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CONTENTS

<i>Special Articles:</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Special Articles—continued.</i>	<i>Page</i>
Distribution of Earnings of Manual Workers in October, 1960	137	Allowances and National Insurance; Social Insurance	
Summary of the Monthly Statistics	152	Agreement with Turkey	156
Economic Survey, 1961	153	International Labour Organisation: Proposed Government	
Industrial Accident Statistics	154	Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations;	
Rates of Pay in the Police Service	155	148th Session of the Governing Body	157
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare: Ionising Radiations:		Labour Overseas: Italy: Earnings and Working Hours	158
Draft Regulations; Railway Running Sheds; Prevention		Developments and Government Action in Wales and	
of Anthrax	155	Monmouthshire, 1960	159
National Insurance: Amendments to Colliery Workers'		EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	160
Supplementary Scheme; Regulations Affecting Dock		RETAIL PRICES	173
Workers, Seamen and Certain Small Classes of Retirement		WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK	174
Pensioners; Public Services Superannuation		STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES	180
Schemes; A Guide to the National Insurance Schemes;		ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	181
Consolidated Version of Acts and Regulations: Family		STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	182
		OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	183

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

Distribution of Earnings of Manual Workers in October, 1960

EACH April and October an enquiry is made by the Ministry of Labour in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in manufacturing industries generally and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom. The detailed results are published in this GAZETTE in the following August and February, respectively.

These particulars have been collected regularly at six-monthly intervals since 1940 but information about the numbers or proportions of workers whose earnings lie within various specified limits has been obtained on only one occasion in the past 50 years—namely in October, 1938. Owing to the dislocation caused by the 1939–1945 war no details about the spread of earnings as shown by that enquiry were published in this GAZETTE but in December, 1948, a great deal of information on the subject was included in a paper entitled "Earnings and Working Hours of Manual Wage-Earners in the United Kingdom in October, 1938" read to the Royal Statistical Society by Mr. R. B. Ainsworth, the then Director of Statistics of the Ministry.

For some time there has been a growing demand from many quarters and for many purposes for a similar enquiry to that undertaken in October, 1938. In order to get up-to-date information it was decided to ask employers when completing the ordinary half-yearly earnings and hours enquiry of October, 1960, to give additional information about the distribution of weekly earnings of full-time adult wage-earners—i.e., men 21 years and over and women 18 years and over, separately—in each of a large number of weekly earnings ranges. To limit the demands on employers' time and to ensure the maximum rate of response the additional information called for was not to relate to individuals as such but to those whose weekly earnings fell within certain earnings-bands. For the same reasons no questions were asked as to the range of weekly hours worked by the workers concerned.

As with the regular half-yearly enquiries, the additional information was to relate to manual wage-earners only: office staffs, shop assistants, outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer, managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists and salaried persons generally were all excluded.

Industries Covered

The industrial coverage was the same as for the usual half-yearly enquiries, namely, the manufacturing industries

generally; mining and quarrying (excluding coal mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services); certain miscellaneous services, i.e., laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes; and public administration, consisting of national and local government service. Other industries for which details of average earnings are published in the normal GAZETTE articles are agriculture, coal mining, dock labour and railways. For agriculture, statistics showing the percentage distribution of hired regular whole-time men in Great Britain according to the average weekly earnings received over the year April–March have been given as part of the article on earnings and hours in each August or September issue of this GAZETTE since 1956: these statistics are collected by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. As part of the present enquiry into the distribution of earnings the National Coal Board and the National Dock Labour Board have specially collected information in respect of coal miners and dock workers respectively, and the results are given separately on pages 139 and 152. The possibility of obtaining similar information for manual workers in the railway service is under consideration.

Information about the distribution of the earnings of manual workers in the National Health Services is to be obtained in April, 1961, as it was not possible to make arrangements for this information to be collected in October, 1960.

Workers Included

The ordinary half-yearly enquiry, the results of which for October, 1960, were published on pages 50–57 of the February GAZETTE, related to all workers on the pay-roll—men, youths and boys, full-time women, part-time women and girls, separately—who did any work during the week in question. On the other hand, for the question relating to the distribution of earnings, employers were asked to give particulars for adult workers only, i.e., men (21 years and over) and women (18 years and over) included in the regular earnings and hours enquiry except:—

(a) those classified as part-time workers, i.e., workers whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week,

(b) other part-time workers who work more than 30 hours a week but by agreement regularly work less than the full normal hours of their class,

(c) full-time workers who for any reason, e.g., sickness, accident, voluntary absenteeism, worked in total less than

*Printed in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (General): Vol. CXII, Part I, 1949.

their recognized hours for the pay-week of the return. (Small losses of time due to late arrival were to be disregarded.) In other words, the distribution of earnings enquiry was limited to full-time adult manual workers who did not lose any appreciable amount of their recognized hours of work during the pay-week of the return. It is important to stress that the distribution of earnings enquiry was not confined, however, to those full-time adult manual workers who in the relevant pay-week worked at least the number of hours beyond which overtime rates were payable under industrial agreements or Wages Regulation Orders. The fact that in a particular industry in October, 1960, overtime rates were payable after, say, 42 hours in a pay-week does not mean that all the workers regarded for the purpose of this enquiry as full-time, and included for that reason in these statistics, worked in fact 42 hours or more in the week of the enquiry. For example, a week-end watchman working 31 hours in the week in question would properly be included on the grounds that he worked more than 30 hours in the week and could not be said to be working "less than the full normal hours of his class". This helps to explain the fact that the weekly earnings quoted for a small percentage of men are low particularly when considered in relation to what is customarily regarded as a normal week—e.g., 42 or 43 hours. In many of these cases employers entered such remarks as "old-age pensioner" or "disabled man".

The numbers of men involved in these lower earnings-bands are relatively insignificant but the question is much more important where women are concerned and is relevant in any discussion of the relative spread of weekly earnings for men as against those for women. It became clear during the course of the enquiry that substantial numbers of women wage-earners in industry, regularly and by agreement within their establishment, work fewer hours each week than those beyond which overtime rates are payable by industrial agreement or Wages Regulation Order. For example, in a particular factory, married women workers and other women with domestic responsibilities, by agreement with the management, may start work at 9 a.m. each day, instead of 8 a.m. customary for other workers, and thus work a normal week which is 5 hours less than that for other women operatives. Numbers of employers, partly because of the shortage of labour, are prepared to accept the services of many of their women workers on such terms. These arrangements help to explain why the average weekly hours worked by all full-time women in all industries covered by the earnings enquiries are consistently about 7 hours below those for men: in October, 1960, for example, all full-time women covered averaged only 48.5 hours in the pay-week as against a corresponding figure of 48.0 for men.

Definition of Earnings

As with the regular enquiries, the information about distribution of earnings relates to total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The earnings related to all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations: they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piece-work and by other methods of payment by results. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-result schemes, the differences in the spread of earnings as shown in the Tables in this article should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. Information was sought under 31 range-bands of weekly earnings with separate columns for men and women. The first band read "Under £4", the second "£4 but less than £5", and so on by £1 ranges up to "£29 but less than £30"; then followed two £5 ranges—"£30 but less than £35" and "£35 but less than £40", one £10 range—"£40 but less than £50", and a final range "£50 and over".

Number of Returns Received

The total number of establishments to which enquiry forms were sent was about 63,400 of which approximately 60,800 furnished correctly completed returns in time for tabulation and inclusion in the usual half-yearly earnings and hours article. It is estimated that these returns covered some 73 per cent. of the total number of manual workers employed in the industries concerned at the date

of the enquiry and about 79 per cent. of all those in manufacturing industries only. Less than one-half of one per cent. of the employers who completed the half-yearly enquiry returns failed to provide information about distribution of earnings. The results of the regular section of the enquiry had to be tabulated in time for the publication of the usual half-yearly article on earnings and hours in the February, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE: consequently the closing date (i.e., the date after which the customary information could not be incorporated in the published statistics) was early in January. But information on distribution of earnings received up to mid-February has been incorporated in this article. During this additional period of some five or six weeks a further 1,000 returns suitable for tabulation were received. These more than offset the very small number of cases in which ordinary returns were included in the half-yearly enquiry without a corresponding distribution of earnings return being received. It is clear that employers have responded in a most heartening manner to this request for additional information and the Ministry acknowledges with thanks their very helpful co-operation.

It is estimated that the returns analysed in this article cover at least three-quarters of all the eligible full-time adult workers in the industries covered and four-fifths of all those in manufacturing industries only. The aggregate numbers of full-time adult men and women manual workers in each industry who for any reason worked in total not less than the recognized hours of their class in the pay-week of the return are not known and so cannot be used as weights to produce figures for all industries covered and for all manufacturing industries combined. With such a substantial coverage, however, the figures resulting from the use of the aggregates from the returns themselves may reasonably be regarded as providing accurate results.

The Results

Completed returns received in time for inclusion in this article gave details of the distribution of earnings for some 4,443,000 full-time men in all the industries covered, of whom about 3,076,000 were in the manufacturing industries. For women the corresponding figures were 1,042,000 in all industries covered of whom 959,000 were in the manufacturing industries.

The Tables on page 139 give details, separately for men and women, of the spread of earnings both in all industries covered* and in manufacturing industries only. These are earnings in a particular week, i.e., the pay-week which included 12th October, 1960, and must not be assumed to represent the average earnings throughout the year. In other words, it would be wrong to multiply the earnings-bands by 52 and call the results annual earnings. Because the Table on page 139 shows, for example, that 0.06 per cent. of the men covered earned £40 or more in the week of the enquiry it should not be inferred that the same proportion earned £2,080 or more a year. In so far as the pay-week chosen was representative, one would expect the same pattern of distribution of earnings to be repeated each week: but because of the varying incidence of overtime working as between individuals in successive weeks and other factors, e.g., "piece-work" payment arrangements for certain textile workers, it does not follow that any individual worker would remain in the same earnings-band week by week. The enquiry form listed the same earnings-bands for both men and women but as the distributions differ greatly between the two sexes it has been thought desirable for publication to vary the earnings-bands in different ways.

Relatively few men were to be found in the lowest four earnings-bands—less than £4 (in the week), £4-£5, £5-£6, and £6-£7—and so for men these bands have been combined into the single group "less than £7" in the Table on page 139. Some firms had difficulty in separating full-time men who worked in total less than their recognized hours for the pay-week of the return from those who worked at least their recognized hours, and may inadvertently have included both categories in their figures, thus tending to increase the numbers shown in the lower earnings-bands. Even so this combined group "less than £7" accounted for only 0.42 per cent. of all men covered by the enquiry and for only 0.37 per cent. of those in manufacturing industries combined. On the other hand, it was found that in some industries appreciable numbers of men were to be found in earnings-bands up to and including the highest one listed, namely, "£50 and over". At the top end of the scale separate details are given for men in each earnings-band listed on the return. For consistency the same earnings-bands have been used in the detailed industry figures in Tables I and II on pages 140 to 147 even though in some industries there are few, if any, men shown in the low earnings-bands, and in other industries there are few, if any, men shown in the higher earnings-bands. The figures for coal mining and dock labour, which both relate to men only since these are virtually all-male industries, are not included in the summary Table on page 139 but are given separately in the Table on page 152.

Large numbers of women were found to have average weekly earnings which placed them in the low earnings-bands and so separate details are shown in the women's Table on page 139 for each of these. For similar reasons to those expressed above it does not necessarily follow that because a woman earned under £4 in the week of the survey her annual earnings were under £208 a year. At the other extreme it soon became clear that even in those industries in which women's earnings were well above average few women earned £16 or more. For this reason in the case of women's earnings particulars for all the earnings-bands from and including "£16 but less than £17" upwards have been merged into the single group "£16 and over"; even so this combined group accounted for only 0.32 per cent. of the full-time women in all industries covered and for only 0.19 per cent. of those in manufacturing industries. In the individual industry Tables for women (Tables III and IV on pages 148-151) the same earnings-bands have been used. In all the Tables in this article the symbol "—" indicates "Nil" and the symbol "..." indicates "positive but less than 0.01 per cent".

* Excluding coal mining and dock labour for which separate details are given in the Table on page 152.

Full-time Men (21 years and over) Distribution of Weekly Earnings in October, 1960

Range of Earnings	All Industries Covered*		Manufacturing Industries Only	
	Per cent.	Cumulative percentage	Per cent.	Cumulative percentage
Under £7	0.42	0.42	0.37	0.37
£7 but less than £8	0.56	0.98	0.54	0.91
£8 " " £9	2.63	3.61	2.17	3.08
£9 " " £10	6.38	9.99	4.39	7.47
£10 " " £11	8.03	18.02	6.32	13.79
£11 " " £12	9.88	27.90	8.09	21.88
£12 " " £13	10.27	38.17	9.40	31.28
£13 " " £14	10.23	48.40	10.00	41.28
£14 " " £15	9.60	58.00	10.13	51.41
£15 " " £16	8.45	66.45	9.29	60.70
£16 " " £17	7.13	73.58	8.08	68.78
£17 " " £18	6.01	79.59	6.85	75.63
£18 " " £19	4.80	84.39	5.60	81.23
£19 " " £20	3.89	88.28	4.59	85.82
£20 " " £21	3.01	91.29	3.58	89.40
£21 " " £22	2.27	93.56	2.73	92.13
£22 " " £23	1.73	95.29	2.09	94.22
£23 " " £24	1.27	96.56	1.56	95.78
£24 " " £25	0.94	97.50	1.15	96.93
£25 " " £26	0.70	98.20	0.86	97.79
£26 " " £27	0.48	98.68	0.59	98.38
£27 " " £28	0.34	99.02	0.41	98.79
£28 " " £29	0.25	99.27	0.31	99.10
£29 " " £30	0.17	99.44	0.21	99.31
£30 " " £35	0.39	99.83	0.48	99.79
£35 " " £40	0.11	99.94	0.13	99.92
£40 " " £50	0.05	99.99	0.06	99.98
£50 and over	0.01		0.02	

* Excluding coal mining and dock labour for which separate details are given in the Table on page 152.

With statistics thus presented in summary form it is possible easily to combine at will the figures for various earnings ranges. For example, the above Table shows that in all industries covered 54.39 per cent. of full-time men earned between £9 and £15 in the week and in manufacturing industries 48.33 per cent. Men who earned £15 or more comprised 42 per cent. of the total in all industries covered whereas in manufacturing industries the corresponding figure was 48.59 per cent.

For men in manufacturing industries combined the "£14-£15" band constituted the modal group, or in other words more men in manufacturing were in the earnings range "£14-£15" than in any other. They accounted for 10.13 per cent. of the total men covered in manufacturing, but there was no marked peak since the corresponding percentage figures for the adjacent earnings-bands were only slightly lower. In the non-manufacturing industries covered (excluding coal mining and dock labour) the modal band was lower ("£11-£12") and the peak was more marked. For the two groups combined the modal group was "£12-£13" with no marked peak.

The following figures extracted from Table II on pages 144-147 show the percentage distribution about the modal groups for the three groups of industries mentioned above.

Percentage Distribution of Earnings : Men

	£9-£10	£10-£11	£11-£12	£12-£13	£13-£14	£14-£15	£15-£16	£16-£17
Total Manufacturing Industries	4.39	6.32	8.09	9.40	10.00	10.13	9.29	8.08
Total Non-Manufacturing Industries Covered*	10.87	11.87	13.92	12.22	10.72	8.40	6.55	4.99
Total All Industries Covered*	6.38	8.03	9.88	10.27	10.23	9.60	8.45	7.13

* Excluding coal mining and dock labour for which separate details are given on page 152.

The above Table shows that the proportion of men was lower in manufacturing than in non-manufacturing in each earnings-band up to and including "£13-£14" whereas the reverse was the case for each earnings-band above that level.

Full-time Women (18 years and over)* Distribution of Weekly Earnings in October, 1960

Range of Earnings	All Industries Covered		Manufacturing Industries Only	
	Per cent.	Cumulative percentage	Per cent.	Cumulative percentage
Under £4	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.77
£4 but less than £5	3.72	4.51	3.56	4.33
£5 " " £6	12.04	16.55	11.53	15.86
£6 " " £7	20.75	37.30	20.94	36.80
£7 " " £8	21.93	59.23	22.33	59.13
£8 " " £9	17.00	76.23	17.61	76.74
£9 " " £10	10.88	87.11	11.15	87.89
£10 " " £11	6.04	93.15	5.98	93.87
£11 " " £12	3.27	96.42	3.14	97.01
£12 " " £13	1.68	98.10	1.53	98.54
£13 " " £14	0.86	98.96	0.72	99.26
£14 " " £15	0.47	99.43	0.37	99.63
£15 " " £16	0.25	99.68	0.18	99.81
£16 and over	0.32		0.19	

* Although in most of the industries covered women reach adult rates of pay at 18 years, there are some in which adult rates are not payable until 20 or 21 years.

Of the full-time women in all industries covered 4.51 per cent. earned less than £5 in the week, 37.30 per cent. less than £7 and 76.23 per cent. less than £9: for manufacturing industries only the corresponding percentages were 4.33, 36.80 and 76.74, respectively.

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At the other end of the scale 3.58 per cent. of full-time women in all industries covered earned £12 or more in the week and 0.32 per cent. £16 or more: for manufacturing industries combined the corresponding figures were 2.99 per cent. and 0.19 per cent. respectively.

For women in the manufacturing industries the "£7-£8" band constituted the modal group, or in other words more women in manufacturing were in the earnings-range "£7-£8" than in any other: they accounted for 22.33 per cent. of all the women concerned. Women in the non-manufacturing industries included in the enquiry formed only about one-twelfth of the total for all industries covered and, although their modal group was "£6-£7", the modal group for women in all industries covered was the same as that for women in manufacturing, i.e., "£7-£8". One exceptional individual industry which deserves comment is Road Passenger Transport in which because, no doubt, of equal pay for women conductors, the modal group, accounting for 18.18 per cent. of all the women in the industry, was £10-£11.

The following figures extracted from Table IV on pages 150-151 show the percentage distribution about the modal groups for the three groups of industries mentioned above.

Percentage Distribution of Earnings : Women

	£5-£6	£6-£7	£7-£8	£8-£9	£9-£10
Total Manufacturing Industries	11.53	20.94	22.33	17.61	11.15
Total Non-Manufacturing Industries Covered	17.93	18.54	17.38	9.84	7.67
Total All Industries Covered	12.04	20.75	21.93	17.00	10.88

The above Table shows that in manufacturing, 83½ per cent. of women workers, and in all the industries covered 82½ per cent., earned between £5 and £10 a week in the week of the enquiry.

Coal Mining

Statistics have been specially collected by the National Coal Board showing the distribution of earnings for male workers, 21 years and over, in coal mining in the week ended 15th October, 1960. Since conditions of work and of payment for underground workers are very different from those for surface workers in this industry, separate details were compiled for each group and were then aggregated. The figures supplied by the Board are shown in the Table on page 152 together with percentage calculations.

The figures for coal mining relate to full-time men. In this connection it was agreed with the Board that employees who were absent from work during the whole or part of a day or days but who by working overtime on some of the remaining days actually

(Text continued on page 152)



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TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED

M.L.H. No.	Industry*	FULL-TIME MEN													Total	M.L.H. No.
		Under £7	£7-£8	£8-£9	£9-£10	£10-£11	£11-£12	£12-£13	£13-£14	£14-£15	£15-£16	£16-£17	£17-£18	£18-£19		
Food, Drink, etc.																
211	Grain Milling	79	93	683	1,837	2,241	2,369	2,183	2,035	1,880	1,580	1,317	1,099	940		
212	Bread, etc.	163	175	702	2,302	4,280	5,254	5,723	4,956	4,215	3,214	2,311	1,631	1,054		
213	Biscuits	48	28	314	500	879	1,082	1,397	1,417	1,305	1,139	969	659	572		
214	Bacon Curing, etc.	129	155	804	2,354	2,421	2,246	1,944	1,584	1,229	1,034	742	502	343		
215	Milk Products	53	104	372	917	1,105	1,189	1,218	1,216	932	698	516	369	255		
216	Sugar	12	10	52	141	353	539	740	1,054	1,113	1,646	1,015	1,006	745		
217	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	61	100	475	836	1,292	1,879	2,426	2,757	2,800	2,720	2,159	1,846	1,365		
218	Fruit, etc., Products	96	146	561	1,309	1,613	1,942	1,995	1,686	1,453	1,235	908	739	453		
219	Animal Foods	33	28	125	427	490	665	720	734	844	575	393	344	215		
220	Other Food Industries	20	36	177	476	651	748	937	916	810	762	804	649	531		
231	Brewing, etc.	147	167	1,785	5,671	5,833	6,302	5,849	4,413	3,499	2,604	1,721	1,231	886		
239	Other Drink Industries	142	322	1,002	1,963	2,280	2,200	2,021	1,595	1,332	998	596	443	331		
240	Tobacco	2	4	9	67	298	1,069	1,216	1,430	1,407	1,144	1,038	620	533		
Chemicals, etc.																
261	Coke Ovens, etc.	28	15	223	617	1,086	934	1,350	1,349	1,434	1,111	940	724	443		
262	Mineral Oil	9	16	158	615	1,178	1,452	1,427	2,574	2,305	2,158	1,556	1,289	975		
263	Lubricating Oils, etc.	19	30	17	137	206	187	225	269	228	210	150	134	85		
271	Chemicals, etc.	141	137	1,013	3,315	4,913	5,897	8,239	9,409	9,016	8,646	7,206	5,906	4,659		
272	Pharmaceutical Preps.	56	74	383	854	1,294	1,357	1,340	1,332	1,176	945	654	493	351		
273	Explosives, etc.	43	41	141	2,125	2,537	3,008	4,653	2,753	2,099	2,106	1,583	1,066	666		
274	Paint, etc.	69	95	1,077	1,340	1,551	1,716	1,802	1,650	1,255	1,087	813	558	406		
275	Vegetable Oils, etc.	70	55	351	863	1,380	1,399	1,445	1,374	1,457	1,410	1,223	1,043	911		
276	Synthetic Resins, etc.	37	28	88	256	374	709	1,021	1,430	1,720	1,960	1,366	973	815		
277	Polishes, etc.	12	9	109	195	294	351	391	362	443	296	250	203	162		
Metal Manufacture																
311	Iron and Steel†	387	353	1,159	3,181	5,351	7,891	11,701	16,019	18,234	18,764	18,163	16,804	14,463		
312	Steel Tubes	68	45	404	829	1,328	1,975	2,531	3,109	3,189	3,054	2,861	2,376	1,904		
313	Iron Castings†	182	200	1,031	2,127	3,376	5,312	6,892	8,064	8,491	8,242	7,296	6,032	4,891		
321	Light Metals	75	67	195	686	1,410	1,677	2,559	3,235	3,521	3,403	3,108	2,531	2,031		
322	Copper, etc.	82	103	455	965	1,779	2,831	3,599	3,910	4,173	3,940	3,745	3,299	2,624		
Engineering, etc., Goods																
331	Agricultural Machinery	114	178	581	1,521	1,972	2,019	1,860	1,703	1,236	990	755	690	396		
332	Machine Tools	113	136	442	845	1,529	2,012	2,809	3,334	3,678	3,661	3,599	3,080	2,946		
333	Engineers' Small Tools	74	76	169	456	727	1,054	1,266	1,436	1,571	1,528	1,496	1,355	1,221		
334	Industrial Engines	10	32	125	353	663	1,144	1,667	1,905	2,302	2,310	1,953	1,630	1,189		
335	Textile Machinery	92	141	781	1,458	2,275	2,969	3,418	3,564	3,376	3,047	2,591	2,103	1,612		
336	Contractors' Plant	23	29	135	421	550	762	951	1,038	1,081	1,211	991	946	785		
337	Mech. Handling Equipmt.	35	87	372	796	1,264	1,621	1,968	2,117	2,064	1,856	1,679	1,392	1,122		
338	Office Machinery	43	43	212	479	849	1,223	1,528	1,701	1,597	1,422	1,460	1,179	930		
339	Other Machinery	289	466	2,043	4,837	7,610	10,419	12,870	13,775	13,675	12,582	11,284	8,845	7,044		
341	Industrial Plant, etc.	120	319	1,055	2,368	3,736	4,816	5,783	6,700	6,959	6,533	6,114	5,495	4,714		
342	Ordnance, etc.	15	58	1,557	2,368	1,827	1,968	2,283	2,095	1,662	1,463	1,374	1,435	1,082		
349	Other Mechanical Eng.	196	224	814	1,763	3,408	5,172	6,602	7,584	8,504	8,029	7,578	6,757	5,576		
351	Scientific, etc., Instruments	122	188	579	1,263	2,202	2,880	3,779	4,075	4,135	3,743	3,123	2,325	1,816		
352	Watches, etc.	16	16	28	70	173	218	307	274	307	220	186	157	107		
361	Electrical Machinery	124	237	1,142	2,736	4,602	6,593	7,800	8,629	9,241	7,885	6,430	5,775	4,541		
362	Insulated Wires and Cables	22	44	259	589	1,057	1,466	1,907	2,057	2,322	2,492	2,322	2,055	1,684		
363	Telegraph, etc., Apparatus	4	11	192	701	1,016	1,503	2,201	2,368	2,392	2,198	1,929	1,393	1,078		
364	Radio, etc., Apparatus	115	156	963	2,461	3,413	4,273	4,906	4,879	4,506	4,123	3,327	2,484	1,971		
365	Domestic Elec. Appliances	42	66	302	663	1,035	1,445	1,687	1,820	1,565	1,653	1,412	1,215	1,085		
369	Other Electrical Goods	112	112	408	924	1,846	2,422	2,744	3,252	3,451	3,401	2,991	2,634	2,018		
Shipbuilding, etc.																
370.1	Shipbuilding, etc.	563	349	4,692	7,598	9,289	10,516	12,357	10,588	9,230	8,915	7,184	6,598	5,124		
370.2	Marine Engineering	118	374	2,861	3,871	4,614	5,327	5,450	4,963	4,489	3,770	3,247	2,739	2,271		
Vehicles																
381	Motor Vehicle Manufg.	187	214	924	2,337	4,411	7,164	10,088	14,017	23,127	17,057	16,181	15,958	15,761		
382	Motor Cycle, etc., Manufg.	64	60	204	506	880	1,205	1,504	1,661	1,859	1,686	1,454	1,380	850		
383	Aircraft Manufg., etc.	115	234	1,719	2,758	4,422	6,101	7,661	9,382	11,111	11,973	10,967	9,956	8,537		
384	Locomotives, etc.†	3	43	165	436	524	686	824	876	875	796	691	516	440		
385	Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.†	52	63	375	711	956	1,431	1,320	1,455	1,635	1,026	1,008	886	81		
389	Trams, etc.	12	25	72	120	177	223	228	206	185	170	107	102	81		
Other Metal Goods																
391	Tools, etc.	44	57	175	404	521	725	826	799	865	717	554	432	308		
392	Cutlery	26	32	55	94	158	178	201	232	232	227	271	176	177		
393	Bolts, etc.	18	59	386	456	734	1,122	1,367	1,608	1,608	1,575	1,412	1,259	1,087		
394	Wire, etc.	108	73	275	486	905	1,398	1,791	1,962	2,227	2,138	1,927	1,776	1,357		
395	Cans, etc.	51	42	161	380	590	648	728	673	675	670	472	293	203		
396	Jewellery, etc.	54	85	137	250	371	509	619	702	716	618	453	414	358		
399	Other Metal Industries	548	633	2,318	4,306	6,844	8,870	10,352	11,618	11,641	11,060	9,888	8,242	6,878		
Textiles																
411	Production of Man-made Fibres	5	45	258	722	1,003	1,712	1,932	2,358	3,010	2,877	3,018	1,961	1,010		
412	Cotton Spinning, etc.	437	714	2,281	3,041	3,529	3,777	3,706	3,336	2,647	1,871	1,247	889	524		
413	Cotton Weaving, etc.	599	911	2,205	2,898	3,638	3,749	3,292	2,789	2,466	2,264	1,961	1,536	878		
414	Woolen, etc.	465	1,415	3,697	4,671	5,654	6,209	6,532	6,005	5,202	4,423	3,385	2,570	1,791		
415	Jute	20	282	498	835	908	877	768	688	515	345	183	114	43		
416	Rope, etc.	14	46	157	210	257	294	321	235	184	199	132	92	70		
417	Hosiery, etc.	202	341	666	1,013	1,456	1,438	1,403	1,424	1,525	1,312	1,335	1,124	883		
418	Lace	46	64	126	330	345	399	405	305	252	184	129	88	45		

Table I—Distribution of full-time workers covered by the returns received over each

M.L.H. No.	Industry*	Under £7	Full-time Men											Total	M.L.H. No.
			£7-£8	£8-£9	£9-£10	£10-£11	£11-£12	£12-£13	£13-£14	£14-£15	£15-£16	£16-£17	£17-£18		
Leather, etc.															
431	Leather, etc.	89	107	528	1,236	1,631	1,859	1,981	2,092	1,632	1,379	849	604	369	
432	Leather Goods	77	57	201	252	364	359	299	242	203	133	101	72		
433	Fur	29	26	69	95	135	149	115	167	140	158	114	116	68	
Clothing, etc.															
441	Weatherproof	61	71	107	201	271	305	303	252	212	152	111	80	54	
442	Men's, etc., Outerwear	172	233	695	1,208	1,667	1,859	1,599	1,443	1,195	1,229	797	471	318	
443	Women's, etc., Outerwear	54	67	157	271	417	481	512	457	458	545	414	309	250	
444	Overalls, etc.	86	61	161	301	374	413	403	269	185	124	90	45	23	
445	Dresses, etc.	51	144	156	262	302	300	332	253	205	160	112	97	54	
446	Hats, etc.	24	106	135	201	284	274	326	288	173	166	128	109	65	
449	Other Dress Industries	65	92	256	354	533	444	361	281	223	170	100	65	37	
450	Footwear	148	193	1,144	2,630	3,294	3,613	3,589	3,539	3,128	2,696	2,046	1,430	918	
Bricks, Pottery, etc.															
461	Bricks, etc.	214	235	1,094	1,876	3,000	3,645	4,316	4,629	4,597	4,058	3,356	2,722	2,107	
462	Pottery	79	162	748	1,117	1,492	1,747	2,047	2,138	2,000	1,619	1,144	921	604	
463	Glass	74	168	892	1,289	2,202	3,205	3,684	4,172	3,978	3,446	3,066	2,515	1,918	
464	Cement	3	7	18	142	361	458	516	604	797	891	934	947	934	
469	Abrasives, etc.	205	205	672	1,965	2,884	4,104	4,368	4,416	4,330	4,014	3,554	2,744	2,175	
Timber, Furniture, etc.															
471	Timber	384	483	1,689	3,573	4,627	5,178	4,891	4,061	3,227	2,263	1,537	1,048	821	
472	Furniture, etc.	146	382	549	1,036	2,755	3,398	3,741	4,343	4,339	4,004	3,473	3,081	2,647	
473	Bedding, etc.	43	57	80	269	427	658	479	406	327	272	248	166	174	
474	Shop, etc., Fitting	62	50	102	221	395	950	935	957	888	865	579	545	491	
475	Wooden Containers	100	119	343	779	1,374	1,454	1,383	1,289	869	651	530	386	233	
479	Miscellaneous Wood, etc., Manufactures	80	95	254	653	1,058	1,502	1,179	1,095	878	688	494	353	217	
Paper, Printing, etc.															
481	Paper, etc.	80	96	456	1,625	2,535	3,375	4,292	5,095	5,097	4,775	4,425	4,015	3,299	
482	Cardboard Boxes, etc.	87	103	343	666	1,031	1,404	1,735	1,931	1,918	1,772	1,520	1,245	1,013	
483	Manufactures of Paper, etc.	101	104	352	811	1,249	1,814	2,252	1,979	1,933	1,678	1,428	1,181	903	
486	Printing of Newspapers, etc.	98	112	141	283	751	1,697	2,323	2,571	3,367	2,921	2,736	2,545	2,324	
489	Other Printing, etc.	323	338	622	1,292	2,100	5,049	5,813	6,202	6,089	6,121	5,207	4,184	3,585	
Other Manufacturing Inds.															
491	Rubber	101	80	464	1,181	2,395	3,333	4,436	4,768	5,288	5,072	4,962	4,263	3,587	
492	Linoleum, etc.	31	63	222	733	825	860	1,031	1,001	911	794	686	683	470	
493	Brushes, etc.	35	50	153	260	333	399	301	325	235	221	137	117	44	
494	Toys, etc.	33	49	157	391	447	492	645	547	582	432	415	357	292	
495	Stationers' Goods	4	19	103	127	155	206	237	236	219	184	138	124	88	
496	Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	58	94	353	672	1,123	1,554	1,500	1,596	1,579	1,421	1,316	1,060	856	
499	Misc. Manuf. Industries	81	55	138	298	493	661	851	854	893	716	504	382	264	
Total Manufacturing Industries															
		11,407	16,767	66,604	135,034	194,374	248,761	289,280	307,712	311,748	285,720	248,656	210,840	172,206	
Mining, etc.															
102	Stone, etc.	82	140	683	1,333	1,374	1,402	1,365	1,411	1,231	1,077	871	642	495	
103	Chalk, etc.	20	34	191	361	633	885	992	1,009	995	921	771	568	434	
109	Other Mining, etc.	18	54	204	487	756	775	697	842	752	727	707	600	437	
500	Construction	4,111	2,523	8,049	19,643	46,066	67,133	65,643	58,439	44,797	34,342	26,194	20,602	16,659	
Gas, Electricity and Water															
601	Gas	39	56	450	6,064	6,894	8,687	9,461	12,001	8,809	5,184	3,952	2,716	1,925	
602	Electricity	151	99	215	7,473	11,059	14,984	13,772	12,889	10,798	10,024	8,180	6,568	4,899	
603	Water Supply	70	77	587	3,345	4,509	4,702	3,406	2,586	1,993	1,257	808	624	400	
Transport, etc.															
702	Road Passenger Transport	199	214	2,323	7,954	13,522	19,752	18,691	16,840	14,369	11,430	9,034	6,580	4,511	
708	Road Haulage	370	362	1,907	3,219	4,478	5,745	7,103	6,845	6,102	5,115	3,808	2,892	2,097	
705	Port, etc., Transport	38	55	774	1,849	2,902	2,704	2,653	2,312	2,211	1,722	1,328	1,259	892	
706	Air Transport	45	35	65	77	118	182	289	387	391	479	723	839	611	
707	Other Transport, etc.†	136	195	987	3,621	5,122	9,500	8,028	8,089	6,642	6,839	5,073	7,942	5,008	
Miscellaneous Services															
885	Laundries	160	318	818	1,492	1,964	1,917	1,730	1,411	1,034	772	466	305	177	
886	Dry Cleaning, etc.	30	71	185	444	390	404	327	329	295	217	184	109	110	
887	Motor Repairers, Garages, etc.	538	862	3,402	5,931	8,095	10,619	8,131	5,620	4,370	3,183	2,191	1,405	922	
888	Repair of Footwear	48	80	344	718	1,001	770	513	330	257	213	167	117	76	
Public Administration															
901	National Government‡	60	221	10,800	12,046	6,247	6,008	4,951	3,325	2,304	1,518	1,215	739	514	
906	Local Government§	1,282	2,883	18,066	72,532	47,176	34,144	19,296	11,945	7,503	4,587	2,579	1,570	1,008	
Above Non-Manufacturing Industries															
		7,397	8,279	50,050	148,589	162,306	190,313	167,050	146,610	114,853	89,607	68,251	56,077	41,175	
Total All Industries Covered															
		18,804	25,046	116,654	283,623	356,680	439,074	456,330	454,322	426,601	375,327	316,907	266,917	213,381	

*† See footnotes on previous page.

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

§ Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

range of weekly earnings in the second pay-week in October, 1960—continued

(21 years and over)

M.L.H. No.	Industry*	Range of Weekly Earnings																	Total	M.L.H. No.
		£19-£20	£20-£21	£21-£22	£22-£23	£23-£24	£24-£25	£25-£26	£26-£27	£27-£28	£28-£29	£29-£30	£30-£35	£35-£40	£40-£50	£50 and over				
Leather, etc.																				
431	Leather, etc.	225	151	90	58	45	24	13	8	9	12	3	8	—	—	—	—	15,002	431	
432	Leather Goods	42	29	19	19	8	7	4	4	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	2,873	432	
433	Fur	67	75	33	22	50	18	18	8	21	10	4	5	3	2	—	—	1,717	433	
Clothing, etc.																				
441	Weatherproof	37	25	17	21	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	2,308	441	
442	Men's, etc., Outerwear	217	106	38	38	16	15	9	6	9	4	5	6	—	—	—	—	13,358	442	
443	Women's, etc., Outerwear	155	130	66	40	27	18	24	11	4	3	7	16	14	3	—	—	4,913	443	
444	Overalls, etc.	17	21	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,596	444	
445	Dresses, etc.	48	46	15	21	11	11	13	8	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,625	445	
446	Hats, etc.	31	27	22	19	12	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,422	446	
449	Other Dress Industries	24	18	12	6	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,057	449	
450	Footwear	545	303	173	98	63	29	31	9	6	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	29,644	450	
Bricks, Pottery, etc.																				
461	Bricks, etc.	1,435	1,105	671	444	316	228	91	61	52	39	14	35	3	—	—	—	40,343	461	
462	Pottery	325	234	173	97	56	44	15	15	6	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	16,790	462	
463	Glass	1,503	1,071	752	522	382	281	181	144	107	57	37	108	23	—	—	—	35,781	463	
464	Cement	791	542	44																

TABLE II—DISTRIBUTION, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE, OF FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED PAY-WEEK IN FULL-TIME MEN

M.L.H. No.	Industry*	Under £7	£7-£8	£8-£9	£9-£10	£10-£11	£11-£12	£12-£13	£13-£14	£14-£15	£15-£16	£16-£17	£17-£18	£18-£19
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
211	Food, Drink, etc.													
211	Grain Milling	0.38	0.45	3.28	8.81	10.75	11.36	10.47	9.77	9.02	7.58	6.32	5.27	4.51
212	Bread, etc.	0.43	0.46	1.86	6.10	11.34	13.92	15.16	13.13	11.17	8.51	6.12	4.32	2.79
213	Biscuits	0.42	0.24	2.75	4.37	7.69	9.46	12.21	12.39	11.41	9.96	8.47	5.76	5.10
214	Bacon Curing, etc.	0.79	0.95	4.95	14.49	14.90	13.82	11.96	9.75	7.57	6.36	4.57	3.09	2.11
215	Milk Products	0.57	1.11	3.97	9.78	11.78	12.68	12.99	12.97	9.94	7.44	5.50	3.94	2.72
216	Sugar	0.11	0.09	0.48	1.30	3.26	4.97	6.83	9.73	10.27	15.19	9.37	9.28	6.87
217	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	0.26	0.42	2.02	3.55	5.49	7.98	10.31	11.71	11.89	11.56	9.17	7.84	4.80
218	Fruit, etc., Products	0.63	0.95	3.67	8.56	10.54	12.69	13.04	11.02	9.50	8.07	5.94	4.83	2.96
219	Animal Foods	0.48	0.41	1.83	6.26	7.18	9.75	10.55	10.76	12.37	8.43	8.12	5.76	5.04
229	Other Food Industries	0.21	0.39	1.90	5.10	6.97	8.01	10.04	9.81	8.68	8.16	6.61	7.00	5.69
231	Brewing, etc.	0.35	0.40	4.27	13.57	13.96	15.08	14.00	10.56	8.37	6.23	4.12	2.95	2.12
239	Other Drink Industries	0.89	2.01	6.27	12.27	14.26	13.76	12.64	9.97	8.33	6.24	3.73	2.77	2.07
240	Tobacco	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.67	2.96	10.62	12.08	14.21	13.98	11.37	10.31	6.16	5.30
	Chemicals, etc.													
261	Coke Ovens, etc.	0.25	0.13	1.99	5.51	9.71	8.35	12.06	12.06	12.82	9.93	8.40	6.47	3.96
262	Mineral Oil	0.05	0.09	0.84	3.28	6.29	7.75	7.62	13.75	12.31	11.52	8.31	6.88	5.21
263	Lubricating Oils, etc.	0.91	1.44	0.82	6.57	9.88	8.97	10.80	12.91	10.94	10.08	7.20	6.43	4.08
271	Chemicals, etc.	0.17	0.20	3.94	5.84	7.01	9.07	10.61	11.17	10.72	10.28	8.57	7.02	5.54
272	Pharmaceutical Preps.	0.50	0.66	3.42	7.62	11.55	12.11	11.96	11.88	10.49	8.43	5.84	4.40	3.13
273	Explosives, etc.	0.16	0.15	0.52	7.82	7.92	9.34	11.08	17.13	10.14	7.73	7.75	5.83	3.93
274	Paint, etc.	0.48	0.66	7.53	9.37	10.84	11.99	12.59	11.53	8.77	7.60	5.68	3.90	2.84
275	Vegetable Oils, etc.	0.42	0.33	2.11	5.18	8.28	8.39	8.67	8.24	8.74	8.46	7.34	6.26	5.47
276	Synthetic Resins, etc.	0.28	0.21	0.67	1.94	2.84	5.38	7.75	10.85	13.05	14.91	10.36	7.38	6.18
277	Polishes, etc.	0.33	0.25	2.99	5.35	8.06	9.63	10.72	9.93	12.15	8.12	6.86	5.57	4.44
	Metal Manufacture													
311	Iron and Steel†	0.21	0.19	0.63	1.72	2.89	4.26	6.32	8.65	9.84	10.13	9.81	9.07	7.81
312	Steel Tubes	0.24	0.16	1.40	2.88	4.61	6.85	8.78	10.78	11.06	10.59	9.92	8.24	6.60
313	Iron Castings†	0.24	0.26	1.36	2.80	4.44	6.99	9.07	10.61	11.17	10.85	9.60	7.94	6.44
321	Light Metals	0.23	0.20	0.60	2.10	4.31	5.13	7.83	9.64	9.90	10.77	10.41	9.51	7.74
322	Copper, etc.	0.21	0.26	1.14	2.42	4.46	7.09	9.02	9.80	10.46	9.87	9.38	8.27	6.58
	Engineering, etc., Goods													
331	Agricultural Machinery	0.77	1.20	3.93	10.29	13.34	13.66	12.59	11.52	8.36	6.70	5.11	4.67	2.68
332	Machine Tools	0.30	0.36	1.16	2.22	4.01	5.28	7.37	8.75	9.65	9.61	9.45	8.08	7.73
333	Engineers' Small Tools	0.43	0.44	0.98	2.63	4.20	6.09	7.31	8.29	9.07	8.82	8.64	7.82	7.05
334	Industrial Engines	0.05	0.17	0.67	1.89	3.55	6.13	8.93	10.20	12.33	12.37	10.46	8.73	6.37
335	Textile Machinery	0.29	0.45	2.50	4.67	7.29	9.51	10.95	11.41	10.81	9.76	8.30	6.73	5.16
336	Contractors' Plant	0.20	0.25	1.15	3.60	4.70	6.51	8.13	9.87	9.24	10.35	8.47	8.09	6.71
337	Mech. Handling Equipmt.	0.18	0.44	1.87	3.99	6.34	8.13	9.88	10.62	10.36	9.31	8.43	6.99	5.63
338	Office Machinery	0.26	0.29	1.41	3.18	5.64	8.12	10.15	11.30	10.61	9.45	9.70	7.83	6.18
339	Other Machinery	0.23	0.37	1.61	3.81	5.99	8.20	10.13	10.84	10.76	9.90	8.88	6.96	5.54
341	Industrial Plant, etc.	0.17	0.45	1.48	3.31	5.23	6.74	8.09	9.37	9.74	9.14	8.55	7.69	6.60
342	Ordnance, etc.	0.07	0.27	7.20	10.95	8.44	9.10	10.55	9.68	6.76	6.35	6.63	5.00	4.56
349	Other Mechanical Eng.	0.25	0.28	1.02	2.21	4.28	6.50	8.29	9.52	10.68	9.52	8.43	7.00	5.84
351	Scientific, Instr.	0.36	0.55	1.69	3.68	6.41	8.38	11.00	11.86	12.04	10.89	9.09	6.77	5.29
352	Watches, etc.	0.19	0.28	1.03	2.39	4.13	6.34	8.13	9.84	10.45	10.08	11.30	8.10	6.85
353	Electric Machinery	0.15	0.28	1.34	3.21	5.40	7.73	9.15	10.12	10.84	10.47	9.25	7.54	6.77
362	Insulated Wires and Cables	0.10	0.19	1.13	2.57	4.62	6.41	8.33	8.99	10.15	10.89	10.15	8.98	7.36
363	Telegraph, etc., Apparatus	0.02	0.06	0.97	3.55	5.14	7.61	11.14	11.99	12.11	11.13	9.77	7.05	5.46
364	Radio, etc., Apparatus	0.27	0.37	2.28	5.83	8.09	10.13	11.63	11.56	10.68	9.77	7.88	5.89	4.67
365	Domestic Elec. Appliances	0.25	0.39	1.80	3.96	6.16	8.60	10.04	10.83	9.31	9.84	8.40	7.23	6.46
369	Other Electrical Goods	0.35	0.35	1.28	2.90	5.80	7.61	8.62	10.21	10.84	10.68	9.39	8.27	6.34
	Shipbuilding, etc.													
370.1	Shipbuilding, etc.	0.50	0.31	4.20	6.80	8.30	9.41	11.06	9.48	8.26	7.98	6.43	5.91	4.59
370.2	Marine Engineering	0.23	0.73	5.58	7.55	9.00	10.39	10.63	9.68	8.75	7.35	6.33	5.34	4.43
	Vehicles													
381	Motor Vehicle Manufg.	0.09	0.10	0.42	1.07	2.02	3.28	4.62	6.42	10.60	7.82	7.42	7.31	7.22
382	Motor Cycle, etc., Manufg.	0.41	0.39	1.31	3.26	5.67	7.76	9.69	10.70	11.97	10.86	9.36	8.89	5.47
383	Aircraft Manufg., etc.	0.09	0.19	1.42	2.27	3.64	5.02	6.31	7.73	9.15	9.86	9.03	8.20	7.03
384	Locomotives, etc.‡	0.04	0.53	2.04	5.38	6.47	8.47	10.18	10.82	10.81	9.83	8.53	6.37	5.43
385	Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.‡	0.37	0.44	2.64	5.00	6.73	8.78	10.07	9.29	10.24	11.50	7.22	7.09	6.23
389	Trams, etc.	0.63	1.32	3.80	6.34	9.35	11.78	12.04	10.88	9.77	8.98	5.65	5.39	4.28
	Other Metal Goods													
391	Tools, etc.	0.62	0.80	2.46	5.69	7.33	10.20	11.63	11.25	12.17	10.09	7.80	6.08	4.33
392	Cutlery	1.05	1.29	2.21	3.78	6.36	7.16	8.09	9.34	9.34	10.91	7.08	7.12	6.12
393	Bolts, etc.	0.12	0.38	2.47	2.92	4.70	7.18	8.75	10.30	10.30	10.09	9.04	8.06	6.96
394	Wire, etc.	0.53	0.36	1.34	2.37	4.42	6.82	8.74	9.58	10.87	10.43	9.40	8.67	6.62
395	Cans, etc.	0.79	0.65	2.48	5.86	9.10	10.00	11.23	10.39	10.42	10.34	7.28	6.59	4.52
396	Jewellery, etc.	0.85	1.34	2.16	3.94	5.84	8.02	9.75	11.06	11.28	9.73	7.13	6.52	5.64
399	Other Metal Industries	0.49	0.56	2.06	3.82	6.08	7.88	9.19	10.32	10.34	9.82	8.78	7.32	6.11
	Textiles													
411	Production of Man-made Fibres	0.02	0.21	1.18	3.30	4.59	7.83	8.83	10.78	13.76	13.16	13.80	8.97	4.62
412	Cotton Spinning, etc.	1.52	2.48	7.93	10.58	12.27	13.13	12.89	11.60	9.21	6.51	4.34	3.09	1.82
413	Cotton Weaving, etc.	1.94	2.94	7.13	9.36	11.76	12.11	10.64	9.01	7.97	7.32	6.34	4.96	2.84
414	Woolen, etc.	0.84	2.55	6.65	8.40	10.17	11.17	11.75	10.80	9.36	6.09	4.62	3.22	2.20
415	Jute	0.33	4.60	8.12	13.61	14.81	14.30	12.52	8.43	2.98	1.86	0.70	0.70	0.70
416	Rope, etc.	0.60	1.98	6.75	9.03	11.05	12.64	13.80	10.10	7.91	8.56	5.67	3.96	3.01
417	Hosiery, etc.	0.98	1.65	3.22	4.89	7.03	6.95	6.84	6.78	6.88	7.37	6.34	4.65	5.43
418	Lace	1.63	2.27	4.46	11.69	12.23	14.14							

Table II—Distribution, expressed as a percentage, of full-time workers covered by the returns

M.L.H. No.	Industry*	Full-time Men													
		Under £7	£7-£8	£8-£9	£9-£10	£10-£11	£11-£12	£12-£13	£13-£14	£14-£15	£15-£16	£16-£17	£17-£18	£18-£19	
	Leather, etc.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
431	Leather, etc.	0.59	0.71	3.52	8.24	10.87	12.39	13.20	13.94	10.88	9.19	5.66	4.03	2.46	
432	Leather Goods	2.68	1.98	6.70	8.77	12.67	12.50	12.50	10.41	8.42	7.07	4.63	3.52	2.51	
433	Fur	1.69	1.51	4.02	5.53	7.86	8.68	6.70	9.73	8.15	9.20	6.64	6.76	3.96	
	Clothing, etc.														
441	Weatherproof	2.64	3.08	4.64	8.71	11.74	13.21	13.13	10.92	9.19	6.59	4.81	3.47	2.34	
442	Men's, etc., Outerwear	1.29	1.74	5.20	9.04	12.48	13.92	11.97	10.80	8.95	9.20	5.97	3.53	2.38	
443	Women's, etc., Outerwear	1.10	1.36	3.20	5.52	8.49	9.79	10.42	9.30	9.32	11.09	8.43	6.29	5.09	
444	Dresses, etc.	3.31	2.35	6.20	11.59	14.41	15.91	15.52	10.36	7.13	4.78	3.47	1.73	0.89	
445	Hats, etc.	1.94	5.49	5.94	9.98	11.50	11.73	13.46	11.89	7.14	6.85	5.28	4.50	2.68	
446	Other Dress Industries	2.13	3.01	8.37	11.58	17.44	14.52	11.81	9.19	7.29	5.56	3.27	2.13	1.21	
449	Footwear	0.50	0.65	3.86	8.87	11.11	12.19	12.11	11.94	10.55	9.09	6.90	4.82	3.10	
	Bricks, Pottery, etc.														
461	Bricks, etc.	0.53	0.58	2.71	4.65	7.44	9.03	10.70	11.47	11.39	10.06	8.32	6.75	5.22	
462	Pottery	0.47	0.96	4.46	6.65	8.89	10.40	12.19	12.73	11.91	9.64	6.81	5.49	3.60	
463	Glass	0.21	0.47	2.49	3.60	6.15	8.96	10.30	11.66	11.12	9.63	8.57	7.03	5.36	
464	Cement	0.03	0.07	0.19	1.50	3.80	4.82	5.43	6.36	8.39	9.38	9.84	9.97	9.84	
469	Abrasives, etc.	0.49	0.49	1.62	4.74	6.96	9.90	10.54	10.65	10.44	9.68	8.57	6.62	5.25	
	Timber, Furniture, etc.														
471	Timber	1.08	1.36	4.74	10.04	13.00	14.54	13.74	11.41	9.06	6.36	4.32	2.94	2.31	
472	Furniture, etc.	0.37	0.96	1.38	2.61	6.93	8.55	9.41	10.93	10.92	10.08	8.74	7.75	6.66	
473	Bedding, etc.	1.10	1.45	2.04	6.85	10.88	16.76	12.20	10.34	8.33	6.93	6.32	4.23	4.43	
474	Shop, etc., Fitting	0.65	0.53	1.07	2.32	4.15	9.99	9.83	10.06	9.34	9.10	6.09	5.73	5.16	
475	Wooden Containers	0.97	1.16	3.34	7.58	13.38	14.15	13.46	12.55	8.46	6.34	5.16	3.76	2.27	
479	Miscellaneous Wood, etc. Manufactures	0.88	1.05	2.80	7.21	11.68	16.58	13.02	12.09	9.69	7.60	5.45	3.90	2.40	
	Paper, Printing, etc.														
481	Paper, etc.	0.16	0.20	0.93	3.31	5.17	6.88	8.75	10.39	10.40	9.74	9.02	8.19	6.73	
482	Cardboard Boxes, etc.	0.50	0.59	1.95	3.80	5.88	8.00	9.89	11.00	10.93	10.10	8.66	7.09	5.77	
483	Manufactures of Paper, etc.	0.56	0.58	1.96	4.51	6.95	10.09	12.52	11.00	10.75	9.33	7.94	6.57	5.02	
486	Printing of Newspapers, etc.	0.24	0.27	0.34	0.69	1.83	4.14	5.67	6.27	7.13	6.68	6.21	5.67	5.67	
489	Other Printing, etc.	0.51	0.53	0.98	2.04	3.32	7.98	9.80	9.18	9.62	8.23	6.61	5.66	4.86	
	Other Manufacturing Inds.														
491	Rubber	0.20	0.16	0.91	2.31	4.69	6.53	8.69	9.34	10.36	9.94	9.72	8.35	7.03	
492	Linoleum, etc.	0.34	0.69	2.41	7.97	8.97	9.35	11.21	10.89	9.91	8.63	7.46	7.43	5.11	
493	Brushes, etc.	1.26	1.80	5.52	9.38	12.02	14.40	10.86	11.73	8.48	7.98	4.94	4.22	1.59	
494	Toys, etc.	0.57	0.84	2.70	6.74	7.70	8.48	11.11	9.42	10.03	7.44	7.15	6.15	5.03	
495	Stationers' Goods	0.19	0.91	4.93	6.08	7.42	9.87	11.35	11.30	10.49	8.81	6.61	5.94	4.21	
496	Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	0.37	0.60	2.27	4.31	7.21	9.97	9.63	10.24	10.13	9.12	8.45	6.80	5.49	
499	Misc. Manuf. Industries	1.21	0.82	2.06	4.44	7.35	9.85	12.68	12.73	13.31	10.67	7.51	5.69	3.93	
	Total Manufacturing Industries	0.37	0.54	2.17	4.39	6.32	8.09	9.40	10.00	10.13	9.29	8.08	6.85	5.60	
	Mining, etc.														
102	Stone, etc.	0.63	1.07	5.21	10.16	10.47	10.69	10.40	10.76	9.38	8.21	6.64	4.89	3.77	
103	Chalk, etc.	0.23	0.39	2.21	4.17	7.32	10.23	11.47	11.66	11.50	10.65	8.91	6.87	5.02	
109	Other Mining, etc.	0.22	0.65	2.47	5.90	9.16	9.39	8.45	10.20	9.11	8.81	8.57	7.27	5.30	
	Construction	0.88	0.54	1.73	4.23	9.91	14.44	14.12	12.57	9.64	7.39	5.64	4.43	3.58	
	Gas, Electricity and Water														
601	Gas	0.06	0.08	0.64	8.61	9.78	12.33	13.43	17.03	12.50	7.36	5.61	3.85	2.73	
602	Electricity	0.13	0.08	0.18	6.41	9.49	12.86	11.82	11.06	9.26	8.60	7.02	5.63	4.20	
603	Water Supply	0.28	0.30	2.32	13.20	17.79	18.55	13.44	10.20	7.86	4.96	3.19	2.46	1.58	
	Transport, etc.														
702	Road Passenger Transport	0.15	0.16	1.74	5.94	10.10	14.75	13.96	12.58	10.73	8.54	6.75	4.91	3.37	
703	Road Haulage	0.67	0.65	3.44	5.81	8.09	10.37	12.83	12.36	11.02	9.24	6.88	5.22	3.79	
705	Port, etc., Transport	0.15	0.21	3.01	7.20	11.29	10.52	10.33	9.00	8.60	6.70	5.17	4.90	3.47	
706	Air Transport	0.62	0.48	0.90	1.06	1.63	2.51	3.98	5.33	5.39	6.60	9.97	11.56	8.42	
707	Other Transport, etc.	0.16	0.24	1.19	4.38	6.19	11.49	9.71	9.78	8.03	8.27	6.13	9.60	6.06	
	Miscellaneous Services														
885	Laundries	1.24	2.47	6.36	11.61	15.28	14.91	13.46	10.98	8.04	6.01	3.63	2.37	1.38	
886	Dry Cleaning, etc.	0.92	2.18	5.67	13.60	11.95	12.38	10.02	10.08	9.04	6.65	5.64	3.34	3.37	
887	Motor Repairers, Garages, etc.	0.94	1.51	5.96	10.39	14.18	18.59	14.24	9.84	7.65	5.57	3.84	2.46	1.61	
888	Repair of Footwear	1.00	1.66	7.14	14.91	20.79	15.99	10.65	6.85	5.34	4.42	3.47	2.43	1.58	
	Public Administration														
901	National Government	0.12	0.43	21.17	23.62	12.25	11.78	9.71	6.52	4.52	2.98	2.38	1.45	1.01	
906	Local Government	0.57	1.28	7.99	32.09	20.87	15.11	8.54	5.28	3.32	2.03	1.14	0.69	0.45	
	Above Non-Manufacturing Industries	0.54	0.61	3.66	10.87	11.87	13.92	12.22	10.72	8.40	6.55	4.99	4.10	3.01	
	Total All Industries Covered	0.42	0.56	2.63	6.38	8.03	9.88	10.27	10.23	9.60	8.45	7.13	6.01	4.80	

* See footnotes on previous page.

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

‡ Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

received, over each range of weekly earnings in the second pay-week in October, 1960—(continued)

M.L.H. No.	Industry*	(21 years and over)																				Total from Table I	M.L.H. No.			
		£19-£20	£20-£21	£21-£22	£22-£23	£23-£24	£24-£25	£25-£26	£26-£27	£27-£28	£28-£29	£29-£30	£30-£35	£35-£40	£40-£50	£50 and over										
	Leather, etc.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
431	Leather, etc.	1.50	1.01	0.60	0.39	0.30	0.16	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,002	431
432	Leather Goods	1.46	1.01	0.66	0.66	0.28	0.24	0.42	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,873	432
433	Fur	3.90	4.37	1.92	1.28	2.91	1.05	1.05	0.47	1.22	0.58	0.23	0.29	0.17	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,717	433
	Clothing, etc.																									
441	Weatherproof	1.60	1.08	0.74	0.91	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,308	441
442	Men's, etc., Outerwear	1.62	0.79	0.28	0.26	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,358	442
443	Women's, etc., Outerwear	3.15	2.65	1.34	0.81	0.55	0.37	0.49	0.22	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.33	0.28	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,913	443
444	Dresses, etc.	0.65	0.81	0.																						

TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED OVER EACH RANGE OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1960.

FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)														Total		
M.L.H. No.	Industry*	Under £4	£4-£5	£5-£6	£6-£7	£7-£8	£8-£9	£9-£10	£10-£11	£11-£12	£12-£13	£13-£14	£14-£15	£15-£16	£16 and over	Total
Food, Drink, etc.																
211	Grain Milling	5	147	355	1,012	466	335	349	69	19	6	9	3	2	4	2,781
212	Bread, etc.	88	522	1,514	3,652	3,236	963	399	180	112	35	12	2	2	—	10,807
213	Biscuits	44	238	1,333	3,296	3,236	2,063	1,214	559	233	45	33	10	4	3	12,331
214	Bacon Curing, etc.	91	453	1,836	2,996	1,837	1,165	383	176	132	41	21	5	2	—	9,138
215	Milk Products	15	140	414	839	716	461	253	72	32	5	1	1	—	2,949	
216	Sugar	16	31	125	139	412	713	529	183	87	49	30	19	12	24	2,369
217	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	61	449	3,470	5,236	4,797	3,870	2,539	1,144	317	90	47	27	6	10	22,063
218	Fruit, etc., Products	206	836	3,621	5,127	3,935	2,280	795	260	89	26	11	5	3	2	17,196
219	Animal Foods	11	49	108	229	127	88	48	17	3	—	—	—	1	2	690
229	Other Food Industries	17	96	771	1,296	864	580	270	314	134	164	86	44	17	13	6,044
231	Brewing, etc.	28	172	892	2,656	1,239	645	183	79	87	26	19	8	3	7	8,371
239	Other Drink Industries	35	432	1,752	1,544	1,628	2,050	691	183	42	11	—	2	1	—	8,771
240	Tobacco	—	5	9	218	2,195	3,904	3,955	1,661	689	220	60	18	11	5	12,950
Chemicals, etc.																
261	Coke Ovens, etc.	—	4	7	3	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	24
262	Mineral Oil	2	11	51	180	320	173	52	42	19	8	7	4	—	4	873
263	Lubricating Oils, etc.	1	5	20	37	78	54	14	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	217
271	Chemicals, etc.	37	189	794	2,406	1,990	1,060	466	214	109	67	17	7	4	1	7,361
272	Pharmaceutical Preps.	33	243	1,307	4,031	1,743	787	443	124	57	31	16	8	11	11,844	
273	Explosives, etc.	20	64	197	961	998	1,243	1,179	326	153	137	111	39	42	5,969	
274	Paint, etc.	13	159	804	722	444	337	107	47	24	11	—	—	—	2,616	
275	Vegetable Oils, etc.	30	118	340	1,033	1,056	728	499	286	103	53	11	3	5	4,281	
276	Synthetic Resins, etc.	5	11	50	106	137	131	64	28	6	—	—	—	—	553	
277	Polishes, etc.	—	17	110	264	387	266	145	50	17	4	1	—	—	1,261	
Metal Manufacture																
311	Iron and Steel†	43	214	458	799	886	703	510	260	144	79	34	23	9	6	4,168
312	Steel Tubes	30	83	182	392	412	447	275	152	48	23	9	5	1	—	2,059
313	Iron Castings†	22	167	401	1,045	979	818	456	282	199	65	59	22	18	17	4,550
321	Light Metals	23	65	191	453	822	1,051	656	320	147	52	20	8	9	14	3,831
322	Copper, etc.	28	134	290	841	929	719	418	238	77	26	20	6	8	5	3,739
Engineering, etc., Goods																
331	Agricultural Machinery	4	35	61	166	192	91	41	11	9	4	3	—	—	1	618
332	Machine Tools	21	84	204	480	565	400	372	176	129	71	45	25	8	14	2,594
333	Engineers' Small Tools	9	67	234	1,044	1,136	691	352	108	71	46	9	4	2	1	3,744
334	Industrial Engines	—	20	46	98	259	326	218	144	51	24	5	1	1	1,194	
335	Textile Machinery	6	75	219	628	657	523	268	130	69	33	12	10	5	3	2,638
336	Contractors' Plant	—	37	61	92	63	32	11	11	8	1	4	1	—	321	
337	Mech. Handling Equipmt.	6	27	59	127	126	89	25	24	5	—	—	—	—	490	
338	Office Machinery	6	27	56	524	986	1,248	915	454	199	69	32	15	2	3	4,546
339	Other Machinery	62	193	558	1,870	3,043	2,360	1,761	1,122	743	436	230	130	67	55	12,630
341	Industrial Plant, etc.	10	151	236	281	295	259	163	85	40	26	4	—	—	1,552	
342	Ordnance, etc.	—	11	145	459	1,350	1,044	487	243	52	11	4	1	—	3,808	
343	Other Mechanical Eng.	52	182	435	1,970	3,285	3,710	2,637	1,721	803	284	103	50	12	18	15,262
349	Scientific, etc., Instruments	49	314	1,054	2,396	3,433	2,967	1,853	942	460	233	91	31	14	19	13,856
352	Watches, etc.	14	20	80	304	506	898	584	345	217	120	50	27	10	4	3,188
361	Electrical Machinery	41	161	526	3,554	5,926	4,807	2,564	1,335	568	179	69	27	13	7	19,776
362	Insulated Wires and Cables	2	28	119	1,565	2,197	1,774	844	301	110	29	9	3	—	1	6,982
363	Telegraph, etc., Apparatus	—	9	69	1,476	3,364	2,909	1,210	919	410	122	47	25	21	9	11,500
364	Radio, etc., Apparatus	105	234	1,310	9,113	12,489	8,791	3,914	1,317	504	199	56	33	17	9	38,091
365	Domestic Elec. Appliances	22	46	201	1,115	1,607	1,583	1,307	590	354	201	85	17	9	6	7,143
369	Other Electrical Goods	107	199	636	3,495	5,267	4,639	3,456	1,927	875	369	129	50	20	15	21,184
Shipbuilding, etc.																
370.1	Shipbuilding, etc.	33	82	105	208	208	293	134	49	50	30	11	26	1	—	1,231
370.2	Marine Engineering	—	70	39	97	94	116	66	43	22	10	3	1	—	—	561
Vehicles																
381	Motor Vehicle Manufg.	22	141	449	2,408	2,258	2,741	3,087	2,345	2,133	1,217	502	240	91	73	17,707
382	Motor Cycle, etc., Manufg.	4	32	139	477	687	720	668	448	180	73	24	18	5	2	3,477
383	Aircraft Manufg., etc.	33	101	451	1,430	2,005	1,969	1,197	704	639	322	139	48	15	21	9,074
384	Locomotives, etc.‡	—	6	13	55	90	112	81	31	27	5	1	3	2	431	
385	Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.§	1	22	61	81	48	29	18	13	82	6	29	53	1	1	445
389	Trams, etc.	4	26	93	98	90	83	47	22	14	10	6	3	—	1	497
Other Metal Goods																
391	Tools, etc.	32	110	307	775	575	414	213	100	59	20	15	7	2	1	2,630
392	Cutlery	62	364	629	595	301	192	191	102	52	43	4	4	4	—	2,543
393	Bolts, etc.	15	60	294	1,422	1,538	1,346	1,004	569	257	90	40	9	3	2	6,649
394	Wire, etc.	34	107	273	776	858	594	380	170	71	24	16	2	4	—	3,309
395	Cans, etc.	41	72	802	2,675	1,939	897	363	108	41	11	3	2	2	1	6,957
396	Jewellery, etc.	74	377	808	916	606	481	222	124	65	26	13	10	13	11	3,746
399	Other Metal Industries	256	1,079	3,632	7,962	8,509	6,275	3,619	1,865	822	335	132	66	19	12	34,583
Textiles																
411	Production of Man-made Fibres	9	99	223	864	1,289	900	575	228	62	20	9	—	—	—	4,278
412	Cotton Spinning, etc.	316	2,226	5,700	7,619	8,787	8,897	5,731	2,892	1,047	458	115	38	18	6	43,850
413	Cotton Weaving, etc.	307	1,639	4,620	6,533	7,156	6,514	5,132	3,297	2,363	1,329	667	266	161	84	40,068
414	Woolen, etc.	335	1,879	5,762	8,504	8,847	7,726	5,537	3,384	1,898	846	426	222	84	81	45,531
415	Jute	20	73	1,027	1,177	973	875	590	418	243	76	26	13	2	—	5,513
416	Rope, etc.	14	111	788	762	855	325	117	50	14	3	3	1	—	—	3,043
417	Hosiery, etc.	461	1,941	5,543	6,853	6,658	5,528	4,214	2,970	1,834	1,260	753	405	249	287	38,956
418	Lace	61	320	845	686	485	259	108	46	19	11	4	4	2	2	2,852
419	Carpets	78	217	814	1,112	1,310	1,311	1,009	655	426	266	166	85	51	42	7,542
421	Narrow Fabrics	41	284	1,217	1,522	1,150	811	444	248	96	54	23	16	7	3	5,916
422	Made-up Textiles	446	1,252	2,513	1,951	1,165	801	385	179	77	40	15	13	9	5	8,851
423	Textile Finishing	109	503	1,819	3,470	2,669	1,399	612	246	122	76	19	11	3	5	11,063
429	Other Textile Industries	16	75	284	345	385	3									

TABLE IV.—DISTRIBUTION, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE, OF FULL-TIME WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, OVER EACH RANGE OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1960.

FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)																
M.L.H. No.	Industry*	Under £4	£4-£5	£5-£6	£6-£7	£7-£8	£8-£9	£9-£10	£10-£11	£11-£12	£12-£13	£13-£14	£14-£15	£15-£16	£16 and over	Total from Table III
Food, Drink, etc.																
211	Grain Milling	0.18	5.29	12.77	36.39	16.76	12.05	12.55	2.48	0.68	0.22	0.32	0.11	0.07	0.14	2,781
212	Bread, etc.	0.81	4.83	14.01	33.79	30.78	8.91	3.69	1.67	1.04	0.32	0.11	0.02	0.02	—	10,807
213	Biscuits	0.36	1.93	10.97	26.73	26.24	16.73	9.85	4.53	1.89	0.36	0.27	0.08	0.03	0.02	12,331
214	Bacon Curing, etc.	1.00	4.96	20.09	32.79	20.10	12.75	4.19	1.93	1.44	0.45	0.23	0.05	0.02	—	9,138
215	Milk Products	0.51	4.75	14.04	28.45	24.28	15.63	8.58	2.44	1.09	0.17	0.03	0.03	—	—	2,949
216	Sugar	0.68	1.31	5.28	5.87	17.40	30.10	22.33	7.72	3.67	2.07	1.27	0.80	0.51	1.01	2,369
217	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	0.28	2.04	15.73	23.73	21.74	17.54	11.51	5.19	1.44	0.41	0.21	0.12	0.03	0.05	22,063
218	Fruit, etc., Products	1.20	4.86	21.06	29.82	22.88	13.26	4.62	1.51	0.52	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	17,196
219	Animal Foods	1.59	7.10	15.65	33.19	18.41	12.75	6.96	2.46	0.43	0.87	—	0.14	0.14	0.29	690
229	Other Food Industries	0.36	2.06	16.52	27.78	18.52	12.43	5.79	6.73	2.87	3.51	1.84	0.94	0.36	0.28	4,666
231	Brewing, etc.	0.46	2.85	14.76	43.94	20.50	10.67	3.03	1.31	1.44	0.43	0.31	0.13	0.05	0.12	6,044
239	Other Drink Industries	0.42	5.16	20.93	18.44	19.49	24.49	8.25	2.19	0.50	0.13	—	0.02	0.01	—	8,371
240	Tobacco	—	0.04	0.07	1.68	16.95	30.15	30.54	12.83	5.32	1.70	0.46	0.14	0.08	0.04	12,950
Chemicals, etc.																
261	Coke Ovens, etc.	—	16.67	29.17	12.50	33.33	—	—	—	8.33	—	—	—	—	—	24
262	Mineral Oil	0.23	1.26	5.84	20.62	36.66	19.82	5.96	4.81	2.18	0.92	0.80	—	—	0.46	873
263	Lubricating Oils, etc.	0.46	2.30	9.22	17.05	35.94	24.89	6.45	3.23	0.46	—	—	—	—	—	217
271	Chemicals, etc.	0.50	2.57	10.79	32.69	27.03	14.40	6.33	2.91	1.48	0.91	0.23	0.10	0.05	0.01	7,361
272	Pharmaceutical Preps.	0.28	2.05	11.04	34.03	25.41	14.72	6.64	3.74	1.05	0.48	0.26	0.14	0.07	0.09	11,844
273	Explosives, etc.	0.34	1.07	3.30	16.10	16.72	20.82	19.75	8.98	5.01	2.56	2.13	1.86	0.65	0.70	5,969
274	Paint, etc.	0.49	5.94	30.04	26.98	16.59	12.59	4.00	1.76	0.90	0.41	0.19	—	—	0.04	2,676
275	Vegetable Oils, etc.	0.70	2.76	7.94	24.13	24.67	17.01	11.66	6.68	2.41	1.24	0.26	0.07	0.12	0.37	4,281
276	Synthetic Resins, etc.	0.90	1.99	9.04	19.17	24.77	23.69	11.57	5.06	1.08	0.90	0.18	0.36	0.18	1.08	553
277	Polishes, etc.	—	1.35	8.72	20.94	30.69	21.09	11.50	3.97	1.35	0.32	0.08	—	—	—	1,261
Metal Manufacture																
311	Iron and Steel†	1.03	5.13	10.99	19.17	21.26	16.87	12.24	6.24	3.45	1.90	0.82	0.55	0.22	0.14	4,168
312	Steel Tubes	1.46	4.03	8.84	19.04	20.01	21.71	13.35	7.38	2.33	1.12	0.44	0.24	0.05	0.05	2,059
313	Iron Castings†	0.48	3.67	8.81	22.97	21.52	17.98	10.02	6.20	4.37	1.43	1.30	0.48	0.40	0.37	4,550
321	Light Metals	0.60	1.70	4.99	11.82	21.46	27.43	17.12	8.35	3.84	1.36	0.52	0.21	0.23	0.37	3,831
322	Copper, etc.	0.75	3.58	7.76	22.49	24.85	19.23	11.18	6.37	2.06	0.70	0.53	0.16	0.21	0.13	3,739
Engineering, etc., Goods																
331	Agricultural Machinery	0.65	5.66	9.87	26.86	31.07	14.72	6.63	1.78	1.46	0.65	0.49	—	—	0.16	618
332	Machine Tools	0.81	3.24	7.86	18.50	21.78	15.42	14.34	6.78	4.97	2.74	1.73	0.96	0.31	0.54	2,594
333	Engineers' Small Tools	0.24	1.78	6.20	27.66	30.10	18.31	9.35	2.86	1.88	1.22	0.24	0.11	0.05	0.03	3,774
334	Industrial Engines	—	1.68	3.85	8.21	21.69	27.30	18.26	12.06	4.27	2.01	0.42	0.08	0.08	0.08	1,194
335	Textile Machinery	0.23	2.84	8.30	23.81	24.91	19.83	10.16	4.93	2.62	1.25	0.45	0.38	0.19	0.11	2,638
336	Contractors' Plant	—	11.53	19.00	28.66	19.63	9.97	3.43	3.43	2.49	0.31	1.25	0.31	—	—	321
337	Mech. Handling Equipmt.	1.43	3.47	12.04	25.92	25.71	18.16	5.10	4.90	1.02	1.63	—	0.20	0.20	0.20	490
338	Office Machinery	0.13	0.59	1.45	11.53	21.69	27.45	20.13	9.99	4.38	1.52	0.70	0.33	0.04	0.07	4,546
339	Other Machinery	0.49	1.53	4.42	14.81	24.09	18.69	13.94	8.88	5.88	3.45	1.82	1.03	0.53	0.44	12,630
341	Industrial Plant, etc.	0.64	9.73	15.21	18.10	19.00	16.69	10.50	5.48	2.58	1.68	0.26	—	—	0.13	1,552
342	Ordnance, etc.	—	0.29	3.81	12.05	35.45	27.42	12.79	6.38	1.37	0.29	0.11	0.03	0.03	—	3,808
349	Other Mechanical Eng.	0.34	1.19	2.85	12.91	21.52	24.31	17.28	11.28	5.26	1.86	0.67	0.33	0.08	0.12	15,262
351	Scientific, etc., Instruments	0.35	2.27	7.61	17.29	24.78	21.41	13.37	6.80	3.32	1.68	0.66	0.22	0.10	0.14	13,856
352	Watches, etc.	0.44	0.63	2.51	9.53	15.87	28.16	18.32	12.91	6.81	3.57	1.82	0.81	0.31	0.13	3,188
361	Electrical Machinery	0.21	0.81	2.66	17.97	29.97	24.31	12.97	6.75	2.87	0.90	0.35	0.14	0.07	0.04	19,776
362	Insulated Wires and Cables	0.03	0.40	1.70	22.41	31.47	25.41	12.09	4.31	1.58	0.42	0.13	0.04	—	0.01	6,982
363	Telegraph, etc., Apparatus	—	0.08	0.60	12.83	29.25	25.30	18.43	7.99	3.57	1.06	0.41	0.22	0.18	0.08	11,500
364	Radio, etc., Apparatus	0.28	0.61	3.44	23.90	32.79	23.08	10.28	3.46	1.32	0.52	0.15	0.09	0.04	0.02	38,091
365	Domestic Elec. Appliances	0.31	0.64	2.81	15.61	22.50	22.16	18.30	8.26	4.96	2.81	1.19	0.24	0.13	0.08	7,143
369	Other Electrical Goods	0.51	0.94	3.00	16.50	24.86	21.90	16.31	9.10	4.13	1.74	0.61	0.24	0.09	0.07	21,184
Shipbuilding, etc.																
370.1	Shipbuilding, etc.	2.68	6.66	8.53	16.90	16.90	23.80	10.89	3.98	4.06	2.44	0.89	2.11	0.16	—	1,231
370.2	Marine Engineering	—	12.48	6.95	17.29	16.76	20.68	11.76	7.66	3.92	1.78	0.53	0.18	—	—	561
Vehicles																
381	Motor Vehicle Manufg.	0.12	0.80	2.54	13.60	12.76	15.48	17.44	13.24	12.05	6.87	2.84	1.36	0.51	0.41	17,707
382	Motor Cycle, etc., Manufg.	0.12	0.92	4.00	13.72	19.76	20.71	19.21	12.88	5.18	2.10	0.69	0.52	0.14	0.06	3,477
383	Aircraft Manufg., etc.	0.36	1.11	4.97	15.76	22.10	21.70	13.19	7.75	7.03	3.53	1.53	0.53	0.17	0.23	9,074
384	Locomotives, etc.†	—	1.39	3.02	12.76	20.88	25.98	18.79	7.19	6.26	1.16	1.16	0.23	0.70	0.46	431
385	Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.‡	0.22	4.94	13.71	18.20	10.79	6.52	4.04	2.92	18.43	1.35	6.52	11.91	0.22	0.22	445
389	Prams, etc.	0.80	5.23	18.71	19.72	18.11	16.70	9.46	4.43	2.82	2.01	1.21	0.60	—	0.20	497
Other Metal Goods																
391	Tools, etc.	1.22	4.18	11.67	29.47	21.86	15.74	8.10	3.80	2.24	0.76	0.57	0.27	0.08	0.04	2,630
392	Cutlery	2.44	14.31	24.73	23.40	11.84	7.55	7.51	4.01	2.04	1.69	0.16	0.16	—	—	2,543
393	Bolts, etc.	0.23	0.90	4.40	21.39	23.13	20.24	15.10	8.56	3.87	1.35	0.60	0.14	0.05	0.03	6,649
394	Wire, etc.	1.03	3.23	18.63	23.45	25.93	17.95	11.48	5.14	2.15	0.73	0.48	0.06	—	—	3,309
395	Cans, etc.	0.59	1.03	11.52	38.44	27.86	12.89	5.22	1.55	0.59	0.16	0.04	0.03	0.01	—	6,957
396	Jewellery, etc.	1.98	10.06	21.57	24.45	16.18	12.84	5.93	3.31	1.74	0.69	0.35	0.27	0.35	0.29	3,746
399	Other Metal Industries	0.74	3.12	10.50	23.02	24.60	18.14	10.46	5.39	2.38	0.97	0.38	0.19	0.05	0.03	34,583
Textiles																
411	Production of Man-made Fibres	0.21	2.31	5.21	20.20	30.13	21.04	13.44	5.33	1.45	0.47	0.21	—	—	—	4,278
412	Cotton Spinning, etc.	0.72	5.08	13.00	17.38	20.04	20.29	13.07	6.60	2.39	1.04	0.26	0.09	0.04	0.01	43,850
413	Cotton Weaving, etc.	0.77	4.09	11.53	16.30	17.86	16.26	12.81	8.23	5.90	3.32	1.66				

(Continued from page 139)

worked in total an amount equal to, or in excess of, their recognized normal weekly hours were considered to have worked a full week. All employees who actually worked less than their recognized normal weekly hours for the pay-week were excluded (unless covered by the "small losses of time, etc." exception) though they might because of double-time rates, etc., actually have been paid for more hours than their normal weekly hours. Full-time men as thus defined were all included in the distribution of earnings statistics: in the case of underground adult male workers they amounted to 70 per cent. of all those on the books and in the case of surface workers to 84.8 per cent., or 72.8 per cent. for both categories combined.

The earnings included five-day week bonus payments, guaranteed wages (including waiting-time) and payments for overtime and week-end work; but excluded such items as sickness payment, provisions for holiday pay, arrears of wages, payments to Rescue Brigade Men and certain First-Aid persons and the value of allowances in kind. The last-named item is more important in coal mining than in any other industry in the country (its average value for all adult male workers 21 years and over in the coal mining industry in the week ended 15th October, 1960, was 18s. 6d.—see page 53 of the February, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE).

Dock Labour

The figures relating to Port, etc., Transport given in Tables I and II on pages 140-147 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, and thus exclude dock workers on daily and half-daily engagements.

Statistics have been specially compiled by the National Dock

Labour Board showing the distribution of earnings of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements in the pay-week ended 19th November, 1960. (This week was chosen rather than one in October, 1960, because of the effects of the London tally clerks' strike in the earlier month.) These details supplied by the Board are set out in the Table below together with percentage calculations.

Excepting certain Lighterage Apprentices in London, who are excluded from the Table, there are no juvenile rates of pay for dock workers and it is possible for a youth of 18 or 19 years of age to earn the recognized adult rate for the job. But in practice very few dock workers are recruited so young and youths under 21 years of age form only about 1 per cent. of the total dock labour force. The classes of dock workers to be covered by the distribution of earnings enquiry were agreed in advance with the National Dock Labour Board who have supplied the following explanatory paragraph.

"The Distribution in the Table below relates only to those registered dock workers paid by the National Dock Labour Board under the Dock Labour Scheme, who were fully available for the 11 normal turns of the week; individual earnings including week-day and week-end overtime. For the week selected, the total register of dock workers under the Scheme comprised 73,624 men and the Distribution therefore omits all reference to—

- 16,601 weekly workers paid by their individual employers;
- 6,000 daily workers in Category "C" who, for health reasons, are required to attend only six turns per week instead of 11;
- 12,615 daily workers in Categories "A" and "B", normally required to report at 11 turns weekly, who, on account of sickness, injury, holidays, etc., were not available for work throughout the whole of the sample week."

Range of Earnings	Coal Mining (week ended 15th October, 1960)									Dock Workers (Week ended 19th November, 1960)		
	Underground			Surface			Total			Numbers	Per cent.	Cumulative Percentage
	Numbers	Per cent.	Cumulative Percentage	Numbers	Per cent.	Cumulative Percentage	Numbers	Per cent.	Cumulative Percentage			
Under £7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	0.05	0.05
£7 but less than £8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	501	1.30	1.35
£8 " " " £9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	364	0.95	2.30
£9 " " " £10	—	—	—	21,716	25.30	25.30	21,716	5.56	5.56	1,496	3.90	6.20
£10 " " " £11	34,979	11.49	11.49	6,979	8.13	33.43	41,958	10.75	16.31	1,306	3.40	9.60
£11 " " " £12	20,247	6.65	18.14	10,570	12.32	45.75	30,817	7.90	24.21	1,789	4.66	14.26
£12 " " " £13	14,981	4.92	23.06	8,307	9.68	55.43	23,288	5.97	30.18	2,302	5.97	21.56
£13 " " " £14	16,026	5.26	28.32	9,320	10.86	66.29	25,346	6.49	36.67	2,579	6.72	28.28
£14 " " " £15	16,537	5.43	33.75	6,710	7.82	74.11	23,247	5.96	42.63	2,394	6.23	34.51
£15 " " " £16	18,338	6.02	39.77	6,012	7.01	81.12	24,550	6.24	48.87	2,735	7.12	41.63
£16 " " " £17	25,295	8.31	48.08	4,581	5.34	86.46	29,876	7.65	56.52	2,719	7.08	48.71
£17 " " " £18	24,401	8.01	56.09	3,134	3.65	90.11	27,535	7.05	63.57	2,463	6.41	55.12
£18 " " " £19	39,644	13.02	69.11	2,556	2.98	93.09	42,200	10.81	74.38	2,174	5.66	60.78
£19 " " " £20	23,000	7.55	76.66	2,100	2.45	95.54	25,100	6.43	80.81	2,170	5.66	66.43
£20 " " " £21	19,358	6.36	83.02	1,189	1.39	96.93	20,547	5.26	86.07	1,714	4.42	72.09
£21 " " " £22	13,464	4.42	87.44	798	0.93	97.86	14,262	3.65	89.72	1,697	4.42	76.51
£22 " " " £23	18,024	5.29	90.73	628	0.73	98.59	10,652	2.73	92.45	1,567	4.08	80.59
£23 " " " £24	7,810	2.57	93.30	437	0.51	99.10	8,247	2.11	94.56	1,333	3.47	84.06
£24 " " " £25	5,782	1.90	95.20	288	0.34	99.44	6,070	1.56	96.12	1,186	3.09	87.15
£25 " " " £26	3,862	1.27	96.47	193	0.22	99.66	4,055	1.04	97.16	926	2.41	89.56
£26 " " " £27	2,968	0.97	97.44	108	0.13	99.79	3,076	0.79	97.95	695	1.81	91.37
£27 " " " £28	2,202	0.72	98.16	79	0.09	99.88	2,281	0.58	98.53	688	1.79	93.16
£28 " " " £29	1,620	0.53	98.69	38	0.04	99.92	1,658	0.43	98.96	559	1.46	94.62
£29 " " " £30	1,082	0.36	99.05	29	0.03	99.95	1,111	0.29	99.25	499	1.30	95.92
£30 " " " £35	2,302	0.76	99.81	45	0.05	99.99	2,347	0.60	99.85	1,058	2.75	98.67
£35 " " " £40	456	0.15	99.96	—	—	—	458	0.12	99.97	338	0.88	99.55
£40 " " " £50	125	0.04	99.99	2	—	100.00	125	0.03	99.99	159	0.41	99.96
£50 and over	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	17	0.04	—
Total	304,511	100.00	—	85,819	100.00	—	390,330	100.00	—	38,408	—	100.00

Industry Figures

Separate figures showing the distribution of earnings in absolute numbers and also in percentage form for men and women in individual industries are given in Tables I, II, III and IV on pages 140-151.

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 160 to 180.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during February by 13,000 (+ 15,000 males and - 2,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,695,000. The main changes were increases of 22,000 in construction and 7,000 in financial, scientific and miscellaneous services, and decreases of 13,000 in distributive trades and 8,000 in manufacturing industries. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have decreased by 11,000 from 24,532,000 to 24,521,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 341,780 to 322,296 between 13th February and 13th March, 1961, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 47,900 to 28,542. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 32,406 among males and 6,436 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st March, 1961, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) were 123.9, 96.3 and 128.6, respectively, as compared with 123.7, 96.4 and 128.2 (as revised), respectively, at the end of February.

Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom during March indicate that about 323,000 workers received an aggregate

Further Article

A further article will show for men and women, separately, for each industry covered, the average (arithmetic mean) earnings together with details about medians, quartiles and deciles. It is hoped to publish this article in the June, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE.

increase of approximately £115,000, and 232,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1½ hours. The principal increases in rates of wages affected workers employed in the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, pottery manufacture, food manufacture, tin box manufacture, vehicle building, hosiery manufacture in Scotland (except Hawick), the ophthalmic optical industry, the production of national newspapers in London and Manchester, and paper bag making. Industries in which normal weekly hours were reduced included pottery manufacture, laundering, leather, retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales, cotton waste reclamation, and paper bag making.

Retail Prices

At 14th March, 1961, the retail prices index was 113 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 112 at 14th February, and with 110 at 15th March, 1960. The main changes during the month were increases in the charges for medicines, etc. supplied under the national health service and in the prices of national daily newspapers. Within the food group, reductions in the average prices of eggs and bacon were largely offset by increases in the average prices of some fresh vegetables and fruit.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during March 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 nearly 156,100. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 434,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 239, and, in addition, 39 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1961

The Economic Survey, 1961, has been presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 1334), price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage).

The Survey is divided into two parts: in the first an assessment is made of the present position; in the second economic developments in 1960 are reviewed in some detail. A Statistical Appendix containing 32 Tables gives detailed information about the whole economy.

The United Kingdom Economy

Looking back over 1960, the Survey notes that the dangerous pressure of excess demand evident at the beginning of the year was checked by a series of restraining measures taken by the Government. There was no rise in total industrial production in the last three quarters, though in several industries production continued to rise. There were some signs that the pressure of demand for labour was easing towards the end of the year, but these were mainly confined to the motor industry and others producing consumer durable goods, so that the main shortages, notably of skilled labour, hardly eased. During the year, civil employment rose and personal incomes (expressed in purchasing power after tax) increased more than the average annual rate of increase in the post-war period. Savings, including the repayment of hire-purchase debt, rose; actual consumption fell slightly. The upward pressure on costs and prices was such that the Survey says: "If increases in pay continue to outstrip the rise in national productivity, the pressure on costs and prices will be intensified and ability to export will be impaired."

The rise in imports throughout the year, together with a fall in exports after the first quarter, caused the balance of payments to worsen. The reserves rose, however, encouraged by the differential between interest rates in London and other financial centres.

Looking ahead to the end of 1961, a further increase in consumers' real income is expected. Current and capital expenditure by governmental authorities is likely to rise, and a sharp rise is expected in private investment, in manufacturing industry, distributive and service industries, and housing. The rate of stock-building will probably fall. The increase foreseen in consumption and investment should be sufficiently large to cause a significant increase in total domestic output in 1961; but the size of this increase will depend also on the level of exports and the extent to which total demand is met by imports during the year.

World Background

Britain's ability to increase exports depends to a great extent on world conditions. In 1960, world industrial production as a whole ceased to rise, and the rise in the value of world trade levelled off. In 1961 the economies of Western Europe (including the United Kingdom) and Japan will probably expand, and it is reasonable to expect some recovery in North America. Hence world industrial production should expand; but imports by countries mainly dependent on the exports of primary products may decline. The expansion of world trade could be threatened by the imbalance in world payments, and concerted action by both surplus and debtor countries is necessary to deal with this. On the United Kingdom outlook, the Survey says: "United Kingdom exports may be expected to benefit from any expansion of world trade, but only if they are competitive in price and delivery, and if salesmanship is sufficiently vigorous."

Balance and Growth

In a discussion of the balance of the economy and the prospect for long-term growth, the Survey says that the most important factor is the rate of growth of total output per head, and points out that with the present high level of industrial investment the capacity for growth is still increasing: "It is the Government's policy to encourage this growth. The commitment to maintain full employment is an important contribution to this end. It gives an assurance both to capital and to labour that periods of industrial recession and heavy unemployment, such as discouraged capital development in many industries before the war, will not be allowed to recur. Some elements in demand are liable to fluctuate considerably from time to time—above all, exports, fixed investment and investment in stocks. Change in these could produce serious instability, and the Government are therefore obliged from time to time to influence the level of demand either upwards or downwards."

The Survey points out that if the balance of payments were to deteriorate continuously because of excessive internal demand, the results in the end would be far more damaging to the country, and at the same time to business confidence and to industrial development, than if moderate action were taken in good time: "The Government do not believe that running the economy with greater pressure of demand than at present would in fact increase a sustainable rate of growth. . . . The Government believe that the measures taken in recent years to influence the level of demand have made conditions more and not less stable than they would otherwise have been."

Attention is drawn to the high level of industrial investment following the introduction of investment allowances. This, and the Government's employment policy, "have created two of the conditions necessary for sustained growth." Much will also depend, however, on the determination of industry in meeting changes in demand, extending training, planning investment, and reducing costs. It will not be possible to expand production, increase exports, and maintain full employment, without the fullest co-operation of employers and workers individually and collectively in the introduction of new plant and methods, and in ensuring that increases in incomes are not such as to raise the general level of costs. Indeed, important factors are the ability and willingness of both sides of industry to reduce costs and to share with consumers, in the form of lower prices, part of the fruit of increased productivity.

Part One of the Survey ends by saying: "For a country in the international position of the United Kingdom, it is axiomatic that the growth of the economy must be interlocked with the growth of exports—otherwise the balance of payments situation is bound to frustrate growth and force a reversal of direction. Endeavours by Government and industry to foster the growth of the economy will succeed only if they are also designed to improve the country's competitive power."

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

Developments in the Domestic Economy

In 1959 and the early months of 1960 there was a rapid expansion of total demand and output in the United Kingdom, with all the main components of expenditure, and in particular personal consumption, contributing to the rise. After the first quarter of 1960 there was a marked change of trend. Fixed investment continued to rise, though not as rapidly as during 1959, and there was probably also a small increase in public consumption. But personal consumption and merchandise exports both fell; and investment in stocks levelled off in the second half of the year after a rapid increase during the first half. In consequence there was little growth in total expenditure after the first quarter, and, since there was a substantial rise in imports which continued throughout the year, the growth of industrial production and domestic output as a whole ceased. Nevertheless civil employment continued to rise throughout the year and the number of wholly unemployed fell, though short-time working developed in the motor and related industries in the closing months.

The large rise in average earnings in 1960 was partly the result of increases in wage rates on a substantial scale and of reductions in normal working hours. After rising by about 2 per cent. between the second halves of 1958 and 1959, the index of hourly wage rates rose by about 5½ per cent. between the second halves of 1959 and 1960. This increase was made up of a rise of about 3 per cent. in weekly wage rates and a fall of 2½ per cent. in normal weekly hours.

Although output stopped rising in April, civil employment in Great Britain continued to rise fairly rapidly throughout 1960, after allowance for seasonal variations, until in December the total number in civil employment reached 23,711,000. The increase of 395,000 (or 1.7 per cent.) between December 1959 and December 1960, was made up of a rise of 269,000 in the total working population, a fall of 93,000 in the number wholly unemployed and a fall of 33,000 in H.M. Forces. The number of women in employment increased substantially, by 201,000, which suggests that many more married women were returning to work. There were increases in employment in almost all the main sectors of the economy; but, as in recent years, there were falls in the numbers employed in coal-mining, agriculture and shipbuilding and marine engineering; these were the only sectors where the decline in employment was appreciable.

Costs and Prices

During 1958 and 1959 prices rose very little; the underlying trend of domestic costs continued to be slightly upward; but the effect of this on final prices was nearly offset by the effect of the fall in import prices in 1957, the reductions in indirect taxes in the Budgets of 1958 and 1959 and a fall, since the end of 1958, in average prices of those kinds of food which are predominantly affected by short-term fluctuations in market prices. In 1960 the increase in domestic costs distinctly accelerated. But food prices, partly because of lower import prices, again changed very little, so that, although the retail price index as a whole rose faster during 1960 than during the two previous years, the increase was still a moderate one; at the end of the year retail prices, including charges for services, and manufacturers' prices for final products were each on average between 1½ per cent. and 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier.

Saving and Investment

The United Kingdom saves—and invests at home and abroad—about one-fifth of its income. In 1960 the proportion was a little higher than in 1959 (19½ per cent. compared with 18½ per cent.). The largest rise was in personal saving, which in 1960 exceeded personal investment in fixed assets and in stocks by a very large amount. Companies' saving also rose but by less than their domestic investment so that there was a substantial fall in the amount of their savings available to finance their own investment abroad or investment at home and abroad by the other sectors of the economy. Saving by the Government, however, fell sharply, though its domestic investment was little changed.

Exchequer Financing

In the calendar year 1960 the overall Budget deficit was £440 million, compared with £265 million in 1959. External transactions increased the Exchequer's cash requirement by a further £398 million, partly on account of transactions with overseas governments, the International Monetary Fund and other international financial institutions, and partly on account of the rise in the gold and foreign exchange reserves as a result of the inflow of funds from overseas. After allowing for receipts from extra-budgetary funds, the Exchequer had over the year to meet a cash requirement of £699 million.

Overseas Trade and Payments

In 1958 there was an overall surplus in the United Kingdom's balance of payments, as measured by the change in the external monetary position, of £211 million. In 1959, however, certain special Government transactions apart, this surplus changed into a deficit of £119 million. The balance of payments has deteriorated further since then and in 1960 the overall deficit is estimated at £168 million.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Both the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance collect information about persons injured at work and publish statistical analyses of this material; but, because each Ministry collects information for its own purposes, the scope and content of the two sets of statistical analyses are different. These differences are of importance to the many people concerned with accident prevention, and the social, economic and medical research workers, who may want to use the two sources of information in conjunction with one another. The object of this article, therefore, is to show how and why they differ.

In the administration of the Factories Acts, the Ministry of Labour is concerned with the incidence of accidents to employed persons in workplaces subject to these Acts, primarily from the point of view of accident prevention. Information is therefore collected and statistics are compiled relating to employed persons killed or injured in notifiable accidents occurring in factories and other workplaces subject to the Acts, to assist H.M. Factory Inspectorate to assess the problem of industrial accident prevention, the effectiveness of statutory requirements and other safety measures, and the progress being made in this field. Analyses are published in the Annual Reports of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and in this GAZETTE (see for example, page 171 of this issue).

In the administration of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance is concerned with the effects of accidents "arising out of and in the course of" employment which is insurable under those Acts, primarily from the point of view of benefit entitlement. Broadly, all salaried or wage earning employment in Great Britain is insurable, and a few employees who are not working under contract of service are also insured by special provisions in the Acts (e.g., harbour pilots). The benefits provided are of three main types: injury benefit, during incapacity for work in the period immediately following the accident, up to a maximum of six months; disablement benefit for any residual loss of faculty; and death benefit, for the dependants of an insured person who dies as the result of an industrial accident. Summarised information about awards of these three types of benefit is published in the Ministry's Annual Report. More detailed analyses of spells of incapacity for work recorded in respect of people awarded injury benefit is made available to research workers in the Digest of Statistics Analysing Certificates of Incapacity for Work, obtainable on request from the Ministry's Statistics Division.

The scope and form of information collected by each Ministry and the methods of collection and analysis used are inevitably largely determined by the objects and provisions of the different statutes. An accident at work reportable to the Factory Inspectorate will often, but not always, give rise to a successful claim for industrial injury benefit. Similarly an accident in a factory which gives rise to a successful claim for industrial injury benefit will often, but not always, be reportable under the Factories Acts. There are, of course, many accidents, mainly of a minor nature, which are neither reportable nor the subject of benefit claims.

The Factory Inspectorate statistics relate to a large but restricted sector of industry, whereas the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance statistics cover the whole field of employment. This accounts for fundamental and major differences between the two sets of statistics, especially when they are not analysed by industry. Even if it were practicable to take account of these important differences of coverage, however, other remaining differences between the two sets of statistics would still vitiate direct comparisons.

For example, some accidents which are not reportable under the Factories Acts because they take place outside the factory premises may give rise to successful industrial injury benefit claims. On the other hand, some accidents reportable under the Factories Acts but which do not arise out of the employment are outside the scope of the Industrial Injuries legislation. Some accidents not reportable under the Factories Acts because the injury cannot be regarded as having been incurred on one specific occasion may nevertheless give rise to a successful claim to industrial injury benefit.

In the remainder of this article, the respective bases on which the industrial accident statistics are compiled by the Factory Inspectorate and by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance are outlined. The "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage), gives a more detailed account of the compilation of the former statistics. "Guides to Official Sources No. 5: Social Security Statistics" also published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. (8s. 6d. including postage), includes a full description of the statistics published by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

H.M. Factory Inspectorate Statistics

The Inspectorate statistics are based on reports of accidents made to H.M. District Inspector of Factories by occupiers of factories and certain other persons undertaking work subject to the Factories Acts, in accordance with Section 64 of the Factories Act, 1937. An accident is notifiable in accordance with this Section when an employed person is killed or is disabled for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. This three-day period is taken to include any day whether working day, Sunday or holiday; even if an injured person is able to return to light work the accident still has to be reported if he does not return to his normal duties until after the expiration of the three-day period. The statistics of accidents reported may include some which should not have been notified, but, on the other hand, cannot include cases where there has been failure to report.

Notification is required in respect of accidents to persons employed in factories, as defined by Section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937, on building operations or works of engineering construction, as

defined by Section 152 of that Act, at docks, warehouses or on ships in docks or harbours, as covered by Sections 105 or 106, or at electricity stations as covered by Section 103 of the Act. To be notifiable the accident must have occurred within the curtilage of the factory or other premises mentioned above, and thus accidents to employees which occur when they are working outside the factory are not notifiable unless they occur in some other factory. Accidents when travelling between home and work are likewise not notifiable to the Factory Inspectorate, even if the injured person is travelling in his employer's vehicle.

Certain places within the factory curtilage may not be subject to the Factories Acts, for example a retail shop, or a sales office or laboratory engaged solely on research would be excluded, and accidents in such places are not included in the statistics.

Accidents which are notifiable to the Chief Inspector of Explosives at the Home Office in accordance with the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875, or of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928, need not be reported to H.M. Factory Inspectorate, even if they occur on factory premises. An exception to this is that such accidents on Crown premises are notifiable to the Factory Inspectorate.

The term "accident" is not defined in the Factories Acts. For these purposes, it is given its normal meaning of an "unexpected happening" which occurred at a particular instant of time; the exact time when it occurred may not be definitely known. Provided the accident occurred in circumstances where the Factories Acts apply, it is not material to consider where the blame lies or whether the accident arose out of the injured person's employment.

The unit of enumeration is the killed or injured person. The injured person must have been employed in the factory or other place subject to the Factories Acts although the occupier of the premises need not necessarily be the employer of the injured person. Accidents are included in the statistics, according to the date of receipt of the accident report, provided they are reported within 12 months of the event, though the obligation to report them does not lapse then. No account is taken of a recurrence of incapacity from the same accident.

For the purpose of industrial analyses, accidents have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition) of the factory, since the beginning of 1959. The factory (or relevant part of the factory in appropriate cases) is given the classification (S.I.C., Minimum List Heading) allocated to it for official statistical purposes. This classification is not necessarily that appropriate to the employee for the purposes of employment statistics (e.g., if the injured person is a contractor's employee). It should be noted also, that many places which are legally "factories" fall outside the manufacturing headings of this classification; they may, for example, be small parts of larger non-manufacturing establishments—a small printing works may be operated by a large insurance undertaking in one of its offices. Likewise places included under the manufacturing headings may not, necessarily, fall within the definition of a "factory" given in the Factories Acts. For this and other reasons, accidents reported to the Inspectorate are also classified according to industrial process.

For accident prevention purposes, analysis of accidents by causation is most important. A causation classification system specially designed for these purposes by the Inspectorate is used. Each accident is given a classification which indicates its main cause, from the point of view of industrial hazards and action which could have been taken for its prevention.

All accidents are classified according to the nature and site of injuries. Information reported on the accident report form is necessarily confined to an initial assessment of injury and, except when the accident later proves fatal, the statistics can generally take no account of later complications and conditions not known to the occupier when he reports the accident. Full details of the Process, Causation and Nature and Site of Injury Classifications are given in the above-mentioned "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate". Information about the duration of incapacity, as another measure of the severity of accidents, is not collected under the Factories Acts.

Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance Statistics

Statistics of industrial accidents compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance are based on the records of successful claims to benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

An industrial accident is an accident arising "out of and in the course of" insurable employment. The work "accident" covers any unexpected happening resulting in a personal injury, whether the effects of the accident are immediate as when a person breaks a leg in a fall, or delayed, as when blood poisoning follows a cut. The injury may be traumatic, such as a broken leg, or an illness such as pneumonia following accidental immersion when a mine is flooded.

The condition that the accident must arise "out of" the employment means that it must occur when the injured person was doing something he was employed to do, or because his employment exposed him to some particular risk. "In the course of" employment implies that the accident must occur while at work: accidents on the way to and from work are excluded unless they occur during travel in transport (other than public transport) provided by the employer. Accidents occurring on an employer's premises are generally covered, but not if they occur at a time when employment has been interrupted for some reason which is not incidental to the employment. Conversely, an accident which occurs away from the employer's premises is covered if the person suffering the accident was working for his employer at the time (e.g., a wages clerk fetching money from the bank). Breach of an employer's orders, or of a regulation, is not a bar to receiving benefit, provided the action was done for the purpose of the employer's business.

Injury benefit is a temporary payment of a fixed weekly amount during incapacity for work due to personal injury caused by an industrial accident.* The period during which it can be paid—for immediate or recurrent incapacity—is known as the "injury benefit period", and is limited to 26 weeks from the date of the accident, but finishes sooner if the incapacity for work ends within the 26 weeks and disablement benefit is claimed. Benefit is payable for the first three days of incapacity for work (including the day of the accident if the injured person had to leave off work) if incapacity lasts for 12 days or more, or links with an earlier spell away from work. Sundays are disregarded.

Statistics based on the records of successful claims for injury benefit cover all industrial injuries which result in incapacity for work which is notified to the Ministry. They exclude (a) a few minor injuries which cause no more than a day or two away from work and which are therefore not reported; (b) injuries to most non-industrial civil servants (who are covered by special arrangements and do not usually claim injury benefit); (c) certain injuries to mariners at sea if recovery is complete before they return to port.

Statistics of the numbers of claims received, of all types without distinction, are based on work returns supplied weekly by the National Insurance Offices. Detailed analyses of the causes of incapacity for work (i.e., the type of injury) and the external causes of incapacity (i.e., what caused the accidents) are made separately for men and women in respect of a five per cent. sample of insured persons. The causes are classified (in broad groups) according to the World Health Organisation International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. A table is given

* Apart from industrial accidents, benefits are also payable in respect of prescribed industrial diseases, but such cases are outside the scope of this article.

RATES OF PAY IN THE POLICE SERVICE

The Home Secretary and Secretary of State for Scotland, under powers conferred on them by Section 4 of the Police Act, 1919, Section 11 of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1956 and Section I of the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956, have made Regulations prescribing revised scales of pay and increased rates of detective duty allowance for sergeants and inspectors and consolidating the rates relating to constables specified in the Police (No. 2) Regulations, 1960, in respect of England and Wales, and Police (Scotland) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1960, in respect of Scotland.

The scales of pay for inspectors and sergeants are increased by

Annual Rates of Pay

England, Wales and Scotland

	Men				Women				
	Chief Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Station Sergeant (England and Wales only)	Sergeant	Constable*	Chief Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Sergeant	Constable*
On appointment as constable or on promotion as the case may be	£ 1,355	£ 1,210	£ 1,145	£ 1,030	£ 600	£ 1,220	£ 1,090	£ 925	£ 540
After 1 year of service in the rank	1,400	1,250	1,145	1,065	600	1,260	1,125	960	540
After 2 years of service in the rank	1,445	1,290	1,185	1,100	700	1,300	1,160	990	630
After 3 years of service in the rank	—	—	—	—	730	—	—	—	655
After 4 years of service in the rank	—	—	—	—	760	—	—	—	685
After 5 years of service in the rank	—	—	—	—	790	—	—	—	710
After 6 years of service in the rank	—	—	—	—	820	—	—	—	740
After 7 years of service in the rank	—	—	—	—	850	—	—	—	765
After 8 years of service in the rank	—	—	—	—	880	—	—	—	790
After 9 years of service in the rank	—	—	—	—	910	—	—	—	820

* In addition a constable shall be paid a supplementary payment of £30 a year (£25 in the case of a woman) on the completion of 17 years' service and a second supplementary payment of £30, for both men and women, on the completion of 22 years' service.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Ionising Radiations: Draft Regulations

Requirements for the protection of workers against ionising radiations and other hazards from radioactive substances are laid down in two sets of draft Regulations recently published by the Ministry of Labour.

The Statutory Draft of the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961, covering "sealed sources" and certain machines and apparatus producing ionising radiations, is published in accordance with Section 129 of the Factories Act, 1937. Copies can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. (11d. including postage). The Second Preliminary Draft of these Regulations (then entitled the Factories (Ionising Radiations) Special Regulations) published in January last year included a general invitation to make comments on the proposed Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1960, page 11). The text of the Statutory Draft has been prepared in the light of the numerous observations received and of consultations held with organisations of employers, workers and other interested parties. It has also been considered by an *ad hoc* expert Committee appointed to advise the Chief Inspector of Factories on the subject, by the Advisory Panel on Radiological Problems in Industry and by the General Purposes Committee of the Radioactive Substances Advisory Committee. Any objection to the proposed Regulations by or on behalf of the persons affected should be sent to the Minister of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, by 9th June, 1961.

The Preliminary Draft of the Unsealed Radioactive Substances Regulations is also obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price

in the Annual Report of the Ministry showing the estimated average population at risk in the industries within each of the main Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification, the number and estimated average duration of spells which terminated in the latest statistical period (the year starting on the first Monday in June), and the total number of days of incapacity recorded in the period. More detailed analyses, some by age and some by industry, are provided in the Digest of Statistics Analysing Certificates of Incapacity already referred to above.

Disablement benefit is payable if as a result of an industrial accident, a person suffers a loss of physical or mental faculty, i.e., some impairment of the power to enjoy a normal life which persists beyond the injury benefit period. Injuries for which disablement benefit is paid have usually been the subject of successful claims for injury benefit. Benefit takes the form of a pension if the injury is assessed by a medical board at 20 per cent. or more; benefit for injuries assessed at less than 20 per cent. normally takes the form of a gratuity. An outline of the numbers of pensions awarded and in payment is given in the Ministry's Annual Report. The numbers in payment will continue to grow for some years until the scheme reaches maturity. Any comparisons over the years have to be made with due regard to minor changes in legislation from time to time. The Government Actuary's Reports on his Quinquennial Reviews show trends in the overall figures. No industrial analyses have been published in respect of accidents.

Death benefit records do not provide material from which deaths caused by industrial accidents can be analysed, because death benefit is payable only where the deceased leaves dependants who claim benefit. For this reason the Ministry's records do not provide a basis for analysing deaths occurring as a result of fatal accidents at work.

approximately 38 per cent.; for constables the increase ranges from approximately 18 per cent. on appointment to 40 per cent. (including supplementary payments) after 22 years' service. A scale of pay for the rank of acting sergeant is no longer prescribed.

The Regulations for England and Wales (S.I. 1961, No. 292) giving effect to these increases were made on 20th February, 1961, and those for Scotland (S.I. 1961, No. 275 (S.19)) on 17th February, 1961.

The revised scales which became effective on 1st September, 1960, are set out in the Table below.

1s. 3d. (1s. 5d. including postage). This is a complementary Code of Regulations covering unsealed radioactive substances which are defined to include nuclear fuel elements, and this draft also has been prepared with the help of the expert Advisory Committees. The Regulations will apply to the whole range of radio-nuclides used in industry, including those used in nuclear reactors. They will, in due course, replace the Luminising Regulations made in 1947. Any observations on this Preliminary Draft should be made in writing by 31st July, 1961.

Both sets of Regulations lay down maximum permissible radiation doses which may be received by employed persons. These are based on the recommendations of the International Committee on Radiological Protection and have received the support of the Medical Research Council. The Regulations provide for reliance to be placed wherever possible on working arrangements that provide intrinsic safety, and for the instruction of workers concerned about the hazards involved and the precautions to be taken. Provision is also made for medical supervision.

Railway Running Sheds

The Minister of Labour has made the Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 5) Order, 1961, bringing section 25 of the Act into operation on 1st July, 1961. The section brings within the scope of the Factories Acts sheds where running repairs to railway locomotives are carried out. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1961 No. 701 (C.6)) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. (4d. including postage).

Prevention of Anthrax

On 20th March, 1961, the Minister of Labour made The Anthrax Disinfection Fee (Amendment) Rules, 1961. These rules increase by one half-penny per pound (from 3d. to 3½d.) the disinfection fee payable by importers of goat hair and other material which is required under the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919, to undergo disinfection at the Government Wool Disinfecting Station, Liverpool. The new Rules also include provision for a minimum fixed charge of 7s. 6d. for any one delivery of infected goods disinfected at the Station. The Rules came into force on 1st April, 1961. Copies of the Rules (S.I. 1961 No. 526) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage).

In addition the Minister has increased the fee for disinfecting bristles sent voluntarily to the Station from 4½d. to 5½d. per pound with effect also from 1st April, 1961.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Amendments to Colliery Workers' Supplementary Scheme

Following approval of the draft Order by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers' Supplementary Scheme) Amendment Order, 1961. The Order, which came into operation on 2nd April, varies and amends the provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Colliery Workers' Supplementary Scheme.

The Colliery Workers' Supplementary Scheme came into operation in 1948 at the request of both sides of the coal mining industry and covers colliery workers employed by the National Coal Board and small mine owners. It provides supplementary benefits for colliery workers in receipt of benefits under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act and is financed by weekly contributions from employees and an amount related to saleable output of deep-mined coal from the National Coal Board. The amendments now made have been recommended by the National Committee which administers the Scheme.

The Order raises rates of supplementary pension payable to widows and to women having the care of children of deceased colliery workers, and increases the rates or amounts of supplementary contributions payable under the Scheme. Provision is made for the adjustment of the amount of supplementary benefit payable in certain cases where a colliery worker is in receipt of an incapacity retirement pension under the Mine-workers' Pension Scheme. The list of authorised securities is revised, and the proportion of the Fund's assets which may be invested in preference, preferred or ordinary stock or shares is increased from 30 to 50 per cent. Other amendments are of a minor or consequential character. For convenience of reference,

the text of the Scheme, as amended by this and earlier Orders, is set out in full in the Schedule to the Order.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1961, No. 602) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 2d. including postage).

Regulations affecting Dock Workers, Seamen and Certain Small Classes of Retirement Pensioners

The position of dock workers under the new graduated pension scheme, the collection of graduated contributions from shipowners and seamen, and the payment of graduated retirement pension to certain small classes of pensioners are dealt with in three sets of Regulations made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance which came into operation during the first week in April. The preliminary draft of the Regulations had in each case been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee and approved by them in Reports published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Papers (Session 1960-61). The provisions of the Regulations are broadly set out in articles in earlier issues of the GAZETTE.

The Instruments concerned, the associated Advisory Committee Reports (all obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at the prices stated), and GAZETTE references are as follows: the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 420, price 3d. (5d. including postage)), H.C. No. 139, 4d. (6d.), February, page 61; the National Insurance (Collection of Graduated Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 598, 3d. (5d.)), H.C. No. 157, 4d. (6d.), February, page 61; and the National Insurance (Graduated Retirement Benefit and Consequential Provisions) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 557, 6d. (8d.)), H.C. No. 156, 4d. (6d.), March, page 106.

Public Services Superannuation Schemes

Under the National Insurance Act, 1959, an employment may not be contracted out of the graduated National Insurance scheme unless those employed in it qualify for equivalent pension benefits, and the conditions to be satisfied if an occupational pension scheme is to be treated as providing such benefits are laid down in the Act.

In relation to pension schemes in the public services which are the subject of legislation, various amending measures designed to secure that the conditions are satisfied have been reported in earlier issues of this GAZETTE, e.g., Civil Service (September, 1960, page 361); Police (January, 1961, page 11); Teachers (January, page 12); Local Government (February, page 61); National Health Service and Fire Services (March, page 106). Regulations which similarly modify schemes covering the Armed Services, Metropolitan Police Staffs, and employees of Gas, Electricity and Transport undertakings, and other Regulations consequential to the operation of the National Insurance Act, 1959, as affecting public services superannuation schemes, will be found in the list of Statutory Instruments on page 182 of this GAZETTE.

A Guide to the National Insurance Schemes

The Graduated Pension Scheme introduced from the beginning of April and the higher flat-rate pensions and benefits starting to be paid at the same time are outlined in a new edition of the booklet "Everybody's Guide to National Insurance" which has been prepared by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the Central Office of Information, and is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. (11d. including postage). Copies of the booklet may be purchased from Government bookshops, all local Pensions and National Insurance Offices, or through any bookseller.

This 48-page guide describes briefly the revised system of national insurance and explains how for the first time retirement pensions—and contributions—will bear a relation to an employee's earnings. In a foreword the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance points out that the system of national insurance is inevitably rather complicated. It could not otherwise be fair as between people whose circumstances vary so much and this, he says, makes it the more important that everyone should know their rights and duties. The booklet explains the operation of the two schemes of national insurance, i.e. the main scheme (compulsory for nearly everyone) and the industrial injuries scheme (compulsory for everyone working for an employer). It gives the new rates of contributions and sets out the new rates of pensions and benefits, the conditions on which they are paid and how and when to claim them.

Consolidated Version of Acts and Regulations: Family Allowances and National Insurance

An article on page 106 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE referred to the publication of the first of three loose-leaf volumes setting out legislation administered by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The subject was the law relating to the Industrial Injuries scheme. The law relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance is covered in the remaining volumes which have now been published and may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price £4 10s. (two volumes, in binders). The price including postage is £4 13s. First and second supplements bringing the work up to date as at 1st March, 1961, have also been issued, price 12s. 6d. (13s. 2d.) and 7s. 6d. (8s.) respectively.

The aim of these volumes, which have been edited by a barrister on the staff of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, is to provide a current version of the principal Acts and Regulations, with subsequent amending Acts and Regulations separately printed only in so far as they are not incorporated as textual amendments to the earlier legislation. The text has been annotated with marginal notes referring to any currently relevant amending provisions, but spent or revoked legislation has not been included. The work also contains tables of the main rates of benefits and contributions.

Social Insurance Agreement with Turkey

On 24th March Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Turkey) Order, 1961. The Order ratifies the reciprocal social insurance Agreement which the United Kingdom concluded with Turkey on 9th September, 1959 (see the issue of the GAZETTE for October, 1959, page 366), and will come into force on 1st June.

The Agreement covers retirement pensions, widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, sickness, maternity and industrial injury benefits and death grant provided by the schemes of National Insurance in this country, and the corresponding benefits in Turkey, and provides that claims for benefit may be decided on the basis of combined insurance in the two countries. It does not cover medical treatment because there is no scheme in Turkey comparable to the National Health Service.

Anyone who thinks he may be affected by the Agreement and requires further information should write to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, Overseas Group, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1961 No. 584) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. (8d. including postage).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Proposed Government Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations

The Minister of Labour has presented to Parliament a Command Paper* on the proposed action by the Government on four Conventions and three Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its last three sessions.

Three of the Conventions deal with conditions of employment of fishermen. The law in the United Kingdom already largely conforms with two of these—No. 112 concerning the minimum age for admission to employment as fishermen and No. 114 concerning fishermen's articles of agreement—and the Government propose to take a suitable opportunity to introduce legislation which will enable them to be ratified. The third Convention is No. 113 concerning the medical examination of fishermen. In order to ratify it, it would be necessary to apply to fishermen much

* International Labour Conference. Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the 42nd session, 1958, 43rd session, 1959, and 44th session, 1960. Cmnd. 1318. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. (8d. including postage).

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more extensive requirements than exist at present either in the fishing industry or in the Merchant Navy or in industry generally. No special need has been shown, and the Government do not propose to ratify the Convention.

The other Convention, No. 110, is concerned with conditions of employment for workers on plantations in tropical and sub-tropical regions, and its ratification would have relevance only to United Kingdom overseas territories. It is made up very largely of provisions taken from other Conventions, most of which are already applied overseas, so that its application would have little practical significance and would not meet any specialised need. The undesirability of a Convention applying to a particular group of workers standards designed to be applied to workers generally was pointed out at the Conference by the United Kingdom Government delegation. The Government do not propose to ratify the Convention nor to accept the accompanying Recommendation, No. 110.

One of the other Recommendations, No. 112, deals with occupational health services in places of employment. In this country medical and nursing services are already provided by many industrial undertakings and it is the Government's policy to encourage industry to develop these services. In addition in some places with special circumstances a number of firms have joined in the provision of a "group" service, and the possibilities of establishing similar group schemes in other areas are being explored. The Recommendation aims at occupational health services being extended to all workers and lays down priorities. While they agree generally with the priorities suggested, the Government, having in mind existing services and safeguards in this country, such as the National Health Service, Government schemes for the rehabilitation and training of disabled persons, and legislation safeguarding the health, safety and welfare of workers in industry and agriculture, do not consider it practicable at present to envisage such services being extended to all workers whatever their employment. The Recommendation is considered to contain a useful statement on the functions of occupational health services, though it does not in all respects fit conditions in this country, and the Government propose to draw attention to it in a publication dealing with the subject from the standpoint of circumstances in the United Kingdom. The general provisions with which the Recommendation concludes are acceptable to the Government.

The remaining Recommendation, No. 113, concerns consultation and co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations at the industrial and national levels. The provisions of the Recommendation are in harmony with law and practice in this country, where arrangements for consultation and co-operation have already been developed to a high degree, and the Government accept the Recommendation.

148th Session of the Governing Body

The 148th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 7th to 10th March under the Chairmanship of Mr. George Lodge, the representative of the Government of the U.S.A. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Other members present from the United Kingdom were the Rt. Hon. Lord McCordale of Newton, P.C., President of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers.

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

Finance

The Director-General presented to the Finance Committee of the Governing Body budget proposals providing for a net expenditure of 11,305,413 dollars in 1962. The proposals finally adopted by the Governing Body provide for a net expenditure budget of 11,003,149 dollars, which compares with a figure of 9,857,110 dollars for 1961. The budget includes in particular provision for the setting up of a second Field Office in Africa and for increased operational activities. The budget estimates will be submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 45th Session in June. The scale of assessments recommended for 1962 provides for the United Kingdom to pay 9.48 per cent. of the total contributions, instead of 9.97 per cent. as at present. The reduction in percentage is due to the increased membership of the Organisation; because of the increased budgetary provision the financial contribution will be greater.

Proposal for the Expansion of the Governing Body

The Governing Body gave further consideration to the proposal put forward in a letter signed by Government representatives of 21 member states at the last Session of the International Labour Conference that the Organisation's Constitution be amended so as to increase the number of seats on the Governing Body. As a result it was decided to put forward for consideration by the Conference a proposal that the Constitution be amended to provide for the number of Government members to be increased from 20 to 24, all the added seats being elective, and for the number of employers' and workers' members each to be increased from 10 to 12. No alteration was proposed in the number of deputy members. This proposal will be included as an item on the Agenda of the 46th (1962) Session of the Conference. (The next elections to the Governing Body will be held at the 1963 Session of the Conference).

International Institute for Labour Studies

Sir Douglas Copland, K.B.E., C.M.G., former Principal of the Australian Administrative Staff College, has been appointed Director of the Institute. The Governing Body appointed the Board of the Institute, with the exception of one seat which remains to be filled. A number of new contributions to the Endowment Fund of the Institute were announced. These included contributions from the Netherlands (122,000 dollars) and Sweden (not less than 85,000 dollars).

Other matters

The Governing Body considered further what action might be taken in the light of the resolution on discrimination adopted by the Conference at its last Session, and approved suggestions for research and educational work in this field. The matter will be further considered by the Governing Body in November. Decisions were taken on the action to be taken on resolutions and conclusions adopted by the First African Regional Conference which took place in December, 1960. The reports of a number of other recent meetings were also considered, including those of the Permanent Agricultural Committee, the Asian Advisory Committee, the Tripartite Technical Meeting to Study the Social Consequences of the Crisis in the Coal-Mining Industry and the Meeting of Experts on Employment Objectives in Economic Development. Two further reports from the Committee on Freedom of Association were approved. It was decided that the Fifth Asian Regional Conference should be held in Australia, at the invitation of the Australian Government, from 26th November to 8th December, 1962. Decisions were taken about a number of other future meetings, including the 2nd Session of the African Advisory Committee, which will be held in 1962 in Tananarive at the invitation of the Government of the Malagasy Republic, a Diplomatic Conference on Performers' Rights, the 4th Session of the Plantations Committee and a seminar on Health Services in Small Factories organised jointly with the World Health Organisation, which will be held in Dublin from 8th to 16th May, 1961. The Ghanaian Government lodged a complaint under Article 26 of the Constitution to the effect that it was not satisfied that Portugal was securing the effective observance of Convention No. 105, concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, in her African territories of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, and a procedure was agreed for examining the complaint.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Earnings and Working Hours in Italy

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertakes a monthly enquiry of employers in certain industries with regard to hours of work and earnings, and summaries of the results are published in the *Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro*.

The Table below sets out for 27 industries the details as at September, 1959, together with average figures for industry generally at quarterly intervals from September, 1958, to September, 1959. The average hourly earnings relate to all workers, male and female and exclude holiday pay, bonuses, family and other allowances.*† For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1750 lire = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Average Hourly Earnings and Average Working Hours

	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Daily Hours	Average Monthly Hours
All Industries	s. d.		
September, 1958	2 6	8.1	175.6
December, 1958	2 7	7.9	162.4
March, 1959	2 7	8.0	168.8
June, 1959	2 7	8.1	165.8
September, 1959	2 6	8.1	178.8
September, 1959			
Extractive Industries	2 10	8.1	167.9
Mining	2 10	8.1	166.9
Ore Mining	2 7	8.7	181.7
Manufacturing Industries†	2 6	8.1	179.0
Food Products†	2 1	8.4	175.4
Textiles†	2 0	7.9	170.1
Clothing†	1 9	7.8	161.0
Footwear†	1 9	7.8	159.8
Millinery†	2 0	8.1	172.6
Wood and Cork	1 10	8.0	172.4
Paper and Cardboard	2 5	8.0	184.0
Printing	3 2	8.0	180.7
Leather and Leather Goods	2 3	8.0	178.3
Rubber	3 4	8.1	180.8
Chemicals	2 9	8.1	181.8
Glass	2 9	7.8	169.6
China†	2 1	7.9	175.2
Metallurgy	3 3	8.1	183.5
Iron Works	3 4	8.1	182.9
Non-Ferrous Metals	3 0	8.1	186.5
Metal Working	2 9	8.2	187.1
Mechanical Engineering	2 7	8.2	184.7
Electrical Engineering	2 7	8.3	188.1
Shipbuilding	2 10	8.4	179.1
Railway Construction	3 2	8.5	195.3
Road Vehicles and Aircraft	3 5	8.3	193.5
Motor Cycles	2 2	8.3	179.8

* Details on paid holidays and social security in Italy will be published in the May issue of this GAZETTE.

† Those industries marked † employ 40 per cent. or more female labour; in industry generally the figure is approximately 30 per cent.

DEVELOPMENTS AND GOVERNMENT ACTION IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, 1960

The Minister for Welsh Affairs has presented to Parliament the fifteenth of the series of Reports on Developments and Government Action in Wales and Monmouthshire. The Report relates to the year 1960 and is published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1293), price 6s. (6s. 6d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report notes that in April, 1960, the House of Commons set up a Welsh Grand Committee which met on four occasions during the year and debated the Welsh aspects of Health, Agriculture, Education and Transport. This was the first time parliamentary debate had been devoted solely to the Welsh aspects of three of these subjects, Agriculture being the one exception.

A general review of employment and industrial development records that the upward employment trends of 1959 were continued in 1960, with the full impact of new developments yet to be felt at the end of the year. Manufacturing industries were employing more workers, short-time working remained low and overtime increased. The iron and steel industry alone took on nearly 4,000 additional workers, and record outputs substantially above 1959 levels were achieved; at present Wales accounts for the whole of the United Kingdom production of continuous mill sheet, virtually the whole of the production of tinsplate, and 25 and 30 per cent. respectively of the output of pig iron and crude steel. The constructional industries had been exceptionally active, five power stations being included in 13 major contracts employing a total of 15,000 men, although some of these were now running down. The rate of house building continued to increase, and although the main emphasis was in the field of private enterprise, the proportion of local authority houses to the total of all houses being built was greater in Wales than in the rest of the United Kingdom. A heavy volume of work was caused by new industries coming into Wales, and other developments included educational projects running at the end of the year to the value of £5½ million, these being in addition to the substantial extensions being pushed ahead rapidly at the four constituent colleges of the University of Wales. Production of bricks in 1960 was 8 per cent. above that of 1959, but a shortage developing in some areas in the summer months increased the demand for concrete building blocks, and there was a big increase in the production of this commodity throughout Wales. However, a further decline in employment in the North Wales slate quarries occurred, and in one area this was due to the drain of men to big civil engineering projects in the same area.

The decline in manpower in the South Wales coalfields discussed in the 1959 Report continued into 1960 and was further accelerated in the first three months of the year by the retirement of some 2,000 mineworkers aged 65 and over under a national agreement, with special redundancy compensation payments. On the other hand the number of re-entrants was larger than in 1959, and the intake of school-leavers decidedly better. Nevertheless the total of 80,193 miners on the books at the end of the year was 8,036 fewer than at the end of 1959—a serious problem because the "Revised Plan for Coal" of the National Coal Board, covering the years 1960-1965, looks to South Wales for additional tonnage of between two and four million tons over the 1958 level by 1965. Schemes of mechanisation have been intensified and at the end of 1960 output per man shift stood at 20.4 cwt. compared with 20.3 cwt. a year previously, but the increase in productivity did not compensate for the decline in manpower, and the 18.1 million tons output for the year was 1.3 million tons below that for 1959.

In a Chapter dealing with agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural industries, the Report says that more well-planned agricultural development is now taking place in the Principality than at any previous time. In Wales, as elsewhere in Great Britain, the agricultural labour force continues to shrink, but this trend reflects technical developments in the industry, and on the whole the decline in the labour force does not seem to have given rise to any serious difficulties. The response to the Small Farmer Scheme, introduced in April, 1959, to help small farmers to increase the efficiency of their farm businesses, has exceeded all expectations. Up to 31st December, 1960, 5,092 farm business plans had been approved involving grants towards field operations and purchases of stock and equipment to a total estimated value of £3,700,000. Of this £867,000 had already been paid by the end of the year. The Report comments on the continuance of the "peaceful revolution" in the countryside resulting from the achievements of the Forestry Commission and the part it has played in halting the drift of population from rural Wales. A record area was planted in Wales by the Commission in 1960.

The Report, which is illustrated, also contains sections on education, scientific, industrial, agricultural and medical research, health, housing, planning and public services, insurance, pensions and national assistance, communications, cultural activities, and civil defence.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Employment in Great Britain in February, 1961:	Page	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	Page
General Summary	160	Labour Turnover	168
General Man-power Position	160	Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in February	169
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment	160	Industrial Rehabilitation	169
Industrial Analysis	160	Insured Persons absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	169
Short-time and Overtime in Manufacturing Industries	162	Technical and Scientific Register	169
Unemployment at 13th March, 1961:		Professional and Executive Register	170
Summary for Great Britain	163	Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders	170
Duration of Unemployment	163	Unemployment Register: Entitlement to Benefit	170
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1961	163	Unemployment Benefit	170
Regional Analysis: United Kingdom	163	Grants under the National Assistance Act	170
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts	164	Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958	170
Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	165	Employment Overseas	170
		Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Year 1960	171
		Industrial Diseases	172
		Fatal Industrial Accidents	172
		Industrial Diseases in 1960	172

Employment* in Great Britain in February

GENERAL SUMMARY

During February, 1961, the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 13,000 to 23,695,000. The main increase was in construction and the main decrease in the distributive trades.

The Employment Exchanges filled 143,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 8th March, 1961. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 8th March, was 314,000; this was 24,000 more than in February.

The number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries in the week ended 25th February was 1,743,000 which was 40,000 less than at the end of November. In the same week the number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 108,000, which was 46,000 less than at the end of January.

There were 352,000 persons registered as unemployed on 13th March, of whom 322,000 were wholly unemployed and 30,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 13th February and 13th March, unemployment fell by 38,000; there were decreases of 20,000 in the number wholly unemployed and 18,000 among the temporarily stopped. The main reductions in unemployment were in motor vehicle manufacture, construction, engineering and electrical goods manufacture and furniture and upholstery.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in March was 1.6 per cent.; in February, it was 1.7 per cent., and in March, 1960, it was 1.9 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 174,000—54 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of February was 24,521,000, a decrease of 11,000 compared with the end of January.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-January and end-February, 1961, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-February, 1960.

	(End of Month)				Change during Feb., 1961
	Feb., 1960	Dec., 1960	Jan., 1961	Feb., 1961	
Number in Civil Employment..	23,360	23,711	23,682	23,695	+ 13
Males	15,395	15,559	15,556	15,571	+ 15
Females	7,965	8,152	8,126	8,124	- 2
Wholly Unemployed‡	417	343	350	332	- 18
Males‡	299	248	252	238	- 14
Females‡	118	95	98	94	- 4
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	529	503	500	494	- 6
Males	514	488	485	479	- 6
Females	15	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population†	24,306	24,557	24,532	24,521	- 11
Males	16,208	16,295	16,293	16,288	- 5
Females	8,098	8,262	8,239	8,233	- 6

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

† 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.

Industry or Service	(End of Month)				
	Feb., 1960	Dec., 1960	Jan., 1961	Feb., 1961	Change during Feb., 1961
Agriculture and Fishing	948	939	924	924	...
Mining and Quarrying	787	744	744	743	- 1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	792	819	813	810	- 3
Chemicals and Allied Industries	528	538	538	539	+ 1
Metal Manufacture	608	633	635	635	...
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,028	2,103	2,112	2,116	+ 4
Shipbuilding and Marine	262	250	251	250	- 1
Vehicles	907	909	906	903	- 3
Metal Goods	548	564	565	564	- 1
Textiles	856	853	855	854	- 1
Clothing and Footwear	581	589	596	595	- 1
Other Manufactures	1,614	1,639	1,640	1,637	- 3
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,724	8,897	8,911	8,903	- 8
Construction	1,512	1,548	1,544	1,566	+ 22
Gas, Electricity and Water	375	377	378	379	+ 1
Transport and Communication	1,649	1,667	1,669	1,672	+ 3
Distributive Trades	3,242	3,335	3,299	3,286	- 13
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	4,885	4,964	4,971	4,978	+ 7
National Government Service	504	502	504	506	+ 2
Local Government Service	734	738	738	738	...
Total in Civil Employment..	23,360	23,711	23,682	23,695	+ 13

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of February and December, 1960, and January and February, 1961. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries. The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the Table.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	February, 1960			December, 1960			January, 1961			February, 1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	697.6	18.7	716.3	656.8	18.4	675.2	657.1	18.4	675.5	656.2	18.4	674.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	439.2	337.9	777.1	451.9	352.4	804.3	450.2	347.9	798.1	447.4	348.0	795.4
Grain Milling	32.4	8.1	40.5	32.2	7.8	40.0	32.4	7.9	40.3	32.5	8.0	40.5
Bread and Flour Confectionery	80.2	52.4	132.6	82.2	56.1	138.3	82.4	54.9	137.3	82.2	55.8	138.0
Biscuits	18.9	35.8	54.7	18.4	34.7	53.1	18.3	34.4	52.7	18.3	35.0	53.3
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	34.8	31.1	65.9	37.3	34.5	71.8	37.1	34.4	71.5	36.8	34.3	71.1
Milk Products	23.8	11.3	35.1	23.3	11.1	34.4	23.2	11.3	34.5	23.4	11.6	35.0
Sugar	13.1	4.3	17.4	15.3	4.8	20.1	15.3	4.9	20.2	13.4	4.6	18.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	39.9	62.7	102.6	41.6	64.9	106.5	41.4	64.7	106.1	41.2	64.4	105.6
Fruit and Vegetable Products	28.9	49.6	78.5	29.7	52.3	82.0	29.6	50.0	79.6	29.7	49.3	79.0
Animal and Poultry Foods	15.7	4.1	19.8	15.6	4.2	19.8	15.7	4.2	19.9	15.7	4.3	20.0
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	20.6	15.8	36.4	21.8	17.8	39.6	21.7	18.0	39.7	21.5	18.0	39.5
Brewing and Malting	74.6	19.3	93.9	77.2	20.1	97.3	76.4	19.6	96.0	76.3	19.5	95.8
Other Drink Industries	38.0	20.8	58.8	39.1	21.2	60.3	38.5	20.8	59.3	38.3	20.7	59.0
Tobacco	18.3	22.6	40.9	18.2	22.9	41.1	18.2	22.8	41.0	18.1	22.5	40.6
Chemicals and Allied Industries	380.2	145.7	525.9	386.8	148.5	535.3	387.3	149.2	536.5	387.3	149.7	537.0
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.1	0.5	18.6	18.3	0.5	18.8	18.4	0.5	18.9	18.3	0.5	18.8
Mineral Oil Refining	32.9	7.2	40.1	33.0	7.4	40.4	32.9	7.0	40.1	32.7	7.4	40.1
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.9	2.4	9.3	7.1	2.5	9.6	7.0	2.5	9.5	7.0	2.5	9.5
Chemicals and Dyes	172.4	44.8	217.2	174.8	45.7	220.5	175.3	47.2	222.5	175.4	46.1	221.5
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	30.4	40.3	70.7	31.9	42.2	74.1	32.0	42.4	74.4	32.1	43.0	75.1
Explosives and Fireworks	22.3	11.8	34.1	21.1	11.2	32.3	20.8	11.2	32.0	20.6	11.1	31.7
Paint and Printing Ink	34.2	14.4	48.6	34.1	14.3	48.4	34.2	14.2	48.4	34.2	14.2	48.4
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	30.8	14.0	44.8	30.8	14.0	44.8	30.9	14.0	44.9	30.9	14.0	44.9
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	23.6	5.4	29.0	26.5	5.7	32.2	26.6	5.8	32.4	26.6	5.8	32.4
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	8.6	4.9	13.5	9.2	5.0	14.2	9.3	5.1	14.4	9.5	5.1	14.6
Metal Manufacture	532.6	74.0	606.6	555.1	76.9	632.0	557.0	77.2	634.2	557.4	77.3	634.7
Iron and Steel (General)	266.2	23.4	289.6	279.6	24.7	304.3	280.7	24.7	305.4	281.0	24.8	305.8
Steel Tubes	44.6	8.6	53.2	46.6	9.0	55.6	46.7	9.1	55.8	46.8	9.1	55.9
Iron Castings, etc.	110.0	14.4	124.4	113.0	14.8	127.8	113.9	15.1	129.0	113.9	15.2	129.1
Light Metals	45.7	12.3	58.0	46.8	12.4	59.2	46.5	12.4	58.9	46.3	12.3	58.6
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	66.1	15.3	81.4	69.1	16.0	85.1	69.2	15.9	85.1	69.4	15.9	85.3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,465.1	537.6	2,002.7	1,523.8	553.2	2,077.0	1,530.5	554.9	2,085.4	1,534.3	554.9	2,089.2
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.8	4.8	36.6	30.5	4.6	35.1	30.8	4.7	35.5	31.0	4.7	35.7
Metal-working Machine Tools	71.6	13.6	85.2	76.1	14.2	90.3	76.9	14.3	91.2	77.2	14.5	91.7
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	35.9	11.5	47.4	39.0	12.4	51.4	39.4	12.6	52.0	40.0	12.8	52.8
Industrial Engines	33.0	5.7	38.7	34.2	5.7	39.9	34.2	5.7	39.9	34.4	5.7	40.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	44.6	7.8	52.4	46.7	8.3	55.0	47.0	8.3	55.3	47.0	8.4	55.4
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	22.3	3.5	25.8	23.5	3.4	26.9	23.4	3.4	26.8	23.5	3.4	26.9
Mechanical Handling Equipment	43.2	6.0	49.2	45.3	6.4	51.7	45.6	6.5	52.1	45.7	6.5	52.2
Office Machinery	39.4	16.8	56.2	43.2	18.2	61.4	43.4	18.4	61.8	43.7	18.6	62.3
Other Machinery	266.1	59.9	326.0	279.3	63.4	342.7	280.9	63.7	344.6	281.6	63.7	345.8
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	133.4	17.0	150.4	139.0	17.7	156.7	139.9	17.9	157.8	140.1	17.9	158.0
Ordnance and Small Arms	28.0	7.2	35.2	27.6	6.0	33.6	27.5	6.0	33.5	27.5	6.0	33.5
Other Mechanical Engineering	150.1	43.6	193.7	156.7	44.7	201.4	157.5	44.8	202.3	158.0	44.7	202.7
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	78.7	43.8	122.5	83.4	46.2	129.6	84.4	46.9	131.3	84.8	47.1	131.9
Watches and Clocks	7.7	7.4	15.1	8.1	8.4	16.5	8.0	8.4	16.4	8.0	8.5	16.5
Electrical Machinery	159.2	54.7	213.9	163								

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	February, 1960			December, 1960			January, 1961			February, 1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing	383.0	208.7	591.7	393.3	212.0	605.3	394.9	213.3	608.2	395.1	213.1	608.2
Paper and Board	72.2	20.5	92.7	74.8	21.3	96.1	75.1	21.6	96.7	75.2	21.7	96.9
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	29.0	34.8	63.8	30.3	35.2	65.5	30.4	35.3	65.7	30.3	35.2	65.5
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	31.3	35.2	66.5	32.4	35.6	68.0	32.3	35.9	68.2	32.3	35.7	68.0
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	103.9	28.1	132.0	105.4	29.4	134.8	106.2	29.5	135.7	106.2	29.6	135.8
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	146.6	90.1	236.7	150.4	90.5	240.9	150.9	91.0	241.9	151.1	90.9	242.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	178.4	119.3	297.7	181.4	121.0	302.4	181.0	121.3	302.3	181.3	121.3	302.6
Rubber	83.1	38.3	121.4	84.1	37.8	121.9	83.7	38.0	121.7	83.4	37.8	121.2
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	13.9	4.5	18.4	13.9	4.4	18.3	13.8	4.4	18.2	13.4	4.2	17.6
Brushes and Brooms	7.9	7.9	15.8	7.9	8.2	16.1	7.9	8.3	16.2	8.0	8.4	16.4
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	11.5	18.9	30.4	12.3	20.8	33.1	12.2	20.6	32.8	12.2	20.7	32.9
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.2	6.5	11.7	5.3	6.6	11.9	5.2	6.5	11.7	5.2	6.5	11.7
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	33.7	27.5	61.2	34.6	27.2	61.8	34.8	27.4	62.2	34.7	27.5	62.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	23.1	15.7	38.8	23.3	16.0	39.3	23.4	16.1	39.5	23.4	16.2	39.6
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,796.3	2,793.6	8,589.9	5,923.9	2,838.5	8,762.4	5,931.8	2,844.5	8,776.3	5,926.8	2,842.0	8,768.8
Construction	1,304.3	67.4	1,371.7	1,338.3	68.5	1,406.8	1,334.3	68.5	1,402.8	1,356.3	68.5	1,424.8
Gas, Electricity and Water	331.7	42.9	374.6	333.2	43.7	376.9	334.4	44.0	378.4	334.9	44.0	378.9
Gas	113.7	14.8	128.5	111.1	14.9	126.0	111.8	15.0	126.8	111.6	15.0	126.6
Electricity	184.3	25.8	210.1	187.6	26.5	214.1	188.2	26.7	214.9	188.9	26.7	215.6
Water Supply	33.7	2.3	36.0	34.5	2.3	36.8	34.4	2.3	36.7	34.4	2.3	36.7
Transport and Communication	215.2	47.2	262.4	213.5	47.4	260.9	214.3	47.5	261.8	215.1	47.8	262.9
Road Passenger Transport	168.9	15.4	184.3	170.7	15.7	186.4	171.2	15.9	187.1	171.4	15.9	187.3
Road Haulage Contracting	46.3	31.8	78.1	42.8	31.7	74.5	43.1	31.6	74.7	43.7	31.9	75.6
Distributive Trades	1,330.0	1,414.5	2,744.5	1,348.1	1,490.4	2,838.5	1,345.9	1,456.1	2,802.0	1,341.1	1,448.2	2,789.3
Wholesale Distribution	331.3	186.9	518.2	330.1	190.7	520.8	329.3	189.7	519.0	327.2	189.8	517.0
Retail Distribution	779.9	1,161.0	1,940.9	798.8	1,232.1	2,031.9	797.2	1,198.0	1,995.2	795.4	1,190.3	1,985.7
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies	126.8	34.8	161.6	126.7	35.5	162.2	127.6	36.0	163.6	127.9	35.9	163.8
Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc.	92.0	31.8	123.8	91.5	32.1	123.6	91.8	32.4	124.2	90.6	32.2	122.8
Miscellaneous Services	66.0	63.4	129.4	64.6	63.5	128.1	64.7	64.1	128.8	63.9	63.8	127.7
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	29.5	16.2	45.7	29.6	17.3	46.9	28.7	16.1	44.8	29.2	16.1	45.3
Sport and other Recreations	11.3	26.5	37.8	12.3	31.4	43.7	12.4	31.7	44.1	12.2	32.3	44.5
Betting	175.9	369.9	545.8	182.3	374.5	556.8	180.8	371.1	551.9	180.7	373.1	553.8
Catering, Hotels, etc.	30.3	94.7	125.0	30.4	94.6	125.0	30.4	95.6	126.0	30.5	95.7	126.2
Laundries	11.4	32.6	44.0	11.2	31.9	43.1	11.3	32.3	43.6	11.4	32.3	43.7
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	287.3	57.9	345.2	294.0	61.3	355.3	295.1	61.3	356.4	294.9	61.3	356.2
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages, etc.	13.1	3.9	17.0	13.1	3.8	16.9	13.0	3.7	16.7	12.8	3.7	16.5
Repair of Boots and Shoes												

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour from employers in manufacturing industries with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude

administrative, technical and clerical staffs and the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate.

The figures for 25th February, 1961, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in Great Britain in week ended 25th February, 1961

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives covered by returns (000's)	Operatives on Short-time					Operatives (excluding maintenance workers) on Overtime		
		Working part of the week		Total, including persons stood off for the whole week			Number	Aggregate number of hours of overtime worked (000's)	Average number of hours of overtime worked
		Number	Average number of hours lost	Number	Aggregate number of hours lost	Average number of hours lost			
Food, Drink and Tobacco	539	1.5	10	1.6	19	12	145.6	1,135	8
Chemicals and Allied Industries	309	0.2	8	0.3	5	17	71.8	703	10
Chemicals and Dyes	133	0.1	8	0.1	1	8	32.4	366	11
Metal Manufacture	458	10.0	8	10.3	95	9	120.2	1,056	9
Iron and Steel (General)	226	6.6	8	6.9	65	9	35.8	332	9
Iron Castings, etc.	96	1.1	8	1.1	10	9	32.6	270	8
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) and Electrical Goods	1,346	9.9	9	10.1	95	9	567.6	4,701	8
Non-Electrical Engineering	857	4.6	10	4.8	52	11	412.1	3,477	8
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	489	5.3	8	5.3	43	8	155.5	1,224	8
Vehicles	608	54.6	9	54.6	502	9	205.4	1,540	7
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	320	47.0	9	47.0	433	9	89.9	622	7
Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing	29	6.7	8	6.7	57	8	5.4	35	6
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	152	0.8	14	0.8	11	14	71.2	565	8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	388	5.5	9	5.6	55	10	129.3	1,051	8
Textiles	674	7.6	9	8.5	106	12	126.2	923	7
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-Made Fibres	105	0.3	11	0.4	10	22	9.9	61	6
Weaving of Cotton, Linen, etc.	105	0.4	10	0.5	8	15	12.1	72	6
Woolen and Worsted	163	1.3	10	1.5	25	16	48.9	380	8
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	99	3.3	7	3.6	36	10	9.7	48	5
Textile Finishing	60	1.2	7	1.3	11	8	22.6	187	8
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	42	0.1	8	0.1	1	11	9.0	65	7
Clothing and Footwear	427	4.7	7	5.0	47	9	42.2	206	5
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	82	0.9	9	1.1	16	14	10.8	28	4
Footwear	95	2.4	6	2.5	18	7	6.8	46	4
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	249	1.2	9	1.2	11	9	69.7	636	9
Timber, Furniture, etc.	189	4.7	12	5.1	72	14	51.6	378	7
Furniture and Upholstery	66	3.8	13	4.2	65	15	14.9	94	6
Paper, Printing and Publishing	395	0.6	10	0.6	7	12	146.4	1,183	8
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers etc.	71	—	—	—	—	—	32.6	239	7
Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	150	0.1	14	0.1	2	21	58.1	460	8
Other Manufacturing Industries	210	4.6	9	4.7	46	10	57.9	466	8
Rubber	87	3.6	9	3.6	33	9	26.1	207	8
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	5,834	105.2	9	107.7	1,061	10	1,742.9	14,043	8

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 13th March, 1961

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

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

The rate of unemployment at 13th March was 1.6 per cent., and at 13th February was 1.7 per cent.

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†	222,887 22,863	7,549 420	85,632 4,934	6,228 325	322,296 28,542
Total	245,750	7,969	90,566	6,553	350,838
Change since 13th February	-29,756	-2,650	-4,850	-1,586	-38,842

At 13th March, 47,826 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January, 1961, issue of this Gazette), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 13th March was 320,538, consisting of 229,440 males and 91,098 females.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 13th March according to duration of unemployment:—

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	31,016	2,371	10,580	1,727	45,694
Over 1, up to 2	15,795	1,263	7,574	1,002	25,634
Up to 2	46,811	3,634	18,154	2,729	71,328
Over 2, up to 3	11,251	672	5,778	559	18,260
Over 3, up to 4	9,170	476	5,040	422	15,108
Over 4, up to 5	7,757	389	4,482	315	12,943
Over 2, up to 5	28,178	1,537	15,300	1,296	46,311
Over 5, up to 6	7,011	267	3,985	290	11,553
Over 6, up to 7	5,885	229	3,322	196	9,632
Over 7, up to 8	5,554	215	3,225	179	9,173
Over 5, up to 8	18,450	711	10,532	665	30,358
Over 8, up to 9	5,517	219	3,033	195	8,964
Over 9, up to 13	22,377	626	9,077	578	32,658
Over 13, up to 26	33,670	484	14,131	510	48,795
Over 26, up to 39	14,847	172	5,150	133	20,302
Over 39, up to 52	9,114	71	2,657	52	11,894
Over 52	43,923	95	7,598	70	51,686
Over 8	129,448	1,667	41,646	1,538	174,299
Total	222,887	7,549	85,632	6,228	322,296

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1961

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, in 1946 to 1

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas at present designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 13th March, 1961, and the percentage rate of unemployment.

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

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 13th March, 1961					Percentage rate of unemployment* (inc. in total)
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
Principal Towns (By Region)						
London and South-Eastern						
Greater London	29,334	9,392	1,418	40,144	637	0.9
Brighton and Hove .. .	1,828	504	56	2,388	9	2.7
Chatham	369	508	99	1,176	7	1.8
Eastern and Southern						
Bedford	218	117	16	351	—	0.8
Bournemouth	1,643	433	62	2,138	202	2.3
Cambridge	197	33	6	236	—	0.4
Ipswich	562	130	22	714	—	1.3
London	352	126	15	493	—	0.6
Norwich	1,248	250	76	1,574	—	1.9
Oxford	564	100	26	690	159	0.8
Portsmouth	2,043	986	219	3,248	1	2.6
Reading	342	126	20	488	3	0.7
Slough	360	102	25	487	8	0.5
Southampton	1,620	441	106	2,167	4	1.6
Southend-on-Sea	990	498	31	1,519	32	3.0
Watford	233	98	32	363	—	0.6
South-Western						
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	2,337	664	68	3,069	6	1.3
Exeter	487	185	10	682	—	1.6
Gloucester	223	197	22	442	—	0.8
Swindon	334	172	22	528	35	0.9
Midland						
Birmingham	11,688	2,223	216	14,127	8,049	2.8
Burton-on-Trent	120	92	4	216	1	0.2
C Coventry	1,702	836	64	2,602	641	1.5
Oldbury	52	17	1	70	—	0.6
Smethwick	271	82	3	356	139	0.8
Stoke-on-Trent	1,324	567	45	1,936	163	1.3
Walsall	502	168	19	689	110	1.2
West Bromwich	319	101	6	426	87	1.0
Wolverhampton	875	484	34	1,393	275	1.3
Worcester	258	91	6	355	41	0.8
North Midland						
Chesterfield	601	387	63	1,051	1	1.4
Derby	671	347	16	1,034	13	0.9
Grimsby	745	87	39	871	2	1.5
Leicester	795	221	31	1,047	191	0.6
Lincoln	309	103	19	431	—	0.9
Mansfield	323	121	14	458	38	0.8
Northampton	179	79	8	266	3	0.4
Nottingham	5,725	1,089	216	7,030	3,939	3.1
Peterborough	222	233	27	482	—	1.0
Scunthorpe	158	214	36	408	—	0.9
East and West Ridings						
Barnsley	744	282	32	1,058	14	1.4
Bradford	965	265	45	1,275	14	0.7
Dewsbury	222	81	4	307	23	1.0
Doncaster	598	350	93	1,041	17	1.2
Halifax	190	100	24	314	21	0.6
Huddersfield	450	171	10	631	94	0.7
Hull	2,114	494	83	2,691	46	0.8
Leeds	1,869	327	37	2,233	60	0.9
Rotherham	474	123	59	656	196	1.2
Sheffield	1,283	435	63	1,781	63	0.7
Wakefield	253	119	17	389	1	0.8
York	579	174	27	780	—	1.2
North-Western						
Accrington	92	66	1	159	28	0.7
Ashton-under-Lyne	164	85	2	251	32	0.8
Barrow	382	603	44	1,029	11	3.1
Blackburn	249	211	18	478	9	0.9
Bolton	582	138	8	728	6	0.9
Bury	284	314	7	605	33	1.4
Bury	80	23	2	105	13	0.3
Crewe	251	157	10	418	2	1.5
Manchester (inc. Stretford) ..	3,830	699	146	4,675	101	1.0
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	751	217	27	995	14	1.0
Oldham (inc. Failsworth) ..	644	191	9	844	38	0.9
Preston	592	256	29	877	5	1.1
Rochdale	224	46	—	270	31	0.5
St. Helens	765	845	48	1,658	15	2.9
Stockport	496	234	24	754	45	1.0
Warrington	395	335	22	752	8	1.2
Wigan	562	176	7	745	15	1.9
Northern						
Carlisle	464	269	27	760	6	1.7
Darlington	877	228	34	1,139	505	2.4
Gateshead	1,477	305	60	1,842	24	2.5
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	949	496	68	1,513	31	1.7
Stockton and Thornaby	751	422	98	1,271	43	1.7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,230	966	159	4,355	73	2.3
Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay	1,167	315	79	1,561	28	2.6
Scotland						
Edinburgh (inc. Leith and Portobello)	3,465	866	136	4,467	36	2.0
Wales						
Cardiff	2,202	427	102	2,731	134	1.9
Newport	420	109	64	593	55	1.0
Swansea	910	330	35	1,275	33	2.2
Development Districts (By Region)						
London and South-Eastern						
Margate and Ramsgate .. .	1,190	392	64	1,646	16	5.6
Sheerness	259	150	33	442	—	5.9
Eastern and Southern						
Isle of Wight	725	365	74	1,164	24	3.9
Southwold	111	23	6	140	—	4.5
South-Western						
Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro)	2,352	861	180	3,393	85	5.6
Ilfracombe	164	78	17	259	4	8.5
Plymouth, Devonport, Gunnislake, Saltash and Torpoint	1,376	886	112	2,374	12	2.8
North Midland						
Skegness and Mablethorpe ..	368	157	35	560	11	4.8
East and West Ridings						
Bridlington and Filey .. .	547	102	18	667	153	5.8
North-Western						
Blackpool	1,383	660	34	2,077	49	4.0
Merseyside and Prescot .. .	17,010	4,077	875	21,962	204	3.6
Northern						
Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spenny-moor	1,090	279	95	1,464	43	3.0
Haltwhistle	117	9	3	129	12	4.2
Hartlepool	865	337	36	1,238	18	3.3
Haswell and Horden .. .	391	297	58	746	6	4.1
Prudhoe	78	17	6	101	—	2.4
Scarborough	723	229	22	974	60	4.7
South-East Tyneside .. .	2,225	745	162	3,132	23	4.4
Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring .. .	3,866	1,242	225	5,333	35	4.5
West Cumberland (exc. Millom and Wigton) ..	826	354	56	1,236	14	2.5
Whitby	155	53	11	219	21	4.6
Scotland						
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	2,425	634	46	3,105	20	3.1
Anstruther	89	48	6	143	23	5.7
Ardsross, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenson	893	775	69	1,737	73	5.2
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder	719	301	82	1,102	164	4.0
Dumbarton	785	487	80	1,352	—	5.2
Dundee and Broughty Ferry	3,181	1,268	110	4,559	1,136	5.2
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing	571	935	122	1,628	32	3.2
Girvan	80	29	4	113	9	3.0
Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen) ..	16,376	3,723	642	20,741	161	3.4
Greenock and Port Glasgow	1,968	948	216	3,132	10	7.1
Highlands and Islands .. .	4,412	1,233	520	6,165	471	7.6
North Lanarkshire	3,719	2,349	302	6,370	315	4.5
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew	1,330	1,106	93	2,529	34	3.6
Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie .. .	1,082	394	94	1,570	205	6.4
Rothsay	205	89	20	314	12	11.0
Sanquhar	42	61	9	112	—	4.4
Shotts	126	154	22	302	5	4.0
Stranraer	253	147	32	432	13	6.8
Wales						
Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystalyfera	304	368	82	754	50	4.1
Anglesey	673	158	93	924	—	7.8
Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontllyon and Ystrad Mynach	451	429	37	917	11	3.3
Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli ..	1,196	351	61	1,608	11	5.8
Llanelli	1,399	857	70	2,326	1,275	5.7
Merthyr Tydfil	508	192	38	738	34	3.2
Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock	855	150	62	1,067	—	10.3
Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail	846	547	45	1,438	1	3.8
Rhyl	409	207	20	636	16	5.4
Total, All Development Districts	80,718	29,253	5,099	115,070	4,861	4.1

* 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-1959.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 13th March, 1961. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

(i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,482	1,547	1,068	111	10,550	1,658	12,208	15,160	1,795	16,955
Agriculture and Horticulture .. .	7,068	1,507	88	106	7,156	1,613	8,769	11,404	1,749	13,153
Forestry	248	24	—	—	249	24	273	326	24	350
Fishing	2,166	16	979	5	3,145	21	3,166	3,430	22	3,452
Mining and Quarrying	4,867	182	24	7	4,891	189	5,080	5,117	192	5,309
Coal Mining	4,091									

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Clothing and Footwear	1,251	3,182	153	206	1,404	3,388	4,792	1,493	4,556	6,049
Weatherproof Outerwear	101	179	—	5	101	184	285	103	197	300
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	247	766	10	8	257	774	1,031	267	855	1,122
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	241	337	6	6	247	343	592	250	361	611
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	58	345	—	25	58	370	428	96	1,264	1,360
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	115	879	—	47	115	926	1,041	124	1,023	1,147
Hats, Caps and Millinery	58	39	50	29	108	68	176	116	78	194
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	90	284	—	7	90	291	381	95	324	419
Footwear	341	353	85	79	426	432	858	442	454	896
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	3,433	909	98	138	3,531	1,047	4,578	3,799	1,063	4,862
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	1,039	159	48	6	1,087	165	1,252	1,194	165	1,359
Pottery	515	279	45	112	560	391	951	567	403	970
Glass	924	356	5	10	929	366	1,295	933	367	1,300
Cement	63	7	—	—	63	7	70	79	7	86
Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	892	108	—	10	892	118	1,010	1,026	121	1,147
Timber, Furniture, etc.	3,185	644	830	84	4,015	728	4,743	4,274	771	5,045
Timber	1,069	107	5	3	1,074	110	1,184	1,236	114	1,350
Furniture and Upholstery	1,336	255	748	72	2,084	327	2,411	2,133	346	2,479
Bedding, etc.	122	110	58	8	180	118	298	188	119	307
Shop and Office Fitting	205	23	—	—	205	23	228	210	39	249
Wooden Containers and Baskets	272	89	17	—	289	89	378	315	90	405
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	181	60	2	1	183	61	244	192	63	255
Paper, Printing and Publishing	2,030	1,541	134	4	2,164	1,545	3,709	2,239	1,643	3,882
Paper and Board	428	301	123	—	551	301	852	556	307	863
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	239	315	1	1	240	316	556	258	367	625
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	190	272	—	1	190	273	463	194	278	472
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	566	127	8	1	574	128	702	600	133	733
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	607	526	2	1	609	527	1,136	631	558	1,189
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,234	1,531	342	131	2,576	1,662	4,238	2,641	1,713	4,354
Rubber	904	386	85	15	989	401	1,390	1,005	409	1,414
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	203	96	234	103	437	199	636	440	199	639
Brushes and Brooms	84	62	—	—	84	62	96	69	65	165
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	192	426	7	2	199	428	627	215	456	671
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	56	66	—	—	56	66	122	56	70	126
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	556	297	7	11	563	308	871	569	311	880
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	239	198	9	—	248	198	446	260	199	459
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	62,101	28,210	21,467	4,638	83,568	32,848	116,416	88,885	38,337	127,222
Construction	41,059	384	88	10	41,147	394	41,541	49,099	425	49,524
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,416	152	4	—	2,420	152	2,572	2,632	160	2,792
Gas	1,159	62	2	—	1,161	62	1,223	1,239	66	1,305
Electricity	991	83	1	—	992	83	1,075	1,080	86	1,166
Water Supply	266	7	—	—	267	7	274	313	8	321
Transport and Communication	21,859	1,957	255	18	22,114	1,975	24,089	23,838	2,039	25,877
Railways	3,362	210	5	—	3,367	210	3,577	3,541	218	3,759
Road Passenger Transport	1,959	694	17	—	2,040	694	2,734	2,831	249	3,080
Road Haulage Contracting	2,721	88	22	3	2,743	697	2,673	2,220	711	2,931
Sea Transport	5,936	112	109	1	6,045	113	6,158	6,363	115	6,478
Port and Inland Water Transport	2,313	20	60	—	2,373	20	2,393	2,885	22	2,907
Air Transport	247	36	1	—	248	36	284	261	40	301
Postal Services and Telecommunications	3,919	560	16	9	3,935	569	4,504	4,280	594	4,874
Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	1,402	237	25	5	1,427	242	1,669	1,439	247	1,686
Distributive Trades	23,500	15,342	113	184	23,613	15,526	39,139	25,459	16,794	42,253
Wholesale Distribution	5,023	1,795	24	19	5,047	1,814	6,861	5,466	1,998	7,464
Retail Distribution	12,555	13,074	57	153	12,612	13,227	25,839	13,608	14,269	27,877
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	3,122	215	22	6	3,144	221	3,365	3,420	234	3,654
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	2,800	258	10	6	2,810	264	3,074	2,965	293	3,258
Insurance, Banking and Finance	3,295	679	8	6	3,303	685	3,988	3,459	736	4,195
Professional and Scientific Services	3,984	5,338	23	13	4,007	5,351	9,358	4,244	5,770	10,014
Accountancy Services	190	92	—	—	193	92	285	203	98	301
Educational Services	1,274	1,444	5	4	1,279	1,445	2,724	1,518	1,569	2,887
Legal Services	143	177	1	—	144	177	321	169	362	491
Medical and Dental Services	1,742	3,415	10	9	1,752	3,424	5,176	1,882	3,684	5,566
Religious Organisations	127	44	1	—	128	44	172	151	48	199
Other Professional and Scientific Services	508	169	3	—	511	169	680	521	178	699
Miscellaneous Services	23,493	20,044	172	255	23,665	20,299	43,964	25,084	21,825	46,909
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	3,122	1,372	26	25	3,148	1,397	4,545	3,252	1,452	4,704
Sport and other Recreations	1,840	271	15	5	1,865	276	2,141	1,948	293	2,241
Betting	588	417	25	9	603	426	1,029	743	431	1,174
Catering, Hotels, etc.	10,040	10,826	42	104	10,082	10,930	21,012	10,607	11,537	22,144
Laundries	604	1,261	—	5	604	1,266	1,870	639	1,359	1,998
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	191	341	1	2	192	343	535	207	376	583
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations	2,676	503	11	14	2,687	517	3,204	2,893	536	3,429
Repair of Boots and Shoes	346	17	7	1	353	18	371	404	19	423
Hairdressing and Manicure	452	529	6	14	458	543	1,001	496	592	1,088
Private Domestic Service	873	3,405	11	56	884	3,461	4,345	963	4,037	5,000
Other Services	2,761	1,102	28	20	2,789	1,122	2,932	1,193	4,125	
Public Administration	15,972	2,182	61	17	16,033	2,199	18,232	16,887	2,368	19,255
National Government Service	7,651	1,277	14	5	7,665	1,282	8,947	8,009	1,398	9,407
Local Government Service	8,321	905	47	12	8,368	917	9,285	8,878	970	9,848
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,770	83	—	—	1,770	83	1,853	1,868	85	1,953
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	16,638	15,760	—	—	16,638	15,760	32,398	18,239	16,679	34,918
Aged 18 and over	15,642	14,998	—	—	15,642	14,998	30,640	16,988	15,843	32,831
Aged under 18	996	762	—	—	996	762	1,758	1,251	836	2,087
GRAND TOTAL*	230,436	91,860	23,283	5,259	253,719	97,119	350,838	279,971	107,205	387,176

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (6,996 males and 276 females in Great Britain and 7,484 males and 308 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

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

	Four weeks ended 8th February, 1961		Four weeks ended 8th March, 1961		Total Number of Placings, 8th Dec., 1960, to 8th Mar., 1961 (13 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	89,659	117,447	82,947	124,576	263,066
Boys under 18	16,294	40,613	11,909	45,942	56,937
Women aged 18 and over	43,841	82,662	39,491	87,877	124,812
Girls under 18	13,083	49,576	8,841	55,723	49,400
Total	162,877	290,298	143,188	314,118	494,215

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

percentage rates of engagements, given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE (see next page), which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

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

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 8th March, 1961					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th March, 1961				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,438	509	771	74	2,792	3,234	2,508	631	368	6,741
Mining and Quarrying	1,132	303	35	6	1,476	9,825	2,021	31	33	11,910
Coal Mining	880	280	21	6	1,187	9,334	1,963	17	8	11,322
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,456	513	2,831	577	6,377	1,850	949	3,311	2,242	8,352
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,787	141	784	145	2,857	2,169	627	1,349	980	5,125
Metal Manufacture	1,953	248	306	60	2,567	3,023	611	405	5,072	
Engineering and Electrical Goods	7,169	1,030	3,402	562	12,163	17,450	4,529	6,254	2,987	31,220
Engineering, including Scientific Instruments, etc.	5,183	724	1,706	271	7,884	12,689	3,422	2,850	1,599</	

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain (145) (250)	15 Mar.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. a week for machine tacklers 21 or over and for late entrants to machine tackling after 2 years' employment, with proportional amounts, according to period of employment, for other late entrants to machine tackling, of 5s. 6d. for other workers 21 or over and for other late entrants 20 or over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: workers 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' employment (2½ years for machine tacklers)—machine tacklers 205s. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 182s. 6d., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 173s. 6d., other workers 21 or over 167s. 6d.*†
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. 9d. a week for workers 18 or over (3s. 6d. for late entrants aged 18 and under 18½ who enter the trade at 17 and under 18), and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 4s. 3d. a week. General minimum time rate after change for workers 18 or over and for late entrants with appropriate experience 120s. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 132s.*†
Building	Isle of Man	First full working week after 6 Mar.	Building operatives	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 5s. an hour, labourers 4s. 4½d.
Electrical Contracting	Scotland (170)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing after 1 Mar.	Journeymen electricians, armature winders and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increase of 8d. an hour for journeymen electricians and armature winders and new percentage scales agreed for apprentices. Standard rates after change; charge-hands, inclusive of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 or up to 7 other employees 6s. 1d. an hour, in charge of 8 or more 6s. 2d., journeymen electricians 5s. 10d., armature winders 5s. 11d., apprentices, first year 30 per cent. of the journeyman's rate, second year 35 per cent., third year 50 per cent., fourth year 65 per cent., fifth year 75 per cent.‡
Thermal Insulation	Scotland	26 Dec., 1960§	Insulating engineers and other workers employed on land and marine contracts	Increases of 2½d. an hour (4s. 5½d. to 4s. 7¾d.) for insulating engineers, and of 2½d. (3s. 10¾d. to 4s. 0½d.) for labourers.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (175)	First full pay period following 16 Mar.	Shift workers (including building and civil engineering workers)	Enhancement over day rate increased from 4½d. to 4½d. an hour. Payment for time worked on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays now to be calculated on the shift rate.
Road Passenger Transport (Municipal undertakings)	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area) and Belfast (182)	First full pay period following 28 Mar.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult workers, and of 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., according to age, in the existing percentages of the adult rate for apprentices 17 and under 21; increase of 1d. an hour in differential rates for chargehands. Minimum hourly rates after change for craftsmen include: special group undertakings 8s. 8d. or 8s. 9d., group 1 5s. 7d.
Road Haulage Contracting	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey	19 Dec., 1960	Drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles, and other workers, employed on local haulage work in various industries (within a radius of 10 miles from Liverpool and Birkenhead town halls), and on journey work outside the above radius	Increases of amounts ranging from 9s. 9d. to 11s. 9d. a week of 44 hours, according to occupation, for permanent workers, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent men engaged on local haulage work: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity up to 2 tons 178s. a week, over 2 and up to 5 tons 180s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 185s. 6d., over 10 and up to 15 tons 191s. 9d., over 15 and up to 18 tons 199s. 3d., over 18 tons 208s. 9d.; stand trailermen 176s. 9d., secondmen 174s. 9d., traileremen 172s. 9d. Workers engaged on journey work: drivers of vehicles of up to 5 tons 178s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 185s. 6d., over 10 and up to 15 tons 191s. 9d., over 15 and up to 18 tons 199s. 3d., over 18 tons 208s. 9d.; secondmen 172s. 9d.
			Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	Increases of 10s. or 10s. 3d. a week of 44 hours for seniors, of 5s. 3d. or 5s. 6d. for juniors in permanent employment, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent workers: seniors—teamsters 183s. 3d. a week, one-horse drivers 176s.; juniors 92s. 9d. or 99s. 6d., according to type of vehicle or district; steering youths in Liverpool continue to receive 1s. a day additional to minimum rate.
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (193)	12 Feb.	Surface transport and goods handling grades	Increases in basic rates of 9s. 6d. a week for adult motor transport drivers, of amounts varying from 8s. 9d. to 10s. 6d., according to occupation, for adult goods handling staff, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21. Minimum adult rates after change include: motor transport drivers 209s. 3d. a week, senior head loaders 269s. 9d., head loaders (aircraft) 233s. 4d., head loaders and chargehand stevedores 221s., baggage masters 211s. 3d., loaders, porters and stevedores 201s. 8d., warehousemen 233s. 4d.
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London (199)	1 Mar.	Male workers	Increases in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (2s. to 4s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 241s. a week, night staff 250s.
	Provinces in England and Wales (199)	First full week in Mar.	Adult workers	Increases in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (10s. to 12s.) for qualified male workers, and of 1s. for qualified female workers. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: qualified male workers—grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 229s. a week, day staff 219s. 6d., grade 2 towns 220s. 6d., 211s.; qualified female workers—grade 1 135s., grade 2 131s.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	England and Wales (212) (250)	3 Mar.	All workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for hourly-rated workers, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Revised rates for workers (other than cutters, trimmers or packers) after 5 years' employment in the trade; general minimum time rates—male workers, area A 4s. 0½d. an hour, area B 3s. 11d., female workers 2s. 10½d., 2s. 10½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers, A 4s. 5½d., B 4s. 3½d., female workers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 2½d.; time rates per log hour for male workers, A 2s. 9½d., B 2s. 8½d.*†
Catering	Londonderry and district	30 Dec., 1960	Barmen and apprentices employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 15s. a week for charge-hands and assistants, and of 5s. or 7s. 6d., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices. Rates after change: men in charge of stock and bar or in sole charge with 1 apprentice 199s. 6d. a week, men in sole charge of stock and bar and control of 2 assistants and 1 apprentice 204s. 6d., assistants 165s. 9d. in first year, 176s. in second year, 192s. after 3 years, apprentices 59s. 8d. in first year, 76s. 1d. in second year 98s. in third year.
	Great Britain	1 Jan.¶	Upholstresses employed by British Transport Commission Hotels and Catering Services	Increase of 3s. a week (143s. 6d. to 146s. 6d.).
Funeral Direction	Scotland	Pay day in week commencing 2 Jan.	Male workers employed by Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society	Increase of 13s. a week. Rates after change: qualified workers 21 and over 196s. 6d. a week, non-qualified, on entering the service 186s. 6d., after 3 months 191s. 6d., after 6 months and fully qualified 196s. 6d.
	Scotland	Pay day in week commencing 5 Dec., 1960	Male workers employed by retail Co-operative Societies	Increases of 13s. a week for workers 21 and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: male workers 21 and over 200s. a week, 20 and under 21 172s., 19 and under 20 161s.

* These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 132 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ It has also been agreed that from the beginning of first full pay period commencing after 31st December, 1961, the rates will be increased by a further 4d.

§ These increases were agreed in January, 1961, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

¶ This increase was agreed in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Laundering	Great Britain (231) (250)	29 Mar.	All workers except enginemen and stokers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rate fixed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time rates, male workers 21 or over 3s. 5½d. an hour or 147s. 10d. a week of 43 hours, younger male workers 1s. 8½d. or 74s. 4½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1½d. or 133s. 6d. at 20 and under 21; female workers who perform in full the duties actually or normally undertaken by adult male workers 3s. 5½d. an hour, other female workers—general minimum time rates, 1s. 5½d. an hour or 63s. 7½d. a week at 15 rising to 2s. 6d. or 107s. 6d. at 19 or over, piecework basis time rate 2s. 8½d. an hour for workers of all ages.*
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Northern Ireland (252)	31 Mar.	Timeworkers	Increases of 5s. a week for male workers other than learners, of 3s. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for male learners and younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over employed as makers of bespoke hand-sewn (including surgical) footwear 174s. a week, operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers and Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 167s., operating Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 162s., other male workers except learners 155s.; female workers 21 and over 108s. 6d.†
			Pieceworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour (3s. 5½d. to 3s. 7d.) in the piecework basis time rate for male workers, and of 1d. (2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.) for female workers.‡

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING MARCH

Cotton Waste Reclamation	Great Britain (219) (249)	13 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 42½ for those under 16.‡§
Wool Textile	Yorkshire (83)	Week commencing 30 Jan.	Mechanics	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½.¶
Flannel Manufacture	Rochdale	25 Jan.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 42½ for those under 16, without loss of pay.
Leather Producing (Tanning, Currying and Dressing)	Great Britain (99)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.§
Leather Belting and Strap Butt Currying	United Kingdom (100)	First full working week commencing on or after 1 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.§
Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacture	Great Britain (101)	do.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.§
Roller Leather Manufacture	Great Britain (100)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.§
Buffalo Picker Manufacture	Great Britain (101)	First full working week commencing after 1 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.§
Fellmongering	Scotland (102)	27 Feb.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.§
Leather Goods, Saddlery and Harness Manufacture	Great Britain (103)	First full pay period on or after 13 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.§
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	Northern Ireland (252)	24 Mar.	All workers other than female workers in the retail branch	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43.†§
			Female workers employed in the retail branch	Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.†§
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain (126-127)	27 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42.‡§
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain (145) (250)	15 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43½ to 42.‡§
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	England and Wales (212) (250)	3 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡§
Laundering	Great Britain (231) (250)	29 Mar.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.‡§
	Great Britain	6 Mar.	Workers employed by Co-operative laundries	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF MARCH

The following agreements, operative from a future date, have been notified during March: local authorities' services in England and Wales (increases ranging from 6s. 11d. to 14s. 10d. a week, according to classification, for adult male workers, 3rd April); bobbin manufacture (normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42½, 1st April); sawmilling in England and Wales (labourers' normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 with a compensatory adjustment in hourly rates and an increase of 2d. an hour, 1st May); British Broadcasting Corporation (44 to 42 for manual workers, 9th April). The following increases were effective early in April under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices: stone carving, wood carving and modelling (1d. an hour for journeymen); organ building (¾d. an hour for journeymen); mechanical cloth

manufacture in Bury and district (increase of 2 per cent. in the percentage addition); textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing in Scotland and certain districts in England (1s. 5d. a week for men and 1s. for women); calico printing (1s. 8d. or 1s. 9d. a week).

Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act authorised the following changes, operative from a future date: made-up textiles (reduction in normal weekly hours from 45 to 43, 10th April); paper box manufacture (43½ to 42, with increases of 5s. a week for men and of 4s. for women, 12th April). New provisions for agricultural apprentices and qualified craftsmen, operative from 1st May, have been authorised by an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. Full particulars of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

* These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 181 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 182 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 132 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

¶ The hourly rate of 5s. 1½d. remains unchanged (weekly rate 217s. 10d.).

|| These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 181 of this GAZETTE.

which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and reduces from 43½ to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

During March, 1961 notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B. (N.70) dated 3rd March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and for reducing from 43½ to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime becomes payable.

Linens and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.164) dated 10th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (N.I.H.M. (40)), dated 16th March and operative on 24th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers other than female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade and reduces from 44 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime becomes payable.—See page 179.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (N.I.H.M. (41)), dated 16th March and operative on 24th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade and reduces from 48 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime becomes payable.—See page 179.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (N.I.B.S. (87)), dated 23rd March and operative on 31st March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 179.

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. (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Laundry) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 442; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 13th March; **The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 514; price 6d. (8d.)),** dated 20th March; **The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 531; price 6d. (8d.)),** dated 21st March. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 181.

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

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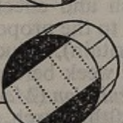
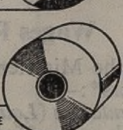
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The Anthrax Disinfection Fee (Amendment) Rules, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 526) made on 9th March by the Minister of Labour under the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919.—See page 156.

The Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 5) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 701 (C.6); price 2d. (4d.)), dated 10th April.—See page 155.

The National Insurance (Modification of the Royal Naval Pension Scheme) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 294), made on 17th February by the Admiralty; **The National Insurance (Modification of Electricity Superannuation Schemes) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 306),** made on 21st February by the Minister of Power; **The National Insurance (Modification of Gas Superannuation Schemes) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 307),** made on 21st February by the Minister of Power; **The National Insurance (Modification of the Army Pension Scheme) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 323),** made on 24th February by the Army Council; **The National Insurance (Modification of the Air Force Pension Scheme) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 391),** made on 6th March by the Air Council; **The National Insurance (Modification of Local Government Superannuation Schemes) No. 2 Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 405; price 9d. (11d.)),** made on 8th March by the Minister of Housing and Local Government; **The National Insurance (Modification of Local Government Superannuation Schemes) No. 2 (Scotland) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 492 (S.26); price 9d. (11d.)),** made on 8th March by the Secretary of State for Scotland; **The National Insurance (Modification of Metropolitan Police Staffs Superannuation Provisions) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 439),** made on 9th March by the Secretary of State for the Home Department; **The National Insurance (Modification of the National Health Service Superannuation (Scotland) Scheme) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 467 (S.22)),** made on 14th March by the Secretary of State for Scotland; **The National Insurance (Non-participation—Teacher Superannuation) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 471 (S.24)),** made on 15th March by the Secretary of State for Scotland; **The National Insurance (Non-participation—Teachers Superannuation) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 477),** made on 16th March by the Minister of Education; **The National Insurance (Modification of Teachers Superannuation) (Scotland) (No. 2) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 504 (S.27); price 4d. (6d.)),** made on 17th March by the Secretary of State for Scotland; **The National Insurance (Modification of Teachers Superannuation Acts) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 513),** made on 20th March by the Minister of Education; **The National Insurance (National Health Service Superannuation Scheme—Modification and Non-participation) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 525; price 9d. (11d.)),** made on 20th March by the Minister of Health; **The National Insurance (Modification of Electricity Superannuation Schemes) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 588 (S.33)),** made on 23rd March by the Secretary of State for Scotland; **The National Insurance (Non-participation—National Health Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 608 (S.35)),** made on 27th March by the Secretary of State for Scotland; **The National Insurance (Modification of the National Health Service (Scotland) Superannuation Scheme) No. 2 Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 607; price 6d. (8d.)),** made on 27th March by the Secretary of State for Scotland. These Regulations were made under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959, and are concerned with non-participating employments in the public services and consequential modification of the relevant superannuation schemes.—See page 156.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 383), dated 6th March. These Regulations, which came into operation on 13th March, were made by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, with the consent of the Treasury and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. They amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Regulations, 1948, by including among the insurable employments under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, the employment of certain persons in the inspection of the sites of accidents or dangerous occurrences in a mine or quarry.

The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 420), dated 9th March; **The National Insurance (Graduated Retirement Benefit and Consequential Provisions) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 557; price 6d. (8d.)),** dated 23rd March; **The National Insurance (Collection of Graduated Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 598),** dated 27th March. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959.—See page 156.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Turkey) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 584; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 24th March by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 157.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 602; price 1s. (1s. 2d.)), made on 27th March by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 156.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1961, No. 58; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 16th March; **The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 59; price 4d. (6d.)),** dated 16th March; **The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 68),** dated 23rd March. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See this page.

The National Insurance (Non-participation—Health Service) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 40), made on 28th February by the Ministry of Health and Local Government; **The National Insurance (Non-participation—Local Government Staffs) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O.**

1961 No. 41), made on 28th February by the Ministry of Health and Local Government; **The National Insurance (Non-participation—Teachers Superannuation) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 45),** made on 1st March by the Ministry of Education; **The National Insurance (Modification of the Superannuation Acts) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 47),** made on 1st March by the Ministry of Finance; **The National Insurance (Modification of Local Government Superannuation Scheme) No. 2 Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 66; price 6d. (8d.)),** made on 20th March by the Ministry of Health and Local Government; **The National Insurance (Modification of the Health Services Superannuation Scheme) No. 2 Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 67; price 6d. (8d.)),** made on 20th March by the Ministry of Health and Local Government; **The National Insurance (Modification of the Ulster Special Constabulary Pensions Provisions) Regulations, 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 70; price 6d. (8d.)),** made on 23rd March by the Minister of Home Affairs; **The National Insurance (Modification of the Royal Ulster Constabulary Pensions Provisions) Regulations, 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 71; price 6d. (8d.)),** made on 23rd March by the Minister of Home Affairs. These Regulations were made under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 and 1959, and are concerned with non-participating employments in the public services and consequential modification of the relevant superannuation schemes; they are broadly similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see previous column and page 156).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 103. Art and Design. November, 1960. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.).

Economic Survey.—Economic Survey, 1961. Cmdd. 1334. Treasury. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 153.

International Labour Conference.—International Labour Conference. Proposed action by Her Majesty's Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the 42nd session, 1958, 43rd session, 1959 and 44th session, 1960. Cmdd. 1318. Ministry of Labour. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 157.

National Insurance.—(1) Everybody's Guide to National Insurance. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 9d. (11d.). See page 157. (2) Law relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance. Statutes, Regulations and Orders as now in Force. (1st Aug. 1960.) Annotated and Indexed. Vols. I and II. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Two Vols. (in Binders) £4 10s.

(£4 13s.).—See page 157. (3) *Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77 (5) of that Act; (i) on the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1961. H.C. 139. Price 4d. (6d.); (ii) on the National Insurance (Collection of Graduated Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1961. H.C. 157. Price 4d. (6d.); and (iii) on the National Insurance (Graduated Retirement Benefit and Consequential Provisions) Regulations, 1961. H.C. 156. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 156.*

Wales.—Wales and Monmouthshire. Report on Developments and Government Action, 1960. Cmdd. 1293. Price 6s. (6s. 6d.).—See page 159.

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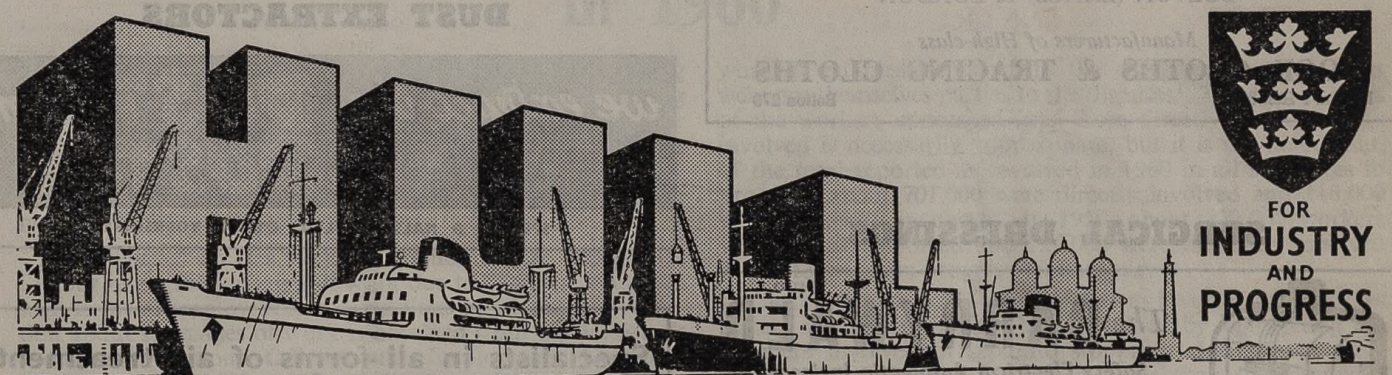
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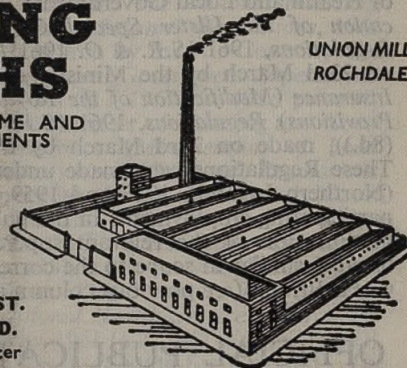
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