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Seasonal Movements in the Statistics of Unemployment and of Unfilled Vacancies

CHANGES from month to month in the statistics of unemployment and of unfilled vacancies are caused in part by seasonal factors. The extent to which the changes are seasonal cannot be determined precisely, but, in so far as the seasonal fluctuations conform to a broadly similar pattern from year to year, it is possible, on the experience of several years, to assess what can be described as *normal* seasonal movements. This article describes the methods which have been used experimentally for some years by the Ministry of Labour to calculate estimates of normal seasonal movements in the statistics of registered wholly unemployed persons and of unfilled vacancies; the current estimates for these series are appended in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

I. General Limitations of Calculated Seasonal Movements

The use of estimates of normal seasonal movements in the interpretation of current data assumes that the experience of recent years provides a reasonably satisfactory indication of the seasonal fluctuations to be expected under present conditions. Seasonal movements estimated in this way, however, are average movements, and it is not to be expected that they will coincide exactly with the actual movements in any particular year. There are variations, in both time and extent, in the influence of seasonal factors from year to year; for example, weather conditions in two successive years are never quite the same and harvests are frequently described as early or late and good or poor. Any estimates are, of course, subject to margins of error. Moreover, the seasonal fluctuations are influenced by current economic conditions. A radical change in the level of economic activity or in the structure of industry can change the whole pattern of seasonal fluctuations in the statistics of unemployment and of unfilled vacancies. When using estimates of normal seasonal movements, therefore, full account must be taken of their inherent limitations.

If a series of statistics of this kind is adjusted by removing the normal effect of seasonal factors, the adjusted series still contains the effect of seasonal abnormalities, such as extreme weather conditions. In addition, the adjusted series is affected by random fluctuations in the demand for, and supply of, labour which are not in any way associated with seasonal factors. Adjustment of a series by eliminating the normal effects of seasonal factors does not therefore neces-

sarily reveal the underlying trend, although it may make it more readily discernible.

II. Special Factors affecting Unemployment and Vacancy Statistics

The relationships between the dates on which the counts of unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies are taken and moveable holidays and the ends of school terms may sometimes be of special significance. The effect which variations in the intervals between Easter and, to a lesser extent, Whitsuntide and the dates of counts have on the unemployment and vacancy statistics at those dates can be appreciable, but it is difficult to measure. Boys and girls now leave school at the end of a term, and large numbers first register for employment in January, April and August. The unemployment and vacancy statistics for these months especially are therefore affected by the numbers leaving school, and these numbers vary from year to year. In these months, moreover, the numbers of young persons registered as unemployed and also the numbers of unfilled vacancies for young persons vary substantially from day to day.

The much larger numbers of young persons who will enter the employment field on leaving school from 1961 onwards raise a special difficulty in this context. In respect of young persons, past experience clearly cannot provide so reliable a guide to the seasonal changes which may occur in the unemployment and vacancy statistics during the forthcoming period as it might have done in the absence of this population bulge. Moreover, on theoretical grounds, methods of estimating seasonal movements using 12-month moving averages are much less appropriate in relation to school-leavers.

For these reasons the estimates given in the appended Tables 1 and 2 relate to registered wholly unemployed persons other than *school-leavers*. For this purpose, a *school-leaver* means a registered unemployed person under 18 years of age who has not yet been in insured employment. Statistics of wholly unemployed persons excluding school-leavers for the period January, 1949–February, 1960, have not been published previously and are given in Table 5 on page 92. Such statistics will be published monthly in future issues of this GAZETTE. The statistics of unfilled vacancies for young persons are influenced by the

number of young persons entering the employment field, but it is not possible to exclude vacancies for school-leavers from the statistics. The estimates given in Tables 3 and 4 are thus less reliable in relation to young persons than to adults.

III. Method of Calculation

The method of calculating the estimates of normal seasonal movements in each series of statistics is, briefly:—

- (a) to calculate, for each individual month in a period of years, a centred moving average of the figures in the series over a twelve-month period;*
- (b) to measure the absolute deviations of the actual figures in the series from the corresponding moving averages;
- (c) to average the deviations for corresponding calendar months over a period of years† (e.g., to average all the January deviations); and finally
- (d) to obtain the difference between the average deviations for successive months.

The calculations are directed to estimating normal movements and so figures for months or periods which are clearly exceptional are ignored. The average deviation for each month of the year, obtained at stage (c), measures the average effect of seasonal factors on the level of unemployment or unfilled vacancy statistics during the relevant month and is regarded as the normal seasonal deviation for that month. The difference between the normal deviations for successive months, obtained at stage (d), is regarded as the normal seasonal change between the two months.

IV. Seasonal Movements in Unemployment

The figures given in Tables 1 and 2 relate to the numbers of persons, other than school-leavers, registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain; no account is taken of the numbers of persons temporarily stopped for seasonal or other reasons. Under relatively stable economic conditions, the number of temporarily stopped workers tends to decrease during the holiday months of July and August and then begins to rise again, but the extent of this seasonal movement is not statistically significant. The estimated seasonal movements in unemployment are based on data for the period from July, 1948, onwards. They are given for males and females, separately and in total, for each of the following sectors and for all industry:—agriculture, forestry, fishing [Standard Industrial Classification Order I], all manufacturing industries [Orders III to XVI inclusive], construction [Order XVII], transport and communication [Order XIX], distributive trades [Order XX], catering, hotels, etc. [Minimum List Heading 884] and all other industries and services [Orders II, XVIII, XXI, XXII, XXIII (excluding Heading 884) and XXIV and persons of 18 years of age and over not classified by industry]. The all industry figures are obtained by aggregating the sector estimates. The calculations of the estimates for the various industrial sectors have been based on data classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification before the recent revision. The introduction in 1959 of the revised Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition) has no effect, of course, on the figures relating to the total numbers of unemployed; the revisions of the content of the various sectors of industry have only a slight effect on the validity of the estimates for those sectors in the interpretation of either current or recent data.

The estimates are given in two forms:—

Table 1. Normal Monthly Seasonal Deviations of the Numbers of Persons Wholly Unemployed in Great Britain (excluding School-Leavers).

Table 2. Normal Monthly Seasonal Changes in the Numbers of Persons Wholly Unemployed in Great Britain (excluding School-Leavers).

The normal seasonal deviation for a month is the average amount by which the actual figure for the month is greater (if positive) or less (if negative) than the corresponding centred 12-month moving average.

The normal seasonal change between successive months is the estimate of the average change from the first to the second month due to seasonal factors.

It is generally preferable, for reasons of clarity, to refer to the normal seasonal change between two months rather than to the deviation for a single month, particularly when this has a negative value.

V. Seasonal Movements in Unfilled Vacancies

The figures given in Tables 3 and 4 relate to the numbers of unfilled vacancies. They are based on information for the period beginning March, 1952. For the purposes of these calculations, it has thus been assumed that the seasonal movements in the figures during the period from March, 1952, to May, 1956, were not affected to a marked extent by the operation of the Notification of Vacancies Order. This Order required all engagements within its scope to be made through an Employment Exchange or scheduled employment agency. As the frequency of statistical returns of vacancies was changed early in 1957 from a four-weekly to a calendar month period, a notional series of monthly figures has been compiled for the period 1952-1957 by interpolation. Interest in the industrial analysis of the unfilled vacancy statistics is much less than in that of the unemployment statistics, and so the estimates relating to unfilled vacancies are given only for the whole field of industrial employment; separate estimates are given for vacancies for adult men, for adult women and for young persons under 18 years of age.

* This involves taking the arithmetic mean of the monthly averages for two overlapping periods of twelve months. For example, the centred moving average for January, 1949, is calculated by taking the mean of the monthly averages for the two periods July, 1948-June, 1949, and August, 1948-July, 1949.
† When the twelve average monthly deviations, so derived, do not cancel one another out in total, they are modified so that their sum approximates to zero.

These estimates are also given in two forms:—

Table 3. Normal Monthly Seasonal Deviations of the Numbers of Unfilled Vacancies in Great Britain.

Table 4. Normal Monthly Seasonal Changes in the Numbers of Unfilled Vacancies in Great Britain.

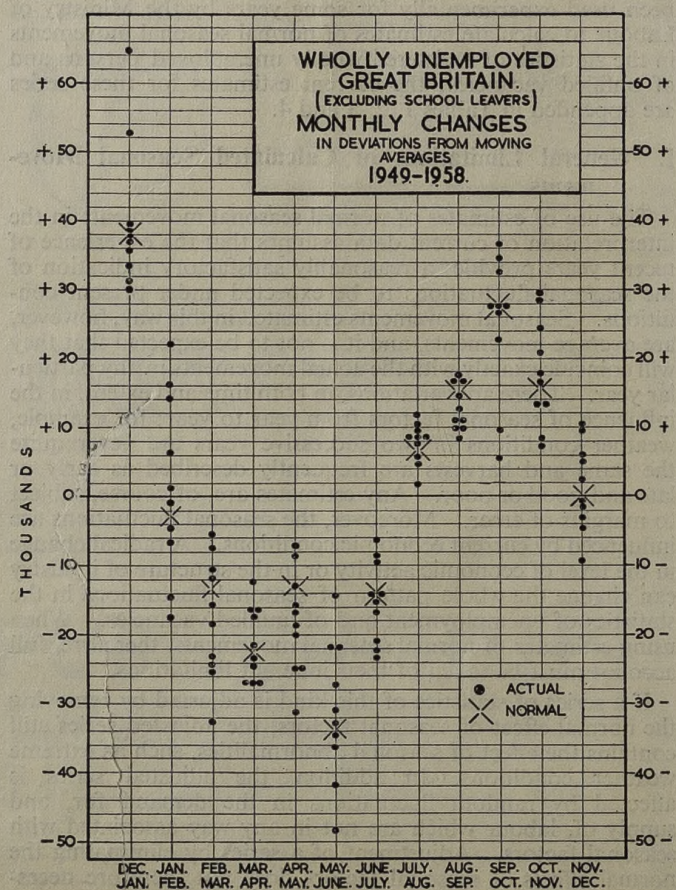
VI. Annual Revision of Estimated Seasonal Movements

Revised estimates of normal seasonal movements for current use are made each year, taking information relating to the past year into account. The figures relating to unemployment given in Tables 1 and 2 are derived from deviations from moving averages during the ten-year period 1949-58. When unemployment statistics up to June, 1960, are available, revised estimates will be calculated based on deviations during the ten-year period 1950-59. The estimates are thus 10-year moving averages of deviations of the monthly unemployment statistics from centred 12-month moving averages. In relation to vacancy statistics, the base period will be lengthened each year until it is the same as that used in relation to unemployment statistics.

VII. Limitations of the Method

The calculation of these estimates of normal seasonal movements has been based on a period in which the numbers of registered wholly unemployed persons and of unfilled vacancies varied within relatively narrow ranges without very pronounced trends. This is one reason why the estimates given in the appended Tables are expressed in absolute terms rather than in the form of percentages. One important feature of this method of estimating the effect of seasonal factors is that the results can be expressed very simply in the form of normal monthly changes, as in Tables 2 and 4. This is most useful in assessing the significance of month to month changes in these fields. Expressing the estimated seasonal movements in absolute form has other important advantages, in that simple addition of the sector estimates gives estimates for all industry and estimates relating to males and to females can also be added together. This form of expressing the estimates can, however, give rise to difficulties in some circumstances. If, for example, the number wholly unemployed is relatively low in January, as it was in 1956, there may be insufficient scope for the estimated normal seasonal reduction in unemployment in the first half of the year to occur, because the register at any date always includes substantial numbers of persons who are moving from job to job. Similarly, substantial numbers of unfilled vacancies represent continuous demands for labour to replace workers moving from job to job and for workers whose particular skills or qualifications are in short supply. Consequently in periods of low demand for labour, such as the autumn of 1958, normal seasonal reductions in the numbers of unfilled vacancies are unlikely to occur.

Movements from one month to the next in the statistics of unemployment and unfilled vacancies may be considered to have three components—the trend movement, the normal seasonal monthly change and a residual movement. The latter is the result of abnormal short-term influences of all kinds. As the estimated normal seasonal changes are subject to margins of error and the residual movement can be substantial, it is often difficult to perceive the current underlying trend. The Diagram below shows the distribution, about the normal estimates, of the actual monthly changes in the deviations from the centred moving averages of the total numbers of wholly unemployed males and females, excluding school-leavers, in the period 1949-58. This illustrates the definite seasonal pattern of the monthly changes in the deviations and the extent of the random variations in the residual movements.



The additive method of calculation used by the Ministry assumes that the normal seasonal movements are independent of the current level of unemployment or demand for labour. The estimates relating to unemployment statistics are least reliable during short periods of abnormally high unemployment, when the actual seasonal movements are greater than the normal movements. An alternative assumption could be made that the normal seasonal movements are directly proportional to the level of unemployment, and the seasonal deviation of the actual figure for a month from the corresponding moving average could be expressed as a percentage of the actual figure. Tests have shown that an alternative multiplicative method of this kind in this field gives estimates which do not differ much from those obtained by the additive method but which are generally subject to smaller margins of error. A multiplicative method probably gives improved estimates when there are considerable short-term changes in the level of unemployment; but the method has some disadvantages. Deviations expressed in percentage form cannot be translated so readily into monthly changes. Sector estimates cannot be combined so

readily to obtain estimates for all industry, nor can estimates in percentage form for males and for females be added together.

Improved estimates would probably be obtained if less simple assumptions were made—for example that, for each of the calendar months, there is a more general kind of linear relationship (relatively stable from year to year) between the actual figure for a month (possibly subject to certain adjustments) and a notional trend figure for the month. Such methods have similar disadvantages to those of multiplicative methods. These disadvantages, compared with the additive method, seem to outweigh the advantages of possible reductions in the margins of error of the estimated seasonal movements. In all cases, it is possible to adopt iterative procedures based on progressively improved estimates of the trend figures, but in the field of unemployment and vacancy statistics these procedures have little effect on the resulting estimates as the 12-month moving averages of these statistics do not change erratically. The Ministry of Labour is continuing to use the simpler additive methods for the present, but the methods used are being kept under continuous review.

Table 1.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Deviations of the Numbers of Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons (excluding School-Leavers) in Great Britain (based on period 1949-1958)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(Thousands)												
MALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 3.4	+ 2.9	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	- 0.1	- 2.2	- 3.0	- 2.3	- 1.6	- 1.7	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 6.5	+ 6.4	+ 5.5	+ 2.8	+ 1.7	- 4.2	- 6.0	- 4.9	- 4.3	- 0.9	- 1.1	- 1.2
Construction ..	+ 13.6	+ 11.5	+ 5.7	- 0.7	- 3.1	- 5.9	- 7.5	- 6.3	- 6.2	- 4.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.5
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 2.4	+ 0.7	- 0.6	- 2.5	- 3.4	- 3.5	- 2.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.6
Distributive Trades ..	+ 2.4	+ 2.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	- 1.6	- 2.5	- 1.9	- 1.6	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.2
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 2.7	+ 2.5	+ 1.8	+ 0.1	- 1.1	- 2.9	- 3.3	- 3.0	- 1.9	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 5.2	+ 4.7	+ 3.4	+ 1.2	- 1.0	- 5.2	- 6.0	- 4.5	- 3.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	+ 2.2
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 37.4	+ 33.7	+ 22.8	+ 6.3	- 4.0	- 24.5	- 31.7	- 26.4	- 21.3	- 5.8	+ 5.5	+ 7.6
FEMALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 1.9	+ 1.8	+ 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 2.7	+ 2.5	+ 2.4	+ 2.2	+ 2.4	- 1.2	- 3.9	- 3.8	- 1.4	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 1.1
Construction ..	+ 13.6	+ 11.5	+ 5.7	- 0.7	- 3.1	- 5.9	- 7.5	- 6.3	- 6.2	- 4.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.5
Transport and Communication ..	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Distributive Trades ..	+ 3.0	+ 3.1	+ 2.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	- 2.2	- 3.3	- 2.8	- 1.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	- 0.7
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	+ 2.2	- 0.3	- 1.2	- 4.3	- 5.3	- 4.3	- 2.6	+ 2.6	+ 4.7	+ 3.6
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 1.5	+ 2.5	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	- 3.3	- 5.1	- 5.7	- 1.3	+ 2.4	+ 3.2	+ 1.4
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 12.6	+ 13.5	+ 10.6	+ 3.7	+ 1.4	- 12.4	- 19.2	- 18.0	- 7.9	+ 4.0	+ 7.9	+ 4.2
MALES AND FEMALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 5.3	+ 4.7	+ 3.2	+ 0.9	- 0.4	- 3.3	- 4.1	- 3.2	- 2.6	- 2.7	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 9.2	+ 8.9	+ 7.9	+ 5.0	+ 4.1	- 5.4	- 9.9	- 8.7	- 5.7	- 1.5	- 1.8	- 2.3
Construction ..	+ 13.6	+ 11.5	+ 5.7	- 0.7	- 3.1	- 5.9	- 7.5	- 6.3	- 6.2	- 4.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.5
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.9	+ 3.9	+ 2.7	+ 0.8	- 0.7	- 2.8	- 3.9	- 4.0	- 2.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.7	+ 0.8
Distributive Trades ..	+ 5.4	+ 5.3	+ 4.2	+ 2.1	+ 0.3	- 3.8	- 5.8	- 4.7	- 2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 5.9	+ 5.7	+ 4.0	- 0.2	- 2.3	- 7.2	- 8.6	- 8.3	- 4.5	+ 3.4	+ 6.9	+ 5.8
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 6.7	+ 7.2	+ 5.7	+ 2.1	- 0.5	- 8.5	- 11.1	- 9.2	- 4.9	+ 2.8	+ 6.0	+ 3.6
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 50.0	+ 47.2	+ 33.4	+ 10.0	- 2.6	- 36.9	- 50.9	- 44.4	- 29.2	- 1.8	+ 13.4	+ 11.8

Table 2.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Changes in the Numbers of Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons (other than School-Leavers) in Great Britain (based on period 1949-1958)

	December to January	January to February	February to March	March to April	April to May	May to June	June to July	July to August	August to September	September to October	October to November	November to December
(Thousands)												
MALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 1.9	- 0.5	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 1.1	- 2.1	- 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	- 0.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.6
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 7.7	- 0.1	- 0.9	- 2.7	- 1.1	- 5.9	- 1.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Construction ..	+ 11.1	- 2.1	- 5.8	- 6.4	- 2.4	- 2.8	- 1.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 4.7	+ 2.0
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.0	- 0.1	- 1.1	- 1.7	- 1.3	- 1.9	- 0.9	- 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.5	+ 1.0	- 0.8
Distributive Trades ..	+ 2.6	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.8	- 1.0	- 1.8	- 0.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	nil
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 1.7	- 1.2	- 1.8	- 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	+ 2.7	+ 1.4	nil
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 3.0	- 0.5	- 1.3	- 2.2	- 2.2	- 4.2	- 0.8	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	+ 4.0	+ 2.4	- 0.6
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 29.8	- 3.7	- 10.9	- 16.5	- 10.3	- 20.5	- 7.2	+ 5.3	+ 5.1	+ 15.5	+ 11.3	+ 2.1
FEMALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.3	- 0.2	- 0.8	nil	+ 0.2	- 0.1	nil	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 3.8	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2	- 3.6	- 2.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	+ 0.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Construction ..	+ 13.6	- 2.1	- 5.8	- 6.4	- 2.4	- 2.8	- 1.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 4.7	+ 2.0
Transport and Communication ..	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.2	nil	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Distributive Trades ..	+ 3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.9	- 1.3	- 0.8	- 2.3	- 1.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.8	nil	- 1.2
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	- 0.4	nil	- 1.0	- 2.5	- 0.9	- 3.1	- 1.0	nil	+ 2.7	+ 5.2	+ 2.1	- 1.1
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	- 0.2	- 1.4	- 0.4	- 3.8	- 1.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	+ 0.8	- 1.8
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 8.4	+ 0.9	- 2.9	- 6.9	- 2.3	- 13.8	- 6.8	+ 1.2	+ 10.1	+ 11.9	+ 3.9	- 3.7
MALES AND FEMALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 3.0	- 0.6	- 1.5	- 2.3	- 1.3	- 2.9	- 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	- 0.1	+ 2.5	+ 2.5
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 11.5	- 0.3	- 1.0	- 2.9	- 0.9	- 9.5	- 4.5	+ 1.2	+ 3.0	+ 4.2	- 0.3	- 0.5
Construction ..	+ 11.1	- 2.1	- 5.8	- 6.4	- 2.4	- 2.8	- 1.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 4.7	+ 2.0
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.1	nil	- 1.2	- 1.9	- 1.5	- 2.1	- 1.1	- 0.1	+ 1.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.2	- 0.9
Distributive Trades ..	+ 6.3	- 0.1	- 1.1	- 2.1	- 1.8	- 4.1	- 2.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.8	+ 2.8	+ 0.4	- 1.2
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 1.7	- 4.2	- 2.1	- 4.9	- 1.4	+ 0.3	+ 3.8	+ 7.9	+ 3.5	- 1.1
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 3.1	+ 0.5	- 1.5	- 3.6	- 2.6	- 8.0	- 2.6	+ 1.9	+ 4.3	+ 7.7	+ 3.2	- 2.4
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 38.2	- 2.8	- 13.8	- 23.4	- 12.6	- 34.3	- 14.0	+ 6.5	+ 15.2	+ 27.4	+ 15.2	- 1.6

Table 3.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Deviations of the Numbers of Unfilled Notified Vacancies at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain (based on period 1952-8)

Vacancies for:—	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Men 18 and over	- 15.9	- 14.5	- 7.7	+ 1.3	+ 4.9	+ 10.0	+ 11.7	+ 10.1	+ 9.4	+ 4.8	- 3.5	- 10.3
Women 18 and over	- 10.5	- 7.6	- 2.4	+ 3.3	+ 5.2	+ 13.8	+ 15.8	+ 8.2	+ 1.8	- 4.0	- 9.6	- 14.2
ALL ADULTS 18 and over ..	- 26.4	- 22.1	- 10.1	+ 4.6	+ 10.1	+ 23.8	+ 27.5	+ 18.3	+ 11.2	+ 0.8	- 13.1	- 24.5
Boys under 18	- 4.8	- 6.9	- 1.3*	+ 1.4*	- 2.1*	+ 3.1	+ 9.9	+ 8.0	- 2.2	- 3.4	- 2.3	+ 0.8
Girls under 18	- 5.1	- 7.1	- 2.5*	+ 2.7*	- 1.2*	+ 4.8	+ 11.4	+ 8.4	- 2.7	- 4.8	- 3.4	- 0.2
ALL YOUNG PERSONS under 18	- 9.9	- 14.0	- 3.8*	+ 4.1*	- 3.3*	+ 7.9	+ 21.3	+ 16.4	- 4.9	- 8.2	- 5.7	+ 0.6
TOTAL VACANCIES	- 36.3	- 36.1	- 13.9*	+ 8.7*	+ 6.8*	+ 31.7	+ 48.8	+ 34.7	+ 6.3	- 7.4	- 18.8	- 23.9

* These estimates are less reliable when Easter is in March or after mid-April.

Table 4.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Changes in the Numbers of Unfilled Notified Vacancies at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain (based on period 1952-8)

Vacancies for:—	December to January	January to February	February to March	March to April	April to May	May to June	June to July	July to August	August to September	September to October	October to November	November to December
Men 18 and over	- 5.6	+ 1.4	+ 6.8	+ 9.0	+ 3.6	+ 5.1	+ 1.7	- 1.6	- 0.7	- 4.6	- 8.3	- 6.8
Women 18 and over	+ 3.7	+ 2.9	+ 5.2	+ 5.7	+ 1.9	+ 8.6	+ 2.0	- 7.6	- 6.4	- 5.8	- 5.6	- 4.6
ALL ADULTS 18 and over ..	- 1.9	+ 4.3	+ 12.0	+ 14.7	+ 5.5	+ 13.7	+ 3.7	- 9.2	- 7.1	- 10.4	- 13.9	- 11.4
Boys under 18	- 5.6	- 2.1	+ 5.6*	+ 2.7*	- 3.5*	+ 5.2*	+ 6.8	- 1.9	- 10.2	- 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 3.1
Girls under 18	- 4.9	- 2.0	+ 4.6*	+ 5.2*	- 3.9*	+ 6.0*	+ 6.6	- 3.0	- 11.1	- 2.1	+ 1.4	+ 3.2
ALL YOUNG PERSONS under 18	- 10.5	- 4.1	+ 10.2*	+ 7.9*	- 7.4*	+ 11.2*	+ 13.4	- 4.9	- 21.3	- 3.3	+ 2.5	+ 6.3
TOTAL VACANCIES	- 12.4	+ 0.2	+ 22.2*	+ 22.6*	- 1.9*	+ 24.9*	+ 17.1	- 14.1	- 28.4	- 13.7	- 11.4	- 5.1

* These estimates are less reliable when Easter is in March or after mid-April.

Table 5.—Numbers of Wholly Unemployed Persons in Great Britain, excluding School-Leavers (i.e., boys and girls under 18 years of age who had, at the respective dates, no previous insurable employment), 1949-1960

—	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
MALES												
1949	270.3	258.1	245.2	231.0	219.0	193.6	180.6	185.5	192.5	213.9	228.9	233.4
1950	254.4	258.5	240.5	223.8	212.4	194.9	188.7	188.7	187.5	200.0	197.2	200.8
1951	220.2	197.8	177.6	158.8	136.8	120.4	114.9	119.2	124.6	139.0	151.8	158.3
1952	189.0	198.4	192.6	186.1	180.0	169.4	169.8	183.3	187.3	208.4	223.9	232.9
1953	260.8	247.1	223.7	214.5	197.8	178.2	167.8	172.7	172.3	185.3	195.7	199.4
1954	227.9	244.4	212.6	189.6	174.4	147.4	135.7	141.0	141.0	152.2	159.3	157.2
1955	180.6	169.4	162.3	140.3	124.1	115.6	107.2	110.4	114.0	126.7	136.8	134.3
1956	162.0	166.1	158.5	146.3	134.9	125.7	127.1	137.2	141.8	150.1	160.9	176.5
1957	233.5	246.5	230.1	216.7	199.1	169.6	160.1	170.0	175.5	182.5	207.9	224.0
1958	262.7	279.2	284.4	285.7	274.0	263.1	258.4	271.1	285.8	316.7	341.8	342.6
1959	392.3	398.4	360.6	340.0	314.2	276.5	268.2	273.2	272.4	287.6	301.0	297.0
1960	317.0	306.7										
FEMALES												
1949	88.9	91.4	85.8	74.5	72.3	61.4	53.3	57.6	63.4	76.8	86.5	88.2
1950	102.7	101.4	96.6	86.3	88.2	76.0	69.6	73.2	79.5	93.6	97.7	92.2
1951	95.6	93.6	88.9	84.2	70.9	62.2	57.3	59.3	73.9	92.8	100.7	100.1
1952	117.3	124.2	134.2	128.5	136.4	125.2	117.9	119.8	129.2	137.8	143.6	133.2
1953	142.1	137.7	132.4	121.0	116.2	96.3	85.0	86.7	99.1	109.9	113.7	109.1
1954	115.9	117.4	112.2	103.4	97.7	77.8	69.4	69.0	78.7	88.6	91.5	87.0
1955	91.3	94.3	87.6	78.5	72.8	63.9	55.3	57.5	63.5	73.3	77.1	70.6
1956	81.5	79.4	78.5	72.2	71.7	63.1	62.1	65.0	77.7	86.9	90.4	90.3
1957	102.1	108.2	103.8	95.4	91.2	76.1	66.4	68.9	76.8	81.7	91.9	94.4
1958	102.0	110.6	109.5	109.5	111.0	102.9	98.1	100.7	113.8	127.6	136.9	134.4
1959	138.9	141.8	135.3	131.7	124.1	106.3	98.3	98.6	102.0	111.7	114.1	109.4
1960	115.4	118.9										
MALES AND FEMALES												
1949	359.2	349.5	331.0	305.5	291.2	255.0	233.9	243.0	255.9	290.7	315.4	321.6
1950	357.1	359.9	337.1	310.1	300.6	270.9	258.4	262.0	267.0	293.5	294.9	293.1
1951	315.8	291.3	266.5	243.0	207.7	182.7	172.2	178.5	198.5	231.8	252.5	258.5
1952	306.3	322.5	326.9	314.7	316.4	294.6	287.6	303.1	316.5	346.2	367.5	366.0
1953	402.8	384.8	356.1	335.5	314.1	274.5	252.7	259.4	271.4	295.2	309.4	308.5
1954	343.8	361.8	324.8	293.0	272.1	225.2	205.1	210.0	219.7	240.8	250.8	240.2
1955	271.9	263.7	249.9	218.7	197.0	179.5	162.5	167.9	177.4	200.0	214.0	204.8
1956	243.5	245.6	237.0	223.6	206.6	188.8	189.2	202.2	219.5	237.0	251.3	266.8
1957	335.6	354.7	333.8	312.0	290.3	245.8	226.5	238.8	252.4	264.1	299.8	318.3
1958	364.7	389.7	393.9	395.2	385.0	366.0	356.6	371.7	399.6	444.3	478.8	476.9
1959	531.2	540.2	496.0	471.7	438.3	382.8	366.5	371.8	374.4	399.4	415.0	406.4
1960	432.4	425.6										

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

NOTE.—All industrial analyses in this GAZETTE are now based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. Should the 1948 edition be used exceptionally as the basis of any analysis published in future, this will be specially indicated.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 107 to 128.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during January by 13,000 (+ 6,000 males and + 7,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,313,000. The main changes were increases of 37,000 in manufacturing industries and 20,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services and a decrease of 22,000 in distributive trades. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed is estimated to have increased by 12,000 from 24,272,000 to 24,284,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 448,259 to 431,260 between 11th January and 15th February, 1960, and the number registered as temporarily stopped rose from 12,358 to 18,703. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 11,113 among males and a rise of 459 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 29th February, 1960, 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 118.1, 99.2 and 119.1 respectively as compared with 118.0, 99.4 and 118.7 respectively, at the end of January. The previously published figures for weekly rates and hourly rates for January have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

It is estimated that the changes in rates of wages and hours of

work reported to the Department as having come into operation during February resulted in about 1,346,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £374,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and 2,000 workpeople a decrease of £150, whilst 1,121,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of nearly 1½ hours, without loss of pay. The principal increases in rates of wages affected agricultural workers in England and Wales, British Railways staff and London Transport Executive railway grades, workpeople employed in hairdressing establishments and workers engaged in coal distribution outside the London area. The principal reductions in hours affected workpeople employed in agriculture in England and Wales, civil engineering construction, electricity supply, sugar confectionery and food preserving, heavy chemicals manufacture (Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council), paper box making and tobacco manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 16th February, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th January, 1960, and at 17th February, 1959.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during February in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 87,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 247,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 281, and, in addition, 25 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 8th February, 1960, with effect from 22nd February, 1960, by virtue of which the existing 47 County Orders are replaced by three Orders. Order No. 1 applies to employment in agriculture in every county or combination of counties in England and Wales for which an agricultural wages committee is established by the Agricultural Wages Committees (Areas) Order, 1960,* except the areas covered by Orders Nos. 2 and 3. Order No. 2 applies to Cambridge and the Isle of Ely and North, East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and Order No. 3 applies to the Holland Division of Lincoln. The Orders provide for an increase in the minimum rates of wages and in general a reduction in the normal weekly hours of work.

The minimum time rate for ordinary male workers 20 years and over for a 46 hour week is now 160s. in all districts compared with the previous rate of 156s. for a 47 hour week. The special rates, which are in operation in the Holland division of Lincolnshire for certain classes of workers, are 221s. for men 20 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen and conditioned to a 60 hour week in winter and a 56 hour week in summer (previous rates were 214s. 6d. a week for a 61 hour week in winter and a 57 hour week in summer); 196s. 6d. for those employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen or shepherds and conditioned to a 53 hour week (previously 191s. for a 54 hour week). In the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Hereford, Lancaster, Monmouth, Northumberland and Westmorland, where workers employed as shepherds are required by their employers to keep a dog or dogs the payment, in addition to the appropriate minimum rate, has been standardised at 3s. a week in the case of one dog or 6s. a week in the case of more than one dog. The general minimum time rate for men in part-time or casual employment is increased from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. an hour.

For female workers 21 years and over in all areas except Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely and the three Ridings of Yorkshire the Orders provide for a minimum time rate of 121s. 6d. for a 46 hour week compared with the previous rate of 118s. 6d. for a 47 hour week. In the excepted areas, where the minimum rate of 118s. 6d. did not apply, the minimum rate is increased from 111s. to 116s. but the standard working week remains unchanged at 44 hours. For women in part-time or casual employment in all areas the minimum hourly rate is increased from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. an hour.

There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration. In consequence of the reduced working week provision is made for payment of overtime rates for work done in excess of 3½ hours on the weekly short-day. The provision which enables certain consequential adaptations to be made to weekday hours where whole-time workers have agreed to work less than the standard number of hours on the morning of the weekly short-day is retained, and has been extended to cover workers who agree to work up to 4½ hours on the weekly short-day. The benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash are varied by bringing into line the value of individual meals in all areas, by standardising the value of certain other items in the counties where they apply and by deleting other items previously defined as benefits in certain specified counties.

* S.I. 1960, No. 180. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

WORK OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE BLIND

"Blind Workers are Good Workers: Let them do a good job for you" is the title of an illustrated leaflet prepared for free distribution to local employers' organisations and to individual employers. Although over 10,000 blind people are employed in Britain, many more could be placed in normal employment if employers could be persuaded to make the experiment of taking them on. The Ministry of Labour has therefore launched a nationwide campaign to increase employment opportunities for the blind.

The immediate aim is so to interest employers in the capabilities and potentialities of blind people that several hundred of those who are now ready and waiting for employment may be placed in work as quickly as possible. If more openings were available it would also be possible for more blind men and women to be given rehabilitation and training courses.

The leaflet gives examples of the types of work, both skilled and unskilled, performed by blind workers. It states that there are more than 600 blind telephonists employed on private branch exchange boards in Great Britain; that there are 33 practising solicitors and 298 physiotherapists, as well as many lecturers, teachers and business executives, who are blind. Hundreds work as shorthand typists or in factories as machine minders and on inspection jobs. The leaflet points out that the accident rate for blind workers is rather lower than it is for others and that output and efficiency compare favourably with those of sighted workers. They have a reputation for long service with their firms and are capable of a full week's work in return for a fair week's wage. In brief, says the leaflet, "employers are finding more and more that to offer employment to a blind man or woman is a sound economic proposition". Attention is drawn to the Specialist Placing Officers available to help blind people starting a new job to find their best way to work and to become familiar with the layout of factory or workshop.

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RETAIL PRICES IN 1959

For a number of years it has been the practice to publish an annual review of the course of retail prices in the previous year, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices and its components. In the past, this review has been on a mid-December to mid-December basis, and has appeared in the January issue of this GAZETTE. The article which follows reviews the year 1959 from mid-January, 1959, to mid-January, 1960, and future annual reviews of this type will also be on a mid-January to mid-January basis. Changes in the month from mid-December, 1958, to mid-January, 1959, were described in the usual monthly article on page 79 of this GAZETTE for February, 1959.

At mid-January, 1960, the average level of retail prices was about one-half of one per cent. lower than a year earlier. Between the corresponding months of previous years, the index showed rises of about 2 per cent. in 1958, about 3½ per cent. in 1957 and 4½ per cent. in 1956. Food prices in mid-January, 1960, taken as a whole, were nearly 2 per cent. lower than in mid-January, 1959. The other expenditure groups showing reductions over the year were alcoholic drink and durable household goods, the indices for which fell by about 7½ per cent. and 2½ per cent. respectively. Four

groups, viz., housing, fuel and light, transport and vehicles, and services showed increases of between 2 and 3 per cent. Clothing and footwear prices, taken as a whole, rose by less than one per cent., and the indices for the tobacco and miscellaneous goods groups rose slightly.

Taking the level of prices at 17th January, 1956, as 100, the index was 110 in each of the months January to April, 1959, 109 from May to October, and 110 from November to January, 1960. The fall in the index in May was more than accounted for by seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and milk, while the rise in the index in November was due mainly to increases in the average prices of household coal (largely seasonal), eggs and butter and in rail and road fares. Taking 1959 as a whole, the average index figure for the 12 months was about 109½, or about one-half of one per cent. higher than the corresponding figure for 1958 which was 109.

The following Table shows, for each month from January, 1959, to January, 1960, the index figure for "all items" and for each of the ten main groups of items. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month.

Group	1959												1960
	13th Jan.	17th Feb.	17th Mar.	14th Apr.	12th May	16th June	14th July	18th Aug.	15th Sept.	13th Oct.	17th Nov.	15th Dec.	
Food	109.8	109.1	108.9	108.6	108.1	108.4	107.4	108.1	106.1	107.4	108.2	108.7	107.8
Alcoholic Drink .. .	105.9	105.9	105.9	107.8	97.8	97.8	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.1
Tobacco .. .	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.1
Housing .. .	125.8	126.2	126.2	127.1	127.3	128.1	128.5	128.5	128.7	128.8	129.1	129.2	129.3
Fuel and Light .. .	116.6	116.9	117.0	117.0	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.4	111.7	112.2	118.7	119.0	119.0
Durable Household Goods .. .	100.1	100.1	100.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.7	97.7	97.6
Clothing and Footwear .. .	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.5	102.8	102.9	103.1	103.1	103.0
Transport and Vehicles .. .	113.4	113.8	113.9	114.3	114.4	114.5	114.7	114.8	114.9	115.0	116.5	116.1	116.0
Miscellaneous Goods .. .	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.0	113.1	113.0	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.7	113.8	113.9
Services .. .	114.8	114.9	115.6	115.6	115.8	116.3	116.4	116.5	116.6	116.8	116.8	116.9	117.9
All Items .. .	110.4	110.3	110.3	109.5	109.1	109.3	109.0	109.3	108.7	109.2	110.0	110.2	109.9
All Items (whole number)	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110	110

The effects on the "all-items" index of the changes between mid-January, 1959, and mid-January, 1960, in the index for each of the ten component groups of items are shown below:—

Group	Change in group index between January, 1959, and January, 1960	Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January, 1959, and January, 1960
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food .. .	-1.8	-0.6
Alcoholic Drink .. .	-7.4	-0.5
Tobacco .. .	+0.3	—
Housing .. .	+2.8	+0.3
Fuel and Light .. .	+2.1	+0.1
Durable Household Goods .. .	-2.5	-0.2
Clothing and Footwear .. .	+0.8	+0.1
Transport and Vehicles .. .	+2.3	+0.1
Miscellaneous Goods .. .	+0.3	—
Services .. .	+2.7	+0.2
All Items .. .	-0.5	-0.5

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 91 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. The following Table analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January, 1959, and mid-January, 1960, and also gives the contribution of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index in "all-items" points.

Percentage change in section index between January, 1959, and January, 1960	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("All-items" points)
Per cent.			
+ 20 but less than 30 .. .	1	12	+0.3
+ 10 but less than 20 .. .	—	—	—
+ 5 but less than 10 .. .	6	49	+0.3
+ 4 but less than 5 .. .	3	20	+0.1
+ 3 but less than 4 .. .	5	94	+0.4
+ 2 but less than 3 .. .	6	82	+0.2
+ 1 but less than 2 .. .	11	100	+0.2
+ less than 1 .. .	18	194	+0.1
All increases .. .	50	551	+1.6
No change .. .	9	48	—
All decreases .. .	32	401	-2.1
- less than 1 .. .	9	170	—
- 1 but less than 2 .. .	7	42	—
- 2 but less than 3 .. .	4	32	-0.1
- 3 but less than 4 .. .	4	25	-0.1
- 4 but less than 5 .. .	—	—	—
- 5 but less than 10 .. .	5	55	-0.5
- 10 but less than 20 .. .	2	62	-0.7
- 20 but less than 30 .. .	—	—	—
- 30 or more .. .	1	15	-0.7

In the following Table the changes in the section indices between mid-January, 1959, and mid-January, 1960, are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

Effect on index of change in section index ("All-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("All-items" points)
+ 0.2 but less than 0.3 .. .	1	12	+0.3
+ 0.1 but less than 0.2 .. .	3	85	+0.4
+ 0.05 but less than 0.1 .. .	5	78	+0.3
+ less than 0.05 .. .	41	376	+0.6
All increases .. .	50	551	+1.6
No change .. .	9	48	—
All decreases .. .	32	401	-2.1
- less than 0.05 .. .	25	261	-0.3
- 0.05 but less than 0.1 .. .	1	14	—
- 0.1 but less than 0.2 .. .	4	60	-0.5
- 0.2 but less than 0.3 .. .	—	—	—
- 0.3 or more .. .	2	66	-1.3

Details for Individual Groups

Group I. Food. The only item of food subject to price control in 1959 was milk. The index for the food group fell in each of the months February to May, rose in June, fell in July, rose again in August, but fell again in September to the lowest level during the year. After rising in October, November and December, the index fell in January, 1960, when it was nearly 2 per cent. below the level in January, 1959.

There was little change during the year in the average prices of bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes.

The average price of beef showed little change over the year. Prices of mutton and lamb fell markedly during the period June to October, rose again in November, December and January but were lower in January, 1960, than in January, 1959. Prices of pork rose slightly over the year. The average price of bacon varied from month to month but was markedly lower in mid-January, 1960, than a year before. There was an increase in corned beef prices in the 12 months, but the average price of boiling fowls showed a slight reduction. At 12th January, 1960, the average level of meat and bacon prices, taken as a whole, was about 1½ per cent. lower than at 13th January, 1959.

The average level of prices of fish fell in each of the months February to July but rose in each of the following months. At mid-January, 1960, the average level of prices was nearly 4 per cent. higher than at a year earlier.

The average price of butter rose considerably in the months June to November, and, although there were reductions in other months, was substantially higher in January, 1960, than in January, 1959. There was a marked reduction in the average price of lard during the year. For butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, taken together, the average level of prices rose by nearly 15 per cent.

The maximum permitted prices of ordinary grades of milk were reduced on 1st May and raised by the same amount on 27th September. The average price of cheese rose in nearly all months in 1959. As is normal, prices of eggs varied from month to month; at 12th January, 1960, prices were markedly lower than at 13th January, 1959. For the sub-group covering milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, the average level of prices fell by 1½ per cent. between mid-January, 1959, and mid-January, 1960.

The average level of prices of tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc., taken together, showed a fall of nearly one per cent. during the year.

A rise in the price of sugar in February was almost offset by reductions in most of the later months in 1959. There was a fall over the year in the average level of prices of preserves, but a slight rise in the average level of prices of sweets and chocolates. For sugar, preserves and confectionery, taken together, the average level of prices rose by nearly one per cent. between 13th January, 1959, and 12th January, 1960.

The average price of potatoes was fairly steady at a relatively high level during the early part of the year, but fell later when the new crop became freely available. Consequently, the peak often associated with the change over from the old to the new crop did not occur, and the average price was substantially lower in January, 1960, than a year before. The average level of prices of vegetables other than potatoes varied from month to month, but was lower in January, 1960, than in January, 1959. For potatoes and other vegetables, taken together, the average level of prices at 12th January, 1960, was nearly 20 per cent. below that at 13th January, 1959.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, fell in August, September and October but rose in other months. Over the year, increases in the average prices of apples, pears, bananas and prunes more than offset reductions in the average prices of currants, sultanas and canned fruit. For fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, the average level of prices was about 5½ per cent. higher in mid-January, 1960, than in mid-January, 1959.

Group II. Alcoholic Drink. The only appreciable changes in the prices of alcoholic drink were the decreases in the prices of beer, following reductions in Customs and Excise duties in April. As a result of these reductions the index for the alcoholic drink group as a whole was about 7½ per cent. lower in mid-January, 1960, than in mid-January, 1959.

Group III. Tobacco. The prices of various brands of tobacco were increased towards the end of August, and the index for the tobacco group, taken as a whole, was rather less than one-half of one per cent. higher in mid-January, 1960, than in mid-January, 1959.

Group IV. Housing. The rents of most privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished to the types of households covered by the index continued to be subject to control throughout 1959, but increases permitted by the Rent Act, 1957, were imposed on a number of tenants during the year. The rents of dwellings owned by local authorities are not subject to the Rent Restrictions Acts, but the net rents of some of these dwellings were raised in 1959, in addition to increases in inclusive rents on account of changes in local rates. The rent index is also affected by the inclusion each month of the rents of newly-erected local authority dwellings, the rents of such dwellings being in most cases higher than the average rent of dwellings subject to rent control.

Local rates were increased in many areas in England and Wales as from 1st April, but the rates index was not greatly affected by various changes in rates in Scotland later in the year. There was a small rise during the year in the average level of costs of repairs and maintenance but the average level of costs of materials for home repairs, decorations, etc. showed little change.

As a result of all these changes the average level of housing costs rose by nearly 3 per cent. between mid-January, 1959, and mid-January, 1960.

Group V. Fuel and Light. The index for the fuel and light group showed little change until May when there were seasonal reductions in the retail prices of coal and coke. The index was unchanged in June and July but rose in each of the months August to December, the main change occurring in November when there were substantial increases (largely seasonal) in the retail prices of household coal. At mid-January, 1960, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole was about 2 per cent. above that for mid-January, 1959, while the index for the coal and coke component had risen by about 2½ per cent. The average level of charges for gas and electricity rose during the year, but the average price of paraffin fell slightly, so that the index for the "other fuel and light" sub-group was about 1½ per cent. higher at mid-January, 1960, than at a year earlier.

Group VI. Durable Household Goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, viz., (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, sewing machines and electric irons; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Taking the group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about 2½ per cent. over the year.

Prices of many items included in this group, particularly radio and television sets, were reduced in April, following reductions in purchase tax. In the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group the average level of prices showed little change during the year; for the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group the average level of prices fell by nearly 7½ per cent., while

for the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group there was a fall of about 1½ per cent.

Group VII. Clothing and Footwear. Mainly because of increases in footwear prices, the index for the clothing and footwear group as a whole rose during the second part of the year and was nearly one per cent. higher at mid-January, 1960, than at mid-January, 1959. The only sub-group showing an appreciable change over the year was that for footwear for which the index rose by nearly 5 per cent.

Group VIII. Transport and Vehicles. This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling, and (2) fares and other transport. For the group as a whole the index rose by nearly 2½ per cent. between mid-January, 1959, and mid-January, 1960.

The average level of second-hand car prices fluctuated seasonally, but showed little change over the year. Some car maintenance charges were raised in February. Prices of car tyres were lower, though those for motor cycle tyres were higher, in January, 1960, than a year earlier. As a result of all these changes the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling showed little change between January, 1959, and January, 1960. There was a general increase in rail fares in Great Britain in November and increases in road fares in a number of areas during the year. The total effect of these changes was a rise of about 3½ per cent. in the average level of fares and other transport charges between mid-January, 1959, and mid-January, 1960.

Group IX. Miscellaneous Goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups: (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.; and (3) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. Prices of some toilet requisites, travel and sports goods, camera films, toys and other items included in this group were reduced following reductions in the rates of purchase tax on these items in April. The index figure for the group as a whole rose by less than one-half of one per cent. between mid-January, 1959, and mid-January, 1960.

The index for the sub-group covering books, newspapers and periodicals rose by 2 per cent. during the year. The index for the medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc. sub-group showed little change over the year, while that for the stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. sub-group fell by nearly 2 per cent.

Group X. Services. This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc. charges, (2) entertainment, and (3) other services. The index for the services group rose in every month during the year, except April and November, and at mid-January, 1960, was about 2½ per cent. higher than at mid-January, 1959.

The index for the postage, telephone, etc. sub-group was unchanged during the year. A rise in January, 1960, in the average charge for admission to cinemas accounted for most of the increase of nearly 3 per cent. in the entertainment sub-group over the year. The average level of charges for services such as shoe repairing, laundering and hairdressing rose in every month, except November, and was nearly 3½ per cent. higher at mid-January, 1960, than at mid-January, 1959.

"All-items" indices from January, 1956, to February, 1960

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1959	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC., IN 1959

Employment*, Short-Time and Overtime Working, Unfilled Vacancies

Demand for labour increased rapidly during 1959 after the falling off of the previous year. The numbers in civil employment rose by 310,000; women and girls accounted for 184,000 of the increase. The recovery was most marked in the manufacturing industries, in which employment increased by 276,000. Less than half the increase in civil employment came from H.M. Forces, which fell by 54,000, and from the wholly unemployed, where there was a decrease of 84,000; there was a net influx of 166,000 into the working population, all but 6,000 of this being among women and girls.

The following Table shows the changes in total man-power during the year:—

	Thousands		
	December, 1958	December, 1959	Change during 1959
Total Working Population†	24,106	24,272	+ 166
of which:—			
Males	16,175	16,181	+ 6
Females	7,931	8,091	+ 160
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	590	536	- 54
Total in Civil Employment	22,990	23,300	+ 310
of which:—			
Males	15,215	15,341	+ 126
Females	7,775	7,959	+ 184
Wholly Unemployed‡	520	436	- 84

The changes in civil employment are contained in the following Table:—

Industry or Service	Thousands		
	December, 1958	December, 1959	Change during 1959
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	966	949	- 17
Coal Mining	771	725	- 46
Other Mining and Quarrying	73	72	- 1
Total, Mining and Quarrying	844	797	- 47
Manufacturing Industries			
Chemicals and Allied Trades	538	551	+ 13
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	4,583	4,748	+ 165
Textiles	855	868	+ 13
Clothing (including footwear)	637	649	+ 12
Food, Drink and Tobacco	915	925	+ 10
Other Manufactures	1,578	1,641	+ 63
Total, Manufacturing Industries	9,106	9,382	+ 276
Building and Contracting	1,470	1,477	+ 7
Gas, Electricity and Water	377	375	- 2
Transport and Communication	1,677	1,645	- 32
Distributive Trades	2,995	3,045	+ 50
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,258	4,329	+ 71
Public Administration:—			
National Government Service	523	518	- 5
Local Government Service	774	783	+ 9
Total in Civil Employment	22,990	23,300	+ 310

Manufacturing industries accounted for nine-tenths of the increase; all industries shared in the increase, which was largest in engineering, vehicles and metal manufacture. Outside manufacturing, big increases in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services and in distribution were largely offset by reductions in coal mining, transport and communication (mainly railways) and agriculture. The changes in building and contracting, public administration and gas, electricity and water were all small.

The number working short-time in the manufacturing industries fell during each of the first eleven months of the year but rose seasonally in December. At the end of 1959 there were 40,000 on short-time compared with 172,000 a year earlier; the main reductions were in textiles (especially cotton), metal manufacture and clothing. The number on overtime in manufacturing rose by 400,000 from 1,364,000 in November, 1958, to 1,764,000 in November, 1959; hours of overtime worked increased over the same period by 3,400,000 to a total of over 13,700,000.

Unfilled vacancies rose steadily from 163,000 in December, 1958, to 251,000 in December, 1959. A feature of this improvement was a substantial revival in the demand for skilled engineering workers.

* In this article figures relating to civil employment and the total working population incorporate the revisions described on pages 41 and 60 of the February issue of the GAZETTE; they are presented on the basis of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification.

† The total working population includes persons in civil employment and H.M. Forces and the wholly unemployed and ex-Service men and women on release leave not yet in employment.

‡ End of month estimates.

Unemployment

The average number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain during 1959 was 475,200. This was 17,800 higher than the average for 1958. The average for males during the year was 343,800 and for females it was 131,400. Compared with 1958, the average figure for males was 22,400 higher; for females it was 4,600 lower.

The following Table shows the numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at one date in each month of 1959:—

Date	Men Aged 18 and Over	Boys Under 18	Women Aged 18 and Over	Girls Under 18	Total
8th December, 1958	363,452	13,623	144,323	10,329	531,727
12th January, 1959	427,007	26,692	148,031	19,056	620,786
9th February, 1959	422,100	21,243	150,542	14,778	608,663
9th March, 1959	379,194	16,372	143,035	11,944	550,545
13th April, 1959	357,563	22,380	137,111	13,699	530,753
11th May, 1959	328,893	15,259	127,508	8,883	480,543
15th June, 1959	288,712	10,493	108,226	5,880	413,311
13th July, 1959	275,206	12,810	98,617	8,160	394,793
17th August, 1959	271,188	36,178	97,097	22,499	426,962
14th September, 1959	268,721	23,804	98,921	13,617	405,063
12th October, 1959	285,572	15,950	107,806	9,708	419,036
16th November, 1959	299,423	13,047	110,430	7,647	430,547
7th December, 1959	296,419	11,490	106,232	6,742	420,883

During 1958, the trend in unemployment had been upwards; in 1959, it was downwards. The total number registered as unemployed increased from 532,000 in December, 1958, to 621,000 in January, 1959; the latter figure was 2.8 per cent. of the estimated total of employees in Great Britain. This was the highest figure recorded since the end of the war apart from the exceptionally high figures during the fuel and power crisis in 1947. After January unemployment fell considerably and by June the level was lower than it had been a year previously. The lowest figure in the year was recorded in July, when the number registered as unemployed fell below 400,000 for the first time in 18 months. In the second half of the year the normal seasonal increase did not occur and in December the figure was very little higher than at mid-year. Compared with a year previously, the level in December, 1959, was down by 111,000. There was a fall of 69,000 among males and 42,000 among females. The wholly unemployed of both sexes decreased by 70,000 and the temporarily stopped by 40,000.

In December, 1959, of the total registered as unemployed, 115,000 (27 per cent.) had had their last employment in the manufacturing industries, 62,000 (15 per cent.) in construction, 60,000 (14 per cent.) in miscellaneous services and 45,000 (11 per cent.) in distribution.

The number of wholly unemployed males was 45,000 less in December, 1959, than in December, 1958, and the number of wholly unemployed females was 25,000 less. In December, 1959, there were 290,000 of the wholly unemployed of both sexes who had been continuously unemployed for less than six months compared with 366,000 a year previously, and 48,000 who had been continuously unemployed for six to twelve months compared with 59,000 a year previously; but the number who had been continuously unemployed for the whole year, 63,000, was higher than the comparable figure for December, 1958, which was 46,000.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed in December, 1959, and the changes in the numbers unemployed between December, 1958, and December, 1959, males and females separately, in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland:—

Region	Numbers on Registers at 7th December, 1959		Increase (+) or decrease (-) between December, 1958 and December, 1959		Total percentage unemployed at 7th December, 1959
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	London and S.E.	45,279	14,447	- 14,603	
Eastern and Southern	24,091	8,242	- 5,370	- 2,035	1.4
South-Western	19,014	7,576	- 3,165	- 1,138	2.2
Midland	14,266	6,431	- 13,807	- 4,679	1.0
North-Midland	15,736	5,241	- 5,257	- 2,356	1.3
E. and W. Ridings	21,362	6,503	- 10,210	- 4,432	1.5
North-Western	47,725	19,617	- 14,783	- 15,231	2.2
Northern	33,319	10,470	+ 3,708	- 613	3.3
Scotland	67,478	24,833	- 73	- 3,156	4.3
Wales	21,639	9,614	- 5,606	- 2,604	3.3
Great Britain	307,909	112,974	- 69,166	- 41,678	1.9
Northern Ireland	25,042	8,888	- 1,888	- 3,923	7.1
United Kingdom	332,951	121,862	- 71,054	- 45,601	2.0

The comparable rates of unemployment a year previously in December, 1958, were 2.4 per cent. in Great Britain, 8.3 per cent. in Northern Ireland and 2.6 per cent. in the United Kingdom. The only Region to show an increase in the year was Northern, where the rate of unemployment rose from 3.2 per cent. to 3.3 per cent. The biggest decrease was in North-Western Region, where the rate fell from 3.3 per cent. to 2.2 per cent.

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MAN-POWER AND EMPLOYMENT: REVISED FIGURES FOR THE PERIOD MAY, 1959, TO OCTOBER, 1959 (BASED ON THE 1958 EDITION OF THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

The following Tables give man-power and employment figures for the period May to October, 1959 revised to take account of:—

- (1) the information on numbers in employment obtained from the mid-1959 exchange of national insurance cards;
- (2) the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Revision of Numbers in Employment. The monthly estimates of man-power and employment published regularly in this GAZETTE are provisional and subject to revision in the light of the more complete information to be obtained from the annual counts of national insurance cards. The results of the mid-1959 count have now become available and the tables below incorporate the consequent revisions in the numbers in employment.

Revision of the Standard Industrial Classification. The monthly estimates of man-power and employment hitherto published in this GAZETTE have been based on the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The 1958 edition was brought into use for the industrial analysis of the working population made at the May, 1959 count of national insurance cards and the employment figures now being used as the base for the monthly estimates are classified industrially according to the new edition. The first of the normal monthly tables in the new series are published on pages 107 to 109 of this issue. So that a complete series would be available from May, 1959 the figures previously published for May to October, 1959 have been re-analysed industrially on the basis of the 1958 edition, and are given in the tables below.

A considerable number of changes resulted from the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification—see the article on page 55 of the February, 1959 issue of this GAZETTE. One of the most significant was the transfer of a number of industries, or parts of industries,

from the Manufacturing to the Services sector of the Classification. Examples of these are:—

- (a) Motor repairing and garages
- (b) Repair of boots and shoes
- (c) Bakeries, tailoring workrooms, etc., when attached to shops.

In some cases, e.g., in the metal manufacturing, textile and construction groups, a number of industries which previously had separate headings have been grouped together. In other cases new headings have been introduced, e.g., for synthetic resins and plastics materials. Some of the changes affected a large number of industries, e.g., previously canteens provided by employers for their workpeople were classified to the catering industry, but, under the new edition, are classified according to the employers' main business. Similarly school canteens are now included under the heading "Educational Services". Figures both for individual industries and industry Order Groups based on different editions of the Standard Industrial Classification are therefore not comparable with one another, even although their titles may be the same.

Shipbuilding and marine engineering are combined under one main heading in the new edition. Special steps have, however, been taken to obtain separate employment and unemployment figures for the two parts of the industry.

Table I below gives an analysis of the total working population, including employers and workers on their own account for the months May to October, 1959, inclusive. Table II gives, for the same period, figures for employees (excluding the unemployed) in each of the manufacturing industries and in others for which comparable figures are available.

TABLE I
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN
May, 1959—October, 1959 (End of Month)

Industry or Service	Thousands					
	May, 1959	June, 1959	July, 1959	August, 1959	September, 1959	October, 1959
Agriculture and Fishing	994	999	1,008	1,015	1,028	1,015
Mining and Quarrying	831	826	821	817	812	806
Food, Drink and Tobacco	795	818	822	822	825	826
Chemicals and Allied Industries	517	520	520	522	525	527
Metal Manufacture	574	576	578	583	588	593
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,933	1,938	1,939	1,957	1,977	1,992
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	267	264	263	264	266	263
Vehicles	867	869	868	870	877	881
Metal Goods	516	519	519	524	529	533
Textiles	849	851	853	858	861	865
Clothing and Footwear	566	565	562	569	571	572
Other Manufactures	1,554	1,557	1,560	1,581	1,594	1,605
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,438	8,477	8,484	8,550	8,613	8,657
Construction	1,520	1,523	1,517	1,531	1,531	1,531
Gas, Electricity and Water	374	374	374	374	374	374
Transport and Communication	1,668	1,672	1,673	1,670	1,665	1,657
Distributive Trades	3,191	3,209	3,215	3,224	3,219	3,245
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	4,853	4,874	4,893	4,908	4,888	4,885
National Government Service	505	505	505	507	506	505
Local Government Service	736	738	739	740	739	737
Total in Civil Employment	23,110	23,197	23,229	23,336	23,375	23,412
Men	15,285	15,308	15,321	15,376	15,389	15,389
Women	7,825	7,889	7,908	7,960	7,986	8,023
Wholly Unemployed	410	379	394	404	402	414
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	568	565	559	555	551	547
Men	553	550	544	540	536	532
Women	15	15	15	15	15	15
Total Working Population*	24,093	24,145	24,185	24,297	24,329	24,373
Men	16,138	16,137	16,154	16,210	16,216	16,220
Women	7,955	8,008	8,031	8,087	8,113	8,153

* The figures of the total working population include a small number of men on release leave from the Forces who had not entered employment. They are not shown separately in the Table.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

TABLE II

May-October, 1959 (End of Month)

Industry	Thousands											
	May, 1959		June, 1959		July, 1959		August, 1959		September, 1959		October, 1959	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	741.7	19.5	736.6	19.5	731.9	19.5	727.6	19.5	722.2	19.5	716.7	19.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	442.1	338.4	447.6	356.3	452.7	355.4	449.9	357.9	447.2	362.9	446.0	365.0
Grain Milling	32.3	8.2	32.2	8.2	32.2	8.2	32.3	8.3	32.2	8.2	32.2	8.1
Bread and Flour Confectionery	79.1	51.7	79.9	52.7	80.7	53.0	81.0	53.7	80.5	54.0	80.1	54.2
Biscuits	20.2	38.5	20.2	39.4	20.3	40.1	20.2	41.3	20.2	43.5	20.3	44.4
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	34.6	29.7	35.2	31.1	35.6	31.8	35.5	31.6	35.0	30.9	35.0	30.4
Milk Products	26.3	13.0	26.6	13.3	26.5	13.2	25.7	12.7	24.4	12.2	23.2	11.8
Sugar	13.4	4.6	13.4	4.6	13.4	4.5	13.5	4.5	14.5	4.7	15.7	4.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	39.8	60.2	39.8	60.4	39.8	60.4	39.6	62.3	39.9	66.0	39.9	67.2
Confectionery	28.6	47.4	31.3	59.8	32.2	56.5	30.1	55.4	29.6	54.9	29.6	55.6
Animal and Poultry Foods	16.0	4.1	16.0	4.2	16.1	4.2	16.2	4.3	16.3	4.3	16.2	4.2
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	20.8	16.9	20.9	17.1	21.2	17.2	21.2	17.2	21.2	17.8	21.4	18.1
Brewing and Malting	74.9	19.8	75.3	20.1	76.7	20.5	76.6	20.2	76.2	20.2	75.7	20.2
Other Drink Industries	37.9	22.1	38.4	22.6	39.6	22.9	39.4	22.9	38.8	22.7	38.5	22.7
Tobacco	18.2	22.2	18.4	22.8	18.4	22.9	18.6	23.5	18.4	23.4	18.2	23.2
Chemicals and Allied Industries	373.2	142.1	374.4	143.6	374.6	143.5	375.3	144.9	376.0	147.2	376.6	148.4
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.2	0.6	18.2	0.6	18.1	0.6	18.1	0.6	18.2	0.6	18.1	0.6
Mineral Oil Refining	33.5	7.3	33.5	7.3	33.5	7.3	33.4	7.4	33.5	7.6	33.6	7.7
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.7	2.4	6.7	2.4	6.7	2.5	6.7	2.5	6.7	2.5	6.7	2.4
Chemicals and Dyes	172.6	44.4	173.2	44.8	174.1	44.6	174.4	45.3	174.5	45.7	174.5	45.7
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	28.4	37.4	28.5	37.9	28.7	38.1	28.7	38.4	28.7	39.6	28.9	40.1
Explosives and Fireworks	23.5	12.6	23.5	12.5	23.6	12.5	23.7	12.6	23.7	12.5	23.7	12.4
Paint and Printing Ink	33.8	14.3	34.0	14.5	33.6	14.5	33.7	14.7	33.7	14.7	33.9	14.9
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	31.3	14.1	31.2	14.5	30.7	14.3	30.7	14.5	30.6	14.8	30.7	15.2
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	18.0	4.5	18.2	4.6	18.3	4.7	18.6	4.9	18.8	5.0	19.0	5.1
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	7.2	4.5	7.3	4.5	7.3	4.4	7.3	4.5	7.4	4.6	7.5	4.6
Metal Manufacture	502.6	70.2	503.9	70.9	505.5	71.4	509.6	72.1	514.0	72.9	517.6	73.8
Iron and Steel (General)	250.4	22.7	251.1	23.0	252.1	23.2	254.4	23.3	256.6	23.4	258.2	23.6
Steel Tubes	42.8	8.2	42.8	8.2	42.9	8.2	43.4	8.3	43.7	8.4	44.0	8.4
Iron Castings, etc.	104.7	14.2	104.9	14.4	105.0	14.5	105.5	14.7	106.3	14.9	107.0	15.1
Light Metals	43.6	12.5	43.8	12.6	44.0	12.7	44.4	12.9	44.9	13.1	45.4	13.4
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	61.1	12.6	61.3	12.7	61.5	12.8	61.9	12.9	62.5	13.1	63.0	13.3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,408.8	497.7	1,410.3	502.0	1,411.0	502.5	1,420.6	510.4	1,429.6	521.4	1,436.4	529.4
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.6	4.8	31.9	4.8	31.8	4.9	31.9	5.0	32.0	5.0	32.1	5.0
Metal-working Machine Tools	71.9	13.7	71.9	13.7	71.8	13.8	72.4	14.1	72.8	14.3	73.1	14.3
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	33.7	10.4	33.7	10.4	33.6	10.1	33.8	10.2	33.9	10.4	34.1	10.5
Industrial Engines	30.2	5.1	30.6	5.1	30.7	5.3	30.9	5.3	31.3	5.3	31.4	5.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories	40.9	6.9	41.2	7.0	41.3	7.0	41.6	7.1	42.1	7.3	42.7	7.5
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machy.	20.0	3.3	20.0	3.3	19.9	3.3	20.0	3.4	20.2	3.4	20.3	3.5
Mechanical Handling Equipment	42.7	5.7	42.5	5.7	42.5	5.6	42.4	5.6	42.5	5.7	42.5	5.7
Office Machinery	37.1	15.8	37.1	15.9	37.0	16.0	37.1	16.1	37.4	16.2	37.5	16.3
Other Machinery	258.7	57.0	258.4	57.5	258.6	57.6	260.0	58.3	261.3	58.7	262.3	59.4
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	130.3	16.1	130.2	16.2	130.2	16.4	130.2	16.5	129.9	16.6	129.6	16.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	28.5	7.7	28.7	7.8	28.8	7.7	28.8	7.7	29.1	7.9	29.4	7.9
Other Mechanical Engineering	141.4	40.4	141.7	41.0	141.8	41.2	143.4	41.9	144.5	42.7	145.9	43.1
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	74.9	40.1	74.8	40.2	74.8	40.1	75.4	40.7	75.4	41.1	75.6	41.6
Watches and Clocks	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.1	7.6	7.3
Electrical Machinery	156.8	51.2	156.5	51.7	155.9	51.5	157.2	52.0	157.9	52.4	158.1	52.9
Insulated Wires and Cables	40.2	19.6	40.0	19.7	40.0	19.7	40.1	20.0	40.3	20.5	40.3	20.8
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	37.3	19.9	37.1	19.8	37.0	19.9	37.2	20.3	37.3	20.7	37.3	20.9
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	116.1	95.8	116.7	97.2	117.8	97.6	119.7	100.4	121.8	104.9	123.2	107.4
Domestic Electric Appliances	36.6	20.7	37.0	21.0	37.3	21.1	37.8	21.4	38.4	22.2	39.2	23.0
Other Electrical Goods	72.4	56.5	72.8	57.0	72.7	56.7	73.1	57.4	73.9	59.1	74.5	60.3
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	253.5	12.9	249.8	12.8	248.6	12.8	249.6	12.8	251.7	12.8	249.4	12.7
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	182.1	8.8	179.1	8.7	178.1	8.7	178.8	8.7	180.9	8.7	178.7	8.6
Marine Engineering	71.4	4.1	70.7	4.1	70.5	4.1	70.8	4.1	70.8	4.1	70.7	4.1
Vehicles	744.1	115.7	744.8	116.7	743.6	116.5	745.2	117.6	750.7	119.0	754.0	120.1
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	329.8	52.0	332.9	52.8	334.8	53.2	338.9	54.3	345.0	55.6	349.0	56.3
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	25.8	10.3	25.9	10.4	25.9	10.4	26.2	10.5	26.4	10.7	26.6	10.9
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	242.9	42.0	241.6	42.0	239.4	41.5	238.0	41.4	237.6	41.3	237.2	41.4
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	66.6	4.8	66.4	4.9	66.3	4.9	65.7	4.9	65.6	5.0	65.2	5.0
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	74.3	3.9	73.3	3.9	72.6	3.9	71.8	3.9	71.5	3.9	71.4	4.0
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4.7	2.7	4.7	2.7	4.6	2.6	4.6	2.6	4.6	2.5	4.6	2.5
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	325.5	179.5	326.3	181.5	326.4	181.7	329.6	184.0	331.5	187.0	332.9	189.2
Tools and Implements	15.2	7.2	15.1	7.4	15.1	7.4	15.2	7.5	15.2	7.6	15.3	7.7
Cutlery	4.3	5.6	4.3	5.6	4.3	5.7	4.3	5.7	4.3	5.8	4.3	5.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	23.9	16.2	24.0	16.4	24.0	16.4	24.2	16.7	24.3	16.9	24.4	17.0
Wire and Wire Manufactures	31.3	10.4	31.5	10.4	31.5	10.4	31.8	10.5	31.9	10.6	32.0	10.7
Cans and Metal Boxes	14.4	19.3	14.4	19.8	14.5	19.7	14.6	20.0	14.5	20.4	14.5	20.6
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	15.8	12.7	15.9	12.5	15.9	12.5	16.1	12.8	16.1	13.0	16.1	13.0
Other Metal Industries	220.6	108.1	221.1	109.4	221.1	109.6	223.4	110.8	225.2	112.7	226.3	114.3
Textiles	372.7	467.0	373.4	468.6	374.5	469.6	376.3	472.8	377.1	475.2	378.5	478.3
Production of Man-made Fibres	28.9	9.1	29.0	9.3	29.4	9.4	29.7	9.5	30.0	9.6	30.5	9.7
Spinning, etc., of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	47.9	88.4	47.9	88.8	48.0	89.1	48.1	89.4	47.5	88.5	47.1	89.5
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	46.7	76.0	46.7	76.0	46.6	75.6	46.8	75.9	46.8	76.0	46.9	76.3
Woolen and Worsted	91.0	106.4	91.5	107.6	92.0	107.9	92.4	108.7	92.7	110.0	92.8	110.4
Jute	8.0	9.0	8.0	8.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2
Rope, Twine and Net	5.1	8.1	5.1	8.0	5.1	7.9	5.1	7.8	5.1	7.9	5.1	8.0
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	33.7	80.7	33.7	80.5	33.8	80.9	34.0	81.9	34.2	82.6	34.4	83.2
Lace	3.9	4.9	3.9	5.0	3.9	5.0	3.9	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0
Carpets	17.6	15.2	17.6	15.1	17.6	15.1	17.9	15.2	18.0	15.3	18.1	15.4
Narrow Fabrics	7.5	13.8	7.6	13.9	7.6	13.9	7.7	14.1	7.7	14.2	7.8	14.3
Madrup Textiles	9.7	21.1	9.7	20.9	9.8	21.1	9.7	21.3	9.6	21.9	9.5	22.2
Textile Finishing	55.0	25.7	55.0	25.9	54.9	26.0	55.1	26.1	55.4	26.2	55.9	26.4
Other Textile Industries	17.7	8.6	17.7	8.7	17.8	8.7	17.9	8.8	18.0	8.8	18.2	8.7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36.4	26.4	36.6	26.5	36.5	26.5	36.7	26.7	36.8	27.2	36.9	27.3
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Felle-mongery	24.2	6.9	24.2	6.9	24.1	6.9	24.3	6.9	24.3	7.0	24.5	7.2
Leather Goods	8.1	14.8	8.2	14.8	8.2	14.8	8.2	15.0	8.3	15.3	8.3	15.4
Fur	4.1	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.7
Clothing and Footwear	148.0	398.0	148.0	397.4	147.5	394.7	148.4	400.6	148.5			

ABOLITION OF DRIFT NETS MENDING WAGES COUNCIL (GREAT BRITAIN)

On 4th March the Minister of Labour made the Drift Nets Mending Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1960. The Order comes into force on 31st March, 1960.

The Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain) was set up in 1925 under the provisions of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, for regulating the wages of workers employed in the mending of drift, seine or similar nets otherwise than in a factory where nets and other articles such as rope or twine are made or re-made. The Board automatically became a Wages Council on the coming into force of the Wages Councils Act, 1945, and was continued by the Wages Councils Act, 1959, but has not been active for many years.

Few women are now regularly employed in the trade and for several years past their wages have been regulated by voluntary agreements. In the circumstances the Minister considered that the statutory wage regulating machinery was no longer needed, and took the necessary steps to abolish the Wages Council.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1960 No. 372) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

THE EMPLOYEE POPULATION, END-MAY, 1959: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 42 and 43) a Table was published showing the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at end-May, 1959. Corresponding estimates are now available for each of the administrative Regions of England and for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and the total numbers of males and females are given in the Table below.

Estimated Numbers of Employees (Employed and Unemployed), End-May, 1959: Regional Analysis

Region	Persons aged 18 and over	Persons aged under 18	Total
Males			
London and South-Eastern	3,289,000	132,000	3,421,000
Eastern and Southern	1,457,000	73,000	1,530,000
South-Western	773,000	41,000	814,000
Midland	1,330,000	74,000	1,404,000
North-Midland	961,000	53,000	1,014,000
East and West Ridings	1,152,000	60,000	1,212,000
North-Western	1,764,000	91,000	1,855,000
Northern	862,000	47,000	909,000
Scotland	1,313,000	80,000	1,393,000
Wales	645,000	33,000	678,000
Great Britain	13,546,000	684,000	14,230,000
Northern Ireland	279,000	22,000	301,000
United Kingdom	13,825,000	706,000	14,531,000
Females			
London and South-Eastern	1,931,000	141,000	2,072,000
Eastern and Southern	710,000	73,000	783,000
South-Western	362,000	41,000	403,000
Midland	668,000	73,000	741,000
North-Midland	434,000	52,000	486,000
East and West Ridings	575,000	60,000	635,000
North-Western	1,013,000	93,000	1,106,000
Northern	344,000	45,000	389,000
Scotland	670,000	82,000	752,000
Wales	242,000	31,000	273,000
Great Britain	6,949,000	691,000	7,640,000
Northern Ireland	152,000	23,000	175,000
United Kingdom	7,101,000	714,000	7,815,000
Total, Males and Females			
London and South-Eastern	5,220,000	273,000	5,493,000
Eastern and Southern	2,167,000	146,000	2,313,000
South-Western	1,135,000	82,000	1,217,000
Midland	1,998,000	147,000	2,145,000
North-Midland	1,395,000	105,000	1,500,000
East and West Ridings	1,727,000	120,000	1,847,000
North-Western	2,777,000	184,000	2,961,000
Northern	1,206,000	92,000	1,298,000
Scotland	1,983,000	162,000	2,145,000
Wales	887,000	64,000	951,000
Great Britain	20,495,000	1,375,000	21,870,000
Northern Ireland	431,000	45,000	476,000
United Kingdom	20,926,000	1,420,000	22,346,000

REPORT ON DEFENCE, 1960

The annual Government statement on defence has recently been presented to Parliament and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper under the title "Report on Defence 1960" (Cmd. 952, price 1s. net, 1s. 2d. including postage).

This year's Paper points out that during the third year of the Five-year Plan for Defence announced in April, 1957, the Government's broad defence policy has undergone no major change and that the task must still be to contribute in the most efficient way possible, with our allies, to the maintenance of world peace. Our defence effort must be flexible since the threat of war takes many and changing forms, and it must be expected that there will be shifts of emphasis from time to time to meet changing conditions.

An important contribution to the preservation of peace has been made by strengthening the nuclear power of the West, but, because of the need to meet local emergencies which could develop into a major conflict, conventionally armed forces are necessary. Nuclear armaments and conventional armed forces are complementary parts of the deterrent to war.

The Five-year Defence Programme provides for Service man-power to be reduced over the period from some 700,000 to about 400,000 and this means that, in all three Services, work study and allied techniques are being used on an increasing scale to secure the utmost economy in the use of the man-power available. The Services have also greatly extended their training resources to provide the numbers of highly-skilled men needed to deal with weapons which have become more complex as their power and efficiency have increased. Women are now employed on many tasks traditionally done by men; they work, for example, as skilled vehicle mechanics, aircraft mechanics, engineer draughtsmen and instrument makers. In 1959, the number of recruits on long-term engagements was 45,000. This compares with 47,000 in 1958 which was an exceptionally good year. Some 142,000 volunteers have been recruited for the Civil Defence Corps during the last three years and, although about 132,000 members left in the same period, this was largely the result of the removal from the registers of the inactive and untrained.

The final section of the Paper, dealing with expenditure, says that, before deducting receipts of £12 million from Germany, the Defence Estimates for 1960-61 amount to nearly £1,630 millions, about £116 millions higher than for 1959-60, but £27 millions of this increase relates to expenditure hitherto borne on civil accounts.

The Appendix to the Paper gives detailed information about man-power requirements. The Armed Forces will need about 84,000 male entrants in 1960-61 and of this total some 32,000 will come, either as regulars or national servicemen, from the age-groups liable for call-up for national service in the calendar year 1960. They will be divided as follows:—Royal Navy 250; Army 24,800; Royal Air Force 7,000. Estimates of the active strength, including women, of the three Services on 1st April, 1960, and 1st April, 1961, show that the Royal Navy is expected to decline in numbers from 97,900 to 96,600; the Army from 265,800 to 230,100; and the Royal Air Force from 164,300 to 163,000. The total estimated strength, including women, of the three Services is thus estimated at 489,700 at 1st April, 1961, compared with 528,000 at 1st April, 1960.

FIFTH REPORT OF THE OVERSEA MIGRATION BOARD

The Fifth Report of the Oversea Migration Board has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 975), price 2s. net (2s. 2d. including postage). The Chairman of the Board is the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Joint Secretaries are provided by the Ministry of Labour and the Commonwealth Relations Office. The Board's function is purely advisory. The Fourth Report was published in December, 1958 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1959, page 8).

Chapter I surveys United Kingdom emigration during 1958 and estimates that the total for the year was about 142,000. This was rather below average and was only 61 per cent. of the almost record total of 230,000 in 1957. Over 83 per cent. of our emigrants went to the countries of the Commonwealth, and about 94,500 went to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Australia was the only one of these five countries which continued to increase its immigration from the United Kingdom and the intake by the other countries was affected to a varying extent by adverse economic conditions during part of that year. About one in five of all our emigrants travelled by air. As about half of our emigrants consisted of housewives, children under the age of 15 and retired persons, it is estimated that the loss to our man-power resources could be put at about 75,000 which is only about 0.3 per cent. of our working population. The overall pattern of our emigration in terms of age, sex and occupation underwent little change but the Board has been able to give some interesting data from official Canadian sources regarding the occupations of emigrants to Canada. For instance, of all immigrants to Canada in 1958 from all countries of the world the United Kingdom supplied 46 per cent. of all those in professional occupations, and of all United Kingdom emigrants to Canada 58 per cent. were what might be described as "white collar" workers.

Scottish emigration during 1958 conformed largely to the pattern for the United Kingdom as a whole, and numerically it approximated closely to the population ratio of 10 per cent.

The Board comments on the continued high level of immigration to the United Kingdom during 1958 and quotes figures from Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance sources which indicate that there were over 165,000 entrants into national insurance from overseas. About 28,000 came from British Colonial territories, 32,000 from independent Commonwealth countries, 45,000 from foreign countries and 58,000 from the Irish Republic. These figures, which relate to Great Britain only, are gross and exclude non-working dependants. The Board goes on to give some indication of the extent to which our losses by emigration are offset by gains from immigration, especially in selected professional occupations.

In Chapter II the Board discusses current emigration trends to the five main receiving countries of the Commonwealth and estimates that the total of United Kingdom emigration in 1959 to all countries would be about 141,000, which is slightly less than in 1958. While economic prospects for 1960 in the Commonwealth countries are greatly improved, there may be certain disincentives to emigration arising from growing prosperity in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless the Commonwealth Migration Offices in this country regard the prospects for 1960 with optimism. Among its conclusions the Board expresses the view that the United Kingdom should be able to sustain a larger volume of emigration than it did during either 1958 or 1959.

In view of reports which appeared in certain sections of the press in 1959 the Board publishes in Chapter III the results of a special enquiry regarding the circumstances of United Kingdom emigrants in the five main receiving countries of the Commonwealth. Particular attention has been given to information on: (a) the standards of hostel accommodation where provided and the terms on which it is made available; (b) the availability of housing and the facilities for purchase; (c) the employment situation for immigrants; (d) the forms of state aid available to immigrants who encounter financial difficulties during the settling-in period; and (e) the knowledge about conditions in the receiving country which immigrants bring with them. The Chapter summarises much useful information and presents a reassuring picture. The Board is convinced that the great majority of emigrants have settled down successfully and well in their new countries. The Governments of the five principal Commonwealth countries of immigration are aware of the problems confronting new settlers and are concerned to ensure that factual information on local conditions is readily available through their Immigration Offices in the United Kingdom. It would be too much to expect that every single emigrant will settle down and make a success of life in his new country. There will always be some who return because they cannot settle down or for other reasons. The Board does not consider that the number of returning emigrants reported from time to time indicates that there is anything fundamentally wrong with conditions in the receiving countries or with Governmental arrangements for promoting migration.

The Report concludes with a number of statistical Tables from United Kingdom and Commonwealth sources.

DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury has presented to Parliament a Statement* showing the numbers of registered disabled persons in Government employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1959. The Statement, which was compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, is directly related to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, and the totals therefore differ slightly from those in the published returns of staff employed in Government Departments. The latter returns include home-based staff employed abroad and reserved and agency services in Northern Ireland; they also reckon part-time staff on a somewhat different basis.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment as at 1st October, 1959, in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial employees. Comparable figures for 1st October, 1958, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1959 (page 98).

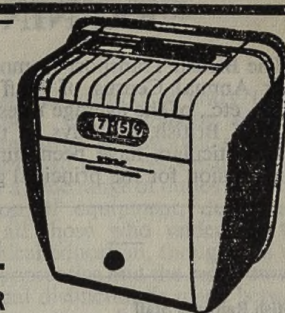
Employed Staff	Total number of Employees	Total number of Disabled Persons Employed	Percentage of Disabled Persons in Employed Staff
Non-industrial	626,134	28,395	4.5
Industrial	357,437	15,745	4.4

In addition, 447, or 92.4 per cent., of a total of 484 passenger electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for disabled persons under the Acts.

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, all employers with 20 or more workers are required to employ their quota of disabled persons. For this purpose, the standard quota, as prescribed by the Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1946, is three per cent.

* Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1959, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmd. 957. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

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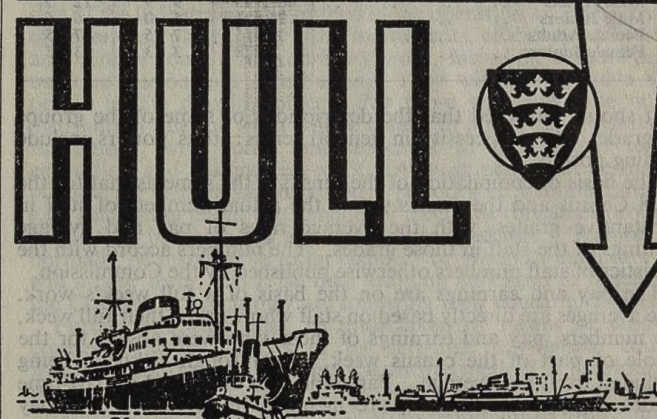
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EARNINGS IN THE BRITISH TRANSPORT SERVICES

The British Transport Commission have published the results of their Annual Census of Staff giving particulars by occupation, grade, etc., of the average rates of pay and average earnings of the staff of British Railways in the week ended 21st March, 1959. The particulars have been summarised by the British Transport Commission for the principal groups of staff, as follows:—

—	Number of staff in grade	Average Rates of Pay		Average Earnings	
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
British Railways Staff					
Male Adults					
Clerical	44,559	11 7	12 8		
Technical	5,315	14 2	14 17		
Headquarters, Divisional and District Inspectors	2,100	13 0	16 1		
Operating—					
Salaried:					
Stationmasters, Yardmasters, Goods Agents, etc.	4,656	13 4	14 17		
Inspectors, Foremen and Supervisors	7,201	12 0	15 1		
Traffic Control	2,275	12 10	15 18		
Conciliation:					
Locomotive—					
Drivers	35,181	11 9	14 3		
Motormen	2,001	11 9	14 19		
Firemen and Assistant Motormen	29,392	9 13	12 1		
Cleaners	4,422	8 8	10 5		
Traffic—					
Guards	20,879	9 4	12 0		
Signalmen	24,163	9 7	12 10		
Shunters	15,740	8 19	11 12		
Porters	25,038	8 0	10 11		
Ticket Collectors	3,309	8 16	11 13		
Goods Handling—					
Checkers	9,164	8 11	10 14		
Porters	16,546	7 18	9 19		
Cartage—					
Motor Drivers	14,112	8 10	11 2		
Locomotive Running Shed—					
Boiler Washers	982	8 7	11 11		
Coalmen	1,236	8 3	12 1		
Firedroppers	970	8 5	11 19		
Steamraisers	1,295	8 7	12 8		
Shedmen	7,413	8 5	10 19		
Carriage and Wagon—					
Service-men	5,687	7 17	10 14		
Examiners	4,779	8 17	12 6		
Wagon Oilers and Greasers	1,525	7 19	10 2		
Maintenance and Construction—					
Salaried:					
Foremen, Inspectors and Other Supervisors	6,342	13 17	16 18		
Conciliation:					
Civil Engineering	46,451	8 5	12 2		
Signal and Telecommunications	10,774	8 11	13 2		
Workshop:					
Civil Engineering	18,183	8 12	12 1		
Signal and Telecommunications	1,075	8 16	12 12		
Locomotive	28,832	8 15	12 14		
Carriage and Wagon	36,553	8 13	12 10		
Locomotive Running Shed	12,888	8 19	13 12		
Road Motor	3,300	8 17	11 8		
Electrical	5,832	8 18	12 8		
Stores, etc.	3,439	8 8	10 18		
Police	2,678	13 4	14 7		
All Categories (excluding Officers)					
Male Adults	482,983	9 9	12 7		
Male Juniors	25,521	5 0	6 6		
Female Adults	30,955	7 5	7 15		
Female Juniors	2,228	3 13	3 15		

It should be noted that the descriptions of some of the groups of grades are of necessity in general terms: thus porters include leading porters.

The basis of compilation of the census is the same as that for the 1958 Census and the census shows the actual numbers of staff in substantive grades, with the average rates of pay and average earnings of the staff in those grades. The numbers accord with the statistics of staff numbers otherwise published by the Commission.

The pay and earnings are on the basis of a full week's work. The averages are directly based on staff who worked their full week, the numbers, pay and earnings of those who were absent for the whole or part of the census week, e.g., through sickness, being excluded from the average. Part-time staff employed in part-time grades, e.g., office cleaners, are included in the average if they worked their required week.

The average rate of pay is the average basic payment laid down in the relative agreements with the representatives of the employees, and is exclusive of the additional payments specifically mentioned in the following paragraph on average earnings.

The average earnings include the total payments for work performed and cover payments for piecework, bonus schemes, overtime, Saturday afternoon, Sunday and night duty, and all other payments for work performed but excluding travelling and out-of-pocket expenses and meal and lodging allowance.

Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive are not included in the above figures.

Since the census was taken in March, 1959, increases of the order of 5 per cent. have been granted to the majority of salaried and conciliation staff from 11th January, 1960.

The next Table shows the average weekly earnings computed from the census returns each year since 1949, in respect of all adult male workers in the conciliation grades and in the workshop grades and of all categories of employees in the wages grades, i.e., conciliation and workshop grades for male adults, male juniors, female adults and female juniors.

The numbers upon which the averages for 1949 to 1957 are based are equated figures, i.e., the number of staff working for less than the complete week is reduced to give a figure equivalent to the number of full-time employees. In calculating the averages for those years, the total amount of wages paid in the period has been divided by the equivalent number of full-time staff.

The averages for 1958 and 1959 have been compiled on the same basis as those in the previous Table.

Date	Conciliation Grades		Workshop Grades		Conciliation and Workshop Grades Combined			
	Male Adults		Male Adults		Male Adults		Female Juniors	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended:—								
30th April, 1949†	135 0	145 1	137 6	53 4	78 10	46 7		
22nd April, 1950	135 9	149 2	139 2	56 6	79 1	49 2		
21st April, 1951	152 11	165 10	156 1	61 8	87 0	52 9		
26th April, 1952	162 1	175 2	165 4	64 11	95 6	62 2		
21st March, 1953	171 11	189 4	176 4	68 9	99 8	64 9		
27th March, 1954	182 10	192 1	185 3	74 0	106 0	71 4		
26th March, 1955	200 10	217 8	205 3	82 6	115 4	79 3		
24th March, 1956	218 10	238 11	224 2	87 9	123 10	83 11		
23rd March, 1957	220 1	240 8	225 7	90 11	124 9	85 4		
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
22nd March, 1958‡	11 12	12 5	11 15	6 5	6 10	4 13		
21st March, 1959	11 19	12 10	12 2	6 9	6 14	4 0		

The Annual Census dealt also (on the same basis for the week ended 21st March, 1959) with the average rates of pay and average earnings of ships and marine staff, docks, harbours and wharves staff, and inland waterways staff, and the average earnings of hotels and catering staff. Certain particulars are given below in respect of these workers. It should be noted that, for the purposes of calculating the average earnings of hotels and catering staff, an adjustment has been made in those cases where the employee is supplied with full board and lodging or meals.

—	Number of staff in grade	Average Rates of Pay		Average Earnings	
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Ships and Marine Staff					
Male Adults					
Technical and Clerical	376	11 14	13 9		
Operating—					
Ships' Officers	814	16 8	19 6		
Stewards and Catering Staff	836	9 2	11 2		
Seamen and Engine Room Staff—					
Cross-Channel Ships	1,069	9 19	12 18		
Small Passenger Ships	382	8 12	11 12		
Maintenance—					
Supervisory	33	15 3	19 12		
Marine Workshop Staff—					
Timeworkers—Craft	498	10 10	15 1		
Other	512	8 11	12 18		
Pieceworkers—Craft	386	9 2	23 1		
Other	376	7 16	19 12		
All Categories (excluding Officers)					
Male Adults	5,382	10 12	14 16		
Male Juniors	195	4 9	5 14		
Female Adults	294	7 9	8 7		
Female Juniors	8	4 2	4 7		
Docks, Harbours and Wharves Staff					
Male Adults					
Technical and Clerical	1,386	11 18	12 14		
Operating—					
Supervisory	926	12 17	15 17		
Railway Shunters	1,078	9 0	10 6		
Coal Tipplers, Trimmers, etc.	579	7 19	12 9		
Cranedriers	909	8 18	13 17		
Checkers	1,013	8 18	11 2		
Porters	3,172	8 8	11 3		
Dockgatemens, Berthingmen, etc.	725	8 16	12 2		
Floating Craft Staff	180	8 18	12 3		
Other Operating Staff	1,286	9 0	12 9		
Maintenance—					
Supervisory	203	13 14	17 18		
Engineering Staff—					
Artisans	2,749	9 9	11 7		
Gangers, Lengthmen, Relayers, etc.	904	8 4	10 6		
Labourers	1,112	8 4	10 0		
Dredging Staff	675	8 15	14 13		
Other Maintenance Staff	402	8 9	10 18		
All Categories (excluding Officers)					
Male Adults	17,369	9 6	11 19		
Male Juniors	620	4 11	5 1		
Female Adults	667	6 13	6 15		
Female Juniors	30	3 13	3 13		
Inland Waterways Staff					
All Categories (excluding Officers)					
Male Adults	4,075	9 4	11 5		
Male Juniors	146	5 17	6 18		
Female Adults	404	6 19	7 1		
Female Juniors	8	5 1	5 1		
Hotels and Catering Staff					
All Categories (including Officers)					
Male Adults	7,514	—	10 12		
Male Juniors	994	—	5 4		
Female Adults	7,149	—	6 8		
Female Juniors	364	—	5 0		

Increases of the order of 5 per cent. have been granted to certain groups of staff operative from 11th January, 1960.

* A substantial number of part-time workers is included.
† In 1949, though the coverage is not strictly comparable with the subsequent years, no substantial error is introduced.

‡ A comparison made by the British Transport Commission between the old method (using the "equated" basis) and the new method showed that the overall adult average earnings figures were substantially the same, those for male adults being 0.3 per cent. more, and those for female adults 0.5 per cent. less, than by the old method. In the case of juniors the comparison is also affected by a re-definition whereby they are included entirely on an age basis whereas previously juniors working in adult posts were treated as adults.

§ Weekly workers registered under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme are included under their respective grades; in addition Dock Workers allocated on a daily basis by the National Dock Labour Board were the equivalent of 2,055 men for the full week.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR INDUSTRY

Information is given below concerning schemes which have been drawn up for training and recruiting young persons for industry.

Bacon Curing

The Joint Industrial Council for the Bacon Curing Industry have agreed a scheme of apprenticeship to be administered by a National Apprenticeship Council consisting of representatives of the British Bacon Curers Federation, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, the Transport and General Workers Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

The agreed arrangements are as follows:—
The normal age of entry will be 15-17 years, but by agreement of the Apprenticeship Council apprenticeship may begin at a later age. The first three months of the apprenticeship are regarded as a probationary period and the period of apprenticeship should be not less than three years; but certification as a skilled craftsman will not take place before the age of 21 years. A formal Deed of Apprenticeship has been approved by the Apprenticeship Council with whom all apprenticeship agreements will be registered. A syllabus of practical training in the manual and mechanical processes involved has been drawn up. Where facilities are available within reasonable distance of the employer's establishment, apprentices will be released without loss of pay for one day or two half days each week to attend appropriate courses of study. Termination of apprenticeship and all questions or disputes will be dealt with by the National Apprenticeship Council. Failing settlement the matter will be referred to the Joint Industrial Council. Apprentices may transfer from one employer to another by agreement between the parties, and subject to the approval of the Apprenticeship Council. At the end of the period of apprenticeship the employer will furnish the Apprenticeship Council with a statement of the apprentice's trade knowledge, experience and conduct. On the apprentice attaining the age of 21 years the Apprenticeship Council will grant him a certificate signed by the employer and joint secretaries of the Apprenticeship Council that he has completed the term of apprenticeship and is regarded as a fully qualified craftsman in those occupations stated in the certificate. A Personnel or Welfare Officer or (in firms without such officers) a suitable employee will be responsible for the care and welfare of apprentices.

Electricity Supply Industry—Engineering Apprenticeship Training

Matters affecting the safety, health, welfare and education and training of employees in the electricity supply industry (excluding the North of Scotland) are subjects of joint consultation between the Electricity Boards and the trade unions in a National and 15 District Joint Advisory Councils, and between the local management and representatives of employees in some 450 Local Advisory Committees. Representatives of certain Government Departments attend meetings of the Standing Committees of the National Joint Advisory Council as advisers. The National Council, since its foundation in January, 1949, has, among other things, prepared training schemes for craft and student engineering apprentices. These schemes are recommended for adoption to the Electricity Boards concerned, and their implementation locally is discussed by the District Councils and the Local Advisory Committees. The District Councils and Local Committees consider and make recommendations on schemes of training for people employed within their areas. Summaries of two schemes referred to follow.

The Craft Apprenticeship Scheme is applicable to the trades of turner, fitter (mechanical and electrical), electrician and meter mechanic. Opportunity is provided for craft apprentices to transfer to Student apprenticeship if they show the necessary ability to benefit from the technical training and education. Boys leaving school between 15 and 16 years of age who have shown an aptitude for manual crafts are likely to be the most suitable for training as craftsmen. This need not rule out those who have had no opportunity of craft instruction whilst at school. The new entrant is given a short initiation course, to give him a general insight into the structure and functions of the industry. This is followed by a six to nine months' probationary period in a training workshop under skilled craftsmen to give him a basic knowledge of mechanical and electrical engineering practice. At the end of this probationary period a decision will be made whether the apprentice continues his training in the industry, and, if so, whether as a craft or student apprentice. The most suitable trade to be followed by the craft apprentice, and the direction of specialisation by the student apprentice, will also be determined. At the end of the probationary training each apprentice enters into a formal apprenticeship agreement, to which the parents are parties. Apprenticeship dates from the commencement of probationary training and is for a period of between five and six years (except where a boy has remained at school to follow a workshop engineering course in a secondary technical school). Apprenticeship does not terminate before the age of 21 years. Arrangements for the registration of apprentices are under consideration. When the trade which the craft apprentice is to follow has been decided, practical training will be given in the various departments of the section of the industry to which he has been allocated. Apprentices between the ages of 15 and 21 years are to be released for the equivalent of one day each week, with pay, throughout their apprenticeship to attend courses at either a day continuation school, County College, or Technical College, provided they produce satisfactory evidence of progress in studies. They will be encouraged to attend classes leading to one of the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations such as "Machine shop engineering", "Boiler house practice", or "Electrical installation work". Craft apprentices who pass the Ordinary National Certificate in Engineering will be considered for transfer to the Student apprenticeship course.

Student Apprenticeship is the normal method of entry to the industry for junior engineering staff. On completion of their training, apprentices are usually employed as assistant engineers from which positions they can progress to more responsible work. Technical posts in the industry cover a wide range of duties including operation, maintenance, installation of equipment, design and development, and research, and all those who undertake this apprenticeship require a basic technical education, though this will vary according to the ability of the apprentice and the requirements of the industry. Although no formal distinction is made between student apprentices at the recruitment stage—beyond the decision whether to work on the Generation or the Distribution side of the industry—their individual suitability for a particular career will become apparent as their training proceeds.

Recruitment will be from the following three sources:—
(a) Young people entering the industry normally not later than two years after leaving school (irrespective of age at the time of leaving) with a good General Certificate of Education at Ordinary level and passes at Advanced level in at least two subjects including mathematics and physics (a few in this group will be technical college leavers who have completed an Ordinary National Diploma in engineering); (b) Young people normally up to 18 years of age at the date of entry into training, who hold a General Certificate of Education at Ordinary level in at least four or five subjects including mathematics, English and an appropriate science subject (Boards may accept, e.g., general science and mechanics as "appropriate science subjects", but will bear in mind that it is desirable that the "O" level, General Certificate of Education, should give exemption from S.1 of the Ordinary National Certificate, and that the substitution of general science for physics is a bar to such exemption in the National Certificates for both Mechanical and Electrical Engineering); (c) Selected craft apprentices, normally not over the age of 20 years on 1st September of the year in which they transfer to student apprenticeships (the educational qualifications usually acceptable for transfer will be an Ordinary National Certificate in Engineering or a City and Guilds Technician's Final Certificate, together with a General Certificate of Education at Ordinary level in English, or an equivalent qualification).

During the normal probation period of twelve months, the apprentice will take a short induction course to give him insight into the structure and functions of the industry, and will undergo basic workshop training. At the end of his probationary period each student should enter into a formal apprenticeship agreement with his employing Board to which his parents should also be party. The agreement should be on the lines recommended to the Boards by the National Joint Advisory Council, and will date from the commencement of the probationary training.

The period of apprenticeship for student apprentices recruited as at (a) and (b) will normally be five years. Those transferred from craft apprenticeships as at (c) should continue to serve their apprenticeship for not less than 2½ years after transfer. All student engineering apprentices normally receive a period of basic workshop training after which those who are to specialise on the generation side of the industry will be trained in the operation and maintenance of generating plant, meters and instruments, efficiency and testing, and control room and laboratory work, including a short period on transmission and distribution. They will also spend a short period in the drawing office. For those who specialise on the distribution side the work will be chiefly in mains departments and substations, with some time allocated to meters and testing, generation and commercial work. Arrangements will be made if possible for apprentices to spend a period with manufacturers of, e.g., generating plant, instruments or electrical consumer products, in the field in which the apprentice is to specialise. Trainees will normally be responsible to an engineer or group of engineers who will advise them, supervise their training and keep in touch with the Colleges at which they are following their educational course. Further education may be undertaken by means of sandwich courses, full-time courses or by part-time day-release courses. Sandwich courses are becoming the normal method of providing for the technical education of student apprentices aiming to become professional engineers in the industry. Apprentices who join the industry with the necessary qualifications may enter straight on to a sandwich course; others may do better initially to follow a part-time day-release course for at least a year. Under the sandwich course apprentices aim to complete a College Diploma, a Higher National Diploma, or a Diploma in Technology (Engineering), if possible following a course giving exemption from the examination of a professional institution.

Certain apprentices may show that they have the necessary ability to undertake a University course or a full-time course at a Technical College, for which awards are available from the industry. Once chosen for a full-time course these apprentices would complete their training as graduate trainees and would therefore be outside the scheme for student apprentices.

Apprentices training by part-time day-release courses will be given one day's release, or in exceptional circumstances two days a week, to follow either a course leading to the Ordinary National Certificate and on to the Higher National Certificate in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering, or the full technological certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute Electrical Technician's Course; or a course leading to a Higher National Certificate in engineering with credits and endorsements allowing the student to proceed to the final part of the engineering institution's professional examination. It is, however, difficult to complete a course of this type by part-time day-release during a five-year apprenticeship, and student apprentices considered suitable to take professional qualifications will normally be selected for sandwich courses.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Safety in Diving Operations

On 22nd February the Minister of Labour published the Draft Diving Operations Special Regulations, which lay down proposals for a safety code for persons employed in diving operations at any place to which the Factories Act, 1937, applies.

The Draft Regulations provide that no person shall be employed as a diver unless either he has had previous experience and a knowledge of diving practice, including decompression procedure, to the depth to which he is to operate, has an understanding of the operation, the apparatus in use, and the apparatus available for use in an emergency, or, if undergoing training, he is working under the immediate supervision of a diver who fulfils these conditions. The Regulations prohibit the use of naval-type "frogman" apparatus and lay down requirements as to the testing, examination and maintenance of plant and equipment. They also set out the safeguards to be observed during diving work and require that plant and equipment shall be thoroughly tested before being brought into use and examined at least once every three months, and that a register of such tests and examinations has to be kept. It is further provided that no person may be employed as a diver unless he has been medically examined and declared fit for the work; provision is also made for periodic medical examinations of divers and for the maintenance of a register of fitness relating to them.

Copies of the Draft Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (6d. including postage).

Report on Safety and Health in the Building and Civil Engineering Industries

A Report on Safety and Health in the Building and Civil Engineering Industries, 1954-58, has been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 953) and may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. including postage).

The Report has been compiled by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, and future Reports of a similar character will be published covering periods of three to four years.

The decision to publish these Reports has been welcomed by the Joint Advisory Committee on Safety and Health in the Building and Civil Engineering Industries, which was set up in 1957 by the Minister of Labour to consider ways of stimulating interest in problems of safety and health in these industries with a view to reducing the numbers of accidents and dangers to health.

During the period under review the number of reported accidents on building operations increased, particularly in 1958; the numbers of reported accidents fell steadily on works of engineering construction between 1954 and 1957 but rose to their peak in 1958.

"One thing is clear", the Chief Inspector comments, "there are still far too many accidents on construction work, and employers and operatives alike must continue to use every endeavour if real progress is to be made in making the industries safer."

The Report outlines the legal requirements relating to safety and health on building operations and works of engineering construction, examines some of the more important causes of such accidents and refers to some of the developments which have taken place in the methods of training for safety. The most encouraging of these developments has been the establishment of a number of safety training centres.

These centres, the Chief Inspector states, can cater for only a small proportion of those employed in the industries and, in addition to their work, it is vital that individual firms, trade unions and employers' organisations, should pay far greater attention to training in safety if the accident record of the industries is to be improved.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Effect of Spare-Time Work on Unemployment Benefit

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary drafts of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1960, and the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1960. The proposed Regulations will amend the subsidiary occupations rule for unemployment benefit and credits. This is the rule that enables a claimant to do some spare-time work without loss of benefit or credits.

One of the conditions which has to be satisfied under the present rule is that the subsidiary occupation must be "different in nature from" the full-time employment for which the claimant is available. Recent decisions by the National Insurance Commissioner have made it clear that to satisfy this condition there must be a bigger difference between the subsidiary occupation and the full-time employment than was originally intended.

The object of the new Regulations is to secure that the kind of work a claimant does in his subsidiary occupation will only prevent payment of unemployment benefit or grant of credits when it is work for an employer in the claimant's usual main occupation. The other conditions of the subsidiary occupations rule are not affected by the new Regulations.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (5d. including postage).

Dealing with the work of the Factory Inspectorate, he notes that inspection of these industries presents special problems because of the varied nature of the operations and also, as work progresses, the risks involved on each site change from day to day and even from hour to hour. Normally there are about 25,000 sites in existence at any one time and inspection of them is a task of considerable magnitude. Apart from the inspection of sites, H.M. Inspectors of Factories do a great deal of work by talks, lectures, the publication of advisory booklets and reports, etc., which help to disseminate information and advice about safety and health throughout the industries.

"In the last resort", the Chief Inspector concludes, "the power to improve the safety record of the industries rests with the industries themselves. A sense of responsibility and of the need for co-operation must pervade all ranks of management and workers alike if the toll of accidents is to be reduced."

Any marked improvement in safety standards, the Report indicates, is likely to be brought about only by bringing to the notice of all engaged on the work, both employers and employees, the risks and hazards to which they may be exposed, and the means of overcoming them. Recently great attention has been given to the problems of publicising accident risks in the industries and to providing means of educating members of the industries in the principles of safe working.

It is particularly important that young persons entering the industries should be trained in safe methods of work, as good practices developed at the beginning of their career are likely to remain with them. The need is greater than ever because of the increased number of young persons who were expected to enter the industries in the next few years because of the "bulge" in school-leavers.

Reducing Risks from Flammable Liquids

H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories is sending an advisory leaflet entitled "Use of Flammable Liquids in Factories" to every factory owner or occupier. Every year many people are killed or injured and much damage is done to plant and property by fires and explosions arising from the use of flammable liquids. The leaflet outlines precautions to be taken to reduce the risks of such accidents, which may occur whether the quantities used are large or small. It draws attention to the need for some knowledge of the properties of the liquids used in the factory, and what the risks are. It suggests the substitution of less dangerous liquids for those in use where this is technically possible. Measures described in the leaflet include restriction of the spread of any spillage of flammable liquids, the removal of vapours by ventilation, cleaning empty vessels, the safe distribution of liquids and the elimination as far as possible of all sources of ignition from rooms or other enclosed spaces where there are flammable liquids. Warnings are given about the importance of design of protective clothing which could be removed quickly and easily in an emergency, and of the need to prohibit the washing of hands or overalls in flammable liquids.

In a covering letter, H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories emphasises that accidents with flammable liquids can be prevented. Usually, he points out, they are serious, and usually they are caused by ignorance, carelessness or disregard of the proper precautions. He urges factory occupiers, in whose premises the liquids are or may be used, to study the advice in the leaflet and to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to minimise the hazards.

A responsible person in the organisation, he adds, should have the duty of considering how this advice applies to his particular factory and of keeping arrangements for fire precautions under regular review, so that everyone in the factory might know what they are and how they can be made effective.

Industrial Injuries Benefits for People Abroad

The Committee will consider representations on the draft Regulations. Representations should be made in writing and should reach the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, not later than 5th April, 1960.

On 16th February the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1960.

The Regulations amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations, 1948, by removing the existing disqualification so as to permit people in certain circumstances to receive increases in disablement pension on account of unemployment supplement and constant attendance allowance, and an increase of disablement pension in respect of a spouse and children, during certain periods of temporary absence from Great Britain.

The basic industrial disablement benefit can already be paid for any period of absence from Great Britain.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960 No. 254) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

Social Security Agreements with Denmark and Finland

On 8th February Her Majesty in Council made the Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Denmark) Order, 1960, and the Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Finland) Order, 1960. These Orders came into operation on 1st March and give effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Agreements (set out in the Schedules to the Orders) made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Denmark, signed on 27th August, 1959, and between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Finland, signed on 28th July, 1959. The Orders modify the Family Allowances Acts, 1945 to 1959, the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1959, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1959, in their application to persons affected by the Conventions.

The Agreements cover benefits provided by the schemes of National Insurance, Industrial Injuries Insurance and Family Allowances in this country and the corresponding benefits in Denmark and Finland. People insured both in this country and Denmark will be able to add their Danish insurance to their British contributions in order to determine their right to receive

benefit. A citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies who is in Finland will be entitled to Finnish benefits on the same terms as a Finnish national. On returning to this country, he will be able to count periods of residence in Finland as periods of United Kingdom insurance for the purpose of qualifying for benefits here. British families will qualify for family allowances in Denmark or Finland on the same terms as the nationals of those countries. In addition, the Danish health services will be available to all citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, including tourists, who are in urgent need of medical treatment.

Reciprocal social security agreements are already in force with the following countries:—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, France, Guernsey, the Irish Republic, the Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jersey, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance say that anyone who thinks he may be affected by the agreements and who requires further information about the insurance aspects of the agreements should write to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, Overseas Group, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Copies of the Orders (S.I. 1960 No. 211 and S.I. 1960 No. 212) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. net (10d. including postage) and 6d. net (8d. including postage), respectively.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

144th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

The 144th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 1st to 4th March under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. Michanek, representative of the Government of Sweden. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. H. F. Rossetti, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Other representatives from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International and Industrial Relations Standing Committees and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., J.P., Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

During the session the Governing Body was addressed by the President of the Republic of Peru.

The following paragraphs give particulars of the more important matters dealt with by the Governing Body.

Finance

The Director-General presented to the Finance Committee of the Governing Body budget proposals for 1961, providing for a net expenditure budget of 9,751,756 United States dollars. The proposals finally adopted by the Governing Body provide for a net expenditure budget of 9,645,048 dollars, which compares with a corresponding figure of 9,003,909 dollars for 1960. The budget estimates will be submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 44th Session in June.

International Institute for Labour Studies

The Governing Body approved proposals for the establishment in Geneva of an International Institute for Labour Studies. The Institute, which will be situated in Geneva, will have as its aim to further a better understanding of labour problems and of methods for their solution. It will fulfil this task by providing educational facilities, including the organisation of seminars and conferences and of teaching in relevant subjects, by encouraging the study of labour problems both at the Institute and in other institutions which can contribute to a better understanding in this field, by collecting and disseminating information concerning new developments, by encouraging and publishing new research, and by other means. There will be a Board of the Institute which will prepare the programme of the Institute for submission to the Governing Body. This Board will consist of the Director-General, six members appointed by the Governing Body from among its own members, two from each of the three groups, five members appointed by the Governing Body from among persons of outstanding international experience having a knowledge of educational and labour problems, and who are not members of the Governing Body, and the Conseiller d'Etat in charge of the Department of Education of the Republic and Canton of Geneva. Administration of the Institute will be the responsibility of a Director appointed by the Director-General of the International Labour Office after consultation with the Officers of the Governing Body. He will be assisted by an Advisory Committee including, among others, representatives of the United Nations and of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. The Institute will be financed outside the regular budget of the Organisation, and is empowered to accept gifts and grants from Governments, institutions and private persons from which an endowment fund will be constituted, the interest on which, together with any contributions that may be received from the regular budget of the Organisation, will be available for financing the activities of the Institute.

African Regional Conference

The Governing Body decided that the agenda of the First African Regional Conference of the Organisation, which is to take place in December, 1960, should consist of the following items: 1. Report of the Director-General. 2. Vocational and technical training. 3. Relations between employers and workers: (a) freedom of association, (b) joint consultation, (c) collective bargaining. It was

also decided that the composition of the Conference should be on an all-African basis.

Social Consequences of the Situation in the Coal Mining Industry

It was decided to convene, during the first quarter of 1961, a tripartite technical meeting to study the social consequences of the crisis in the coal mining industry and to make recommendations to the Governing Body. Seven countries will be invited to be represented at the meeting, viz., Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Young Workers

The Governing Body approved the establishment of a Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Young Workers. It will be composed, in the first instance, of some 20 to 25 members selected from the various geographical regions and including persons reflecting the views and experience of Governments, employers' organisations, trade unions and other appropriate organisations concerned with youth needs and problems. The Director-General will undertake the necessary consultations for the selection of the members and will submit proposals to the Governing Body for approval, if possible, at its 147th Session in November.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body considered a number of reports from its Committee on Freedom of Association. These dealt with twenty allegations of infringements of trade union rights, of which it was recommended that eleven should be dismissed. In the remaining cases various recommendations were made or further information was requested from Governments. Decisions were also taken on certain changes in the future procedure for dealing with the reports of the Committee.

Other Matters

The Governing Body took decisions on the action to be taken on conclusions reached by a number of recent meetings of committees, including the Tripartite Sub-Committee of the Joint Maritime Commission on Seafarers' Welfare, the Committee of Experts on Statistics of Industrial Injuries, and the Technical Meeting on Certain Aspects of Industrial Relations inside Undertakings. A number of appointments were made to Committees. Proposals were approved for a meeting of the Actuarial Sub-Committee of the Committee of Social Security Experts. This meeting, which will take place in October, will discuss the development of a minimum programme of social security statistics, actuarial aspects of the international Conventions on social security for migrant workers, and the compilation of appropriate actuarial data in respect of countries which have recently established social security plans. Other matters discussed included the programme of International Labour Office publications.

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Glass, Pottery and Building Materials Industry in France

The information contained in this article is based on statistics published by the French Ministry of Labour and the National Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies, supplemented by information from trade union and other sources. The Ministry of Labour conduct a quarterly enquiry into hours of work, rates of wages, etc., in commerce and industry. The enquiry is based on replies to questionnaires furnished by some 30,000 firms, employing at least 10 workers each and one-third of the total labour force in the aggregate.

In France a system of provincial differentiation operates and wage rates vary geographically. In applying the statutory minimum wage Paris is Zone A (100 per cent.); Zone B, minus 2.22 per cent.; Zone C, minus 4.44 per cent.; Zone D, minus 6.67 per cent.; and Zone E, minus 8.00 per cent. (In practice, wage rates in the glass, pottery and building materials industry in the lowest paid areas are as much as 26 per cent. below the Paris rates.) Subject to the over-riding consideration that no wage may be below the statutory minimum, wage rates are negotiated by collective bargaining on an industrial, regional, district or individual firm basis. In the glass, pottery and building materials industry there are national collective agreements which prescribe agreed minimum wages and conditions of employment, but actual wage negotiations are conducted either on a sectional, e.g., glass manufacture by mechanical processes, district or individual firm basis.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average basic hourly wage rates expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st October, 1959, in the glass, pottery and building materials industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,382 French francs = £1 has been used; the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A	2 8	2 10	3 1	3 7	3 11
B	2 5	2 6	2 9	3 1	3 6
C	2 4	2 5	2 8	3 0	3 6
D	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 9	3 2
E	2 2	2 3	2 5	2 8	3 1

Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				s. d.	s. d.
A	2 5	2 7	2 11	3 5	3 5
B	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 9	2 9
C	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 8
D	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 7	2 7
E	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 6	2 6

The average working week in the group of industries at the beginning of October, 1959, was 46.5 hours.

Overtime is time-and-one-quarter for hours between 40 and 48 and time-and-one-half thereafter. There are enhanced rates for night, Sunday, public holiday, and continuous-process shift working. The national collective agreements provide for increased wage rates in respect of long service; the minimum increase is 3 per cent. after 3 years' service, rising to a maximum of 15 per cent. after 15 years' service.

The following Table summarises the supplementary labour costs paid by employers, expressed as a percentage of the total wages bill. It must be emphasised that these estimates represent an overall average and there will be marked differences between one branch of the industry and another and even between individual firms.

	Per cent.
Social Security General Scheme	11.0
Social Security Family Allowance Scheme	12.0
Social Security Industrial Injuries Scheme	3.0
Pay Roll Tax	5.0
Paid annual holidays	7.5
Paid public holidays	1.5
Housing Tax	0.7
Apprenticeship Tax	0.4
Medical Services	0.3
Unemployment Insurance Benefit Scheme	0.8
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Senior Staffs	1.5
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Others	2.0
Non-obligatory social charges	2.0
	47.7

Paid annual holidays are for a legal minimum of three weeks for a complete year of service (4 weeks for young persons under 18 years of age). The collective agreements for the industries provide for additional days after long service, and for domestic events such as marriage, death of close relative, etc. The only statutory paid public holiday is 1st May, but women workers and young persons under 18 are entitled to have the eleven legal public holidays without pay and in practice most workers in the glass, pottery and building materials industry are granted five paid public holidays per annum.

In the industry as a whole women workers account for approximately 16 per cent. of the labour force.

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the China and Glass Industries in Belgium

The National Office of Social Security of the Belgian Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance compile an annual report on Social Security in Belgium. Details of the average earnings of workers covered by social security schemes are given in the statistical supplement to the annual report. The figures below relating to earnings have been taken from the statistical supplement to the fourteenth annual report and relate to the second quarter of 1959. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 140 Belgian francs = £1 has been used; the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the china and glass industries in Belgium are 45 a week. Approximately 27 per cent. of the labour force are women.

Average daily earnings were:—

	Males*	Females*
	s. d.	s. d.
China and allied industries	33 2	21 8
Glass	32 8	18 2

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries, unemployment, and family allowances. It is not possible to express these payments individually or in bulk as a simple percentage of earnings, as the charge is, for some of the items, levied on only a proportion of the workpeople's earnings. However, in the case of a manual worker whose monthly wages totalled approximately £42 17s. 0d., which is the "ceiling" on which certain charges are levied, it is estimated that the employer's social charges would be approximately 20 per cent. of this sum. The cost to employers of contributions to holiday and supplementary unemployment funds, and of public holidays, amounts to approximately 11.5 per cent. of manual workers' earnings.

The statutory paid annual holiday for manual workers over the age of 18 years is of 12 days' duration, with 12 days' pay for the first six days thereof. The allowance for persons under 18 years of age is 18 days a year. In addition, there are 10 paid public holidays.

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Fish Canning Industry in Denmark

Information concerning wages is published by the Danish Statistical Department, the data being obtained from various sources, including the Danish Employers' Confederation. The details of earnings given below relate to the second quarter of 1959. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 19.34 kroner = £1 has been used; the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the canning industry in Denmark are 48 a week. Average hourly earnings were:—men 5s. 2d.; women 4s. 0d.

Employers' contributions to social security schemes in Denmark are small. Employers pay between 7s. 9d. and 15s. 10d. a year in respect of each worker into the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In addition, there is a voluntary sick-pay scheme, set up jointly by the employers and the trade unions, to which the employers contribute approximately 1s. a week in respect of each worker. Insurance against employment injuries, which is compulsory, is administered mainly through approved insurance companies.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year. Paid public holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually number eight or nine days a year.

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Fish Canning Industry in Iceland

Details of hours of work and earnings in the fish canning industry have been obtained from the Federation of Iceland Co-operative Societies and relate to January, 1960. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 45.63 kroner = £1 has been used; the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the industry are eight a day for both daily and shift workers, and most of the workers are unskilled.

Minimum hourly rates are:—

	Daily Workers	2-Shift excluding Sunday	2-Shift including Sunday	3-Shift excluding Sunday	3-Shift including Sunday
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men	9 1	10 2	10 5	10 9	11 4
Women	7 1	7 11	8 2	8 4	8 10

Employers' contributions to social security schemes in Iceland are 2.2 per cent. of earnings for men and 2.8 per cent. for women.

The statutory paid annual holiday is of 12 days' duration but more generous provisions may exist under collective agreements. Paid public holidays, granted additionally, vary from 2½ to 7½ days according to the status of the employee and area concerned.

When public holidays are worked and during the annual holiday the employee receives an additional 6 per cent. holiday pay.

* Including boys and girls respectively.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in January

GENERAL SUMMARY

During January the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 13,000 to 23,313,000. The largest increases occurred in the metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries, in the financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services group, and in textiles and clothing; the main reductions were in seasonal industries, especially distribution, agriculture and fishing and food, drink and tobacco.

The Employment Exchanges filled 209,000 vacancies in the five-week period ended 10th February. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 10th February was 257,000; this was 12,000 more than in January.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 30th January was 55,500; this was 15,000 more than at the end of December and 112,000 less than a year previously.

There were 450,000 persons registered as unemployed on 15th February, of whom 431,000 were wholly unemployed and 19,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 11th January and 15th February, unemployment fell by 11,000, an increase of 6,000 among the temporarily stopped being offset by a fall of 17,000 among the wholly unemployed.

The main reductions were 10,700 among school-leavers, 1,300 in transport and communication and 1,200 in shipbuilding and marine engineering; there was an increase of 2,700 in engineering and electrical goods (almost entirely among the temporarily stopped).

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in February was 2.0 per cent.; in January it was 2.1 per cent., and in February, 1959, it was 2.8 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 237,000—55 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population* at the end of January was 24,284,000, an increase of 12,000 compared with the end of December.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-December, 1959, and end-January, 1960, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-January, 1959.

(End of Month)

	Thousands				
	Jan., 1959	Nov., 1959	Dec., 1959	Jan., 1960	Changes during Jan., 1960
Number in Civil Employment	22,968	23,432	23,300	23,313	+ 13
Men	15,201	15,377	15,341	15,347	+ 6
Women	7,767	8,055	7,959	7,966	+ 7
Wholly Unemployed†	554	413	436	439	+ 3
Temporarily Stopped†	64	11	12	16	+ 4
Total Registered Unemployed†	618	424	448	455	+ 7
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	585	540	536	532	- 4
Men	571	525	521	517	- 4
Women	14	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population*	24,113	24,385	24,272	24,284	+ 12
Men	16,186	16,203	16,181	16,182	+ 1
Women	7,927	8,182	8,091	8,102	+ 11

* 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, together with an estimate of the number of ex-service men and women on release leave not yet in employment (this estimate is included in the figures on the grand total line, but is not shown separately in the Table). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

† End of month estimates. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote * above.)

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

(End of Month)

	Thousands			
Industry or Service	Nov., 1959	Dec., 1959	Jan., 1960	Change during Jan., 1960
Agriculture and Fishing	979	949	939	- 10
Mining and Quarrying	803	800	795	- 5
Food Drink and Tobacco	824	805	798	- 7
Chemicals and Allied Industries	528	526	527	+ 1
Metal Manufacture	597	600	605	+ 5
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,004	2,008	2,019	+ 11
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	263	264	264	...
Vehicles	887	893	900	+ 7
Metal Goods	538	539	542	+ 3
Textiles	870	868	871	+ 3
Clothing and Footwear	573	572	578	+ 6
Other Manufactures	1,613	1,610	1,618	+ 8
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,697	8,685	8,722	+ 37
Construction	1,518	1,491	1,486	- 5
Gas, Electricity and Water	375	375	375	...
Transport and Communication	1,650	1,643	1,641	- 2
Distributive Trades	3,290	3,256	3,234	- 22
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	4,880	4,864	4,884	+ 20
National Government Service	504	503	503	...
Local Government Service	736	734	734	...
Total in Civil Employment	23,432	23,300	23,313	+ 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 November and December, 1959, and January, 1960. 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 for those shown below, are omitted from the Table.

* Based on the 1958 edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification".

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS
(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	November, 1959			December, 1959			January, 1960		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.									
Coal Mining	713.1	19.5	732.6	710.4	19.5	729.9	705.5	19.5	725.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	446.1	363.0	809.1	443.8	346.1	789.9	440.5	342.3	782.8
Grain Milling	32.1	8.0	40.1	32.0	7.9	39.9	32.1	8.0	40.1
Bread and Flour Confectionery	80.1	55.1	135.2	79.9	55.9	135.8	79.6	55.7	135.3
Biscuits	20.2	42.4	62.6	19.7	36.2	55.9	19.5	35.2	54.7
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	35.2	31.4	66.6	35.1	31.0	66.1	35.3	31.1	66.4
Milk Products	22.8	11.6	34.4	22.6	11.3	33.9	22.6	11.3	33.9
Sugar	15.6	5.0	20.6	15.5	4.9	20.4	13.8	4.6	18.4
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	39.8	65.5	105.3	39.5	64.3	103.8	39.4	64.5	103.9
Fruit and Vegetable Products	29.8	55.8	85.6	29.4	52.6	82.0	29.3	51.7	81.0
Animal and Poultry Foods	16.4	4.1	20.5	16.3	4.0	20.3	16.2	4.0	20.2
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	21.5	17.8	39.3	21.5	16.6	38.1	21.5	17.0	38.5
Brewing and Malting	76.0	20.7	96.7	76.0	20.3	96.3	75.0	19.6	94.6
Other Drink Industries	38.4	22.4	60.8	38.2	21.3	59.5	38.1	20.8	58.9
Tobacco	18.2	23.2	41.4	18.1	22.8	40.9	18.1	22.8	40.9
Chemicals and Allied Industries	377.4	149.0	526.4	377.1	146.7	523.8	378.1	146.7	524.8
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.1	0.6	18.7	18.0	0.6	18.6	18.0	0.6	18.6
Mineral Oil Refining	6.7	2.4	9.1	6.7	2.3	9.0	6.7	2.3	9.0
Lubricating Oils and Greases	175.1	45.5	220.6	175.1	45.3	220.4	175.9	45.6	221.5
Chemicals and Dyes	28.9	40.6	69.5	28.8	39.5	68.3	28.9	39.7	68.6
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	23.7	12.3	36.0	23.8	12.2	36.0	23.7	12.2	35.9
Explosives and Fireworks	33.8	14.9	48.7	33.8	14.7	48.5	33.8	14.7	48.5
Paint and Printing Ink	30.7	15.1	45.8	30.6	14.8	45.4	30.6	14.4	45.0
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	19.2	4.4	23.6	19.3	5.2	24.5	19.5	5.2	24.7
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	7.6	4.7	12.3	7.5	4.6	12.1	7.5	4.6	12.1
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.									
Metal Manufacture	521.8	74.1	595.9	525.1	74.4	599.5	529.2	75.3	604.5
Iron and Steel (General)	260.2	23.7	283.9	262.1	23.8	285.9	264.1	24.1	288.2
Steel Tubes	44.4	8.4	52.8	44.3	8.4	52.7	44.4	8.5	52.9
Iron Castings, etc.	107.7	14.9	122.6	108.7	15.0	123.7	110.0	15.1	125.1
Light Metals	45.9	13.6	59.5	46.2	13.3	59.5	46.4	13.6	60.0
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	63.6	13.5	77.1	63.8	13.7	77.5	64.3	14.0	78.3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,442.6	535.1	1,977.7	1,447.9	534.4	1,982.3	1,455.3	538.0	1,993.3
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	32.3	5.0	37.3	32.3	5.0	37.3	32.5	5.0	37.5
Metal-working Machine Tools	73.3	14.5	87.8	72.2	14.2	86.4	72.8	14.4	87.2
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	34.3	10.5	44.8	34.7	10.7	45.4	35.0	10.9	45.9
Industrial Engines	31.5	5.4	36.9	31.6	5.4	37.0	31.8	5.5	37.3
Textile Machinery and Accessories	43.2	7.7	50.9	43.9	7.8	51.7	44.7	7.9	52.6
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	20.3	3.5	23.8	20.4	3.5	23.9	20.6	3.5	24.1
Mechanical Handling Equipment	42.2	5.7	47.9	42.2	5.7	47.9	42.2	5.7	47.9
Office Machinery	37.8	16.4	54.2	37.9	16.3	54.2	37.9	16.5	54.4
Other Machinery	263.1	59.9	323.0	263.2	59.9	323.1	264.6	60.4	325.0
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	129.5	16.7	146.2	131.5	17.9	149.4	131.9	17.9	149.8
Ordnance and Small Arms	146.7	43.5	190.2	147.7	44.0	191.7	149.2	44.7	193.9
Other Mechanical Engineering	75.9	42.0	117.9	75.7	42.1	117.8	75.8	42.3	118.1
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	7.5	7.4	14.9	7.5	7.4	14.9	7.6	7.5	15.1
Watches and Clocks	158.3	53.3	211.6	158.3	53.4	211.7	158.8	54.1	212.9
Electrical Machinery	40.5	21.1	61.6	40.5	21.1	61.6	40.3	21.6	61.9
Insulated Wires and Cables	37.4	21.2	58.6	37.5	21.3	58.8	37.5	21.5	59.0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	124.1	108.9	233.0	124.8	109.6	234.4	124.9	105.4	230.3
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	39.7	23.4	63.1	40.1	23.4	63.5	40.4	23.6	64.0
Domestic Electric Appliances	75.2	61.2	136.4	76.0	61.9	137.9	76.9	62.5	139.4
Other Electrical Goods									
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	249.6	12.7	262.3	250.5	12.7	263.2	249.9	12.7	262.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	179.1	8.6	187.7	180.0	8.6	188.6	179.8	8.6	188.4
Marine Engineering	70.5	4.1	74.6	70.5	4.1	74.6	70.1	4.1	74.2
Vehicles	758.8	121.1	879.9	764.1	121.6	885.7	769.6	123.5	893.1
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	354.0	57.1	411.1	358.9	57.6	416.5	364.6	58.9	423.5
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	26.7	11.0	37.7	27.2	11.0	38.2	27.4	11.4	38.8
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	237.3	41.5	278.8	237.9	41.6	279.5	237.8	41.8	279.6
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	64.9	5.0	69.9	64.6	5.0	69.6	64.5	5.0	69.5
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	71.3	4.0	75.3	71.0	4.0	75.0	70.8	4.0	74.8
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4.6	2.5	7.1	4.5	2.4	6.9	4.5	2.4	6.9
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	335.3	191.7	527.0	336.6	191.4	528.0	337.7	192.9	530.6
Tools and Implements	15.4	7.8	23.2	15.5	7.9	23.4	15.7	8.0	23.7
Cutlery	4.3	6.0	10.3	4.3	5.9	10.2	4.3	6.0	10.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	24.6	17.3	41.9	24.8	17.3	42.1	24.9	17.7	42.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	32.2	10.8	43.0	32.3	10.7	43.0	32.5	10.7	43.2
Cans and Metal Boxes	14.6	20.9	35.5	14.6	20.9	35.5	14.6	21.1	35.7
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	16.1	13.1	29.2	16.1	13.0	29.1	16.2	12.9	29.1
Other Metal Industries	228.1	115.8	343.9	229.0	115.7	344.7	229.5	116.5	346.0
Textiles	380.0	481.3	861.3	380.9	478.3	859.2	381.8	480.7	862.5
Production of Man-made Fibres	30.8	9.8	40.6	31.1	9.8	40.9	31.4	9.8	41.2
Spinning, etc., of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	46.6	89.6	136.2	46.1	87.6	133.7	45.8	88.0	133.8
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	47.0	76.3	123.3	46.6	74.9	121.5	46.6	74.3	120.9
Woolen and Worsted	93.3	111.1	204.4	94.0	111.1	205.1	94.0	112.1	206.1
Knitwear	8.4	9.4	17.8	8.5	9.5	18.0	8.5	9.7	18.2
Rope, Twine and Net	5.1	8.0	13.1	5.1	8.0	13.1	5.1	8.0	13.1
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	34.6	84.0	118.6	34.9	84.4	119.3	35.1	85.4	120.5
Lace	4.0	5.1	9.1	4.1	5.1	9.2	4.1	5.1	9.2
Carpets	18.2	15.6	33.8	18.3	15.7	34.0	18.4	15.7	34.1
Narrow Fabrics	7.8	14.3	22.1	7.9	14.4	22.3	7.9	14.6	22.5
Made-up Textiles	9.6	22.5	32.1	9.6	22.3	31.9	9.7	22.0	31.7
Textile Finishing	56.2	26.7	82.9	56.4	26.8	83.2	56.5	27.1	83.6
Other Textile Industries	18.4	8.9	27.3	18.6	8.9	27.5	18.7	8.9	27.6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36.9	27.3	64.2	36.7	26.7	63.4	36.6	26.7	63.3
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	24.5	7.2	31.7	24.5	7.1	31.6	24.4	7.1	31.5
Leather Goods	8.4	15.3	23.7	8.2	15.0	23.2	8.2	14.9	23.1
Fur	4.0	4.8	8.8	4.0	4.6	8.6	4.0	4.7	8.7
Clothing and Footwear	148.9	403.6	552.5	149.4	402.3	551.7	150.0	408.2	558.2
Weatherproof Outerwear	7.5	20.2	27.7	7.5	20.1	27.6	7.6	20.8	28.4
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	33.1	93.4	126.5	33.1	92.9	126.0	33.0	94.2	127.2
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	18.5	46.4	64.9	18.5	45.9	64.4	18.7	46.4	65.1
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	7.2	42.6	49.8	7.1	42.6	49.7	7.1	43.1	50.2
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	13.3	98.8	112.1	13.2	98.3	111.5	13.2	98.2	111.4
Hats, Caps, Millinery	5.4	32.1	37.5	5.5	32.1	37.6	5.5	32.1	37.6
Other Dress Industries	32.1	41.0	73.1	32.2	41.2	73.4	32.5	41.5	74.0
Footwear	55.0	59.8	114.8	55.5	60.0	115.5	55.8	60.7	116.5
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	253.0	78.7	331.7	253.0	78.1	331.1	254.2	78.4	332.6
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	67.2	7.3	74.5	67.2	7.2	74.4	67.5	7.2	74.7
Pottery	29.2	38.1	67.3	29.2	37.8	67.0	29.2	37.8	67.0
Glass	58.4	18.3	76.7	58.4	18.2	76.6	58.7	18.4	77.1
Cement	14.7	1.4	16.1	14.7	1.4	16.1	14.7	1.4	16.1
Abrasives and other Building Materials	83.5	13.6	97.1	83.5	13.5	97.0	84.1	13.6	97.7
Timber, Furniture, etc.	229.4	61.7	291.1	229.8	60.9	290.7	230.0	60.7	290.7
Timber	78.9	11.8	90.7	79.0	11.7	90.7	78.6	11.7	90.3
Furniture and Upholstery	84.8	24.0	108.8	85.3	23.8	109.1	85.2	23.5	108.7
Bedding, etc.	10.6	9.8	20.4	10.4	9.6	20.0	10.3	9.8	20.1
Shop and Office Fitting	20.5	3.8	24.3	20.3	3.8	24.1	20.7	3.9	24.6
Wooden Containers and Baskets	15.4	6.7	22.1	15.3	6.6	21.9	15.8	6.7	22.5
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.2	5.6	20.8	15.3					

Unemployment at 15th February, 1960

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 11th January and 15th February, 1960, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
11th January ..	314,624	22,049	110,582	13,362	460,617
15th February ..	310,654	14,906	114,877	9,526	449,963
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	- 3,970	- 7,143	+ 4,295	- 3,836	- 10,654

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th February represented 2.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 11th January was 2.1.

The total of 449,963 at 15th February includes 62,951 married women.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 15th February according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table. In the first part, which relates to Great Britain as a whole, separate figures are given for men, boys, women and girls. The second part gives an analysis of males and females in each Region.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over ..	51,367	68,947	175,679	295,993	14,661	310,654
Boys under 18 ..	4,712	5,581	4,181	14,474	432	14,906
Women 18 and over ..	21,417	35,001	55,065	111,483	3,394	114,877
Girls under 18 ..	3,309	3,501	2,500	9,310	216	9,526
Total	80,805	113,030	237,425	431,260	18,703	449,963

Region	Males				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London and S.E. ..	12,015	13,116	22,918	48,049	410	48,459
Eastern and Southern ..	5,230	7,516	13,640	26,386	439	26,825
South-Western ..	3,198	4,205	11,029	18,432	95	18,527
Midland ..	3,389	3,172	7,292	13,853	1,857	15,710
North-Midland ..	2,439	3,384	8,546	14,369	539	14,908
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,499	4,362	12,315	20,176	692	20,868
North-Western ..	9,221	11,574	26,817	47,612	1,274	48,886
Northern ..	4,794	7,469	21,109	33,372	1,917	35,289
Scotland ..	9,188	15,413	42,513	67,114	7,308	74,422
Wales ..	3,106	4,317	13,681	21,104	562	21,666
Great Britain ..	56,079	74,528	179,860	310,467	15,093	325,560

Region	Females				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London and S.E. ..	5,625	6,405	4,393	16,423	176	16,599
Eastern and Southern ..	2,238	3,269	3,701	9,208	302	9,510
South-Western ..	1,507	2,692	4,022	8,221	117	8,338
Midland ..	1,625	2,228	2,639	6,492	484	6,976
North-Midland ..	1,115	1,860	2,512	5,487	297	5,784
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,537	2,295	3,047	6,879	145	7,024
North-Western ..	4,352	6,970	9,998	21,320	761	22,081
Northern ..	1,704	3,179	5,758	10,641	597	11,238
Scotland ..	3,739	6,811	15,281	25,831	624	26,455
Wales ..	1,284	2,793	6,214	10,291	107	10,398
Great Britain ..	24,726	38,502	57,565	120,793	3,610	124,403

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 15th February, 1960.

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th February, 1960			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E. ..	48,459	16,599	65,058	1.4	0.8	1.2
Eastern and Southern ..	26,825	9,510	36,335	1.8	1.2	1.6
South-Western ..	18,527	8,338	26,865	2.3	2.0	2.2
Midland ..	15,710	6,976	22,686	1.1	0.9	1.0
North-Midland ..	14,908	5,784	20,692	1.5	1.2	1.4
E. and W. Ridings ..	20,868	7,024	27,892	1.7	1.1	1.5
North-Western ..	48,886	22,081	70,967	2.6	2.0	2.4
Northern ..	35,289	11,238	46,527	3.8	2.8	3.5
Scotland ..	74,422	26,455	100,877	5.3	3.5	4.7
Wales ..	21,666	10,398	32,064	3.2	3.7	3.3
Great Britain ..	325,560	124,403	449,963	2.3	1.6	2.0
Northern Ireland ..	27,771	9,894	37,665	9.2	5.7	7.9

* See footnote in next column.

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each of the Development Areas at 15th February, 1960.

Development Area	Numbers of unemployed persons on registers at 15th February, 1960			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
North-Eastern ..	30,164	9,245	39,409	4.0	3.0	3.7
West Cumberland ..	1,362	607	1,969	3.2	3.8	3.4
Scottish ..	43,603	15,235	58,838	5.7	3.6	5.0
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	14,185	7,512	21,697	2.8	3.9	3.1
Wrexham ..	983	496	1,479	3.4	4.9	3.8
South Lancashire ..	2,474	1,927	4,401	2.4	3.7	2.9
North-East Lancashire ..	944	1,152	2,096	1.8	3.0	2.3
Merseyside ..	19,573	5,704	25,277	4.9	2.5	4.1
Total, All Development Areas ..	113,288	41,878	155,166	4.3	3.3	4.0

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 15th February, 1960, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 11th January, 1960.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th February, 1960					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 11th Jan., 1960
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) ..	46,871	1,588	15,511	1,088	65,058	- 2,759
Acton ..	167	6	67	7	247	- 55
Brentford and Chiswick ..	170	4	73	3	250	- 19
Brighton and Hove ..	2,379	63	690	42	3,174	- 107
Chatham ..	831	60	553	35	1,483	- 56
Croydon ..	854	11	182	15	1,062	- 137
Dagenham ..	411	32	184	13	640	+ 37
Ealing ..	271	24	124	11	430	- 52
East Ham ..	348	18	89	14	469	- 12
Enfield ..	185	12	49	4	250	- 61
Harrow ..	402	35	175	10	622	+ 13
Hayes and Harlington ..	945	12	47	8	1,012	- 17
Hendon ..	448	15	118	11	592	- 11
Ilford ..	536	10	84	15	645	- 11
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	885	16	137	18	1,056	- 40
Tottenham ..	680	27	214	12	933	- 94
Wembley ..	213	15	48	7	283	- 68
West Ham ..	1,120	47	374	38	1,579	+ 157
Willesden ..	625	26	301	16	968	- 78
Eastern and Southern ..	25,660	1,165	8,531	979	36,335	- 157
Bedford ..	259	13	122	12	406	- 38
Bournemouth ..	1,311	21	476	20	1,828	- 70
Cambridge ..	233	2	61	6	302	- 29
Ipswich ..	629	45	164	35	873	+ 264
Luton ..	305	7	85	20	417	- 37
Norwich ..	1,474	28	300	15	1,817	- 14
Oxford ..	237	14	73	14	338	- 50
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	2,187	69	865	46	3,167	+ 36
Reading ..	442	7	249	13	711	- 65
Slough ..	322	7	74	6	409	- 36
Southampton ..	1,883	80	622	65	2,650	+ 235
Southend-on-Sea ..	1,029	23	266	10	1,328	- 120
Watford ..	226	9	89	9	333	- 46
South-Western ..	17,806	721	7,529	809	26,865	- 1,934
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	3,565	115	896	73	4,649	- 160
Exeter ..	657	10	286	13	966	- 69
Gloucester ..	423	14	334	34	805	+ 3
Plymouth ..	1,937	158	1,180	118	3,393	+ 56
Swindon ..	270	18	186	26	500	- 24
Midland ..	15,289	421	6,592	384	22,686	+ 410
Birmingham ..	3,900	95	1,175	63	5,233	+ 431
Burton-on-Trent ..	185	2	113	3	303	- 16
Coventry ..	1,119	42	730	25	1,916	+ 38
Oldbury ..	84	4	32	1	121	- 29
Smethwick ..	148	7	45	5	200	- 108
Stoke-on-Trent ..	2,347	53	832	39	3,271	+ 237
Walsall ..	634	15	230	21	900	- 4
West Bromwich ..	202	—	46	2	250	+ 11
Wolverhampton ..	645	16	384	10	1,055	- 77
Worcester ..	361	6	127	6	500	+ 64
North-Midland ..	14,310	598	5,314	470	20,692	- 843
Chesterfield ..	616	36	138	15	805	- 31
Derby ..	939	21	444	11	1,415	- 65
Grimsby ..	1,388	46	118	39	1,591	- 268
Leicester ..	1,283	9	208	10	1,510	- 22
Lincoln ..	544	25	141	21	731	+ 56
Leeds ..	438	23	134	16	611	- 49
Northampton ..	311	—	140	4	455	+ 10
Nottingham ..	2,461	37	688	12	3,198	- 240
Peterborough ..	229	9	162	12	416	- 36
Scunthorpe ..	124	20	536	35	715	+ 13
East and West Ridings ..	20,054	814	6,427	597	27,892	- 2,027
Barnsley ..	828	59	277	42	1,206	- 67
Bradford ..	953	16	212	6	1,187	- 95
Dewsbury ..	267	5	89	—	361	+ 42
Doncaster ..	882	22	467	18	1,389	+ 13
Halifax ..	332	8	272	4	616	- 172
Huddersfield ..	450	7	150	5	612	- 405
Hull ..	3,699	109	627	31	4,466	- 302
Leeds ..	2,615	40	403	21	3,079	- 82
Rotherham ..	634	26	251	55	966	- 272
Sheffield ..	2,094	60	582	64	2,800	- 38
Wakefield ..	437	25	146	17	625	- 63
York ..	721	30	156	13	920	- 13
North-Western ..	46,722	2,164	21,143	938	70,967	- 2,896
Accrington ..	132	1	227	—	360	- 9
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	397	21	159	4	581	+ 28
Barrow ..	308	52	551	26	937	- 125
Birkenhead ..	1,441	101	733	49	2,324	- 318
Blackburn ..	456	16	893	11	1,376	+ 45
Blackpool ..	1,829	43	1,020	19	2,911	- 57
Bolton ..	995	16	304	3	1,318	- 116
Burnley ..	527	10	528	10	1,075	+ 132

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 15th February, 1960. 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	15,808	3,089	3,626	327	19,434	3,416	22,850	24,326	3,603	27,929
Agriculture and Horticulture	12,166	3,052	294	321	12,460	3,373	15,833	17,062	3,556	20,618
Forestry	431	26	63	3	494	29	523	601	33	634
Fishing	3,211	11	3,269	3	6,480	14	6,494	6,663	14	6,677
Mining and Quarrying	7,465	251	245	—	7,710	251	7,961	7,935	253	8,188
Coal Mining*	6,418	188	5	—	6,423	188	6,611	6,427	189	6,616
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	541	11	234	—	775	11	786	964	11	975
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction	221	7	—	—	221	7	228	237	7	244
Other Mining and Quarrying	285	45	6	—	291	45	336	307	46	353
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9,742	7,171	75	256	9,817	7,427	17,244	10,501	8,320	18,821
Grain Milling	470	118	—	—	588	118	706	505	128	633
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,915	880	6	3	1,921	883	2,804	2,070	978	3,048
Biscuits	477	821	—	44	477	865	1,342	488	899	1,387
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	845	760	15	88	860	848	1,708	904	928	1,832
Milk Products	571	219	8	5	579	224	803	671	296	967
Sugar	757	122	—	—	879	122	1,001	762	123	885
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	612	1,022	3	21	615	1,043	1,659	648	1,088	1,736
Fruit and Vegetable Products	894	1,556	33	52	927	1,608	2,535	1,943	3,063	4,606
Animal and Poultry Foods	375	64	1	—	376	64	440	394	46	440
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	290	369	—	16	290	385	675	305	393	698
Brewing and Malting	1,212	394	5	18	1,217	412	1,629	1,236	424	1,660
Other Drink Industries	947	600	3	9	950	609	1,559	1,007	634	1,641
Tobacco	376	246	1	—	377	246	623	391	417	808
Chemicals and Allied Industries	4,204	1,874	4	4	4,208	1,878	6,086	4,280	1,889	6,169
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	393	5	—	—	393	5	398	393	5	398
Mineral Oil Refining	305	40	—	—	305	40	345	311	40	351
Lubricating Oils and Greases	67	8	—	—	67	8	75	70	8	78
Chemicals and Dyes	1,758	430	2	1	1,760	431	2,191	1,803	437	2,240
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	240	565	—	2	240	567	808	246	569	815
Explosives and Fireworks	403	373	—	—	403	373	776	404	375	779
Paint and Printing Ink	427	114	—	1	427	115	542	437	116	553
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	347	235	—	—	347	235	582	350	235	585
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	123	52	—	—	123	52	175	124	52	176
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	141	52	—	—	141	52	193	142	52	194
Metal Manufacture	6,012	900	1,095	33	7,107	933	8,040	7,189	943	8,132
Iron and Steel (General)	2,627	137	413	14	3,040	355	3,395	3,063	355	3,418
Steel Tubes	549	50	—	—	599	50	1,026	593	52	1,045
Iron Castings, etc.	1,717	259	239	15	1,956	274	2,230	1,985	279	2,264
Light Metals	343	119	6	3	349	122	471	350	122	472
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	776	131	10	1	786	132	918	798	135	933
Engineering and Electrical Goods	13,150	5,683	2,747	666	15,897	6,349	22,246	17,001	6,566	23,567
Agricultural Machinery (except tractors)	365	39	642	—	1,007	39	1,046	1,013	39	1,052
Metal-working Machine Tools	691	140	19	4	710	144	854	724	147	871
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	315	109	7	1	322	110	432	329	111	440
Industrial Engines	204	43	5	—	209	43	252	240	44	284
Textile Machinery and Accessories	389	56	21	4	410	60	470	475	85	560
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	182	21	—	—	182	21	203	185	21	206
Mechanical Handling Equipment	510	35	25	1	535	36	571	538	37	575
Other Machinery	2,781	637	520	59	3,301	112	3,886	255	154	409
Other Machinery	2,781	637	520	59	3,301	112	3,886	255	154	409
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	1,442	112	44	—	1,486	112	1,598	1,122	476	1,598
Ordnance and Small Arms	402	167	—	—	402	167	569	511	168	679
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	1,332	336	22	2	1,354	338	1,692	1,364	340	1,704
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	438	290	9	—	447	290	737	451	323	774
Watches and Clocks	102	162	—	—	102	162	264	115	164	279
Electrical Machinery	873	403	891	325	1,764	728	2,492	1,787	734	2,521
Insulated Wires and Cables	416	219	1	—	417	219	636	420	225	645
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	279	316	2	—	281	318	597	285	318	603
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	1,048	1,582	7	93	1,055	1,675	2,730	1,769	314	3,544
Domestic Electric Appliances	520	349	530	177	1,050	526	1,576	1,063	540	1,603
Other Electrical Goods	612	545	2	—	614	545	1,159	622	571	1,193
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	12,570	330	112	9	12,682	339	13,021	13,031	346	13,377
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	11,594	259	102	9	11,696	268	11,964	12,004	275	12,279
Marine Engineering	976	71	10	—	986	71	1,057	1,027	71	1,098
Vehicles	4,364	941	915	38	5,279	979	6,258	5,654	1,026	6,680
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1,675	346	886	32	2,561	378	2,939	2,616	382	2,998
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	232	108	1	4	233	112	345	237	114	351
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1,448	405	24	—	1,472	405	1,877	1,777	424	2,201
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	400	29	—	—	429	29	430	410	29	439
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	518	26	1	—	520	27	547	522	30	552
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	91	27	1	—	92	28	120	92	47	139
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,621	2,306	131	65	4,752	2,371	7,123	4,837	2,391	7,228
Tools and Implements	276	121	15	5	291	126	417	299	131	430
Cutlery	104	114	3	—	107	119	226	109	119	228
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	203	140	7	10	250	150	400	251	151	402
Wire and Wire Manufactures	346	127	—	—	346	127	481	354	134	488
Cans and Metal Boxes	189	305	—	3	189	308	497	319	525	544
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	99	87	8	1	107	88	195	90	201	201
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,404	1,412	57	34	3,461	1,446	4,907	3,507	1,447	4,954
Textiles	7,191	8,401	573	484	7,764	8,885	16,649	8,849	11,243	20,092
Production of Man-made Fibres	291	135	—	—	426	135	561	328	173	501
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	2,268	2,546	4	39	2,272	2,585	4,857	2,638	3,100	5,738
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	1,132	2,340	11	77	1,143	2,417	3,560	1,355	2,091	4,091
Woolen and Worsted	1,097	928	22	26	1,119	954	2,073	1,154	987	2,141
Jute	540	167	13	9	553	176	729	554	177	731
Rope, Twine and Net	162	249	10	162	259	421	186	399	585	585
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	287	610	192	179	479	789	1,268	538	899	1,437
Lace	58	39	—	—	58	39	82	68	150	150
Carpets	169	270	106	8	443	284	727	411	313	724
Narrow Fabrics	111	118	2	—	113	120	238	125	124	249
Made-up Textiles	218	410	14	22	232	432	664	293	418	1,711
Textile Finishing	683	524	202	42	885	566	1,451	1,095	684	1,779
Other Textile Industries	175	65	—	—	175	65	240	177	67	244
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	718	362	114	42	832	404	1,236	878	433	1,311
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	429	124	98	10	527	134	661	552	149	701
Leather Goods	215	204	2	21	217	225	442	227	238	465
Fur	74	34	14	11	88	45	133	99	46	145

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

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				
Clothing and Footwear	1,984	3,987	254	308	2,238	4,295	6,533	2,378	5,033	7,411
Weatherproof Outerwear	208	255	19	26	227	281	508	228	292	520
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	340	1,022	33	42	373	1,064	1,437	405	1,170	1,575
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	428	464	46	28	474	492	966	477	510	987
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	115	456	2	9	117	465	582	136	864	1,000
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	159	902	1	36	160	938	1,098	181	1,042	1,223
Hats, Caps and Millinery	77	60	—	—	77	60	116	264	15	

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 6th January and 10th February, 1960, 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.

	Five weeks ended 6th January, 1960		Five weeks ended 10th February, 1960		Total Number of Placings, 3rd Dec., 1959, to 10th Feb., 1960 (10 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	85,441	101,055	109,725	110,380	195,166
Boys under 18 ..	24,761	28,080	22,297	28,805	47,058
Women aged 18 and over ..	38,866	72,099	57,850	74,476	96,716
Girls under 18 ..	25,599	44,253	19,053	43,715	44,652
Total ..	174,667	245,489	208,925	257,376*	383,592

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, 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 five weeks ended 10th February, 1960, 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 10th February, 1960.

Industry Group	Placings during five weeks ended 10th February, 1960					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th February, 1960				
	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 ..	1,198	671	441	73	2,383	19,832	1,281	208	287	21,608*
Mining and Quarrying ..	947	872	33	16	1,868	3,736	809	32	27	4,604
Coal Mining ..	713	856	23	5	1,597	3,232	770	10	9	4,021
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2,424	727	3,799	965	7,915	1,236	620	2,580	1,468	5,904
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	2,179	295	868	355	3,697	1,852	384	1,272	712	4,220
Metal Manufacture ..	2,937	548	532	132	4,149	2,830	685	755	380	4,650
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	9,643	2,352	5,512	1,382	18,889	12,445	2,838	6,607	2,699	24,589
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc. ..	7,325	1,730	2,510	706	12,271	8,423	2,021	2,855	1,363	14,662
Electrical Goods and Machinery ..	2,318	622	3,002	676	6,618	4,022	817	3,752	1,336	9,927
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	5,045	345	87	37	5,514	1,088	117	46	50	1,301
Vehicles ..	4,250	529	1,030	220	6,029	7,393	684	1,361	445	9,883
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ..	2,985	1,227	2,130	560	6,902	2,724	1,815	2,999	1,808	9,346
Textiles ..	2,404	662	3,136	1,341	7,543	1,423	1,342	7,110	5,018	14,893
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving) ..	721	158	1,369	235	2,483	438	336	2,971	1,272	5,017
Woolen and Worsted ..	558	91	564	213	1,426	402	474	1,821	1,214	3,911
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	205	149	199	134	687	160	246	388	554	1,348
Clothing and Footwear ..	690	473	2,703	2,152	6,018	631	863	9,293	5,900	16,687
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	1,901	474	639	192	3,206	1,189	535	843	1,156	3,723
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	1,733	1,053	572	207	3,565	1,480	916	633	581	3,610
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	1,058	563	1,355	875	3,851	897	713	1,565	2,054	5,229
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods ..	688	205	973	423	2,166	374	241	988	973	2,576
Printing and Publishing ..	370	358	505	452	1,685	523	472	577	1,081	2,653
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	1,515	403	1,751	522	4,191	1,072	490	1,474	906	3,942
Construction ..	31,068	2,447	384	184	34,083	16,616	2,116	376	396	19,504
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1,665	99	141	26	1,931	757	156	121	98	1,132
Transport and Communication ..	14,785	841	6,395	371	22,392	12,622	1,416	603	603	15,974
Distributive Trades ..	8,642	4,853	7,044	5,994	26,533	6,201	6,523	9,497	10,359	32,580
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	368	213	471	418	1,470	653	1,044	1,346	1,060	4,060
Professional and Scientific Services ..	1,251	300	3,497	655	5,703	2,162	1,312	5,081	1,840	10,395
Miscellaneous Services ..	6,416	1,944	13,696	2,007	24,063	5,311	1,979	17,379	4,578	29,247
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..	435	130	458	136	1,159	318	184	600	232	1,334
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	2,932	248	8,113	330	11,623	1,181	257	7,406	826	9,670
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	381	341	1,125	599	2,446	223	226	1,419	1,052	2,920
Public Administration ..	4,416	257	1,435	235	6,343	5,706	395	2,396	450	8,947
National Government Service ..	1,591	114	1,055	103	2,893	3,777	138	1,693	246	5,854
Local Government Service ..	2,825	143	380	132	3,450	1,929	257	703	204	3,093
Grand Total ..	109,725	22,297	57,850	19,053	208,925	110,380	28,805	74,476	43,715	257,376*

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 10th February, 1960, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern ..	28,281	24,355	5,629	8,948	15,703	27,505	3,687	12,100	53,300	72,908
Eastern and Southern ..	12,185	18,109	2,351	3,612	5,864	9,201	2,006	4,562	22,406	35,484
South-Western ..	6,148	10,190	1,038	1,546	3,908	3,496	1,137	2,144	12,231	17,376
Midland ..	9,109	16,071	1,780	5,231	4,103	8,065	1,400	5,924	16,392	25,291
North-Midland ..	5,256	9,177	1,337	2,256	2,435	4,330	1,380	4,633	10,408	20,396
East and West Ridings ..	8,426	8,184	1,947	2,551	4,190	4,348	1,332	3,822	15,895	19,905
North-Western ..	18,032	11,142	3,252	2,340	9,916	10,642	2,633	6,018	33,833	30,142
Northern ..	5,864	3,907	1,652	526	3,269	1,848	1,701	1,246	12,486	7,527
Scotland ..	10,529	3,095	2,074	785	6,310	2,860	2,484	2,499	21,397	9,239
Wales ..	5,895	6,150	1,237	1,010	2,152	1,181	1,293	767	10,577	9,108
Great Britain ..	109,725	110,380	22,297	28,805	57,850	74,476	19,053	43,715	208,925	257,376*

* This figure includes 18,536 vacancies notified by employers for men and boys to replace workers at present deferred from National Service.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 16th February, 1960, and the corresponding figures for 19th January, 1960, and 17th February, 1959. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	16th Feb., 1960	19th Jan., 1960	17th Feb., 1959	16th Feb., 1960	19th Jan., 1960	17th Feb., 1959
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	98.8	97.8	154.6	3.7	3.7	3.4
Remainder ..	83.4	83.5	121.5	3.6	3.6	3.3
Eastern ..	50.1	50.1	68.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Southern ..	37.8	37.4	54.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
South-Western ..	58.6	57.7	65.1	2.6	2.5	2.5
Midland ..	87.4	86.9	124.3	5.0	4.7	4.4
North Midland ..	61.0	61.2	75.4	3.3	3.4	3.3
East and West Ridings ..	93.6	92.7	111.3	8.6	8.1	8.4
North-Western ..	170.1	170.5	218.0	8.0	7.9	7.8
Northern ..	71.1	72.1	84.9	8.0	7.5	7.9
Scotland ..	125.2	126.3	178.0	9.0	8.6	8.8
Wales ..	74.0	72.6	87.1	8.4	8.1	8.5
Total, Great Britain ..	1,011.1	1,008.7	1,342.8	66.0	64.1	64.0

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work owing to sickness remains fairly constant at between 65 and 66 per cent., except in epidemic periods, when it may rise to about 69 per cent. In the totals for industrial injury the proportion remains constant throughout the year at about 88 per cent.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 16th February, 1960, represented 5.1 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 29th February, 1960, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours† ..	14,890	357	1,275	16,522
Double Day Shifts‡ ..	13,970	450	717	15,137
Long Spells ..	8,131	287	1,083	9,501
Night Shifts ..	2,770	645	—	3,415
Part-time Work§ ..	2,715	—	2	2,716
Saturday Afternoon Work ..	651	12	1	665
Sunday Work ..	334	41	1	376
Miscellaneous ..	211	3	—	214
Total ..	43,672	1,795	3,079	48,546

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

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

‡ Includes 250 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 30th January, 1960, was 637,500, compared with 641,200 for the five weeks ended 2nd January and 686,900 for the four weeks ended 31st January, 1959.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in January, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with December, 1959, and January, 1959. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division*	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 30th January, 1960	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 2nd January, 1960	4 weeks ended 31st January, 1959
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	42,100	— 500	— 3,900
Durham ..	93,300	— 400	— 4,900
North Eastern ..	127,600	— 700	— 8,800
North Western ..	48,800	— 500	— 6,500
East Midlands ..	97,500	— 400	— 4,600
West Midlands ..	50,300	— 300	— 6,300
South Western ..	94,300	— 200	— 7,300
South Eastern ..	6,500	— 100	— 600
England and Wales ..	560,400	— 3,100	— 42,900
Scotland ..	77,100	— 600	— 6,500
Great Britain ..	637,500	— 3,700	— 49,400

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of January about 3,720 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 8,430; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,710. During the five weeks of December there was a net decrease of 3,000.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in January and in December, 1959, and January, 1959. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in February, 1960, with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

	January, 1960	February, 1960
Mines and Quarries	27	23
Places under the Factories Acts .. .	35	58
Railway Service .. .	10	7
Seamen .. .	13	10

Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for February, 1960. The figures under the heading "Factories" are based on a "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959. The figures are provisional.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Coal Mines:	Milling .. . 1
Underground .. . 17	Other Food Processes .. . 2
Surface .. . 2	Rubber .. . 1
Other Stratified Mines .. .	Other Processes .. . 2
Miscellaneous Mines .. .	
Quarries .. . 4	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
	ACT, 1937
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 23	Building Operations .. . 17
	Works of Engineering Con-
Factories	struction .. . 7
Cotton .. . 1	Docks, Warehouses and
Brick Making and other	Ships .. . 6
Clay Products (except	
Pottery) .. . 2	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS.. 58
Lime, Cement and other	
Minerals .. . 1	Railway Service
Iron Extraction and Con-	Brakemen and Goods
version .. . 2	Guards .. . 1
Metal Casting .. . 1	Engine Drivers and
Miscellaneous Metal Pro-	Motormen .. .
cesses .. . 2	Firemen .. .
Engine-building and Re-	Guards (Passenger) .. .
pairing .. . 1	Labourers .. . 1
Boiler Making .. . 1	Permanent Way Men .. . 1
Non-Rail Vehicles (Manu-	Mechanics .. . 1
facture and Repair) .. . 2	Shunters .. .
Shipbuilding and Repair-	Other Grades .. . 3
ing and Ship Breaking .. . 2	Contractors' Servants .. .
Aircraft Building and Re-	
pairing .. . 1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 7
Miscellaneous Chemical	
Manufacture .. . 2	Seamen
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens and	Trading Vessels .. . 5
Patent Fuel .. . 2	Fishing Vessels .. . 5
Paper and Paper Coating .. . 1	
Other Paper Manufacture .. . 1	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. . 10

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch and Tar .. . 7
Smelting of Metals .. . 2	
Shipbreaking .. . 1	TOTAL .. . 7
Electric Accumulator Works .. . 4	
Paint and Colour Works .. . 1	Chronic Ulceration
Other Industries .. . 1	Manuf. of Bichromates .. . 7
	Chromium Plating .. . 4
TOTAL .. . 9	TOTAL .. . 11
	Total, Cases .. . 28
Mercurial Poisoning .. .	
Toxic Jaundice .. . 1	II. Deaths
Compressed Air Illness .. .	Nil
Anthrax .. .	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th February, 1960.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 1st February, 1960.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	812	106	918
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,297	170	1,467
Number of persons who completed courses during period	631	99	730

Up to 1st February, 1960, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 109,490, including 3,116 blind persons.

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (telephone number, Whitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th February was 4,369; this figure included 3,345 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,024 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th January and 15th February, 1960 (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 12th January .. .	4,732
notified during period .. .	801
filled during period .. .	122
cancelled or withdrawn .. .	476
unfilled at 15th February .. .	4,935

Employment Overseas

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment in November, 1959, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2.2 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 2.2 per cent. higher than in November, 1958. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in November was 2.9 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 1.0 per cent. higher than in November, 1958.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of January the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 68,500, or 9.4 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 13.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1959, and 12.8 per cent. at the end of January, 1959.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of February was 174,288, of whom 44,972 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 156,098 and 39,454 at the beginning of the previous month and 168,772 and 36,885 at the beginning of February, 1959.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of January was 626,999, compared with 443,320 at the end of the previous month and 1,350,569 at the end of January, 1959. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 57,298, 69,089 and 94,939.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of November, 1959, was 1,813,206, of whom 1,157,470 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,730,261, including 1,088,255 wholly unemployed, and at the end of November, 1958, it was 1,930,624, including 1,223,552 wholly unemployed.

RETAIL PRICES

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 16th FEBRUARY, 1960

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 110

At 16th February, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 12th January, 1960, and at 17th February, 1959.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 16th FEBRUARY, 1960

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 16th February, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 16th FEBRUARY, 1960 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food .. .	107.4	350
II. Alcoholic drink .. .	98.1	71
III. Tobacco .. .	108.1	80
IV. Housing .. .	129.3	87
V. Fuel and light .. .	119.0	55
VI. Durable household goods .. .	97.6	66
VII. Clothing and footwear .. .	103.5	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles .. .	116.0	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods .. .	114.2	59
X. Services .. .	118.0	58
All items .. .	109.9	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 16th February was therefore 109.9, taken as 110.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

A marked reduction in the average price of butter and smaller reductions in the average prices of eggs, cheese and fish were partly offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes and bacon. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107, compared with 108 for the previous month.

Clothing and Footwear

As a result of increases in the average prices of many articles of clothing and footwear, the average level of prices for the clothing and footwear group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 103.

Miscellaneous Goods

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of periodicals, the index figure for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 114.

Other Groups

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING 1959

Tables showing the figure for each group for each month from January, 1959, to January, 1960, and also the "all items" figure for each month from January, 1956, to February, 1960, are provided in an article reviewing the changes in retail prices during the year 1959, which appears on pages 94 and 95 of this GAZETTE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). This booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

The method of construction and calculation of the index is based on the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee and the advice of a smaller Technical Committee.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 131 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria	1958 = 100			
All Items .. .	Jan., 1960	102.1	Nil	†
Food .. .		101.3	- 0.5	†
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items* .. .	Dec., 1959	111	Nil	+ 2
Food .. .		111	Nil	+ 3
Finland	Oct.-Dec., 1957 = 100			
All Items .. .	Nov., 1959	107	Nil	+ 3
Food .. .		107	Nil	+ 3
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957 = 100			
All Items .. .	Jan., 1960	130.1	+ 1.7	+ 6.1
Food .. .	" "	127	+ 1.1	+ 5.3
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items .. .	Jan., 1960	123.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.2
Food .. .		131.7	- 0.3	+ 6.7
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .	Dec., 1959	67.80	+ 0.21	+ 1.6
Food .. .		75.85	+ 0.35	+ 0.47
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items .. .	Jan., 1960	126	Nil	+ 5
Food .. .		128	+ 2	+ 9
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100			
All Items .. .	Dec., 1959	111.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.7
Food .. .		115.4	+ 1.3	+ 3.9
Spain (Large Towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items .. .	Nov., 1959	875.7	+ 3.1	+ 34.3
Food .. .		1146	+ 3.2	+ 27.9
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .	Dec., 1959	154	Nil	+ 2
Food .. .		169	+ 1	+ 5
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items .. .	Dec., 1959	181.5	- 0.1	- 1.1
Food .. .		194.5	- 0.2	- 3.8
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .	Jan., 1960	127.5	- 0.4	+ 1.4
Food .. .		121.6	- 0.8	- 0.7
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .	Dec., 1959	124	- 2	- 5
Food .. .		128	- 2	- 6
Japan	1955 = 100			
All Items .. .	Nov., 1959	105.3	- 0.6	+ 2
Food .. .		102.7	- 1.6	+ 0.9
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000			
All Items .. .	Dec., 1959	1150	- 4†	+ 13
Food .. .		1086	+ 8†	+ 1
South Africa, Union (9 Urban Areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .	Oct., 1959	222.4	+ 2.4	+ 1.3
Food .. .		257.3	+ 0.8	Nil
United States	1947.49 = 100			
All Items .. .	Dec., 1959	125.5	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Food .. .		117.8	- 0.1	- 0.9

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services and household, etc., items). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

† Figures in this series available from March, 1959, only.

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

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 29th FEBRUARY, 1960 (31st January, 1956 = 100)

At 29th February, 1960, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1960, Jan.	118.0	99.4	118.7	117.5	99.3	118.3
1960, Feb.	118.1	99.2	119.1	117.6	99.2	118.5

Note.—The January figures have been revised where necessary to include changes having retrospective effect.

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since February, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and January, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Weekly Rates of Wages*

I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	116.9
1959, February	116.5	116.5	118.5	116.6
March	116.6	116.5	118.6	116.7
April	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.7
May	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
June	116.7	116.7	118.7	116.8
July	116.9	117.0	119.0	117.0
August	117.0	117.2	119.1	117.1
September	117.0	117.7	119.4	117.2
October	117.1	117.7	119.5	117.3
November	117.1	117.8	119.5	117.4
December	117.3	118.0	119.7	117.5
1960, January	117.7	118.9	120.3	118.0
February	117.8	119.1	120.6	118.1

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1959, February	116.0	115.6	116.6	116.0
March	116.2	115.7	116.8	116.2
April	116.3	115.9	116.9	116.3
May	116.4	115.9	117.0	116.3
June	116.4	116.0	117.1	116.4
July	116.5	116.0	117.1	116.4
August	116.7	116.3	117.5	116.6
September	116.8	117.1	118.0	116.9
October	116.8	117.2	118.0	116.9
November	116.9	117.4	118.2	117.1
December	117.1	117.7	118.4	117.3
1960, January	117.3	118.3	118.8	117.5
February	117.3	118.3	118.8	117.6

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same representative industries and services, the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed at the base date. The method of calculation was described in more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1957, and details of the revised weights for the industry

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since February, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and January, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Normal Weekly Hours*

III—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1959, February	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.6
March	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.6
April	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.6
May	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
June	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
July	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
August	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.6
September	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
October	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
November	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
December	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
1960, January	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.4
February	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.2

IV—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1959, February	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7
March	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.7
April	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.7
May	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7
June	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7
July	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7
August	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
September	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
October	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
November	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
December	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
1960, January	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.3
February	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.2

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

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

The Tables on the next page give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since February, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and January, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

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

Hourly Rates of Wages*

V—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1959, February	116.9	117.0	118.7	117.0
March	117.0	117.0	118.8	117.1
April	117.0	117.2	118.9	117.2
May	117.1	117.3	118.9	117.2
June	117.1	117.3	119.0	117.2
July	117.3	117.6	119.2	117.4
August	117.5	117.9	119.5	117.6
September	117.5	118.4	119.8	117.8
October	117.6	118.4	119.8	117.8
November	117.7	118.6	119.9	117.9
December	117.8	118.7	120.0	118.1
1960, January	118.3	119.7	120.7	118.7
February	118.8	120.0	121.3	119.1

VI—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1959, February	116.4	115.7	116.8	116.3
March	116.6	115.8	117.0	116.5
April	116.7	116.0	117.2	116.6
May	116.8	116.2	117.3	116.7
June	116.9	116.3	117.3	116.8
July	116.9	116.3	117.4	116.8
August	117.3	116.7	117.9	117.2
September	117.4	117.6	118.5	117.4
October	117.4	117.6	118.5	117.4
November	117.5	117.9	118.6	117.6
December	117.7	118.1	118.9	117.8
1960, January	118.1	118.9	119.4	118.3
February	118.3	119.2	119.6	118.5

General

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

Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures. Revised figures are given in italics.

The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

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

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to October, 1959, were given in an article on pages 45 to 53 of the February, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and October, 1959, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 15½ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 11¼ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 15½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 12 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 16½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 11¼ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 16¼ per cent. for hourly earnings and 11¼ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes in February

It is estimated that changes in rates of wages and hours of work reported to the Department as having come into operation in the United Kingdom during February resulted in about 1,346,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £374,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and 2,000 workpeople a decrease of £150, whilst 1,121,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of nearly 1½ hours.†

The principal increases affected agricultural workers in England and Wales, British Railways staff and London Transport Executive railway grades, workpeople employed in hairdressing establishments and workers engaged in coal distribution outside the London area. The decrease, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected glass processing workers. Industries in which the normal working week was reduced included agriculture (England and Wales, 47 to 46), civil engineering construction (44 to 40 during the four months commencing November—an average of 42½ throughout the year), electricity supply (44 to 42), sugar confectionery and food preserving (45 to 44), heavy chemicals manufacture (Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council, 44 to 42), paper box making (45 to 43½) and tobacco manufacture (44 to 42); all reductions were without loss of pay, with compensating adjustments of hourly rates where appropriate, but in addition there were wages increases for agricultural workers (see below) and paper box workers.

Minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased generally by 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women, concurrently with a reduction of one hour in the normal working week. An interim increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates with retrospective effect to mid-January was authorised for salaried and conciliation staff of British Railways, and there was a similar increase for London Transport Executive railway grades. Increased statutory minimum remuneration became payable to workpeople employed in hairdressing establishments; for male operative hairdressers the increase was 6s. a week, and for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons 4s. An increase of 5s. a week was agreed for adult transport and other workers engaged in coal distribution outside the London area.

Of the total increase of £374,000, about £169,000 resulted from Orders made under Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Act; £168,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions; £34,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

Changes in January–February, 1960

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

Details of principal changes reported during February are given on the following pages.

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing..	544,000	102,300	538,000	538,000
Mining and Quarrying ..	62,500	18,200	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	25,500	9,200	155,500	206,600
Chemicals and Allied Industries	23,500	9,100	116,500	233,000
Metal Manufacture ..	148,500	3,900	—	—
Engineering & Electrical Goods	500	200	25,000	37,500
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	—	—	—	—
Vehicles ..	—	—	—	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	11,500	2,900	—	—
Textiles ..	94,500	18,000	—	—
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and Footwear ..	105,000	38,600	—	—
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	47,000	15,900	11,000	22,000
Furniture, etc. ..	10,000	6,800	—	—
Paper, Printing and Publishing	329,000	46,900	51,000	74,700
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,000	500	85,500	127,900
Construction ..	6,000	1,200	178,500	238,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	448,000	173,400	134,500	269,000
Transport and Communication	884,000	200,500	15,500	31,400
Distributive Trades ..	—	—	—	—
Public Administration and Professional Services ..	3,000	600	—	—
Miscellaneous Services ..	76,500	14,700	—	—
Total ..	2,820,000	662,900	1,	

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1959," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Agriculture	England and Wales (1) (251)	22 Feb.	Workers employed in agriculture, other than certain classes of male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire and female workers in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 3s. for female workers 21 and over, and adjustments in rates for younger male and female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 20 and over 160s. a week, youths and boys 73s. 6d. at 15 rising to 136s. at 19 and under 20; women 21 and over 121s. 6d., girls 65s. 6d. at 15 rising to 112s. at 18 and under 21.*
	Holland division of Lincolnshire	22 Feb.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horse-men	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. 6d. a week for workers 20 and over, and adjustments in rates for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 20 and over 221s. a week, youths and boys 101s. 6d. at 15 rising to 187s. 6d. at 19 and under 20.*
	Holland division of Lincolnshire	22 Feb.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattle-men, milkmen and shepherds	Increase in minimum rates of 5s. 6d. a week (191s. to 196s. 6d.) for workers 20 and over.*
	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	22 Feb.	Female workers employed in agriculture	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week for workers 21 and over, and adjustments in rates for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 and over 116s. a week, girls 62s. 6d. at 15 rising to 107s. at 18 and under 21.*
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	22 Feb.	Adult male forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increase in minimum rate of 4s. a week for male workers 20 and over. Minimum rates after change: grade 3 (ordinary workers) 163s. 6d. a week, grade 2 168s., grade 1 172s. 6d.†
Brewing	Sussex (31)	First full pay week in Jan.†	Male and female workers	Increases of 6s. a week for able-bodied men 21 and over, and of 4s. for women 19 and over in bottling stores. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied men 21 and over 178s. a week, women 19 and over in bottling stores 119s. 6d.‡
	Sheffield, Rotherham and Chesterfield districts (29)	1 Feb.	Inside brewery workers	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 2s. 9d., 3s. 8d. or 5s. 6d., according to age, for younger male workers, of 6s. 5d. for female workers 18 and over, and of 2s. 9d. for younger female workers; shift workers' payment increased by 6d. a shift (2s. to 2s. 6d.) for two and three-shift workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 77s. a week at 15 rising to 177s. 10d. at 20 and over, female workers 76s. 1d. at 16 rising to 123s. 9d. at 18 and over (127s. 5d. when doing men's work).
			Transport workers	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week. Minimum rates after change: motor drivers of vehicles with less than 2 tons carrying capacity 180s. 10d. a week, 2 tons and up to 12 tons 188s. 10d., over 12 tons 192s. 10d., mates 177s. 10d.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week on or following 29 Feb.	Workers other than maintenance workers	New minimum hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, and pieceworkers' rates increased proportionately to enable them to maintain approximately their previous earnings. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 11d. an hour, other districts 3s. 11d., shift workers—three-shift systems 4s. 6d., 4s. 4d., two-shift systems 4s. 5d., 4s. 2d., night workers on continuous night work 5s. 12d., 4s. 11d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 10d. or 1s. 9d. at 15 rising to 3s. 11d. or 3s. 9d. at 20; women 21 and over, on women's work—day workers 3s., 2s. 10d., on two-shift systems 3s. 3d., 3s. 1d., on men's work (first month) 3s., 2s. 10d., thereafter 3s. 2d., 3s. 0d., girls on day work 1s. 7d. or 1s. 6d. at 15 rising to 2s. 10d. or 2s. 9d. at 20.§
		29 Feb.	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	New standard hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 11d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 11d.¶
		29 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen	New standard hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 11d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 11d.¶
		29 Feb.	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	New standard hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 11d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 11d.¶
Chemical Fertilisers Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week on or following 29 Feb.	Workers other than maintenance workers	New minimum hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, and pieceworkers' rates increased proportionately to enable them to maintain approximately their previous earnings. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 11d. an hour, class I firms 3s. 11d., class II firms 3s. 10d., shift workers—three-shift systems 4s. 6d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 3d., two-shift systems 4s. 5d., 4s. 2d., 4s. 2d., night workers on continuous night work 5s. 12d., 4s. 11d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 10d., 1s. 9d. or 1s. 8d. at 15 rising to 3s. 11d., 3s. 9d. or 3s. 9d. at 20; women 21 and over, on women's work—day workers 3s., 2s. 10d., on two-shift systems 3s. 3d., 3s. 1d., on men's work (first month) 3s., 2s. 10d., thereafter 3s. 2d., 3s. 0d., girls on day work 1s. 7d., 1s. 6d. or 1s. 5d. at 15 rising to 2s. 10d., 2s. 9d. or 2s. 8d. at 20.§
		29 Feb.	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	New standard hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 11d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 11d.¶
Plastics Materials Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week on or following 29 Feb.	Workers other than maintenance workers	New minimum hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, and pieceworkers' rates increased proportionately to enable them to maintain approximately their previous earnings. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 11d. an hour, other districts 3s. 11d., shift workers—three-shift systems 4s. 6d., 4s. 4d., two-shift systems 4s. 5d., 4s. 2d., night workers on continuous night work 5s. 12d., 4s. 11d., youths and boys on day work 1s. 10d. or 1s. 9d. at 15 rising to 3s. 11d. or 3s. 9d. at 20; women 21 and over, on women's work—day workers 3s., 2s. 10d., on two-shift systems 3s. 3d., 3s. 1d., on men's work (first month) 3s., 2s. 10d., thereafter 3s. 2d., 3s. 0d., girls on day work 1s. 7d. or 1s. 6d. at 15 rising to 2s. 10d. or 2s. 9d. at 20.§
		29 Feb.	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	New standard hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 11d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 11d.¶
Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain (62) (253)	17 Feb.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 2d. for male learners 19 and under 21, of 2d. for those 18 and under 19, and of 1d., 1d. or 1d., according to age, for those under 18; of 2d. for female workers 18 or over, of 1d. for female learners 17 and under 18, of 1d. for those 16 and under 17, and of 1d. for those under 16. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over—knife hands or press hands 3s. 11d. an hour, other workers 3s. 9d.; female workers 18 or over 2s. 7d.¶
Metal Finishing	England and Wales (72)	9 Jan.	Male and female workers	Agreement between the Metal Finishing Association and the Joint Trades Union Committee terminated from the date quoted.

* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See article on page 93 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 † See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ‡ These increases were agreed in February with retrospective effect to the date shown. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 § These changes were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ¶ These changes do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ¶ These increases took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 129 of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 30th November, 1959, and were published on page 456 of the December, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Keg and Drum Manufacture	Great Britain (66) (252)	29 Feb.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 1½d., 1½d. or 2½d., according to age, for youths 18 and under 21, of 1½d., 1½d. or 1½d. for boys under 18, of 2d. for female workers 21 and over, of 1½d. or 1½d. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 1½d., 1½d. or 1½d. for girls under 18. Increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 1½d., 2d. or 2½d., according to age, for youths 18 and under 21, of 1½d., 1½d. or 1½d. for boys under 18, of 2½d. for female workers 21 or over, of 1½d. or 2d. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 1½d., 1½d. or 1½d. for girls under 18. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 3½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 8d. at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 7½d.; piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 1s. 4½d. to 4s. 0½d., female workers 1s. 3½d. to 2s. 10½d.*
				Increases in the national minimum rate of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for female and juvenile workers; further increase of 1d. an hour for burner-cutters. National minimum rate after change for male workers, other than lorry drivers, 21 and over 3s. 10d. an hour; in the London Metropolitan Police District the minimum rate is 1½d. an hour higher; burner-cutters to receive a minimum of 2½d. (previously 2d.) an hour above the national minimum rate.
Iron, Steel and Non-ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (69)	Pay day in week beginning 4 Jan.	Workers other than lorry drivers	Increases in the national minimum rate of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for female and juvenile workers; further increase of 1d. an hour for burner-cutters. National minimum rate after change for male workers, other than lorry drivers, 21 and over 3s. 10d. an hour; in the London Metropolitan Police District the minimum rate is 1½d. an hour higher; burner-cutters to receive a minimum of 2½d. (previously 2d.) an hour above the national minimum rate.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Feb.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (67½ to 70 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 and over 158s. 1d. a week, women 20 and over 105s. 5d.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Feb.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (67½ to 70 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 57½ to 60 per cent.
Made-up Textiles	Great Britain (95) (252)	15 Feb.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 18 or over, and of 1½d. for younger male workers and for female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3½d. or 2½d., according to occupation, for male workers, and of 2½d. or 2d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over in specified occupations 3s. 7½d. an hour, other male workers 1s. 5½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 3½d. at 21 or over; female workers 18 or over in specified occupations 2s. 7d., other female workers 1s. 5½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 4½d. at 18 or over; piecework basis time rates—male workers in specified occupations 4s. 0½d. an hour, other male workers 3s. 7½d.; female workers in specified occupations 2s. 10d., other female workers 2s. 7½d.*
Asbestos Textile Manufacture	Great Britain (100)	8 Feb.	Male and female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: textile workers—men 21 and over 3s. 11½d. an hour, women 18 and over 2s. 10½d.; non-textile workers—men 3s. 9½d., women 2s. 10½d. or 2s. 9½d., according to district.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing	Northern Ireland (113) (254)	11 Feb.	Workers employed in the factory branch of the trade—Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for cutters with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting, of 5½d. for other workers 21 or over, of 3½d. for late entrants entering the trade for the first time at or over 19, and of 1½d., 2d., 3½d. or 3½d., according to age, for youths and boys; increase in piecework basis time rate of 5½d. an hour for cutters, and of 3d. for other workers. General minimum time rates after change include: cutters with not less than 5 years' experience as cutters 4s. an hour, other workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment 3s. 8½d.; piecework basis time rates—cutters 4s. 3½d., other workers 3s. 8½d.‡
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers other than learners, of 1d. for learners in the fourth 6 months of employment who commenced employment in the trade at 16 and under 21, and of 1d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners commencing at or over 21, increases of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates, and of 1½d. in the guaranteed time rate for certain pieceworkers. General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists except learners 2s. 7d. an hour, other workers except learners 2s. 5½d.; piecework basis time rate 2s. 8½d.‡
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	England and Wales (114) (252)	15 Feb.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers in specified occupations and for other workers (except late entrants) 21 or over, of 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for late entrants, and of 1d., 1d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys; increase in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers in specified occupations 3s. 11d. an hour, other workers 21 or over 3s. 4d., youths and boys 1s. 5½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 11½d. at 20; piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 3s. 11½d., other workers 3s. 7d.§
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase in piecework basis time rate of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—workers other than learners 2s. 5½d. an hour, learners 1s. 3½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 1½d. during third year; piecework basis time rate 2s. 8d.§
Refractory Goods Manufacture	Scotland (119)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Feb.	Workers employed in the refractory brick industry	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1½d. an hour for male timeworkers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers and taskworkers to receive equivalent increases in flat rate hourly additions for hours actually worked in the factory. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—kiln stockers, packers, loaders and all unspecified occupations 3s. 9½d. an hour, dry pan mill men, drawers and wheelers and brickmakers (dressers) 3s. 10½d., dry pan mill men (leading hands) 3s. 10½d., setters 3s. 10½d., wet pan mill men, odd-stuff dressers, brickmachinemen (charge hands), mixers and steam press operators 3s. 11d., setters (leading hands) 3s. 11½d., boilerfremen (charge hands), boilerfremen (charge hands), gas producer operators (including 3-shift allowance of 2½d. an hour) 4s. 1½d., boilerfremen—dayworkers not on rotating shifts 3s. 11½d., brickmakers (hand), dumper drivers, mechanical shovel operators and excavators 4s. 0½d., odd-stuff makers 4s. 0½d.; female workers 18 and over—stockers, setters, drawers, packers, loaders, brickmakers (carriers), brickmachinemen and mixers and all unspecified occupations 2s. 11½d., setters (leading hands), odd-stuff dressers and brickmakers (dressers) 3s. 0½d., odd-stuff makers and brickmakers (hand) 3s. 1½d.; younger male workers 1s. 8½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 5½d. at 20, younger female workers 1s. 8d. at 15 rising to 2s. 2½d. at 17.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 129 of this GAZETTE.
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 130 of this GAZETTE.
 § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 86 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Building Brick and Clay Goods Manufacture	Shropshire, Staffordshire (other than Stoke-on-Trent), Warwickshire and Worcestershire (123)	Full pay period payable 8 Jan.	Workers employed in making building and engineering bricks and roofing tiles	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1½d. an hour for male timeworkers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adjustments to piecework, bonus, or stint rates do not automatically apply, but may be considered at local works negotiations. Minimum rates after change for male workers 21 and over: labourers 3s. 9½d. an hour, wheelers (only) 3s. 10½d., panmen, mill feeders 3s. 11d., wheelers and drawers 3s. 11½d., fillers 3s. 11½d., wheelers and setters, kilnburners and boilerfremen 4s., getters 4s. 0½d., shot firers 4s. 1d., setters (only) 4s. 1½d., excavator drivers 4s. 3½d.; younger male workers 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4½d. at 20, female workers 2s. 1½d. at 16 and under rising to 2s. 10d. at 18 and over.
	Scotland (125)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Feb.	Workers employed in the building brick industry	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1½d. an hour for male timeworkers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers and taskworkers to receive equivalent increases in flat rate hourly additions for hours actually worked in the factory. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—bogie runners (day shift) and all unspecified occupations 3s. 9½d. an hour, pan mill men (shovel fed), mixers and setters (day shift) 3s. 10½d., bingmen and clay hole facemen (hand shovel) 3s. 11½d., drivers of standard gauge locomotives or any other locomotive running on or crossing over a public highway, dumper drivers and mechanical shovel operators 4s., boilermen (power purposes only) 4s. 0½d., burners (including 3-shift allowance of 2½d. an hour) 4s. 1½d.; younger male workers 1s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 18, female workers 1s. 9½d. at 16 rising to 2s. 9½d. at 18, (setters 2s. 11½d.).
Glass Processing	Great Britain (130)	3 Feb.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Decrease* of ½d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 20 and over—(Group 1) brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, glass-embossers, sand blasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 5½d. an hour, Provincial area 5s. 3½d.; (Group 2) bevellers, silverers, sliders, cutters, leaded light makers and general labourers, London area 4s. 10½d., Provincial area 4s. 10½d.; (Group 3) specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 5s. 1d., 4s. 11d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 5s. 3½d.), silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 4s. 10½d., 4s. 8d., embossers' assistants and sand blasters' assistants 4s. 9d., 4s. 7d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 4s. 8d., 4s. 6d.; (Group 3) leaded light cementers and packers 4s. 6½d., 4s. 4½d., general labourers, London area 4s. 10½d., Provincial area 4s. 10½d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 4s. 3½d.; women 20 and over 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6d.
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (131)	First full pay period following 27 Feb.	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	New hourly rates of wages for day workers agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, with appropriate adjustments for pieceworkers and shift workers. Minimum provincial hourly rates for day workers after change: men 21 and over, general labourers 3s. 9d. an hour, Lister or similar truck drivers 3s. 10d., batch mixers, boilermen or stokers 3s. 11d., sorters 3s. 10½d., foundry, gas makers and furnacemen 3s. 10½d. or 3s. 11½d., according to daily melting capacity of furnace; youths and boys 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4d. at 20; women 21 and over 2s. 8½d., girls 1s. 8½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 6d. at 20. London rates are higher by 1½d. an hour for male workers 18 and over, 1½d. for female workers 18 and over, and 1d. for workers under 18.†
Asbestos Cement Manufacture	Great Britain (136)	6 Feb.‡	Male and female workers	Flat-rate increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for adult female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: able-bodied men 21 and over, grade 0 occupations—group 1 areas 4s. 0½d. an hour, group 2 3s. 11½d., group 3 3s. 10½d., grade 1 4s. 2d., 4s. 1d., 4s., grade 2 4s. 3½d., 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d., grade 3 4s. 5d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 3d.; women 18 and over 2s. 10½d., 2s. 10d., 2s. 9½d.
Exhibition Stand Construction, Erection, etc.	Great Britain	29 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 2½d. an hour; daily work allowance increased by 6d. (2s. 6d. to 3s.). Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 5d. an hour, labourers 4s. 9½d.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (142)	First pay day following 8 Feb.	Dayworkers	Increases in national minimum daywork rates of 1½d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 10d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 9d.‡
Basket Making	United Kingdom (142)	First pay day in Feb.	Pieceworkers	Increase of 4 per cent. (128 to 132 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.§
			Male and female workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 4d. or 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men, of 3d. for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: journeymen basket makers 3s. 8d. an hour, skilled fitters 3s. 5d., labourers 3s. 2½d., women 19 and over, after 1 year's employment, 2s. 7d.; plus cost-of-living bonus of 27½ per cent. in each case.
Paper Box Making	Great Britain (146) (252)	8 Feb.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. a week for men 21 and over and for late entrants 20 and over, and of amounts varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys; increase in piecework basis time rate of 4s. 6d. a week. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—men 21 and over and late entrants after 2 years' experience employed as machine minders on carton cutting and creasing machines fitted with fully automatic feeders, or carton automatic gluing machines, carton or rigid box forme setters or die makers, or designer sample makers, or machine minders of double backing corrugated board machines over 63 inches in width in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases 19½s. 6d. a week, machine minders of carton or rigid box cutting and creasing machines or as head stock keepers, guillotine cutters or machine minders of automatic windowing machines in the manufacture of cartons, machine minders of box wrapping machines or quad stayer machines in the manufacture of rigid boxes, machine minders of solid board laminating machines, double backing corrugated board machines up to and including 63 inches in width or fully automatic cutting and creasing presses with automatic feeder and stripper, forme setters or die makers, head stock keepers or designers and sample makers in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases 18½s., makers of sample boxes and cartons and other machine minders in the manufacture of cartons and rigid boxes, guillotine cutters or shear cutters and other machine minders in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases, or as fork lift truck drivers 176s. 6d., all other workers (including workers employed in corner cutting, punching or paper snipping or in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases) 160s. 6d.; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 175s.¶
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. 9d. a week for women 18 or over other than late entrants, of 3s. or 3s. 9d. for late entrants, and of 1s. 6d., 2s. or 2s. 6d., according to age, for girls under 18; increase in piecework basis time rate of 4s. 3d. a week. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—women 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 115s. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 125s. 3d.¶

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ‡ Or 7th February according to the pay week of the particular works (from 10 p.m. shift on either date).
 § The rates quoted are now related to the index figures 109-110 under amended sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ¶ Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to the existing piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 86 of the February issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Paper Box Making (continued)	Northern Ireland (147) (254)	18 Feb.	Male and female timeworkers	New general minimum time rates fixed resulting in increases of varying amounts for male workers, of 3s. 9d. for female workers other than learners, and of varying amounts, according to period of employment and age of entering the trade, for female learners. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving a period of learnership) employed on carton forme making or in charge of an automatic carton gluing machine or a carton cutting and creasing machine fitted with fully automatic feeder 181s. a week, employed as die makers, forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, workers on (a) rotary cutting, (b) scoring, when combined with rotary cutting, or (c) slitting and rewinding in each case the operator sets the machine, machine minders, head stock keepers 176s., other male workers except learners 139s. 6d. during first year of employment after attaining age of 21, 157s. thereafter; female workers other than learners 109s. 6d.*
			Female pieceworkers	Increase in piecework basis time rate of 2d. an hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.); addition to general minimum piece rates raised from 240 to 260 per cent.*
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain (147) (252)	29 Feb.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. 6d. 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 4s. 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: piecework basis time rate of 4s. 3d. a week. General minimum time rate after change for workers 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 116s. 3d. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 127s. 9d.†
Printing	London (154-155)	1 Dec., 1959‡	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 late entrants with appropriate experience 116s. 3d. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 127s. 9d.†
			Workers (other than electricians and engineers) employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increase of 2½ per cent. on basic minimum rates, and cost-of-living bonus, previously paid, consolidated with new rates. Basic minimum rates after change: workers 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' experience—morning papers 337s. 6d., Sunday papers 304s. 6d., machine managers—morning papers, nightwork, up to 3 rolls 315s., 4 rolls 329s., day work 254s. 6d., 262s., evening papers 268s. 6d., 276s. 6d., men on overlays or interlays 243s., readers, morning papers 346s., evening papers 339s. 6d., Sunday papers 306s. 6d., stereotypers, daily (including evening) and Sunday papers 296s., process workers 317s., workers in machine depts.—morning papers, brake hands (octuple) 259s., (sexuple) 248s. 6d. (single) and magazine hands 244s. 6d., oilers 243s. 6d., general assistants 239s. 6d., evening papers 246s. 6d., 240s., 238s. 6d., 237s. 6d., 233s., Sunday papers (all grades) 250s., revisers, monocasters (night work) 248s. 6d., (day work) 238s. 6d., copyholders, proof pullers 237s. 6d., 229s. 6d., linotype assistants 239s. 6d., 234s. 6d., other assistants 231s., 226s., general assistants, cleaners (male), liftmen, gatemen, hall porters and messengers, night work 229s. 6d., day work 224s. 6d., shift work 227s., women cleaners (full time) 172s., packers, warehousemen, etc.—morning papers, night work 253s. 6d., day work 245s., evening papers (indoor) bench and elevator hands 256s. 6d., others 245s., weekly papers 245s., motor drivers, morning papers 253s. 6d., evening papers 245s.
Building	Manchester	1 Dec., 1959‡	Workers (other than electricians and engineers) employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increase of 2½ per cent. on basic minimum rates, and cost-of-living bonus, previously paid, consolidated with new rates. Basic minimum rates after change: compositors and readers (day and night work) 330s. a week, machine minders (day and night work) 300s. 6d., stereotypers, morning papers 325s., evening papers 311s. 6d., process workers 296s., brake hands, revisers, night work 248s. 6d., day work 238s. 6d., tension or paster hands 240s., 235s., oilers, linotype assistants, engineers' assistants, copyholders and publishing depts. 237s. 6d., 229s. 6d., fly hands, general assistants 233s., 224s. 6d.
			Bricklayers and apprentices	Tool allowance granted of 2d. a day for bricklayers when manually performing brickwork with their own tools, and to apprentices for maintenance of tools.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (168-169)	29 Feb.	Male workers (other than watchmen)	New hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 5s. an hour, class 1 districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 10½d.; navvies and labourers—London super grade 4s. 5½d., class 1 districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 4d.†
			Watchmen	Increase of 9d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 27s. 3d. a shift (day or night), class 1 26s.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (certain districts) (173)	4 Jan.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increases of 1½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 1d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, as the result of the extension of the area from 15 to 20 miles radius of Charing Cross for which the London rate (grade A) is payable.
			Workers in the service of Electricity Boards:— Manual workers	New hourly rates of wages for day work agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Rates after change include: fitters—London 5s. 5½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 1½d., labourers 4s. 7d., 4s. 3d. Consequential adjustments of ½d. an hour have also been agreed to the enhanced rate for shift workers, and to the plus rates payable to charge hands, cable gangers, leading drivers, leading stokers and leading hand public lighting attendants.**
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (176-177)	First full pay period following 1 Feb.	Certain manual worker grades in nuclear power stations	Rates of pay established for the following newly specified grades:—plant operators 5s. 8d. an hour, plant attendants 4s. 11½d., control room instrument readers 4s. 8½d., health physics monitors 4s. 11½d., change room attendants 4s. 4½d., maintenance craftsmen 5s. 8d., maintenance craftsmen's mates 4s. 8d.; foremen—grade 1 £860 a year, grade 2 £785.
			Building and civil engineering workers	New hourly rates of wages for day work agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London 5s. 5½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 1½d., labourers 4s. 7d., 4s. 3d. Consequential adjustments of ½d. an hour have also been agreed to the enhanced rate for shift workers, and to the plus rates payable to charge hands.**

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 130 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 † These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 129 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ‡ The interim agreements relating to these changes between the Newspaper Proprietors Association, Ltd., and the trade unions concerned have been concluded since the date shown with retrospective effect to that date.
 § For compositors and machine managers, only 8s. of the cost-of-living bonus is consolidated with the new basic minimum rates, the remaining 2s. continuing as a fixed bonus.
 ¶ The rates for compositors, readers and machine minders have in practice been equalised and the actual compounded rate payable is 325s. for all these workers.
 ¶ Hourly rates for craftsmen are to be increased by a further 1d. an hour as from 18th April, 1960. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ** See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Electricity Supply (continued)	Northern Ireland	First full pay period following 1 Feb.	Manual workers	New hourly rates of wages for day work agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Rates after change include: craftsmen—installation inspectors 5s. 6d. an hour, others 5s. 1½d.; labourers 4s. 3d. Consequential adjustments of ½d. an hour have also been agreed to the enhanced rate for shift workers, and to the plus rates payable to charge hands, cable gangers, leading drivers, leading stokers and leading hand public lighting attendants.*
Railway Service	Great Britain (180-181)	11 Jan.†	Workers employed by British Railways— Salaried staff including clerks, station-masters, agents, traffic control staff and supervisors Conciliation staff engaged in the manipulation of traffic, and certain miscellaneous grades who normally follow conciliation conditions	Increase of approximately 5 per cent. on basic rates of pay. Increase of approximately 5 per cent. on basic rates of pay. Rates after change for male conciliation grades 20 and over employed outside the London area include: traffic staff—porters and crossing keepers 1st year 159s. a week, 2nd year 161s. 6d., 3rd year 164s., leading porters 170s., guards 1st year 175s., 2nd year 184s. 6d., 3rd year 194s. 6d., senior porters 177s. 6d., shunters 180s., ticket collectors 181s., train ticket collectors 188s. 6d., signalmen, class 4 182s., class 3 188s. 6d., class 2 196s., class 1 205s. 6d., special A 219s. 6d., special B 227s. 6d., special C 234s. 6d., relief signalmen, class 2 188s. 6d., class 1 205s. 6d., special class A 227s. 6d., special class B 234s. 6d., head shunters and station foremen 194s. 6d., yard foremen 211s. 6d.; goods and cartage staff—porters 1st year 159s., 2nd year 161s. 6d., 3rd year 164s., horse drivers 166s. 6d., road motor attendants and leading goods porters 167s. 6d., cramen and senior goods porters 174s., leading horse drivers 175s., capstanmen and checkers 177s. 6d., senior checkers 184s. 6d., working foremen 193s., drivers of motor vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity 172s. 6d., over 1 ton and up to 5 tons 177s. 6d., over 5 tons and up to 8 tons 180s., over 8 tons and up to 12 tons 184s. 6d., over 12 tons 190s.; carriage and wagon staff—carriage servicemen 1st year 159s., 2nd year 161s. 6d., 3rd year 164s., silers and greasers 166s. 6d., carriage and wagon examiners 185s. 6d.; permanent way staff—labourers 1st year 159s., 2nd year 161s. 6d., 3rd year 164s., lengthmen and relayers 1st year 160s., 2nd year 164s., 3rd year 178s. 6d., sub-gangers and patrolmen 176s. 6d., gangers 190s., relaying sub-gangers 181s., relaying gangers 201s. 6d.; signals and telecommunications staff—labourers 1st year 159s., 2nd year 161s. 6d., 3rd year 164s., assistant linemen, class 3 179s., class 2 181s., class 1 183s., special class 188s. 6d., linemen, class 1 188s. 6d., class 2 196s., class 1 202s. 6d., special class 213s.; locomotive shed staff—shedmen 1st year 159s., 2nd year 161s. 6d., 3rd year 164s., coalmen and leading shedmen 170s., fire droppers 172s. 6d., boiler washers and steam raisers 174s.; London rates are in general 3s. a week higher than the rates paid elsewhere; locomotive running staff—adult engine cleaners 1st year, London 164s. 6d. a week, Provincial Areas 161s. 6d., 2nd year 167s., 164s., after prescribed number of firing turns representing one year 176s. 6d. (all areas), firemen and assistant motormen 1st year 176s. 6d., 2nd year 187s. 6d., 3rd year 199s. 6d., after prescribed number of driving turns representing one year 214s., drivers and motormen 1st year 214s., 2nd year 227s. 6d., 3rd year 240s. 6d.
	London (179)	11 Jan.†	Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive, except workers whose rates follow those paid by British Railways— Salaried and weekly rated staff, including general clerical and technical grades, railway supervisors, and women ticket staffs Conciliation grades and others engaged in the manipulation of traffic, and miscellaneous grades	Increase of approximately 5 per cent. on basic rates of pay. Increase of approximately 5 per cent. on basic rates of pay. Rates after change for men 20 and over include: operating grades—stationmen 170s. a week, ticket collectors—class 2 179s., class 1 184s. 6d., signalmen—class C 196s., class B 214s., class A 232s., relief 244s. 6d., guards—1st year 188s. 6d., 2nd year 194s. 6d., 3rd year 201s. 6d., firemen—1st year 182s., 2nd year 192s., 3rd year 201s. 6d., after prescribed number of driving turns representing one year 217s. 6d., drivers and motormen—1st year 217s. 6d., 2nd year 231s., 3rd year 244s. 6d., permanent way staff—lengthmen and relayers 177s. 6d., sub-gangers 185s. 6d., gangers, chainmen 198s., signals staff—labourers 176s. 6d., installers, class 3 183s., class 2 187s. 6d., class 1 192s., cable telephone or power signal (class 2) linemen 204s., power signal (class 1), automatic telephone, special or radio linemen 214s., chief mechanical engineers' staff—carriage cleaners 176s. 6d., carriage examiners 206s.
Dock Labour	Great Britain	11 Jan.†	Workers employed by British Transport Commission Docks Division	Increase of approximately 5 per cent. on basic rates of pay. Rates after change include: dock shore staff—group 1 1st year 172s. 6d. a week, 2nd year 175s., group 2 179s., group 3 182s., group 4 187s. 6d., group 5 194s. 6d., group 6 214s.; floating craft staff—dredgers 177s. 6d.
Retail Food Trades	Scotland (205) (253)	1 Feb.	Shop managers and manageresses Other workers (except central and retail transport workers) Transport workers (central and retail)	Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for shop managers (9s. 6d. for temporary shop managers continuously employed during third and fourth weeks of employment), and of 5s. 6d. for shop manageresses (8s. for temporary shop manageresses continuously employed during third and fourth weeks of employment). Minimum rates after change: shop managers 169s. a week where weekly trade is under £100 to 237s. where weekly trade is £810, shop manageresses 132s. 6d. where weekly trade is under £50 to 214s. 6d., plus in each case 1s. a week for every additional complete £20 of weekly trade above £810; temporary shop managers and manageresses continuously employed—managers during first two weeks of employment 168s., during third and fourth weeks 180s. 6d., manageresses 126s. 6d., 134s.; manageresses in shops normally in the charge of a manager 131s. 6d., 141s. 6d., thereafter appropriate weekly remuneration for a shop manager or manageress.† Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for men 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 3s. for boys under 18, of 4s. for women 21 or over, of 3s. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over—male workers, area 1 159s. 6d. a week, area 2 155s. 6d., female workers 116s., 112s.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, other transport workers, and all other workers—male workers, area 1 64s. 6d. at 15 rising to 155s. 6d. at 22 or over, area 2 62s. 6d. to 151s. 6d., female workers 55s. 6d. to 113s., 53s. 6d. to 109s.‡ Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for all workers (other than those under 21 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles who receive 4s. 6d. at 18 and under 21, and 3s. at under 18). Minimum rates after change: central transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 90s. 9d. a week at under 18 rising to 155s. 6d. at 21 or over, area 2 88s. 9d. to 151s. 6d., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 5 tons and two-horse drawn vehicles 158s. 6d., 154s. 6d., of over 5 tons, 162s. 6d., 158s. 6d.; retail transport workers—drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1½ and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 155s. 6d., area 2 151s. 6d., of over 5 tons 159s. 6d., 155s. 6d.‡

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
† These increases were agreed in February with retrospective effect to the date shown.
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 35 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade	England and Wales (209) (252)	8 Feb.	Managers and manageresses Other workers (except transport workers) Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for managers, and of 5s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers, London area 168s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is less than £70 to 248s. 6d. where weekly trade is more than £730, Provincial A area 164s. 6d. to 244s. 6d., Provincial B area 158s. 6d. to 238s. 6d., manageresses 145s. 6d. to 225s. 6d., 141s. 6d. to 221s. 6d., 134s. 6d. to 214s. 6d.* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for men 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 3s. for boys under 18, of 4s. for women 21 or over, of 3s. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: indoor workers—male workers, London area 70s. a week at under 16 rising to 156s. at 22 or over, Provincial A area 65s. to 152s., Provincial B area 62s. to 146s., female workers 59s. to 117s., 54s. 6d. to 113s., 51s. to 106s. (first assistants to receive 5s. above these rates); the minimum remuneration for any of the aforementioned indoor workers entering the trade at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first 3 months of employment and by 5s. during the second 3 months; rounds-workers, London 76s. 6d. at under 16 to 162s. 6d. at 21 or over, A 73s. 6d. to 158s. 6d., B 70s. 6d. to 152s. 6d.; assistant rounds-workers—male workers, London 70s. 6d. at under 16 to 156s. at 21 or over, A 67s. 6d. to 152s., B 64s. 6d. to 146s., female workers 58s. 6d. to 125s., 55s. 6d. to 121s., 52s. 6d. to 115s.* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for all workers (other than those under 21 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles who receive 4s. 6d. at 18 and under 21, and 3s. at under 18). Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 105s. a week at under 18 rising to 167s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 103s. to 163s. 6d., Provincial B area 99s. to 157s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and two-horse drawn vehicles, London 170s. 6d., A 166s. 6d., of over 5 tons 174s. 6d., 170s. 6d., 164s. 6d.*
	Scotland (210) (252)	1 Feb.	Managers and manageresses All other workers (except transport workers and van salesmen) Transport workers and van salesmen	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for managers, and of 5s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers, area 1 165s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is less than £110 to 182s. where weekly trade is £200, area 2 162s. 6d. to 179s.; manageresses, area 1 128s. 6d. where weekly trade is less than £50 to 160s. where weekly trade is £200, area 2 125s. 6d. to 157s.; with the addition in each case of 1s. for each additional complete £10 of weekly trade above £200 up to £350 a week, and thereafter a further 1s. for every additional complete £20 of weekly trade. (Minimum rates are also fixed for temporary managers and manageresses.)† Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for men 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 3s. for boys under 18, of 4s. 6d. for women 21 or over, of 3s. for younger female workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: male workers, area 1 60s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 149s. 6d. at 22 or over, area 2 58s. 6d. to 145s. 6d.; female workers, area 1 52s. 6d. to 110s., area 2 50s. 6d. to 106s.‡ Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for all workers (other than those under 21 employed on vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity who receive 5s. at 20 and under 21, 4s. at 19 and under 20, and 3s. at 18 and under 17, and female van salesmen, all ages, employed on vehicles with a carrying capacity of 10 cwt. or less, who receive 4s. 6d.). Minimum rates after change: drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, area 1 97s. 6d. a week at under 18 rising to 158s. 6d. at 21 or over, area 2 97s. 6d. to 154s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton, area 1 164s., area 2 160s.; female van salesmen, all ages, on vehicles with a carrying capacity of 10 cwt. or less, area 1 126s. 6d., area 2 122s. 6d.; all other van salesmen, all ages, area 1 167s. 6d., area 2 163s. 6d.‡
Retail Newsagency Tobacco and Confectionery Trades	England and Wales (212) (253)	1 Feb.	Shop managers and manageresses Clerical and other workers (except transport workers and street newsvendors) Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. 6d. a week for shop managers, and of 4s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 173s. 6d. a week where the number of staff is one or none, 178s. 6d. where the number is two, and 183s. 6d. where the number is three, Provincial A area 169s. 6d. to 174s. 6d., 179s. 6d., Provincial B area 163s. 6d., 168s. 6d., 173s. 6d.; shop manageresses, London 133s., 138s., 143s., A 129s., 134s., 139s., B 123s., 128s., 133s.* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for men 22 and over, of 5s. for younger male workers 20 and under 22, of 4s. for youths 18 and under 20, of 3s. for boys under 18, of 4s. for women 22 and over, of 3s. or 3s. 6d., according to age, for younger female workers 18 and under 22, and of 2s. for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 24 or over—male workers, London area 159s. a week, Provincial A area 155s., Provincial B area 149s., female workers 116s. 6d., 112s. 6d., 106s. 6d.; grade I clerks under 24, grade II clerks and all other workers—male workers, London 66s. at 15 rising to 153s. at 23 or over, A 63s. to 149s., B 60s. to 143s., female workers 57s. to 112s., 53s. to 108s., 50s. to 102s. (The minimum remuneration payable to workers entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 20 is the appropriate age rate reduced by 10s. a week during the first 3 months of employment, and by 5s. during the second 3 months.)* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for all workers (other than those under 21 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles, who receive 5s. at 18 and under 21, 4s. at under 18). Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 93s. a week at under 18 rising to 153s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 91s. to 149s., Provincial B area 87s. to 143s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and two-horse drawn vehicles, London 161s., A 157s., B 151s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 165s., 161s., 155s., of over 5 tons 169s., 165s., 159s.*
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	England and Wales (214) (252)	24 Feb.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. and 1½d. an hour, respectively, for male and female workers with 5 years' employment in the trade, and of 5s. 6d. a week or 1½d. an hour for apprentices, learners and other workers with less than 5 years' employment; increase of 1½d. an hour in time rates per log hour; increases in piecework basis time rates of 4d. or ½d. an hour, according to area, for male workers, and of 3½d. for female workers. Rates after change for workers (other than cutters, trimmers or packers) with 5 years' employment in the trade: general minimum time rates—male workers, area A 3s. 10½d. an hour, area B 3s. 8½d., female workers 2s. 9d., 2s. 8½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers, A 4s. 3d., B 4s. 1½d., female workers 3s. 1d., 3s. 0½d.; time rates per log hour for male workers, A 2s. 8d., B 2s. 7d.; a male worker employed on special classes of work (dress uniform, hunt coats and hunt riding breeches, etc.) to receive 2d. an hour above the appropriate general minimum time rate or piecework basis time rate, or ½d. above the time rate per log hour.‡

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 86 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.
† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 35 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 129 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Meat Trade	Northern Ireland (except Londonderry and Newry districts)	1 Feb.	Journeymen butchers and apprentices	Increases in minimum rate of 10s. a week for journeymen butchers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: journeymen 200s. a week; apprentices—60s. (30 per cent.) in first year rising to 140s. (70 per cent.) in fifth year.*
Coal and Coke Distribution	Great Britain (except London Region) (219-220)	First pay day following 14 Feb.	Transport and other workers..	Increases in minimum rates† of 5s. a week for all adult workers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys.
Hairdressing	Great Britain (236) (252)	22 Feb.	Managers, manageresses and chargehands	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. a week for managers in ladies' saloons and for managers and manageresses in gentlemen's saloons, of 5s. 6d. for manageresses in ladies' saloons, of 6s. for male chargehands in ladies' saloons and for male and female chargehands in gentlemen's saloons, and of 4s. for female chargehands in ladies' saloons. Minimum rates after change: ladies' saloons—managers, London area 195s. 6d. a week, Provincial areas A and B 190s. 6d., manageresses 176s., 171s., chargehands, male 178s. 6d., 173s. 6d., female 158s. 6d., 153s. 6d.; gentlemen's saloons—managers and manageresses 190s. 6d., 185s. 6d., male and female chargehands 173s. 6d., 168s. 6d.‡
			Operative hairdressers and apprentices	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for male operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons and for male and female operative hairdressers in gentlemen's saloons, of 4s. for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons, and of 2s. or 3s., according to period of employment, for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for operative hairdressers: ladies' saloons—London area, male workers 106s. a week in first year, 133s. in second year, 163s. thereafter, female workers 97s. 6d., 124s. 6d., 140s.; Provincial areas A and B, male workers 101s., 128s., 158s., female workers 92s. 6d., 119s. 6d., 135s.; gentlemen's saloons—London area, male and female workers 126s. in first year, 158s. thereafter, Provincial areas A and B 121s., 153s.‡
			Clerks, receptionists, manicurists, sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants and other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 6s. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 4s. for female workers 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. for male workers and 3s. for female workers 18 and under 21, and of 3s. for male workers and 2s. for female workers under 18. Minimum rates after change: clerks, receptionists and manicurists—male workers, London area 69s. 6d. a week at under 16 rising to 163s. at 24 or over, Provincial A area 64s. 6d. to 159s., Provincial B area 61s. 6d. to 153s. 6d., female workers 57s. to 121s., 52s. 6d. to 116s. 6d., 49s. to 110s. 6d.; sales assistants, cashiers and clerical assistants—male workers, London 69s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 157s. at 23 or over, A 64s. 6d. to 153s., B 61s. 6d. to 147s. 6d., female workers 57s. to 116s. 6d., 52s. 6d. to 112s., 49s. to 106s.; other workers—male workers, London 68s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 149s. at 23 or over, A 63s. 6d. to 145s., B 60s. 6d. to 143s., female workers 56s. to 111s. 6d., 51s. 6d. to 107s., 48s. to 101s.‡
Government Industrial Establishments	Northern Ireland.. (238-239)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct., 1959§	Non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	New miscellaneous "M" rates established on the basis of a rate for Belfast and a rate for the rest of Northern Ireland, resulting in increases for adult male workers at stations other than Londonderry (where current rates are confirmed) of 2s. a week (Belfast), 3s. (former Special stations) and 6s. (former Provincial stations), with proportional increases for women and juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change include: adult male workers—Belfast (including Holywood, Kinnegar and Rosepark) 167s., other areas 160s.; adult female workers 140s., 134s. 2d.§

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

Industry	District	Date	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Agriculture	England and Wales (1) (251)	22 Feb.	Workers employed in agriculture, other than certain classes of male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire and female workers in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	Normal weekly hours reduced from 47 to 46.
	Holland division of Lincolnshire	22 Feb.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horse-men	Normal weekly hours reduced from 61 to 60 in winter and from 57 to 56 in summer.
	Holland division of Lincolnshire	22 Feb.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattle-men, milkmen and shepherds	Normal weekly hours reduced from 54 to 53.
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	29 Feb.	Male and female forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 45.¶
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Great Britain (26) (253)	26 Feb.	Male and female workers aged 16 years or over	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44.**
Brewing	Sussex (31)	29 Feb.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43.¶
Tobacco Manufacture	United Kingdom (34)	29 Feb.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week on or following 29 Feb.	Workers other than maintenance workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.††
		29 Feb.	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡‡
		29 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡‡

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 † The minimum rates to which the increases apply are as laid down in separate agreements of the Regional Joint Industrial Councils (other than London) of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Distributive Coal Trade.
 ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 86 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.
 § The new rates were authorised in February, 1960, with retrospective effect to the date shown; they are the result of a review following agreement reached on the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments on a new basis for determining miscellaneous "M" rates in establishments covered by the Council in Northern Ireland, and are subject to further review at six-monthly intervals.
 || These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. The normal weekly hours for female workers in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire remain unchanged at 44. See article on page 93 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ** This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 129 of this GAZETTE.
 †† These changes were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ‡‡ These changes do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

Principal Changes in Hours of Work Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Chemical Fertilisers Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week on or following 29 Feb.	Workers other than maintenance workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
		29 Feb.	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Plastics Materials Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	First full pay week on or following 29 Feb.	Workers other than maintenance workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
		29 Feb.	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (131)	First full pay period following 29 Feb.	Male and female day workers other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43.‡
Paper Box Making	Great Britain (146) (252)	8 Feb.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43‡ for workers 16 or over, and from 44 to 43‡ for those under 16.§
	Northern Ireland.. (147) (254)	18 Feb.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43‡ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43‡ for those under 16.
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain (147) (252)	29 Feb.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43‡ for workers 16 or over, and from 44 to 43‡ for those under 16.¶
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (168-169)	29 Feb.	Male workers (other than watchmen)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 40 during the months of November, December, January and February each year.**
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (176-177)	First full pay period following 1 Feb.	Workers in the service of Electricity Boards:— Manual workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
			Building and civil engineering workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
	Northern Ireland..	do.	Manual workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
Retail Meat Trade	Northern Ireland (except Londonderry and Newry districts)	1 Feb.	Journeymen butchers and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 47‡ to 45‡.‡

* These changes were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 † These changes do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 § These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 86 of the February issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 || These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 130 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ¶ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 129 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ** This change was agreed with effect from 29th February but the shorter working week does not come into operation until November, the hours for the remaining months continuing to be 44; taken as an average over the year, normal weekly hours will be 42‡. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1959

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FEBRUARY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom known to be in progress was 306, of which 25 began before the beginning of the month.

The number of workers involved during February is estimated at 87,000, including 13,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 73,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 70,900 were directly involved and 2,900 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 247,000 working days lost during February included 57,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry Group†	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days Lost
Coal Mining ..	3	160	163	22,400	51,000
Engineering ..	8	31	39	15,000	38,000
Motor Vehicles ..	12	17	29	14,400	51,000
Glass, etc. ..	4	4	8	1,900	10,000
Construction ..	4	16	20	2,100	11,000
Transport, etc. ..	1	16	17	21,700	56,000
All remaining industries and services ..	4	42	46	9,600	30,000
Total, February, 1960	25	281	306	87,000	247,000
Total, January, 1960 ..	16	220	236	82,200	183,000
Total, February, 1959	22	185	207	67,800	163,000

Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases ..	39	12,200
—other wage disputes ..	83	13,200
Hours of labour ..	6	1,200
Employment of particular classes or persons	40	14,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ..	95	22,400
Trade union status ..	7	3,500
Sympathetic action ..	11	3,700
Total ..	281	70,900

Duration of Stoppages

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

Duration of Stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	111	20,100	17,000
2 days ..	67	21,300	29,000
3 days ..	34	6,200	15,000
4–6 days ..	43	11,200	42,000
Over 6 days ..	21	12,300	164,000
Total ..	276	71,000	267,000

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1960 AND 1959

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first two months of 1960 and 1959:—

Industry Group†	January and February, 1960			January and February, 1959		
	Number of Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost	Number of Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	1	‡	‡
Coal Mining ..	274	37,300	76,000	202	30,200	49,000
All Other Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	2	1,100	2,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2	500	‡	1	200	‡
Chemicals, etc. ..	4	600	2,000	2	100	1,000
Metal Manufacture ..	14	3,400	8,000	11	13,500	34,000
Engineering ..	48	18,900	60,000	14	5,100	14,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	12	2,400	13,000	15	2,300	13,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	30	43,800	106,000	21	27,200	76,000
Aircraft ..	11	6,800	8,000	6	1,800	2,000
Other Vehicles ..	—	—	—	2	1,200	3,000
Other Metal Goods ..	10	1,700	5,000	—	—	—
Textiles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing and Footwear ..	2	400	1,000	5	300	1,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	6	2,300	11,000	2	100	‡
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	2	‡	‡	2	300	2,000
Paper and Printing ..	1	100	‡	1	100	‡
All Other Manufacturing Industries ..	5	3,500	14,000	4	1,700	2,000
Construction ..	34	3,300	19,000	38	3,300	25,000
Gas, Electricity, and Water ..	2	200	‡	—	—	—
Transport, etc. ..	32	32,800	101,000	21	7,900	14,000
Distributive Trades ..	3	500	1,000	—	—	—
Administrative, Professional, etc., Services ..	6	400	1,000	1	1,200	3,000
Miscellaneous Services ..	3	400	1,000	1	200	‡
Total ..	501	159,400	430,000	352	97,900	241,000

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Deal (one colliery)	1,800	—	11 Feb.	27 Feb.	To protest against the proposed issue of redundancy notices to 140 workers	Work resumed.
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor car components—Birmingham (one firm)	2,000	—	20 Feb.	29 Feb.	The dismissal of a shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Coventry (one firm)	40	80	28 Jan.	19 Feb.	To support a claim that the replacement of a worker who left a certain gang was unnecessary	Work resumed.
Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Solihull (one firm)	250	1,300	29 Jan.	8 Feb.	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage	Work resumed.
GLASS CONTAINER MANUFACTURE:— Workers employed in manufacturing glass bottles—London (one firm)	1,700	—	12 Feb.	19 Feb.	The dismissal of a shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct	Work resumed, three days suspension substituted for dismissal.
DOCKS:— Dock workers—Hull ..	2,985	—	13 Feb.	29 Feb.	To protest against the discharging of cotton seed by the hand filling of baskets	Work resumed to permit a testing of alternative methods.

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

† The industry groupings for 1960 have been classified in accordance with the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and are not strictly comparable with the 1959 groupings. The changes are, however, of a minor character.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2760 to 2763. The awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Single Arbitrators and *ad hoc* Boards of Arbitration

During February there were no awards of Single Arbitrators awarded under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

A Board of Arbitration appointed under Section 2(2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a difference existing between the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, found unanimously that the claim for increased annual leave had not been established. It recommended however that the parties should, before 1964, jointly examine the possibility of allowing some increase in the leave of the two higher grades after 10 years' service with the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued four awards, Nos. 375 to 378*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 375 (1st February).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Ministry of Aviation. *Claim:* (i) For payment on basis of time-and-a-half for Sunday attendance in respect of Radio Technicians employed by the Ministry of Aviation; (ii) For such enhanced compensation to be retrospective to 1st May, 1957. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that Radio Technicians employed by the Ministry of Aviation (previously employed by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation) shall be compensated for Sunday attendance on the basis of time-and-a-half; (b) that this enhanced compensation shall be retrospective to 1st May, 1957.

Award No. 376 (8th February).—Parties: Post Office Engineering Union and Post Office. *Claim:* For increase in annual leave allowance for Technician I grade. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the annual leave allowance for the Technician I grade shall be as follows:—3 weeks rising to 3 weeks 3 days after 10 years' total service; (b) that the above leave allowance shall be operative from the date of the award.

Award No. 377 (8th February).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Post Office Engineering Union, and H.M. Treasury. *Claim of Unions:* (a) For increased scales of pay with effect from 1st July, 1957, in respect of Chief Photoprinter, Assistant Chief Photoprinter, Photoprinter I and Photoprinter II; (b) for these scales to be appropriate to the Intermediate area and be subject to adjustment to produce London and Provincial scales; (c) for the same scales, with effect from 1st January, 1958, to be regarded as National scales; (d) for the scales, with effect from 1st December, 1958, to be increased by 3½ per cent. to take account of the Civil Service Central Pay Settlement. *Claim of H.M. Treasury:* For increased scales of pay for Chief Photoprinter and Assistant Chief Photoprinter and decreased scales of pay for Photoprinter I and Photoprinter II, with effect from 1st February, 1958, with an increase of 2½ per cent. with effect from 1st December, 1958, to take account of the Civil Service Central Pay Settlement. Assimilation to be by corresponding points. Scales to be subject to London weighting and provincial deduction, and to mark-time pay arrangements, in accordance with agreed regulations. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that with effect from 1st February, 1958, the salary scales (National, male) of the Photoprinter Class shall be as follows:—Chief Photoprinter £800 by £25 to £900 per annum, Assistant Chief Photoprinter £12 13s. 6d. by 7s. 6d. to £13 15s. 6d. a week, Photoprinter I £10 8s. 0d. by 8s. to £12 a week, Photoprinter II £8 9s. 6d. by 7s. to £9 17s. 6d. a week; (b) that with effect from 1st December, 1958, the above-mentioned scales shall be increased by 2½ per cent.; (c) that assimilation shall be by corresponding points at 1st February, 1958, and at 1st December, 1958; the above scales to be subject to the rates of London weighting and provincial deduction set out in Estacode (Third Edition) C d 3; mark-time pay arrangements and Estacode (Third Edition) C c 26 (last sentence) to apply as appropriate.

Award No. 378 (25th February).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. *Claim:* For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for Assistant (Scientific). *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

* See footnote * in first column on page 131.

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal W.D.S. (70), dated 2nd February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D. (91), dated 9th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal H.M.S. (50), dated 16th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Council.—Proposal I.S.C. (32), dated 16th February, for fixing revised weekly remuneration for male and female workers.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal A. (60), dated 24th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H. (67), dated 26th February, for amending the provisions relating to customary holidays.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 160, dated 1st February and effective from 15th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 121.

The Wages Regulation (Tin Box) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 181, dated 3rd February and effective from 17th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 120.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 185, dated 4th February and effective from 24th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and log rates for male workers.—See page 125.

The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 220, dated 9th February and effective from 26th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain), reduces from 45 to 44 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.—See page 126.

The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Holidays) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 221, dated 9th February and effective from 26th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 234, dated 11th February and effective from 29th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 121.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 235, dated 11th February and effective from 29th February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for both male and female workers and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers. It also reduces from 45 to 43½ the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.—See pages 123 and 127.

The Wages Regulation (Jute) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 251, dated 15th February and effective from 4th March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Jute Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers.

* See footnote * in first column on page 131.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.M.(N.33), dated 12th February for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers other than female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.M. (N.34), dated 12th February for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.60), dated 12th February for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During February 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 Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.W.D. (N.92)), dated 1st February and operative on 11th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and certain female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.—See page 121.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1960 (N.I.W.D. (N.93)), dated 1st February and operative on 11th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain female workers in the Retail Bespoke branch of the trade.—See page 121.

The Paper Box Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.B. (N.69)), dated 9th February and operative on 18th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum

* See footnote * in first column on next page.

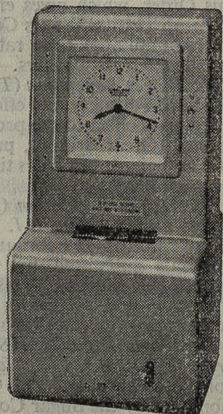
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* The NEW Glass Fibre Case

remuneration for male and female workers and reduces from 45 to 43½ the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable; it also amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.—See pages 123 and 127.

The Aerated Waters Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.A. (N.56)), dated 29th February and operative on 10th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers in the trade.

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Orders relating to England and Wales

Orders Nos. 1960 A.W.B. No. 1 to No. 3 were made on 8th February by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales with effect from 22nd February, 1960, replacing the existing 47 County Orders by three Orders and raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and reducing in general the normal weekly hours of work.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Mines and Quarries Act, 1954—Breach of statutory duty—Machinery and equipment—“shall be properly maintained”

A miner was injured when a winch he was working tipped forward and pinned his hand against a roof girder. There were no stells to anchor the winch and prevent it tipping. Held (Lords Simonds, Radcliffe, Cohen, Keith and Jenkins) that section 81(1) of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954 (requiring machinery, etc., to be “properly maintained”) imposed an absolute obligation and not a mere duty to take reasonable care.—*Hamilton v. National Coal Board.* House of Lords, 25th and 26th November, and 15th December, 1959.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U)31/59 (27th April)

The claimant, living in two attic rooms with his wife and year-old baby, obtained a house which was too far away for him to travel daily to his employment. Held that he had just cause for leaving his employment voluntarily, even though he had no assurance of immediate employment in his new district.

Decision of the Commissioner

“My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 6th December, 1958, to 16th January, 1959.

“The claimant has now given further information, which was not before the local tribunal, as to his reason for voluntarily leaving his employment. I agree that the offer of a house of their own, to a young couple living in two attic rooms with a year-old baby, was a very good reason for the claimant to move to a new district and, since the move meant that he was too far to go to work at his old place of work, that he had just cause for voluntarily leaving his employment.

“It is a general rule for the purposes of unemployment benefit, as stated in Decision R(U) 14/52, that a person ought not to leave his employment, except in very pressing circumstances, unless he has other employment to go to. I think the circumstances in the present case were sufficiently pressing to take it outside the general rule and to justify the claimant's leaving his employment even though he had no assurance of immediate employment in his new district.

“The claimant's appeal, which is supported by the insurance officer now concerned, is allowed.”

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

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. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 160; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 1st February; *The Wages Regulation (Tin Box) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 181; price 4d. (6d.)),* dated 3rd February; *The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 185; price 7d. (9d.)),* dated 4th February; *The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 220; price 4d. (6d.)),* dated 9th February; *The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Holidays) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 221; price 5d. (7d.)),* dated 9th February; *The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 234; price 4d. (6d.)),* dated 11th February; *The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 235; price 5d. (7d.)),* dated 11th February; *The Wages Regulation (Jute) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 251; price 7d. (9d.)),* dated 15th February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 129.

The Drift Nets Mending Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 372), made on 4th March by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 100.

The Agricultural Wages Committee (Areas) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 180; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 2nd February by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Agricultural Wages Act, 1948. This Order formally defines the areas for which county agricultural wages committees are established. No alteration is made in the areas of the existing 47 county agricultural wages committees, which together include the whole of England and Wales.

The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Denmark) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 211; price 8d. (10d.)), *The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Finland) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 212; price 6d. (8d.)),* These Orders were made on 8th February by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946 (as extended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956) and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 105.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 254), made on 16th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and after reference to the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council.—See page 104.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1960 No. 6; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 1st February; *The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 7),* made on 1st February; *The Paper Box Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 14; price 4d. (6d.)),* dated 9th February. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 130.

The Family Allowances and National Insurance (Canada) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 15; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 8th February by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order gives effect in Northern Ireland to provisions for the reciprocal treatment of migrants in relation to family allowances and unemployment and old age insurance which have been arranged between the United Kingdom and Canada (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 12) and modifies the Family Allowances Acts (Northern Ireland), 1945 to 1959, and the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1959, in their application to persons affected by those provisions.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—*Choice of Careers.* (i) No. 4. *Librarianship.* 4th Edition, January, 1960. Price 9d. (11d.). (ii) No. 43. *The Mastic Asphalt Spreader.* With amendments, September, 1959. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). (iii) No. 81. *Forestry.* 5th Edition, November, 1959. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). (iv) No. 88. *Railways.* January, 1960. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.). (v) No. 97. *Sheet Metal Worker and Copper-smith.* January, 1960. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.). Ministry of Labour.

Defence.—*Report on Defence 1960.* Cmnd. 952. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). Ministry of Defence.—See page 100.

Disabled Persons.—(i) *Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1959, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury.* Cmnd. 957. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (5d.).—See page 101. (ii) *Services for the Disabled. Standing Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons. An Account of the Services provided for the Disabled by Government Departments, Local*

* 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 below or through any bookseller.

Authorities and Voluntary Organisations in the United Kingdom, June, 1955. Reprinted February, 1960. Ministry of Labour. Price 6s. 6d. (7s.).

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—*Report on Safety and Health in the Building and Civil Engineering Industries, 1954-1958.* Cmnd. 953. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).—See page 104.

National Insurance.—*National Insurance Act, 1946. Report of National Insurance Advisory Council in accordance with Section 41(3) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the Question of Long-Term Hospital Patients.* Cmnd. 964. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

Oversea Migration.—*5th Report of Oversea Migration Board.* Cmnd. 975. Price 2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.).—See page 100.

NOTICE

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

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

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