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Statistics of Local Unemployment: Principal Towns and Development Districts

STATISTICS of unemployment in Great Britain are based on returns rendered from the network of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices which covers the whole of the country. The main returns are obtained on a Monday in each month, usually the second or third Monday. They provide a count of the actual number of unemployed persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on the date in question and are thus correct within this limit, i.e., they measure accurately the numbers registered as unemployed on a particular day in each month. Statistics for each of the Regions and for Great Britain are built up from these individual returns.

Summaries of the local figures are collated as soon as possible and national and regional totals of the numbers registered as unemployed are made public on the Wednesday afternoon, nine days after the count. This interval is needed so that Local Offices may ensure that persons on the unemployed register who started work on the day of the count are excluded from the figures, and that persons are included who register as unemployed later in the week and prove to the satisfaction of the officers in the Local Offices that they were in fact unemployed on the day of the count.

Detailed information derived from the returns is published in the GAZETTE in respect of Great Britain and the more general figures are published for the Regions also. Each issue of the GAZETTE contains information relating to the count taken in the preceding month. As a result of the method by which they are obtained, all statistics are available for individual localities in Great Britain, but the only local statistics that have been published regularly in this GAZETTE are figures showing the total number registered as unemployed, men, boys, women and girls separately, in 114 of the principal towns (see, for example, the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1960, page 111). As from this month's issue, this information will in addition be given each month for all localities designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, and percentage rates of unemployment will be given for both principal towns and Development Districts.

Particulars of Information Obtained

The monthly statistics distinguish between men aged 18 and over, women aged 18 and over, boys under 18 and girls under 18. The wholly unemployed, i.e., those who are out of a situation, are distinguished from the temporarily stopped, i.e., those who are working short time or are otherwise temporarily stood off by their employers on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

All the above categories are also distinguished by industry, separate figures being obtained in respect of each minimum list heading of the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. When a person registers as unemployed, if he has worked or, following loss of employment, has sought work through the Employment Exchanges or Youth Employment Offices in the preceding twelve months, he is classified according to the industry in which he was last employed, except that some short-time temporary jobs such as snow clearance work and temporary Christmas employment with the Post Office are ignored for the purpose of this classification. The rest of the unemployed are not classified industrially. They consist of persons who have never been employed, such as school-leavers, persons who have been outside the field of employment for over twelve months, i.e., they have neither worked nor registered for work in that period, and ex-Servicemen and women who have been discharged from Her Majesty's Forces and have not yet taken up employment.

Statistics are also obtained monthly for men, women, boys and girls, showing the numbers of wholly unemployed who have been continuously on the registers for (a) two weeks or less; (b) more than two weeks but not more than 8 weeks; (c) more than 8 weeks; the number of persons included in the totals who normally earn their living by jobs of short duration (casuals); and the number of registered disabled persons unemployed. The number of married women who are registered as unemployed is also ascertained monthly.

The statistics for disabled persons relate to persons who are registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958. They distinguish those who are and those who are not suitable for ordinary employment.

A detailed analysis of the wholly unemployed by age, combined with an analysis by duration of unemployment in greater detail than that obtained in normal months, is obtained twice a year at the time of the June and December counts. A duration analysis in similar detail without the age analysis is obtained in March and September.

Wholly unemployed men and women, but not boys and girls, are analysed by occupation as well as by industry in March, June, September and December. This analysis is based on an occupational classification that has been specially designed for use in connection with the placing work of the Ministry of Labour.

Percentage Rates of Unemployment

The percentage rates of unemployment published in this GAZETTE measure unemployment by expressing the total number registered as unemployed (wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped) as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed). Percentage rates, males and females separately, calculated in this way are published monthly in this GAZETTE in respect of Great Britain and each of the Regions.

The base figures for these estimates of employment are obtained annually from the exchange of National Insurance cards in the June-August quarter, the results of which are published each year in the February issue of this GAZETTE in respect of Great Britain (see, for example, the issue for February, 1960, pages 41-43) and in the March issue of this GAZETTE in respect of each of the Regions (see, for example, the issue for March, 1960, page 100). These figures also are built up on the basis of returns from Local Offices. The cards exchanged in the June-August quarter are counted at Local Offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance where they are exchanged (except for the cards of the registered unemployed, which are counted at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour); at the end of the quarter these counts are summarised on returns by Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour. In addition Local Offices of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance ask every employer with five or more employees to complete a statement showing the total number of National Insurance cards held by him at the beginning of June for all his employees and the number of these that were due for exchange in June. This information from employers is also summarised on statistical returns by Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour. The process whereby the total number of employees is calculated for Great Britain, using these returns as a basis, is explained on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1960. Broadly the same process is used for local areas with the modifications described in the following paragraph.

The returns prepared by Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour relate to National Insurance cards exchanged in that particular area and the number of Insurance cards held by employers in that area. In the case of a large firm with a number of establishments in different parts of the country, the cards may be held at a central office of the firm; if they are, they will all be exchanged at a single place and included in the figures for that place, although some of the associated establishments are situated elsewhere. Employers are asked to supply full particulars about all known cases of this kind, and appropriate adjustments are made to the figures for the Local Offices concerned, a figure being reduced if it includes cards for employees who work elsewhere and increased if it excludes employees who work in the area but whose cards have been exchanged elsewhere. The result is that the figure for any area relates more closely to the number of persons working in the area than it otherwise would. It is not possible to say that the figure represents precisely the number working in the area as employers are not compelled to exchange Insurance cards at any particular Local Office. The great majority of employers, however, exchange their cards at the Local Office nearest to their establishments, and when it is known that they have not done so, an adjustment is made; it can, therefore, be assumed that generally the figure for any area is a fair reflection of the number of employees working in the area. The principal qualification is that local figures are based exclusively on counts of National Insurance cards and thus exclude certain civil servants who do not hold Insurance cards and merchant seamen on long voyages whose contributions are recorded on documents other than Insurance cards. Adjustments for these categories are made to the national and regional figures, but it is not possible to make them to local figures. Their omission, however, detracts very little from the value of the figures for the purpose of computing percentage rates of unemployment.

Areas for which Percentage Rates are Calculated

A difficulty in calculating percentage rates of unemployment for a local area arises from the fact that a person who is unemployed and who wishes to register at an Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office, although he may register wherever he chooses, normally does so at the office nearest to his home, even though he may work in the area of a different office. As explained above, the employment figure for any local area relates to people who work in that area. Consequently, if an Employment Exchange area is of such a nature that workers customarily travel in considerable numbers into it or out of it to get to their place of work, a valid percentage rate of unemployment cannot be calculated for that area alone as many of the employed will not live in the area and many of the unemployed will not work in the area. This difficulty arises particularly when, in order to provide a satisfactory service to employers and workers, several Employment Exchanges are situated within a single area where there is a high concentration of population. It is necessary, therefore, in a considerable number of cases to group together two or more Employment Exchange areas to constitute a single area for which a satisfactory percentage rate of unemployment can be calculated. Greater London is a special case; in addition to the difficulty created by the very large number of people who travel from one part of Greater London to another to work, it is impossible to make satisfactory allowances for cards

exchanged by employers in respect of workers not working in the area where they are exchanged; consequently it is not possible to analyse Greater London into smaller areas for the purpose of calculating percentage rates of unemployment.

Publication of Percentage Rates

Up to the present, percentage rates of unemployment for local areas have not been published in this GAZETTE. In view of the increasing demand for such statistics it has been decided that as from this issue these rates shall be published for principal towns and for Development Districts and the Table relating to principal towns mentioned earlier in this article has been amended to permit this to be done. This involves altering the area designated by the name of the principal town in a number of instances to allow a percentage rate to be calculated. In the case of Greater London the figures for individual localities will no longer be published, as the equivalent percentage rates of unemployment cannot be calculated. The Table also includes and distinguishes all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960.

Local Employment Act, 1960

The Local Employment Act which came into force on 1st April, 1960, repeals the Distribution of Industry Acts, 1945-58, and thereby abolishes the scheduled Development Areas. Under the new Act the President of the Board of Trade is authorised to designate as Development Districts places in which unemployment is or is likely to be high and is also likely to persist. The Board is enabled to provide employment in Development Districts by assisting undertakings, which need not be of an industrial character, to set up in a Development District or, in appropriate cases, in an area to which people living in a Development District travel daily for employment or in areas receiving over-spill population from a Development District under approved schemes. Assistance may also be given to undertakings already established in these areas, subject to the over-riding aim of providing employment amongst people living in Development Districts. The Act also amends those provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts which relate to the control of new industrial buildings all over the country with the object of helping the Board to interest industrialists in setting up or expanding in areas of high unemployment. Other provisions of the Local Employment Act are concerned with the management of Government factories in the old Development Areas and in the Development Districts, and with helping the transfer into these districts of key workers from other places whose services are needed if local people are to be recruited and trained for new and expanding enterprises in the Development Districts.

Development Districts

One of the main principles for deciding whether an area suffers from high unemployment has been that during the year 1959 the average numbers wholly unemployed represented about 4½ per cent. of insured employees (about double the corresponding national average). Temporarily stopped workers have been excluded because they are not normally available for other employment. An annual average has been used not only to discount purely temporary changes in unemployment but to allow for the wide differences between places in their susceptibility to seasonal fluctuations in unemployment. In addition, account has been taken on the one hand of unfavourable developments to be expected from definite decisions to reduce employment in certain places (for example, factory and colliery closures) and on the other of the volume of additional employment likely to be provided by new projects known to be going ahead in some places. As the criterion has been the intensity of unemployment, Development Districts are defined in terms of Employment Exchange areas as they are grouped for calculating percentage rates of unemployment.

The following areas have been designated as Development Districts:—

England:

Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor
Blackpool
Bridlington and Filey
Cornwall (excluding Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro)
Haltwhistle
Hartlepoons and Horden
Ilfracombe
Isle of Wight
Margate and Ramsgate
Merseyside and Prescott

Scotland:

Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven
Anstruther
Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder
Dumbarton
Dunfermline and Broughty Ferry
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Sanquhar
Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing
Girvan
Plymouth, Devonport, Gunnislake, Saltash and Torpoint
Scarborough
Sheerness
Skegness and Mablethorpe
South-East Tyneside
Southwold
Southend, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring
West Cumberland (excluding Millom and Wigton)
Whitby
Glasgow (including Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen)
Greenock and Port Glasgow
Highlands and Islands
North Lanarkshire
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew
Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie
Rothesay
Sanquhar
Shotts
Stranraer

Wales:

Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystalyfera
Anglesey
Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlloyn and Ystrad Mynach
Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli
Llanelli
Merthyr Tydfil
Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock
Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail
Rhyl

Unemployment in Principal Towns and Development Districts

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas at present designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the number of persons registered as

	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th March, 1960					Percentage Rate of Unemployment*	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th March, 1960					Percentage Rate of Unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily Stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily Stopped (inc. in total)	
PRINCIPAL TOWNS (By Region)												
London and South-Eastern												
†Greater London ..	31,493	9,785	1,437	42,715	364	0.9						
Brighton and Hove ..	2,310	683	88	3,081	13	3.4						
Chatham ..	688	488	93	1,269	3	2.0						
Eastern and Southern												
Bedford ..	215	112	20	347	—	0.8						
†Bournemouth ..	1,870	661	57	2,588	82	2.8						
Cambridge ..	223	63	9	295	—	0.5						
Ipswich ..	604	175	64	843	8	1.6						
Luton ..	251	62	22	335	—	0.4						
†Norwich ..	1,528	303	96	1,927	2	2.3						
Oxford ..	215	77	18	310	—	0.4						
†Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	2,674	1,071	231	3,976	5	3.2						
†Reading ..	401	255	31	687	—	1.0						
†Slough ..	357	94	20	471	—	0.5						
†Southampton ..	2,877	647	157	3,681	8	2.8						
Southend-on-Sea ..	981	228	24	1,233	5	2.5						
Watford ..	207	84	25	316	—	0.5						
South-Western												
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	3,355	831	146	4,332	23	1.8						
Exeter ..	604	274	18	896	13	2.1						
Gloucester ..	386	332	35	753	2	1.4						
Swindon ..	266	200	35	501	—	0.9						
Midland												
Birmingham ..	2,788	1,047	126	3,961	12	0.6						
Burton-on-Trent ..	146	104	4	254	—	0.9						
Coventry ..	923	693	64	1,680	2	0.9						
Oldbury ..	85	27	2	114	—	0.4						
Smethwick ..	123	39	13	175	—	0.4						
Stoke-on-Trent ..	2,114	793	53	2,960	767	1.0						
†Walsall ..	399	161	28	588	1	1.0						
West Bromwich ..	173	34	7	214	1	0.5						
Wolverhampton ..	524	325	31	880	4	0.8						
†Worcester ..	304	96	6	406	—	1.0						
North-Midland												
†Chesterfield ..	827	280	87	1,194	2	1.6						
Derby ..	932	466	27	1,425	5	1.3						
Grimsby ..	1,270	126	41	1,437	5	2.4						
Leicester ..	1,139	219	16	1,374	119	0.7						
Lincoln ..	492	178	52	722	—	1.5						
†Mansfield ..	453	177	36	666	72	1.2						
†Northampton ..	232	121	7	360	21	0.6						
†Nottingham ..	2,642	816	74	3,532	103	1.5						
†Peterborough ..	227	165	17	409	—	0.9						
†Scunthorpe ..	157	507	60	724	23	1.6						
East and West Ridings												
†Barnsley ..	1,157	366	59	1,582	21	2.1						
†Bradford ..	978	334	49	1,361	33	0.8						
Dewsbury ..	222	93	3	318	12	1.0						
Doncaster ..	736	493	119	1,348	15	1.6						
Halifax ..	301	240	13	554	2	1.1						
Huddersfield ..	416	156	29	601	20	0.7						
†Hull ..	3,611	620	117	4,348	82	2.9						
†Leeds ..	2,423	353	53	2,829	46	1.1						
Rotherham ..	539	235	115	889	30	1.6						
Sheffield ..	1,867	518	93	2,478	61	0.9						
Wakefield ..	396	140	32	568	9	1.2						
York ..	679	174	38	891	—	1.4						
North-Western												
Accrington ..	131	306	1	438	10	1.9						
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	358	148	14	520	16	1.6						
†Barrow ..	294	633	54	981	21	3.0						
Blackburn ..	459	945	18	1,422	17	2.6						
Bolton ..	1,022	291	18	1,331	54	1.7						
Burnley ..	594	830	24	1,448	24	3.4						
Bury ..	185	97	4	286	100	0.9						
Crewe ..	266	258	42	566	17	2.0						
Manchester (inc. Stretford) ..	5,689	1,180	146	7,015	124	1.5						
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	1,121	276	40	1,437	31	2.7						
†Oldham (inc. Failsworth) ..	1,252	613	19	1,884	39	2.0						
†Preston ..	697	441	18	1,156	10	1.4						
Rochdale ..	325	78	1	404	13	0.8						
St. Helens ..	864	1,107	77	2,048	10	3.5						
Stockport ..	755	303	39	1,097	38	1.5						
Warrington ..	572	449	29	1,050	22	1.7						
Wigan ..	750	258	37	1,045	12	2.6						
Northern												
†Carlisle ..	500	266	34	800	8	1.8						
Darlington ..	492	259	12	763	1	1.6						
†Gateshead ..	2,194	459	127	2,780	112	3.6						
†Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) ..	1,577	763	117	2,457	33	2.7						
†Stockton and Thornaby ..	1,488	501	123	2,112	196	3.1						
†Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	4,364	1,167	236	5,767	118	3.1						
†Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay ..	1,579	360	99	2,038	39	3.4						
Scotland												
†Edinburgh ..	4,756	1,237	196	6,189	123	2.7						
Wales												
†Cardiff ..	2,830	663	128	3,621	77	2.6						
Newport ..	525	177	67	769	—	1.3						
Swansea ..	1,566	684	116	2,366	52	4.1						

DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS (By Region)

London and South-Eastern												
Margate ..	676	218	32	926	—	6.4						

A detailed analysis of the wholly unemployed by age, combined with an analysis by duration of unemployment in greater detail than that obtained in normal months, is obtained twice a year at the time of the June and December counts. A duration analysis in similar detail without the age analysis is obtained in March and September.

Wholly unemployed men and women, but not boys and girls, are analysed by occupation as well as by industry in March, June, September and December. This analysis is based on an occupational classification that has been specially designed for use in connection with the placing work of the Ministry of Labour.

Percentage Rates of Unemployment

The percentage rates of unemployment published in this GAZETTE measure unemployment by expressing the total number registered as unemployed (wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped) as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed). Percentage rates, males and females separately, calculated in this way are published monthly in this GAZETTE in respect of Great Britain and each of the Regions.

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The returns prepared by Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour relate to National Insurance cards exchanged in that particular area and the number of Insurance cards held by employers in that area. In the case of a large firm with a number of establishments in different parts of the country, the cards may be held at a central office of the firm; if they are, they will all be exchanged at a single place and included in the figures for that place, although some of the associated establishments are situated elsewhere. Employers are asked to supply full particulars about all known cases of this kind, and appropriate adjustments are made to the figures for the Local Offices concerned, a figure being reduced if it includes cards for employees who work elsewhere and increased if it excludes employees who work in the area but whose cards have been exchanged elsewhere. The result is that the figure for any area relates more closely to the number of persons working in the area than it otherwise would. It is not possible to say that the figure represents precisely the number working in the area as employers are not compelled to exchange Insurance cards at any particular Local Office. The great majority of employers, however, exchange their cards at the Local Office nearest to their establishments, and when it is known that they have not done so, an adjustment is made; it can, therefore, be assumed that generally the figure for any area is a fair reflection of the number of employees working in the area. The principal qualification is that local figures are based exclusively on counts of National Insurance cards and thus exclude certain civil servants who do not hold Insurance cards and merchant seamen on long voyages whose contributions are recorded on documents other than Insurance cards. Adjustments for these categories are made to the national and regional figures, but it is not possible to make them to local figures. Their omission, however, detracts very little from the value of the figures for the purpose of computing percentage rates of unemployment.

Areas for which Percentage Rates are Calculated

A difficulty in calculating percentage rates of unemployment for a local area arises from the fact that a person who is unemployed and who wishes to register at an Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Office, although he may register wherever he chooses, normally does so at the office nearest to his home, even though he may work in the area of a different office. As explained above, the employment figure for any local area relates to people who work in that area. Consequently, if an Employment Exchange area is of such a nature that workers customarily travel in considerable numbers into it or out of it to get to their place of work, a valid percentage rate of unemployment cannot be calculated for that area alone as many of the employed will not live in the area and many of the unemployed will not work in the area. This difficulty arises particularly when, in order to provide a satisfactory service to employers and workers, several Employment Exchanges are situated within a single area where there is a high concentration of population. It is necessary, therefore, in a considerable number of cases to group together two or more Employment Exchange areas to constitute a single area for which a satisfactory percentage rate of unemployment can be calculated. Greater London is a special case; in addition to the difficulty created by the very large number of people who travel from one part of Greater London to another to work, it is impossible to make satisfactory allowances for cards

exchanged by employers in respect of workers not working in the area where they are exchanged; consequently it is not possible to analyse Greater London into smaller areas for the purpose of calculating percentage rates of unemployment.

Publication of Percentage Rates

Up to the present, percentage rates of unemployment for local areas have not been published in this GAZETTE. In view of the increasing demand for such statistics it has been decided that as from this issue these rates shall be published for principal towns and for Development Districts and the Table relating to principal towns mentioned earlier in this article has been amended to permit this to be done. This involves altering the area designated by the name of the principal town in a number of instances to allow a percentage rate to be calculated. In the case of Greater London the figures for individual localities will no longer be published, as the equivalent percentage rates of unemployment cannot be calculated. The Table also includes and distinguishes all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960.

Local Employment Act, 1960

The Local Employment Act which came into force on 1st April, 1960, repeals the Distribution of Industry Acts, 1945-58, and thereby abolishes the scheduled Development Areas. Under the new Act the President of the Board of Trade is authorised to designate as Development Districts places in which unemployment is or is likely to be high and is also likely to persist. The Board is enabled to provide employment in Development Districts by assisting undertakings, which need not be of an industrial character, to set up in a Development District or, in appropriate cases, in an area to which people living in a Development District travel daily for employment or in areas receiving over-spill population from a Development District under approved schemes. Assistance may also be given to undertakings already established in these areas, subject to the over-riding aim of providing employment amongst people living in Development Districts. The Act also amends those provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts which relate to the control of new industrial buildings all over the country with the object of helping the Board to interest industrialists in setting up or expanding in areas of high unemployment. Other provisions of the Local Employment Act are concerned with the management of Government factories in the old Development Areas and in the Development Districts, and with helping the transfer into these districts of key workers from other places whose services are needed if local people are to be recruited and trained for new and expanding enterprises in the Development Districts.

Development Districts

One of the main principles for deciding whether an area suffers from high unemployment has been that during the year 1959 the average numbers wholly unemployed represented about 4½ per cent. of insured employees (about double the corresponding national average). Temporarily stopped workers have been excluded because they are not normally available for other employment. An annual average has been used not only to discount purely temporary changes in unemployment but to allow for the wide differences between places in their susceptibility to seasonal fluctuations in unemployment. In addition, account has been taken on the one hand of unfavourable developments to be expected from definite decisions to reduce employment in certain places (for example, factory and colliery closures) and on the other of the volume of additional employment likely to be provided by new projects known to be going ahead in some places. As the criterion has been the intensity of unemployment, Development Districts are defined in terms of Employment Exchange areas as they are grouped for calculating percentage rates of unemployment.

The following areas have been designated as Development Districts:—

England:

Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor
Blackpool
Bridlington and Filey
Cornwall (excluding Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro)
Haltwhistle
Hartlepool and Horden
Ilfracombe
Isle of Wight
Margate and Ramsgate
Merseyside and Prescott
Plymouth, Devonport, Gunnislake, Saltash and Torpoint
Scarborough
Sheerness
Skegness and Mablethorpe
South-East Tyneside
Southwold
Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring
West Cumberland (excluding Millom and Wigton)
Whitby

Scotland:

Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven
Anstruther
Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder
Dumbarton
Dundee and Broughty Ferry
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing
Girvan
Glasgow (including Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen)
Greenock and Port Glasgow
Highlands and Islands
North Lanarkshire
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew
Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie
Rothesay
Sanquhar
Shotts
Stranraer

Wales:

Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystalyfera
Anglesey
Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn and Ystrad Mynach
Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli
Llanelli
Merthyr Tydfil
Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock
Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail
Rhyl

Unemployment in Principal Towns and Development Districts

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas at present designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the number of persons registered as

unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 14th March, 1960 and the percentage rate of unemployment. As regards localities that have appeared in the Table of principal towns in previous issues of this GAZETTE, those now designated as Development Districts appear among the Development Districts; all others continue to appear as principal towns. Those localities whose area of coverage has been altered to permit a percentage rate of unemployment to be calculated are identified.

The percentage rate of unemployment, as explained earlier, relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped combined. In view of the distinction between these two categories for the purpose of implementing the Local Employment Act, 1960, the Table contains a column to show the number of temporarily stopped included in the total of registered unemployed used in calculating the percentage rate of unemployment.

	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th March, 1960					Percentage Rate of Unemployment* (inc. in total)	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th March, 1960					Percentage Rate of Unemployment* (inc. in total)
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily Stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily Stopped (inc. in total)	

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (By Region)

London and South-Eastern														
†Greater London	31,493	9,785	1,437	42,715	364	0.9	†Barnsley	1,157	366	59	1,582	21	2.1	
Brighton and Hove	2,310	683	88	3,081	13	3.4	†Bradford	978	334	49	1,361	33	0.8	
Chatham	688	488	93	1,269	3	2.0	Dewsbury	222	93	3	318	12	1.0	
							Doncaster	736	493	119	1,348	15	1.6	
							Hull	3,611	1,566	29	5,206	20	0.7	
Eastern and Southern							Huddersfield	3,011	240	13	3,264	2	1.1	
Bedford	215	112	20	347	—	0.8	†Leeds	2,423	353	53	2,829	46	1.1	
†Bournemouth	1,870	661	57	2,588	82	2.8	Rotherham	539	235	115	889	30	1.6	
Cambridge	223	63	9	295	—	0.5	Sheffield	1,867	518	93	2,478	61	0.9	
†Ipswich	604	175	64	843	8	1.6	Wakefield	396	140	32	568	9	1.2	
Luton	251	62	22	335	—	0.4	York	679	174	38	891	—	1.4	
†Norwich	1,528	303	96	1,927	2	2.3								
Oxford	215	77	18	310	—	0.4								
†Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	2,674	1,071	231	3,976	5	3.2	North-Western							
†Reading	401	255	31	687	—	1.0	Accrington	131	306	1	438	10	1.9	
†Slough	357	94	20	471	—	0.5	Ashton-under-Lyne	358	148	14	520	16	1.6	
†Southampton	2,877	647	157	3,681	8	2.8	†Barrow	294	633	54	981	21	3.0	
†Southend-on-Sea	981	228	24	1,233	5	2.5	Blackburn	459	945	18	1,422	17	2.6	
Watford	207	84	25	316	—	0.5	Bolton	1,022	291	18	1,331	54	1.7	
							Burnley	594	830	24	1,448	24	3.4	
							Bury	185	97	4	286	100	0.9	
							Crewe	266	258	42	566	17	2.0	
							Manchester (inc. Stretford)	5,689	1,180	146	7,015	124	1.5	
South-Western							Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,121	276	40	1,437	31	1.5	
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	3,355	831	146	4,332	23	1.8	†Oldham (inc. Failsforth)	1,252	613	19	1,884	39	2.0	
Exeter	604	274	18	896	13	2.1	†Preston	697	441	18	1,156	10	1.4	
Gloucester	386	332	35	753	2	1.4	Rochdale	325	78	1	404	13	0.8	
Swindon	266	200	35	501	—	0.9	St. Helens	864	1,107	77	2,048	10	3.5	
							Stockport	755	303	39	1,097	38	1.5	
							Warrington	572	449	29	1,050	22	1.7	
							Wigan	750	258	37	1,045	12	2.6	
Midland														
Birmingham	2,788	1,047	126	3,961	12	0.6	Northern							
Burton-on-Trent	146	104	4	254	—	0.9	†Carlisle	500	266	34	800	8	1.8	
Coventry	923	693	64	1,680	2	0.9	Darlington	492	259	12	763	1	1.6	
Oldbury	85	27	2	114	—	0.4	†Gateshead	2,194	459	127	2,780	112	3.6	
Smethwick	123	39	13	175	—	0.4	†Middlebrough (inc. South Bank)	1,577	763	117	2,457	33	2.7	
Stoke-on-Trent	2,114	793	53	2,960	767	1.9	†Stockton and Thornaby ..	1,488	501	123	2,112	196	3.1	
†Walsall	399	161	28	588	1	1.0	†Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	4,364	1,167	236	5,767	118	3.1	
West Bromwich	173	34	7	214	1	0.5	†Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay	1,579	360	99	2,038	39	3.4	
Wolverhampton	524	325	31	880	4	0.8								
†Worcester	304	96	6	406	—	1.0								
							Scotland							
North-Midland							†Edinburgh	4,756	1,237	196	6,189	123	2.7	
†Chesterfield	827	280	87	1,194	2	1.6								
Derby	932	466	27	1,425	5	1.3	Wales							
Grimsby	1,270	126	41	1,437	5	2.4	†Cardiff	2,830	663	128	3,621	77	2.6	
Leicester	1,139	219	16	1,374	119	0.7	Newport	525	177	67	769	—	1.3	
Lincoln	492	178	52	722	—	1.5	Swansea	1,566	684	116	2,366	52	4.1	
†Mansfield	453	177	36	666	72	1.2								
Northampton	232	121	7	360	21	0.6								
†Nottingham	2,642	816	74	3,532	103	1.5								
Peterborough	227	165	17	409	—	0.9								
†Scunthorpe	157	507	60	724	23	1.6								

DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS (By Region)

London and South-Eastern							Scotland							
Margate	676	218	32	926	—	6.4	†Aberdeen and district ..	3,192	885	70	4,147	39	4.1	
Ramsgate	755	264	60	1,079	5	7.1	Anstruther	124	49	13	186	42	7.5	
Sheerness	342	255	40	637	—	8.5	Buckie, Peterhead and district	1,639	586	188	2,413	362	9.9	
							Bathgate and Calder	983	374	148	1,505	129	5.5	
Eastern and Southern							Dumbarton and district ..	840	451	90	1,381	37	5.3	
Isle of Wight	834	472	99	1,405	49	4.7	Dunfermline and district ..	852	1,083	216	2,151	27	4.2	
Southwold	140	21	9	170	—	5.5	†Dundee and Broughty Ferry	2,497	801	120	3,418	92	3.9	
							Girvan	156	80	18	254	59	6.8	

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 153 to 176.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during February by 21,000 (+ 11,000 males and + 10,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,338,000. The main changes were increases of 22,000 in manufacturing industries and 7,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services and decreases of 6,000 in mining and quarrying and 6,000 in distributive trades. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed is estimated to have decreased by 4,000 from 24,288,000 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 431,260 to 401,741 between 15th February and 14th March, 1960, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 18,703 to 11,447. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 30,172 among males and 6,603 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st March, 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 118.7, 98.3 and 120.8 respectively as compared with 118.2, 99.2 and 119.1 respectively, at the end of February. The previously published figure for weekly rates for February has 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 March resulted in about 526,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £239,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and 68,000 workpeople a decrease of £10,200, whilst 2,532,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours, generally without loss of pay. The principal increases in rates of wages affected workpeople employed in the cotton industry, boot and shoe manufacture, London Transport Executive road services, municipal tramway, trolleybus and bus undertakings, and pottery manufacture. The principal reductions in hours of work affected workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, boot and shoe manufacture, pottery manufacture, light castings manufacture, plastics moulding and fabricating and iron and steel manufacture (certain day-workers).

Retail Prices

At 15th March, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 16th February, 1960, and at 17th March, 1959.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during March in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 77,300. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 240,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 320, and, in addition, 31 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Normal Working Hours in the Engineering Industry

The following are the terms of an agreement made on 18th February, 1960, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions providing for a reduction of the normal working week from 44 to 42 hours as from Monday, 28th March, 1960.

Preamble

Having regard to the adjustment of the working week as provided hereunder, the parties signatories to this agreement accept:

- the need to ensure the full utilisation of all working hours and increased operating efficiency;
- the necessity of maintaining a strict observance of the working hours at all times;
- that time-wasting factors are injurious to the well-being and prosperity of the Industry.

In pursuance of the foregoing the full co-operation of all concerned, both at national and local level, will be forthcoming.

The Working Week

1. The normal working week shall be reduced to 42 hours. Where any firms or departments of firms at present recognise a normal working week which is less than 44 hours but which exceeds 42 hours, there shall be a reduction of those hours to 42 hours per week. Where there is at present a normal working week of 42 hours or less, there shall not be any reduction of those hours as a result of this agreement.

Arrangement of Hours

2. The normal working hours shall be spread over a working week of 5 days, or 5½ days in those cases where, in terms of Clause 2 of the agreement of 26th November, 1946, Saturday morning forms part of the normal working week.

3. The normal dayshift or nightshift hours to be worked shall be arranged in accordance with the usual procedure, *i.e.*, either on a factory basis or on an area basis.

Payment—Dayshift and Nightshift Workers

4. (a) *Timeworkers*.—The existing remuneration paid for 44 hours shall be maintained for the 42-hour week.
(b) *Payment-by-Result Workers*.—Existing hourly basic rates, piecework times and piecework prices shall be maintained.

Normal Working Hours in the Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Industry

The following are the terms of an agreement made on 25th February, 1960, between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, providing for a reduction of the normal hours of work from 44 to 42, as from Monday, 28th March, 1960:—

1. The normal hours of work in the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Industry shall be 42 hours per week for dayshift and nightshift workers.

2. The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions accept that there is an obligation on management, on unions and on all workpeople in the Industry to co-operate to the fullest extent towards the avoidance of

demarcation and similar difficulties and towards the achievement and maintenance of maximum production based on the most efficient use of man-power and equipment without restrictions.

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions agree to support the employers in the observance of the conditions of employment in the Industry, and towards that end further agree to recommend, through their affiliated Unions, all workpeople strictly to observe the conditions of employment in operation in the Industry.

3. The arrangements regarding the number of hours to be worked each day and the actual starting and stopping times for each period

of work shall be matters for local determination, and shall be based on the most economic and efficient approach practicable.

4. Work outside normal dayshift or nightshift hours established in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Agreement shall be paid for at the rates and shall be subject to the conditions provided in the National Overtime and Nightshift Agreement or corresponding local agreements where the National Overtime and Nightshift Agreement does not at present apply.

5. Weekly time rates which are applicable to the existing 44-hour week shall be maintained in respect of the 42-hour week.

6. Piecework prices shall not be varied directly or indirectly as a result of the reduction in the normal hours of work from 44 to 42 per week, but the pieceworkers' bonus paid for the existing 44-hour week shall be maintained at the same level for the 42-hour week, the corresponding hourly bonus being increased accordingly; and the net earnings from piecework prices for a 42-hour week, after giving effect to existing ruling percentages, shall be subject to the addition of 4½ per cent.

7. In the case of lieuworkers, whether paid weekly or hourly rates, the underlying principle is that their total weekly payments (including pieceworkers' bonus where applicable) for the existing 44-hour week shall be maintained at the same level for the 42-hour week, the corresponding hourly rates being increased accordingly.

8. In the case of payment by results workers paid on a contract price or contract time basis, and workers paid at time rate per hour plus incentive or compensatory bonus, the underlying principle is that adjustments shall be made so as to permit of the same weekly earnings from these forms of payment for the existing 44-hour week being maintained for the 42-hour week.

9. In all cases payment shall only be made in respect of hours actually worked or for work actually done.

10. The provisions of this Agreement shall apply to women, apprentices, boys and youths on the same basis as to the corresponding classes of adult male employees.

11. Any questions arising in connection with this Agreement shall be dealt with at National level.

12. It is agreed that as a consequence of the reduction in the hours of work from 44 hours per week to 42 hours per week all National and district agreements at present applying in the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Industry which contain references to hours of work or to the working week shall be revised and consolidated, on the understanding that such revision or consolidation shall not involve any material amendments to the provisions of the agreements.

Although the agreement makes no reference to allowances, either merit or working conditions allowances, it has been agreed that these would be maintained at the same weekly level for a 42-hour week as for a 44-hour week by the total of such allowance in a pay bill week where paid at a rate per hour being increased by 4½ per cent.

Shorter Working Week for Day Workers in Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture

Agreements have been concluded between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, the National Craftsmen's Co-ordinating Committee, the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the British Roll Turners' Trade Society for the introduction of a shorter working week for day workers whose normal working week is one of 44 hours actually worked, and for adjustments in the conditions of rotating shift and 21-shift rota workers.

The Agreements provide as follows:—

1. The effective hours of work during the normal week of day workers shall be reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of earnings. For the 42 hours worked 42 hours shall be paid.

2. In respect of hourly-rated workers on standard gift hour conditions the normal working hours shall remain unchanged but on the 3-shift system and the 21-shift rota system the gift hours at present paid shall be reduced so that on the 6 a.m.—2 p.m. shift 46 hours shall be paid for 44 hours worked, on the 2 p.m.—10 p.m. shift 46 hours shall be paid for 37½ hours worked and on the 10 p.m.—6 a.m. shift 52 hours shall be paid for 37½ hours worked. On the 21-shift rota system 54½ hours on average shall be paid for 39½ hours per week worked on average.

3. The present arrangement of multiplying the shift value of the cost-of-living payment, as ascertained monthly, by 6 and dividing by 44 to produce the cost-of-living hourly rate shall be amended so that the shift value of the cost-of-living payment, as ascertained monthly, shall be multiplied by 5½ (*i.e.*, 42 hours) and divided by 42 to produce the cost-of-living hourly rate. The difference between the present cost-of-living payment for 44 hours and the new cost-of-living payment for 42 hours shall be divided by 42, reduced to base and merged into the hourly base rate.

4. There shall be no alteration in the earnings per normal week of 21-shift rota workers and to make the adjustment necessary the rota working extra shall be reduced as required in order to maintain the present earnings.

Note.—There are appended to the Agreements Tables showing the present position regarding hours and payments per normal week for workers employed on the various systems of working and the position regarding hours and payments per normal week resulting from the application of Clauses 1 to 4 above.

5. In all cases where a tonnage bonus is paid the present bonus paid to day workers for 44 hours worked shall, in future, be paid for 42 hours worked. The bonus payments for rotating shift and 21-shift rota workers shall continue as at present.

6. The method of applying the 42-hour working week for day workers, *i.e.*, the determination of the working hours per day, shall be left to be arranged in districts or at individual works always provided that the 42 hours are spread over five-and-a-half days

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per week, *i.e.*, from normal starting time on Monday until normal stopping time on Saturday.

7. The Association and the Unions jointly recommend that, where desired, local negotiations shall be undertaken with a view to establishing rota systems for day workers in order to avoid working, under normal conditions, on more than six days per week.

8. In respect of shift-rated day workers whose present conditions per normal week are 44 hours actually worked and 6 shifts paid, the shift rates shall be converted to hourly rates so that the workers concerned shall be paid for 42 hours actually worked the same total earnings as are at present paid for 44 hours actually worked.

9. The above arrangements shall operate as from 6 a.m., Sunday, 28th February, 1960.

10. Except as amended by these Agreements all provisions of existing Agreements or arrangements shall be continued.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 18th March, 1960, with effect from 4th April, 1960, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and in general reducing the normal hours of work for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Scotland.

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for male general workers, aged 20 years or over, from 151s. 6d. a week to 156s. 6d. a week in all districts. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds the minimum rate is raised from 173s. 3d. to 179s., for those employed as grievers or stewards, or stockmen, from 169s. 9d. to 175s. 3d., and for those employed as horsemen or tractormen from 167s. 9d. to 173s. 3d. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 3s. 7d. an hour, an increase of 2½d. an hour. The differential rates of wages for overtime employment, for ordinary week-day overtime and for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and Sunday are increased by 3½d. an hour to 5s. 1½d. an hour in both cases. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age.

For female general workers, 21 years or over, the Orders fix a weekly minimum of 119s. in all districts in place of the previous minimum of 115s. 3d. For women employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids the previous minimum rate of 131s. 6d. is raised to 135s. 9d. and for women employed as horsewomen or tractorwomen the minimum rate is raised from 130s. 3d. to 134s. 6d. The minimum hourly rate at age 21 for women who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers is increased from 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d. For overtime employment the minimum differential rates for ordinary week-day over-

time, for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and Sunday are advanced by 3d. an hour to 3s. 10½d. an hour in both cases. The corresponding rates for female workers under 21 years of age are increased by amounts varying according to age.

The wage payable to milkers for the daily hand-milking of one cow is increased from 14s. 6d. to 15s. a week, and the rate for each additional cow hand-milked daily is increased from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. a week.

When workers are required by the conditions of their employment to provide board and lodging for other workers, allowances are payable as additions to the minimum rate of wages. These allowances are increased under the Orders by 1s. 0d. a week for workers providing board or board and lodging.

The Orders incorporate revisions in the different districts of the values assigned to certain of the benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. These revisions apply to the value of board and milk supplied by the employer.

The overall hours of work of general farm workers, men and women, horsemen and women, tractor-men and women, stockmen and women, poultry women and dairymaids are reduced by one hour a week. General farm workers in Angus and part of Perth; Fife and Kinross; East, West and Midlothian; Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles work a 46½-hour week from midnight on the second Sunday in February to midnight on the first Sunday in September; a 48-hour week from midnight on the first Sunday in September to midnight on the second Sunday in November and a 42½-hour week for the remainder of the year. In the remaining districts a 46½-hour week is worked from midnight on the last Sunday in January to midnight on the third Sunday in August; a 48-hour week from midnight on the third Sunday in August to midnight on the last Sunday in October and a 42½-hour week for the remainder of the year. The additional hours which horsemen and women, tractor-men and women are permitted to work for stable and garage work, remain unchanged. The hours of work for stockmen and women, poultry women and dairymaids are reduced to 60 and 47 in alternate weeks.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland made an Order on 22nd February, with effect from 14th March, 1960, which provides for an increase in the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration and a reduction in the normal weekly hours of work for male workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.

For all male workers employed in agriculture, including workers in market gardens and nursery grounds, the normal working week is reduced to 47 hours and the minimum time rate for male workers, aged 20 years and over, is increased by 4s. 0d. in all districts. The revised rates range from 153s. 0d. a week in the County Borough of Belfast to 146s. 0d. a week in the County of Fermanagh. For men in casual employment the minimum rate is raised by 8d. a day to 25s. 6d. a day in the County Borough of Belfast to 24s. 4d. a day in the County of Fermanagh. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are advanced proportionately and there are consequential increases for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration.

THE WAGES ARRESTMENT LIMITATION (AMENDMENT) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1960

The Wages Arrestment Limitation (Amendment) (Scotland) Act, 1960,* received the Royal Assent on 22nd March, 1960. The one change in the law made by this Act is to increase the amount of wages protected from arrestment by section 2 of the Wages Arrestment Limitation (Scotland) Act, 1870, as amended, from the sum of £1 15s. a week to the sum of £4 together with one-half of any surplus of wages above that sum. The Act came into operation on 22nd April, 1960.

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1960

The Local Employment Act, 1960†, received the Royal Assent on 22nd March, 1960, and came into operation on 1st April. The Act repeals the Distribution of Industry Acts, 1945 to 1958, and replaces their provisions by increased powers for providing employment in any locality in Great Britain where high unemployment exists or is threatened and is likely to persist.

Part I sets out the powers (exercisable for a period of seven years) conferred on the Government for the purpose of providing local employment and establishes Corporations to build and manage the

* 8 and 9 Eliz. 2. Ch. 21. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

† 8 and 9 Eliz. 2. Ch. 18. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

Board of Trade's industrial property; Part II amends the legislation relating to industrial development certificates; and Part III contains general and supplementary provisions (see this issue of the GAZETTE, page 133).

THE OLDER WORKER AND HIS JOB

"The Older Worker and His Job", is the title of a new booklet just issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the series of short books entitled "Problems of Progress in Industry". It is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 7d. including postage).

The object of this series is to present briefly and simply the results of new research into the social, economic and technical problems of industrial progress, including problems arising from automation and other advances in techniques, and problems of management and human relations. The series has been planned in the belief that responsible officials on both sides of industry feel the need to digest and use new research material, but have not time to study full-length volumes. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research seeks to provide through the series a forum for responsible new thinking and a stimulus to independent discussion and action including further research.

This new booklet reviews briefly the findings of recent research into the effects of physical and mental changes, due to increasing age, on performance at work. It has been written at the request of the Ministry of Labour in the belief that this knowledge will contribute to the continued useful employment of the older half of the labour force in this country, and that it is in the social and economic interests of employers, employees and society as a whole that the experience and capabilities of older men and women should be used to the best advantage.

The booklet discusses the relative working capacities and abilities of older and younger workers and shows how capacity changes with age. It points out that the experience of older men and women and, generally speaking, their greater accuracy largely offsets the speed and other assets of the younger workers. It is generally agreed, says the booklet, that the older worker is responsible, reliable, conscientious and loyal. Studies of factory records show less labour turnover among older workers. On the other hand, maximum muscular strength and speed of recovery from exertion reach a peak in the 20's and 30's and decline gradually in the 50's and 60's. Nevertheless, a larger proportion of people between 45 and 60 years are employed on heavy labouring jobs than on lighter operations. The booklet also discusses the characteristics that make jobs either suitable or less suitable for older people, suggests what can be done to keep jobs within their capacities, and poses the question whether a person is ever too old to learn a new job. It contains also a short bibliography of recommended books and articles on problems of employment of older workers.

CHOICE OF CAREERS

Reliable information is essential if people are to choose their jobs wisely, and the "Choice of Careers" series of booklets was started 12 years ago with the aim of giving school-leavers some indication of the opportunities before them.

Booklets in this series describe the main features and practices of a profession, industry, craft or service. They also provide information about methods of entry, the training involved and facilities for further education, and the prospects for promotion; some indication is given of the personal qualities required and the conditions of employment. The majority contain photographs of processes or operations illustrating occupations dealt with in the text.

Material for the booklets is collected from published sources, visits to factories, offices and other places of work, and by discussion with representatives of the trade, industry or profession concerned. The Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department, the Ministry of Labour and other Government Departments also co-operate in their production. These booklets are prepared by the Central Youth Employment Executive and 163 editions have been produced since the inception of the series. Many of them have been revisions of earlier issues, bringing the information they contain up to date in the light of later developments in the professions, trades or industries with which they deal. Total sales of all editions so far are well over a million and this month has brought two noteworthy additions. One is "The Scientist", which is the 100th title, and the other is an introductory booklet to the whole series, entitled "Choosing your Career". These publications can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d. including postage) and 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d. including postage), respectively.

"The Scientist" is written mainly for those students who aim at obtaining a good degree, a diploma in technology or equivalent qualifications, either by full-time study or by "sandwich" courses. It describes the different kinds of work that scientists do in some detail and goes on to outline their main fields of employment.

"Choosing your Career" sets out some of the basic questions involved in the problem of making a choice. Sections of the booklet deal with different types of employment; work in offices, factories and out of doors; working with people; professional, technical and artistic work. The booklet also gives information about the levels of entry and methods of training and suggests some further ways of finding out about employment.

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1960

The Economic Survey, 1960, has been presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 976), price 3s. net (3s. 4d. including postage).

The Survey is divided into two parts: in the first an assessment is made of the present position; in the second economic developments in 1959 are reviewed in some detail. A Statistical Appendix containing 32 Tables gives detailed information about the whole economy.

General Economic Developments

The year 1959, says the Survey, was in the main a good year for the United Kingdom economy. Industrial expansion gathered momentum and by the last quarter of 1959 was nearly 10 per cent. higher than a year earlier. Most of the increase in output was achieved through the fuller use of existing capacity. The distinguishing mark of this expansion was that it was accomplished with virtually no increase in prices as a whole.

At the beginning of 1960 it seemed likely that investment and exports would continue to expand, with a further, though perhaps slower, increase in consumption. There were signs, however, that, if the growth in total home demand were left altogether unchecked, too much strain might be put on productive resources and on the balance of payments. It was partly for this reason that the Bank Rate was raised from 4 to 5 per cent. on 21st January, 1960.

The World Outlook

It seems likely, says the Survey, that expansion will continue in industrial countries in 1960 though probably not as rapidly as in 1959. The primary producing countries can be expected to contribute more to the growth of world trade in 1960 than in 1959. The substantial reductions in import restrictions made by several countries in 1959 should lead to a larger flow of international trade. On the whole, the world prospect is reasonably favourable for the United Kingdom. Firms in this country should be able to seize the opportunity for a further substantial expansion of their exports.

The year 1959 was one of recovery, both of world trade and of industrial production. World trade had contracted in 1958 but in 1959 it expanded again and was larger than in 1957. The main expansion was in trade between manufacturing countries; in particular there was a notable increase in exports from Western European countries to the United States. In response to the higher level of demand in industrial countries, exports from most primary producing countries recovered from the recession of 1958. The imports of these countries were slow to recover but they began to increase in the summer of 1959.

Growth of Domestic Demand

During 1960 total fixed investment is likely to rise at least as fast as in 1959. There will also be an increase in public consumption and the demand for exports should continue to rise. Some rise in personal consumption may be expected, but it seems improbable that the rate of investment in stocks will expand as rapidly as in 1959.

In order to put developments during 1959 in perspective, it is necessary to consider briefly the trends since 1957. Total demand turned down in 1957, mainly as a result of a decline in investment in stocks, and in 1958, although there was little change in consumption or in total fixed investment, a fall in exports caused a further decline in output. In consequence, there was a rise in unemployment, and it was in this context that the emphasis of Government policy was changed towards expansion. The removal of hire purchase controls and other restrictions on credit had an immediate effect on personal consumption which was large enough to cause total demand and output to increase quite sharply in the fourth quarter of 1958 although there was not much change in any of the other components of expenditure.

In 1959 the United Kingdom continued to save and invest at home and abroad about one-fifth of its income. Personal saving and company saving were both rather higher in 1959 than in 1958 but saving by public authorities was a little lower. The increase in company saving reflected a sharp rise in company profits; the increase in personal saving was probably due mainly to the large rise in real personal disposable income in 1959.

Gross profits of industrial and commercial companies increased sharply in 1959 and were 10 per cent. higher than in 1958 and 5 per cent. higher than in 1957, but non-trading incomes and trading profits earned abroad were a little lower. Altogether the increase in income of industrial and commercial companies was £298 million, or 8 per cent., in 1959, which compares with a fall of 2½ per cent. in 1958.

Increasing Production

A significant feature of 1959 was that total employment rose by 300,000 to 23,300,000. This year employment will probably rise again, but not as much as last year. The possibility of meeting the increase in home demand depends primarily on the scope for increasing the output per head of those already in employment. The increased demand for plant and machinery should fall on industries which have not yet shared fully in the expansion and which still have some unused capacity. But in the economy as a whole there are fewer unused resources available now than a year ago, so the increase in output per head in 1960 is not likely to be as large as in 1959.

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Although there is some doubt about the exact scale of the increase in total output of goods and services during 1959, it is clear that there was a large expansion of production in most sectors of the economy. Outside industry (which represents about half the economy) there were substantial increases in agricultural production, in freight and road goods transport and in many other services, though these increases were not as large as the growth of industrial production. Imports of goods and services rose 9 per cent. between the fourth quarters of 1958 and 1959, mainly because of the steady increase in demand for manufactured goods and the need for larger supplies of industrial materials to support the expansion of industrial production and the increase in stock-building.

Industrial production, after falling in the first three quarters of 1958, began to rise in the last quarter and by the first quarter of 1959 had recovered to the previous record level. From then on industrial production increased steadily; by the last quarter of 1959 it was nearly 10 per cent. higher than a year earlier and 8 per cent. above the peak reached in the third quarter of 1957.

The expansion of production led to a fairly large increase in employment during 1959. The number of people in civil employment had fallen throughout most of 1958 (apart from seasonal fluctuations) and reached its lowest point around the end of that year but began to increase again in 1959. By the fourth quarter employment was about 300,000 or 1.3 per cent. higher than a year before. It was also 100,000 above the employment peak reached in the third quarter of 1957. Total employment in December, 1959, was 23,300,000, compared with 22,990,000 in December, 1958.

The increase of 300,000 in civil employment between the fourth quarters of 1958 and 1959 was accompanied by a fall of 60,000 in the numbers wholly unemployed; the rest came from the natural growth of the population, from a rise in the number of married women going out to work and from the continued run-down in the strength of the armed forces.

Prices

The upward trend in prices was small in 1959, and there was a fall in labour costs per unit of output.

The outlook for costs is uncertain. Over the last eight years the average annual increase in national productivity has been about 2 per cent. In 1959 the increase was much more than that because of the bringing into employment of unused resources; but in the years ahead, when the special conditions of 1959 will not recur, an average increase in productivity on the same scale cannot be expected. But some of the agreements to raise wages and salaries or to reduce hours of work which were made during the winter of 1959/60 may have the effect of raising hourly rates of pay by nearly 5 per cent. in the industries concerned. An untoward rise in unit costs would be threatened if increases in pay on this scale were to occur from now on throughout industry each year.

There is no reason to think that where the underlying trend of costs has been downward it has not eventually been reflected in prices, though it may sometimes have taken a considerable time.

It is right that all should share in the benefits of increasing productivity. It is wrong that any one section of the community should obtain a disproportionate share. Profits should not be allowed to claim so large a share of increased productivity that benefits cannot be spread to the consumer through the level of prices. Lower prices are particularly important not only because they benefit consumers, but also because price stability reduces the pressure for wage increases.

In the last quarter of 1959 the retail price index was exactly the same as it had been a year earlier. It rose a little at the beginning of the year and then fell back as a result of the reductions in indirect taxes in the Budget and, subsequently, a seasonal fall in food and fuel prices.

External Prospect

In 1959 the United Kingdom had a deficit on her balance of payments as a whole because her net investment overseas—including increased subscriptions to International Institutions, repayment of debt and lending to overseas countries—was larger than the surplus of £145 million earned on current account.

The total flow of capital from the United Kingdom to overseas will be higher in 1960, and this is likely to lead again to a deficit on the combined capital and current account, though the size of the deficit will depend on the extent of the current account surplus.

Thus there is a need for an even larger increase in the volume of exports this year than last year. Such an achievement will be possible only if the United Kingdom's export prices are competitive; if home demand does not hold back exports; and if firms in this country take full advantage of the favourable world conditions.

Conclusion

The Survey states that our aim in 1960 must be to achieve a further steady increase in investment and production without damage to price stability or to the balance of payments. Success will depend on the maintenance of the right balance between total demand and productive resources, on vigilance about costs and prices, and thus on the securing of favourable circumstances for the expansion of our export trade. Given these conditions the country can look forward to a year of continuing progress.

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MAN-POWER AND EMPLOYMENT

Revised Figures for the periods September to November, 1958, and January to September, 1959 (Based on the 1948 Edition of the Standard Industrial Classification)

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 obtained from the annual counts of national insurance cards.

The revised figures for the months May, 1959, to November, 1959, inclusive, based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, have already been published on pages 97-99 and

107-109 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. The following Tables give revised figures:

(1) for the total working population of Great Britain and (2) for the numbers employed in manufacturing industries in Great Britain for the periods September, 1958, to November, 1958, and January, 1959, to September, 1959, inclusive, based on the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN September- November, 1958, and January-September, 1959 (End of Month)

Table with 13 columns for months from September 1958 to September 1959, and 24 rows for various industries and services, showing population in thousands.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN September- November, 1958, and January- March, 1959 (End of Month)

Detailed table showing employment in manufacturing industries, with columns for months and rows for specific industry categories like Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc.

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN-continued September- November, 1958, and January- March, 1959 (End of Month)

Large table showing employment in manufacturing industries by industry, with columns for months (September 1958, October 1958, November 1958, January 1959, February 1959, March 1959) and rows for various industry groups like Vehicles, Textiles, Leather, etc.

April-September, 1959 (End of Month)

Table showing employment in manufacturing industries for the period April to September 1959, with columns for months and rows for industry categories.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN—continued
April—September, 1959 (End of Month)

Industry	April, 1959		May, 1959		June, 1959		July, 1959		August, 1959		September, 1959	
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Metal Manufacture	488.1	64.4	489.0	64.4	490.4	65.0	492.0	65.5	496.1	66.2	500.5	67.0
Blast Furnaces	22.0	0.5	22.2	0.5	22.3	0.5	22.2	0.5	21.9	0.5	22.0	0.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	206.5	18.9	207.3	18.8	207.9	19.1	208.8	19.3	210.9	19.4	212.8	19.5
Iron Foundries	96.1	13.9	95.9	13.8	96.1	13.9	96.3	14.0	97.1	14.2	98.0	14.4
Tinplate Manufacture	8.2	0.9	8.2	0.9	8.3	0.9	8.4	0.9	8.5	0.9	8.5	0.9
Steel Sheet Manufacture	19.2	1.5	19.2	1.5	19.2	1.5	19.2	1.5	19.4	1.5	19.6	1.6
Iron and Steel Tubes	42.0	8.5	42.1	8.6	42.1	8.6	42.2	8.6	42.6	8.8	42.9	8.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	94.1	20.2	94.1	20.3	94.5	20.5	94.9	20.7	95.7	20.9	96.7	21.2
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,638.7	464.8	1,633.7	465.1	1,631.9	469.9	1,631.6	470.7	1,641.6	478.1	1,652.2	488.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	185.7	8.8	182.1	8.8	179.1	8.7	178.1	8.7	178.8	8.7	180.9	8.7
Marine Engineering	73.2	4.1	73.1	4.2	72.5	4.2	72.2	4.2	72.5	4.2	72.5	4.2
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	35.5	5.2	35.7	5.2	36.0	5.3	35.9	5.4	36.0	5.5	36.2	5.5
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	33.8	3.8	34.0	3.8	34.0	3.8	34.0	3.9	34.2	3.9	34.2	3.9
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	90.6	20.8	90.3	20.8	90.2	21.0	89.9	20.9	90.7	21.2	91.1	21.6
Stationary Engines	23.8	3.8	23.6	3.7	23.8	3.7	23.8	3.7	24.0	3.7	24.3	3.7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	41.8	7.6	41.8	7.6	42.1	7.7	42.2	7.7	42.6	7.8	43.1	7.8
Ordnance and Small Arms	48.4	11.8	48.7	11.9	49.0	12.1	49.2	12.0	49.5	12.0	49.9	12.2
Constructional Engineering	78.0	7.4	77.5	7.3	77.4	7.4	77.5	7.4	77.6	7.4	77.6	7.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	559.3	126.5	559.1	126.3	559.2	126.3	559.7	126.8	562.7	129.7	565.1	131.0
Electrical Machinery	159.9	51.3	159.4	51.2	159.1	51.6	158.5	51.4	159.6	51.9	160.3	52.4
Electrical Wires and Cables	40.5	19.7	40.2	19.6	40.0	19.7	40.0	19.7	40.1	20.0	40.3	20.5
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	37.0	19.8	36.8	19.6	36.6	19.5	36.5	19.6	36.7	19.9	36.8	20.2
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	75.9	65.5	76.0	66.2	76.4	67.4	77.2	67.9	78.5	70.1	79.8	73.8
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	26.8	27.2	26.9	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.5	28.2	28.2
Batteries and Accumulators	12.0	8.2	12.0	8.1	12.1	8.1	12.1	8.0	12.1	8.1	12.3	8.4
Other Electrical Goods	116.5	73.3	116.5	73.7	117.3	74.8	117.7	74.9	118.9	76.2	120.5	78.4
Vehicles	1,032.5	176.8	1,034.0	177.5	1,035.1	179.0	1,034.0	179.1	1,038.5	181.0	1,044.8	182.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	282.9	41.0	285.6	41.4	287.4	41.7	288.3	41.9	291.7	42.4	296.5	43.0
Motor Repairs and Garages	259.4	45.9	259.1	46.0	259.3	46.2	259.5	46.5	262.1	47.1	262.4	47.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	209.9	33.5	208.4	33.2	207.3	33.2	205.0	32.7	203.4	32.5	203.0	32.4
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	133.5	44.8	134.4	45.3	135.8	46.2	136.9	46.4	138.3	47.3	140.3	48.5
Locomotive Manufacture	65.6	5.0	66.0	5.0	65.8	5.1	65.6	5.1	65.1	5.2	65.1	5.3
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	76.5	3.9	75.8	3.9	74.8	3.9	74.1	3.9	73.3	3.9	72.9	3.9
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.7	2.7	4.7	2.7	4.7	2.7	4.6	2.6	4.6	2.6	4.6	2.5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	334.0	173.5	333.8	173.6	334.5	175.6	334.9	175.6	338.2	177.6	340.5	180.5
Tools and Cutlery	24.4	15.6	24.3	15.6	24.3	15.8	24.3	15.9	24.4	16.0	24.5	16.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	24.2	16.7	24.2	16.6	24.3	16.9	24.3	16.9	24.5	17.2	24.6	17.4
Iron and Steel Forgings	34.6	5.6	34.6	5.6	34.7	5.6	34.7	5.7	35.0	5.7	35.1	5.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures	29.8	9.8	29.9	9.8	30.0	9.8	30.1	9.8	30.4	9.9	30.5	10.0
Hollow-ware	28.7	28.3	28.7	28.4	28.7	29.0	28.8	28.8	29.1	29.2	29.7	28.8
Brass Manufactures	31.4	17.9	31.3	17.8	31.4	17.9	31.3	17.8	31.6	17.9	31.8	18.0
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	160.9	79.6	160.8	79.8	161.1	80.6	161.4	80.7	163.2	81.7	164.8	83.4
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	92.1	56.6	91.8	56.2	91.7	55.8	91.7	55.7	92.5	56.3	92.6	57.0
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	60.2	33.4	59.9	33.1	59.8	33.0	59.7	32.8	60.2	33.1	60.2	33.4
Watches and Clocks	9.1	7.7	9.1	7.7	9.1	7.7	9.1	7.7	9.2	7.6	9.2	7.7
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.8	13.5	15.8	13.4	15.9	13.2	16.0	13.3	16.2	13.7	16.2	13.9
Musical Instruments	7.0	2.0	7.0	2.0	6.9	1.9	6.9	1.9	6.9	1.9	7.0	2.0
Textiles	373.3	468.8	372.6	467.5	373.3	468.9	374.3	470.0	376.0	473.1	376.8	475.4
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	43.1	78.6	43.0	78.6	43.1	79.0	43.1	79.2	43.1	79.3	42.4	78.3
Cotton Weaving, etc.	31.6	56.6	31.6	56.6	31.7	56.6	31.6	56.3	31.7	56.6	31.7	56.6
Woolen and Worsted	89.4	106.3	89.4	106.4	89.9	107.6	90.4	107.9	90.8	108.7	91.1	109.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	27.1	8.6	26.9	8.6	27.0	8.8	27.4	9.0	27.6	9.1	27.9	9.3
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	19.1	23.7	19.1	23.5	19.2	23.6	19.2	23.6	19.3	23.8	19.4	23.9
Line and Soft Hemp	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.9	2.6	4.0	2.6	4.0
Jute	8.3	8.8	8.2	8.7	8.1	8.6	8.1	8.7	8.1	8.8	8.2	8.9
Rope, Twine and Net	5.3	8.6	5.3	8.5	5.3	8.4	5.3	8.3	5.3	8.2	5.3	8.3
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	33.9	84.3	33.8	83.9	33.8	83.7	33.8	84.1	34.0	85.0	34.2	85.7
Lace	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.3
Carpets	16.8	15.4	16.8	15.3	16.8	15.2	16.8	15.2	17.1	15.3	17.2	15.4
Narrow Fabrics	6.8	13.1	6.8	13.1	6.8	13.2	6.8	13.2	6.9	13.4	6.9	13.6
Made-up Textiles	8.8	19.0	8.8	18.8	8.9	18.5	9.0	18.7	8.9	18.8	8.8	19.3
Textile Finishing, etc.	56.9	26.2	56.7	25.9	56.7	26.1	56.6	26.2	56.8	26.3	57.1	26.4
Other Textile Industries	19.8	11.4	19.7	11.4	19.7	11.4	19.8	11.4	19.9	11.5	20.0	11.5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	37.0	26.6	37.0	26.8	37.2	27.0	37.2	27.0	37.5	27.3	37.6	27.7
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Feltmongery	23.8	6.5	23.8	6.5	23.8	6.5	24.0	6.5	24.0	6.5	24.0	6.6
Leather Goods	8.3	14.8	8.3	14.9	8.4	14.9	8.4	14.9	8.5	15.1	8.6	15.4
Fur	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.7	5.0	5.7
Clothing	170.1	427.9	169.8	426.5	169.8	425.8	169.3	422.9	170.0	429.0	169.8	430.2
Tailoring	67.1	179.6	67.1	179.1	67.1	179.1	66.8	177.7	67.1	179.0	66.8	178.7
Dressmaking	10.5	78.1	10.5	77.9	10.7	77.3	10.7	76.6	10.7	78.1	10.9	78.6
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	9.3	66.5	9.3	66.0	9.4	66.6	9.4	65.7	9.5	67.4	9.6	67.9
Hats, Caps and Millinery	5.8	10.5	5.8	10.5	5.8	10.5	5.8	10.5	5.8	10.5	5.8	10.5
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	8.8	31.6	8.8	31.3	8.8	31.3	8.9	30.9	9.0	31.7	9.1	31.8
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	54.2	57.9	54.1	57.8	53.9	57.8	53.7	57.8	54.1	58.6	54.1	59.1
Repair of Boots and Shoes	14.2	3.7	14.2	3.8	14.1	3.8	14.0	3.7	13.8	3.7	13.5	3.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	504.3	377.4	507.5	383.2	513.1	401.3	518.7	400.9	516.2	403.8	513.3	408.8
Grain Milling	31.0	7.7	30.8	7.7	31.0	8.0	31.0	7.8	31.0	7.8	30.9	7.7
Bread and Flour Confectionery	103.6	80.8	104.0	81.0	105.0	83.0	105.9	83.0	106.3	84.3	105.7	84.7
Biscuits	20.4	38.1	20.5	38.4	20.5	39.2	20.6	39.9	20.5	41.1	20.5	43.2
Meat and Meat Products	29.7	20.0	29.6	19.9	29.8	20.6	30.2	20.8	30.2	21.1	30.0	21.1
Milk Products	46.8	18.3	47.9	18.8	48.2	19.2	48.3	19.4	47.6	18.9	46.3	18.4
Sugar and Glucose	14.9	4.7	15.0	4.7	15.0	4.7	15.0	4.6	15.1	4.7	16.0	4.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	42.6	62.7	42.6	63.2	42.6	63.5	42.6	63.4	42.4	65.5	42.7	69.5
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	26.0	42.3	26.2	44.2	26.8	56.1	29.6	52.2	27.5	51.6	27.1	51.3
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	49.3	34.9	49.4	35.5	49.9	36.6	50.4	37.8	50.5	36.9	50.3	36.3
Brewing and Malting	68.6	15.7	68.9	15.8	69.2	16.0	70.3	16.3	70.3	16.1	69.9	16.1
Wholesale Bottling	19.7	13.2										

Average Weekly Earnings in the second pay-week in October, 1959*

Table with columns for Industry Group, Men (21 years and over), Youths and Boys (under 21 years), Women (18 years and over), Girls (under 18 years), and All Workers. It lists earnings in shillings and pence for various industries like Food, drink and tobacco, Chemicals, Metal manufacturing, etc.

Weekly Hours worked in October, 1959

The average hours worked in each individual industry in the second pay-week in October, 1959, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, under the revised (1958) Classification, are set out in the Table on pages 147 and 148.

* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 145 to 148, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

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

** Including the laundry and dry cleaning services, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 145 and 148.

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number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

Average Hours worked in the second pay-week in October, 1959

Table with columns for Industry Group, Men (21 years and over), Youths and Boys (under 21 years), Women (18 years and over), Girls (under 18 years), and All Workers. It lists average hours worked for various industries.

Hourly Earnings in October, 1959

The following Table shows for each of the 19 main groups of industries covered by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October, 1959, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours.

Average Hourly Earnings in the second pay-week in October, 1959

Table with columns for Industry Group, Men (21 years and over), Youths and Boys (under 21 years), Women (18 years and over), Girls (under 18 years), and All Workers. It lists average hourly earnings for various industries.

† ‡ § ¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1959 (1958 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Large table with columns for Industry, Numbers of workers covered by the returns received (Men, Youths and Boys, Women, Girls, All Workers), and Average earnings in the second pay-week in October, 1959 (Men, Youths and Boys, Women, Girls, All Workers). It lists data for numerous industries including Mining and Quarrying, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Chemicals and Allied Industries, Metal Manufacturing, etc.

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

(79491)

Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in October, 1959—continued (1958 Standard Industrial Classification)

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the second pay-week in October, 1959					
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Textiles											
Production of Man-made Fibres	21,537	984	5,251	428	28,200	273 11	128 4	141 2	93 4	241 4	
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	31,633	3,844	59,635	5,562	100,674	219 10	115 7	136 0	105 7	159 11	
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	32,538	2,617	51,790	4,148	91,093	230 5	108 3	143 10	100 10	171 9	
Woolen and Worsted	59,811	4,987	62,918	7,816	135,532	246 11	115 6	139 11	102 7	183 9	
Jute	6,318	496	7,002	411	14,227	220 4	114 5	141 6	98 5	174 4	
Rope, Twine and Net	2,872	631	5,144	791	9,438	239 0	108 9	124 11	87 2	155 4	
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	20,499	2,193	49,333	10,447	82,472	308 2	124 3	149 7	101 2	182 3	
Lace	3,000	373	3,712	348	7,433	232 6	119 5	121 6	87 8	164 7	
Carpets	11,007	1,691	8,566	2,256	23,520	279 7	116 10	153 6	100 3	204 9	
Narrow Fabrics	3,511	413	8,031	1,176	13,131	236 0	106 4	128 9	90 7	153 4	
Made-up Textiles	2,803	510	11,175	1,876	16,364	217 1	103 0	116 11	81 4	129 6	
Textile Finishing	38,844	3,538	14,120	1,556	58,058	248 2	124 2	131 1	96 10	208 1	
Other Textile Industries	7,931	639	2,756	175	11,501	274 5	132 2	136 11	—	230 10	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur											
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	16,841	2,040	3,601	302	22,784	247 2	125 10	134 9	92 6	216 5	
Leather Goods	2,931	648	6,625	1,285	14,489	243 0	99 4	131 11	84 7	153 1	
Fur	1,921	194	1,648	175	3,938	275 2	—	155 11	—	208 8	
Clothing and Footwear											
Weatherproof Outerwear	2,290	428	8,734	1,307	12,759	221 6	93 8	130 8	87 1	141 3	
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	13,240	1,730	42,930	9,490	67,390	235 4	103 0	136 5	90 11	148 7	
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	5,225	587	14,386	2,586	22,784	260 7	102 9	141 7	87 4	161 8	
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2,693	547	24,176	6,390	33,806	224 9	98 2	128 6	84 10	127 5	
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	2,779	532	38,624	10,045	51,980	240 2	98 10	133 11	82 7	129 4	
Hats, Caps and Millinery	2,951	339	5,543	516	9,349	230 7	103 2	122 6	79 2	153 6	
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	3,211	418	14,079	3,758	21,466	222 8	103 6	124 7	86 5	132 2	
Footwear	29,983	5,023	31,404	4,915	71,325	246 7	128 2	148 7	101 7	185 1	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.											
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	40,380	4,972	2,653	219	48,224	268 8	141 4	134 0	101 4	247 5	
Pottery	17,716	2,230	21,680	2,328	43,954	254 0	113 1	126 1	84 8	174 10	
Glass	38,131	3,643	8,472	851	51,097	272 8	131 7	142 0	89 4	237 11	
Cement	9,749	397	225	10	10,381	308 8	145 0	121 11	—	298 2	
Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	41,178	2,711	3,803	189	47,881	275 8	132 10	142 10	—	256 4	
Timber, Furniture, etc.											
Timber	37,798	6,980	3,149	313	48,240	238 7	110 8	149 2	91 7	213 4	
Furniture and Upholstery	42,234	6,409	7,545	702	56,890	293 2	120 8	169 2	91 6	254 10	
Bedding, etc.	4,073	714	3,603	474	8,864	261 9	117 0	154 11	86 10	197 4	
Shop and Office Fitting	9,060	1,280	706	52	11,098	299 10	122 0	133 1	—	267 10	
Wooden Containers and Baskets	10,278	2,723	2,554	333	15,888	245 11	106 6	127 9	85 0	199 8	
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	9,100	1,790	2,545	208	13,643	243 6	114 4	132 8	85 1	203 5	
Paper, Printing and Publishing											
Paper and Board	49,463	4,822	9,589	2,591	66,465	287 1	146 10	143 1	104 11	249 1	
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	17,345	2,026	19,074	3,560	42,005	294 1	124 8	138 7	87 5	197 9	
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	17,547	2,185	17,172	3,242	40,146	279 10	125 1	145 6	89 10	198 7	
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	46,442	5,139	3,176	518	55,275	365 2	121 2	170 1	81 3	336 4	
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	67,333	10,379	30,833	7,313	116,058	332 5	122 3	157 8	84 5	251 2	
Other Manufacturing Industries											
Rubber	52,667	2,969	18,512	1,398	75,546	293 9	138 0	143 2	95 8	247 1	
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	9,568	480	1,852	144	12,044	266 9	138 3	135 6	—	239 5	
Brushes and Brooms	2,852	512	3,938	706	8,008	235 2	109 11	130 2	91 6	162 10	
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	5,924	1,019	10,497	1,498	18,938	265 11	113 8	132 5	89 0	169 9	
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	2,368	279	3,044	266	5,957	266 9	123 4	137 4	96 11	186 4	
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	13,730	988	10,266	1,115	26,099	284 0	116 2	138 0	90 7	211 11	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7,665	1,178	4,654	804	14,301	262 1	118 5	131 8	95 0	198 5	
Construction	496,621	50,842	2,625	196	550,284	260 6	124 7	121 1	—	247 2	
Gas, Electricity and Water											
Gas	79,195	4,496	1,733	2	85,426	245 2	131 2	130 4	—	236 10	
Electricity	121,422	7,140	3,578	5	132,145	257 1	121 5	140 7	—	246 7	
Water Supply	26,497	458	232	—	27,187	234 1	146 0	118 2	—	231 7	
Transport and Communications (except railways and sea transport)											
Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport)	147,584	4,038	24,443	28	176,093	241 6	139 6	201 8	—	233 7	
Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services)	58,017	2,805	994	79	61,895	265 1	123 11	120 8	—	256 2	
Port and Inland Water Transport†	27,483	929	626	4	29,042	277 0	123 2	131 1	—	268 11	
Air Transport	7,056	338	456	2	7,852	315 4	144 6	163 5	—	299 1	
Other Transport and Communications‡	80,960	4,356	2,659	231	88,206	285 0	160 9	144 9	90 8	274 2	
Other Services											
Laundries	13,844	3,257	42,856	4,889	64,846	227 4	104 10	116 6	78 9	136 9	
Dry Cleaning, etc.	3,537	416	6,861	779	11,593	239 6	115 8	127 8	87 2	158 8	
Motor Repairers, Garages, etc.	62,301	15,431	3,272	319	81,323	231 4	91 9	132 5	84 4	200 3	
Repair of Boots and Shoes	4,552	1,096	984	136	6,768	214 1	98 10	117 8	—	178 9	
Public Administration											
National Government Service (except where included above)§	56,915	1,783	8,354	153	67,205	213 1	103 2	148 3	—	201 10	
Local Government Service¶	266,224	7,398	57,973	317	331,912	205 1	122 5	122 0	80 8	188 7	

*† See footnotes on previous page.

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

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

¶ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

¶ Excluding police and fire service.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1959 (1958 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION)

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)										
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	51.2	47.0	—	—	50.9	58.4	32.7	—	—	57.3
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction	52.4	46.0	—	—	52.0	59.0	36.9	—	—	57.7
Other Mining and Quarrying	46.9	42.4	42.6	—	46.3	69.0	43.4	41.1	—	65.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco										
Grain Milling	48.7	44.9	40.3	40.7	47.4	61.5	37.6	40.0	29.8	57.8
Bread and Flour Confectionery	49.1	45.4	43.1	42.9	47.1	61.1	28.8	35.4	23.1	51.5
Biscuits	50.9	47.6	43.3	43.2	45.9	62.2	31.4	39.0	25.9	46.0
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	49.2	45.5	42.4	42.4	46.1	57.0	30.9	35.1	24.2	46.5
Milk Products	49.1	45.5	42.2	42.8	47.0	57.1	30.6	37.5	24.3	50.7
Sugar	51.9	40.7	—	—	47.7	69.4	37.6	—	—	65.1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	50.9	43.8	41.4	40.9	48.6	70.0	44.5	44.4	35.2	64.4
Fruit and Vegetable Products	48.7	45.3	43.5	43.1	45.5	64.7	31.1	38.3	23.3	48.0
Animal and Poultry Foods	48.8	45.7	41.3	42.2	44.3	60.7	32.2	35.6	26.0	45.6
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	49.8	45.3	41.1	—	48.6	64.1	36.6	39.1	—	60.2
Brewing and Malting	50.4	45.7	42.6	43.0	47.1	67.4	36.7	39.6	24.9	56.2
Other Drink Industries	48.4	44.8	41.8	42.2	47.3	57.9	32.7	35.9	24.1	53.8
Tobacco	49.7	45.6	43.4	43.8	47.0	57.4	26.1	36.4	25.2	46.6
	46.7	44.6	42.9	43.0	44.3	67.8	34.3	43.9	29.9	51.3
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	44.7	42.9	—	—	44.7	70.3	36.3	—	—	69.1
Mineral Oil Refining	49.1	45.9	43.3	—	48.7	71.6	37.3	41.2	—	68.7
Lubricating Oils and Greases	51.9	40.7	—	—	50.3	58.5	39.6	—	—	55.1
Chemicals and Dyes	48.6	44.0	41.9	41.9	47.7	69.4	33.6	37.6	24.4	65.1
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	48.0	43.9	42.1	42.2	44.5	62.8	33.3	38.2	24.6	47.5
Explosives and Fireworks	48.0	42.2	43.4	43.7	46.9	65.9	29.6	46.3	28.6	60.6
Paint and Printing Ink	48.3	44.9	42.0	—	46.9	63.1	31.9	36.7	—	56.9
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	49.1	44.4	42.1	42.6	47.2	69.6	35.4	40.1	25.8	61.6

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in October, 1959—continued

(1958 Standard Industrial Classification)

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in October, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in October, 1959, by the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Textiles										
Production of Man-made Fibres	44.9	43.8	42.9	41.7	44.5	73.2	35.2	39.5	26.9	65.1
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	48.1	45.7	42.1	42.8	44.2	54.8	30.4	38.8	29.6	43.4
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	46.5	44.7	42.1	43.1	43.8	59.5	29.1	41.0	28.1	47.1
Woollen and Worsted	50.7	45.7	41.4	43.4	45.8	58.4	30.3	40.6	28.4	48.1
Jute	46.9	45.7	42.9	43.7	44.8	56.4	30.0	39.6	27.0	46.7
Rope, Twine and Net	50.8	45.9	42.3	42.1	45.1	56.5	28.4	35.4	24.8	41.3
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	45.9	45.9	41.3	43.0	42.8	80.6	32.5	43.5	28.2	51.1
Lace	46.1	45.0	40.7	43.5	43.2	60.5	31.8	35.8	24.2	45.7
Carpets	48.7	45.4	42.2	43.6	43.6	68.9	30.9	43.6	27.6	53.9
Narrow Fabrics	47.8	46.0	41.8	42.9	43.6	59.2	27.7	37.0	25.3	42.2
Made-up Textiles	47.8	43.7	40.4	41.8	41.9	54.5	28.3	34.7	23.3	37.1
Textiles Finishing	51.0	46.2	42.8	43.5	48.5	58.4	32.3	36.8	26.7	51.5
Other Textile Industries	50.0	46.1	40.5	—	47.4	65.9	34.4	40.6	—	58.4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	48.3	45.9	42.0	43.3	47.0	61.4	32.9	38.5	25.6	55.3
Leather Goods	46.8	44.4	41.1	43.5	43.0	62.3	26.8	38.5	23.3	42.7
Fur	46.4	—	40.8	—	43.7	71.2	—	45.9	—	57.3
Clothing and Footwear										
Weatherproof Outerwear	44.6	41.4	38.8	41.7	40.2	59.6	27.1	40.4	25.1	42.2
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	45.0	42.8	40.0	42.0	41.3	62.8	28.9	40.9	26.0	43.2
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	43.0	42.6	39.5	41.1	40.6	72.7	28.9	43.0	25.5	47.8
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	45.2	43.4	40.3	41.3	41.0	59.7	27.1	38.3	24.6	37.3
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	44.7	43.4	39.1	40.8	39.8	64.5	27.3	41.1	24.3	39.0
Hats, Caps and Millinery	41.2	39.8	36.8	39.8	38.5	67.2	31.1	39.9	23.9	47.8
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	45.6	43.9	40.0	41.6	41.2	58.6	28.3	37.4	24.9	38.5
Footwear	45.0	44.4	40.8	43.4	43.0	65.8	34.6	43.7	28.1	51.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.										
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	49.8	44.7	41.6	43.2	48.8	64.7	37.9	38.7	28.1	60.8
Pottery	49.1	45.4	40.4	42.8	44.3	62.1	29.9	37.5	23.7	47.4
Glass	48.3	45.1	42.1	43.0	46.9	67.7	35.0	40.5	24.9	60.9
Cement	56.4	47.5	42.6	—	55.8	65.7	36.6	34.3	—	64.1
Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	51.3	46.1	42.0	—	50.2	64.5	34.6	40.8	—	61.3
Timber, Furniture, etc.										
Timber	48.0	44.8	42.9	42.3	47.2	59.6	29.6	41.7	26.0	54.2
Furniture and Upholstery	47.4	45.5	41.4	42.9	46.3	74.2	31.8	49.0	25.6	66.0
Bedding, etc.	47.1	44.9	40.7	42.9	44.1	66.7	31.3	45.7	24.3	53.7
Shop and Office Fitting	52.9	45.9	40.1	—	51.2	68.0	32.1	39.8	—	62.8
Wooden Containers and Baskets	47.6	44.8	40.8	42.1	45.9	62.0	28.5	37.6	24.2	52.2
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	47.7	44.9	41.0	41.6	46.0	61.3	30.6	38.8	24.5	53.1
Paper, Printing and Publishing										
Paper and Board	51.5	46.5	42.8	44.0	49.6	66.9	37.9	40.1	28.6	60.3
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	49.6	45.3	42.5	43.2	45.6	71.1	33.0	39.1	24.3	52.0
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	49.4	45.3	42.5	42.9	45.7	68.0	33.1	41.1	25.1	52.1
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	44.5	42.6	41.8	40.2	44.2	98.5	34.1	48.8	24.3	91.3
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	46.9	43.5	42.6	42.7	45.2	85.1	33.7	44.4	23.7	66.7
Other Manufacturing Industries										
Rubber	49.3	45.8	42.5	42.5	47.4	71.5	36.2	40.4	27.0	62.6
Linooleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	52.4	45.3	43.5	—	50.6	61.1	36.6	37.4	—	56.8
Brushes and Brooms	47.0	44.3	40.9	42.5	43.4	60.0	29.8	38.2	25.8	45.0
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	49.1	43.8	42.2	41.8	44.4	65.0	31.1	37.7	25.6	45.9
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	48.5	45.0	42.1	41.1	44.7	66.0	32.9	39.1	28.3	50.0
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	49.0	45.0	41.7	41.9	45.7	69.6	31.0	39.7	25.9	55.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	48.9	46.2	41.3	42.8	45.8	64.3	30.8	38.3	26.6	52.0
Construction	49.8	46.7	37.9	—	49.5	62.8	32.0	38.3	—	59.9
Gas, Electricity and Water										
Gas	48.0	45.8	39.5	—	47.7	61.3	34.4	39.6	—	59.6
Electricity	49.7	45.0	40.0	—	49.2	62.1	32.4	42.2	—	60.1
Water Supply	48.4	46.1	38.1	—	48.3	58.0	38.0	37.2	—	57.5
Transport and Communications (except Railways and Sea Transport)										
Road Passenger Transport (except London Transport)	50.3	45.3	46.4	—	49.7	57.6	37.0	52.2	—	56.4
Road Haulage Contracting (except British Road Services)	55.4	49.2	35.5	—	54.8	57.4	30.2	40.8	—	56.1
Port and Inland Water Transport	49.4	47.1	42.1	—	49.2	67.3	31.4	37.4	—	65.6
Air Transport	44.7	37.5	49.0	—	44.6	84.7	46.2	40.0	—	80.5
Other Transport and Communications	48.3	43.9	42.4	45.4	47.9	70.8	43.9	41.0	24.0	68.7
Other Services										
Laundries	48.6	44.9	41.1	41.6	42.9	56.1	28.0	34.0	22.7	38.3
Dry Cleaning, etc.	48.3	43.6	41.4	41.5	43.6	59.5	31.8	37.0	25.2	43.7
Motor Repairs, Garages, etc.	46.7	44.7	41.8	41.6	46.1	59.4	24.6	38.0	24.3	52.1
Repair of Boats and Shoes	44.8	43.8	42.9	—	44.3	57.3	27.1	32.9	—	48.4
Public Administration										
National Government Service (except where included above)§	46.4	43.7	43.3	—	45.9	55.1	28.3	41.1	—	52.8
Local Government Service¶	45.6	44.1	38.9	39.8	44.4	54.0	33.3	37.6	24.3	51.0

*† See footnotes on previous page.

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

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

¶ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

¶ Excluding police and fire service.

DEVELOPMENTS AND GOVERNMENT ACTION IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, 1959

The Minister for Welsh Affairs has presented to Parliament the fourteenth in the series of Reports on Developments and Government Action in Wales and Monmouthshire. Earlier Reports have related to successive periods of twelve months ending on 30th June. The period covered by the Reports has now been altered to correspond with the calendar year and as a transitional measure the last Report covered the period of eighteen months ending 31st December, 1958. The present Report, relating to the year 1959, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd.961), price 6s. net (6s. 5d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report says that the year 1959 saw a considerable economic improvement in Wales and that the improvement extended, with real prospects of permanence, to the Swansea-Llanelli area, one of those where unemployment had been giving most cause for concern. The demand for steel and tinplate revived and increasing interest has been shown in the area by companies seeking sites for works.

Successful efforts made by the Government to relieve unemployment in Wales, and to assist manufacturers to develop their factories and encourage new industrialists to come to Wales, are discussed in Chapter 2 of the Report under the heading "Employment and Industrial Development".

At the beginning of the year the Government announced measures designed to facilitate further permanent industrial development in the most needy areas of Wales. The Development Fund was made available to assist the building of factories in North West Wales and as a practical experiment to ascertain whether or not the availability of vacant premises for letting in difficult areas was an attraction to industrialists. The Government announced that a factory was to be built at Holyhead. In addition the Government decided to restore financial assistance under the provisions of the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945. As a result of reviewing outstanding applications for extensions to Board of Trade factories, 28 schemes were approved at an estimated cost of £870,000.

"Fresh applications", says the Report, "brought the total number of extensions receiving financial approval to 39 projects with an aggregate area of 450,000 square feet to provide 2,100 additional jobs at a cost of over £1½-million". This was in addition to the number of firms operating in Wales which undertook large capital expenditure on their own initiative.

Despite setbacks in coalmining and slate-quarrying, in both of which there was redundancy and a decline in employment, says the Report, the year saw a distinct improvement in the general level of employment in Wales. It is estimated that 12,000 additional workers were taken on in the manufacturing industries and, contrasted with 1958, there was a drop in short-time working and an increase in the amount of overtime. The iron and steel industries by the end of December, 1959, were providing jobs for 3,900 additional workers, many of whom were recruited from high unemployment areas. In the constructional industries credit relaxations brought revival of activity and by the end of November over 12,000 men were engaged on major contracts, including 4,500 at the five power stations in course of erection.

The placing work of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices reflected the increased demand for labour. The number of persons placed in 1959 rose to 88,900, compared with 78,500 in 1958, and the average of outstanding vacancies in 1959 was 8,300, compared with 7,200 in the previous year.

By February, 1959, unemployment reached the peak figure of over 45,000, but by June it had fallen below the corresponding total for 1958 and, the favourable trend continuing, the December figure showed a fall of more than 8,000 compared with December, 1958. This represented a percentage drop from 4.1 to 3.3 in the unemployment index for Wales. In Great Britain during the same period the rate fell from 2.4 to 1.9 per cent.

In the South Wales Development Area, where most of the improvement occurred, unemployment fell from 27,335 in December, 1958, to 21,010 in December, 1959, and there was also marked improvement in East Carmarthenshire and West Glamorgan owing to a revival of activity in local metal industries and the manning of new plant at Margam. Improvement in Monmouthshire, where the number unemployed fell by one-third, was also attributable to the metal industries. In Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire, where employment was provided by large oil and hydro-electric constructional schemes, unemployment fell by one-quarter.

In North and Mid-Wales the improvement was less marked, but the unemployment figure fell by 1,400 compared with December, 1958, and several hundred workers are now employed on the nuclear power station at Trawsfynydd and on the Tan-y-grisiau hydro-electric scheme.

Referring to the Youth Employment Service, the Report says that, although at the beginning of the year the number of school-leavers exceeded the number of vacancies available, the situation improved. In the latter part of the year jobs for young people were being found at a faster rate than in 1958 and of those who left school in the summer only 250 out of 16,000 remained unemployed by December. In the course of the year, 21,300 young persons were placed in employment by the Youth Employment Service, 2,300 in basic, 8,600 in manufacturing and 10,400 in service industries. About 23.3 per cent. of the total number of new entrants into industry secured apprenticeships. More boys, and girls too, were found progressive work in the clerical and professional fields.

The position of the iron and steel industry has improved, says the Report, and the output of steel in 1960 should be substantially larger than in 1959. The production of tinplate also increased. New plant designed to increase the company's ingot capacity by 600,000 tons of steel a year to 3 million tons was brought into operation by the Steel Company of Wales Limited, and the Iron and Steel Board has given approval for a further expansion of steel

producing capacity to 3.6 million ingot tons a year. Preparations for the new Spencer Works of Richard Thomas and Baldwin's Limited at Llanwern have progressed and the main construction work is planned to start early in 1960. The Report gives examples of other development schemes including a modernisation scheme completed at the Brymbo Steel Works near Wrexham where a continuous bogie furnace and a new cogging mill were installed. When a further development scheme at these works is completed in 1961, the plant will be one of the largest in Europe producing special steel.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries there was little change, and unemployment, especially in yards concerned with repair work, remained high.

In the light metal industry, however, the decline in output was halted. There was an increase of 18.1 per cent. on the monthly average for 1958, and Wales's share of the United Kingdom output of aluminium sheet, strip, extrusions, wire and cable products rose to 45 per cent. Compared with the figures for 1958, the production of aluminium castings increased by 5 per cent. and smelting by 16.6 per cent.

The electronics industry, comparatively new to Wales, is steadily expanding. The Ministry of Aviation placed contracts amounting to some £1,800,000 with firms during the year.

In coal mining, weakness of demand, combined with restriction on recruitment imposed in 1958, led to a decline in output and reduced confidence in the future of the industry, and there has been some drifting away to other employment especially of certain specialists, such as electricians. Six collieries were closed down in South Wales in the early part of the year. In the past the closing of collieries has often meant heavy local unemployment and the decline of whole colliery villages. Consequently, similar results from the concentration of output now being carried through are often feared even when unjustified. By 1965, it is planned that output will be drawn from a far smaller number of collieries with an average efficiency distinctly higher than that of South Wales collieries as a whole at the present time.

The Report warns against giving excessive publicity to the closing of factories. It stresses that the birth and growth of manufacturing enterprises are, at all times, accompanied by the death and decline of others.

Dealing with slate, the Report says that it seemed to the Government there was room for further effort within the industry itself. Increased attention was necessary to modern sales methods, especially in the marketing of the smaller sizes, and in co-operative sales drives. "These factors should be given serious and imaginative consideration."

Conditions in the Welsh coalfields generally stabilised themselves in the latter half of 1959 as a result of increased efficiency and rising demand. Stocks were described as proportionately lower than in any other coalfield. The "Revised Plan for Coal", published by the National Coal Board in October, showed that the South Wales coalfields had a better future than most other mining areas in Great Britain. It was expected that more coal would be produced in South Wales in 1965 than in 1959, and the mining industry in Wales today offers young people entry to a wide variety of skills with opportunity of rising to highly qualified posts.

In North West Wales the unemployment situation should be eased by extensions at Associated Electrical Industries Limited, Hotpoint, Llandudno Junction, the new Government Advance Factory at Holyhead, Anglesey, and by the factory at Llangefni which is to be built for Cunliffe. These plans are additional to the big constructional schemes at Trawsfynydd and Blaenau Ffestiniog which give work to many in those areas. Nevertheless, there is still a serious unemployment problem, and the Report states that the Local Employment Bill, framed with the needs of certain parts of Wales in mind, will be a more powerful and flexible instrument for dealing with unemployment than the Distribution of Industry Act.

Chapter 3 of the Report deals with agriculture, fisheries and forestry. The Report states that there has been a "veritable flood of applications" from Welsh farmers under the Small Farmer Scheme which enables grants to be paid to small farmers for increasing the efficiency of their farms.

"There could be no doubt that the scheme will play a significant part in strengthening the economy of the agricultural industry in Wales" says the Report. "Between 15th January, 1959, when application forms were first made available, and 31st December, 1959, 6,377 applications were received in Wales under the Small Farmer Scheme, and 1,394 applications were received under the supplementary scheme. In the same period, farm business plans based on field husbandry operations over a period of three to five years were submitted by 4,532 applicants under the Small Farmer Scheme, and of these, 2,992 were approved."

The outlook for forestry generally, and the sale of timber in particular, says the Report, is healthier than it has been. Many older plantations have reached the stage when timber using industries can plan using crops for projects such as building boards and paper pulp, and this should be of assistance for future marketing.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Exemption Certificate under Factories Act, 1959 :

Work in Certain Confined Spaces in Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing

The Chief Inspector of Factories, under the powers conferred on him by sub-section (8) of Section 27 of the Factories Act, 1937, as amended by Section (6) of the Factories Act, 1959, has signed an exemption certificate entitled "Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing: Precautions against Dangerous Fumes in certain work in yards and dry docks: Certificate of Exemption No. 1." The certificate exempts "yards and dry docks from the requirements of sub-sections (1) to (7) of the said Section 27 as respects work carried out in confined spaces formed by the structure of any ship or vessel, or of part of any ship or vessel, under construction or repair, subject to the conditions that:—

(1) Where work has to be done inside any such confined space, in which dangerous fumes are liable to be present to such an extent as to involve risk of persons being overcome thereby—(a) the confined space shall, unless there is other adequate means of egress, be provided with a manhole, which may be rectangular, oval, or circular in shape, and shall be not less than eighteen inches long and sixteen inches wide or (if circular) not less than eighteen inches in diameter, or in the case of tank wagons and other mobile plant not less than sixteen inches long and fourteen inches wide or (if circular) not less than sixteen inches in diameter; and (b) no person shall enter the confined space for any purpose unless the following requirements are complied with:—(i) all practicable steps shall be taken to remove any fumes which may be present and to prevent any ingress of fumes and, unless it has been ascertained by a suitable test that the space is free from dangerous fumes, the person entering shall wear a belt to which there is securely attached a rope of which the free end is held by a person outside; or (ii) the person entering shall wear a suitable breathing apparatus; (c) suitable breathing apparatus and a suitable reviving apparatus and suitable belts and ropes shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible, and shall be periodically inspected in the manner prescribed in the Breathing Apparatus, etc. (Report on Examination) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 189); and (d) a sufficient number of the persons employed shall be trained and practised in the use of such apparatus and in a method of restoring respiration.

(2) Without prejudice to the requirements of paragraph (1) hereof a person shall not enter or remain in any confined space to which that paragraph refers for any purpose unless either—(a) he is ensured of a supply of air adequate for respiration and to render harmless any fumes; or (b) he is wearing a suitable breathing apparatus".

The Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Cutlery and Silverware Trades Joint Advisory Committee

The Minister of Labour has established a Joint Advisory Committee for the Cutlery and Silverware Trades in Sheffield and District to advise him and to report on matters affecting the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in the manufacture of cutlery, spoons, forks or hollow-ware in Sheffield and the surrounding district.

This is the first Committee the Minister has appointed under Section 26 of the Factories Act, 1959, which came into operation on 1st December, 1959, and which lays upon the Minister the duty of promoting health, safety and welfare in factories by collecting and disseminating information and by investigating problems. For this purpose the Minister may appoint persons to advise him.

The Minister has appointed Mr. Raymond Hillier, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories for the East and West Ridings (Sheffield) Division, to be Chairman, and, after consulting the Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers Association, the Master Silver Smiths Association, the Cutlery Branch of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Union of Gold,

Silver and Allied Trades, the Minister has appointed the following members: Councillor H. Bright, Mr. A. Chadwick, Mr. E. W. Cork, Mr. A. Edley, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. A. Lee, Mr. E. Lilleyman, Mr. F. B. Lynch, Mr. F. Newton, Mr. E. A. Oldfield, Mr. H. Thorpe and Mr. R. Viner. The Secretary is Mr. Bryan Lupson, H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Toxic Substances in Factory Atmospheres

Measures for the protection of workers against the inhalation of dusts or fumes or other impurities likely to be injurious are discussed in "Toxic Substances in Factory Atmospheres", the latest booklet in the new series designed to give information and advice about questions of safety, health and welfare in industry.

Some hazards and the proper precautions against them are well known, but with the increasing complexity of industrial processes new substances are coming into use. The first step in all cases is to know what substances are being used and the possible hazards involved.

"It is of prime importance", the booklet states, "always to be on the look-out for a possible hazard, and to bear in mind the possible need for precautions". A toxic substance should be substituted by a harmless one wherever possible or, failing this, by a less harmful substance. Where a toxic substance must be used, and substitution is impossible or only partially possible, the best protection lies in the total enclosure of the process or plant or, failing this, the use of the "fume cupboard" principle familiar in chemical laboratories. "Built in" safety precautions are always preferable to personal protective equipment, but in cases in which toxic dusts or fumes cannot be adequately controlled by any of the methods discussed in the booklet appropriate respirators or breathing apparatus should be provided and worn. The need to wear protective clothing, and for thorough washing of exposed parts of the body, are emphasised as means of protection against toxic materials which can be absorbed through the skin.

The booklet gives figures of maximum permissible concentrations of certain substances used in industry as a guide to which the efficiency of control measures should be related. These figures are subject to revision in the light of increasing scientific knowledge.

Amendments to the list will be published from time to time and arrangements have been made to send them on request to those who return a postcard in the booklet indicating their desire to have the alterations.

This publication can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 2d. including postage).

Work of Engineering Construction Definition Widened

On 14th March the Minister of Labour made the Engineering Construction (Extension of Definition) Regulations, 1960. The Regulations, which come into operation on 15th May, 1960, extend the list of works included in the definition of the expression "work of engineering construction" in Section 152 (1) of the Factories Act, 1937.

Under these Regulations works which will now be included within the definition are the construction, structural alteration or repair (including re-pointing or re-painting), or the demolition of any steel or reinforced concrete structure other than a building, any road, airfield, sea defence works or river works, and any other civil or constructional engineering works of a similar nature to any of these works.

The definition will not, however, apply to these works if they are carried on in a factory as defined in the 1937 Act, or on premises to which Section 103 (1) of that Act applies, or on a railway or tramway.

The effect of the Regulations is that from 15th May next requirements of the Factories Acts, including those relating to sanitary conveniences, the notification of sites of operations, accidents and industrial diseases will apply to these classes of work. The new safety Regulations for construction work, which the Minister proposes to make, will also apply to them.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960, No. 421) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Preservation of Equivalent Pension Rights for People Contracted Out of the Graduated Pension Scheme

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the Preliminary Draft of the National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Regulations, 1960. These draft Regulations give the detailed rules for the preservation of pension rights for employees contracted out of the graduated part of National Insurance retirement pensions who leave contracted-out employment. The National Insurance Act, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1959, page 297),

provides that where, at the end of a person's service in a contracted-out employment, he is not assured of equivalent pension benefits in respect of the period of his service, his employer must make a payment in lieu of contributions to the National Insurance Fund. These draft Regulations contain provisions for determining when a person's period of service ends and for giving notice of that fact. They provide for the disregard of temporary interruptions, and for the time for making a payment in lieu of contributions. They lay down conditions under which a person is treated as assured of

equivalent pension benefits, and contain special provisions for concurrent employments and for treating certain consecutive contracted-out employments as a single continuous employment. They also make provision for delaying refunds of contributions from occupational superannuation funds in cases where the employer has a right to recover part of the payment in lieu of the amount to be refunded. The remaining provisions are of a minor or consequential nature. The scope of the draft Regulations is confined to the preservation of rights in contracted-out schemes and to the level of pension required for contracting-out purposes. Consequently they do not affect pension rights above the maximum of the National Insurance scheme. The new scheme will start in April, 1961.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 2d. including postage), and a detailed memorandum explaining them, from Information Division, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

New Graduated Pension Scheme : Application to Contract Out

In reply to a Parliamentary Question on 23rd March about the progress of arrangements for contracting out under the National Insurance Act, 1959, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance said applications to the Registrar of Non-Participating Employments for a certificate may be made at any time, whether before or after April, 1961. But employers wishing to have certificates in force by then should allow sufficient time in making their application for the Registrar to deal with them.

In cases where a certificate, even though applied for, had not been issued, graduated contributions would be payable from April, 1961, until such date as the certificate was issued and took effect. The Minister said that the Registrar had been available to employers since last July for informal consultations about the requirements for contracting out.

Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic

A new agreement on social security between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic was signed in London on 29th March, 1960. The new agreement which supersedes an agreement made in 1953 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1953, page 150) will come into force on 2nd May, 1960.

The new Agreement will improve the position of a substantial proportion of those claiming sickness benefit and maternity benefit under the arrangements between the two countries. In all, there are about 36,000 claims for sickness benefit and 5,000 for maternity benefit every year. Under the new Agreement an insured person will claim sickness benefit in the country where he is at the time of his claim, even if all his insurance is in the other country. The new Agreement provides also that a worker should remain fully insured in his own country, when he is sent by an employer in that country to work temporarily in the other country. Neither he nor his employer will pay any contributions in the latter country.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry in Germany

The particulars which follow, relating to the non-ferrous metals industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for August, 1959, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the non-ferrous metals industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used; the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Table the terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively; male workers comprise approximately 90 per cent. of the labour force. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Male Workers:					
Skilled	40.7	4 9	224 3		
Semi-skilled	41.3	4 8	220 9		
Unskilled	41.3	4 1	192 4		
Average	41.1	4 7	217 2		
Female Workers:					
Skilled	41.8	3 6	162 10		
Semi-skilled	38.7	3 0	133 2		
Unskilled	36.8	3 1	132 2		
Average	37.7	3 1	132 10		
Average all workers	40.8	4 6	208 7		

(79491)

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to quote a uniform rate of contribution as the actual contributions may vary from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial risk. On average, the total contribution would appear to approximate to 15 per cent. of wages.

In addition to these statutory payments, employers may contribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers for the purpose of the International Labour Office enquiry of 1955, the results of which were published in *Labour Costs in European Industry* (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1., price 7s. 6d.), the amounts paid by German employers in respect of non-obligatory social security benefits, direct benefits and subsidies represented 10 per cent. of basic wages.

With regard to annual holidays, the legal minimum in most of the Länder (Provinces) is 12 days, but more generous provision may exist under collective agreements. Fifteen days would appear to be granted, on average, for workers over the age of 18 years. Paid public holidays, granted additionally, vary from 10 to 13 days, according to the predominant religious belief in the area concerned.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Industry in the Netherlands

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1958, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins = £1 has been used; the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adult Males:					
Skilled	48½	3 9	181 2		
Semi-skilled	49	3 6	173 0		
Unskilled	48½	3 2	152 6		
Average	48½	3 8	176 6		

(The number of women employed in the industry is negligible.)

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12.85 and 17.2 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages; i.e., the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percentage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. In addition to the above compulsory payments, many employers contribute to voluntary schemes and in some cases these contributions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages.

With regard to paid holidays, annual holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually vary from 12 to 18 days with pay, according to seniority. In addition, there are between five and seven paid public holidays a year.

Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Clothing Industry 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 clothing industry in Belgium are 45 a week. Approximately 76 per cent. of the labour force are women.

Average daily earnings were:—male workers 29s. 0d.; female workers 18s. 0d.

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.

A** 2

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Clothing 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 clothing manufacturing industry in the lowest paid areas are as much as 28 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 clothing manufacturing industry there is a national collective agreement which lays down minimum wages and conditions of employment, with a separate but almost identical national collective agreement covering firms engaged in the manufacture of military and civil uniforms and their accessories. (These agreements provide that agreed minimum wage rates shall be reviewed, but not necessarily changed, whenever there is a change in the statutory minimum wage.) Remuneration for homeworkers is related to the agreed minimum rates, but is negotiated on a local basis.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage rates expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st January, 1960, in the clothing 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.

Average Hourly Rates in the Clothing Industry

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 10	3 1	3 6	4 2	4 11
B	2 5	2 8	3 0	3 3	3 6
C	2 5	2 6	2 10	3 1	3 7
D	2 3	2 5	2 8	2 11	3 4
E	2 3	2 6	2 7	2 10	3 6

Women (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 6	2 9	3 0	3 5	3 5
B	2 4	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 9
C	2 3	2 4	2 6	2 7	2 7
D	2 2	2 3	2 5	2 8	2 8
E	2 2	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 7

The average working week in the industry at the beginning of January, 1960, was 41.3 hours.

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 Allowances Scheme	12.0
Social Security Industrial Injuries Scheme	3.0
Pay Roll Tax	5.0
Paid annual holidays	7.5
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 (four weeks for young persons under 18 years of age). The collective agreements for the industry in most regions provide for additional days for domestic events such as marriage, death of close relative, etc. Additional days for long service are granted in accordance with statutory requirements,

that is, after 20 years' service. The only statutory paid public holiday is May 1st, 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 clothing manufacturing industry are granted 5 paid public holidays per annum, in accordance with the national collective agreements.

In the industry as a whole women workers account for approximately 80 per cent. of the labour force.

Wages and Working Conditions in Canada, 1959

An article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the February, 1960, issue of the *Labour Gazette* summarises the results of a survey of the normal working week in manufacturing industries in Canada (some information on the results of an earlier survey was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1958, page 144). The survey related to 1st April, 1959, and some particulars, extracted from the Canadian publication, are given below.

The survey showed that the practice of working a five-day week applied to more than 89 per cent. of all plant workers in Canada. Seventy per cent. of all plant workers had a standard working week of 40 hours or less at 1st April, 1959, and about 84 per cent. had a standard working week of 44 hours or less. Of all office workers in manufacturing industry, 69 per cent. had a standard working week of 37½ hours or less and 95 per cent. of them were on a five-day week.

Collective agreements covering hundreds of thousands of workers were concluded without work stoppage during 1959. The proportion of working time lost through industrial disputes was estimated to be less than one quarter of 1 per cent. in the first ten months of the year. There were 205 work stoppages during this period compared with 227 in the first ten months of the previous year and their duration, totalling 2,270,000 working days, was also less than the figure for the corresponding period in the previous year. The most extensive strikes during 1959 occurred in logging in Newfoundland and British Columbia.

During the year wage agreements covering a large number of workers were negotiated in many industries. Of 144 major collective agreements signed during the first half of 1959, each covering upwards of 500 workers, about two-thirds were for terms ranging from approximately two to three years. About one-third were for one year. Rather more than one-sixth of these 144 agreements, which do not include agreements in the construction industry nor those with wage terms in piece rates only, were for three years.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Sixth Session of the Petroleum Committee

The Sixth Session of the Petroleum Committee, one of the Industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened in Geneva on 25th April, 1960, and was expected to continue until 6th May.

The Agenda is as follows:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) Steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and inquiries proposed by the Committee; (c) Recent events and developments in the petroleum industry.

2. Trade union organisation in the petroleum industry.

3. Practices, procedures and techniques of effective employer-employee communications in the petroleum industry.

The United Kingdom Government is represented by Mr. G. C. Wilson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Mr. W. R. B. Robinson, Principal, Ministry of Labour.

The Employers' representatives are Mr. R. B. Southall, C.B.E., Director and General Manager, BP Refinery (Llandarcy) Limited, and Mr. R. W. J. Smith, Director, Personnel Division, Shell Refining Company Limited. They have as advisers Mr. H. C. L. Holliday, Manager, Employee Relations Department, Mobil Oil Company, Mr. J. Lee, Industrial Relations Adviser, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited, Mr. M. A. C. MacNeill, Manager, Personnel Department, British Petroleum Company Limited, Mr. B. W. R. Mooring, Personnel Department, British Petroleum Company Limited, and Dr. A. W. Pearce, General Manager (Refining), Esso Petroleum Company Limited.

The Workers' representatives are Mr. J. Cooper, J.P., Chairman, National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Mr. F. Eastwood, National Secretary, Road Transport Commercial Section, Transport and General Workers' Union. They have as adviser Mr. J. F. F. Rojas, President General, Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, Trinidad.

The Fifth Session of the Petroleum Committee was held in Geneva in April, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1956, page 94).

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in February

GENERAL SUMMARY

During February the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 21,000 to 23,338,000. The largest increases occurred in the metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries, in the financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services group, and in construction; there were reductions in distribution, coalmining, cotton, railways and in shipbuilding and ship repairing.

The Employment Exchanges filled 149,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 9th March. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 9th March was 267,000; this was 10,000 more than in February.

The number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries in the week ended 27th February was 1,707,500. In the same week the number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 36,400.

There were 413,000 persons registered as unemployed on 14th March, of whom 402,000 were wholly unemployed and 11,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 15th February and 14th March, unemployment fell by 37,000 of which 30,000 was among the wholly unemployed and 7,000 was among the temporarily stopped.

The main reductions were 11,300 in construction, 4,300 each in agriculture and fishing and in miscellaneous services, 3,300 in distribution and 3,200 among persons who had not previously been in employment. There were increases of 1,100 in textiles, mainly in cotton, etc., weaving and of 900 in shipbuilding and ship repairing.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in March was 1.9 per cent; in February it was 2.0 per cent, and in March, 1959, it was 2.5 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 232,000—58 per cent of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of February was 24,284,000, a decrease of 4,000 compared with the end of January.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

(End of Month)

	Feb., 1959	Dec., 1959	Jan., 1960	Feb., 1960	Changes during Feb., 1960
Number in Civil Employment	22,973	23,300	23,317‡	23,338	+ 21
Men	15,209	15,341	15,351‡	15,362	+ 11
Women	7,764	7,959	7,966	7,976	+ 10
Wholly Unemployed†	517	436	439	417	- 22
Temporarily Stopped†	53	12	16	15	- 1
Total Registered Unemployed†	570	448	455	432	- 23
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	583	536	532	529	- 3
Men	569	521	517	514	- 3
Women	14	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population*	24,079	24,272	24,288†	24,284	- 4
Men	16,161	16,181	16,186†	16,175	- 11
Women	7,918	8,091	8,102	8,109	+ 7

* The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for 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.)

‡ Amended figure.

(79491)

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)

Industry or Service	Thousands			
	Dec., 1959	Jan., 1960	Feb., 1960	Change during Feb., 1960
Agriculture and Fishing	949	939	939	...
Mining and Quarrying	800	795	789	- 6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	805	798	798	...
Chemicals and Allied Industries	526	527	528	+ 1
Metal Manufacture	600	605	609	+ 4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,008	2,019	2,027	+ 8
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	264	264	263	- 1
Vehicles	893	900	907	+ 7
Metal Goods	539	542	544	+ 2
Textiles	868	871	870	- 1
Clothing and Footwear	572	578	578	...
Other Manufactures	1,610	1,618	1,620	+ 2
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,685	8,722	8,744	+ 22
Construction	1,491	1,490*	1,494	+ 4
Gas, Electricity and Water	375	375	375	...
Transport and Communication	1,643	1,641	1,641	...
Distributive Trades	3,256	3,234	3,228	- 6
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	4,864	4,884	4,891	+ 7
National Government Service	503	503	503	...
Local Government Service	734	734	734	...
Total in Civil Employment	23,300	23,317*	23,338	+ 21

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 December, 1959, and January and February, 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.

* Amended figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	December, 1959			January, 1960			February, 1960		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	710.4	19.5	729.9	705.5	19.5	725.0	699.4	19.5	718.9
Coal Mining	710.4	19.5	729.9	705.5	19.5	725.0	699.4	19.5	718.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	443.8	346.1	789.9	440.5	342.3	782.8	439.5	343.8	783.3
Grain Milling	32.0	7.9	39.9	32.0	8.0	40.0	32.1	8.1	40.2
Bread and Flour Confectionery	79.9	52.9	132.8	79.6	51.7	131.3	79.8	52.6	132.4
Biscuits	19.7	36.2	55.9	19.5	35.2	54.7	19.6	36.3	55.9
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	35.1	31.0	66.1	35.3	31.1	66.4	35.3	31.1	66.4
Milk Products	22.6	11.3	33.9	22.6	11.3	33.9	23.0	11.3	34.3
Sugar	15.5	4.9	20.4	13.8	4.6	18.4	13.0	4.4	17.4
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	39.5	64.3	103.8	39.4	64.5	103.9	39.4	64.5	103.9
Fruit and Vegetable Products	29.4	52.6	82.0	29.7	51.7	81.4	29.2	51.9	81.1
Animal and Poultry Foods	16.3	4.0	20.3	16.2	4.0	20.2	16.1	4.0	20.1
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	21.5	16.6	38.1	21.5	17.0	38.5	21.3	16.4	37.7
Brewing and Malting	76.0	20.3	96.3	75.0	19.6	94.6	74.7	19.5	94.2
Other Drink Industries	38.2	21.3	59.5	38.1	20.8	58.9	37.9	20.8	58.7
Tobacco	18.1	22.8	40.9	18.1	22.8	40.9	18.1	22.9	41.0
Chemicals and Allied Industries	377.1	146.7	523.8	378.1	146.7	524.8	379.2	147.3	526.5
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.0	0.6	18.6	18.0	0.6	18.6	18.0	0.6	18.6
Mineral Oil Refining	33.5	7.5	41.0	33.5	7.4	40.9	33.5	7.3	40.8
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.7	2.3	9.0	6.7	2.3	9.0	6.7	2.3	9.0
Chemicals and Dyes	175.1	45.3	220.4	175.9	45.6	221.5	176.8	46.1	222.9
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	28.8	39.5	68.3	28.9	39.7	68.6	28.9	39.6	68.5
Explosives and Fireworks	23.8	12.2	36.0	23.7	12.2	35.9	23.8	12.2	36.0
Paint and Printing Ink	13.8	4.8	18.6	14.7	4.8	19.5	14.8	4.8	19.6
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	30.6	14.8	45.4	30.6	14.4	45.0	30.5	14.4	44.9
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	19.3	5.2	24.5	19.5	5.2	24.7	19.6	5.3	24.9
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	7.5	4.6	12.1	7.5	4.6	12.1	7.5	4.7	12.2
Metal Manufacture	525.1	74.4	599.5	529.2	75.3	604.5	532.2	75.8	608.0
Iron and Steel (General)	262.1	23.8	285.9	264.1	24.1	288.2	265.6	24.2	289.8
Steel Tubes	44.3	8.4	52.7	44.4	8.5	52.9	44.5	8.6	53.1
Iron Castings, etc.	108.7	15.0	123.7	110.0	15.1	125.1	110.6	15.1	125.7
Light Metals	46.2	13.5	59.7	46.4	13.6	60.0	46.7	13.7	60.4
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	63.8	13.7	77.5	64.3	14.0	78.3	64.8	14.2	79.0
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,447.9	534.4	1,982.3	1,455.3	538.0	1,993.3	1,460.0	541.5	2,001.5
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	22.3	5.0	27.3	22.5	5.0	27.5	22.8	5.0	27.8
Metal-working Machine Tools	34.7	10.7	45.4	35.0	10.9	45.9	35.3	10.9	46.2
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	31.6	5.4	37.0	31.8	5.5	37.3	31.9	5.5	37.4
Industrial Engines	43.9	7.8	51.7	44.7	7.9	52.6	45.1	8.0	53.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	20.4	3.5	23.9	20.6	3.5	24.1	20.7	3.5	24.2
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	42.2	5.7	47.9	42.2	5.7	47.9	42.4	5.7	48.1
Mechanical Handling Equipment	37.9	16.3	54.2	37.9	16.5	54.4	37.9	16.7	54.6
Office Machinery	263.2	59.9	323.1	264.6	60.4	325.0	265.4	60.9	326.3
Other Machinery	131.5	17.0	148.5	131.9	17.1	149.0	131.4	17.2	148.6
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	29.9	7.9	37.8	29.9	7.9	37.8	29.9	8.0	37.9
Ordnance and Small Arms	147.7	44.0	191.7	149.2	44.7	193.9	150.1	45.1	195.2
Other Mechanical Engineering	75.7	42.1	117.8	75.8	42.3	118.1	75.9	42.7	118.6
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	7.5	7.4	14.9	7.5	7.5	15.0	7.6	7.6	15.2
Watches and Clocks	158.3	53.4	211.7	158.8	54.1	212.9	158.7	54.6	213.3
Electrical Machinery	40.5	21.1	61.6	40.3	21.6	61.9	40.4	21.8	62.2
Insulated Wires and Cables	37.5	21.3	58.8	37.5	21.5	59.0	37.6	21.8	59.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	124.8	106.4	231.2	124.9	105.4	230.3	125.1	105.0	230.1
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	40.1	23.4	63.5	40.4	23.6	64.0	40.4	23.6	64.0
Domestic Electric Appliances	76.0	61.9	137.9	76.9	62.5	139.4	78.0	63.4	141.4
Other Electrical Goods	250.5	12.7	263.2	249.9	12.7	262.6	248.9	12.6	261.5
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	180.0	8.6	188.6	179.8	8.6	188.4	178.9	8.5	187.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	70.5	4.1	74.6	70.1	4.1	74.2	70.0	4.1	74.1
Marine Engineering	764.1	121.6	885.7	769.6	123.5	893.1	775.0	124.6	899.6
Vehicles	358.9	57.6	416.5	364.6	58.9	423.5	369.2	59.6	428.8
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	27.2	11.0	38.2	27.4	11.4	38.8	27.7	11.4	39.1
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	237.9	41.6	279.5	237.8	41.8	279.6	238.6	42.1	280.7
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	64.6	5.0	69.6	64.5	5.0	69.5	64.3	5.0	69.3
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	71.0	4.0	75.0	70.8	4.0	74.8	70.7	4.0	74.7
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	4.5	2.4	6.9	4.5	2.4	6.9	4.5	2.5	7.0
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	336.6	191.4	528.0	337.7	192.9	530.6	338.8	193.9	532.7
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	15.5	7.9	23.4	15.7	8.0	23.7	15.7	8.0	23.7
Tools and Implements	4.3	5.9	10.2	4.3	6.0	10.3	4.3	6.0	10.3
Cutlery	24.8	17.3	42.1	24.9	17.7	42.6	25.0	17.8	42.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	32.3	10.7	43.0	32.5	10.7	43.2	32.6	10.8	43.4
Wire and Wire Manufactures	14.6	20.9	35.5	14.6	21.1	35.7	14.6	21.2	35.8
Cans and Metal Boxes	16.1	13.0	29.1	16.2	12.9	29.1	16.2	12.9	29.1
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	229.0	115.7	344.7	229.5	116.5	346.0	230.4	117.2	347.6
Other Metal Industries	380.9	478.3	859.2	381.8	480.7	862.5	381.2	480.0	861.2
Textiles	31.1	9.8	40.9	31.4	9.8	41.2	31.6	9.9	41.5
Production of Man-made Fibres	46.1	87.6	133.7	45.8	88.0	133.8	45.5	87.8	133.3
Spinning, etc. of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	46.6	74.9	121.5	46.6	74.3	120.9	46.1	73.2	119.3
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	93.7	111.1	204.8	94.0	112.1	206.1	93.7	112.2	205.9
Woolen and Worsted	8.5	9.5	18.0	8.7	9.8	18.5	8.6	9.8	18.4
Jute	5.1	8.0	13.1	5.1	8.0	13.1	5.1	8.0	13.1
Rope, Twine and Net	34.9	84.4	119.3	35.1	85.4	120.5	35.2	85.5	120.7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	4.1	5.1	9.2	4.1	5.1	9.2	4.1	5.1	9.2
Lace	18.3	15.7	34.0	18.4	15.7	34.1	18.3	15.6	33.9
Carpets	7.9	14.4	22.3	7.9	14.6	22.5	8.0	14.6	22.6
Narrow Fabrics	9.6	22.1	31.7	9.7	22.0	31.7	9.8	21.9	31.7
Made-up Textiles	56.4	26.8	83.2	56.5	27.1	83.6	56.5	27.4	83.9
Textile Finishing	18.6	8.9	27.5	18.7	8.9	27.6	18.7	9.0	27.7
Other Textile Industries	36.7	26.7	63.4	36.4	26.7	63.3	36.4	26.8	63.2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	24.5	7.1	31.6	24.6	7.1	31.7	24.2	7.1	31.3
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	8.2	15.0	23.2	8.2	14.9	23.1	8.2	15.0	23.2
Fur	4.0	4.6	8.6	4.0	4.7	8.7	4.0	4.7	8.7
Clothing and Footwear	149.4	402.3	551.7	150.0	408.2	558.2	150.1	408.2	558.3
Weatherproof Outerwear	7.5	20.1	27.6	7.6	20.8	28.4	7.6	21.1	28.7
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	33.1	92.9	126.0	33.0	94.2	127.2	33.1	94.0	127.1
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	18.5	45.9	64.4	18.7	46.4	65.1	18.7	46.2	64.9
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	7.1	42.6	49.7	7.1	43.1	50.2	7.1	43.3	50.4
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	13.2	98.3	111.5	13.2	100.2	113.4	13.3	100.4	113.7
Hats, Caps, Millinery	5.5	10.3	15.8	5.6	10.7	16.3	5.6	10.2	15.8
Other Dress Industries	9.0	32.2	41.2	9.0	32.5	41.5	9.1	32.4	41.5
Footwear	55.5	60.0	115.5	55.8	60.7	116.5	55.6	60.6	116.2
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	253.0	78.1	331.1	254.2	78.4	332.6	255.1	78.5	333.6
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	67.2	7.2	74.4	67.5	7.2	74.7	67.8	7.2	75.0
Pottery	29.2	37.8	67.0	29.2	37.8	67.0	29.1	37.8	66.9
Glass	58.4	18.2	76.6	58.7	18.4	77.1	58.9	18.5	77.4
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	13.5	97.0	84.1	13.6	97.7	84.6	13.6	98.2
Timber, Furniture, etc.	229.8	60.9	290.7	230.0	60.7	290.7	229.5	60.8	290.3
Timber	79.0	11.7	90.7	78.6	11.7	90.3	78.5	11.8	90.3
Furniture and Upholstery	85.3	23.8	109.1	85.2	23.5	108.7	84.7	23.4	108.1
Bedding, etc.	10.4	9.6	20.0	10.3	9.6	19.9	10.2	9.5	19.7
Shop and Office Fitting	20.3	3.8	24.1	20.7	3.9	24.6	20.9	3.9	24.8
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.5	6.6	26.1	19.8	6.7	26.5	19.9	6.8	26.7
M									

Unemployment at 14th March, 1960

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th February and 14th March, 1960, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th February ..	310,654	14,906	114,877	9,526	449,963
14th March ..	283,857	11,531	110,353	7,447	413,188
Dec. (-) ..	-26,797	-3,375	-4,524	-2,079	-36,775

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th March represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 15th February was 2.0.

The total of 413,188 at 14th March includes 62,401 married women.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e. "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the March, 1960 issue of this Gazette), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 14th March was 398,611, consisting of 284,921 males and 113,690 females.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 14th March according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not 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 ..	48,981	55,774	170,983	275,738	8,119	283,857
Boys under 18 ..	4,041	3,582	3,677	11,300	231	11,531
Women 18 and over ..	20,208	32,392	54,809	107,409	2,944	110,353
Girls under 18 ..	2,858	2,286	2,150	7,294	153	7,447
Total ..	76,088	94,034	231,619	401,741	11,447	413,188

Region	Males					Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temporarily Stopped	
London and S.E. ..	11,162	10,397	22,949	44,508	372	44,880
Eastern and Southern ..	5,767	5,368	13,661	24,796	143	24,939
South-Western ..	3,338	3,058	10,809	17,205	151	17,356
Midland ..	3,074	2,677	6,559	12,310	645	12,955
North-Midland ..	2,148	2,501	8,147	12,796	366	13,162
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,310	3,448	11,523	18,281	443	18,724
North-Western ..	8,714	9,369	26,566	44,649	985	45,634
Northern ..	4,791	6,038	20,355	31,184	1,393	32,577
Scotland ..	8,113	12,970	41,485	62,568	3,541	66,109
Wales ..	2,605	3,530	12,606	18,741	311	19,052
Great Britain ..	53,022	59,356	174,660	287,038	8,350	295,388

Region	Females					Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temporarily Stopped	
London and S.E. ..	5,029	5,530	4,288	14,847	115	14,962
Eastern and Southern ..	1,927	2,773	3,773	8,473	198	8,671
South-Western ..	1,342	2,144	3,977	7,463	112	7,575
Midland ..	1,611	2,076	2,265	5,952	405	6,357
North-Midland ..	1,057	1,614	2,527	5,198	266	5,464
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,487	2,044	3,001	6,532	165	6,697
North-Western ..	4,278	6,917	10,127	21,322	646	21,968
Northern ..	1,608	2,773	5,764	10,145	487	10,632
Scotland ..	3,445	6,337	15,333	25,115	643	25,758
Wales ..	1,282	2,470	5,904	9,656	60	9,716
Great Britain ..	23,066	34,678	56,959	114,703	3,097	117,800

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 14th March, 1960.

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th March, 1960			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E. ..	44,880	14,962	59,842	1.3	0.7	1.1
Eastern and Southern ..	24,939	8,671	33,610	1.6	1.1	1.4
South-Western ..	17,356	7,575	24,931	2.1	1.9	2.0
Midland ..	12,955	6,357	19,312	0.9	0.8	0.9
North-Midland ..	13,162	5,464	18,626	1.3	1.1	1.2
E. and W. Ridings ..	18,724	6,697	25,421	1.5	1.0	1.4
North-Western ..	45,634	21,968	67,602	2.4	1.9	2.3
Northern ..	32,577	10,632	43,209	3.6	2.7	3.3
Scotland ..	66,109	25,758	91,867	4.7	3.4	4.3
Wales ..	19,052	9,716	28,768	2.8	3.5	3.0
Great Britain ..	295,388	117,800	413,188	2.1	1.5	1.9
Northern Ireland ..	26,431	9,550	35,981	8.8	5.5	7.6

* See footnote in next column.

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 14th March, 1960, was 449,169, including 308,765 men, 13,054 boys, 119,359 women and 7,991 girls. Of the total, 436,435 (including 8,624 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 12,734 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 14th March, 1960, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					
London and S.E. ..	43,108	1,400	13,936	911	59,355
Eastern and Southern ..	23,919	877	7,737	736	33,269
South-Western ..	16,690	515	6,830	633	24,668
Midland ..	11,983	327	5,651	301	18,262
North-Midland ..	12,416	380	4,876	322	17,994
E. and W. Ridings ..	17,700	581	6,066	466	24,813
North-Western ..	43,054	1,595	20,656	666	65,971
Northern ..	29,544	1,640	9,421	724	41,329
Scotland ..	59,368	3,200	23,594	1,521	87,683
Wales ..	17,956	785	8,642	1,014	28,397
Great Britain ..	275,738	11,300	107,409	7,294	401,741
Northern Ireland ..	24,290	1,518	8,380	506	34,694
United Kingdom ..	300,028	12,818	115,789	7,800	436,435

Region	Temporarily Stopped				Total
	Unemployed for not 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. ..	366	6	113	2	487
Eastern and Southern ..	142	1	191	7	341
South-Western ..	147	4	109	3	263
Midland ..	641	4	389	16	1,050
North-Midland ..	352	14	245	21	632
E. and W. Ridings ..	431	12	156	9	608
North-Western ..	971	14	630	16	1,631
Northern ..	1,383	10	465	22	1,880
Scotland ..	3,386	155	588	55	4,184
Wales ..	300	11	58	2	371
Great Britain ..	8,119	231	2,944	153	11,447
Northern Ireland ..	618	5	626	38	1,287
United Kingdom ..	8,737	236	3,570	191	12,734

Region	Total Registered as Unemployed					Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	Total	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	
London and S.E. ..	43,474	1,406	14,049	913	59,842	59,842
Eastern and Southern ..	24,061	878	7,928	743	33,610	33,610
South-Western ..	16,837	519	6,939	636	24,931	24,931
Midland ..	12,624	331	6,040	317	19,312	19,312
North-Midland ..	12,768	394	5,121	343	18,626	18,626
E. and W. Ridings ..	18,131	593	6,222	475	25,421	25,421
North-Western ..	44,025	1,609	21,286	682	67,602	67,602
Northern ..	30,927	1,650	9,886	746	43,209	43,209
Scotland ..	62,754	3,355	24,182	1,576	91,867	91,867
Wales ..	18,256	796	8,700	1,016	28,768	28,768
Great Britain ..	283,857	11,531	110,353	7,447	413,188	413,188
Northern Ireland ..	24,908	1,523	9,006	544	35,981	35,981
United Kingdom ..	308,765	13,054	119,359	7,991	449,169	449,169

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 14th March, 1960.

Development Area	Numbers of unemployed persons on registers at 14th March, 1960			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
North-Eastern ..	27,798	8,736	36,534	3.7	2.8	3.5
West Cumberland ..	1,310	595	1,905	3.2	4.1	3.4
Scottish ..	40,407	15,080	55,487	5.3	3.6	4.7
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	12,474	7,053	19,527	2.5	3.7	2.9
Wrexham ..	949	443	1,392	3.6	4.4	3.8
South Lancashire ..	2,220	1,875	4,095	2.2	3.8	2.7
North-East Lancashire ..	1,148	1,574	2,722	2.2	4.4	3.1
Merseyside ..	18,604	5,499	24,103	4.7	2.3	3.8
Total, All Development Areas ..	104,910	40,855	145,765	4.0	3.2	3.7

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1960

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in 1939, in 1946 to 1959, and the numbers so registered in January, February and March, 1960.

Year	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939 ..	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1946 ..	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947 ..	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948 ..	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949 ..	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950 ..	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951 ..	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952 ..	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953 ..	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954 ..	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955 ..	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956 ..	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957 ..	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958 ..	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959 ..	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960:—						
11th Jan. ..	327,508	120,751	9,165	3,193	460,617	497,636
15th Feb. ..	310,467	120,793	15,093	3,610	449,963	487,628
14th Mar. ..	287,038	114,703	8,350	3,097	413,188	449,169

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

As from this issue, this Table is replaced by a Table showing Numbers Unemployed and Percentage Rates of Unemployment in Principal Towns and Development Districts. The new Table is on page 135 of this issue.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table* gives an analysis, according to the length of the last spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 14th March, 1960:—

Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Males			Females		
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NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 14th March, 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	13,862	2,408	2,091	192	15,953	2,600	18,553	20,501	2,762	23,263
Agriculture and Horticulture	10,426	2,377	1,066	189	10,532	2,566	13,098	14,627	2,728	17,355
Forestry	423	18	12	—	435	18	453	448	18	466
Fishing	3,013	13	1,973	3	4,986	16	5,002	5,326	16	5,342
Mining and Quarrying	7,328	263	153	13	7,481	276	7,757	7,688	277	7,965
Coal Mining*	6,337	199	19	—	6,536	200	6,736	6,360	201	6,561
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	500	9	133	—	633	9	642	799	—	799
Chalk, Clay, Sand, and Gravel Extraction	225	8	—	—	233	8	241	248	8	256
Other Mining and Quarrying	266	47	—	12	266	59	325	281	59	340
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8,933	7,048	63	221	8,996	7,269	16,265	9,724	8,205	17,929
Grain Milling	421	102	—	—	523	102	625	453	110	563
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,853	845	7	—	1,860	846	2,706	1,979	909	2,888
Biscuits	466	77	7	10	473	78	551	1,293	61	1,354
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	817	777	8	69	825	846	1,671	875	915	1,790
Milk Products	530	214	1	—	531	215	746	619	283	902
Sugar	535	134	1	—	536	134	670	542	136	678
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	543	964	1	10	544	974	1,518	573	1,011	1,584
Fruit and Vegetable Products	823	1,597	30	77	853	1,674	2,527	1,090	1,437	2,527
Animal and Poultry Foods	347	74	—	—	347	74	421	376	45	421
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	247	378	—	—	247	378	666	261	427	688
Brewing and Malting	1,106	339	2	5	1,108	344	1,452	1,131	359	1,490
Other Drink Industries	875	623	3	7	878	630	1,508	936	657	1,593
Tobacco	370	224	3	—	373	224	597	408	422	830
Chemicals and Allied Industries	3,979	1,852	6	12	3,985	1,864	5,849	4,052	1,876	5,928
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	339	6	—	—	339	6	345	342	6	348
Mineral Oil Refining	281	52	—	—	281	52	333	287	52	339
Lubricating Oils and Greases	81	8	2	—	83	8	91	86	8	94
Chemicals and Dyes	1,679	444	2	3	1,681	447	2,128	1,718	452	2,170
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	216	392	1	6	217	398	615	219	401	620
Explosives and Fireworks	399	522	—	—	399	522	921	400	523	923
Paint and Printing Ink	392	109	1	—	393	109	502	397	112	509
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	341	223	—	—	341	223	564	347	570	570
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	105	50	—	1	105	51	156	107	51	158
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	146	46	—	2	146	48	194	149	48	197
Metal Manufacture	5,634	872	769	47	6,403	919	7,322	6,488	927	7,415
Iron and Steel (General)	2,497	322	284	1	2,781	323	3,104	2,809	323	3,132
Steel Tubes	43	314	—	—	43	314	846	43	889	932
Iron Castings, etc.	1,584	255	150	43	1,734	298	2,032	1,760	301	2,061
Light Metals	331	123	5	3	336	126	462	338	127	465
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	694	129	16	—	710	129	839	735	133	868
Engineering and Electrical Goods	12,255	5,386	1,809	588	14,064	5,974	20,038	15,121	6,196	21,317
Agricultural Machinery (except tractors)	329	35	349	—	678	35	713	682	35	717
Metal-working Machine Tools	663	130	1	—	665	131	796	674	134	808
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	289	91	2	—	295	92	387	301	94	395
Industrial Engines	201	34	5	—	206	35	241	225	40	265
Textile Machinery and Accessories	355	48	4	6	359	54	413	431	76	507
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	178	21	—	—	178	21	199	180	22	202
Mechanical Handling Equipment	457	42	2	—	459	43	502	459	45	504
Office Machinery	269	133	—	—	269	133	402	273	143	416
Other Machinery	2,639	627	440	54	3,079	681	3,760	3,140	691	3,831
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	1,346	103	22	—	1,368	103	1,471	1,378	103	1,481
Ordnance and Small Arms	388	157	—	—	388	157	545	388	158	546
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	1,218	304	25	6	1,243	310	1,553	1,345	313	1,658
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	409	260	—	—	409	260	669	413	293	706
Watches and Clocks	86	163	—	—	86	163	249	89	165	254
Electrical Machinery	801	431	529	287	1,330	718	2,048	1,368	729	2,097
Insulated Wires and Cables	416	224	4	—	420	224	644	428	227	655
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	251	331	—	—	251	331	582	259	333	592
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	914	1,379	—	75	914	1,454	2,368	1,523	3,115	3,115
Domestic Electric Appliances	509	349	421	155	930	504	1,434	938	518	1,456
Other Electrical Goods	537	524	—	1	537	525	1,062	558	554	1,112
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	13,434	326	158	4	13,592	330	13,922	14,024	339	14,363
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	12,499	254	149	4	12,648	258	12,906	13,023	267	13,290
Marine Engineering	935	72	9	—	944	72	1,016	1,001	72	1,073
Vehicles	4,030	906	87	4	4,117	910	5,027	4,449	955	5,404
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1,487	352	61	4	1,548	356	1,904	1,593	359	1,952
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1,374	366	23	—	1,397	366	1,763	1,670	385	2,055
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	385	25	1	—	386	25	411	391	25	416
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	467	24	1	—	468	24	492	469	25	494
Refrigerators, Hand-trucks, etc.	96	32	1	—	97	32	129	97	53	150
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,249	2,169	141	47	4,390	2,216	6,606	4,474	2,236	6,710
Tools and Implements	277	96	16	—	293	96	390	299	99	398
Cutlery	91	112	5	4	96	116	212	96	116	212
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	228	156	60	7	288	163	451	303	164	467
Wire and Wire Manufactures	337	107	12	9	349	116	465	351	117	468
Cans and Metal Boxes	155	275	—	2	155	277	432	164	285	449
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	111	85	4	—	115	85	200	119	87	206
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,050	1,338	44	24	3,094	1,362	4,456	3,142	1,368	4,510
Textiles	7,259	9,164	705	596	7,964	9,760	17,724	9,016	11,912	20,928
Production of Man-made Fibres	279	127	—	23	279	150	429	308	158	466
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	2,299	2,553	33	68	2,332	2,621	4,953	2,672	3,096	5,768
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	1,374	3,112	21	70	1,395	3,182	4,577	1,590	3,510	5,100
Woolen and Worsted	1,072	909	27	—	1,099	936	2,097	1,129	1,048	2,177
Jute	540	219	—	—	540	226	766	541	231	772
Rope, Twine and Net	131	233	—	11	131	244	375	154	350	504
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	286	584	148	176	434	763	1,197	597	954	1,551
Lace	44	83	2	3	46	86	132	52	105	157
Carpets	153	249	36	42	189	291	480	228	366	594
Narrow Fabrics	91	111	9	2	100	113	213	106	115	221
Made-up Textiles	204	439	6	28	240	467	677	249	1,257	1,506
Textile Finishing	623	456	418	72	1,041	558	1,599	1,221	653	1,874
Other Textile Industries	163	56	5	—	168	61	229	169	69	238
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	731	341	120	18	851	359	1,210	939	394	1,333
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	456	108	90	10	546	118	664	631	136	767
Leather Goods	187	185	3	3	190	188	378	192	204	396
Fur	88	48	27	5	115	53	168	116	54	170

* 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. The total of 6,356 males unemployed includes 1,247 men registered for underground work.

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	1,818	3,838	181	256	1,999	4,094	6,093	2,104	4,850	6,954
Weatherproof Outerwear	177	243	11	14	188	257	445	193	267	460
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	319	1,020	24	20	343	1,040	1,383	355	1,138	1,493
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	369	419	24	15	393	434	827	394	450	844
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	111	419	—	43	111	462	573	135	897	1,032
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	143	884	2	27						

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 10th February and 9th March, 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 10th February, 1960		Four weeks ended 9th March, 1960		Total Number of Placings, 3rd Dec., 1959, to 9th Mar., 1960 (14 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	109,725	110,380	86,345	102,169	281,511
Boys under 18 ..	22,297	28,805	12,413	34,419	59,471
Women aged 18 and over ..	57,850	74,476	40,766	80,225	137,482
Girls under 18 ..	19,053	43,715	9,518	50,409	54,170
Total ..	208,925	257,376	149,042	267,222*	532,634

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

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 9th March, 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 9th March, 1960.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 9th March, 1960					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th March, 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	1,105	485	641	64	2,295	1,562	1,547	263	330	3,702*
Mining and Quarrying	835	308	24	7	1,174	4,195	827	32	40	5,094
Coal Mining	594	282	10	5	891	3,696	779	14	12	4,501
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,289	507	3,253	613	6,662	1,478	735	2,803	1,925	6,941
Chemicals and Allied Industries	2,049	174	913	172	3,308	1,980	427	1,272	784	4,463
Metal Manufacture	2,485	312	381	74	3,252	3,125	851	707	455	5,138
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8,053	1,133	4,155	657	13,998	14,078	3,600	6,868	3,091	27,637
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc.	6,071	838	1,983	358	9,250	9,593	2,630	2,908	1,616	16,747
Electrical Goods and Machinery	1,982	295	2,172	299	4,748	4,485	970	3,960	1,475	10,890
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	3,641	136	100	14	3,891	961	144	43	51	1,199
Vehicles	3,329	268	836	105	4,538	7,358	896	1,326	506	10,086
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,605	690	1,581	308	5,184	3,087	2,136	2,848	1,894	9,965
Textiles	2,024	328	2,189	491	5,032	1,721	1,621	7,167	5,394	15,903
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving)	608	84	92	92	1,714	495	402	2,929	1,360	5,186
Woolen and Worsted	475	48	414	83	1,020	477	1,961	1,258	4,293	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	166	77	195	68	506	180	284	437	561	1,462
Clothing and Footwear	493	261	2,044	852	3,630	770	9,674	6,734	18,149	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	1,731	276	439	79	2,525	1,402	568	815	1,256	4,041
Timber, Furniture, etc.	1,485	669	432	121	2,707	1,527	1,178	693	632	4,030
Paper, Printing and Publishing	819	283	926	447	2,475	985	902	1,647	2,502	6,036
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods	551	127	604	245	1,527	422	315	1,042	1,186	2,965
Printing and Publishing	268	156	322	202	948	563	587	605	1,316	3,071
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,393	238	1,206	252	3,089	1,225	591	1,632	1,062	4,510
Construction	27,571	1,501	271	98	29,441	18,882	2,714	437	474	22,507
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,099	39	93	24	1,255	881	209	154	107	1,351
Transport and Communication	6,186	419	942	182	7,729	13,525	1,644	1,676	705	17,550
Distributive Trades	6,696	2,701	5,668	3,065	18,130	7,242	7,504	10,605	12,467	37,818
Insurance, Banking and Finance	336	109	377	238	1,060	986	678	1,160	4,380	
Professional and Scientific Services	1,000	128	2,449	345	3,922	2,267	1,401	5,241	2,082	10,991
Miscellaneous Services	5,619	1,212	10,493	1,130	18,454	6,520	2,534	20,183	5,274	34,511
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	410	92	345	67	914	413	226	776	281	1,696
Catering, Hotels, etc.	2,526	146	6,246	262	9,180	1,854	357	9,513	1,027	12,751
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	306	237	883	303	1,729	225	277	1,614	1,131	3,247
Public Administration	3,336	159	1,178	112	4,785	6,232	457	2,542	527	9,758
National Government Service	1,359	69	894	63	2,385	3,948	169	1,843	307	6,267
Local Government Service	1,977	90	284	49	2,400	2,284	288	699	220	3,491
Grand Total	86,345	12,413	40,766	9,518	149,042	102,169	34,419	80,225	50,409	267,222*

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 9th March, 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 ..	22,659	26,204	3,264	10,343	12,226	29,751	1,980	13,381	40,129	79,679
Eastern and Southern ..	9,680	17,086	1,345	4,294	4,467	10,101	1,029	5,360	16,521	36,841
South-Western ..	5,092	7,256	667	1,964	2,080	4,001	608	2,401	8,447	15,622
Midland ..	7,786	16,025	922	6,175	3,026	7,610	644	6,842	12,378	36,652
North-Midland ..	4,929	8,417	585	2,593	1,863	4,628	522	5,228	7,899	20,866
East and West Ridings ..	6,564	7,157	807	3,142	2,789	5,804	598	4,446	10,758	20,549
North-Western ..	13,580	10,187	1,837	3,018	6,820	11,215	1,245	7,030	23,482	31,450
Northern ..	4,328	2,462	823	604	2,169	2,076	804	1,527	8,124	6,669
Scotland ..	6,981	2,638	1,443	1,169	3,677	3,390	1,332	3,173	13,433	10,370
Wales ..	4,746	4,737	720	1,117	1,649	1,649	756	1,021	7,871	8,524
Great Britain	86,345	102,169	12,413	34,419	40,766	80,225	9,518	50,409	149,042	267,222*

* Employers are no longer required to seek replacements for agricultural workers deferred from National Service and consequently 18,892 vacancies for men and boys notified for this purpose have been cancelled.

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 27th February, 1960, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 4 weeks ended 27th February, 1960

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.5	5.2	3.6	2.7	4.9	3.6
Grain Milling	2.4	4.4	2.8	2.6	3.4	2.7
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.6	5.7	4.3	3.3	4.0	3.5
Biscuits	3.1	7.6	6.0	2.7	4.6	3.9
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	3.5	6.3	4.8	3.5	6.4	4.8
Milk Products	3.6	4.0	3.7	1.6	4.1	2.4
Sugar	0.8	2.3	1.1	6.9	6.6	6.8
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	2.1	4.7	3.6	2.1	4.7	3.6
Fruit and Vegetable Products	2.3	6.8	5.0	2.4	6.5	4.9
Animal and Poultry Foods	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.4	2.8
Other Food Industries	2.6	6.2	4.3	3.7	9.8	6.5
Brewing and Malting	1.6	3.0	1.9	2.0	3.3	2.2
Other Drink Industries	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.1
Tobacco	1.2	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.9
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1.8	3.2	2.2	1.5	2.9	1.9
Coke Ovens	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.3	2.0
Mineral Oil Refining	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.4	1.0
Lubricating Oils and Greases	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.1	4.0	2.5
Chemicals and Dyes	2.0	3.1	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.9	3.6	2.9	1.7	3.8	2.9
Explosives and Fireworks	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.4
Paint and Printing Ink	2.3	3.3	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.2
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, etc.	1.2	3.7	2.0	1.4	3.8	2.2
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	2.4	3.9	2.7	1.9	2.6	2.1
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	2.4	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.3
Metal Manufacture	2.5	3.3	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.0
Iron and Steel (General)	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.2
Steel Tubes	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.1
Iron Castings, etc.	3.3	4.3	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.8
Light Metals	3.0	4.4	3.3	2.3	3.8	2.6
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	3.6	4.2	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.5	4.3	3.0	2.2	3.6	2.6
Agricultural Machinery (excluding Tractors)	2.6	2.2	2.6	1.7	2.1	1.8
Metal Working Machine Tools	2.6	3.5	2.7	1.8	2.7	1.9
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.4	3.6	2.7
Industrial Engines	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.1
Textile Machinery, etc.	2.9	5.6	3.3	2.0	3.7	2.3
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
Mechanical Handling Equipment	3.1	3.6	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.7
Office Machinery	1.6	3.6	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.9
Other Machinery	2.4	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.2
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.7
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.5	3.7	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.7
Other Mechanical Engineering	3.0	4.9	3.4	2.4	3.9	2.7
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	2.2	4.2	2.9	2.1	3.3	2.5
Watches and Clocks	1.7	4.0	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.3
Electrical Machinery	1.8	3.5	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.1
Insulated Wires and Cables	2.3	5.4	3.4	2.1	4.3	2.8
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.4	4.2	2.4	1.1	2.8	1.7
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	2.4	4.4	3.3	2.3	4.8	3.4
Domestic Electric Appliances	2.9	4.6	3.5	2.9	4.6	3.5
Other Electrical Goods	4.1					

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in February

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 27th February, 1960, was 631,200, compared with 637,500 for the four weeks ended 30th January and 682,800 for the four weeks ended 28th February, 1959.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in February, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with January, 1960, and February, 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 27th February, 1960	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 30th January, 1960	4 weeks ended 28th February, 1959
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	41,600	- 500	- 3,900
Durham	92,900	- 400	- 5,000
North Eastern .. .	126,400	- 1,200	- 9,900
North Western .. .	48,100	- 700	- 6,800
East Midlands .. .	96,700	- 800	- 5,200
West Midlands .. .	49,400	- 900	- 6,900
South Western .. .	93,600	- 700	- 6,000
South Eastern .. .	6,400	- 100	- 700
England and Wales ..	555,100	- 5,300	- 44,400
Scotland	76,100	- 1,000	- 7,200
Great Britain .. .	631,200	- 6,300	- 51,600

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of February about 2,950 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 8,820; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 5,870. During the four weeks of January there was a net decrease of 4,710.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in February and in January, 1960, and February, 1959. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage

	February, 1960	January, 1960	February, 1959
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	7.72	7.29	8.19
Involuntary .. .	9.08	8.90	9.83
All workers:			
Voluntary	5.78	5.59	6.23
Involuntary .. .	9.24	9.02	10.04

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.95 tons in February, compared with 3.87 tons in the previous month and 3.77 tons in February, 1959.†

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.41 tons in February; for January, 1960, and February, 1959, the figure was 1.38 tons.†

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 18th March, 1960, expenditure on Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £10,633,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 18th December, 1959, the corresponding figure was £9,965,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 20th March, 1959, it was £15,401,000.

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

† From the beginning of 1960 output per man-shift relates to National Coal Board mines and is calculated from "revenue" output and man-shifts. The figures for 1959 have been adjusted to the new basis.

Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th March, 1960, was £6,434,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th December, 1959, was £6,040,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1959, it was £5,280,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates and other improvements which came into force on 7th September, 1959, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959, and the National Assistance (Disregard of Assets) Order, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1959, page 254).

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 15th March, 1960, and the corresponding figures for 16th February, 1960, and 17th March, 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	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	15th Mar., 1960	16th Feb., 1960	17th Mar., 1959	15th Mar., 1960	16th Feb., 1960	17th Mar., 1959
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	95.3	98.8	111.5	3.7	3.7	3.3
Remainder	81.2	83.4	95.3	3.6	3.6	3.2
Eastern	49.3	50.1	62.6	2.2	2.2	2.0
Southern	37.6	37.8	49.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
South-Western .. .	57.7	58.6	70.3	2.6	2.6	2.3
Midland	87.0	87.4	102.9	5.0	5.0	4.4
North Midland .. .	61.8	61.0	72.3	5.6	5.3	5.1
East and West Ridings ..	93.5	93.6	116.4	8.6	8.6	8.2
North-Western .. .	170.2	170.1	185.8	8.2	8.0	7.6
Northern	71.5	71.1	78.5	8.0	8.0	7.6
Scotland	123.5	125.2	145.2	9.1	9.0	8.6
Wales	73.7	74.0	81.1	8.5	8.4	8.1
Total, Great Britain ..	1,002.2	1,011.1	1,171.9	66.8	66.0	61.9

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 15th March, 1960, represented 5.0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Professional and Executive Register

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

At 9th March the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,625, consisting of 14,793 men and 832 women (of whom 8,632 and 427, respectively, were in employment). During the period 11th February to 9th March, 1960, the number of vacancies filled was 440. The number of vacancies unfilled at 9th March, was 3,507.

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, agronomists, 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 14th March was 4,227; this figure included 3,278 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 949 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th February and 14th March, 1960 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 16th February	4,935
" notified during period	644
" filled during period	88
" cancelled or withdrawn	488
" unfilled at 14th March	5,003

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 29th February, 1960.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	727	105	832
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,322	192	1,514
Number of persons who completed courses during period	561	62	623

Up to 29th February, 1960, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 110,322, including 3,136 blind persons.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st March, 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† .. .	15,938	445	1,437	17,820
Double Day Shifts‡ ..	16,752	508	966	18,226
Long Spells	9,389	309	1,260	10,958
Night Shifts	2,679	625	—	3,304
Part-time Work§ .. .	3,121	—	1	3,122
Saturday Afternoon Work ..	718	19	3	740
Sunday Work	436	50	1	487
Miscellaneous	282	3	8	293
Total	49,315	1,959	3,676	54,950

*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 668 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 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 December, 1959, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2.9 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 2.1 per cent. higher than in December, 1958. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in December was 1.9 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 1.6 per cent. higher than in December, 1958.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 570,263 in November, 1959, compared with 583,950 in the previous month and 551,482 in November, 1958. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 25,364 at the end of November, compared with 26,260 at the end of the previous month and 21,238 at the end of November, 1958.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii), in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,236,000 in February. This was about 0.1 per cent. lower than the (revised) figure for the previous month but 3.4 per cent. higher than in February, 1959. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in February was 12,480,000, an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 4.5 per cent. compared with February, 1959.

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 3,931,000, compared with 4,149,000 at the middle of the previous month and 4,749,000 at the middle of February, 1959.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during January, was 147,053, compared with 132,275 in the previous month and 169,818 in January, 1959. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 104,531 working days. The total number of working days lost in January by persons wholly unemployed was 4,411,609, while 3,135,919 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of February the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 77,300, or 10.6 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 9.4 at the end of January, and 11.4 per cent. at the end of February, 1959.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of March was 170,019, of whom 46,359 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 174,288 and 44,972 at the beginning of the previous month and 178,980 and 44,253 at the beginning of March, 1959.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of February was 529,592, compared with 626,999 at the end of the previous month and 1,113,379 at the end of February, 1959. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 51,848, 57,298 and 89,932.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 19th March was 66,487, compared with 72,024 at 13th February and 73,437 at 21st March, 1959.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of February, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 80,793, compared with 91,590 at the end of the previous month and 126,782 at the end of February, 1959. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 18,963 at the end of February, compared with 17,011 at the end of January, 1960, and 22,391 at the end of February, 1959.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 24,056 at the end of November, 1959, compared with 19,747 in the previous month and 26,262 in November, 1958.

SWEDEN

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at the middle of January was 46,180, compared with 29,520 in December and 72,843 in January, 1959. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for January numbered 37,297, or 2.8 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.8 per cent. in the previous month and 4.3 per cent. in January, 1959.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in the Year 1959

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the year 1959, (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. Provisional figures for each quarter of 1959 have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The Tables below give the corrected totals for the year 1959. Other Tables giving additional information will be published in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

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

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

2. An accident is *notifiable* in accordance with the above Section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to Sections 103-108 of the Factories Act, 1937) as defined in Sections 151-152. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.

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

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

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

6. The accidents are classified according to the Factory Inspectorate's process classification, which was introduced from 1st January, 1959.

Fatal and Total Accidents in the Year 1959, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern	59	16,137
E. and W. Ridings (Leeds)	29	8,377
E. and W. Ridings (Sheffield)	30	11,882
North Midland	53	9,732
Eastern and Southern	61	14,689
London (North)	39	14,551
London (South)	46	13,042
South Western	26	8,580
Wales	51	10,647
Midland (Birmingham)	21	9,016
Midland (Wolverhampton)	23	9,642
North Western (Liverpool)	54	17,566
North Western (Manchester)	38	11,115
Scotland	68	19,095
Totals	598	174,071

Fatal and Total Accidents in Great Britain in the Year 1959, by Process

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Textile and Connected Processes		
Cotton Spinning Processes	4	2,690
Cotton Weaving Processes	1	1,384
Weaving of Narrow Fabrics	—	106
Woolen Spinning Processes	1	770
Worsted Spinning Processes	1	1,057
Weaving of Woolen and Worsted Cloths	—	694
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing	—	692
Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture	—	442
Carpet Manufacture	1	581
Rope, Twine and Net Making	—	349
Other Textile Manufacturing Processes	—	387
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	4	1,261
Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing	—	162
Laundries	3	637
Total	16	11,212
Clay, Minerals, etc.		
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles	2	1,664
Pottery	3	1,116
Other Clay Products	1	437
Stone and Other Minerals	2	451
Lime, Cement, etc.	8	1,517
Total	16	5,185
Metal Processes		
Iron Extraction and Refining	10	1,080
Iron Conversion	18	2,565
Aluminium Extraction and Refining	—	381
Magnesium Extraction and Refining	—	25
Other Metals Extraction and Refining	—	735
Metal Rolling	18	4,668
Tin and Terne Plate, etc., Manufacture	1	372
Metal Forging	3	1,388
Metal Drawing and Extrusion	3	2,088
Iron Founding	8	5,962
Steel Founding	2	1,164
Die Casting	—	350
Non-Ferrous Metal Casting	1	875
Metal Plating	4	289
Galvanising, Tinning, etc.	1	320
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing	—	306
Total	71	22,568
General Engineering		
Locomotive Building and Repairing	3	1,707
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair	3	3,125
Alpine Building and Repairing	8	2,841
Boiler Making and similar work	8	1,532
Constructional Engineering	7	2,508
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	4	4,161
Non-power Vehicle Manufacture	—	463
Vehicle Repairing	12	3,163
Ship Building, Repairing and Breaking	34	7,577
Aircraft Building and Repairing	—	1,771
Machine Tool Manufacture	1	979
Miscellaneous Machine Making	7	4,598
Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair	—	1,039
Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing Engineering	4	2,862
Industrial Appliances Manufacture	—	2,030
Sheet Metal Working	2	2,212
Metal Pressing	2	1,570
Other Metal Machining	5	2,653
Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)	6	2,925
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified)	3	2,208
Total	109	51,924

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Electrical Engineering		
Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switchgear Manufacture and Repair	2	1,885
Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and Repair	—	161
Radio and Electronic Equipment, and Electrical Instrument Manufacture and Repair	1	1,136
Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manufacture	—	700
Cable Manufacture	2	906
Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and Repair	1	298
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	3	1,200
Total	9	6,286
Wood and Cork Working Processes		
Saw Milling	8	1,742
Plywood Manufacture	1	145
Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture	—	68
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making	—	480
Coopering	—	193
Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair	2	1,135
Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture	—	179
Engineers Pattern Making	5	1,808
Joinery	—	35
Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	2	1,016
Total	18	6,801
Chemical Industries		
Heavy Chemicals	5	1,211
Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals	3	832
Other Chemicals	3	1,010
Synthetic Dyestuffs	—	173
Oil Refining	6	830
Explosives	2	647
Plastic Material and Man Made Fibre Production	—	733
Soap, etc.	1	278
Paint and Varnish	1	493
Coal Gas	11	2,437
Coke Oven Operation	4	938
Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation	2	315
Patent Fuel Manufacture	—	139
Total	38	10,036
Wearing Apparel		
Tailoring	—	671
Other Clothing	1	593
Hatmaking and Millinery	—	44
Footwear Manufacture	—	621
Footwear Repair	—	54
Total	1	1,983
Paper and Printing Trades		
Paper Making	5	2,967
Paper Staining and Coating	3	468
Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture	1	874
Bag Making and Stationery	2	535
Printing and Bookbinding	4	1,760
Engraving	—	34
Total	15	6,638

(Continued over leaf)

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Food and Allied Trades		
Grain and Other Milling	7	1,242
Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits	—	2,465
Sugar Confectionery	1	1,658
Food Preserving	3	2,060
Milk Processing	3	1,109
Edible Oils and Fats	—	350
Sugar Refining	2	530
Slaughter Houses	1	252
Other Food Processing	2	1,787
Alcoholic Drink	8	2,441
Non-Alcoholic Drink	—	482
Total	27	14,376
Miscellaneous		
Electrical Stations	11	2,451
Plant using Atomic Reactors	1	106
Other use of Radioactive Materials	—	16
Tobacco	1	453
Tanning	1	502
Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather (not otherwise specified)	—	160
Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly of Textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	249
Rubber	5	1,888
Linoleum	—	319
Cloth Coating	1	85
Manufacture of Articles from Plastics (not otherwise specified)	2	902
Glass	3	1,951
Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches, Other High Precision Work	—	528
Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household Textiles	—	227
Abrasives and Synthetic Industrial Jewels	1	95
General Assembly and Packing (not otherwise specified)	1	295
Processes associated with Agriculture	1	70
Match and Firelighter Manufacture	—	85
Factory Processes not otherwise specified	2	1,113
Total	30	11,495
Processes under Sections 105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937		
Building Operations		
Industrial Building:—		
Construction	47	4,304
Maintenance	31	1,288
Demolition	12	322
Commercial and Public Building:—		
Construction	22	2,866
Maintenance	8	851
Demolition	7	188
Building of Blocks of Flats:—		
Construction	5	759
Maintenance	—	78
Demolition	—	4
Building of Dwelling Houses:—		
Construction	5	2,384
Maintenance	8	933
Demolition	3	102
Other Building Operations:—		
Construction	9	832
Maintenance	5	381
Demolition	7	118
Total	169	15,410
Works of Engineering Construction	48	2,875
Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays	26	6,271
Work at Inland Warehouses	5	1,011
Grand Total	598	174,071

Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	February, 1960	March, 1960
Mines and Quarries	23	33
Places under the Factories Acts	58	55
Railway Service	7	11
Seamen	10	8

Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for March, 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:	Coal Gas, Coke Ovens and Patent Fuel
Underground 27	Paper and Paper Coating .. . 1
Surface 2	Other Paper Manufacture .. . 1
Other Stratified Mines .. . 1	Milling 1
Miscellaneous Mines .. . 3	Other Food Processes .. . 3
Quarries 3	Rubber 1
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 33	Other Processes 2
Factories	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Cotton	Building Operations .. . 14
Other Textile Manufacture .. . 1	Works of Engineering Construction .. . 2
Textile Finishing .. . 1	Docks, Warehouses and Ships 6
Brick Making and other Clay Products (except Pottery) .. . 1	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS.. 55
Iron Extraction and Conversion .. . 2	Railway Service
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	Brakesmen and Goods Guards 2
Miscellaneous Metal Processes .. . 4	Engine Drivers and Motormen .. . 3
Locomotive Building and Repairing .. . 1	Firemen 1
Engine-building and Repairing .. . 1	Guards (Passenger) .. . 1
Boiler Making .. . 1	Labourers
Non-Rail Vehicles (Manufacture and Repair) .. . 3	Permanent Way Men .. . 1
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking .. . 4	Mechanics
Electrical Engineering .. . 1	Shunters
Saw Milling and Plywood and Boards .. . 1	Other Grades 4
Other Woodwork and Cork 1	Contractors' Servants .. .
Petroleum and Oil Refining .. . 1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 11
Total, Cases .. . 31	Seamen
Total .. . 1	Trading Vessels .. . 4
II. Deaths	Fishing Vessels .. . 4
Nil	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. . 8

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th March, 1960.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st MARCH, 1960 (31st January, 1956 = 100)

At 31st March, 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, Feb.	118.2	99.2	119.1	117.7	99.2	118.6
1960, Mar.	118.7	98.3	120.8	118.6	97.4	121.7

Note.—The February 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 March, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and February, 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, 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 ..	117.2	117.8	119.5	117.4
December ..	117.3	118.0	119.7	117.5
1960, January ..	117.8	118.9	120.3	118.1
February ..	117.9	119.1	120.6	118.2
March ..	118.4	119.8	121.1	118.7

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

Normal Weekly Hours*

III—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } 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, 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
March ..	98.2	98.6	98.5	98.3

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } 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	116.3	117.3	116.5
1959, 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 ..	117.4	118.3	118.9	117.6
February ..	117.4	118.4	118.9	117.7
March ..	118.3	119.5	119.8	118.6

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 March, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and February, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

IV—Manufacturing Industries only

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	99.7	99.7	99.7
1959 } {	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1959, 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
March ..	97.0	98.2	97.7	97.4

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 March, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and February, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Hourly Rates of Wages* V—All Industries and Services VI—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 } {	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1	1957 } {	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958 } {	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3	1958 } {	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959 } {	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4	1959 } {	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1959, March ..	117.0	117.0	118.8	117.1	1959, March ..	116.6	115.8	117.0	116.5
April ..	117.0	117.2	118.9	117.2	April ..	116.7	116.0	117.2	116.6
May ..	117.1	117.3	119.0	117.2	May ..	116.8	116.2	117.3	116.7
June ..	117.1	117.3	119.0	117.2	June ..	116.9	116.3	117.3	116.8
July ..	117.3	117.6	119.2	117.4	July ..	116.9	116.3	117.4	116.8
August ..	117.5	117.9	119.5	117.6	August ..	117.3	116.7	117.9	117.2
September ..	117.5	118.4	119.8	117.8	September ..	117.4	117.6	118.5	117.4
October ..	117.6	118.4	119.8	117.8	October ..	117.4	117.6	118.5	117.4
November ..	117.7	118.6	119.9	117.9	November ..	117.5	117.7	118.7	117.6
December ..	117.8	118.7	120.0	118.1	December ..	117.7	118.2	118.9	117.8
1960, January ..	118.4	119.7	120.8	118.7	1960, January ..	118.7	119.0	119.5	118.4
February ..	118.8	120.1	121.3	119.1	February ..	118.4	119.2	119.7	118.6
March ..	120.6	121.5	122.9	120.8	March ..	121.9	121.8	122.6	121.7

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, 16½ 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 March

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 March resulted in about 526,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £239,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and 68,000 workpeople a decrease of £10,200, whilst 2,532,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours.†

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the cotton industry, boot and shoe manufacture, London Transport Executive road services, municipal tramway, trolleybus and bus undertakings, and pottery manufacture. The decrease, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected Midlands hosiery manufacturing operatives. Industries in which normal weekly hours were reduced included the engineering and allied industries (44 to 42), shipbuilding and ship repairing (44 to 42), boot and shoe manufacture (45 to 43½), pottery manufacture (44 to 42½), light castings manufacture (44 to 42), plastics moulding and fabricating (44 to 42) and iron and steel manufacture (certain dayworkers, 44 to 42); reductions were generally without loss of pay, with compensating adjustments of hourly rates where appropriate, but in addition there were wage increases for boot and shoe workers and pottery workers (see below).

Workers employed in cotton spinning and weaving received an increase of 7½ per cent. on current rates. In boot and shoe manufacture day wage rates were increased by 5s. a week with corresponding adjustments for pieceworkers, and there was a concurrent reduction of 1½ hours in the normal working week. Increases were negotiated of 10s. a week for drivers and conductors and 8s. 6d. and 8s. respectively for semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff operating the road services of London Transport Executive. Similar grades employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and bus undertakings received weekly increases ranging, according to occupation, from 9s. 2d. to 10s. 9d. Basic hourly rates agreed by the National Joint Council for the Pottery Industry were increased by 2d. for men and 1½d. for women whilst the normal working week was reduced by 1½ hours; in compensation for the reduction and also for discontinuance of a 3½ per cent. incentive bonus, the existing general addition to earnings of 15½ per cent. was raised to 24 per cent.

Of the total increase of £239,000, about £141,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions; £91,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; £6,000 from Orders made under Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland); and the remainder from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

Changes in January–March, 1960

The following Table 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,

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

and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such reductions.

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 Rates of Wages	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	557,000	104,800	551,000	554,800
Mining and Quarrying ..	67,500	20,100	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	30,500	10,800	155,500	206,600
Chemicals and Allied Industries	23,500	9,100	117,000	233,800
Metal Manufacture ..	148,500	3,900	80,500	160,800
Engineering & Electrical Goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles ..	33,500	10,700	2,230,000	4,447,300
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	—	—	—	—
Textiles ..	319,500	136,200	11,000	16,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	22,500	7,500	—	—
Clothing and Footwear ..	192,500	63,400	87,500	105,200
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	—	—	—	—
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	19,000	9,700	—	112,000
Paper, Printing and Publishing	329,000	46,900	51,000	74,700
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,000	500	133,500	225,900
Construction ..	6,000	1,200	198,500	278,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	—	—	134,500	269,000
Transport and Communication	560,500	230,400	7,000	14,400
Distributive Trades ..	896,000	204,400	15,500	31,400
Public Administration and Professional Services ..	4,500	800	—	—
Miscellaneous Services ..	80,000	16,500	—	—
Total ..	3,398,000	917,000	3,843,500	6,730,100

The above figures include 805,000 workpeople who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours. In addition, 68,000 workpeople had a net decrease of £10,200.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH

(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	Northern Ireland.. (4) (254)	14 Mar.	Male workers employed in agriculture (other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills)	Increases in minimum rates of 4s. a week for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for workers 20 and over—146s. to 153s. a week, according to districts.*
China Clay	Cornwall and Devon (12)	3 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases of 7s. 9d. a week for male time workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for male juvenile workers and female workers; bonus rates for contract workers increased by 7s. 9d. a week—(5s. to 58s. 9d. for workers who work 36 hours but less than 42, and 60s. to 67s. 9d. for those who work 42 hours), and by 24d. an hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 74d.) for all hours worked over 42. Basic rates after change: time workers—washing and breaking clay, cleaning micas, winding and pumping, processing, washing mica and all other unclassified work 164s. 6d. a week (plus 2d. an hour when engaged full time in boring and blasting or chemical processing), landing, maintenance men (handymen and inclines) 169s. 6d., shift bosses 184s. 6d.; basic rates for contract workers remain unchanged; mechanical dryer workers (for whom no targets are fixed)—drying (mechanical kilns) 187s. 9d.; youths and boys 1s. 10½d. an hour at 15 rising to 3s. 74d. at 17½ and 3s. 11d. at 18; women 18 and over—80 per cent. of men's rate (to nearest penny) for the same work.
Shale Mining	Scotland (15)	4 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and for apprentices 18 and over, of 24d. an hour or 1s. 8d. a shift for other male workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for women, and workers under 18. Rates after change include: underground workers—shale miners (minimum make-up) 36s. 4d. a shift, miners' drawers (minimum make-up) 34s. 2d., deputies in charge of a working section 38s. 11d., other deputies 35s. 10d., roadmen (minimum) 31s. 11d., repairers (minimum) 32s. 6d., pit bottomers (minimum) 30s. 11d., cloth hangers 30s. 7d., underground haulage motor men 29s. 2d., to 32s. 4d. according to h.p. of motor; surface workers at mines—runners, shale inspectors, weighers 29s. 4d. a shift, labourers, lampmen, hammermen, magazine attendants 3s. 11½d. an hour; craftsmen employed in or about shale mines and oil works 209s. 11d. a week.
Milk Processing	Northern Ireland..	20 Feb.	Male and female workers (except transport workers)	Increases in minimum rates of amounts varying from 2s. to 6s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and from 2s. to 4s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: specialised workers—pasteurisers, boilermen and platform milk examiners 182s. 6d. a week, checkers (liquid distributive) 177s. 6d., (manufacturing) 172s. 6d., firemen, recorders (intake) and spray drying room operatives (except powder collectors and labourers) 172s. 6d.; general workers—males 70s. 6d. at 16 rising to 165s. at 21 and over, females 64s. 6d. at 16 rising to 113s. at 20 and over.
			Transport workers	Increase of 6s. a week (172s. to 178s.) for drivers of vehicles of 2 tons or over carrying capacity in the Belfast area and (167s. to 173s.) in Provincial areas.
Brewing	Northumberland and Durham (28)	1 Jan.†	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 4d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 6s. 5d. for female workers 20 and over in bottling stores, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—inside workers 69s. 8d. a week at 15 rising to 177s. 10d. at 21 and over, motor drivers of vehicles of less than 40 cwt. carrying capacity 180s. 7d., 40 to 70 cwt. 185s. 2d., over 70 cwt. 189s. 9d., mates and one-horse drivers 178s. 9d., two-horse drivers 184s. 3d.; female workers in bottling stores 60s. 6d. at 15 rising to 120s. 1d. at 20 and over.
	Carlisle	1 Jan.‡	Male and female workers	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for adult male workers (8s. 3d. for firemen and tun room men on night work), and of 6s. 5d. for female workers 20 and over. Rates after change: cellar foremen 227s. 4d. a week, labourers 177s. 9d., firemen 185s. 3d. (day rate), 208s. 5d. (night rate), head cellarmen 183s. 3d., drivers 189s. 9d., delivery men 180s. 9d., head tun room men 183s. 3d., night men, tun room 206s. 2d., head maltsters 272s. 9d., maltsters 177s. 9d., other head men 181s. 5d. or 183s. 3d., according to occupation; forewomen, bottling dept. 126s. 10d., bottlers 119s. 6d.
Aerated Waters Manufacture	Northern Ireland.. (254)	10 Mar.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week for foremen, forewomen or syrup makers, of 7s. 0½d. for other male workers 21 or over, of 4s. 11½d. for other female workers 19 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: foremen, forewomen or syrup makers 163s. a week, other male workers 53s. 3d. at under 16 rising to 108s. at 19 or over.§
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	28 Feb.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Method of calculating cost-of-living hourly rate amended consequent upon reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42.¶ Revised cost-of-living hourly rates: 1s. 0-84d. for workers 21 and over, 9-63d. for those 18 and under 21, and 6-42d. for those under 18. Difference between present cost-of-living payment for 44 hours and the revised one for 42, divided by 42, and added to consolidated hourly rate. Revised minimum hourly rate 3s. 3-27d. (previously 2s. 11-741d.).
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	16 Nov., 1959	Apprentices employed on engineering maintenance work, including the manufacture of chemical fertilisers and the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Revised scale of rates adopted as follows:—30 per cent. (previously 26½ per cent.) of the craftsmen's rate at 15, 40 per cent. (32 per cent.) at 16, 50 per cent. (38 per cent.) at 17, 60 per cent. (51 per cent.) at 18, 70 per cent. (60 per cent.) at 19, 80 per cent. (71 per cent.) at 20.**
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	28 Feb.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Method of calculating cost-of-living hourly rate amended consequent upon reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42.¶ Revised cost-of-living hourly rates: 1s. 0-84d. for workers 21 and over, 9-63d. for those 18 and under 21, and 6-42d. for those under 18. Difference between present cost-of-living payment for 44 hours and the revised one for 42, divided by 42, and added to consolidated hourly rate. Revised minimum hourly rate 3s. 3-27d. (previously 2s. 11-741d.).
Iron and Steel Manufacture	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland	As soon as possible after 1 Mar.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Method of calculating cost-of-living hourly rate amended consequent upon reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42.¶ Revised cost-of-living hourly rates: 1s. 0-84d. for workers 21 and over, 9-63d. for those 18 and under 21, and 6-42d. for those under 18. Difference between present cost-of-living payment for 44 hours and the revised one for 42, divided by 42, reduced to base and merged into hourly base rate. Revised minimum hourly base rate 1s. 10-5d. (previously 1s. 8-48d.).

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland). See pages 138 and 178 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

‡ These increases were authorised in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 130 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

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

¶ See article on page 137 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work". The cost-of-living hourly rate is now obtained by multiplying the shift value of the cost-of-living payment, as ascertained monthly, by 5½ (i.e., 42 hours) and dividing by 42.

** This change does not apply to apprentices employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland* (43)	28 Feb.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Method of calculating cost-of-living hourly rate amended consequent upon reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42.¶ Revised cost-of-living hourly rates: 1s. 0-84d. for workers 21 and over, 9-63d. for those 18 and under 21, and 6-42d. for those under 18. Difference between present cost-of-living payment for 44 hours and the revised one for 42, divided by 42, and added to consolidated hourly rate. Revised minimum consolidated hourly rate for roll turners 4s. 2-52d. (previously 3s. 10-47d.).
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland* (43)	28 Feb.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed at coke oven and blast-furnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	Method of calculating cost-of-living hourly rate amended consequent upon reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42.¶ Revised cost-of-living hourly rates: 1s. 0-84d. for workers 21 and over, 9-63d. for those 18 and under 21, and 6-42d. for those under 18. Difference between present cost-of-living payment for 44 hours and the revised one for 42, divided by 42, and added to consolidated hourly rate. Revised standard consolidated hourly rate for craftsmen 4s. 1-81d. (previously 3s. 9-8d.).
	do.*	28 Feb.	Semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blast-furnaces and iron and steel works	Method of calculating cost-of-living hourly rate amended consequent upon reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42.¶ Revised cost-of-living hourly rates: 1s. 0-84d. for workers 21 and over, 9-63d. for those 18 and under 21, and 6-42d. for those under 18. Difference between present cost-of-living payment for 44 hours and the revised one for 42, divided by 42, and added to consolidated hourly rate.
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire and certain works in Scotland* (43)	28 Feb.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and iron and steel works	Method of calculating cost-of-living hourly rate amended consequent upon reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42.¶ Revised cost-of-living hourly rates: 1s. 0-84d. for workers 21 and over, 9-63d. for those 18 and under 21, and 6-42d. for those under 18. Difference between present cost-of-living payment for 44 hours and the revised one for 42, divided by 42, and added to consolidated hourly rate. Revised consolidated hourly rate for bricklayers 4s. 2-37d. (previously 3s. 10-33d.).
	West of Scotland† (43)	14 Mar.	Male workers who hitherto worked a 44-hour week and were paid 6-shift, cost-of-living, employed at iron mills and sheet mills	Method of calculating cost-of-living hourly rates amended consequent upon reduction in normal weekly hours of work from 44 to 42.¶ Revised cost-of-living hourly rates: 1s. 1-52d. an hour for men 21 and over, 10-14d. for youths 18 and under 21, and 6-76d. for boys under 18. Present flat-rate payments of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 2s. 6d. for workers under 21 discontinued, and in lieu thereof base rates increased by amounts which, after the addition of sliding-scale percentage (80 per cent.), yield 5s. and 2s. 6d. a week, respectively. Revised minimum hourly base rate for male workers 21 and over 1s. 10-633d. (previously 1s. 7-823d.).
Light Castings Manufacture	Great Britain (44)	28 Mar.	Male and female pieceworkers	Existing basic piecework prices or times unchanged, following reduction in normal working week from 44 to 42 hours, but the existing level of percentage bonus for pieceworkers paid in accordance with the nationally agreed piecework structure increased by 6 per cent. (17½ to 23½ per cent. for men and 7½ to 13½ per cent. for women on women's work). Weekly money bonus maintained at present level.
Engineering	United Kingdom.. (46-49)	28 Mar.	Male and female manual workers in engineering and allied industries¶	Following reduction in normal working week from 44 to 42 hours, existing weekly time rates for timeworkers remain unchanged, but hourly rates increased accordingly, e.g., minimum hourly time rate for skilled fitters increased from 4s. 2-91d. per 44 hours to 4s. 5-33d. per 42 hours. For payment-by-results workers existing hourly basic rates, piecework prices and times unchanged, but compensation for loss of 2 hours' basic rate and 2 hours' piecework bonus, existing national piecework supplements increased as follows:—male workers—skilled 8s. a week (101s. 8d. to 109s. 8d.), intermediate grades 7s. 3d. (96s. to 103s. 3d.), unskilled 6s. 3d. (90s. 4d. to 96s. 7d.), female workers 18 and over 4s. 2d. (77s. 9d. to 81s. 11d.) with proportional amounts for younger workers.**
			Workers employed on double day and/or three-shift system in engineering and allied industries¶	Shift hours and shift payments unchanged but special shift bonus of 2/42nds of their consolidated time rate introduced for workers employed on the third shift, usually 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.
	South-West Wales, including Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot, Neath and Milford Haven (48)	Beginning of pay week commencing on or after 20 Mar.	Timeworkers	To maintain weekly wages following reduction of normal weekly hours from 44 to 42, hourly rates increased as follows:—when not in receipt of a production, output or other lieu bonus, craftsmen 2¼d. an hour, semi-skilled intermediate grades 2¼d., labourers 2¼d., with proportional increases for apprentices; in receipt of a production, output or other lieu bonus 2¼d., 2¼d., 2d.
			Pieceworkers	Hourly basic rates, piecework prices and times remain unchanged, and current piecework hourly supplements increased as follows:—craftsmen 2¼d. an hour, semi-skilled intermediate grades 2d., labourers 1¼d.
			Taskworkers	Hourly basic rates, prices and times remain unchanged, and current amounts payable on completion of agreed task for 44 hours increased by 1d. an hour and payable for the new standard working hours of 42.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (50)	First pay day in week beginning 18 Jan.	Journeyman and apprentices ..	Increases in basic minimum daywork rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1¼d. for apprentices 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for apprentices under 18. Calculation of piecework rates revised from double piecework list price plus 110 per cent. to double piecework list price plus 3 per cent. plus 110 per cent. Minimum daywork rates for journeymen after change include: Lancashire 5s. an hour, Yorkshire 5s. 2d.
Surgical Instrument and Equipment Manufacture	England (excluding Sheffield) and Wales (52)	28 Mar.	Male workers	Following reduction of normal weekly hours from 44 to 42, hourly rates for timeworkers increased as follows:—skilled 2¼d. an hour, semi-skilled 2¼d., unskilled 2¼d. Pieceworkers' guaranteed minimum rate increased by 3d. an hour (5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.). Basic minimum rate for timeworkers after change: skilled workers 2s. and over (surgical instrument makers and repairers, polishers and grinders, platers, etc.) 4s. 11¼d. an hour, semi-skilled workers (machine operators and workers dependent upon supervision) 4s. 7d., unskilled workers (labourers) 3s. 11¼d.
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (52)	28 Mar.	Male workers	Existing hourly rates increased by 1/21st consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours from 44 to 42 without loss of pay.

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

† See article on page 137 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work". The cost-of-living hourly rate is now obtained by multiplying the shift value of the cost-of-living payment, as ascertained monthly, by 5½ (i.e., 42 hours) and dividing by 42.

‡ Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work". The cost-of-living hourly rate for men 21 and over is now obtained by multiplying the shift value of the cost-of-living payment by 5½, deducting 5¼d. and dividing the resulting amount by 42. The amounts for workers 18 and under 21 and for workers under 18 are obtained in a similar manner.

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

¶ Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases apply to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade).

** The text of the agreement is given in an article on page 136 of this GAZETTE. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Wire and Wire Rope	Great Britain (62)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Jan.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum basic time rates of 7s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 3d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 98s. 6d. for men and 73s. 10d. for women, include: iron and steel wire manufacture—men 21 and over 170s. a week, women 21 and over 127s. 6d.; wire rope manufacture—men 21 and over, splicers, closers, testers (rope) 182s., stranders, crane drivers 174s. 6d., testers (wire) 173s., winders 171s. 6d., ancillary workers 170s.; women 21 and over—splicers, closers, testers (rope) 136s. 6d., stranders, crane drivers 130s. 11d., testers (wire) 129s. 9d., winders 128s. 8d., ancillary workers 127s. 6d.; women doing recognised adult male work 139s. 6d.
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture	Birmingham and District* (63)	28 Mar.	Adult male and female workers	Basic hourly rates for dayworkers and existing flat-rate bonuses for pieceworkers increased by 2½d. an hour for male workers and 1½d. for female workers, following reduction of normal weekly hours from 44 to 42. Minimum daywork rates after change, inclusive of flat-rate bonus, include: men—stock fitters (1st class) 4s. 10d. an hour, blacksmiths, brass bedstead makers (1st class), frame setters, polishers, stock fitters (2nd class) 4s. 7d., casters 4s. 5½d., black and brass compo men, chippers, packers (skilled) 4s. 5d., welders 4s. 4½d. (consolidated), cupola men (1st class) 4s. 4½d., benders, cutters-off and filers, drillers and angle preparers, warehousemen (fitters-up) 4s. 4d., grinders 4s. 3d., cupola men (backmen) 4s. 1½d., labourers 4s. 1d.; women—skilled workers, painters and wrappers 2s. 3½d., lacquerers and colour painters 2s. 5d., sprayers 2s. 5½d., transferers 2s. 6d.; semi-skilled over 18, after 6 months' experience 2s. 1½d., after 12 months' experience 2s. 2½d.†
Lock, Latch and Key Making	England (64)	28 Mar.	Male and female workers	Following the reduction in the standard working week from 44 to 42 hours, minimum weekly rates for timeworkers remain unchanged, but for pieceworkers all piecework rates increased by 5 per cent. When this increase is consolidated into piecework rates, the existing schedule of piecework base rates is to relate to a working week of 42 hours.†
Heavy Coil Spring Manufacture	Sheffield (66)	28 Mar.	Male and female workers	Following reduction of normal weekly hours from 44 to 42, consolidated minimum weekly time rates for timeworkers remain unchanged. For pieceworkers reductions in base rates of amounts varying from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d. a week, according to occupation, and increases of 6s. 3d., 7s. 3d. or 8s. in piecework supplements with consequential adjustments for younger workers. Rates after change for male pieceworkers 21 and over, include: unskilled—labourers, base rate 49s. 2d. a week, supplement for 42 hours 96s. 7d.; intermediate grades—general hands 51s. 9d., 103s. 3d., strikers, mates to setters-up 53s. 2d., 103s. 3d., grinders 55s. 10d., 103s. 3d., testers, temperers in lead 57s. 7d., 103s. 3d., rollers, coilers, hammermen 63s., 103s. 3d.; skilled—scraggers and finishers, setters-up, enders 65s. 8d., 109s. 8d.†
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (73)	First full pay week following 9 Feb.	Shift workers and regular night workers	Increase in minimum shift allowances of 1d. an hour (4d. to 5d.) for workers on three-shift systems and (2d. to 3d.) two-shift systems; payment for regular night workers increased to time-and-one-quarter (previously time-and-one-fifth).
Cotton Spinning	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (74-76)	Pay day in week commencing 14 Mar.	Workers employed in cotton spinning and doubling establishments, except mill engine tenters, enginem/firemen, skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, electricians, etc.	Increase on current rates of 7½ per cent.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (76)	do.	Mill engine tenters, enginem/firemen, etc.	Increase on minimum hourly rates of 7½ per cent. Minimum rates after change: mill engine tenters 4s. 3-912d. an hour, enginem/firemen 4s. 2-673d., assistant engineers 4s. 1-736d., boiler firemen 4s. 0-215d., ashwheelers, oilers and greasers 3s. 8-322d.
Cotton Weaving	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (75-76)	Pay day in week commencing 14 Mar.	Workers employed in cotton weaving establishments, except mill engine tenters, enginem/firemen, skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, electricians, etc.	Increase on current rates of 7½ per cent.
Wool Textile	Scotland (various districts)‡ (88)	First full pay period following 14 Mar.	Certain tuners	Extra payment made to tuners for each loom above 10 in section increased by 1s. 6d. (2s. to 3s. 6d.) a loom.
Jute Preparing, Spinning and Weaving	Great Britain (91) (252)	4 Mar.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. 5d. a week for loom tenters 21 or over, of 5s. 5d. for loom under-tenters 21 or over, of 5s. 5d. in general minimum time rate and guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers and general minimum time rate for other workers 21 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 or over: loom tenters 177s. 6d. a week, loom under-tenters 150s. 5d., hessian weavers and other workers 150s. 3d.; guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers 150s. 3d.‡
			Female workers (except hessian weavers specified below)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 4d. a week for spinning shifting mistresses, of 3s. 9d. for orra (or spare) spinners, of 3s. 9d. to 5s. 4d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, for single spinners of 3s. 9d. to 5s. 1d. for double spinners, of 3s. 9d. for weaving learners and other workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 3s. 10d. (101s. 2d. to 105s.). General minimum time rates after change include: spinning shifting mistresses 119s. 11d. a week, single spinners 103s. 3d. to 146s. 6d., double spinners 103s. 11d. to 141s. 2d., orra (or spare) spinners 18 or over 103s. 3d., weaving learners 18 or over 103s. 3d., other workers 18 or over 103s. 3d.§
			Male pieceworkers (all districts) and female pieceworkers (Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Kirkcaldy and Tayport) employed in hessian weaving	Increase in standard general minimum piece rate of 3-86d. (102-9d. to 106-76d.) for single loom weavers, with appropriate adjustments for other workers; supplemental payments increased by 11d. a week (24s. 5d. to 25s. 4d.) for male workers, and by 10d. (23s. 1d. to 23s. 11d.) for female workers, irrespective of age; guaranteed time rates for female pieceworkers increased by 2s. 1d. to 3s. 9d., according to age (57s. 10d. at 15 rising to 103s. 3d. at 18 or over).§
Narrow Fabrics Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	Week commencing 7 Mar.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum time rates 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: men 21 and over—grade I occupations 3s. 4½d. an hour, grade II 3s. 7½d., grade III 3s. 9½d.; women 18 and over—grade I 2s. 4½d., grade IA 2s. 5½d., grade II 2s. 8d., grade III 2s. 9½d.
			Pieceworkers	Increases in minimum piecework group average rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Piecework rates are to be the same for all ages and arranged so that the average wage for all adult workers in a class is not less than—males grade I 3s. 11½d. an hour, grade II 4s. 1½d., grade III 4s. 4½d.; females grade I 2s. 10d., grade IA 2s. 11d., grade II 3s. 1½d., grade III 3s. 3½d.

* Including Smethwick, Brierley Hill, Dudley, Wednesbury, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.

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

‡ Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlstoun, Selkirk, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Newtown St. Boswells, Alva, Keith and Elgin.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 129 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics)
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands* (91)	First pay day in Mar.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by ½d. in the shilling (8d. to 7½d.) on basic wages.
Leather Producing (Tanning, Currying and Dressing)	Great Britain (101)	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Mar.	Male and female workers	Increases in basic timework rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; existing hourly bonus payable to pieceworkers increased by 1½d. an hour (8d. to 9½d.) for workers 20 and over, and by proportional amounts for younger pieceworkers. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 and over—London (within 17 miles of Charing Cross), skilled 4s. 3½d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. 0½d., unskilled 3s. 11½d., Provinces and Scotland 4s. 1½d., 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., youths and boys—London, semi-skilled 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 6d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 11½d. to 3s. 4½d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; women and girls—London, semi-skilled 1s. 9½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 9½d. to 3s. 0½d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 9½d. to 3s. 0½d.
Fellmongery	England and Wales (104)	First full pay week after 10 Mar.	Workers employed in handling domestic skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled 4s. 1½d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 11d., unskilled 3s. 10d.; women 21 and over 3s. 2d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).
	United Kingdom	First full pay week after 10 Mar.	Workers employed in handling foreign skins	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled 4s. 1½d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 11d., (dry) 3s. 10d.; women 21 and over 3s. 2d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	Northern Ireland (254)	25 Mar.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers in specified occupations and for other workers 21 and over, of 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for late entrants at or over 19, and of ½d., ¾d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for other young workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: workers in specified occupations 3s. 7½d. an hour, other workers 21 and over 3s. 2½d., youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at 16 rising to 2s. 9½d. at 20, late entrants at or over 19 2s. 4½d. during first 6 months of employment and 2s. 6d. during second 6 months; piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 3s. 10½d., other workers (all ages) 3s. 5½d.‡
			Female workers (except those employed in the retail branch of the trade)	Increase in general minimum time rate of 1d. an hour for workers other than learners, and new rates fixed for learners; increase in piecework basis time rate of 2d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 2s. 4½d. an hour, learners (except those who enter the trade at or over 18) 1s. 2½d. during first 6 months, 1s. 4½d. during second 6 months, 1s. 8½d. during second year, and 2s. during third year; piecework basis time rate 2s. 6½d.‡
			Female workers employed in the retail branch of the trade	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for workers other than learners, and new rates fixed for learners. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 and over with not less than 2 years' experience after completion of learnership—area A 2s. 4½d. an hour, area B 2s. 3½d., workers under 21 or those 21 and over who have less than 2 years' experience after completion of learnership and outworkers 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d., learners 1s. 2½d. or 1s. 2½d. during first 6 months, 1s. 4½d. or 1s. 4d. during second 6 months, 1s. 8½d. or 1s. 7½d. during second year, and 2s. or 1s. 11½d. during third year.‡
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rossendale Valley) (117)	First pay day in Mar.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over and for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 82s. a week at 15 rising to 175s. at 21 and over; female workers 82s. at 15 rising to 133s. at 20 and over.¶
			Pieceworkers	Increase on basic statement prices of 7 per cent., making a total addition of 124½ per cent. for male workers, and of 134½ per cent. for female workers.¶
			Workers employed in industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture—¶	
			Timeworkers	Increases in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over and for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 82s. a week at 15 rising to 175s. at 21 and over; female workers 82s. at 15 rising to 133s. at 20 and over.¶
			Pieceworkers	Increase on basic statement prices of 7 per cent., making a total addition of 124½ per cent. for male workers, and of 134½ per cent. for female workers (122 and 132 per cent. respectively in stiffener section and 105 and 115 per cent. in wood heel manufacturing section).¶
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain (128-129)	28 Mar.	Male and female workers	Increases in basic hourly rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 and over and for male workers 18 and over 21, and of 1d. or ½d., according to age, for younger workers. Following reduction of normal weekly hours from 44 to 42½, incentive bonus of 3½ per cent. on full-time earnings inclusive of cost-of-living payment discontinued, and general increase of 15½ per cent. on all earnings inclusive of cost-of-living payment raised to 24 per cent. Cost-of-living payment for male workers 18 and under 21 increased by 1½d. an hour (2½d. to 4d.). Basic hourly rates (exclusive of all additions) after change include: male workers 21 and over—Group M1 2s. 4d., M2, M3 2s. 5½d., M3A 2s. 6d., M4 stokers 2s. 6d., stoker-enginem 2s. 6½d., enginem 2s. 7½d., M5 2s. 6½d., M5C 2s. 6d., M5B 2s. 7½d., M5A 2s. 8½d., M6 2s. 9d., M7 2s. 10½d., M8 2s. 11½d., M8A 3s., M9 3s. 0½d., M9A 3s. 2½d., M10 3s. 5d., M10A 3s. 7d., M12 3s. 11d., M13 4s. 2d.; female workers 21 and over—Group F1 1s. 8d., F2 1s. 8½d., F3 1s. 9d., F4 1s. 9½d., F5 1s. 10½d., F6 1s. 11½d.*
Home Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales (137)	First full pay week in Jan.	Forest workers and hauliers in the woods	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 2d. a week for skilled fellers and mechanical drivers, of 5s. 10d. for loaders and other male workers, and of 10s. 2d. for female workers 19 and over (other than those doing full men's work). Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled fellers 185s. a week, mechanical drivers 176s., loaders and other male workers working only in the woods 170s., other male workers 165s.; women 19 and over (other than those doing full men's work) 123s. 9d.
			Certain sawmill workers	Workers employed solely on night work are now paid 20 per cent. (previously 3d. an hour) above the appropriate daywork rates; female workers 19 and over are now paid 7 per cent. of the appropriate adult male workers' rates (previously individual rates).
			Certain transport drivers	New minimum rates agreed for drivers employed at class A and class B mills consequent on the regrouping of vehicles according to carrying capacity, and additional rates fixed for drivers of vehicles over 12 and up to 15 tons and over 15 tons gross laden weight. Rates after change include: class A mills 169s. 4d. to 194s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, class B mills 164s. 10d. to 189s.

* Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

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

‡ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 178 of this GAZETTE.

§ Learners who enter the trade under 18 are now required to serve a period of learnership of 3 years (previously 4 years), and those who enter at or over 18 are treated as having completed 1 year of employment (previously 2 years), and serve 2 years.

¶ These increases resulted from a revision of the payments made under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The arrangements were revised in January to include payments related to movements in the index above 114 but not exceeding 117; the rates quoted are related to the index figures 108-111. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

** The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacture and wood heel processing.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain (171)	28 Mar.	Workers employed on outside steelwork erection other than water-tube boiler erection	New hourly rates of wages agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—erectors, London area (within 16 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 11½d. an hour, other areas 4s. 10½d., riveters 5s. 0½d., 4s. 11½d., riveters' holders-up 4s. 11½d., 4s. 10½d., sheeters 5s. 1½d., 4s. 11½d., sheeters' holders-up and staggers or riggers 4s. 11½d., 4s. 10½d., crane drivers and welders 5s. 0½d., 4s. 11½d., burners (new work) 5s. 0½d., 4s. 11½d., (demolition or scrap work) 4s. 11½d., 4s. 10½d., rivet heaters (adults) 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d., erectors' helpers 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d.*
	Great Britain	28 Mar.	Workers employed on double day and/or three-shift systems	Shift hours and shift payments unchanged but special shift bonus of 2/42nds of their consolidated time rate introduced for workers employed on the third shift, usually 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area) and Belfast (184)	First full pay period following 24 Mar.	Operating staff employed by municipal passenger transport undertakings (drivers, conductors, and depot and garage staff except skilled maintenance workers)	Increases of 10s. or 10s. 6d. a week for drivers, of 9s. 9d. or 10s. 3d. for conductors, and of 9s. 2d., 10s. 6d., 10s. 9d. or 9s. 3d., according to grade, for maintenance workers, with proportional amounts for younger workers. (For employees of undertakings in Luton, Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton, deviation payments made at the time of the award are concurrently reduced by 1s. a week.) Basic rates after change: drivers, commencing rate 189s. a week rising to a maximum of 192s. 6d. after 12 months' continuous service, conductors 183s. 9d. to 187s. 3d.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages (on daywork)—grade A 190s. 9d., grade 1 183s. 9d., grade 2 178s. 6d., grade 3, cleaners and labourers 173s. 3d.†
Civil Air Transport	London and the adjacent country zones (182-183)	16 Mar.	Road Services workers employed by the London Transport Executive:— Drivers and conductors..	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change include: craftsmen—special group undertakings 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d. an hour, group 1 5s. 1d.†
	United Kingdom.. (194-195)	27 Mar.	Adult male and female hourly-rated engineering and maintenance grades	Increase of 10s. a week. Standard weekly rates after change: drivers—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 200s., after 6 months 206s., after 1 year 212s. (maximum), country buses 187s. 6d., 193s. 6d., 199s. 6d., single-deck coaches, commencing rate 199s., after 1 year 205s. 6d. (maximum); conductors—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 198s., after 6 months 203s., after 1 year 208s. (maximum), country buses and single-deck coaches 184s. 6d., 189s. 6d., 194s. 6d. Drivers and conductors of double-deck service coaches receive central bus rates of pay.
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	Northern Ireland.. (199)	First full pay period following 1 Feb.	Male and female workers	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week for semi-skilled, and of 8s. for unskilled maintenance staff. Standard weekly rates after change: trolleybuses—assistant craftsmen (group 1) 179s. 5d., assistant craftsmen (group 2) 175s. 5d., general hands (group 3) 167s. 11d.; central buses—assistant craftsmen 179s. 5d., general hands 167s. 11d.; country buses—assistant craftsmen 175s. 5d., general hands 163s. 11d. Existing bonus earning rates are unchanged.
	England and Wales (200)	First pay day in week commencing 28 Mar.	Male workers ..	New hourly rates of wages agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, and adjustment of ¼d. an hour (5½d. to 6d.) in timeworkers' bonus. Hourly rates after change: adult male workers—non-tradesmen, grade A 3s. 11-75d., group leaders 4s. 0-75d., grade B 4s. 0-25d., group leaders 4s. 2-375d., grade C 4s. 2-625d., group leaders 4s. 5-125d., semi-skilled, grade A 4s. 3-25d., grade B 4s. 4-125d., grade C 4s. 4-875d., grade D 4s. 5-625d., grade E 4s. 6-5d.; tradesmen—skilled 4s. 9-375d. (fully qualified toolmakers receive a differential of 3d. an hour above this rate), leading hands 5s. 1-375d., service increments of ¼d. an hour after 4 years' continuous service increased by further 1d. after 8 years and further 1d. after 10 years' continuous service; stores workers—stores assistants 4s. 3-125d., increasing by ¼d. an hour for each completed 6 months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 4s. 6-125d., storekeepers 4s. 8-875d., senior storekeepers 4s. 11-625d.; adult female workers—grade A 3s. 3d., group leaders 3s. 4-125d., grade B 3s. 3-625d., rising to 3s. 4-125d. after 6 months' satisfactory service, group leaders 3s. 5-125d., grade C 3s. 3-625d., increasing by ¼d. an hour in each completed 6 months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 3s. 5-125d., group leaders 3s. 6-25d., grade D 3s. 6-875d. at the end of one month's service rising to 4s. 0-125d. after 24 months' service, group leaders 4s. 4d.*
Slaughtering	Northern Ireland.. (199)	First full pay period following 1 Feb.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: warehouse workers—men 21 and over, Belfast 173s. a week, Londonderry 171s., Provincial areas 170s., women 21 and over 122s., 122s., 118s.; drivers of motor vehicles of under 2 tons carrying capacity, Belfast 176s., Londonderry 174s., Provincial areas 169s. 6d., of 2 tons or over 184s., 182s., 177s. 6d.; assistants on motor vehicles 175s., 173s., 168s. 6d.
	England and Wales (200)	First pay day in week commencing 28 Mar.	Male workers ..	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for adult workers, and of 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for juveniles; increase of 5s. 7½d. a week in the fall back wages for pieceworkers and head rate workers; additional payments made to piecework and head rate workers increased by amounts varying from ¼d. to 2d. Minimum time rates after change: foremen slaughtermen (where employed and appointed by the employer) 212s. 6d. a week, slaughtermen 192s. 6d., gutmen 187s. 6d., other grades from 177s. 6d.; youths and boys 61s. at 15 rising to 136s. 6d. at 18; minimum fall back wages payable to piecework and head rate workers—foremen slaughtermen 159s. 4½d., slaughtermen 144s. 4½d., gutmen 140s. 7½d.
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London (201)	1 Dec., 1959‡	Male workers employed in the collection, packing and despatch of newspapers, periodicals, magazines and books	Increases in basic wages of 5s. 6d. a week for full-time day staff 21 and over, of 6s. for full-time night staff 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger full-time workers, regular half-night workers and casual workers. Cost-of-living bonus of 10s. a week for full-time adults (and of proportional amounts for other workers) consolidated into basic wages and the system of a cost-of-living bonus now discontinued. New standard rates after change for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 235s. a week, night staff 243s. 6d.
	Provinces in England and Wales (201)	First full week in Mar.	Male and female workers employed in the handling, packing and distribution of newspapers and periodicals	Increases§ in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week for qualified men and late entrants, and of 1s. for women. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: male workers—qualified men and youths who commenced under the age of 18 and have had 5 years' continuous service or 6 years' broken service after the age of 16, grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 216s. 6d. a week, day staff 208s., grade 2 towns 208s., 199s. 6d.; female workers—qualified women, grade 1 127s. 6d., grade 2 123s. 6d.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 † The agreement also provides for a reduction in the normal working week from 44 to 42 hours, without loss of pay, as and from the first full pay period following 1st June, 1960.
 ‡ These changes were agreed in February with retrospective effect to the date shown. A reduction of night drivers' hours from 80 to 76 a fortnight without loss of pay, with effect from 3rd April, 1960, has also been agreed.
 § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Saddlery and Leather Goods Trade	Great Britain (105)	Week commencing 14 Mar.	Workers employed in retail establishments on the manufacture and repair of saddlery, harness, luggage, leather goods and handbags	Increases in national basic time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers (4d. for age 20 to 20½) and female workers (3½d. for age 17½ to 18 and 2½d. for age 16½ to 17). Piecework rates to allow workers of average ability to earn at least 25 per cent. above the appropriate hourly rates. National basic time rates after change include: skilled male workers 21 and over, who have served at least 4 years in the trade, horse-collar makers 4s. 2d. an hour, other male workers 21 and over 4s. 1d.; skilled female workers 20 and over 3s. 3d.
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Northern Ireland.. (254)	17 Mar.	Male workers ..	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week for workers 21 and over, of 1½d. or 4s. 7d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of ¾d. or 2s. 9d. for boys 17 and under 18; increase of ¼d. an hour (2d. to 2½d.) in the additional rate for burner cutters 21 and over. Increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 and over 3s. 8½d. an hour or 163s. 2d. a week, youths 18 and under 21 2s. 11d. or 128s. 4d., boys age 17 and under 18 2s. 1d. or 91s. 8d.; power cranimen and burner cutters to be paid 3d. and 2½d. an hour, respectively, above the minimum rate whilst so employed; piecework basic time rate 3s. 9½d. an hour.*
Broadcasting	Great Britain	13 Mar.	Manual workers employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2½d. or 2d. for non-craftsmen, and of 2d. for female workers. Rates after change: craftsmen, grade MCI 5s. 5½d. an hour, MC2 5s. 9½d., MC3 6s. 1d., MC4 6s. 4½d., MC5 6s. 9½d., MC6 7s. 3½d.; non-craftsmen, grade M1 4s. 3½d., M2 4s. 4½d., M3 4s. 5½d., M4 4s. 6½d., M5 4s. 10d., M6 5s., M7 5s. 2d.; women W1 3s. 7d., W2 4s.
Catering	Londonderry and district	Pay week commencing 8 Feb.	Barmen and apprentices employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 10s. a week for charge-hands, of 7s. 6d. for assistants, and of 2s. 6d. or 5s., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices. Rates after change: men in charge of stock and bar or in sole charge with 1 apprentice 184s. 6d. a week, men in sole charge of stock and bar and control of 2 assistants and 1 apprentice 189s. 6d.; assistants 150s. 9d. in first year, 161s. in second year, 177s. after 5 years; apprentices 54s. 8d. in first year, 68s. 7d. in second year, 90s. 6d. in third year.
Funeral Direction	Kent and district..	4 Jan.	Male workers employed in funeral furnishing departments of co-operative societies	Increases of 6s. a week for branch managers, and of 8s. 3d., 9s. or 10s. 3d., according to occupation, for other workers. Rates after change: branch managers (resident) 227s. 9d. a week†, coffin makers 198s. 3d., chauffeur-bearers 191s. 6d., polishers and finishers 187s., general workers 180s. 6d.
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland (246-247)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 1 Jan.	Drivers of road motor vehicles	Increases of 3s. 2d. a week for drivers of vehicles of not over 2 tons unladen weight, and of 3s. 10d. for vehicles of over 2 and not over 5 tons. Introduction of rates for drivers of vehicles of over 5 tons unladen weight. Rates after change: drivers of vehicles of not over 2 tons unladen weight, basic rate plus 9s. 2d. a week—group 1 authorities 176s. 11d. a week, group 2 authorities 173s. 11d.; over 2 and not over 5 tons, basic rate plus 12s. 10d.—180s. 7d., 177s. 7d.; over 5 tons, basic rate plus 16s. 6d.—184s. 3d., 181s. 3d.
		Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 1 Feb.	Shift workers .. Females employed on same work as males	Shift allowances increased by 1d. an hour for workers on rotating shifts (3d. to 4d.) and for certain workers on alternating shifts (1d. to 2d.). Female employees required to undertake full time, without any additional supervision, the same duties in all respects as able-bodied males to be paid the male rate for the job, but if required to undertake to a considerable, but not the full extent, an appropriate proportion, but not less than the female basic rate.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING MARCH

Agriculture	Northern Ireland.. (4) (254)	14 Mar.	Male workers employed in agriculture (other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to 47 for workers in market gardens and nursery grounds, and from 48 in the months October to July and 50 in August and September to 47 all year round for all other workers.‡
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§	28 Feb.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Normal weekly hours for dayworkers reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of earnings.¶
	West of Scotland¶ (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 14 Mar.	Labourers employed at blastfurnaces	Normal weekly hours for workers at present working a 44-hour week reduced to 42 hours without loss of earnings.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§	28 Feb.	Workers employed at blastfurnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Normal weekly hours for dayworkers reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of earnings.¶
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland§	28 Feb.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Normal weekly hours for dayworkers reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of earnings.¶
Iron and Steel Manufacture	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland§	28 Feb.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Normal weekly hours for dayworkers reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of earnings.¶
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire and certain works in Scotland§	28 Feb.	Semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Normal weekly hours for dayworkers reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of earnings.¶
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire and certain works in Scotland§	28 Feb.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Normal weekly hours for dayworkers reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of earnings.¶

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 178 of this GAZETTE.
 † Resident branch managers also receive living accommodation, light and rent free.
 ‡ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland). See pages 138 and 178 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 § Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.
 ¶ See article on page 137 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ¶ Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.

Principal Changes in Hours of Work Reported during March—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	West of Scotland* (43)	14 Mar.	Male workers who hitherto worked a 44-hour week and were paid 6-shift cost-of-living, employed at iron mills and sheet mills	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of earnings.†
Light Castings Manufacture	Great Britain (44)	28 Mar.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours for dayshift and nightshift workers reduced from 44 to 42.†
Engineering	United Kingdom.. (48-49)	28 Mar.	Male and female manual workers in engineering and allied industries‡	Normal weekly hours for dayshift and nightshift workers reduced from 44 to 42.§
	South West Wales, including Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot, Neath and Milford Haven (48)	Beginning of pay week commencing on or after 20 Mar.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours for dayshift and regular nightshift workers reduced from 44 to 42.†
Manufacture, Maintenance and Repair of Agricultural Machinery or Implements	England and Wales (49)	28 Mar.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Surgical Instrument and Equipment Manufacture	England (excluding Sheffield) and Wales (52)	28 Mar.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (52)	28 Mar.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 (exclusive of mealtimes), without loss of pay.†
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	United Kingdom.. (54)	28 Mar.	All classes except engineering and other industry classes where wages and working conditions are governed by other industry agreements	Normal weekly hours for dayshift and nightshift workers reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture	Birmingham and District** (63)	28 Mar.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Lock, Latch and Key Making	England (64)	28 Mar.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Heavy Coil Spring Manufacture	Sheffield (66)	28 Mar.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Flax Spinning and Weaving	Northern Ireland.. (79)	28 Mar.	Maintenance workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Hosiery Manufacture	Scotland (except Hawick) (92)	First full pay week in Mar.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43½ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43½ for those under 16, without loss of pay.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Northern Ireland.. (98)	28 Mar.	Millwrights	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rossendale Valley) (117)	Working week for which wages are paid on the first pay day in Mar.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43½ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43½ for those under 16.†
	United Kingdom (except Rossendale Valley) (117)	do.	Workers employed in industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture††	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43½ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43½ for those under 16.†
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain (128-129)	28 Mar.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42½.†
Penmaking	Birmingham and district (67)	28 Mar.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 42 for those under 16, without loss of pay.
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	Great Britain ..	28 Mar.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain (171)	28 Mar.	Workers employed on outside steelwork erection other than water-tube boiler erection	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
	Great Britain ..	28 Mar.	Workers employed on water-tube boiler erection	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom.. (194-195)	27 Mar.	Adult male and female hourly-rated engineering and maintenance grades	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
		28 Feb.	Catering staff (excluding industrial and staff canteen workers, aircraft stewards and stewardesses)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to 45, without loss of pay.

* Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

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

‡ Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, this change applies to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade).

§ The text of the agreement is given in an article on page 136 of this GAZETTE. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

¶ This change applies also to a number of workpeople employed on boat building and boat repairing.

|| The text of the agreement is given in an article on page 136 of this GAZETTE.

** Including Smethwick, Brierley Hill, Dudley, Wednesbury, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.

†† The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacture and wood heel processing.

RETAIL PRICES

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 15th MARCH, 1960

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

At 15th March, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 16th February, 1960, and at 17th March, 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 15th MARCH, 1960

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 15th March, 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 15th MARCH, 1960 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	106.8	350
II. Alcoholic drink	98.1	71
III. Tobacco	108.1	80
IV. Housing	129.5	87
V. Fuel and light	119.1	55
VI. Durable household goods	97.6	66
VII. Clothing and footwear	103.6	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles	116.3	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods	114.2	59
X. Services	118.1	58
All items	109.7	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 15th March was therefore 109.7, taken as 110.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

Reductions in the average prices of tomatoes, bacon, butter and cheese were partly offset by an increase in the average price of eggs. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 107.

Transport and Vehicles

As a result of increases in the average prices of second-hand cars, the index figure for the transport and vehicles 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 116.

Other Groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO MARCH, 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	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 179 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 Points (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium*	1953 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1960	110	- 1	+ 1
Food		110	- 1	+ 1
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1960	130.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Food	" "	126.9	+ 0.1	+ 5.1
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1960	122.9	- 0.3	+ 3.9
Food	" "	131	- 0.7	+ 6
Iceland (Reykjavik)	March, 1959 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1960	100	Nil	†
Food	" "	99	Nil	†
Ireland (Dublin)	Aug., 1947 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1960	144	Nil†	- 3
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1			
All Items	Jan., 1960	68.34	+ 0.54	+ 1.88
Food	" "	75.69	- 0.16	+ 0.89
Luxembourg*	1st Jan., 1948 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1959	131.67	+ 0.18	+ 0.63
Food	" "	137.27	+ 0.17	+ 0.61
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1960	126	Nil	+ 4
Food	" "	126	- 2	+ 6
Norway	1949 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1959	164	Nil	+ 2
Food	" "	185	Nil	- 2
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1960	159	+ 5	+ 7
Food	" "	177	+ 8	+ 13
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1960	181	- 0.5	- 0.5
Food	" "	192.9	- 1.6	- 3.3
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1960	127.2	- 0.3	+ 1.5
Food	" "	120.8	- 0.8	- 0.4
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1959	105.7	- 0.6	+ 1.5
Food	" "	105.54	- 0.97	+ 1.62
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1959	213	Nil	+ 3
Food	" "	275	+ 1	+ 2
Rhodesia, Southern	Oct., 1949 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1960	151	Nil	+ 4
Food	" "	187	+ 1	+ 8
United States	1947-49 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1960	125.4	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Food	" "	117.6	- 0.2	- 1.4

* 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, with small variations in the cases of Belgium and Luxembourg.

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

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MARCH

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 320. In addition, 31 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during March at the establishments where these 351 stoppages occurred is estimated at 77,300. This total includes 8,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 68,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 58,600 were directly involved and 10,200 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 240,000 working days lost during March included 43,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Table with 6 columns: Industry Group†, Number of Stoppages (Started before beginning of Month, Started in Month, Total), Stoppages in Progress in Month (Workers involved, Working Days lost). Rows include Coal Mining, Food, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Motor Vehicles, Construction, All remaining industries and services, and totals for March 1960, February 1960, and March 1959.

Causes of Stoppages

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

Table with 3 columns: Principal Cause, Number of Stoppages, Number of Workers directly involved. Rows include Wages—claims for increases, Hours of labour, Employment of particular classes or persons, Other working arrangements, Trade union status, Sympathetic action, and Total.

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH

Table with 5 columns: Industry, Occupations and Locality, Approximate Number of Workers involved (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Stoppage (Began, Ended), Cause or Object, Result. Rows include Bread Baking, Engineering, and Electrical Engineering.

* 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 industries have been classified in accordance with the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Table with 2 columns: Page, Page. Rows include Arbitration Awards (Industrial Court, Single Arbitrators, etc., Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal) and Notices and Orders (Wages Councils Acts, Agricultural Wages Acts, Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner).

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During March the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2764 to 2769. Four of the awards are summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. Award No. 2765 was referred to the Court under Section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959.

Award No. 2764 (4th March).—Parties: Iron and Steel Trades Confederation; National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers (Power Workers' Group of the Transport and General Workers' Union); Transport and General Workers' Union; and South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association. Claim: (1) To decide upon the claim of the Unions concerned that the Agreement of 20th October, 1949, made between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Steel Manufacturers' Association and the Trade Unions signatories thereto be amended to allow all shift workers at the various Works of the Association to be given the benefit of the Agreement; (2) that Clauses Nos. 7, 8 and 9 of that Agreement be eliminated. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the claim had been established. The Award shall take effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 4th March, 1960.

Award No. 2766 (14th March).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Employers' Side of the Scottish National Joint Council for the Scottish Pre-Cast Concrete Products Industry. Claim of the Trade Union Side: To determine a difference as to the method of applying Industrial Court Award No. 2731 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1959, page 324) by Messrs. James K. Millar Limited, Falkirk. Claim of the Employers' Side: To determine a difference between the Employers' Side and Trade Union Side of the Council as to whether the award of 1d. an hour increase on the minimum basic rate under Award No. 2731 should be applied to rates negotiated from time to time between the management of James K. Millar Limited, Falkirk, and their employees and which negotiated rates result in earnings substantially in excess of the minimum basic rate. Award: The short point which the Court were required to determine was whether or not pieceworkers in the employ of James K. Millar Limited, Falkirk, were entitled to receive a weekly sum equivalent to the 1d. an hour increase in the minimum basic time rate fixed under Award No. 2731 dated 10th July, 1959. Within the terms of the Constitution the Court were unable to do more than determine what should be the minimum basic time rate. They therefore found against the present claim made by the Union and awarded accordingly. They suggested, however, that the parties might give consideration to whether or not the Constitution might be amended to provide that a pieceworker of average ability, skill and experience should be enabled to earn not less than an agreed percentage over and above the appropriate minimum basic time rate.

Award No. 2768 (25th March).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: Arising from Industrial Court Award No. 2748 relating to hospital engineers employed in the National Health Service (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1959, page 461), the Court were asked to determine the incremental progression to be applied to new salary scales. Award: The Court found and so awarded that as from 1st September, 1959, the salary scales of hospital engineers shall be those set out in the Management Side's offer below.

Management Side Offer

Table listing salary scales for Superintendent Engineer, Senior Engineer, Engineer in Charge, and Assistant Engineer across various grades and working days.

Award No. 2769 (28th March).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: To determine a "difference" which exists between the parties regarding the terms and conditions of employment, including salaries, which are to be incorporated in a new Agreement for Service for Pilots in the employment of Independent Air Transport Operators in membership of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Additionally, to determine a "difference" which exists between the parties regarding the pension arrangements to be applicable to those Pilots. Award: The Court stated that it was impossible to evaluate changes in terms and conditions applicable to Independent Operators which may result from any contemplated development or reorganisation of the Air Transport Industry as a whole. In the circumstances at present existing, they found and so awarded that the parties shall conclude an agreement in respect of the Pilots concerned, and the Court indicated the provisions which such an agreement, inter alia, shall include. The Court regarded questions concerning redundancy affecting the Pilots in so far as redundancy was not dealt with in the appropriate Clause in the agreement as being matters that could not be dealt with in isolation by the Court but as matters more appropriate for consideration by the National Joint Council.

Save as aforesaid, the Court found that the claim had not been established.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During March one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

In addition, a Board of Arbitration was appointed under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a difference existing between the two Sides of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. The difference had arisen between British European Airways Corporation and the Pilots in its employment regarding conditions of service (scheduling). The Board unanimously reached the conclusion that the current Scheduling Limitations Document should continue to apply, subject to certain amendments.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During March the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 379 and 380*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 379 (17th March).—Parties: Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Linked Departmental Classes of Instructional Officers. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the National salary scales of the Linked Departmental Classes of Instructional Officers shall be revised with effect from 1st July, 1957, as follows:—Instructional Officer Grade I £990 by £25 to £1,015 by £30 to £1,105 by £40 to £1,145 (the minimum of the Grade I scale to be linked to age 30), Instructional Officer Grade III £805 by £25 to £830 by £30 to £890 by £35 to £995 (the minimum of the Grade III scale to be linked to age 26 with age pay up to age 30), Instructional Officer Grade V £650 by £20 to £730 by £9 to £739; (b) that the above salary scales shall be further revised with effect from 1st December, 1958, in accordance with the terms of E.C.12/59; (c) that the salary scales of Grades A, B, II and IV shall be matters for negotiation between the parties upon the footing that the salary differentials now existing between each of these Grades and Grade III shall be maintained. In the event of no agreement being reached within two months from the date hereof, either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Tribunal and the Tribunal will, after hearing the parties, determine the dispute.

Award No. 380 (23rd March).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Station Radio Officer Class, Composite Signals Organisation. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(1) that the National, male, salary scales of the Station Radio Officer Class, Composite Signals Organisation, shall be as follows:—

Table showing salary scales for Station Radio Officer and Senior Station Radio Officer with 'With effect from' and 'With effect from' columns.

(2) that the 3½ per cent. Central Pay Settlement of 1st December, 1958, shall be applied to the above 1st July, 1957, scales.

* See footnote * in first column on page 179.

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal C.W.(62), dated 1st March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.K.(60), dated 8th March, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.(75), dated 18th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Council.—Proposal L.N.R.(51), dated 23rd March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.(83), dated 25th March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D.B.(55), dated 31st March, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, revised piecework basis time rates for female workers and for reducing from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 475, dated 16th March and effective from 1st April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (Scotland) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 501, dated 18th March and effective from 4th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (Scotland) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 550, dated 22nd March and effective from 11th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 600, dated 25th March and effective from 17th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 615, dated 28th March and effective from 25th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Council, prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notice of Proposals

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

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.F. (N.56), dated 18th March, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.W.R. (N.61)), dated 9th March and operative on 17th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers in the trade.—See page 173.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.H.M. (N.35)), dated

*See footnote * in first column on next page.

16th March and operative on 25th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers other than female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 171.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.H.M. (N.36)), dated 16th March and operative on 25th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 171.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.B.S. (N.83)), dated 15th March and operative on 1st April. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

Orders relating to Wages, etc., in Scotland

Orders (Order No. 24 of Districts Nos. 1 to 9 and District No. 11, and Order No. 25 of District No. 10) were made on 18th March, 1960, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Orders, which become effective on 4th April, 1960, raise the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and reduce in general the normal weekly hours of work of male and female workers employed in agriculture in Scotland. (See page 137.)

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

Order No. 28 was made on 22nd February, 1960, by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland with effect from 14th March, 1960, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration and reducing the normal weekly hours of work for male workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland (except workers employed at or in flax scutch mills). See pages 138, 168 and 173.

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) 32/59 (24th June, 1959)

A painter, living and working in England, left his employment to go to Scotland where his father was dying. Before going he made enquiries of his employer regarding employment on his return, but when he returned there was no vacancy owing to redundancy. Held that the enquiries made were tantamount to asking for leave of absence and he had just cause for leaving his employment voluntarily.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 31st January, 1959, to 13th March, 1959 (both dates included) the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.

"Since I am able to decide this appeal in favour of the claimant, it is unnecessary to trouble him to attend an oral hearing.

"The claimant is a married man aged 27 years who was employed in Liverpool as a painter. He left that employment voluntarily in the circumstances to be explained. The question is whether he had 'just cause' for doing so. The local insurance officer answered this question in the negative, and therefore held the claimant disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period of six weeks specified above, in terms of section 13(2) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. This decision was affirmed unanimously by the local tribunal.

"The claimant terminated his employment in Liverpool on 30th January, 1959, in order to go to Glasgow. He had been notified that his father, who lived there, was dangerously ill, and his mother and sister were in a distressed state. The father died on 10th February, and it was necessary for the claimant to make certain arrangements for his mother and sister.

"It is conceded by the insurance officer now concerned with the case that the claimant had no opportunity of seeking alternative

* 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.

work before leaving his employment in Liverpool, but she goes on to submit that 'as his own family responsibilities lay in Liverpool it was reasonable to suppose that it was his intention to return there, as, in fact, he did, and in these circumstances he should have sought leave of absence from his employer.' I agree: but it seems to me, on an examination of the available information, that the claimant made inquiries which were tantamount to doing so. It is stated on his behalf that his employer in Liverpool 'did state to the claimant that he would try and engage him when he returned from Glasgow.' In fact when he returned there was no vacancy for him owing to redundancy. The employer has specifically stated that even if he had not left voluntarily the claimant's employment would only have lasted about four weeks longer. Now the claimant had been notified that his father 'had been given no longer than a few weeks to live': it is plain that he could not in the circumstances specify just how long he required to be in Glasgow: and it is also plain that he told his employer the reason why he must leave, and that he wanted to resume employment with him as soon as he was able to return. As it happened, the employer was not in a position to promise to re-employ him. In these circumstances I do not think there is any force in the suggestion that he failed to ask for leave of absence. The insurance officer now concerned suggests a reduction in the period of disqualification, but I am prepared to go further.

"I hold that the claimant had 'just cause' for leaving his employment voluntarily. Accordingly no disqualification is incurred. The appeal of the claimant is allowed."

Official Publications Received*

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

Careers.—*Choice of Careers.* (i) No. 1. *Choosing your Career.* March, 1960. 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (ii) No. 100. *The Scientist.* March, 1960. 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.).—See page 138. (iii) No. 97. *Sheet Metal Worker and Coppersmith.* January, 1960. 2s. 0d. (2s. 4d.). (iv) No. 99. *Laboratory Technicians and Assistants.* March, 1960. 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.). Ministry of Labour.

Economic Survey.—*Economic Survey, 1960.* Cmnd. 976. Treasury. 3s. 0d. (3s. 4d.).—See page 139.

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—*Safety, Health and Welfare New Series No. 8. Toxic Substances in Factory Atmospheres.* Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 150.

Older Workers.—*The Older Worker and His Job.* Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.).—See page 138.

Wales.—*Wales and Monmouthshire. Report on Developments and Government Action, 1959.* Cmnd. 961. Price 6s. (6s. 5d.).—See page 149.

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 (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 475; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 16th March; **The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (Scotland) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 501;** price 6d. (8d.)), dated 18th March; **The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (Scotland) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 550;** price 8d. (10d.)), dated 22nd March; **The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 600;** price 6d. (8d.)), dated 25th March; **The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 615;** price 9d. (11d.)), dated 28th March. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 178.

The Engineering Construction (Extension of Definition) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 421), made on 14th March by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 150.

The Merchant Shipping (Safety Convention) (Australia) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 472; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 16th March by Her Majesty in Council under the Merchant Shipping (Safety Convention) Act, 1949. The Order declares that the Government of Australia has accepted the Safety Convention.

The Local Employment Act, 1960 (Commencement) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 562(C.5)), made on 23rd March by the Board of Trade under the Local Employment Act, 1960.—See page 138.

The Industrial Estates Management Corporations Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 563), made on 23rd March by the Board of Trade under the Local Employment Act, 1960.—See page 138.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1960 No. 34), dated 9th March; **The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 37;** price 4d. (6d.)), dated 15th March. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 178.

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

The Disabled Persons (Registration) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 32), made on 7th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. These Regulations, which come into operation on 1st May, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1959, page 333).

The National Insurance (Non-participation—Benefits and Schemes) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 21; price 3d. (5d.)); **The National Insurance (Non-participation—Certificates) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 22;** price 5d. (6d.)). These Regulations were made on 23rd February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1959. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1959, page 439).

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.)

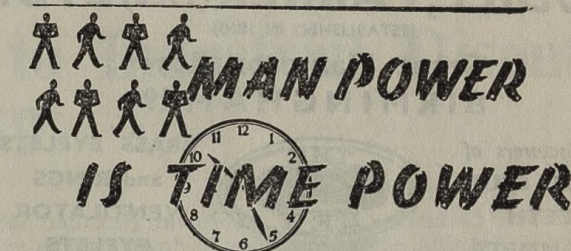
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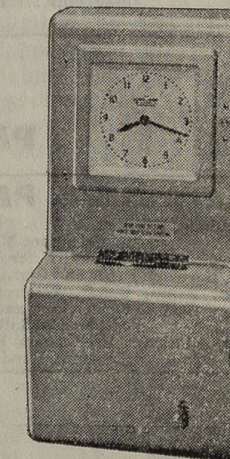
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