3·4	Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Rhyl Total, All Development Districts		565 168 27,341	131 50 8,602	1,768 705 125,257	49 2 8,640	4·8 5·7 4·8

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: FEBRUARY 1962

The Table below analyses persons who were registered as un-employed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 12th February 1962, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial

Classification (1958). Some individual industries are not separately identified; statistics for these are available on application to Ministry of Labour, Statistics Department, S.1(A), Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Percentage of commons on			G	reat Britain	TEORS OUT	out de symbo	wird.	Le win had not been		
Industry	unem	holly aployed ag casuals)	Temp	porarily pped	er control	Total	1988 633	Uı	nited Kingd (all classes)	
Partners (Na. 201) Law T (218 2) Law S (218 6) (1	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Fishing	11,855 8,962 2,577	2,325 2,288 6	4,684 171 4,502	259 250 7	16,539 9,133 7,079	2,584 2,538 13	19,123 11,671 7,092	20,838 13,062 7,366	2,722 2,676 13	23,566 15,738 7,379
Aining and Quarrying	4,785 3,890	150 108	56 1	1 1	4,841 3,891	151 109	4,992 4,000	5,067 3,897	154 109	5,22 4,00
Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery. Other Food Industries* (211, 213–229) Drink Industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	9,256 1,980 4,864 2,001 411	6,164 736 4,430 842 156	42 4 36 2	138 5 124 7 2	9,298 1,984 4,900 2,003 411	6,302 741 4,554 849 158	15,600 2,725 9,454 2,852 569	10,090 2,145 5,375 2,105 465	7,431 832 5,067 886 646	17,52 2,97 10,44 2,99 1,11
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke ovens, Oil Refineries, etc.* (261–263) Chemicals and Dyes	4,568 869 1,858	1.581 61 372	150 - 2	17 1 5	4,718 869 1,860	1,598 62 377	6,316 931 2,237	4,845 894 1,929	1,618 64 384	6,46 95 2,31
Aetal Manufacture	8,253 7,024	840 549	11,908 9,255	499 119	20,161 16,279	1,339 668	21,500 16,947	20,278 16,377	1,352 675	21,63 17,03
Engineering and Electrical Goods	14,688 10,193 1,381 693 2,421	5,433 2,168 1,274 444 1,547	1,175 528 370 6 271	617 40 340 15 222	15,863 10,721 1,751 699 2,692	6,050 2,208 1,614 459 1,769	21,913 12,929 3,365 1,158 4,461	16,763 11,257 2,014 702 2,790	6,432 2,360 1,805 472 1,795	23,19 13,61 3,81 1,17 4,58
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	10,589 9,811	242 178	165 163	1 1	10,754 9,974	243 179	10,997 10,153	12,872 12,028	252 188	13,1 12,2
Webicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle, Pedal Cycle Mfg. Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives, Railway Carriages, etc.* (384–385)	4,396 2,172 332 1,072 731	1,053 481 181 316 48	3,963 3,193 692 36 42	268 92 176 —	8,359 5,365 1,024 1,108 773	1,321 573 357 316 48	9,680 5,938 1,381 1,424 821	8,548 5,429 1,037 1,207 780	1,352 578 359 337 48	9,9 6,0 1,3 1,5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	6,085	2,792	1,153	324	7,238	3,116	10,354	7,357	3,150	10,5
extiles Spinning, Doubling, Cotton, Flax, Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen, and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	5,978 1,040 671 1,566 491 326	4,953 880 833 908 159 682	2,831 1,088 599 236 10 503	6,160 2,870 1,411 589 5 818	8,809 2,128 1,270 1,802 501 829	11,113 3,750 2,244 1,497 164 1,500	19,922 5,878 3,514 3,299 665 2,329	9,967 2,608 1,519 1,835 503 897	14,097 4,837 2,747 1,567 169 1,614	24,0 7,4 4,2 3,4 6 2,5
Textile Finishing	669	361	316 86	188	1,093 755	549 390	1,642	1,258 782	696	1,9
Tothing and Footwear	1,980 561	4,093 421	377 253	573 254	2,357 814	4,666 675	7,023 1,489	2,499 835	6,522	9,0 1,5
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass	4,411 1,523 586 951	1,018 183 359 345	201 109 49 3	148 17 128 2	4,612 1,632 635 954	1,166 200 487 347	5,778 1,832 1,122 1,301	4,873 1,712 653 957	1,193 200 505 350	6,0 1,9 1,1 1,3
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery	4,271 1,500 1,698	694 133 241	1,317 23 1,099	293 9 163	5,588 1,523 2,797	987 142 404	6,575 1,665 3,201	5,970 1,666 2,965	1,020 145 427	6,9 1,8 3,3
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.* (481-483) Printing, Publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	2,654 1,254 1,400	1,943 1,120 823	320 316 4	81 70 11	2,974 1,570 1,404	2,024 1,190 834	4,998 2,760 2,238	3,050 1,599 1,451	2,203 1,300 903	5,2 2,8 2,3
Other Manufacturing Industries	3,071 1,260 773	2,068 418 467	433 127 7	269 214 19	3,504 1,387 780	2,337 632 486	5,841 2,019 1,266	3,601 1,417 791	2,435 649 491	6,0 2,0 1,2
Cotal, All Manufacturing Industries	80,869	33,213	24,121	9,439	104,990	42,652	147,642	111,495	49,484	160,9
Construction	65,385	480	525	2	65,910	482	66,392	74,332	524	74,8
ransport and Communication	2,789	181	5	-	2,794	181	2,975	2,994	192	3,1
Railways	27,143 4,359 2,481	2,199 253 718	349 7 12	60	27,492 4,366 2,493	2,259 254 720	29,751 4,620 3,213	29,521 4,551 2,729	2,362 264 742	31,8 4,8 3,4
Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport	3,687 8,155	99 125	24 194	3	3,711 8,349	99	3,810 8,477	3,875 8,839	101	3,9
Post and Inland Water Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications	2,237 4,214	35 602	63	16	2,300 4,220	618	2,335 4,838	2,866 4,572	39 664	2,9
Distributive Trades	29,412	18,520	127	214	29,539	18,734	48,273	31,696	20,439	52,1
rofessional and Scientific Services	4,159	905	6	5	4,165	910	5,075	4,310	978	5,2
fiscellaneous Services	4,724 28,478	5,595	20 188	20 280	4,744 28,666	5,615	10,359	4,957 30,378	6,138	11,0
Entertainment, Sport, Betting* (881-883) Catering, Hotels, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc.	6,214 12,370 3,673	2,342 11,757 605	60 67 9	45 119 1	6,274 12,437 3,682	2,387 11,876 606	8,661 24,313 4,288	6,642 13,062 3,894	2,489 12,633 638	9,1 25,6 4,5
Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	18,576 8,527 10 049	2,512 1,425 1,087	61 8 53	11 4 7	18,637 8.535 10,102	2,523 1,429 1,094	21,160 9,964 11,196	19,532 8,909 10,623	2,761 1,589 1,172	22,2 10,4 11,7
x-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,874	88	_		1,874	88	1,962	1,977	92	2,0
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	26,975 23,650 3,325	18,164 16,016 2,148	- C/1		26,975 23,650 3,325	18,164 16,016 2,148	45,139 39,666 5,473	28,542 24,901 3,641	19,146 16,816 2,330	47,6 41,7 5,9
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^{*} Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify the industries covered.

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 10th January 1962 and 7th February 1962, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1962

Action whom 46.3 165.701 whom 46.3 1751 of these figures		ks ended anuary 62		eks ended bruary 62	Total Number of Placings, 7th Dec. 1961, to
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	7th Feb. 1962 (9 weeks)
on aged 18 and over ys under 18 omen aged 18 and over rls under 18	73,973 30,352 38,331 31,145	87,131 30,571 65,698 40,173	77,412 18,653 41,913 15,739	85,771 28,413 62,531 36,837	151,385 49,005 80,244 46,884
Total	173,801	223,573	153,717	213,552	327,518

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

which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 7th February 1962 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th February 1962. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

Charles and Charles to be					willian w	Cheresteans	(Wage-	enbers o	erage Ne	Ch. 50
			during four 7th February		. included	Nun		ncies remain February 19	ning unfilled 162	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	936	657	584	55	2,232	1,110	1,603	246	308	3,267
Mining and Quarrying	907 742	712 689	25 14	25 2	1,669 1,447	10,264 9,935	2,001 1,962	45 22	44 18	12,354 11,937
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,842	636	2,942	824	6,244	1,046	486	2,565	1,266	5,363
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,300	214	741	297	2,552	1,319	366	1,056	594	3,335
Metal Manufacture	1,574	411	283	105	2,373	1,538	635	340	217	2,730
Engineering and Electrical Goods	5,839	1,983	3,738	1,075	12,635	12,236	2,503	5,266	2,077	22,082
Engineering including Scientific Instru-, ments, etc.	4,155	1,382	1,528	458	7,523 5,112	8,535	1,844	2,013	1,043	13,435
Electrical Goods and Machinery	1,684	601	2,210	617	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	3,701	659	3,253	1,034	8,647
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	3,578	208	66	23	3,875	1,274	105	49	35	1,463
Vehicles	2,264	338	635	133	3,370	5,017	615	831	236	6,699
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,807	982	1,303	411	4,503	1,698	992	1,607	974	5,271
Textiles Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	1,392	435	1,634	886	4,347	826	1,281	4,145	4,163	10,415
(Spinning and Weaving)	347 305	89 83	484 332	184 152	1,104 872	202 189	309 471	1,244 1,203	1,137 1,074	2,892 2,937
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	163	110	136	104	513	110	179	350	456	1,095
Clothing and Footwear	423	361	1,830	1,703	4,317	597	641	8,590	6,235	16,063
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	1,120	323	407	155	2,005	824	536	630	775	2,765
Timber, Furniture, etc	1,076	871	284	157	2,388	1,023	678	388	461	2,550
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods	756 475 281	489 173 316	897 558 339	664 365 299	2,806 1,571 1,235	795 402 393	598 234 364	1,107 698 409	1,841 991 850	4,341 2,325 2,016
Printing and Publishing	992	286	953	360	2,591	820	395	1,160	679	3,054
Other Manufacturing Industries Total, All Manufacturing Industries	24,126	7,647	15,849	6,897	54,519	29,123	10,010	28,084	20,009	87,226
Construction	22,448	2,107	234	176	24,965	10,743	2,177	325	340	13,585
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,140	87	102	29	1,358	872	271	139	92	1,374
Transport and Communication	10,922	704	4,169	311	16,106	14,782	1,623	1,567	551	18,523
Distributive Trades	6,307	4,295	5,436	5,271	21,309	4,636	6,006	7,868	8,152	26,662
Insurance, Banking and Finance	332	117	425	395	1,269	1,046	791	881	1,130	3,848
Professional and Scientific Services	1,012	247	2,665	586	4,510	2,624	1,382	4,733	1,571	10,310
Miscellaneous Services	5,135 423	1,771	11,153 373	1,796 69	19,855 1,002	5,114	1,909 166	16,306 576	4,145 186	27,474 1,253
Catering, Hotels, etc	2,378 299	212 272	6,650 1,040	318 492	9,558 2,103	1,318 165	309 162	6,710 1,313	720 910	9,057 2,550
Public Administration	4,147 1,638 2,509	309 158 151	1,271 871 400	198 98 100	5,925 2,765 3,160	5,457 3,623 1,834	640 278 362	2,337 1,620 717	495 321 174	8,929 5,842 3,087
Grand Total	77,412	18,653	41,913	15,739	153,717	85,771	28,413	62,531	36,837	213,552
		AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF	Now a told		Total market Sale A	1 100				TOTAL SEE
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	19,348 8,316 4,918 5,006 4,032	5,177 2,092 924 1,518 1,030	11,972 4,299 2,873 2,608 1,863	3,237 1,922 883 1,330 1,092	39,734 16,629 9,598 10,462 8,017	23,122 12,736 6,835 9,238 7,233	7,648 3,023 1,992 3,544 2,536	22,670 7,933 3,558 4,407 4,480	9,999 3,504 2,058 3,681 4,154	63,439 27,196 14,443 20,870 18,403
East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	5,397 13,811 4,243 8,419 3,922	1,317 2,577 1,086 2,018 914	2,706 6,665 1,862 5,495 1,570	1,026 2,136 1,199 1,872 1,042	10,446 25,189 8,390 17,804 7,448	7,017 7,606 2,275 3,138 6,571	3,734 2,907 858 1,229 942	4,615 9,107 1,447 3,143 1,171	3,875 5,214 1,030 2,644 678	19,241 24,834 5,610 10,154 9,362
Great Britain	77,412	18,653	41,913	15,739	153,717	85,771	28,413	62,531	36,837	213,552

[†] The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,563 males and 307 females in Great Britain and 6,059 males and 354 females in the United Kingdom).

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 27th January 1962 was 567,500 compared with 566,400 for the five weeks ended 30th December 1961 and 587,900 for the four weeks ended 28th January

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

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery		or decrease (-) the average for		
Well language Man	books during 4 weeks ended 27th Jan. 1962	5 weeks ended 30th Dec. 1961	4 weeks ended 28th Jan. 1961		
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	36,200 84,000 116,300 41,700 90,900 42,000 82,300 5,600	- 100 - 100 + 700 + 100 + 300 + 200 + 300 	- 2,300 - 3,400 - 3,300 - 2,300 - 1,700 - 1,700 - 2,700 - 200		
England and Wales	499,000	+ 1,400	- 17,600		
Scotland	68,500	- 300	- 2,800		
Great Britain	567,500	+ 1,100	- 20,400		

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of January about 6,420 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,330; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,090. During the five weeks of December 1961 there was a net decrease of 710.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the

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

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

**************************************	January 1962	December 1961	January 1961
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	0.93	9·36 8·28	8·41 9·05
All workers: Voluntary	10 05	7·21 8·73	6·57 9·56

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National

Coal Board mines was 4·39 tons in January, compared with 4·32 tons in the previous month and 4·10 tons in January 1961.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1·53 tons in January; for December and January 1961 the figures were 1·50 tons and 1·44

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 29th January 1962.

1,048 22,670 25.99 63,470 3,023 1,933 — 1,404000 20,7661	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	880	103	983
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,391	188	1,579
Number of persons who completed courses during period	625	79	704

Up to 29th January 1962, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 131,267, including 3,763 blind persons.

* " No change " is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944&1958

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

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 19th February 1962 was 53,165, of whom 46,328 were males and 6,837 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

(assure) bottom Language Language	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment Severely disabled persons classified as un-	42,025	6,269	48,294
likely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,303	568	4,871
Total	46,328	6,837	53,165

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 7th February 1962 was 5,488, including 4,430 men, 875 women and 183 young persons. In addition 229 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or **Industrial Injury**

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 20th February 1962, and the corresponding figures for 16th January 1962 and 21st February 1961. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

20th 16th 21st 20th 16th 1962 1961 1962 1962 1961 1962 1962 1962 1961 1962	6913 195 126	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to							
Feb. Jan. Feb. Jan. 1962 Jan. 1962 Jan. 1962 1961 1962 1962	Region	32-17	Sickness	3	Industrial Injury				
London and Middlesex 98.7 134.6 120.2 3.4 3.1 Remainder 83.8 112.1 102.9 3.3 3.4 Eastern 53.6 67.1 64.7 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.5 2.5 2.5 49.2 1.6 1.6 1.6 53.5 49.2 1.6 1.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 3.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.7 4.0 4.0 1.0 4.0 1.0	175 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	21st Feb. 1961		
Northern	London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Widten	83·8 53·6 39·6 59·0 87·9 65·4 92·4 171·5 75·3 132·2	112·1 67·1 53·5 78·8 125·3 80·5 123·4 250·7 93·1 142·9	102·9 64·7 49·2 74·3 94·4 75·6 110·4 198·1 83·8 160·5	3·3 2·3 1·6 2·5 4·4 5·3 8·7 7·9 7·9 9·2	3·4 2·3 1·6 2·5 4·4 5·3 8·0 7·6 7·7 9·2	3·4 3·2 2·1 1·5 2·4 4·2 4·7 7·6 7·2 7·0 8·5 7·2		

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 20th February 1962 represented $5\cdot1$ per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was $0\cdot3$ per cent.

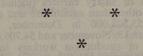
* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 110 to 112.

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1962 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 28th February 1962 according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours†	20,421 19,309 9,658 3,418 5,459 1,133 1,058 1,814	941 986 400 758 — 16 93 55	2,541 1,715 1,062 — 1 79 37 46	23,903 22,010 11,120 4,176 5,460 1,228 1,188 1,915
Total	62,270	3,249	5,481	71,000



Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1958 (page 73).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during six months ended 31st December 1961, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August

the part of the tenth of the te	Six months ended 31st December 1961	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	1	1,786
by reason of default	5	1,061 2,288
Total of orders made	6	5,135
No orders made against the employers concerned	31900	4,893
Total of cases determined	9	10,028

Of the total of 10,028 cases determined since 1st August 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 1,345 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the half-year ended 31st December 1961, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

No appeals against determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the half-year.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the half-year by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

During the half-year, there were no applications before Reinstatement Committees or appeals before the Umpire for compensation under section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, which prohibits the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act.

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

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Acts in respect of daily hours or overtime. ‡ Includes 2,263 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Technical and Scientific Register

As the Minister of Labour has announced, it has been decided, as part of the contribution by his Department towards economy in Government expenditure, to close the Technical and Scientific Register. From 2nd April 1962 the facilities of the Professional and Executive Register now provided at a number of the larger Employment Exchanges will be available to employers and registrants formerly dealt with by the Technical and Scientific Register.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th February 1962 was 4,843; this figure included 3,714 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,129 registrants who were

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th January and 12th February 1962 (four weeks) are shown below.

cancies	outstanding at 16th Janu	iary	0	Visnic.	F8.7 3	5,039
,,	notified during period		orgin)	****	10.000	320
	filled during period				130 970	68
,,	cancelled or withdrawn			2000		511
	unfilled at 12th February	v 1962				4,780

Nursing Appointments Service

As the Minister of Labour has announced, it has been decided as As the Minister of Labour has announced, it has been decided as part of the contribution by his Department towards economy in Government expenditure, to merge the work of the Nursing Appointments Offices with the Employment Exchange service. From 26th March, the employment service to nurses and midwives and to hospitals and other employing authorities which was formerly available at Nursing Appointments Offices will, in heavily populated areas with large groups of hospitals, be centralised in the main Employment Exchange in the area, but in other areas local Employment Exchanges will provide this service. Medical auxiliaries will be dealt with at the 38 Employment Exchanges holding the Professional and Executive Register. The specialist service of Technical Nursing Officers will continue to be available throughout Technical Nursing Officers will continue to be available throughout





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Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

town of the potrol a re behive were	January 1962	February 1962
Places under the Factories Acts	52	48
Seamen	4 13	22 15 12

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

Factories Acts						
Textile and Connected Processes						3
			and the same	11.0		_
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conve	ersion	14111	SIL	I K.		4
Metal Casting						1
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion an	d Forging	7000	300			2
Miscellaneous Metal Processes						3
Shipbuilding and Repairing	ar ead too	od			4000	6
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Ma	aking	170.000				
Locomotive and Railway Equipment	s	991.	100.00	72791	and a	-
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft				200000		000
Other Machine and Metal Manufactur	re and Repa	air	, signa	M. di	0000	1
Electrical Engineering	ni volunie	19.11	onn si	stiges	NET CO	1
Woodworking Processes		addition.	No. is the	40.33		
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture,	Paint, Oil	Refinin	g, Soar		5 (1) (1)	2
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel					W. 181	2
Wearing Apparel						
Paper and Printing		1272549	2000	1.00	12867	1
Milling	TOO HER Y	rentho	peries	used to	SPIESE	
Food	Mar due	66. 6		e Vot	MARKE S	2
Drink			19, 100	lastro		
Electricity Generation			-	100000		-
Rubber			3 13			
Other Factory Processes					OF STREET	1
Works and Places under s.s. 105, 107 and						
Building Operations	100 of Pac		ct, 193			12
Works of Engineering Construction						4
Docks and Warehouses	TORLE					3
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS						48
CONTRACTOR VERY CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF						
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH						
COTTO DECIDE TO						
Mines and Quarries*	Railway	Service				
Coal Mines:	Brakesı	men an	d Goo	ds Gu	ards	_
Underground 16	Engine	Driver	s and	Motor	men	_
Surface 3	Firemen	n			4.	-
Other Stratified Mines	Labour	ers	-			-
Miscellaneous Mines 1	Mechan	nics	-			1
Quarries 2	Passeng	ger Gua	rds			-
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 22	Perman	ent-Wa	y Men			5
nat of arts and another than the fact of the	Porters					-
Converse And Bank Market Marke	Shunter	s				1
Seamen	The Country of the last	THE PERSON NAMED IN				

Industrial Diseases

15

Fishing Vessels

TOTAL, SEAMEN

Contractors' Servants —

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ...

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

I. Cases	SEIDIN	П. Deaths
Lead Poisoning	2	
Mercurial Poisoning	3	NIL WAS
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	2	VID-NOISE INIL WAS A
Chrome Ulceration	28	
TOTAL, CASES	35	TO YELLER

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 27th January 1962 and the four weeks ended 24th February 1962.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,040,400 in November 1961, compared with 3,021,500 (revised figure) in the previous month, and 3,087,000 in November 1960. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefits at the same date was 45,545, compared with 48,531 in October and 10,660 in November 1960.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 13th January 1962, was 5,864,000, compared with 6,082,000 at 9th December and 5,703,000 at 14th January 1961. Persons wholly unemployed at 13th January are estimated at 506,000 or 8·5 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 390,000 or 6·4 per cent., at 9th December, and 630,000, or 10·8 per cent., at 14th January 1961.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 602,925 in October, compared with 603,810 in the previous month and 587,462 in October 1960. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 31,793 at the end of September, compared with 32,849 at the end of the previous month and 27,089 at the end of September 1960.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, was approximately 55,503,000 in December, compared with 55,121,000 (revised figure) in November and 54,706,000 in December 1960. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in December was 12,321,000, compared with 12,418,000 (revised figure) in November, and 12,005,000 in December 1960. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December was about 4,091,000 or 5·8 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 3,990,000 or 5·6 per cent. at the middle of the previous month, and 4,540,000 or 6·4 per cent. at the middle of December 1960.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during December was 84,672, compared with 75,601 in the previous month and 114,758 in December 1960. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 91,489

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of December the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 80,000 or 10·6 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 2·9 per cent. at the end of November and 8·8 per cent. at the end of December

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of January was 11,803, of whom 24,180 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 108,094 and 22,717 at the beginning of the previous month and 132,865 and 32,803 at the beginning of January 1961.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of January was 267,943, compared with 222,502 at the end of the previous month and 390,143 at the end of January 1961. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 18,455, 17,473 and 32,601.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th February was 56,701, compared with 59,520 at 27th January and 60,016 at 25th February 1961.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of January was 47,620; this figure included 5,841 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of December the respective figures were 47,511 and 2,536, and at the end of January 1961 they were 62,772 and 8,829.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of January who were wholly unemployed was 2,022 or 1·2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 969 or 0·6 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 3,312 or 2·0 per thousand at the end of January 1961.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 13th FEBRUARY 1962 ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 118

At 13th February 1962, the official retail prices index was 118 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 117 at 16th January, and with 112 at 14th February 1961. The rise in the index during the month was due to small rises in the average levels of

during the month was due to small rises in the average levels of prices in most groups except food.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th FEBRUARY 1962

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

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

	INDEX FIGURE
GROUP AND	FEBRUARY
SUB-GROUP	1962
Apply I A Continue of the Cont	(16th January
70201 1 9 APR 1 2 8 ADD 1 7 4 ADD 1 7 1	1962 = 100)
I. Food:	100
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes . Meat and bacon	. 102
Eigh	. 101
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat .	. 99
Milk, cheese and eggs	. 98
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	. 100
Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	. 100
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	. 99
Other food	. 100
Total—Food	. 99.8
I. Alcoholic drink	The second secon
	. 100.0
I. Tobacco	. 100.0
V. Housing	. 100.3
V. Fuel and light:	
Coal and coke	. 100
Other fuel and light	. 100
Total—Fuel and light	. 100.4
T. Durable household goods:	outribuses bearing
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishing	s 101
Radio, television and other househol	
appliances	. 100
Total—Durable household goods	$\frac{100}{100 \cdot 3}$
	. 100.3
I. Clothing and footwear: Men's outer clothing	. 100
Man's underglothing	. 100
Women's outer clothing	100
Women's underclothing	. 100
Children's clothing	. 100
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery millinery and materials	, 100
To a description of the second	. 100
Total—Clothing and footwear	. 100.1
I. Transport and vehicles:	. 100-1
Motoring and cycling	. 100
Fares	. 100
Total—Transport and vehicles	. 100.1
K. Miscellaneous goods:	10001
Books, newspapers and periodicals	. 100
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleanin	g
materials, matches, etc	. 100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys photographic and optical goods, etc.	. 100
	The second secon
Total—Miscellaneous goods	. 100.1
K. Services: Postage and telephones	100
Entertainment	. 100
Other services, including domestic help hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing	
hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing	3, 100, 100
laundering and dry cleaning	. 100
Total—Services	. 100.3
ALL ITEMS	. 100.1
	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Reductions in the average prices of eggs, dessert apples, cauliflower and butter were partly offset by increases in the average prices of bread, bacon, bananas and mutton and lamb. As a result the average level of food prices fell slightly but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 100. The index for those sections which are mainly composed of items subject to marked seasonal fluctuations, viz. vegetables, fruit, eggs, fresh milk, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb, was 97.9 in February, while that for other foods was 100.5 compared with 100.0 in January in each case.

The average level of housing costs rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. as a result of rises in the average levels of rents of privately owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 100.

Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of higher charges for gas in some areas, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group rose by nearly one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 100.

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO FEBRUARY 1962

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

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

Thus, at 13th February 1962, the "all items" figure in the current series, with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, was 100·1. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 16th January 1962 in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 13th February 1962, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1962, i.e., on the basis 17th January 1956, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th)

All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th	
January 1956 = 100)	117.5
All items index at 13th February 1962 (16th	
January 1962 = 100)	100.1
:. All items index at 13th February 1962	Charles and the Control of the Contr
$(17th January 1956 = 100) \dots$	$117.5 \times \frac{100.1}{100}$
The third section of the section of	100
The second of the second of the second of	117.6 that is 110

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 1962	100 104 108 110 110 112 117	100 104 108 110 110 112 118	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	102 106 108 109 110 115	103 107 109 109 111 116	103 108 110 110 112 117	103 108 110 110 112 117

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The Index of Retail Prices has been revised in accordance with The Index of Retail Prices has been revised in accordance with the recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices." The changes are described in an article summarizing the report which appears on pages 87 and 88 of this GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmnd. 1657) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 129.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 28th FEBRUARY 1962

(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 28th February 1962 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

All Industries and Services				Manufacturing Industry only			
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
1962 Jan.	126.8	95.2	133-2	125.3	95.2	131.6	
1962 Feb.	127-2	95.2	133.6	125.4	95.2	131.7	

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since January 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and December

Weekly Rates of Wages*

I—A	All Indus	tries and S	ervices	water that the	II—M	[anufactu	ring Indust	tries only	CHARGOS
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Work
1956 1957 1958 1959 1959 1960 1961 Monthly averages 1960 1961	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 Monthly averages 1960 1961	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2
1961 January	123·2 123·5 123·6 123·9 124·2 124·6 124·6 124·7 124·9 125·8 125·8	123·5 123·6 124·0 124·2 124·8 125·7 125·8 126·1 126·4 126·4 126·5	128·4 128·8 129·0 129·2 129·8 130·6 130·8 131·1 131·7 131·7	123·5 123·7 124·0 124·2 125·0 125·1 125·2 126·2 126·2 126·2	1961 January February March April May June July August September October November December	123·1 123·1 123·4 123·5 123·7 123·8 123·9 124·0 124·3 124·4 124·4	123·2 123·3 124·0 124·1 124·1 124·2 124·4 124·4 124·9 124·9 124·9	128·3 128·5 128·9 129·1 129·2 129·3 129·6 130·1 130·2 130·2	123·3 123·4 123·8 123·9 124·0 124·1 124·3 124·3 124·6 124·7 125·0
1962 January February	126·4 126·8	127·2 127·3	132·2 132·8	126·8 127·2	1962 January February	125·0 125·0	125·4 125·5	130·9 130·9	125·3 125·4

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 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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since January 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and December 1960 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Normal Weekly Hours*

III_All Industries and Services

IV-Manufacturing Industries only

All Workers

100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4

95.6 95.6 95.5 95.5 95.5 95.4 95.4 95.3 95.3 95.3

95·2 95·2

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Ju
1956 1957 1958 1959 1959 1960 1961 1961	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0	100·0 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8	100·0 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9	1956 1957 1958 Monthly 1959 1960 1961 1961	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2	i i
1961 January February March April May June July August September October November December	96·3 96·3 96·3 96·3 96·1 96·0 96·0 95·9 95·4	96·7 96·7 96·3 95·9 95·6 95·4 95·4 95·4 95·4	96.5 96.4 96.4 96.0 95.7 95.7 95.7 95.6 95.3 95.3	96·4 96·3 96·3 96·1 95·9 95·9 95·8 95·8 95·4	1961 January February March April May June July August September October November December	95·7 95·7 95·7 95·6 95·6 95·5 95·5 95·5 95·5	95·3 95·3 95·3 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 95·0	is be
1962 January February	95·2 95·2	95·3 95·3	95·2 95·2	95·2 95·2	1962 January February	95·3 95·3	95·0 95·0	old!

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

The Tables on the next page give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since January 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and December 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.

Hourly Rates of Wages*

V-All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
956)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	
957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1	
958 Monthly	114-2	114.4	116.0	114.3	
959 averages	117-3	117.7	119.2	117.4	
960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5	
961	129 - 8	130.7	135.9	130.3	
961 January	127.9	127.8	133-1	128-1	
	128.1	127.9	133.5	128.3	
February	128 - 4	128.5	133.9	128.6	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	128.8	129.0	134.1	129.0	
April	129.2	130.2	135.2	129.7	
May	129.8	131.5	136.4	130.4	
June	129.9	131.6	136.6	130.4	
July					
August	130.0	132.1	136.7	130.7	
September	130.2	132.5	137.1	131.0	
October	131.8	132.6	138.2	132.3	
November	131.8	132.6	138.2	132.3	
December	132.0	132.7	138.5	132.4	
962 January	132.8	133.5	138.9	133.2	
February	133.2	133.6	139.5	133.6	

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.

VI-Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110-1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958 Monthly	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959 averages	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961]	129.6	130-6	135.7	130.1
1961 January	128-5	129-2	134-1	129.0
February	128.6	129 - 3	134-4	129.0
March	129.0	130-2	134-9	129.5
April	129 - 1	130-3	135-1	129.6
May	129 - 3	130.4	135-3	129.8
June	129.5	130.5	135.4	130.0
July	129.7	130.7	135.9	130-2
August	129.8	130.7	135-9	130.3
September	130.2	131-4	136.6	130.7
October	130-4	131.5	136.8	131.0
November	130.4	131.5	136.8	131.0
December	130.8	131.6	137.2	131.3
1962 January	131-1	132.0	137.6	131.6
February	131.2	132-1	137.6	131.7

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 October 1961 were given in an article on pages 50 to 57 of the February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1961 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 30 per cent., as compared with an average increase of 19½ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 33½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 25½ per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 29¾ per cent. for weekly earnings, 18¾ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 33¾ per cent. for hourly earnings and 24¾ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes coming into operation during February

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages coming into operation during February indicate that about 1,930,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £370,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages†.

The principal increases in rates of wages affected agricultural workers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, workers engaged in building and civil engineering construction, and workers employed in the manufacture of narrow fabrics.

Minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Acts for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased generally by 6s. a week for men and by 3s. for women. In Northern Ireland the corresponding increases were 6s. and 4s. 6d. The movement between 1960 and 1961 in the average of the official index of retail prices published during the months of January to December resulted in an adjustment of 1d. an hour increase for adult workers in the brilding and civil corresponding construction industries. in the building and civil engineering construction industries. Minimum hourly time rates of wages fixed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Narrow Fabrics Industry were increased by amounts ranging from 3½d. to 4¼d. for men and from 2¾d. to 3¾d, for women.

Smaller increases, also resulting from sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, became payable to workers in a number of industries, including iron and steel manufac-

Of the total increase of approximately £370,000, about £203,000 resulted from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, £129,000 from statutory orders made under the Agricultural Wages Acts, £35,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, and the remainder from direct percentagions between employers and trade unions and from arbitral propertial consistency. negotiations between employers and trade unions and from arbitra-

Changes coming into operation in the period January-February 1962

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

Industry Group Agriculture Forestry, Fishing ...
Mining and Quarrying ...
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...
Chemicals and Allied Industries
Metal Manufacture
Engineering and Electrical
Goods ...
Shipbuilding and Marine
Engineering ...
Vehicles ... 14,000 14,000 1,000 Metal Goods not elsewhere specified 8,500 133,000 1,000 specified extiles eather, Leather Goods and Fur lothing and Footwear ricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, 1,800 1.000 6,500 2,000 1,000 88,500 88,500 3,188,000 887,400 674,500 1,233,600

The above figures include 355,000 workers who had both wagerate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In the corresponding months of 1961, nearly 4 million workers had an increase of about £1,300,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and approximately 2,200,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 4,200,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders made during February, including cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, have operative dates from 5th February to the beginning of July. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately £150,000 to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about 550,000 workers, and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of about 11,500 workers by an average of 1 hour.§

Details of principal changes operative in February, 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 punt the effect of short-time or of overtime.

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

§ Increases for 5,000 workers amounting to £2,000 and reductions in hours for 500 workers amounting to 1,000 hours are already in the Table.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

(Note.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 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	England and Wales (1) (251)	26 Feb.	Workers other than craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 20 and over with proportional increases for younger workers, of 3s. for female workers 21 and over and new scale of rates fixed for female workers 18 and under 21* giving increases of varying amounts with proportional increases for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 80s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 175s. at 20 and over; female workers 20 and over—Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely and Yorkshire 126s., other counties 131s. 6d., younger female workers 69s. or 72s, at 15 rising to 122s. 6d. or 128s. at 19 and under 20. For rates of certain male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire see entry on page 270 of the June 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.†
en) entire of bon lemma of bon lemma of bon	131.5 150 137.0 13	24.15 24.15 24.15 military early en actual	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week for male craftsmen 20 and over with proportional increases for younger craftsmen and apprentices, of 3s. for female craftsmen 21 and over and new scale of rates fixed for female craftsmen and apprentices 18 and under 21* giving increases of varying amounts with proportional increases for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: craftsmen who have served an approved 3-year contract of apprenticeship beginning on or after 1st May 1961—males 18 and under 19, 139s. 6d. a week, 19 and under 20, 164s., 20 and over 192s. 6d., females, Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely and Yorkshire 129s., 135s., 138s., other counties 135s., 141s., 144s. 6d.; apprentices—males 61s. 6d. at 15 rising to 156s. at 20 and over, females 52s. or 54s. 6d. at 15 rising to 109s. or 114s. at 20 and over.†
Some State of the	Northern Ireland (4) (254)	26 Feb.	Workers other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 20 and over 16ls. to 168s. a week, according to district; female workers 20 and over 12ls. to 126s.‡
Freestone Quarrying	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland	2 Oct. 1961	Male workers	Increase of 6d. an hour.§
at the average cates of wages, ding donceses	and Durham (8)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, grade A districts 5s. 7d. an hour, A1 5s. 6½d., A3 5s. 5½d., stone planing machinemen 5s. 6½d., 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., quarrymen and grindstone turners 5s. 6d., 5s. 5½d., 5s. 4½d., carborundum sawyers 5s. 4d., 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2½d., cranemen 5s. 3d., 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., labourers 4s. 6¼d., 4s. 5¾d., 4s. 4¾d.
Granite	Cornwall and Devor	5 Feb.	Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 5s. 7d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 5s. 5d., polishers 5s. 3\frac{1}{2}d., power crane drivers 5s. 2d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 5s. 1d., labourers 4s. 11\frac{1}{2}d.
Limestone Quarrying	Portland (10)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: quarrymen—day workers (working individually) 5s. 6d. an hour, day workers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 5s, 7d., pieceworkers' minimum 5s. 7d.; other day workers and labourers 4s. 11½d.
KIND A COUNTY	Yorkshire (North Riding)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s. 2d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7d.) for boys under 18.
Ball Clay	North and South Devon and Dorset (12-13)	1 Jan.	Male workers	Increase of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rate after change for able-bodied day-work labourers 21 and over 4s. 3d. an hour. Grade of grinding plant operator introduced at a plus rate of 2d. an hour over the basic rate.
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland (14)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.2d. a shift (11s. 3.6d. to 11s. 4.8d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 7.8d. to 5s. 8.4d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	4 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 7.7d. to 9s. 9d.) for men, by 0.97d. (7s. 2.78d. to 7s. 3.75d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 9.85d. to 4s. 10.5d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying and Limestone Quarrying	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	4 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.36d. a shift (9s. 6.24d. to 9s. 7.6d.) for men, by 1.02d. (7s. 1.68d. to 7s. 2.7d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (4s. 9.12d. to 4s. 9.8d.) for boys under 18.
Flour Milling	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Carpenters, joiners and other ancillary building tradesmen	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: London and Liverpool districts, craftsmen 239s. 9d. a week, labourers 213s. 6d., grade A districts 234s. 6d., 208s. 3d.
Beer Bottling	London	Week com- mencing 29 Jan.	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week for male workers, and of 7s. 9d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 152s. a week at 18 rising to 197s. at 21 and over; female workers 119s. 9d. to 138s. 3d.
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland¶	4 Feb.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 7.7d. to 9s. 9d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.165d. an hour (1s. 2.46d. to 1s. 2.625d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.97d. a shift (7s. 2.78dto 7s. 3.75d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (10.85d. to 10.97d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 9.85d. to 4s. 10.5d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (7.23d. to 7.31d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland¶ (42)	4 Feb.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. The hard of the state of th
-boay died bad	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.** (42)	4 Feb.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 7.7d. to 9s. 9d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.97d. (7s. 2.78d. to 7s. 3.75d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. (4s. 9.85d. to 4s. 10.5d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
mes of production of the states of the state	West of Scotland†† (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Feb.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 8d. to 9s. 9d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and cer- tain works in Scotland¶ (43)	4 Feb.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1·3d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 9d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·165d. an hour (1s. 2·46d. to 1s. 2·625d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0·97d. a shift (7s. 2·78d. to 7s. 3·75d.) or by 0·12d. an hour (10·85d. to 10·97d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 10·5d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (7·23d. to 7·31d.) for those under 18.
AND ASSESSED TO A STATE OF THE SECOND AS	cincoled, Will coll rates of wages of Marchile bones of	4 Feb.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.165d. an hour (1s. 2.46d. to 1s. 2.625d.) for craftsmen, by 0.12d. (10.85d. to 10.97d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.08d. (7.23d. to 7.31d.) for apprentices under 18.

* Previously the adult rate for female workers was paid at 21 and over, and workers 18 and under 21 received the same rate.

† These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See pages 53 and 85 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland). See pages 103 and 126 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

¶ 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 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Certain districts in England and Wales and cer- tain works in Scotland* (43)	4 Feb.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·165d. an hour (1s. 2·46d. to 1s. 2·625d. for craftsmen, by 0·12d. (10·85d. to 10·97d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, an by 0·08d. (7·23d. to 7·31d.) for apprentices under 18.
te canio mortero 146, chrystas 146 466 mortes 11 caste workers	gendo villa enter attit od (1990) britisk-tran od mod na .bi mby) i goseb rolla enter addi	4 Feb.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.165d, an hour (1s. 2.46d, to 1s. 2.625d for men 21 and over, by 0.12d, (10.85d, to 10.97d.) for apprentices an youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.08d, (7.23d, to 7.31d.) for apprentice and boys under 18.
the carrier of the car board	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow‡ (43)	5 Feb.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 7.7d. to 9s. 9d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (7s. 2.78d. to 7s. 3.75d.) for youth and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 9.85d. to 4s. 10.5d.) for those under 18.
For bits bears y part Same historich Same being compound	South Wales and Monmouthshire§ (43)	4 Feb.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 7.2d. to 7s. 8.4d. for skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 10.2d. to 8s. 11.4d. for other men) for men are women 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 9.6d. to 3s. 10.2d. or 4s. 5.1d. to 4s. 5.7d.) for those under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	5 Feb.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 7.7d. to 9s. 9d.) f men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (7s. 2.78d. to 7s. 3.75d.) for yout and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 9.85d. to 4s. 10.5d.) for tho under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport	4 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (9s. 3.94d. to 9s. 5.1d.) f men, by 0.773d. (6s. 2.594d. to 6s. 3.367d.) for youths 18 and under 2 and by 0.58d. (4s. 6.81d. to 4s. 7.39d.) for boys.
Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	5 Feb.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works	Increases in the existing "all-in" rate of 1d. an hour (3s. 6d. a week) for adu workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices on the basis of t existing percentage scale. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 234s. week, skilled bricklayers', masons', slaters' and plasterers' labourers at navvies 204s. 5d.; apprentices 58s. 6d. at 15 rising to 204s. 9d. at 20.
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles radi of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—patent glaziers 5s. 8½d. hour, assistants 5s. 1d., grade A districts 5s. 7d., 4s. 11½d.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	5 Feb.	Building trade operatives	Increase† of 1d. an hour. Rates after change; craftsmen 5s. 7d an hou labourers 4s. 11½d.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Feb.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (77 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for material workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after the change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: material workers 21 and over 167s. 5d. a week, female workers 20 and over 111s. 5
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Great Britain (87) (253)	21 Feb.	Certain workers	New general minimum time rates fixed for certain unspecified juvenile worker new piecework basis time rate of 3s. 1d. an hour fixed for female piecework employed on man-made fibres of continuous filament in the net section the industry; new general piece rates fixed for female workers in the resection of the industry.¶
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (91)	First pay day in Feb.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (77 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for most workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 70 per cent.
Narrow Fabrics Manufacture	Great Britain (92)	Week com- mencing 26 Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates varying from 2d. to 4½d. an hour, according to a or grade, for male workers, and from 2d. to 3½d. for female workers. Ra after change include: male workers 21 and over—grade I occupation 3s. 10½d. an hour, II, 4s. 2d., III, 4s. 4d.; female workers 18 and over—grade 2s. 9d., IA, 2s. 10d., II, 3s. 1d., III, 3s. 3d.
	and regularization of the control of	netra un la Recorda de la Reco	Pieceworkers	Increases in minimum group average rates of $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, $3\frac{7}{6}d.$ or $4\frac{1}{4}d.$, according grade, for male workers, and of $2d.$, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, or $3\frac{1}{6}d.$ for female workers. Pie work rates to be the same for all ages and arranged so that the average was for all adult workers in a class is not less than—males grade I, 4s. $5\frac{3}{6}d.$ an ho II, 4s. 8d., III, 5s.; females grade I, 3s. 2d., IA, 3s. 3d., II, 3s. 6d., III, 3s.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (95)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 5 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 1d. an hour (5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d.).
Leather Belting and Strap Butt Currying	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Feb.	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, of 1½d. for adult fem workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juver workers. Basic timework rates after change: male workers 21 and over skilled, London 4s. 6½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 5½d., semi-skilled 4s. 3½ds., unskilled 4s. 3½ds., 4s. 2ds., strap but cutters on day work—durin months' probation 4s. 7½ds., 4s. 6½ds., after 6 months' probation 4s. 8½ds. 7½ds., youths and apprentices employed on leather belting 2s. 0½ds. 2s. 0½d at 15 rising to 3s. 9½ds. or 3s. 8½ds. at 20½s, employed as strap be curriers 2s. 1½ds. or 2s. 0½ds. rising to 3s. 9½ds. or 3s. 8½ds.; female workers at 12 months' employment 3s. 10½ds., 3s 10½ds.**
Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacture	Great Britain (101)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Feb.	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, of 1½d. for adult female worker and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Basic timework rates a change: male workers 21 and over—skilled, London 4s. 4½d. an hour provinces 4s. 3½d., semi-skilled 4s. 1½d., 4s. 0½d., unskilled 4s. 0½d., 3s. 1½ youths and apprentices 2s. or 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 7½d. or 3s. 6½d. 20½; female workers 20 and over—skilled, after 12 months' employm 3s. 0½d., 3s. 6d., other female workers 1s. 11½d. or 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising 3s. 1½d. or 3s. 1d. at 20.**
Buffalo Picker Manufacture	Great Britain (101)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Feb.	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers and for adult female worker employed on men's work, and of proportional amounts for other action female workers and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: m workers 21 and over—skilled 4s. 5½d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. 2½d., unskilled 4s. 2d., younger male workers 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 9d. at 20½; action female workers engaged on operations classified as men's work—skilled 3s. 9½d., semi-skilled 3s. 7d., unskilled 3s. 6½d., other female workers 1s. 9 at 15 rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20.**

^{*} Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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

[†] Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

[‡] Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 126 of this GAZETTE. A list of the new general minimum piece rates is contained in the Order.

^{**} These increases were the result of awards (Nos. 2893, 2894 and 2895, respectively) of the Industrial Court, dated 5th February. See page 126 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Fellmongering	England and Wales (102)	First pay day after 3 Sept. 1961*	Workers employed in handling domestic skins	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—skilled 4s. 5\frac{2}{3}d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. 3\frac{1}{3}d., unskilled 4s. 2\frac{1}{3}d.; female workers 21 and over 3s. 5\frac{2}{3}d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).*
-6d. to is. 2-625d.	United Kingdom	do.	Workers employed in handling foreign skins	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—skilled 4s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 4s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., (dry) 4s. 2\frac{1}{4}d.; female workers 21 and over 3s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).*
d) to appendice it to 9s Ed.) for E 75d.) for readle	Scotland	3 Sept. 1961*	All workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—skilled 4s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 4s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., (dry) 4s. 2\frac{1}{4}d., younger male workers 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. at 15 rising to 3s. 7\frac{1}{4}d. at 20; female workers 21 and over 3s. 5\frac{2}{4}d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work), younger female workers 2s. 0\frac{3}{4}d. at 15 rising to 3s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. at 20.*
Fletton Brick Manufacture	Bedford, Bucking- hamshire and Peterborough (119)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 6 Nov. 1961	Workers other than labourers	Increases in occupational differentials of amounts ranging from \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour to \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Revised differentials range from 2d. an hour to \(\frac{11}{2}\)d. For kiln burners and boiler firemen, shift time worked from noon (previously 2 p.m.) Saturday to midnight Saturday still paid at time-and-a-half, but from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday at double time, the shift allowance not being compounded for overtime calculation.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Shropshire, Stafford- shire (other than Stoke-on-Trent) Warwickshire and Worcestershire (122)	of first full pay period following 31 Jan.	Workers employed in the making of building and engineering bricks and roofing tiles, and covered by agreements of the Midland Clay Industries Joint Council	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2½d. an hour for male timeworkers 21 and over, of 2d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adjustments to piecework, bonus or stint rates do not automatically apply, but may be considered at local works negotiations. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—labourers 4s. 4½d. an hour, wheelers (only) 4s. 6d., panmen, millfeeders 4s. 6½d., wheelers and drawers 4s. 7d., fillers 4s. 7½d., wheelers and setters 4s. 7½d., getters 4s. 7½d., shot firers 4s. 8½d., setters (only) 4s. 8¾d., excavator drivers 4s. 11d., kilnburners and boilerfiremen 4s. 4½d. plus a skill differential of 4½d. and, when employed on shift work, a shift allowance of 4½d.; youths and boys 2s. 3½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10½d. at 20; women 18 and over 3s. 4d., girls 2s. 6d. at 16 and under and 2s. 10d. at 17.
Salt Glazed Ware	Great Britain (124)	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Feb.	All workers	Minimum basic rates increased by 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, by 1½d. for women 20 and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles; gross piecework earnings increased by 2½ per cent. Minimum basic rates after change: men 21 and over 4s. 4d. an hour, youths and boys 2s. 3d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10d. at 20; women 20 and over 3s. 5½d., girls 2s. 2d. at 16 and under rising to 3s. 3½d. at 19; kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boilerfiremen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 4½d. an hour and shift allowance of 4½d. an hour) 40s. 8d. a shift of 8 hours; kilnburners' labourers (including slack wheelers) on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 3d. and shift allowance of 4½d.) 39s. 8d. a shift.
Glass Processing	Great Britain (128)	7 Feb.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases† of 1d. an hour for men 20 and over in group 1, of ½d. in groups 2 and 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 6s. 3½d. an hour, Provincial area 6s. 1½d.; 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. 10½d., 5s. 8½d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 5s. 7½d., 5s. 5½d., embossers' assistants and sand-blasters' assistants 5s. 6½d., 5s. 4½d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 5s. 5½d., 5s. 3½d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 5s. 3d., 5s. 1d., general labourers, loaders, sandwashers and cleaners-up, London 5s. 2d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 5s.
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom (131)	5 Feb.	Maintenance craftsmen	Increases of 2½d. an hour for skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21. Minimum rates after change: fitters, turners, electricians, welders and blacksmiths 6s. 2½d. an hour, boilermakers 6s. 3½d., riveters 6s. 1½d., holders-up 6s., pipe fitters 5s. 11¾d., painters and bodybuilders at Beddington 6s. 2½d., blacksmiths' hammermen 5s. 8¼d., electricians' mates 5s. 5¾d.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	5 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen—London and Merseyside 5s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., elsewhere 5s. 7d.; chargehand labourers 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5s. 3d., labourers 5s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase† of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. 1d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 11½d.
Limestone Masonry	Portland	5 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 11½d.
Sawmilling	Manchester (136)	5 Feb.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 3s. 8d. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 5s. 7d. an hour, timber yard labourers 4s. 11½d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 5s. 1½d., power-driven crane drivers 5s. 2½d., fork lift truck drivers—carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. 5s. 0½d., 30 cwt. and over 5s. 3½d., female labourers 19 and over 4s. 3½d.; lorry drivers 223s. 8d. to 241s. 2d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 227s. 2d.
Screen Printing and Display Production	England and Wales	First complete pay week in Feb.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases† of 1d. an hour (6d. to 7d.) in the cost-of-living adjustment for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living adjustment, include: male workers—production artists, London 6s. 6½d. an hour, Provinces 6s. 4½d., writers other than poster writers 6s. 3½d., 6s. 1½d., poster writers and screen printer technicians 6s., 5s. 10d., screen printers 5s. 8½d., 5s. 6½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 5s. 2½d., 5s. 0½d., second 6 months 5s. 5d., 5s. 3d., auxiliary workers 5s. 0½d., 4s. 10½d.; female auxiliary workers—commencing rates 3s. 9½d., 3s. 7½d., after 1 year's service 3s. 11½d., 3s. 9½d., after 2 years 4s. 1½d., 3s. 11½d.
District and American	Scotland	First complete pay week in Feb.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases† of 1d. an hour (6d. to 7d.) in the cost-of-living adjustment for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living adjustment, include: male workers—production artists 6s. 4½d. an hour, display writers etc. 6s. 1½d., poster writers and stencil makers 5s. 10d., screen printer 5s. 6½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 5s. 0½d., second 6 months 5s. 3d., thereafter 5s. 6½d., auxiliary workers 4s. 10½d.; female auxiliary workers—beginners 3s. 7½d., after 1 year's service 3s. 9½d., after 2 years 3s. 11½d.
Exhibition Stand Construction, Erection, etc.	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase† of 1d. an hour. Standard rates after change: craftsmen 6s. 11d. an hour, labourers 6s. 3½d.

^{*} This increase was agreed in October 1961 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. 6d. a week (15s. to 19s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, by 3s. 5d. (11s. 3d. to 14s. 8d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 2s. 3d. (7s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.) for workers under 18.
To any and any	TAUARTA CA	15 Jan.	All workers	Increase of 7½ per cent. in basic rates for workers under 21 and basic adult rates now payable at 21 and over (previously 25; minimum rates for workers 25 and over no longer separately specified); consolidation into basic rates of 9s., 6s. 9d. or 4s. 6d., according to age, of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid.† Minimum rates after change, exclusive of cost-of-living bonus include: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross)—male workers 21 and over 185s. to 229s. a week, according to classification, female workers 21 and over 144s. to 179s., provincial centres with a population of 100,000 and over—male workers 182s. to 225s., female workers 142s. to 176s. 6d. provincial towns with a population of less than 100,000—male workers 178s. 6d. to 219s., female workers 139s. to 172s. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 10s. 6d. in each case.†
Building	England and Wales (162–163)	5 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives or craft processes, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, other women and girls. Rates after change include: men—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district craftsmen 5s. 8½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 1d., grade A districts 5s. 7d., 4s. 11½d. women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 4s. 8½d., on other than craft processes 4s. 4d.
Substitute Cross			Watchmen	Increase* of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 31s a shift (day or night), other districts 29s. 9d.
	England and Wales (163)	5 Feb.	Road haulage workers	Increase* of 3s. 8d. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles Rates after change: motor drivers, London 235s. 2d. to 254s. 2d. a week according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 districts 231s. 8d. to 249s. 2d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 240s. 2d., 235s. 2d. tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) London only 253s. 2d.
	Scotland (164–165)	5 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers; allowand paid to operatives working in swings and cradles increased by 2d. (2d. to 4d. an hour. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 5s. 7d. an hour labourers 4s. 11½d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation 4s. 11½d., on other than craft operations 4s. 5½d.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	Northern Ireland (168)	Beginning of pay period in week com- mencing 5 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives	Increases* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportiona amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 5s. 5½d to 5s. 8d. an hour, according to district, labourers 4s. 2¾d. to 4s. 6½d.
	England and Wales (244)	5 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmes 5s. 8½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 1d., grade A districts 5s. 7d., 4s. 11½d.
o and district of	Scotland (247)	5 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include craftsmen 5s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 11½d.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (166–167)	5 Feb.	Male workers other than watch- men	Increases* of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amount for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London supergrade and Liverpool grade 5s. 8½d. an hour, class 1 districts 5s. 7d., navvie and labourers—London super grade 5s. 1d., class 1 districts 4s. 11½d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 31s. a shi (day or night), class 1 districts 29s. 9d.
Demolition	Great Britain (165)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amount for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London an Liverpool district 5s. 1d. an hour, grade A districts 4s. 11½d., Scotlan 4s. 11½d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (171)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Increases* of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentice Rates after change include: charge hands, London area and Merseysid 6s. 3½d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 2d., spreaders 5s. 9½d., 5s. 8d., mixerme 5s. 4½d., 5s. 3½d., potmen 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2½d., classified labourers 5s. 1½d 5s. 0½d.
Glazing	England and Wales	5 Feb.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increases in standard rates of wages of 1d. an hour for glaziers and wall liner and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include glaziers and wall liners, London and South Eastern area (within 30 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 8½d. an hour, Hants. Dorset and Is of Wight, Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, Yorkshire and West of England and South Wales 5s. 7d.
Painting	Scotland	5 Feb.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour (5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d.) for craftsmen, and of proportion amounts for apprentices.
Refractory Setting and Repair	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentice and young male labourers. Basic rates after change include: Londo (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsme 5s. 8½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 1d., grade A districts 5s. 7d., 4s. 11½d.
Terrazzo and Mosaic Laying	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amoun for apprentices. Rates after change include: layers, London and Merse districts 5s. 9½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 8d., polishers—dry 5s. 7½d., 5s. 6c wet and hand 5s. 6½d., 5s. 5d.
Tile Fixing	London	5 Feb.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour (5s. 9½d. to 5s. 10½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportion amounts for apprentices.
Gas Supply	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: new construction, Londo 6s. 2½d. an hour, Provincial zone A 6s. 1d., Provincial zone B 6s.; repa work, London 6s. 4½d., A 6s. 3d., B 6s. 2d.; chimney work, London 6s. 2½
Water Supply	England and Wales (176)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after	Workers other than fully-skilled engineering craftsmen	to 6s. 7½d., according to height, A 6s. 1d. to 6s. 6d., B 6s. to 6s. 5d. Occupational differentials increased by 25 per cent. (to the next higher farthing
Road Haulage Contracting	Scotland	on or after 4 Feb. 1 Jan.	Horse drivers and juniors employed by general road haulage contractors	Increases of 5s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over, and of 2s. 3d. to 4s., according to age, for youths. Rates after change: men—one-horse drivers 175s. 3d. week (6s. a week extra, or proportionately for shorter periods, when driving pair of horses), youths 77s. 6d. at 16 rising to 136s. 3d. at 20 and under 21.1

[†] Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

^{*} Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

† The cost-of-living bonus is now related to a datum figure of 110 (January 1956 = 100), the cash value of each point movement in the index remaining the same; the amounts quoted above are related to an index figure of 117.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change	indical
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales (198)	1 Jan.	Drivers (former grade 2 areas)	Minimum rates equated 2s. or 4s. a week.	d to those for grade 1 areas, resulting in	increases of 1s.,
Broadcasting (Television)	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 14 Dec. 1961*	Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Indepen- dent Television Companies	Increases† of 8s. 6d. a for juveniles.	week for adult workers, and of propo	rtional amounts

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

Freestone Quarrying	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (8)	2 Oct. 1961	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
Harris Tweed Manufacture	Outer Hebrides	Week com- mencing 26 Feb.	Mill workers (spinning section)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43, without loss of pay.
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	15 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42.‡
Road Haulage Contracting	Scotland	1 Jan.	Horse drivers and juniors employed by general road haulage contractors	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
Broadcasting (Television)	United Kingdom	1 Feb.	Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Independ- ent Television Companies	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF FEBRUARY

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: railway service (increase of 3 per cent., 1st April); pre-cast concrete products industry in Scotland (hourly rates increased by 1d., 1st April, and by a further 1d. from 1st July); water supply in England and Wales (increase of 2d. an hour, 1st April, and a further increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. with effect from the end of September); and hosiery manufacture in Scotland, except Hawick (normal weekly hours of work reduced from $43\frac{1}{2}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$, 1st March).

Industries affected by increases in rates of wages in March or April, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, include furniture manufacture and associated industries, national newspaper printing in London and Manchester,

wholesale newspaper distribution in England and Wales, and hosiery manufacture in Scotland (except Hawick).

Statutory wages orders, issued under the Wages Councils Act and the Agricultural Wages Act, authorised the following changes: agriculture in Scotland (general increases of 6s. a week for men and of 4s. 3d. for women, 12th March); brush and broom manufacture (increases in minimum hourly rates of $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. or $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. for men, and of amounts ranging from $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ for women, 2nd April); and milk distribution in Scotland (increases in minimum rates of 13s. a week for men, and of 10s. or 13s. for women, 2nd April).

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

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

An Account of British Institutions and Practice relating to the Organisation of Employers and Workers in Great Britain; Collective Bargaining and Joint Negotiating Machinery; Conciliation and Arbitration; and Statutory Regulation of Wages in certain Industries.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1962

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FEBRUARY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 247. In addition, 26 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during February at the establishments where these 273 stoppages occurred is estimated at 1,819,100. This total includes 4,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 1,814,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 1,810,600 were directly involved and 4,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 1,928,000 working days lost during February included 31,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in February due to industrial disputes:—

	Numbe	r of Stopp	Stoppages in Progress in Month			
Industry Group†	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost	
Coal Mining	5	128 26	133 26	15,900 1,617,800	31,000 1,634,000	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	103.	7	10	151,200	154,000	
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2 5	10 25	12 30	14,300 4,800	35,000 17,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	11	53	64	15,100	57,000	
Total, February 1962	26	247‡	273‡	1,819,100	1,928,000	
Total, January 1962	14	206	220	49,600	110,000	
Total, February 1961	28	233	261	140,700	472,000	
	The second second	0.00		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	San	

Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	33 79	1,756,500 8,900
Hours of labour Employment of particular classes or persons	49	28,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	71 13 2	8,600 7,500 300
Total	247	1,810,600

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

OCT THE PROPERTY OF	Number of the state of the stat						
Duration of Stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved				
Not more than 1 day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	90 67 30 36 23	1,759,800 18,200 7,400 21,200 5,200	1,759,000 20,000 16,000 71,000 48,000				
Total	246	1,811,700	1,914,000				

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1962 AND 1961

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

	January	to Februa	ry, 1962	January	to Februa	ry, 1961	
Industry Groupt	Number		ages in gress	Number	Stoppages in Progress		
estry, Fishing Coal Mining All Other Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals, etc. Lingineering Shipbuilding and Marine Eng. Motor Vehicles Aircraft Other Vehicles Literaft Other Wehicles Other Metal Goods Fextiles Clothing And Footwear Fextiles Clothing Footwear Fricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. Finber, Furniture, etc. Paper and Printin Remaining Manu facturing Inds. Construction C	Stoppages beginning in period	coppages eginning Workers Working		Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working Days los	
Agriculture, For-							
estry, Fishing	229	25,900	49,000	252	100,100	265,000	
All Other Mining	abjects by	20,000	12,000	(0.00 Z200)	SECTION SHOW	1000100	
and Quarrying	Deligion of	1075 - 110	- M	3	400	8	
Tobacco	2	200	8	3	700	2,000	
Chemicals, etc	ī	100	the Same	5	900	2,000	
Metal Mfre	13	4,100	16,000	13 29	1,900	6,000	
Engineering	36	1,619,400	1,641,000	29	5,700	19,000	
	15	152,000	161,000	21	6,500	102,000	
Motor Vehicles	es vee B	PERSONAL PR		e begins	17022	-	
	16	28,800	62,000	23	34,800	80,000	
Aircraft	8	3,600	12,000 5,000	9 3	3,600 1,200	2,000	
	2	900	5,000	3	1,200	2,000	
	5	1,400	5,000	9	1,100	5,000	
Textiles	4	300	1,000	6	100	1,000	
	5	1,000	2,000	1	100	8	
	N. HOLLS	1,000	2,000	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	100		
	2	400	4,000	7	1,300	2,000	
Timber, Furni-	NOT TOO	13	00/16/07 80	2013 0 15 (2)	01100 7001	200000	
	2	100	1,000	3	100 200	co co	
				1	200	140 8 H	
	9	1,400	11,000	6	5,700	57,000	
Construction	62	9,400	36,000	51	8,300	32,000	
Gas Electricity		15 com 15 9 cm	the contra	105 A 100 A			
	1	300	8	90 00 (3)	Market To Tale	POSTERIAL D	
	13	5,800	8,000	16	4,400	24,000	
	13	3,000	0,000	LATE COLL	DUSCION SON	DAMES DEL	
port	13	6,700	9,000	14	8,400	7,000	
	5	500	1,000	8	1,200	3,000	
	3	500	1,000		1,200	3,000	
	THE ENG	BER STEEL	18 W 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	AND THE	AND BEEN		
etc. Services	5 7	1,100	6,000	3	200	1,000	
Misc. Services	7	1,100	7,000	6	300	1,000	
Total	1501	1,864,500	2,038,000	492	187,300	622,000	

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Num	oximate aber of s involved	Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks						
they state out in arrival	Directly Indirectly		Directly Indirectly		Directly Indirectly		Directly Indirectly		Began	Ended	archiefond Household Goods and Linus	Wayes Councils;— Linest and Cetten Hend
VARIOUS INDUSTRIES:— Engineering and shipbuilding workers employed in various industries—United Kingdom	1,750,000	of prison	5 Feb.	5 Feb.	For an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours	Work resumed.						
Engineering:— Workers employed in the manufacture of watches and clocks —Swansea (two firms)	1,600	cobania icital	7 Feb.	13 Feb.	To support a demand that a number of supervisors, who worked during a national stoppage of work, should join the same trade union as the other workers	Work resumed on agreed terms.						
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles— Coventry (one firm)	4,500	36 W	7 Feb.	13 Feb.	Refusal to work with two union members who had worked on the day of a national stoppage of work	Work resumed on agreed terms.						
Workers employed in the manufacture of cycles—Nottingham (one firm)	5,500	CI ROSS	6 Feb.	9 Feb.	Refusal to handle work done by certain workers during the day of a national stoppage of work	Work resumed on agreed terms.						
CONSTRUCTION:— Engineering and other workers employed on a building site— Essex (various firms)	270	10,8996	8 Jan.	bayout	For a wage increase of 7d. an hour, a forty-hour working week and three weeks paid holiday	No settlement reported.						

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

† A stoppage of work in February by engineering and shipbuilding workers affected a number of industry groups. The number of workers involved and working days lost in shipbuilding and marine engineering have been included in the totals for that industry group. The remaining workers and days lost have been grown allocated to the engineering group; but when full information becomes available, the workers and days appropriate to other industries will be re-allocated.

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

§ Less than 500 working days.

Originally about 200 workers were involved, but the number rose rapidly.

[•] These increases were agreed in February with retrospective effect to the date shown.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section 1999 IN MONEY OF SHORE

Arbitration Awards:								Page	Notices and Orders:	Page
Industrial Court	10.10	dropk		-		 		126	Wages Councils Acts 1991	. 126
Single Arbitrators	etc.	T	10100	1		 A. mai	B ()	126	Agricultural Wages Acts	. 126
Civil Service Arbit	ration	Tribu	nal	. 4000	310.00	 PATER	golz	126	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	. 127

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act. 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2893 to 2896*. Three awards, Nos. 2893, 2894 and 2895, are summarised below; award No. 2896 did not relate to a substantial

summarised below; award No. 2896 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2893 (5th February).—Parties: National Leather Trades Federation, Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Federation of Leather Belting Manufacturers of the United Kingdom. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages. Award: The Court awarded that the basic hourly timework rates of wages for all adult male workers in the Leather Belting Manufacturing. for all adult male workers in the Leather Belting Manufacturing Industry shall be increased by 2d. per hour, with proportionate increases for other workers concerned. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following

Sth February 1962.

Award No. 2894 (5th February).—Parties: Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers of Leather Workers and Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacturers' Association. Claim: For a substantial increase in wages. Award: The Court awarded that the basic hourly timework rates of wages for all adult male workers in the Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacturing Industry shall be increased by the equivalent of 2d. per hour, with proportionate increases for other workers concerned. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 5th February 1962

sward as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 5th February 1962.

**Award No. 2895 (5th February).—Parties: Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Buffalo Picker Manufacturers' Association.

**Claim: For a substantial increase in wages. Award: The Court awarded that the basic hourly timework rates of wages for all adult male workers employed in the production of Buffalo Hide Pickers shall be increased by 2d. per hour, with proportionate increases for other workers concerned. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Wages Councils:—
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen
Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L. (59),
dated 6th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates
for male and female workers, and a revised piecework basis time

for male and female workers, and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain),—Proposal R.M. (71), dated 13th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.M. (65), dated 16th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S. (56), dated 20th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D. (67), dated 23rd February, for amending the provisions relating to payment of overtime

the payment of overtime.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.B. (57), dated 23rd February, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Corset Wages Council.—Proposal K. (51), dated 27th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

* See footnote * on page 129.

Wages Regulation Orders

During February the Minister of Labour made the following

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 251, dated 6th February, and effective from 21st February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain), introduces a new piecework basis time rate for female workers using managed fibes in the Net activities of the state of the and the present basis time rate for relate workers using made fibres in the Net section of the trade, and prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers aged under 21 years.—See page 121.

The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 290, dated 12th February, and effective from 2nd April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 312, dated 14th February, and effective from 2nd April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and

The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 327, dated 15th February, and effective from 9th March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.85), dated 2nd February, for amending the provisions relating to holiday remuneration.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.53), dated 23rd February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and for reducing from 8 to 6 weeks the qualifying period for payment for customary holidays.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Order No. 1962 A.W.B. No. 4 was made on 7th February by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 12th March 1962, extending to the county of Warwick the provisions relating to payments made to shepherds in specified counties who are required to keep dogs.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

Combined Districts Wages Order No. 3 was made on 19th February 1962 by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Order which became effective on 12th March 1962 raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages of male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland.—See page 103.

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

Order No. 30, effective from 26th February 1962, was made on 26th January by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland, fixing the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.—See pages 103 and 120.

Ministry of Labour Gazette March 1962 Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself.

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 5/61 (22nd December 1960)

Trade dispute-place of employment

The claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the foundry where he was employed. The dispute occurred in the fitting shop, and the claimant was employed in a separate department in the despatch of goods for export. There was evidence that the packing and despatching of manufactured products for export was a highly specialised business and that many concerns carried on the business of export packers on behalf of customers of all kinds. Held, by reference to section 13(6) (a) of the Act, that the trade dispute was not at the claimant's place of employment. There was good evidence that the packing and despatching of manufactured goods for export was commonly carried on as a separate business. The terms of the Act did not require that the claimant's employers should be engaged in the export of goods other than their own. It was also of some importance, though not conclusive, that the work carried out in the export despatch department was not an essential or integral part of the manufacturing process of the products in question.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 1st April 1960 to 23rd April 1960 (both dates included) the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in terms of section 13(1) of the National

'The claimant is one of a number of men employed as warehouse packers or shipping clerks in the export despatch department of a firm of ironfounders described as being in the light castings industry. firm of ironfounders described as being in the light castings industry. A stoppage of work took place there, and he and others lost employment by reason of that stoppage, for the period stated at the head of this decision. The stoppage of work was due to a trade dispute in the fitting shop of the foundry, which, primarily at least, concerned the fitters. Neither the claimant nor any member of his grade or class participated in the dispute. Neither the claimant nor any member of his grade or class financed the dispute. It is matter of controversy whether the claimant or any member of his grade or class was directly interested in the dispute, in the sense of standing class was directly interested in the dispute, in the sense of standing to gain or lose according to its outcome: but for reasons to be explained hereinafter, it is unnecessary to decide this question. The evidence is that the claimant and the others working with him in the export despatch department were members of a 'general' union, namely the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, which was not involved in any negotiations with the employers: whereas the fitters who participated in the dispute were members of a 'Craft' union which did so negotiate. But because of the stoppage of work in the fitting shop, work in the export despatch department came to an end, and the claimant lost employment as stated above. employment as stated above.

"The local insurance officer decided, and the local tribunal affirmed, that the claimant had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, and that he must be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period in question, in terms of section 13(1) of the Act. In arriving at their decision the tribunal rejected as contention that the dispute was not one 'at [the claimant's] place of employment' within the meaning of section 13(1) and 13(6) (a) of the Act: and they also rejected a contention that the claimant escaped disqualification by virtue of the proviso to section 13(1).

"It is appropriate to deal with the first of these contentions first.

"Section 13(6) (a) of the Act provides that '. . . the expression "place of employment" in relation to any person, means the factory, workshop, farm or other premises or place at which he was employed, so, however, that, where separate branches of work which are commonly carried on as separate businesses in separate premises or at separate places are in any case carried out in separate departments on the same premises or at the same place, each of those departments shall for the purposes of this paragraph be deemed to be a separate factory or workshop or farm or separate premises or a separate place, as the case may be

"In the present case, the claimant was employed in the export despatch department of his employers' business. This was clearly a separate department from the fitting shop. If, therefore, it be shown that the branch of work carried on in the export despatch department was one which is 'commonly carried on as a separate

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 129.

business in separate premises or at separate places', the dispute which caused the relevant stoppage of work will not be held to have been 'at [the claimant's] place of employment': and the result will be that section 13(1) does not apply, and there can be no

"At the oral hearing of the appeal before me, it was pointed out by the claimant's representative that the packing and despatching of manufactured products for export has become a highly specialised business. Documentation as well as packing is involved. In the publication *Kemp's Commercial Directory* there appear the names of over a hundred specialist 'export packers 'as well as a number of 'export agents'. These concerns carry on the business of export packers on behalf of customers of all kinds. The representative produced newspaper cuttings of advertisements of certain of these produced newspaper cuttings of advertisements of certain of these concerns. One of these describes itself as 'specialists in packing light and heavy machinery, electronic equipment and delivered. produced newspaper cuttings of advertisements of certain of these concerns. One of these describes itself as 'specialists in packing light and heavy machinery, electronic equipment and delicate apparatus for export ', and this single concern has 50 branches in the United Kingdom and Ireland, as well as agents elsewhere. This seems to me good evidence that the business of packing and despatching manufactured goods for export is a business which is 'commonly' carried on as a separate business. No doubt a great many manufacturing concerns, and probably the majority of large manufacturing concerns, operate their own individual export packing and despatch departments: but this does not seem to me to preclude a finding that the business of packing and despatching manufactured goods for export is 'commonly' carried on as a separate business.

"It appears that the tribunal took the view that the export despatch department in question could not be regarded as a separate place of employment in terms of section 13(6) (a) of the Act unless the employers were 'engaged in the business of Exporters of goods other than their own'. I do not think that the terms of the Act go so far as to require this. I note that in a case decided by the so far as to require this. I note that in a case decided by the Umpire under the corresponding provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts (Case No. 392: 18/5/1921) the Umpire held that the retail distribution of coal by carters from a colliery was a branch commonly carried on as a separate business from coal mining, although there was no suggestion in that case that the carters concerned carried any coal other than that mined by particular colliery owners. Similarly in Decision R(U) 24/57 the Commissioner decided that the transport section of a firm of ship repairers was a separate place of employment (for purposes of section 13 of the Act) from the ship-repairing premises. It was a circumstance, in that case, that haulage work was done occasionally by the transport section for ship owners in the area; but as I by the transport section for ship owners in the area; but as I understand it, that circumstance was not treated as essential to the decision. The Umpire's decision already referred to suggests that such a circumstance is not essential.

"I also attach some importance to the fact that work carried out "I also attach some importance to the fact that work carried out in the export despatch department did not constitute an essential or integral part of the manufacturing process of the products in question. It was, at most, a supplementary or ancillary service, required only in relation to those items of production which were for export. This, although not conclusive, tends to reinforce the conclusion that the work was such as to constitute a separate

"I hold, therefore, that the export despatch department in the present case falls to be treated as a separate place from the place where the trade dispute occurred. This means that section 13(1) of the Act does not apply to the claimant and others employed in the export despatch department. That being so, the question of 'direct interest' does not arise. Accordingly no disqualification is incurred.

"The appeal of the claimant is allowed ".

Note by Commissioner: The premises referred to in this decision are the subject of a further Decision. C.S.U. 13/61.

Decision No. R(U) 15/61 (13th February 1961)

Guarantee agreement—employment guaranteed for "four days or less"

The claimant's employment was governed by an agreement between the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the National Federation of Vehicle Trades which provided, subject to the employees' availability: "All hourly paid workers . . . shall be employed for a period of four days or less in any pay week such as will enable them to earn during such period the equivalent of their inclusive hourly plain time rate for 34 hours." In the weeks in question the claimant was without employment on Tuesday and Wednesday, in addition to Saturday on which he did not normally work. His earnings for the other three days exceeded the amount specified in the agreement. Held that henefit was not payable for Wednesday. Following the principle of Decision R(U) 21/56 the claimant was bound to hold his services at his employer's disposal on four days a week, and therefore could not be unemployed on any of those days. The fact that the period stipulated in the agreement was four days or less did not assist him.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant for Wednesdays 1st June and 15th June 1960.

"The claimant is a member of the National Union of Vehicle milders and his employers are members of the National Federation of Vehicle Trades.

"By a third addendum to a memorandum of agreement dated 22nd September 1955 (to which agreement the above-mentioned Union and Federation were parties) it was agreed as follows:—

Guaranteed Week

Clause (a) of the section in the Agreement relating to the

Guaranteed Week shall be deleted and shall be replaced by the

All hourly paid workers who have been continuously employed by a firm in membership of one of the Employers' Organisations parties to this Agreement for not less than four weeks shall be employed for a period of four days or less in any pay week such as will enable them to earn during such period the equivalent of their inclusive hourly plain time rate for 34 hours—

Provided that they are capable of, available for and willing to perform satisfactorily, during working hours, the work associated with their usual occupation, or reasonable alternative work where their usual work is not available.

For the purpose of this guarantee premium payments for over-time worked on weekdays and premium payments for work done on Sundays and holidays shall be disregarded.

This Agreement shall come into operation as from the date

The third addendum is dated 29th November 1956.

"The claimant is a coach smith who works in the normal course on five days a week, Monday to Friday, and who does not normally work on Saturday. On Tuesday 31st May 1960 short-time working was introduced in his place of employment as a result of which without employment on the following Tuesdays and Wednesdays:-

Tuesday 31st May 14th June 21st June 28th June 5th July. Wednesday 1st June 15th June 22nd June 29th June 6th July. His claim to unemployment benefit for the first four of these days was referred to the insurance officer, who decided that unemployment benefit was payable for the Tuesdays but not for the Wednesdays on the ground that the claimant had failed to prove that he as unemployed on the Wednesdays.

"The claimant was admittedly without work on the Wednesdays and the question for decision is whether the above-mentioned agreement on its true meaning requires him to place his services at the disposal of his employers on four days a week (in which event he would not be unemployed on any of those four days even though his employers failed to provide him with work on any of those days), or on the other hand whether it requires him to be at the disposal of his employers on less than four days a week. The claimant's Union lays stress on the point that the claimant is to be employed for 'four days or less in any pay week 's such as will enable him to earn during that period an amount equivalent to his inclusive hourly plain time rate for 34 hours. It is agreed that the claimant's inclusive hourly plain time rate was 4s. 9½d., amounting to £8 2s. 11d. for 34 hours, and that his earnings in each of the two weeks in question exceeded that amount.

"I think it is clear that, in general, when an agreement provides that workers shall be employed for a period of four days or less in a week such as will enable them to earn a specified amount, the employers have the right to spread out the guaranteed employment employers have the right to spread out the guaranteed employment (if they think fit) over four days and so to arrange the guaranteed employment that the specified amount cannot be earned by work on less than four days; and that workers, in return for the guaranteed earnings, are correspondingly under an obligation to hold themselves ready for employment on four days. The general conclusion, that an agreement of the present type obliges employees to keep themselves available for the guaranteed employment on four days in a week, is reinforced in this particular case by the fact that the employers are bound to provide work or wages for 34 hours at plain time rates (overtime being disregarded for this purpose) and that employees are correspondingly bound to hold themselves available for employment for 34 hours; 34 hours of plain time work would in the normal course (I assume) undoubtedly themselves available for employment for 34 hours; 34 hours of plain time work would in the normal course (I assume) undoubtedly entail work on four days. The agreement itself provides that overtime payments are to be disregarded for present purposes. In my judgment there is no doubt that the agreement required the claimant to hold his services at the disposal of the employers on four days a week. Therefore on those days he was not free to accept other employment and was thus not unemployed. See Decisions R(U) 21/56 and C.U. 3/58 (unreported).

"I do not overlook that in the present case the employers' representative said at the local tribunal that 'once the money is earned the employee can do as he wishes'; but in the normal course 'the money' (i.e. plain time rate for 34 hours) could not be earned by less than four days work, disregarding overtime. Furthermore, as pointed out in Decision R(U) 2/58, paragraph 7, furthermore, as pointed out in Decision R(U) 2/38, paragraph 7, 'an employer may release a worker from her duty to render services on any ordinary working day, and the worker may thereby be set free to seek employment elsewhere on that day, but if she does not obtain it she does not thereby become "unemployed" for the purposes of section 11 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, because she still remains formally bound by the obligation to her employer. The employer cannot, by waiving his rights, confer a title to unemployment benefit which would otherwise not exist.'

"In my judgment, following the principle of Decision R(U) 21/56, the claimant was bound to hold his services at the employers' disposal on four days a week and could not be unemployed on any of those four days. In the two weeks now in question he worked on Monday. It is agreed that he was unemployed and entitled to unemployment benefit on Tuesday. Wednesday (when he did no work), Thursday and Friday (on which two days he did work) are part of the four days of guaranteed employment on which he could not be unemployed. Unemployment benefit is therefore not payable for Wednesday. Saturday, being a day on which the claimant in the normal course would not work, cannot in the circumstances be treated as a day of unemployment by force of section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957.

"In my judgment the majority of the local tribunal were right in holding that unemployment benefit was not payable for Wednesdays 1st June and 15th June 1960.

"The claimant's appeal is dismissed."

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR

Negligence—Safe System of Work—Duty of Employer

A girl was employed by a company which manufactured component parts of bicycles. For some years she worked on the assembly of ball-bearing cages which involved the use of grease. It appeared that her skin was susceptible to certain ingredients in It appeared that her skin was susceptible to certain ingredients in the grease and after some years she developed skin trouble on both hands to such an extent that she had to stop work. In May 1956, she asked for and was given a change of employment, assembling driving sleeves. This work was free from grease and was thought by the employers to be the driest job in the factory available. The component parts, which the worker had to assemble, came through a bath of lubricating suds which contained some oil but passed through a drying chamber before reaching the worker. Between June and November 1956, the worker had three further attacks of dermatitis but on return from each attack accepted without protest the same work and continued to do it until January 1957, when it became possible for her employers to transfer her to other suitable work. The worker brought an action for damages for personal injuries, alleging that the employers had been negligent in that knowing that she suffered from dermatitis they had allowed her to continue on work which involved contact with lubricating suds which they knew or ought to have known were irritant and suds which they knew or ought to have known were irritant and likely to exacerbate or cause dermatitis.

Held (Lord Justices Sellers, Devlin and Danckwerts). There is no duty at common law requiring an employer to dismiss an employee rather than retain him or her in employment and allow him or her to earn wages, because there may be some risk. The duty of the employers in this case was to take all reasonable care for the worker in the employment in which she was engaged, including a duty to have regard to the fact that she had had dermatitis previously. Applying that standard, and no higher one, the evidence in the case did not establish any breach of duty. Withers v. Perry Chain Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, 20th and 21st

Factory—Definition—Pump-house—Whether Pump-house part of Factory—Factories Act, 1937

Factory—Factories Act, 1937

The defendants were the occupiers of a factory in which was carried on the work of bleaching and finishing of textiles. There was situated within the curtilage of the factory a pump-house which consisted of a small separate building. It contained machinery for pumping water under pressure into the mill in the factory. The transmission machinery in the pump-house was admittedly unfenced and unguarded. A maintenance electrician, employed by the defendants, was engaged on work in the pump-house. While doing this work the electrician came into contact with the transmission machinery and sustained injuries to one leg. An information was preferred against the defendants charging them with failing to fence the transmission machinery securely contrary to section 13(1) of the Factories Act, 1937. The defendants argued that the pump-house was not part of the factory, relying on section 151(6) of the Factories Act which provides: "where a place situate within the close, curtilage, or precincts forming a factory is solely used of the Factories Act which provides: "where a place situate within the close, curtilage, or precincts forming a factory is solely used for some purpose other than the processes carried on in the factory, that place shall not be deemed to form part of the factory. ...". The justices accepted the defendants' contention and dismissed the information. The prosecutor appealed by way of case stated to the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division. (The Lord Chief Justice Lord Parker, Mr. Justice Slade and Mr. Justice Widners.) Widgery.)

Widgery.)

It was held that it was impossible to say that the pump-house must be treated as separate from the factory. There was carried on in the pump-house a process which was undoubtedly incidental to the work of bleaching and finishing of textiles. The justices had found that it was an essential part of the works. Accordingly the offence was proved. The decision of the House of Lords in Longhurst v. Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board (1961) was distinguished. In that case a separate pump-house, used merely for the transportation and distribution of water that had already been treated in the waterworks (or factory), was held not to be part of the factory. Newton v. John Standing & Son, Limited, Queen's Bench Division, 8th December 1961.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

no price is shown, the instrument costs 3d. (6d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/251; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 6th February; The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Amendment) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/290; 5d. (8d.)), made on 12th February; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/312), made on 14th February; The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/327; 5d. (8d.)), made on 15th February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 126.

The Construction (Notice of Accident, etc.) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/272; 4d. (7d.)), made on 8th February by the Minister of Labour

under the Factories Act, 1937, and the Dangerous Occurrences (Notification) Regulations, 1947. This Order prescribes the form of written notice of an accident or dangerous occurrence required to be sent to the factory inspector for the district in cases where the accident or dangerous occurrence happens in the course of building operations or works of engineering construction. The form prescribed (Form 43B) is in substitution for that prescribed for such cases by the Order of the Minister of Labour dated 5th December 1958 which is revoked.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/300; 8d. (11d.)), made on 13th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 105.

The Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Amendment Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/301), made on 12th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956. These Regulations, which came into operation on 26th February, amend the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Regulations, 1956, concerning repayment to the Industrial Injuries Fund of wrongly paid allowances; their effect is to bring the test whether a person who has received allowances to which he was not entitled shall be required to repay them, into line with that introduced into the main insurance schemes by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 10).

page 10).

The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Consequential) Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/326; 8d. (11d.)), made on 15th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1953, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1959 and 1961. These Regulations, which came into operation on 26th February, contain provisions consequential on amendments made to the Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1961 (see the

the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 10) and concern, inter alia, the circumstances in which overpayments of benefit or allowances may be recovered, or treated as paid on account of benefit or allowances properly payable.

The National Insurance (Canada) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1962/10; 4d. (7d.)), made on 29th January by the Governor in Council under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order is similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 86).

The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/20). This Order was made on 13th February by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the Family Allowances and National Insurance and Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1962, and specifies the dates appointed for the coming into force of various provisions of the Act.

The Family Allowances (Qualifications) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962, 1802 (S.R.)

various provisions of the Act.

The Family Allowances (Qualifications) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/21; 4d. (7d.)), made on 13th February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Family Allowances Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. These Regulations, which are made in consequence of the passing of the Family Allowances and National Insurance and Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1962, prescribe the manner and basis for calculating or estimating the earnings of a person undergoing full time. ing or estimating the earnings of a person undergoing full time training for the purpose of the definition of an apprentice under the Family Allowances Acts (Northern Ireland), 1945 to 1962.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 18. Woodsawyer and Woodcutting machinist. 3rd edition. January 1962. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.). No. 80. Police. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). No. 108. Medicine and Surgery. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.). Ministry of Labour.

Defence.—Statement on Defence, 1962. The Next Five Years. Cmnd. 1639. Ministry of Defence. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.).—See

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—(1) Safety, Health and Welfare, New Series. No. 16. The Structural Requirements of the Factories Act. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.).—See page 105. (2) Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air. Booklet No. 14. Lead and Compounds of Lead. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.). Ministry of Labour.

National Insurance.—(1) (i) Law relating to National Insurance and National Insurance.—(1) (i) Law relating to National Insurance and Family Allowances. 9th supplement. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1961, page 157. (ii) Law relating to National Insurance (Industrial Injuries). 5th supplement. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.). 6th Supplement. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1961, page 106. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. (2) Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act, on the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1962. H.C. 107. Price 5d. (8d.).—See page 105.

Retail Prices.—Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices. Cmnd. 1657. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.).—See page 87.

Statistics.—(1) (i) Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1959. Part III. Commentary. Price 18s, 6d. (19s, 6d.). (ii) Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1960. Part II Tables, Population. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 2d.). General Register Office. (2) Government Statistical Services. 2nd edition. 1962. H.M. Treasury. Price 3s. (3s. 6d.)

Wales.—Wales and Monmouthshire. Report on Developments and Government Action, 1961. Cmnd. 1643. Price 7s. (7s. 6d.).—See page 101.

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 is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
· 阿凡 图 4图 10 40	· 如			
European Countries	1052 100	2 (2.55)	BROOM	
Belgium All Items	1953 = 100 Dec. 1961	111.45	- 0.04	+ 1.11
Food	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	110.9	- 0.1	+ 1.11 + 1.3
France (Paris	1956-57 = 100		THE PARTY OF THE P	
All Items	Jan. 1962	139 · 2	+ 0.9	+ 6.1
Food	,, ,,	137-1	+ 1.3	+ 8.3
Germany (Federal)	1958 = 100			
Republic) All Items	Jan. 1962	107.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.6
Food		106.1	+ 1.4	+ 4.5
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100		Secretary Secretary	
All Items	Dec. 1961	115	- 1	+12 +18
Food	1938 = 1	129		+10
All Items	Nov. 1961	71-34	+ 0.53	+ 2.49
Food		77-48	+ 0.76	+ 2.49 + 2.04
Netherlands	1951 = 100	400		
All Items	Dec. 1961	130 128	Nil + 1	+ 4 + 7
Food Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49 = 100	120	T.	The second
All Items	Nov. 1961	114-1	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Food		117.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.8
Switzerland	1939 = 100	100		
All Items	Jan. 1962	191.4	+ 0.2	+ 7.2 + 9.9
Food	" "	200-0	TOI	T
Other Countries	A PARTY OF THE PAR	BALLACATO	200	9
Canada	1949 = 100	100 5	0.	. 0.5
All Items	Jan. 1962	129 - 7	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	+ 0.5 + 0.4
Food India*	1949 = 100	124.0	+ 0.3	T 0.4
All Items	Nov. 1961	128	Nil	+ 4
Food	350	128	Nil	+ 4 + 2
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000	1 100	100	. 05
All Items	Dec. 1961	1,193	+12† + 7†	+25 -10
Food South Africa	" "	1,110	T /	-10
(9 Urban Areas)	1958 = 100			
All Items	Oct. 1961	104.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Food	1947-49 = 100	104.2	- 0.7	+ 2.7
United States		128-2	- 0.1	+ 0.7
All Items	Dec. 1961	120.4	+ 0.1	- 1.0
F00d	" "			No. of the last

* 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

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