

# Labour

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VOLUME LXXI, No. 6

JUNE 1963

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 2s. 6d. NET

Annual subscription 34s. 0d. including postage

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### Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on

### **Employment**

The number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-April was 23,784,000. This was 87,000 248–251 more than in mid-March. The main increases were in construction, catering, hotels, etc., and agriculture and forestry and the main decreases in engineering and electrical goods and shipbuilding and marine engineering.

#### Unemployment

There were 518,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 13th May and 36,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 554,000 (2·4 per cent. of all employees). Between 8th April and 13th May unemployment fell by 51,000. Of the total decrease 17,000 were in construction. There were decreases in most other industries and services. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 316,000—61 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed decreased by 47,000, the normal seasonal decrease being 23,000.

### **Unfilled Vacancies**

There were 195,000 vacancies unfilled on 8th May, 5,000 more than on 3rd April.

255

### Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 27th April the number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,703,000 and the number working short-time was 99,000.

265

#### Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st May (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 133.9 and 140.9, compared with 133.6 and 140.5 at 30th April.

#### **Retail Prices**

The retail prices index at 14th May (January 1962 = 100) was 103.9, compared with 104.0 at 9th April. The index for the food group was 106.4, compared with 106.5 the previous month.

### Stoppages of Work

About 70,200 workers in May were involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 170,000 working days.

### AGE AND REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) IN GREAT BRITAIN

Estimates of the numbers of employees in Great Britain at each mid-year are published annually in this GAZETTE. Analyses by industry for Great Britain as a whole are published in the issues for the subsequent February and analyses by Region and industry in March. In addition, further information about the age structure of employees, their marital state and place of work is compiled from a sample of National Insurance records and published in the June issues. The additional information for mid-1962 is now available and is set out in detail later in this article. The main changes which took place in the year ended June 1962\* were:—

- (1) the number of 15 year-old employees increased substantially due to the higher birth-rate in 1946–47; in June 1962 their number was higher than at any time since this series of figures began in 1950;
- (2) the number of married women employees rose by 80,000 and accounted for well over half the total increase in the number of female employees. Nevertheless, both the amount of the increase and its share in the total rise in the number of female employees were lower than in the previous year;
- (3) more workers moved into the London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern Regions than in the previous year. All other Regions had net losses from interregional migration.

The comprehensive system of National Insurance in Great Britain is the source of this country's basic statistics of employment. National Insurance cards exchanged during the months of June, July and August, and returns from employers showing the number of National Insurance cards held by them at the beginning of June, form the basis of an estimate of the total number of employees in Great Britain in June of each year. These figures are analysed by area, industry, sex and into two age groups (aged under 18 and aged 18 and over). To supplement these estimates the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance each year, from the individual insurance records of a 1 per cent. sample of all insured persons, provides the following information: date of birth, sex, marital state, industry in which employed in June of both the current and previous year, and place of employment (i.e., office where the insurance card was exchanged) in June of the current and the previous year.

The present article is based on information obtained from this sample. It contains analyses of all employees in Great Britain in June 1962 by age, industry and Region, of women by marital state, and summarises the movement of employees between Regions in the preceding 12 months. The figures relate to all employees in civil employment, including those who in June 1962 were unemployed, and those who were absent from work owing to sickness, holidays and other causes. They exclude employers, persons working on their own account and men and women in H.M. Forces.

As they are computed on the basis of a sample, all the figures are subject to the margins of possible error which are inherent in statistics based on sampling procedures. For example, the number of female employees aged 37 is shown in the Table opposite as 150,000, this being the estimated figure resulting from the sampling procedure. The true figure which could be found only by a complete count might not be exactly 150,000, but the chance of its being outside the range 142,000 to 158,000 is calculated to be only one in 20. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind when comparing different figures in the Tables.

### General Analysis

The first Table in the next column gives an analysis, by individual years of age, of the estimated total number of employees in all civilian industries and services in Great Britain in June 1962.

During the year ended June 1962 the number of male employees rose by 170,000. This was the highest increase in any year since the current series of employment estimates began in 1948 and followed rises of 140,000 in each of the two previous years. As in 1960–61, the increase was most marked

\* From 1962 onwards, the annual count of National Insurance cards will be regarded as relating to June instead of end-May. No alteration has been made in the date of the count, which continues to be based on Insurance cards exchanged in June, July and August, together with information supplied by employers about the total number of cards they hold at the beginning of June. Likewise no alteration has been made to the date of the information derived from the sample of National Insurance records and used in this article. The interval between the information for mid-1961 and mid-1962 was therefore, as hitherto, 12 months.

Estimated numbers of employees in Great Britain at June 1962

				(	Thousands)
Age at June 1962	Males	Females	Age at June 1962	Males	Females
15 16 177 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	222 248 306 328 315 290 269 283 273 304 293 296 303 289 297 296 301 295 301 309 316 308 311 309 316 328 317 328 328 328 328 319 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328	233 262 297 297 285 248 216 200 188 169 153 136 115 115 117 125 130 132 141 146 150 155 157 179 190 204 137	44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 70 and over Total aged 15 and over at June 1962	235 263 288 305 314 304 306 302 290 288 274 276 264 259 238 227 206 277 208 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209	129 159 165 188 171 186 169 173 163 167 158 147 126 128 125 83 67 65 55 45 39 29 24 21 17 48
AC BULL	ni vertenda	Stelle lo. in	Total aged 15 and over at June 1961	14,510	7,980

in the younger age ranges and, in particular, the number of 15 year-old school-leavers entering the labour force was substantially greater than in the previous year. In June 1962, both the number of male employees aged 15 (222,000) and the percentage they formed of the total number of male employees (1·5 per cent.) were the highest recorded since this series of age analyses began in 1950. The number of male employees aged 65 and over fell during the year by 21,000 to 471,000, and represented 3·2 per cent. of all male employees.

The net movements into and out of the labour force in the year ended June 1962 can be seen when the numbers in particular age groups at mid-1961 are compared with the numbers one year older at mid-1962 (i.e., the numbers in the same birth group compared at the beginning and end of the twelve-month period):—

Number of male		Number of male	Change 1961-62	Comparable
employees in		employees in		change
mid-1961		mid-1962		1960-61
Aged  15–29 30–59	4,160 8,879 818	Aged 15 222 16–30 4,390 31–60 8,816 61–64 781 65 and over 471	+222 +230 - 63 - 37 -182	+162 +203 - 35 - 26 -164

Compared with the previous year, the number of 15 year-old boys entering the labour force was 60,000 greater in 1961-62, and the number aged 60 and over leaving the labour force was about 30,000 greater. The number of men aged 65 and over in 1962 was 182,000 less than the number aged 64 and over in the previous year. This decrease, which represented the numbers of pensionable age who left the labour force during the year was 18,000 greater than the comparable decrease of 164,000 between 1960 and 1961. Between mid-1955 and mid-1959 the number of men of pensionable age who left the labour force increased each year and in 1958-59 had risen to 224,000. Between 1959 and 1960 the number fell sharply to 144,000, but in the past two years has risen again.

The number of female employees in mid-1962 was 140,000 greater than in the previous year. The total of 8,120,000 included 233,000 girls aged 15, and again this was both the highest number and represented the highest percentage (2·9) of total female employees since this series began in 1950. The number of female employees aged 60 and over was 493,000. This was 9,000 more than in the previous year and represented 6·1 per cent. of all female employees. The following Table shows the net movement into and out of the labour force in the course of the year (i.e., the numbers in particular age groups at mid-1961 compared with the numbers one year older at mid-1962).

Number of employ mid-1	ees in	Number of female employees in mid-1962	Change 1961-62	Comparab change 1960-61		
Aged 15–16 17–29 30–49 50–58 59 and over	451 2,554 3,038 1,342 595		$\begin{vmatrix} 30 & +92 \\ -8 & \end{vmatrix}$	+182 +118 -156 + 80 - 4 - 90		

The number of 15 year-olds entering the labour force was 51,000 greater than in the previous year. Once again large numbers of women in their late teens and twenties left the labour force and many older women took jobs again when their domestic responsibilities were not so great. In the year ended mid-1962, both the movement of younger women out of the labour force and the movement in of women in their thirties and forties, were more marked than in the previous year.

#### Industry and Age

The Tables on pages 235 to 237 provide an age analysis of employees in each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification and also in each of the principal industries. The following Tables give, for each Order, the numbers of male and female employees in four age groups, each expressed as a percentage of the total number in the Order.

Percentage analysis of male employees 1962

Industry	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 64	65 and over
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15	40	41	4
Mining and quarrying	6	37	56	1
Food, drink and tobacco	9	42	46	3
Chemicals and allied industries	6 1	43	49	2 2
Metal manufacture	7	40	51	2
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine	10	45	43	2
engineering	11	36	and the same of	LONG TON
Vehicles	6	43	50	3
Metal goods not elsewhere	0	43	49	2
specified	12	41	44	A CONTRACTOR
Textiles	9	35		3
Leather, leather goods and fur	11	30	51	5
Clothing and footwear	14	33	54 48	2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	14	33	48	3
etc.	9	42	46	monshess
Timber, furniture, etc	16	40	41	3
Paper, printing and publishing	11	40	41	3
Other manufacturing industries	9	42		4
Construction	12	42	46 38	3 2
Gas, electricity and water	5	38	56	2
Transport and communication	6	40		1
Distributive trades	16	39	51	3 4
Insurance, banking and finance	8	41	41	4
Professional and scientific	0	41	47	4
services and scientific	6	42	40	
Miscellaneous services	14	38	48	4
Public administration	4	33	41 58	5
unimprication		33	38	3
Total, all industries	10	40	47	3
	-	70	1 17/19	66-63

### Percentage analysis of female employees 1962

Industry	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 and over
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13	39	42	6
Mining and quarrying	17	44	35	4
Food, drink and tobacco	17	40	39	4
Chemicals and allied industries	19	41	37	3
Metal manufacture	18	41	36	5
Engineering and electrical goods	18	44	35	3
Shipbuilding and marine	10		33	100
engineering	16	42	42	
Vehicles	16	43	38	3
Metal goods not elsewhere	-	73	36	3
specified	15	37	42	6
Textiles	18	34	41	7
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	39	38	4
Clothing and footwear	25	37	32	6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,		31	34	0
etc	14	40	40	6
Timber, furniture etc	17	38	40	5
Paper, printing and publishing	24	41	31	4
Other manufacturing industries	17	38	40	5
Construction	21	44	31	
Gas, electricity and water	15	46	37	4
Transport and communication	16	42	37	4 2 5
Distributive trades	24	35	36	5
Insurance, banking and finance	30	40	25	5
Professional and scientific	50	70	23	,
services	8	39	46	7
Miscellaneous services	13	32	44	11
Public administration	9	35	48	11 8
The state of the s		33	40	0
Total, all industries	17	37	40	6
W 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	F PT S		1 0
	The state of the state of	The second secon	Control of the Contro	

In all industries and services combined, the proportion of male employees aged under 20 rose from 9 to 10 per cent. reflecting the increased numbers of school-leavers in recent years. In individual industry Orders, public administration continued to have the lowest proportion aged under 40

(37 per cent.), followed by leather, leather goods and fur (41 per cent.). The proportion aged under 40 in construction (60 per cent.) had not changed from the previous year, and continued to be the highest. The distributive trades and timber, furniture, etc., had the highest proportion(16 per cent.) under 20 and miscellaneous services the highest (7 per cent.) aged 65 and over.

The age distribution of female employees in all industries and services combined showed some changes compared with the previous year. The proportion under 20 increased from 16 to 17 per cent., the proportion aged 20–39 fell from 39 to 37 per cent., the proportion aged 40–59 increased from 39 to 40 per cent., while the proportion aged 60 and over remained unchanged at 6 per cent. Among individual Orders insurance, banking and finance continued to have the highest proportion of younger workers, with 70 per cent. aged under 40. Public administration, which had the highest proportion of older male workers also had the highest proportion of women aged 40 and over (56 per cent.).

#### Married Women

In June 1962 there were 4,290,000 married women employees (excluding widows) and they formed 52.8 per cent. of all female employees, i.e., the same percentage as at mid-1961. During the year their numbers rose by 80,000 and this accounted for over half of the total increase of 140,000 in the number of female employees. The increase was, however, less marked than in 1960–61 when the number of married women employees rose by 120,000 and accounted for all but 10,000 of the total increase in the number of female employees. The second Table on page 234 shows the numbers of married women in each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification, the percentage they formed of total female employees in each Order, and the age distribution, in percentage form, in each Order. Insurance, banking and finance had the lowest proportion (39 per cent.) of married women employees and three of the manufacturing Orders had the highest—bricks, etc. (63 per cent.), metal goods (60 per cent.) and "other manufacturing industries" (60 per cent.). More than half of the married women employees were in the 40–59 age range, while miscellaneous services had the largest proportion (9 per cent.) aged 60 and over. The following Table shows the age distribution of married

The following Table shows the age distribution of married women and the proportion they formed of female employees in the various age groups.

under which the targe	1962 and	lingA nel n	(Thousands)
to two new Regions.	(1)	(2)	(3)
Age	Married Women employees	Female employees	(1) as percentage of (2)
15–19	48 341 842 1,226 1,209	1,374 1,021 1,272 1,588 1,699	3·5 33·4 66·2 77·2 71·2
55-59 60 and over	387 237	673 493	57·5 48·1
	4,290	8,120	52.8

### Regional Analysis

The third Table on page 234 gives an age analysis of male and female employees in each administrative Region of England and in Wales and Scotland in June 1962. The proportion of male employees aged under 20 showed little variation, being 10 per cent. of all male employees, i.e., the same percentage as in Great Britain, in every Region except London and South Eastern where it was 9 per cent. and Scotland where it was 11 per cent. South Western Region had the lowest proportion of men in the 20–39 age range (39 per cent.) and the Midlands Region the highest proportion (42 per cent.). There was considerable regional variation in the percentage of female employees aged under 20. In the London and South Eastern Region only 14 per cent. of female employees were in this age range, compared with 21 per cent. in Northern Region and 17 per cent. in the country as a whole. North Western Region had the highest proportion (42 per cent.) in the 40–59 age range, and Northern Region the lowest (35 per cent.) compared with 40 per cent. in Great Britain. The proportion aged 60 and over varied from 4 per cent. in Wales to 7 per cent. in the London and South Eastern Region.

#### **Inter-Regional Migration**

Among the items of information recorded for each person included in the sample are the code number of the Region in which the insurance card was exchanged in 1962 and the corresponding code number for 1961. Where the code numbers differ it can be inferred that the person concerned

moved from one Region to another in the course of the year, although in some cases it may mean no more than a change of employment from a firm on one side of the regional border to a firm on the other side, or the removal of the firm itself to new premises without involving any change of residence for the person concerned. This is more likely to happen where regional boundaries run through built-up areas and for this reason the London and South Eastern Region and the Eastern and Southern Region have been treated as one area.

It is important to bear in mind that the Regions are themselves very large areas and that migrations which take place within them are not included in the figures. Also excluded are the movements of workpeople who entered employment for the first time in the year ended June 1962, e.g., school-leavers from other Regions coming to London to take their first jobs. The movements into and out of each Region are shown in the Table below.

Inter-regional migration in year ended June 1962

	100	Males	•	Females				
Region	In	Out	Net gain (+) or Loss (-) by migra- tion	In	Out	Net gain (+) or Loss (-) by migra- tion		
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincs. North Western Northern Scotland Wales	129,000 35,000 58,000 42,000 54,000 22,000 21,000 24,000	94,000 38,000 68,000 41,000 57,000 30,000 32,000 25,000	+ 35,000 - 3,000 - 10,000 + 1,000 - 3,000 - 8,000 - 11,000 - 1,000	64,000 16,000 27,000 18,000 26,000 10,000 10,000 8,000	47,000 18,000 29,000 21,000 26,000 12,000 17,000 9,000	+ 17,000 - 2,000 - 2,000 - 3,000 - 2,000 - 7,000 - 1,000		

### Comparable estimates for former Regions

Midland   42,000   49,000   - 7,000   19,000   19,000   North Midland   37,000   38,000   - 1,000   16,000   18,000   - East and West Ridings   39,000   40,000   - 1,000   17,000   20,000   -	- 2,000 - 3,000	18,000	16,000	1,000	-	38,000	37,000	
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During 1961-62 it is estimated that 385,000 males and 179,000 females moved from one Region to another. This estimate relates to the new regional structure which has operated from 1st April 1962 and under which the three former Regions, Midland, North Midland and East and West Ridings were amalgamated into two new Regions, Midlands and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. For purposes of

comparison, estimates for the three former Regions are given. On the basis of the former regional structure, (i.e., with one additional Region) it is estimated that 403,000 males and 186,000 females moved from one Region to another in the year ended June 1962, a total of 589,000 compared with 576,000 in the previous year. The amount of migration continued, therefore, to be high, having been between 550,000 and 600,000 in each year in the period 1959–62 compared with about 450,000 in each of the three previous years

with about 450,000 in each of the three previous years.

Once again the most striking feature of the migration Table is the net movement into the London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern Regions. In 1961–62 the net inward movement was 52,000, considerably higher than the comparable figure of 32,000 in 1960–61, but close to the total of 53,000 in 1959–60. The net outward movement from Scotland was 18,000 compared with 11,000 in the previous year, and from Northern Region 10,000 compared with 14,000 in the previous year.

Analysis of married women employees by industry and age 1962

Industry	Number of married women	Per- centage of total	Percentage age analysis of married women employees					
the principal industries.  In principal industries.  Only, the pumpers of	employees (thousands)	female em- ployees	Under 20	20- 39	40- 59	60 and over		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engi-	49 13 204 68 40 320	54 58 57 48 54 56	1  1 1 1 2	41 46 44 43 43 50	53 49 51 53 52 45	5 5 4 3 4 3		
neering	5 62 116	44 52 60	2 2 2	35 46 41	57 49 52	6 3 5		
Textiles	240 15 202	55 58 49	1 1 1	38 44 46	55 50 48	6 5 5 5		
etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades	52 33 100 73 43 22 124 779	63 57 46 60 53 47 47	2 1 1 2 2 1 1	43 43 47 41 51 50 46 43	51 47 51 42 46 48 51	5 6 5 3 5 5		
Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services	750 686 194	39 53 57 52	2 1	36 35 34	58 55 58	7 6 9 7		
Total, all industries	4,290	53	1	41	53	5		

### Estimated numbers of employees at June 1962: Analysis by Region and age

		B		39.55								(Tho	usands)
Region	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45–49	50–54	55-59	60–64	65 and over	Total
and about the second					Males	58	il 7554	oldra's	fi mak	ie sissi	ge ana	ek ochtig	avi i
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincs. North Western Northern Scotland. Wales Total—Males	153 91 46 129 85 100 52 84 36	156 68 39 105 62 80 39 64 30	341 159 84 226 139 179 80 144 67	363 162 78 239 146 191 89 139 71 1,478	371 164 84 249 141 193 96 140 64	378 171 84 257 154 196 94 146 74	359 166 84 247 147 186 98 135 74	360 166 85 237 141 186 94 137 68	382 166 88 222 137 192 91 141 68	348 145 80 194 134 186 80 129 65	249 104 64 149 -109 138 64 94 48	126 67 28 74 39 56 21 43 17	3,586 1,629 844 2,328 1,434 1,883 898 1,396 682 14,680
		TO GOVE			Females								
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincs. North Western Northern Scotland Wales	164 92 48 131 82 102 54 86 33	147 62 35 92 52 76 34 62 22	279 110 53 149 91 136 57 105 41	189 66 32 96 60 83 36 64 23	163 70 34 95 59 85 32 62 23	194 82 41 120 70 106 36 72 28	219 92 48 136 76 123 37 78 30	246 98 44 130 75 129 38 79 30	234 88 43 123 81 121 39 75 26	188 67 38 101 64 101 30 60 24	96 31 18 50 28 41 13 29 9	59 23 8 26 14 23 6 15 4	2,178 881 442 1,249 752 1,126 412 787 293
Total—Females	792	582	1,021	649	623	749	839	869	830	673	315	178	8,120

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### ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JUNE 1962: ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE

Note.—Separate figures are given in the following Table for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and for each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees was 20,000 or more; similarly in the second part, which relates to females, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of female employees was 20,000 or more.

												(Inc	ousands)
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 1: and over
15 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	01	6	01	21	01	n	Males	€	* 1	Alainea *(202) B		ol loss s servessio in	
griculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	42 40 1	31 29 1	57 52 2	44 41 1	48 45 2	45 40 2	40 34 3	39 35 2	42 37 2	44 40 1	33 29 2	21 19 1	486 441 20
Aining and quarrying	1 27	1 18	3 54	61	60	84	3 78	80	3 87	3 78	65	3	25
Coal mining	25	17	49	55 2	53	75 4	72 2	72 4	80	72	60 2	1 1	695 631 27
tion	1	1	2	3	3	4	2 3	2	2	2	0/1 10 3	in eriodive	24
ood, drink and tobacco	26	19	44	50	51	51	47	47	49	43	30	13	470
Bread and flour confectionery Bacon curing, meat and fish products	8 3	5 2	3 9 5	3 10 4	4 9 4	8 4	4 7 4	10	4 9 4	3 7 3	3 4	4	34 90
Milk products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1 2	1	3	3 4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	39 26
Fruit and vegetable products Food industries not elsewhere speci-	1	1 616	7203	4	5 2	5 3	3 4	5 3	4 4	4 3	3	1 1	41 30
fied (229)*	3 4	3 2	2 6 4	2 9 5	2 9 4	3 8 4	2 8 4	2 9 4	3 8 4	2 8 2	2 7	1 2	23 80
hemicals and allied industries Mineral oil refining	9	12	30	41	46	47	43	44	41	34	2 25	1 8	380
Chemicals and dyes	4	6	13	20	20	23	22	19	3 18	3 14	11	1 3	28 173
tions Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink	1	3111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 3	3 1 4	5 3 4	5 1 3	3 2 3	3 3	3 3	3 2	2 3	1	32 20
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents  Synthetic resins and plastics materials	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	5	4	4 3	2	1	35
etal manufacture	21	1 19	2 43	53	53	60	67	60	54	2	1	Dinasa I	28
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc.	11 2 5	10	22 5	26	25	29	33 5	28 5	28	53 27 5	35 18 3	12 4 2	530 261 48
Light metals Copper, brass and other base metals	1 2	5 1 2	8 3 5	12 4 6	11 5 7	11 6 8	14 6 9	13 6 8	11 3 8	10 5 6	6 3 5	2 3 1 2	109 44
ngineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (except	83	72	170	171	175	195	179	154	137	129	96	38	1,599
tractors)	5 3	2 4	4 8	3 8 4	2 9	4 11	4 9	2 7	3 8	3 7	2 5	1 2	32 83
Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines	2 3	1 2	5 3 5	0 4	01 4	5 5	6 3	3 4	3 4	4 4 6	2 2 4	1 2 2 1	44 36
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	1 3	06 1	05 2	48.3	EE 3	DE 3	2	2	2	2		n anished	46
Office machinery	16	14	6 5 31	5 8 29	6 7 30	6 6 34	6 4 32	6 4 27	4 3 24	3 2 27	3 2 17		51 44 289
Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not	7 1	6	16 2	15	15	17	17 2	12 4	11 3	11 3	10	3 1	140 25
Scientific, surgical and photographic	10	7	15	17	20	22	21	19	14	13	11	4	173
instruments, etc	5 9 1	6 8 2	10 19 3	10 17 4	18 6	10 22 4	10	16	7 14	12	5 10	3 4	87 166
Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus	05 7	1 6	5 17	5 20	18	17	5 15	5 5 13	4 4 14	5 4 8	3 2 7	1 1 3	42 42 145
Other electrical goods (369)*	1 4	4	10	6 7	10	5 10	10	8	2 8	6	2 4		40 83
ipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing	13 9	13 8 5	24 18 6	17 13 4	21 16	21 15	24 18	23 18	25	26 18	20 14	7 6	234 171
hicles Motor vehicle manufacturing	25	22	60	81	5 87	98	94	5 86	7 79	67	52	1 13	63 764
nedal cycle manufacturing	2 7	11	27	41 2	47	50	47	42	39	32	20	6	373
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track	7	6	21	28	27	32	30	27	27	19	16	4	22 244
equipment	2	2 2	5	5 4	5	6	8 7	6	5	6 8	6 8	1 1	58
etal goods not elsewhere specified	25 2 2	19	34	38	40	38	40	36	35	29	21	11	366
Metal industries not elsewhere		2 2	3 2	3 4	3	3 3	3 4	3 4	3	2 3	1 2	1	28
specified (399)*	18	13	25	26	27	26	26	25	25	17	15	8, 1	251
Production of man-made fibres	1 1	04 1	3	33	30	40	34 4	38 4	40	43 4	35	17	374 33
and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3 2	2 2	2 3	3	2 3	4	3	4	6	6	4	2	41
Woollen and worsted	2 5 3 2 2	3 1	7 3	9	7	10 4	7 3	9 3	5 10 5	10 5	5 9 3	4 4	45 90 38
Carpets Textile finishing	2 2	2	2 4	2 3	3 2 4	2 4	3 6	6	2 5	1 6	1 6	1 3	21 51
ather, leather goods and fur	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	4	6	3	4	2	37
othing and footwear	1 13	8	13	13	10	2 14	2 15	16	4	2	3	is find dy	24
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	3 1 5	2 1 3	3 1 5	3 2 4	2 2 3	3 2 4	3 3 6	16 5 1 5	14 3 2	15 3 2	12 3 2	8 2 1	151 35 20

<sup>\*</sup> The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Number in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same Order which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

(87908)

A.

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1963

# Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1962: Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

		1019F	by Ind	ustry a	and Ag	ge—con	ntinuea	LEVIE				(The	ousands)
Industry Annual	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
Christians ()	un ha					Males	s (contd.)	1			prodo	S years	Elejano.
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	14 5 2	10 2 2 2 3	26 8 3	25 6	28 7 3	34 8 3	28 7	28	29	23 6	16 3 3	9 3	270 70 31
Glass Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified (469)*	3	3	5 9	2 5 11	6 10	8 12	3 6 10	3 6 9	6 10	8	5	1 2 3	31 60 94
Timber, furniture, etc	22 8 7	14 5 4	24 9 8	25 8 9	23 8 7	21 8 6	21 6 9	21 7 8	24 7 10	18 7 6	11 5 3	7 3 3 3	231 81 80
Shop and office fitting  Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	. 25 4	18 3	3 42 5	49 8	3 41 7	39	41 9	3 40 8	3 41 7	33 7	21 5	1 16	26 406
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre- board packing cases	2 2	2	4 3	4	3	4	4	3	2	2	tis sn1m	1	74 32
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	4	4	9	11	13	11	10	12	12	10	7	5	108
binding, engraving, etc	13 8 3	8 8 3	19 10	19 11	20 9	20 9	21 11	13 18 8	18 9	12 17 7	13 6	6 2	158 187 88
Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (499)*	1	1	2	2	6 3	4 2	2	2	3 2	2 2	2 2	1	39
All manufacturing industries	308	249	561	618	627	681	657	615	592	533	391	167	5,999
Gas, electricity and water	100 7 3	82 10 3 6	200 25 6	178 30 9	38 12	38 10	143 41 14	131 41 14	123 39 12	105 41 14	30 12	30	1,486 344 110
Electricity	-4 -37	6 1 44	17 2 119	18 3 137	21 5 147	24 4 158	24 3 146	24 3 141	22 5 150	21 6 155	14	1 41	197 37
Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport	12 2 5 7	12 6 5 10	29 22 18 24	30 24 26 21	38 22 26 16	46 23 25	41 20 20	37 24 15	30 14	52 28 16	132 57 18 8	9 4 5	1,407 405 223 183
Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunica-	1 5	1 6	8 3	12 4	13 6	13 16 5	10 14 6	12 14 4	11 16 3	11 18 2	10 16 1	7	149 138 36
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	3	2	5	15	6	5	30 5	30	30 4	23 5	18	8	220 53
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials,	141 22 106	87 17 58	143 34 84	132 35 72	132 35 72	129 38 68	121 35 65	124 35 67	132 38 73	112 33 61	74 20 42	57 13 33	1,384 355 801
grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	7	7	13 12	14	15 10	13	13	12	12	10	6	6	128
Insurance, banking and finance Professional and scientific services	11	16	34	30	33	34	29	30	37	35	22	13	324
Accountancy services	3 4 2	6 4 3	14 19 4	84 7 36 4	80 4 39 2	71 2 33 2	77 3 37 3	81 2 37 3	82 3 37 4	65 3 28 3	47 2 18 2	31 2 14 2	729 1 306 34
Medical and dental services Other professional and scientific services (879)*	3 4	6	14	19	20	20	12	32	27	21	18	2 7 4	209 119
Miscellaneous services	71 4 3 11	54 4 2 9	92 7 3 23	87 9 3 19	81 10 2 16	74 5 2 16	73 5 2 17	79 5 3 22	82 7 3	72 6 3	61 4 4	59 4 5	885 70 35
Laundries Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling-stations Hairdressing and manicure	36	26	36	3 31	3 28	3 26	3 26	3 26	20 2 26	16 2 23	16 1 17	19 1 12	204 31 313
Private domestic service	1 6	5	3 1 12	2 1 16	1 16	1 1 16	1 1 13	2 1 14	2 3 13	23 2 4 13	1 4 11	6 8	23 24 143
Public administration	15 4 11	26 7 19	65 17 48	76 19 57	80 23 57	88 35 53	91 46 45	113 47 66	121 49 72	121 49 72	98 47 51	45 15 30	939 358 581
Grand Total†	776	643	1,419	1,478	1,502	1,554	1,496	1,474	1,487	1,361	1,019	471	14,680
29 21 11 366	5	66	- 04	30. 1	DE T	Fe	males	2 93	2 25	bas ma	any box	Constant	rewish mark
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture	7 7 2	5 5 2	8 8	7 7 3	9 9	11 10 2	12 12 2	9 9	9 9	8 8	3 3	1 1	90 88
Food, drink and tobacco	35	27	49	28	28	38	37	40	33	29	9	4	357
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Cocoa, chocolate and sugar con-	7 4 3	5 2 3	6 6 5	4 3 2	5 3 3	7 4 4	6 4 4	7 5 4	6 3 4	5 3 2	1 1	$-\frac{i}{1}$	61 38 36
fectionery Fruit and vegetable products Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	6 3 2 2 3	4 3 1 2 3	9 6 3 4 3	5 3 2 2 2 2	5 3 2 2	7 5 2 2 2	7 6 2 2 2	6 5 3 2 2	6 5 1 2	3 4 1 2 3	1 1 1 1	1	60 45 20 23 22
Chemical and allied industries Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet prepara-	14 4 5	13 4	25 8	11 3	9 3	13 5	14 5	16 5	14 4	10 3	3 1	1	143 45
Metal manufacture	7 3	6 3	13 5	7 2	4 1	6 2	7 2	5 6 2	9 2	3 5 2	3 1	_1	42 74 25

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at June 1962: Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

			by Ind	ustry a	and Ag	ge—con	ntinuea	1			010	(The	ousands)
indicate Industry Second base	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
scholds concerned, and are not ser-recording of expenditure on	uori od	ed by	ercore	mulibno	ozo or	Fen	nales (cont	(d.)	Cl hadn	193811 11	Shirts and	of only B	results, ft
Engineering and electrical goods	52	51	90	60	46	59	67	52	49	34	11	6	577
Other machinery (339)* Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified (349)*	6	5	10	8	5		7	5	4	4	d north	i	63
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	4	4	ada for	5	3 4	5	5	5	5	ROLLEGE B	And Jun	1 101 0	48
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	5 2 2	4	10	6	5	5 2	7 4	4 3	5 2	3	2	1	48
Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus	10	2 2 12	18	12	12	3 12	3 14	10	10 2	2 5	1	,nollisbe	23 27 116
Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods (369)*	2 5	3 5	9	3 7	6	6	2 7	1 7	6	1 4	1 1	=	24 63
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1981	MAI	2	FOR	SCIC	HEAU	OHIJ	1/1	2	1	NEZE E	_	12
Vehicles	10 4 4	9 4 3	18 10 6	11 5 5	9 4 3	13 7 4	6 5	11 6 3	13 5 5	8 3 4	3 1 1	1 1	118 56 43
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	15	14 2	23	16	14	18	23	24	20	14	7	4	192
Metal industries not elsewhere specified (399)*	9	8	13	11	10	12	12	13	12	9	5	2	21 116
Textiles Spinning and doubling of cotton,	48	31	53	30	29	36	43	42	51	43	18	11	435
flax and man-made fibres  Weaving of cotton, linen and man-	5	0-084	5	5	4	6	7	7	10	10	3	2	68
Woollen and worsted	4 11	3 7	6	5 8	5 7	5 8	5 11	7 11	9	9	3 5	2 3	63 102
Hosiery and other knitted goods Made-up textiles Textile finishing	14 2 2	8 2	12	6 1	6	6 2	8 2	8 2	8 3	6	3 1	2	87 21
Leather, leather goods and fur	3	2	3	2 2	3	2 2	3 2	2	2 2	3 2	1	1	23
Clothing and footwear	68	36	59	32	31	33		39	34	27	16	May 7	26 416
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outer-	17	10	15	2 7	6	2 8	34 2 7	3 9	2 7	2 7	1 4	-1	23 98
Overalls and men's shirts, under-	6	2	7	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	1	48
wear, etc	8 18	4 9	6 16	3 9	3 10	4 7	2 9	4 8	3 8	2 5	1 3	1 1	41 103
Dress industries not elsewhere specified (449)* Footwear	7 9	3 5	5 7	2 4	3 3	2 5	3 7	3 5	3 6	2 5	1 3	1	35
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Pottery	8 4	4 1	8 4	8 3	7 2	10 4	10 6	10 4	7 4	6	3	2	83 38
Timber, furniture, etc Furniture and upholstery	6 2	4	8 3	5 2	4	5 2	6 2	7 2	6	4	2	1	58
Paper, printing and publishing	32	21	35	20	18	17	16	20	2 17	15	6	3	20
Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-	31 4	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	- Legacon	-	22
board packing cases  Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	5	3	5	4	3	3	3	4	3.	2	or sbinds	100 H	37
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	3	2	6	3	2	4 2	3 2	3	2	3 2	1	-	37
Other printing, publishing, book- binding engraving, etc	14	9	15	8	8	7	7	8	7	6	3	1 2	30 94
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	13	8 2	15 5	11 3	10	10	13	15	12	9	5	1	122
Toys, games and sports equipment Plastics moulding and fabricating	3 3	2 2	2 4	2 3	1 3	5 1 2	4 3 4	5 3 3	4 2 3	3 1 2	$-\frac{1}{1}$		38 20 30
All manufacturing industries	312	227	401	242	213	261	285	287	269	207	87	42	2,833
Construction	8	9	12	9	7	7	9	7	6	3	2	1	80
Electricity and water	3 2	4 2	8 4	6 3	4 3	3 2	4 2	5 3	4 3	3	1	肾二月	46 28
Transport and communication	23	21	34	24	24 2 7	27 4	29	26 4	22	20	7 2	5	262 36
Road passenger transport	1 12	4	8	5		5	5	6	3	2	1	1	48
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	12	5 4	11 4	7	2	14	14	12	11	d bacara	3	3	111
Distributive trades	254	121	173	109	109	143	147	147	139	110	51	24	23 1,527
Wholesale distribution	25 222	17 98	26 136	19 84 -	15 89	17 118	19 124	19 122	15 118	16 88	6 42	4 18	198 1,259
grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	4	3	5	4	2	4	2	3	3	3	2	SIA ]	
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	3	3	6	2	3	4	2	3	3	3	1	Dwc 1	36
Insurance, banking and finance	37	40	50	22	17	15	19	17	14	14	7	5	257
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services	42 5	65	180	124	122	133	162	180	175	146	65	33	1,427
Educational services	6 8	9 7	59 11	50	57	69	84	97	95	85 4	39	19 2	33 669 59
Medical and dental services Other professional and scientific services (879)*	19	40	92	59	52	53	66	72 5	70	50	19	10	602 52
Miscellaneous services	88	69	114	79	88	108	123	140	142	124	71	57	1,203
Sport and other recreations	1 3	1 3	2 5	1 3	6 2 2	7 1 2	7 2 3	8 3 2	6 2 2	5 3 1	3 2 1	2	66 21 27
Catering, hotels, etc	15 9	15 4	27 9	23 6	31 6	42 10	46 10	53 12	55 14	47	26 4	20	27 400 96
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	3	2	3	2	3	3	4	5	5	3	( bas of	a land 1	35
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling-stations Hairdressing and manicure	9 30	6 16	10 14	7 4	7 3	6 2	6 3	6	5	3	(16 bd)	o loo 1	67
Private domestic service Other services (899)*	5 10	4 14	8 27	8 19	11 16	16 18	21 21	31 18	34 17	39 13	1 24 8	1 22 6	77 223 187
Public administration	16	19	38 20	24	28 12	39 17	47	49	48 20	35 18	20 9	9 3	372 171
Grand Total	792	582	1,021	649	623	749	839	869	830	673	315	178	8,120
* See footnote * on page 235.	12.490	70. 71.23	sup lo so	181788 DO	Consum !	as armite	197 to 161	oge block	North Total	ESCHOOL ST	resmon	fol control	2012年

<sup>\*</sup>See footnote \* on previous page.

† The grand total line includes a small number of ex-members of the Forces not allocated to particular industries.

### THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

### Year ended December 1962

In order to provide as quickly as possible the latest available information about the average weekly expenditure of all households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey\* some preliminary results for the year ended December 1962 are given below. The average weekly expenditure of all households co-operating in the 1961 Survey and the three-year average of the average weekly expenditures of households which co-operated in the 1960–1962 Surveys are also given below for purposes of comparison.

For the first time, information has been provided to distinguish housing costs of households renting unfurnished Council accommodation from those of households renting other unfurnished accommodation. Similarly, housing costs for owner-occupied dwellings have been sub-divided to provide separate figures for

adjusted to take account of the under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out, chocolates, sweets and ice

arconolic drink, tobacco, means our, chocolates, sweets and ice cream, which is a feature of Surveys of this type.

A summary of results for the year ended June 1963 comparable with those for the year ended June 1962† will be published in the GAZETTE as soon as they are available. They will show separately the expenditure of the "Index"‡ households used to provide the basis for the annual revision of the weights of the Index of Retail Prices, and of the "Special Pensioners" households excluded for this purpose

### EXPENDITURE OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE YEARS 1961 AND 1962 AND FOR THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD 1960-1962

Notes:

(1) Both individual and total expenditure figures have been independently rounded. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown. (2) "Nil" expenditure and expenditure of less than 0.05d, are both shown as "—".

						A CONTRACTOR		Tanadamala Jan	delinantmi turent
(1) Item group	12 V (13 C) (13 C) (14 C)	(2)	66 10	0133	1173	100	(3)	(4)	(5) saling of the state of the
reference no.	have an enthanced the Disk			1 2 2			1960–62	1961	1962
601	Total number of households				9	1 . !	10,620	3,486	3,594
	Number of persons per household: All persons Males Females Children (under 16) Persons 16 and under 65 Persons 65 and over Persons working			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ACT IN SOFT	Service in the servic	3·03 1·46 1·58 0·84 1·87 0·33 1·32	3·03 1·46 1·56 0·84 1·86 0·33 1·34	3·03 1·45 1·58 0·84 1·87 0·33 1·35
Editor (S	Persons classed as "retired"	1 1	•••	P.,	2		0.17	0.17	0.16
	COMMO	ODITY OR SERVI	CE			100	er the true	- included a state of the state	
	(Averag	e Weekly Expenditu	re)			1 01		modesale Jon	
	to the second se	Housing					9 1 1 3 1	10 10	
1	Households renting unfurnished according All such households:	mmodation:				8	2 1 E 3 1 2 1	concent, ote	
	Number			1.		1	5,792 s. d.	1,853 s. d.	1,933 s. d.
	Payment for rent, rates, water sub-letting		2 4 1	ess receipts	(if any)	from	27 8.0	27 2.7	29 7.0
	Households renting unfurnished (Number	Council accommodat	ion:	1.80%.	F1,20	.55	2,883	930	1,009
	Payments			1.			s. d. 29 9.0	s. d. 29 1·1	s. d. 31 7·3
	Households renting other unfurni Number	sned accommodation	n: 				2,909	923	924
	Payments						s. d. 25 7·3	s. d. 25 4·1	s. d. 27 4-5
2	Households renting furnished accomm						200	Island galdelin	g southing 12010
	Number of households Payment, by these households,		water le	ess receipts	(if any)	from	362 s. d.	s. d.	137 s. d.
3	sub-letting				8.13	1	56 1.0	54 6.5	60 2.0
100000	Number of households Payment, by these households,	for intermited and	than aba		-:	1	383	113	121
40000	from sub-letting	or rates, water, or o		rges <i>tess</i> rec	eipts (if a	iny)	s. d. 1 8.3	s. d. 2 6·1	8. d. 1 3.9
4	Households living in their own dwelli. All such households:	ngs:					8 18		
	Number Payment for rates, water, groun	d rant ata and inc				1	4,083	1,396	1,403
	the weekly equivalent of the any) from sub-letting	net rateable value	of these	dwellings le	ess receip	ts (if	s. d. 22 3·8	s. d.	s. d.
	Dwellings in process of purchase Number	by occupier:			5.		2,137	22 6.2	22 11.3
	Payments	1 1 1 1 1	41.	1.3			s. d. 22 7.5	723 s. d. 22 11·2	733 s. d.
	Dwellings fully owned by occupie Number	r:		11.2		1	1,946	22 11·2 673	23 5.2
	Payments	I walk I call	£615	001	693	i.	s. d. 21 11·6	s. d. 22 0.9	670 s. d.
5	Carried sample 1 of 18 21 31	eekly equivalent) in	cluded in	the navm	ents show		21 11 0	22 0.9	Wholeshed also but to
Gal	Net rateable value of dwellings (we preceding item:  All owner-occupied dwellings			ine paymi	cins shor		10 8.5	10 10.5	10 6.8
	Dwellings in process of purchase	by occupier					10 10.7	11 1.8	10 10.2
	Dwellings fully owned by occupie	10 克尔里尼亚 1 C					10 6.0	10 7.0	10 10.2
	B. C. State of the Control of the Co	14-1-12	22	- TL	- 22	100	100000	1 forance	10 3.1
	All above households taken together: All above payments, and net ratea	able value of owner	-occupie	d dwellings	. spread	over		in services	
	all the households in groups 1—	4 above	199	1.5 2.	3	1.1	25 7.7	25 6.1	27 2.5
6	Expenditure, by occupiers, on rep the households in groups 1-4 a	airs, maintenance a	ind deco	orations, sp	read ove	r all	6 10.1	6 9.3	7 1.5
	TOTAL, HOUSING (Two			19 %		01	32 5.8	32 3.4	34 3.9
405.3	TO CANADA MANAGEMENT AND	Pie di	1975	1 88 3	ar to	8 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Li Tale oil	healfar out merens Cinemus, theoretics
	Fu	el, Light and Power						entions	anina la manana
7	Gas, and hire of gas appliances Electricity, and hire of electric appli		6.	1.5 1	23	0.	s. d. 4 3·2	s. d. 4 2·4	s. d. 4 5·5
7 8 9 10	Coal and manufactured fuels (exclude	ances ding coke)	6. 7	11:0	2.7	1	6 6.6 8 2.6	4 2·4 6 6·1 8 3·6	7 7·4 8 7·1
10 11	Coke Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	N M H & W	8.14	11.	Y 19	1	0 9.5	8 3.6 0 11.6 1 1.2	0 8.3
	TOTAL, FUEL, LIGHT A		l at	Hi !	2	M	21 0.5	21 0.9	22 8.7
THE		10 10 10 10 10	7.1	0.0	61	1114	2   61   61	-1	See of the second states

\* Family Expenditure Survey: Report for 1960 and 1961. H.M. Stationery Office, price 12s. 6d. (13s. including postage).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for December 1962 (page 460).

‡ All households other than (a) those the head of which has a recorded gross income of £30 a week or more, and (b) those described at § below.

§ Households in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

|| The figures for number of persons per household and for expenditure are unweighted averages of the yearly averages.

Item	bell to berevoo about the blue on the (2) lie in about				olai	(3)	(4)	(5)
group ference no.	COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average Weekly Expenditure)	Ba-onf				1960–62*	1961	1962
12	Bread, rolls, etc	1500 PM	caning	ne ori	I OH	s. d. 5 9:7	s. d.	s. d.
13 14	Flour Biscuits, cakes, etc	110 961	полиц	bing	iii	0 8·0 6 1·8	5 9·0 0 7·9 6 2·2	6 1.6
15 16	Breakfast and other cereals	olores.	ESSENTING T	moos sa 5rij	100	1 5.6	1 5.8	6 4.1
17 18	Mutton and lamb	integensi	201 57	Mi H		5 11.3	6 3.2 3 7.7	3 7.9
19 20	Bacon and ham (uncooked)	AST .	-10.1915			1 7.0	1 6.3	3 8.2
21	Ham, cooked (including canned) Poultry; other and undefined meat	Heer	religi		9:5	1 1·3 8 5·2	1 1.5 7 11.3	1 0.6
22 23	Fish "Fish and chips"	only de-		::		2 11.2 0 8.1	2 11.2	2 11.3
24 25 26	Margarine	Oscaria.	bints!			3 4·5 1 1·8	3 2·6 1 0·7	3 6.2
26 27	Lard, cooking fat and other fat					0 9.6 8 4.3	0 9.6 8 4.3	0 10·0 8 7·4
27 28 29 30	Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.	MANAGER *	2016418	iquis	1000	0 9.7	0 10.3	0 10.1
31	Eggs Potatoes	Abmand	10 23	Shall		3 11.7	4 1.1 3 2.3	3 9.8 4 2.0
32 33	Other and undefined vegetables					5 9·1 5 9·4	5 9.7 6 0.5	5 10.9
34 35	Sugar		919 9		850	2 3·3 0 10·5	2 2·7 0 10·6	5 9·5 2 4·0 0 10·6
36 37	Sweets and chocolates					3 6.8	3 7.4	3 8.4
38	Coffee	Index o	*	Olivery.	10000	3 3.8 0 8.1	3 3.8	3 3.6
40 41	Soft drinks	1950	0::	**		0 3.7	0 3.7	0 3·2 1 10·9
42 43	Other foods: food not defined	: ::		**	• • • •	0 8·0 3 4·3	0 8·4 3 1·9	0 8·3 3 4·4
	Meals bought away from home	disking in				10 7.8	10 9.3	11 4.4
6.00 6.40	TOTAL, FOOD	105.7			Ÿ	104 5.2	104 4.8	108 2.3
44 45	Beer, cider, etc Alcoholic Drink	116.2			1 5	7 11.0	8 2.9	8 10-3
45 46	Wines, spirits, etc.  Drinks, not defined	Galver				3 4·1 0 9·6	3 3.5	3 9·7 0 9·1
0-00	TOTAL, ALCOHOLIC DRINK	0.001			0.15	12 0.7	12 3.4	13 5.2
11 12 - DA	Tobacco	113-1			1 9			100 000 000
47 48	Cigarettes	L-KIA		•••		18 9·8 1 4·4	18 9·6 1 3·9	19 9·5 1 5·6
49	Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers' requisites	Washington .	Military.			0 3.9	0 4.7	0 4.6
0.00	TOTAL, TOBACCO	.0 -001 -001			61.3	20 6.1	20 6.2	21 7.7
50	Men's outer clothing					5 0.1	5 3-1	F 22
51	Men's underclothing and hosiery	Market State				2 5.7	2 7.3	5 2.2 2 5.9
52 53 54	Women's underclothing and hosiery	9-000				7 8·2 3 10·6	7 5·2 4 1·2	7 1.4
55 56	Girls' clothing	19-803	::		56	1 4.7	1 4·0 1 6·7	1 3.5
57	Infants' clothing				10.00	1 1.6	1 1.2	1 3.8
50	Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.					3 0.9	3 1.1	3 2.1
58 59	Infants' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc. Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not ful Footwear		::			3 0.9 1 1.6 6 6.9	3 1·1 0 9·9 6 10·6	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
58 59	Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc. Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not ful Footwear TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		2000	alam		1 1.6	0 9.9	0 9.3
58 59	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	Ann lin	23/967	olons	13 63 13 63	1 1·6 6 6·9 33 10·6	0 9·9 6 10·6 34 2·2	0 9·3 6 6·8 33 6·4
58 59 60 61	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	Ann lin	20 70	alon	13 24	1 1·6 6 6·9 33 10·6	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1	0 9·3 6 6·8 33 6·4
58 59 60 61 62 63	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods  Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio television and musical instruments, including repairs	To Vin		olom		1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1	0 9·3 6 6·8 33 6·4
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64A	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	Too Lon	::	···lus		1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1	0 9·3 6 6·8 33 6·4 5 5·1 2 9·3 2 7·5
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64A 65 66	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods  Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	Sin Um	::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13. C	1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9	0 9·3 6 6·8 33 6·4 5 5·1 2 9·3 2 7·5 3 5·2 5 2·4 0 8·0
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64A 65 66 67	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.	Sin Um	::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.5 3 5.2 5 2.4
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64A 65 66	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	ately distin	::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13 - 24 3	1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 † 2.4 3 8.4‡	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.2 5 2.4 0 8.0 3 2.7
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 65 66 67	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Other Goods Leather, travel and sports goods: jewellery, fancy goods a	ately distin	guished	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4‡ 0 4.9 22 11.8	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5	0 9·3 6 6·8 33 6·4 5 5·1 2 9·3 2 7·5 3 5·2 5 2·4 0 8·0 3 2·7 0 5·4 23 9·4
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 65 66 67	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, e Books, magazines and periodicals	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4‡ 0 4.9 22 11.8	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5	0 9·3 6 6·8 33 6·4 5 5·1 2 9·3 2 7·5 3 5·2 5 2·4 0 8·0 3 2·7 0 5·4 23 9·4 2 10·9 5 6·3 2 8·7
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 65 66 67	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, e Books, magazines and periodicals	ately distin	guished	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4‡ 0 4.9 22 11.8	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5	0 9·3 6 6·8 33 6·4 5 5·1 2 9·3 2 7·5 3 5·2 5 2·4 0 8·0 3 2·7 0 5·4 23 9·4 2 10·9 5 6·3 2 8·7
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 65 66 67	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, e Books, magazines and periodicals	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4‡ 0 4.9 22 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 1.8 3 2.6 1 1.2	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 2.4 1 3.8	0 9·3 6 6·8 33 6·4 5 5·1 2 9·3 2 7·5 3 5·2 5 2·4 0 8·0 3 2·7 0 5·4 23 9·4 2 10·9 5 6·3 2 8·7 2 3·9 3 5·2 5 2·4 0 5·4
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 65 66 67	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, e Books, magazines and periodicals	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4 0 4.9 22 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 1.8 3 2.6 1 1.2 4 3.9 1 8.3	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 2.4 1 3.8 4 4.1 1 6.7	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.2 5 2.4 0 8.0 3 2.7 0 5.4 23 9.4 2 10.9 5 6.3 2 8.7 2 3.9 3 5.7 1 0.8 4 5.5 1 11.2
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 65 66 67	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, et Books, magazines and periodicals Toys and stationery goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4‡ 0 4.9 22 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 1.8 3 2.6 1 1.2 4 3.9 1 8.3 2 0.4	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 2.4 1 3.8 4 4.1 1 6.7 1 11.0	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.2 5 2.4 0 8.0 3 2.7 0 5.4 23 9.4 2 10.9 5 6.3 2 8.9 3 5.7 1 0.8 4 5.5 1 11.2 2 2.0
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 65 66 67	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, et Books, magazines and periodicals Toys and stationery goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets  Transport and Vehicles	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4 0 4.9 22 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 1.8 3 2.6 1 1.2 4 3.9 1 8.3	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 2.4 1 3.8 4 4.1 1 6.7	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.2 5 2.4 0 8.0 3 2.7 0 5.4 23 9.4 2 10.9 5 6.3 2 8.7 2 3.9 3 5.7 1 0.8 4 5.5 1 11.2
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 65 66 67 70 71 72 73 74 75 76	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods  Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Other Goods Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, e Books, magazines and periodicals Toys and stationery goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets  Transport and Vehicles	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4 0 4.9 22 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 11.8 3 2.6 1 1.2 4 3.9 1 8.3 2 0.4 25 1.4	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 2.4 1 3.8 4 4.1 1 6.7 1 11.0 25 4.2	0 9·3 6 6·8 33 6·4 5 5·1 2 9·3 2 7·5 3 5·2 5 2·4 0 8·0 3 2·7 0 5·4 23 9·4 2 10·9 5 6·3 2 8·7 2 3·9 3 5·7 1 0·8 4 5·5 1 11·2 2 2·0 26 7·1
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64A 65 66 66 67 71 72 73 73 74 75 76	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separt China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets  TOTAL, OTHER GOODS  Transport and Vehicles Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories Maintenance and running of motor vehicles. Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc.	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 - 8.4 0 4.9 22 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 1.8 3 2.6 1 1.2 4 3.9 1 8.3 2 0.4 25 1.4	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 2.4 1 3.8 4 4.1 1 6.7 1 11.0 25 4.2	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.2 5 2.4 0 8.0 3 2.7 0 5.4 23 9.4 2 10.9 5 6.3 2 8.7 2 3.9 3 5.7 1 0.5 1 11.2 2 2.0 26 7.1
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 64 66 66 67 70 71 72 73 74 75 76	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separt China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc. Books, magazines and periodicals Toys and stationery goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets  TOTAL, OTHER GOODS  Transport and Vehicles Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories Maintenance and running of motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc. Railway fares	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4‡ 0 4.9 22 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 1.8 3 2.6 1 1.2 4 3.9 1 8.3 2 0.4 25 1.4 25 1.4	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 2.4 1 3.8 4 4.1 1 6.7 1 11.0 25 4.2	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.2 5 2.4 0 8.0 3 2.7 0 5.4 23 9.4 2 10.9 5 6.3 2 8.9 3 5.7 1 10.8 4 5.5 1 11.2 2 2.0 26 7.1
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 65 66 67 77 77 78 77 78 79 80	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Other Goods Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, e Books, magazines and periodicals Toys and stationery goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets  TOTAL, OTHER GOODS  Transport and Vehicles Meintenance and running of motor vehicles Maintenance and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc. Railway fares Bus, etc., fares Other travel and transport	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4 0 4.9 22 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 11.8 3 2.6 1 1.2 4 3.9 1 8.3 2 0.4 25 1.4 25 1.4	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 3.9 4 4.7 1 11.0 25 4.2 11 9.5 11 10.3 2 5.2 6 8.2 1 7.9	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.2 5 2.4 0 8.0 3 2.7 0 5.4 23 9.4 2 10.9 5 6.3 2 8.7 2 3.5 2 8.7 2 3.5 1 11.2 2 2.0 26 7.1 7 10.6 13 6.6 0 10.2 8.0 7 4.0 1 10.5
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64 64 66 66 67 70 71 72 73 74 75 76	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Other Goods  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, e Books, magazines and periodicals Toys and stationery goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets  TOTAL, OTHER GOODS  Transport and Vehicles Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories Maintenance and running of motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc. Railway fares Bus, etc., fares Other travel and transport  TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4‡ 0 4.9 22 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 1.8 3 2.6 1 1.2 4 3.9 1 8.3 2 0.4 25 1.4 25 1.4	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 2.4 1 3.8 4 4.1 1 6.7 1 11.0 25 4.2	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.2 5 2.4 0 8.0 3 2.7 0 5.4 23 9.4 2 10.9 5 6.3 2 8.9 3 5.7 1 10.8 4 5.5 1 11.2 2 2.0 26 7.1
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64A 65 66 66 67 70 71 72 73 74 75 76	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs deposite purchases of household durable goods not separt China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets  TOTAL, OTHER GOODS  Transport and Vehicles Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories Maintenance and running of motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc. Railway fares Bus, etc., fares Other travel and transport  TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES  Services	ately distin	guished			1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 0 2.4 3 8.4‡ 0 4.9 22 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 1.8 3 2.6 1 1.2 4 3.9 1 8.3 2 0.4 25 1.4 25 1.4 26 9.9 1 8.1 36 7.1	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 2.4 1 3.8 4 4.1 1 6.7 1 11.0 25 4.2 11 9.5 11 10.0 1 0.3 2 5.2 6 8.2 1 7.9 35 5.1	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.2 5 2.4 0 8.0 3 2.7 0 5.4 23 9.4 2 10.9 5 6.3 2 8.7 2 8.9 3 5.7 1 0.8 4 5.5 1 11.2 2 2.0 26 7.1 7 10.6 13 6.6 0 10.0 2 8.0 7 4.0 1 10.5
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58 59 60 61 62 63 64 64A 65 66 66 67 71 72 73 74 75 76 81 82 83 84 85 88 89 90 91 92 93	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR  Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings Soft furnishings and household textiles Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including repairs. Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separ. China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.  TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS  Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc. Books, magazines and periodicals Toys and stationery goods, etc. Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisities, cosmetics, etc. Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. Seeds, plants, flowers Animals and pets  TOTAL, OTHER GOODS  Transport and Vehicles Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories Maintenance and running of motor vehicles Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc. Railway fares Bus, etc., fares Other travel and transport  TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES  Services  Postage, telephone, telegrams Cinemas Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding Radio and television, licences and rental Domestic help, etc. Hairdressing Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere Laundry, cleaning and dyeing Educational and training expenses Medical, dental and nursing fees Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; r TOTAL, SERVICES  Miscellaneous Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assign.  GRAND TOTAL, ALL ABOVE EXPENDITURE  Other Payments Recorded Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds National Insurance contributions Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of	ately distin	guished	service		1 1.6 6 6.9 33 10.6 4 5.2 2 7.4 2 9.3 3 6.2 5 4.2 5 4.2 6 12 1.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 11.8 2 7.8 5 3.5 2 7.9 2 1.8 3 2.6 1 1.2 4 3.9 1 8.3 2 0.4 25 1.4 12 7.7 12 0.8 0 10.5 2 6.2 6 9.9 1 8.1 36 7.1 2 5.1 1 1 3.8 2 1.8 3 2.6 2 6.2 6 9.9 1 8.1 3 5.0 2 2.5 2 8.8 1 11.0 2 2.5 2 8.8 1 11.0 2 2.5 2 6.2 6 9.9 1 8.1 3 3.8 3 5.0 2 2.5 5 2 8.8 1 11.0 2 2.6 2 2.6 2 2.6 2 2.6 2 2.6 3 3 5.0 2 2.6 2 2.6 3 3 5.0 2 2.6 3 3 5.0 2 2.6 5 2 6.2 6 9.9 1 8.1 3 4.7 1 1.0 2 2 2.6 2 2 0.3 0 10.7 10 1.1 31 4.7	0 9.9 6 10.6 34 2.2 4 2.9 2 11.1 2 10.4 3 8.8 5 10.4 0 9.1 0 1.2 3 3.9 0 4.7 24 2.5 2 7.1 5 5.0 2 9.6 2 2.6 3 2.4 1 3.8 4 4.1 1 6.7 1 11.0 25 4.2 11 9.5 11 10.0 1 0.3 2 5.2 6 8.2 1 7.9 35 5.1 2 5.8 1 4.0 2 1.1 3 6.7 1 11.5 2 6 8.2 1 7.9 3 5.1 2 6 8.2 1 7.9 3 5 5.1	0 9.3 6 6.8 33 6.4 5 5.1 2 9.3 2 7.5 3 5.2 5 2.4 0 8.0 3 2.7 0 5.4 23 9.4 2 10.9 5 6.3 2 8.7 2 3.9 3 5.7 1 0.6 13 6.6 0 10.0 2 8.0 7 4 0.8 10.0 2 8.0 7 10.6 13 6.6 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 10.0 2 8.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 1

### INDEX OF AVERAGE SALARIES

Average weekly earnings in October 1962 of all male administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by Ministry of Labour enquiries were £21 2s. 8d., an increase of 5.5 per cent. compared with October 1961. Earnings of females rose by 6.3 per cent. during the same period to £11 6s. 11d.

Enquiries under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 into the earnings

of salaried employees in manufacturing and other production industries have been conducted by the Ministry of Labour each October since October 1959. Some information about the earnings of salaried employees in these industries in October 1962 has already been published in the March 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 98 to 99. In addition, some non-manufacturing industries and services have voluntarily supplied information of a similar nature each year since October 1955.

Table I below shows the average earnings in money terms and in index form from 1959 to 1962 of all male and female salaried

employees in all industries and services covered by the enquiries. Table II gives similar information from 1955 to 1962 in respect of the non-manufacturing industries and services which have voluntarily supplied information during that period. In the returns tarily supplied information during that period. In the returns rendered by most of these industries, the numbers and earnings of clerical and analogous employees are distinguished from those of all salaried employees. It has therefore been possible to show separate figures in Table II in respect of this category of salaried employee. Separate figures relating to clerical and analogous employees in manufacturing and the other production industries which are included in Table I are not available.

These Tables are in continuance of those published in the July 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 264 to 265, when a full account of the enquiries into salary earnings was given. The reservations

of the enquiries into salary earnings was given. The reservations concerning the Tables which were published on that occasion apply equally to those below.

Table I.—Numbers of salaried employees\* covered by returns, their average earnings and indices of average earnings

	4-3		3		The second second	220183071
2.0		Males	The said and expended		Females	
October No. of employees covered by returns		Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
total the second fields	100	£ s. d.	Manufacturing i	industrias	£ s. d.	Meals
959	1,059,241	18 6 2 19 7 0	100.0	527,877	7 10 0	100.0
960	1,073,361 1,105,154	19 7 0	105·7 111·2	541,702 550,570	7 16 7	104·4 110·2
962	1,117,136	20 7 1 21 5 7	116.2	551,426	8 5 4 8 12 11	115.3
			Other productive	industries†	pirita, etc.	45 Wines, Vince, 46 Wines, 50 Wines,
959	218,568	16 17 3	100.0	74,702	8 5 10 8 19 3	100.0
960	219,824	18 7 0	108.8	76,496	8 5 10 8 19 3	108 · 1
961	219,824 225,425 227,487	19 2 9 20 2 2	113·5 119·3	77,941 79,302	9 6 7 9 14 10	112·5 117·5
902		Tenn sales value of	Public administration and co		0301	48 Pipe tol
	p 2-2 3	1	uotte daministration and ed	eriain other service.	SANGEL NICH SANGE STATE	MED! KE
959	796,579	17 19 3	100.0	812,303	11 3 7 11 15 4 12 6 5 13 2 11	100.0
960	810,178 834,269	18 19 4 19 17 3	105·6 110·6	834,023 871,837	11 15 4	105·3 110·2
962	855,188	21 4 4	118.1	898,664	12 6 5 13 2 11	117.6
	1 - 25-1		All industries and ser	rvices covered	nderclosining and hosis	51 Men's u
959	2,074,388	18 0 6	100.0	1,414,882	9 13 1	100.0
960	2,103,363	19 2 0	106.0	1,452,221	10 3 0	105 · 1
961	2,164,848 2,199,811	20 0 9 21 2 8	111·2 117·2	1,500,348 1,529,392	10 13 6	110·6 117·5
962	2,123,011	21 2 0	11.2	1,020,002	11 011	The second secon

Table II.—Numbers of clerical and analogous employees and all salaried employees\* covered by returns from certain industries and servicess, their average earnings and indices of average earnings in 1955-62

							abooi	a histonioni a	TO AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLU			La Carlo Carlo
2.5	\$ 900 m	Cleric	al and analog	ous employee	es only			Funding in Floor covera Soft furnishi	137 130			
	Males			N. E	Females			Males	Militario e de la constante de	position for an ossi tada	2-33 A45	
Oct.	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis		No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly- paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1955	314,726 321,321 311,726 306,888 300,136 298,490 300,680 300,865	£ s. d. 10 4 5 11 1 10 11 13 4 11 16 4 12 7 2 13 2 3 13 10 11 14 2 5	82·7 89·7 94·4 95·6 100·0 106·1 109·6 114·3	294,858 305,422 310,751 314,734 320,675 333,316 357,913 369,734	£ s. d. 7 0 11 7 14 1 8 6 3 8 9 7 9 5 8 9 16 10 10 7 2 10 14 11	75·9 83·0 89·5 91·3 100·0 111·6 115·8	862,021 872,691 888,356 897,712 912,649 927,604 953,266 975,012	£ s. d. 14 0 8 15 7 6 16 4 10 16 13 10 17 15 8 18 18 2 19 15 0 21 1 1	78·9 86·4 91·3 93·8 100·0 106·3 111·1 118·4	769,518 795,323 807,764 826,420 853,836 876,077 915,031 942,605	£ s. d. 8 8 8 8 9 7 6 10 0 3 10 2 2 11 1 7 11 13 9 12 4 6 13 0 8	76·1 84·6 90·4 91·2 100·0 105·5 110·3 117·6

\* The term "salaried employees" covers administrative and technical grades (including employees with professional qualifications) and clerical and analogous grades. Mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.
National and local government, British Railways Board, British Transport Docks Board, air transport, National Health Service, education (teachers), banking

and insurance.

§ The industries and services covered are coal, gas, electricity, and all those listed in footnote ‡.

|| Comparable figures for the other industries included in Table I are not available. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have not been supplied for British Transport Docks Board nor for insurance. These industries are not therefore included in the figures in columns (2) to (7).

### STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

No. 5 June 1963

The fifth issue of this quarterly bulletin is now available, and can The fifth issue of this quarterly bulletin is now available, and can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d. (13š. 3d. including postage). Prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with other Government Departments, notably the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office, its purpose is to make available in convenient form factual information which will assist those engaged in negotiation or arbitration. The tables cover wage rates, earnings (including salary earnings), hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects. production, profits and other relevant subjects.

In this issue are the results of the first enquiry conducted by the

Ministry of Labour into the average weekly and hourly earnings of, and hours worked by, adult male manual workers in specified occupations in the engineering and other metal-using industries. The tables give figures for January 1963 for Great Britain as a whole and for Scotland, Wales and the seven English Regions

separately.

A further new item is a monthly index of average earnings by industry groups from January 1963. The index covers manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, miscellaneous services and some branches of the transport industry.

### REVISED ALLOWANCES FOR TRAINEES AND REHABILITEES

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1963

Increases in training allowances for men undergoing a course of training at a Government Training Centre came into effect on 6th September 1962 (see the October 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, page 387). With effect from the first pay week commencing on or after 16th May, similar increases are payable to all male persons entering full-time courses of vocational training under the General, ex-Regular and Disabled Persons training schemes at employers' establishments, residential training colleges, commercial and technical colleges, sheltered workshops, etc. The rates of training allowances for women trainees are also increased.

The rates of allowances for persons undergoing a course of industrial rehabilitation at an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit have also been revised: for persons aged 20, and without dependants, the allowance has been reduced but those rehabilities already attending a course before 16th May will continue to receive the

The new weekly rates, which vary according to age, sex and whether the trainee or rehabilitee is living locally (local), or has to live away from home in accommodation arranged by or on behalf of the Ministry of Labour whilst attending a course of training (non-local), are given in the Tables below.

### Training Allowances

Age and domestic responsibilities	Desig- nation	Lo	ocal	Non-local		
Ago und domestic responsionities	of rate	Men	Women	Men	Women	
I. Aged 21 and over		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
(1) Without wife or dependants	E	150 0	120 0	100 0	80 0	
(2) With wife (or maintaining adult dependant(s))	F	170 0	140 0	145 0	125 0	
(3) With one or more dependent children under 16	G	170 0	140 0	145 0	125 0	
dependant(s)) AND with one or more dependent children under 16 II. Under age 21	Н	180 0	150 0	165 0	140 0	
(1) Without wife or dependants  Aged 20	cortions as design of the cortions as design	other maint allow sons under men) paid II.(1) differ	persons a ain depe ances app aged 21 a 19 (oth who hav the app above i	ndants, propriate nd over, her than e depender opriate ncreased ween ra	65 0 55 0 50 0 45 0 40 0 35 0 21, and or 20 who or paid e to per- Persons married dants, are rate at by the te E and	

### Allowances payable to Rehabilitees

Age and domestic responsibilities	Desig- nation	L	ocal	Non-local		
22,86545 valida 638,65	of rate	Men	Women	Men	Women	
I. Aged 21 and over	6 001	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
(1) Without wife or dependant (2) Maintaining one dependent child	A	120 0	105 0	77 6	67 6	
under 16	B1	135 0	120 0	105 0	95 0	
dent children under 16	B2	145 0	130 0	115 0	105 0	
(4) With wife or maintaining adult dependant(s)	C	150 0	135 0	140 0	125 0	
<ul> <li>(5) With wife (or maintaining adult dependant(s)) AND maintaining one dependent child under 16.</li> <li>(6) With wife (or maintaining adult dependant(s)) AND maintaining</li> </ul>	D1	160 0	142 6	150 0	132 6	
two or more dependent children under 16	D2	170 0	150 0	160 0	140 0	
II. Under age 21	amolia	4 ods	1961	12. OPP	Acts	
(1) Without wife or dependants  Aged 20	12/4/19/2019	other main allow sons unde men) paid II.(1) differ rate	aged 21 a r 19 (oth who hav the app above ence bety	aged 19 of andants, propriate and over than the dependence of the contract of	or 20 who are paid e to per-	

Where mid-day meals are provided, 2s. a day towards the cost is deducted from the allowances. At residential establishments, where lodging and full board are provided free of charge, 12s. a week towards the cost of mid-day meals is deducted from the allowances of "non-local" trainees while those persons placed in other accommodation arranged by or on behalf of the Ministry of Labour

receive an additional allowance to meet the cost of lodging and all

meals (except mid-day meals from Monday to Saturday).

In cases where a dependent child is over 16 but is receiving full-time instruction in a school or is undergoing full-time training as an apprentice, rates B1, B2, D1, D2, G or H, as appropriate, may be payable until he attains the age of 18

### TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

A new edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work", dated 1st April 1963, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour.

The volume, which follows the lines of previous issues, contains

The volume, which follows the lines of previous issues, contains tables and appendices summarising the main provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders for the majority of industries and services in the United Kingdom. In particular, the tables give details of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours as at 1st April 1963 or at later dates in a number of cases in which it was possible to incorporate recent changes in rates or hours before the volume went to press.

The new volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1963" may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 268 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 21s. net (postage extra).

Much of the information contained in the tables, but not the appendices, can be kept up to date by reference to the changes in rates of wages and hours of work which are published monthly in the issues of this GAZETTE. Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in May are given on pages 260 to 264 of this issue (see the note at the head of the Table of principal changes on page 260) whilst the following Table gives particulars of those changes published in the May issue and not already incorporated in the volume.

Page of volume	Title of table	Page of May 1963 issue of this GAZETTE
22 }	Baking—Northern Ireland	219
45	Iron puddling and iron and steel rolling mills—Midlands, parts of South Yorks, and South Lancs	220
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127 128–129 188	Slag industry—Great Britain Pottery manufacture—Great Britain Road passenger transport—municipal undertakings (tramways, trolleybuses and motor omnibuses)—Great	221 221
	Britain and Belfast	222
210 }	Milk distribution—England and Wales	222
256 256 257 257	Aerated waters—Scotland	219 219 220 220

### RECENT COLLECTIVE **AGREEMENTS**

### **Building Industry in England and Wales**

At its Annual Meeting on 25th April 1963 the National Joint Council for the Building Industry decided to accept the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Negotiating Committee which earlier it had appointed to examine, *inter alia*, proposals to introduce longer periods of notice to terminate employment, to extend the provisions for guaranteed time payments, and to deal with holiday credits entitlement where a contract of service is irregularly terminated by an operative

credits entitlement where a contract of service is irregularly terminated by an operative.

Under the revised working rules, which operate with effect from 5th August 1963, there are new periods of notice of termination of employment after the first six normal working days of employment. During this period the position is unchanged, namely, two hours' notice to expire at the end of the normal working hours on any day. After the first six days, and until the operative has been in continuous employment for 26 weeks, employment can be terminated only by giving one clear day's notice to expire at the end of normal working hours on a Friday. This means that such notice must be given not later than the end of normal working hours on a'thursday. After 26 weeks' continuous employment the period is seven clear days. Thus, if employment is to be terminated at the end of normal working hours on a Friday, notice of such termination must be given by the end of normal working hours on the preceding Friday.

These periods of notice must be given by whoever wishes to end the employment, whether employer or operative. Whereas cases of alleged failure by employers to comply with the rules can usually be dealt with by the joint machinery, it has been found difficult to deal effectively with cases where an operative is alleged to have failed to give the proper notice. For this reason a new provision has been introduced affecting the operative's entitlement to annual and public holiday credit stamps for the calendar week in which the employment is irregularly terminated.

The intention of the new clause in the guaranteed week rule is that in a prolonged period of bad weather when work is stopped, an operative should receive guaranteed time payments for at least one complete pay-week in which he has not been able to work before being required to register as unemployed. For example, if the onset of frost brings work to a standstill mid-week, the operatives affected can expect to receive guaranteed time payments for the rest of that w

affected can expect to receive guaranteed time payments for the rest of that week and, if the stoppage continues, for the whole of the following week as well.

### NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY YEAR

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### **EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC** SOCIAL SERVICES

Tables have been published in the May issue of the Central Statistical Office publication "Monthly Digest of Statistics" giving figures of expenditure on social services and housing in the United Kingdom by the central Government, the National Insurance Funds and local authorities for the financial year 1962–63, together with figures for earlier years. The figures for 1962–63 differ from those for the earlier years in that they are, in general, the latest available financial estimates for the year. Except that the definitions of National health service expenditure on certain hospital and medical services now follow those adopted in the new form of Civil Estimates for 1962–63, and that there are other minor additions to tables, the coverage remains substantially the same as in previous

The Table below shows consolidated current expenditure on social services and housing, including administrative expenses, by all public authorities in the United Kingdom for 1962-63 and for some earlier years (as now revised). As before, amounts recovered by contributions from the public towards particular services have in general been deducted so that only the net expenditure by public authorities is shown. All transfers from one public authority to another have been eliminated from the consolidated current expenditure totals to avoid double counting. Notes on some individual items are appended.

			North Taylor		-	£ millio
tapol-eg/1	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 (Esti- mates)
Education:			13		104	
Local education	550 2	1000	(72.4	avo bas	010.7	004.0
authority services	559 · 3	606.6	673 · 1	730 · 2	810.7	884 - 0
Other	52.3	61.3	67.2	78.2	94.5	108 - 7
Health and Welfare:	W # 0 (6)		MUDD RO	THE TOTAL	10) 3117	EDEAN D
Health	647.6	693 · 8	750.0	838.0	859.5	913 - 5
Welfare	128 - 1	131-0	137.0	144.7	158-1	170.0
Benefits and Assistance:	THE PARTY	1 2	Strike at	odintain)	sa under	deline delVL (8
National insurance	777.9	997-2	1.037 - 1	1.056.0	1.226 - 7	1.310 -
Other	370.0	387.0	416.3	438.7	443.6	475 -
Housing	108 · 4	111.0	116.1	125.8	140.6	142 - 8
Total expenditure	2,643 · 6	2,987 · 9	3,196.8	3,411.6	3,733 · 7	4,005 · 3

Education and Health: Superannuation contributions paid by local authorities and by bodies operating the national health service are included as part of the current cost of the service, but pensions paid to retired employees, e.g., to retired teachers and doctors, are

Welfare: Covers national assistance expenditure (not grants to persons) and grants and other expenditure by the central Government and local authorities for child care, welfare foods and for industrial rehabilitation training and employment of the disabled, including the central Government grant to Remploy, Ltd.

National Insurance: Comprises expenditure of the National Insurance Funds and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries)

Funds covering retirement pensions (including pensions to widows over 60), other widows' benefits and guardians' allowances, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, death grants, unemployment benefits, benefits paid to persons living overseas, industrial injuries benefits and cost of administration. Contributions by employers and employees have not been deducted from pensions and benefits since they are regarded as a form of tax and not as payment for

Services.

Other benefits and assistance: Covers war and other disablement, etc. pensions, non-contributory old age pensions, national assistance grants and family allowances.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE

### National Insurance Funds, 1961-62

The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the year ended 31st March 1962, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, have been presented to Parliament and published as a House of Commons Paper\*.

The Accounts were presented under the National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1961, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts 1946 to 1961, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act 1951, the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Acts 1946 to 1961, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act 1951, the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act 1956, the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954, the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948 and the Friendly Societies Act 1955. They relate to the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund.

### National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund

At 31st March 1962 the balance in the National Insurance Fund was £277,475,165 compared with £264,329,473 a year earlier. Receipts thus exceeded payments during the year by £13,145,692. In comparison with the year 1960–61 receipts increased by £211,861,001 and payments by £157,540,882.

Total receipts in the year 1961–62 amounted to £1,148,857,351, which included contributions of £915,009,545 from employers and

\* Accounts 1961-62. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March 1962; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuance of House of Commons Paper No. 154 of 1961-62.) House of Commons Paper No. 212. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. (2s. including postage).

insured persons and £187,381,000 from the Exchequer. The total increase in receipts included increases of £53,983,622 in the flat-rate contributions of employers and insured persons and £60,948,000 in Exchequer supplement to contributions. These increases, which reflected changes in contribution rates introduced by the National Insurance Acts 1959 and 1960, were partly offset by a reduction of £43,567,000 in additional Exchequer contributions, as no payment was made in the year under section 2(3)(a) of the National Insurance Act 1954 as extended by section 1(3)(c) of the National Insurance Act 1959. Graduated contributions under the National Insurance Act 1959 were included for the first time and this additional source of receipt amounted to £148,020,574. Total this additional source of receipt amounted to £148,020,574. Total income from investments amounted to £46,079,596 of which £35,664,510 accrued, in the first instance, to the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. Other items of income totalled £387,210 of which £372,463 consisted of payments under reciprocal arrangements comprising £26,719 transferred from the Government of the Irish Republic, £307,300 transferred from the Manx National Insurance Fund and £38,444 representing repayment of benefit paid on behalf of

foreign countries.

Total payments from the National Insurance Fund in the year 1961–62 amounted to £1,135,711,659 and the total increase included increases of £151,447,381 in benefit payments and £4,385,972 in administration expenses. Benefit payments comprised unemployment benefit £36,264,570; sickness benefit £154,570,461; maternity benefit £24,500,000; widow's benefit £80,000,000; guardian's allowance £480,000; child's special allowance £17,000; flat-rate retirement pension £783,903,701; graduated retirement benefit £15,000 and death grant £6,160,146. (The division of total payments among the benefits other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death grant has been estimated.) The increase in benefit expenditure was due mainly to the higher rates of benefit introduced by the National Insurance Act of 1960. To a lesser extent unemployment benefit expenditure reflected a higher average extent unemployment benefit expenditure reflected a higher average number of unemployed, and widow's benefit and retirement pensions were payable to additional beneficiaries. This is an increase of about 26,000 in the number of persons receiving widow's benefit and 119,000 retirement pensions. Administration expenses amounted to £42,521,512, representing the whole cost of administration of the National Insurance Scheme, including amounts paid to all Government Departments concerned. Other items of expenditure totalled £7,279,269 including £6,369,000 in respect of to all Government Departments concerned. Other items of expenditure totalled £7,279,269 including £6,369,000 in respect of financial adjustments made by the National Insurance Joint Authority between the Insurance Fund and the Northern Ireland National Insurance Fund under arrangements for co-ordinating the systems of insurance established in the two countries, £426,200 transferred to the Manx National Insurance Fund, £37,733 representing benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal arrangements, and £352,264 paid to the Ministry of Labour towards the cost of authorised courses of training and travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employment

travelling expenses of insured contributors under the Employment and Training Act 1948.

The National Insurance (Reserve) Fund had a balance of £1,167,875,891 at 1st April 1961 and during the year received £107,577 from the sale of property, and a net amount from investment, etc. of £35,664,510, which, as stated above, was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. At 31st March 1962 the balance of the Reserve Fund was £1,167,983,468.

### **Industrial Injuries Fund**

the receipts of the Industrial Injuries Fund during 1961–62 totalled £82,145,104, which included contributions amounting to £57,397,956 from employers and insured persons, £11,981,000 from the Exchequer and £12,117,004 from investments. Total payments were £65,322,045 of which £58,455,744 represented benefit payments consisting of £20,399,385 for injury benefit, £32,900,455 for disablement benefit, £4,000,000 for death benefit, £130,000 for

allowances under section 1 of the Workmen's Compensation allowances under section 1 of the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act 1951 (as amended), £690,904 for allowances and death benefit under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954 (as amended) and £335,000 for allowances under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act 1956 (as amended). (The division of total payments among the benefits other than injury benefit and death benefits under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954, has been estimated.) Other payments included £6,843,793 for administration expenses and £20,000 to the Ministry of Labour as grants towards the cost of industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons. The balance of the Fund at 31st March 1962 was £288,093,247 compared with £271,270,188 at 1st April 1961.

### National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund

This Fund was set up to carry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societies and kindred bodies had pension rights, and to meet certain liabilities of Funds wholly transferred. Income from investments during 1961–62 was £6,626, and pensions paid out amounted to £11,245. The balance of the Fund at 31st March 1962 was £191,050 compared with £196,222 at 1st April 1961.

### The National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations 1963

On 15th May the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations 1963 changing the earnings rules in respect of retirement pensions and widows' benefits. These Regulations were approved in draft by the National

Insurance Advisory Committee whose Report has been published as a House of Commons Paper.

The Regulations, which came into operation on 27th May, provide that retirement and widows' pensions will not be reduced unless net earnings in the previous week have been more than £4 5s, a week instead of £3 10s, as previously. For widowed mothers the net amount is raised from £5 a week to £6 a week.

The earnings rules apply to men between 65 and 70, and to women between 60 and 65 who, having been accepted as retired, are receiving pensions. (Those between these ages who are not retired do not receive pensions but can qualify for a higher rate of

pension when they retire later or in any case when they reach the age of 70 for men and 65 for women.)

Under the new rule the first £4 5s. of net weekly earnings will have no effect on their pension. Sixpence will be deducted from the pension for each shilling earned between £4 5s. and £5 5s. a week and one shilling for each shilling earned over £5 5s. a week. The same earnings rules apply to widow pensioners.

### Widowed Mothers

For widowed mothers, the first £6 of net weekly earnings will have no effect on their allowance. Sixpence will be deducted from the allowance for each shilling earned between £6 and £7 a week the allowance for each shilling earned between £6 and £7 a week and one shilling deducted for each shilling earned over £7 a week. But the personal part of the widowed mother's allowance will not in any case be reduced to less than 26s. a week on account of earnings, and the special allowances for a widow's children are never affected by her earnings.

Copies of the Regulations (S.1. 1963 No. 946) and the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (House of Commons Paper No. 163 (Session 1962–63)) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 5d. (8d. including postage) and 8d. (11d.) respectively.

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 47th Session of International **Labour Conference**

The 47th Session of the International Labour Conference which opened in Geneva on 5th June, and was expected to continue until 27th June, had under consideration the future work and structure of the International Labour Organisation, The Conference had before it a report by the Director-General, which set out the tasks which might be undertaken by the Organisation, and discussed the changes in procedure which might be necessary if it was to adapt itself to changing world conditions.

Hygiene in shops and offices, and benefits in case of employment

accidents and occupational diseases were subjects which had a first discussion at this session of the Conference, with a view to drafting Conventions or Recommendations for final consideration

The Conference also discussed for a second time the prohibition of the sale, hire and use of inadequately guarded machinery, and termination of employment at the initiative of the employer. Both these subjects were on last year's agenda.

As is customary, the Conference examined questions concerning the application of Conventions examined agreement of the conference examined the sample of the conventions of the sale of the sample of the sale of t

As is customary, the Conference examined questions concerning the application of Conventions and Recommendations and financial and budgetary matters.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates were Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E., Under Secretary, and Mr. E. A. Ferguson, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour. The Employers' delegate was Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director of the British Employers' Confederation, and the Workers' delegate Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General

Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers. Observers from Bermuda, Kenya, the State of Malta, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the State of Singapore also attended

### **Seventh Session of Textiles Committee**

The Seventh Session of the Textiles Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 6th to 17th May 1963 under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Geamanu (Rumania). Twenty-five countries were represented.

Twenty-five countries were represented.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government representatives were Mr. G. C, Wilson, C.B.E., Regional Controller, North Western Region, Ministry of Labour, and Mr. M. A. Simons, Principal, Ministry of Labour, and Mr. M. A. Simons, Principal, Ministry of Labour, and Mr. G. R. Taylor, and Mr. G. R. Taylor, British Spinners' and Doublers' Association and Mr. G. R. Taylor, Director, Textiles Finishing Trades Association. The workers' representatives were Mr. L. Sharp, M.B.E., Secretary, National Association of Unions in the Textiles Trades and Mr. L. T. Wright, General Secretary, Amalgamated Weavers' Association. The employers' and workers' delegates were accompanied by advisers.

The agenda comprised:

1. A 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 Office to follow up the studies and inquiries proposed by the Committee; (c) recent events and developments in the textile industry including the effects of international trade in textiles on wages and on

conditions and level of employment in the textile industry.

2. Problems of apprenticeship, vocational training and re-training

3. Conditions of employment and related problems in the textile industry in countries in the course of industrialisation. The Committee adopted two series of conclusions arising from the two technical items on the agenda.

In the conclusions on problems of apprenticeship, vocational training and re-training, it is stated that the principles set out in Recommendation No. 117 concerning vocational training should be used as a basis for training in the textile industry. The aim should be to ensure that every person entering the industry is properly inducted and fully trained for the occupation to be followed. In addition, it is stated that all persons in the industry should have the opportunity of further training to enable them to should have the opportunity of further training to enable them to reach the highest level consistent with their capacities and inclina-tions. The Committee asserts that the training facilities in the tions. The Committee asserts that the training facilities in the industry should be organised and established by the undertakings, the industrial organisations within the industry, the public authorities concerned or by any combination of these. The conclusions contain suggestions on apprenticeship; training other than apprenticeship; re-training; training of supervisors, foremen and instructors; and safety and health. With regard to developments within the textile industry arising from technological change, the conclusions express the view that an investigation should be made by the International Labour Office to determine what qualifications the labour force will need in the future, and that the qualifications the labour force will need in the future, and that the findings should be published and then examined at a technical

meeting of textile training experts to be convened by the Inter-

In the conclusions concerning conditions of employment in the textile industry in countries in the course of industrialisation it is stated that these countries should be enabled to find export markets for their manufactures, including textile goods, in order to further their economic growth and improve the standard of living of their peoples. This should be done with due regard both to the employment of textile workers of industrialised countries and to a fair international distribution of textile imports from developing countries. In the interests of the countries in the course industrialisation the conclusions say that every effort should made to diversify their economies and that the industrialised countries should actively co-operate to this end. The conclusions also contain a number of suggestions relating to such matters as wages, hours of work, overtime, shift working and days off. Other Recommendations deal with women workers, young workers, housing and the implementation of provisions concerning condition

The Committee also adopted a number of resolutions dealing with questions not covered by the technical items of the agenda, namely, a resolution concerning tripartite action regarding technical assistance, a resolution on expanding trade and the social effects of technological developments, a resolution on the social aspects of international trade in textiles, a resolution concerning social consequences of the instability of textile raw material prices, and a resolution on the future work of the Textiles Committee

In accordance with the usual practice the conclusions and resolutions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Sixth Session of the Committee was held in Geneva from

### LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Labour Relations in the United States of America

NOTE.—The following article is the first of a series on practices in the labour and social fields in the United States of America.

#### Legislative Measures

national Labour Organisation

The year 1925 marked the introduction of the first Federal law in the United States of America designed specifically to safeguard the right of industrial workers to organise and to bargain collectively. The Railway Labor Act 1926 prohibits railroad employers from interfering with their employees' organisational activities. The Act was amended in 1934 to provide more effective protection of these rights and to set up machinery to deal with disputes regarding trade union representation. The National Mediation Board forms a part of this machinery. At the same time, the National Railroad Adjustment Board was established to settle disputes arising out of the interpretation and operation of agreements in the industry. The National Railroad Adjustment Board is comprised of equal numbers of representatives of labour and management, selected by the respective parties. The Railway Labor Act 1926, extended in 1936 to include employees of commercial airlines, provides that workers are entitled to organise and to bargain collectively through their chosen representatives. elected by a majority of the workers in the occupation or class concerned. Should a dispute occur over the representation of a particular category in the industry, the National Mediation Board, an independent body of three members appointed by the United States President, intervenes to conduct the necessary enquiries and, if the need arises, may hold an election by secret ballot to decide upon the successful union, person or persons (it is not compulsory that workers should be represented by an organisation). When the Board certifies the workers' representative(s), the employer is legally bound to recognise him (them) for purposes of collective bargaining and no new election may be held for a period of two years unless special circumstances make it necessary. The Act was further amended in 1951 to enable union shop agreements to be concluded, i.e., agreements requiring all employees to become members of the appropriate union within a specified time after their engagement and to remain as members as a condition of their engagement and to remain as members as a condition of their employment. Union shop clauses in railway agreements may not be forbidden by State laws. The National Mediation Board acts as a mediator during the negotiation or amendment of a collective agreement. The intervention of the Board is voluntary, however, and if the parties fail to reach agreement and reject the arbitration proposed by the Board they are free, after a period of 30 working days during which working conditions must not be changed, to take such action as they consider appropriate in their own interests. In the event of the dispute being such as to threaten serious interruption of inter-State commerce, the Act provides certain emergency procedures. Under the procedures, the Mediation Board is required to notify the President, who may appoint a board to investigate and report on the dispute. After the creation of such a board and for 30 days after it has made its report to the President, no change except by agreement between the parties, may be made in the matter out of which the dispute arose. At the end of that time, if no agreement has been reached, the parties are at liberty to act as they think fit.

It was not until the 1930s, however, that the first general measures

were taken to protect workers' freedom to associate and to bargain collectively. The Anti-Injunction ("Norris-La Guardia") Act 1932 and the National Industrial Recovery Act 1933 initiated a new governmental approach to labour relations matters. These Acts stated, as the policy of the Federal Government, that workpeople should be free to organise into trade unions and to bargain collectively without interference from employers, but it was not until the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act in 1935 and a Supreme Court decision interpreting the Anti-Injunction Act in

1938, that the policy declarations contained in the earlier Acts became fully effective. Earlier an employer was free to discharge workers who joined trade unions and could refuse to recognise a union which did, in fact, represent the majority of his employees. He could obtain a Court injunction prohibiting a union from picketing, striking or indulging in other concerted activities for the purpose of gaining union recognition.

In 1935 the United States Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act, commonly known as the "Wagner Act", which established a national policy of support for collective bargaining and the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, selfand the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organisation, and designation of representatives of their own choosing in order to be able to engage effectively in collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. The "Wagner Act" was concerned with two main features of employer-worker relations, i.e., "unfair labor practices" by employers and their prevention, and the election of workers' representatives for purposes of collective bargaining. Responsibility for the administration of the Act was vested in the National Labor Relations Board, set up under the Act, whose duties and powers were defined. Act, whose duties and powers were defined.

The "Wagner Act" was amended by the Labor Management Relations Act 1947, generally known as the "Taft-Hartley Act". The "Taft-Hartley Act" confirmed the main provisions of the "Wagner Act" and provided for additional facilities for the mediation of labour disputes affecting commerce, and the equalisation of legal responsibilities of labour organisations and employers. The Act also includes provisions for the settlement of employers. The Act also includes provisions for the settlement of National Emergency Disputes, under which the President, after appointment of a board of inquiry which determines that a strike would imperil the national health or safety, may direct the Attorney General to enjoin the strike for 80 days. After 60 days, the board of inquiry reports on the current position of the parties and the employer's last offer. A secret vote of the employees involved is then taken on whether to accept the employer's last offer and, if the offer is rejected, at the end of the 80-day period the injunction must be dissolved. The term "affecting commerce" is defined as in be dissolved. The term "affecting commerce" is defined as in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce, or having led or tending to lead to a labour dispute

ng or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce. Taft-Hartley Act "applies to all employers and employees engaged in activities affecting commerce among the States, or between the District of Columbia or any United States Territory and any State or Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory or the District of Columbia. It does not apply to railway workers, whose industrial relations are governed by the Railway Labor Act 1926 mentioned above, nor to agricultural workers, domestic servants, supervisory workers, Government employees or persons employed by Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks or non-profit making hospitals or to independent contractors deriving their income from profits as opposed to commission or wages. The Act continues the protections of the "Wagner Act" for self-organisation and collective bargaining and adds protection for employees who wish to refrain from such activity. It also continues the limitations the "Wagner Act" provided on activities of employers designed to frustrate their employees in the exercise of their rights, and in addition, it places restrictions on certain activities of labour organisations. Activities in violation of these restrictions are termed "unfair labor practices." The "unfair labor practice" provisions of the "Taft-Hartle Act "were amended in certain respects by the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure ("Landrum-Griffin") Act of 1959, and at present the following activities constitute "unfair labor practices"

by employers:-

(1) Interference, restraint or coercion of employees in the exercise of their right to organise, bargain collectively or engage in other activities protected by the Act, e.g., threatening workers who join a trade union; questioning workers about their trade union activities or membership; spying on trade union meetings; or making wage increases deliberately timed to defeat self-organisation among

employees.

(2) Domination of, or interference with, the formation or administration of any labour organisation, e.g., taking an active part in the formation of a labour organisation; bringing pressure to bear on workers to join a union: showing favour to one union

as opposed to another.

(3) Showing discrimination in regard to the engagement of labour or tenure of employment or its terms and conditions with a view to the encouragement or discouragement of membership in any labour organisation, provided that the employer is not precluded from making an agreement with a labour organisation to require that, as a condition of employment, a worker must become a member of the labour organisation not less than 30 days after beginning employment, or the effective date of the agreement, beginning employment, or the effective date of the agreement, whichever is later. This section of the Act prohibits the closed shop in which only persons who already hold membership of a union may be engaged. It does, however, permit a union shop requiring that an employee join a union on or after the thirtieth day of his employment. But the authority for such an agreement day of his employment. But the authority for such an agreement may be rescinded if 30 per cent. of the employees in a unit covered by such an agreement file a petition with the National Labor Relations Board stating that they desire such agreement to be rescinded and an election ordered pursuant to the filing of the petition shows that a majority of the employees covered by the agreement desire the rescission. In addition, States may, by statute, forbid the union shop. Examples of "unfair labor practices" specified under this section are: discharge or demotion of a worker because of his union membership or activities; refusal to reinstate because of his union membership or activities: refusal to reinstate a worker who has been laid off, because of his union membership, or demanding that he should cease to be a member as a condition of reinstatement; or refusal to engage qualified applicants for employment because of previous union membership or activity.

(4) Discrimination against or discharge of a worker who files charges or gives testimony under the terms of the Act.

(5) Refusal to bargain collectively with the representatives of the worker collectively.

workpeople.
"Unfair labor practices" by a trade union, or its agents, which

are forbidden by the Act are:

(1) Restraining or coercing employees in the exercise of their rights guaranteed by the Act, e.g., picketing in such numbers as to obstruct effectively the entry of employees not taking part in the strike into the employer's premises; acts of violence and threats of force or violence on the picket lines or in connection with strikes; and threats to employees that they will lose their employment unless they support the union's activities.

(2) Refusal to bargain collectively with an employer, e.g., insistence by a union upon the inclusion of illegal provisions in a contract such as a closed shop requirement.

(3) Causing, or attempting to cause, an employer to discriminate against a worker because he is not a member of a union, or to discriminate against a worker who has been refused union membership or whose membership has been terminated on grounds other than his failure to pay initiation fees and union dues required as a condition for acquiring and retaining membership. The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that this provision applies even in the case of a valid union-shop contract and that an employee may not be discharged as long as he tenders payment of the union initiation fees and dues.

(4) The engagement by a union or the inducement of any individual employed by any person engaged in commerce, or an industry affecting commerce, to engage in a strike or to refuse, in the course of his employment, to handle any goods or perform any services with the object of:

(a) forcing any employer or self-employed person to join any labour or employer organisation or to enter into an agreement to refrain from handling or in any way dealing with the products of employer or to cease doing business with any other person; (b) forcing any person to cease doing business with any other person; (c) forcing any other employer to recognise or bargain with a labour organisation which has not been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the representative of his employees; (d) forcing any employer to recognise or bargain with a particular labour organisation if another labour organisation has been certified as the representative of the employees involved; (e) forcing any employer to assign particular work to employees in a particular labour organisation, trade, craft or class, unless such employer is failing to conform to an order or certification of the Board determining the bargaining representative for employees performing such work. It is under this subsection of the Act that the "secondary boycott" (whereas a boycott is a concerted attempt by a union to discourage the purchase, handling, or use of products of an employer with whom the union is in dispute, when such action is extended to another company doing business with such an employer it is termed a "secondary boycott") is prohibited, but t also contains protections for primary strikes and primary picketing, for refusals of persons to enter the premises of an employer whose employees are engaged in a strike ratified or approved by a properly determined representative of the employees involved, and for publicity seeking to advise the public that a product manufactured by an employer with whom the labour organisation has a primary dispute is distributed by another employer, so long as this publicity does not induce any individual, other than those employed by the primary employer, to refuse to perform services at the establishment of the employer engaged in such distribution.

(5) Requiring workers covered by a valid union-shop agreement

to pay initiation fees which the National Labor Relations Board

finds excessive or discriminatory.

(6) Causing, or attempting to cause, any employer to pay money or other valuables, in the nature of an exaction, for services not rendered or not to be rendered.

(7) Picketing, or causing to be picketed, any employer where an object thereof is to require an employer to recognise or bargain with a labour organisation as the representative of his employees or requiring the employees of an employer to accept such labour organisation as their collective bargaining representative unless the organisation is currently certified as the representative of the employees: (a) where the employer has lawfully recognised another labour organisation and no question of representation can be raised under the Act; (b) where the Board has held a valid election within the past 12 months; and (c) where such picketing has continued for a reasonable time, not to exceed 30 days, without a petition for election being filed.

In addition to the above provisions, it is an "unfair labor practice" for any labour organisation and any employer to enter into any agreement whereby the employer refrains from handling or in any way dealing with the products of any other employer or from doing business with any other person. Various provisos in the Act create certain exceptions to this and other "unfair labor practices" for the building and construction and apparel and

clothing industries.

'Taft-Hartley Act" also provides that, to qualify for use of the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board, a labour organisation must file copies of its constitution and by-laws, an annual report of its financial position, and affidavits by each of its officers that they are not Communists or Communist supporters. This last provision was repealed by the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure ("Landrum-Griffin") Act 1959. The "Landrum-Griffin Act" prohibits any person from holding office in a labour organisation who is, or has been, a member of the Communist Party, or who has been convicted of, or served any part of a prison sentence, resulting from conviction for robbery, bribery, extortion, embezzlement, grand larceny, burglary, arson, violation of the narcotic laws, murder, rape, assault with intent to kill, inflicting grievous bodily harm, or a violation of certain terms of the Act relating to the rights of members of labour organisations, the Act relating to the rights of members of labour organisations, reporting procedures for labour organisations, officers and employees of labour organisations and of employers, or the regulations regarding labour organisation trusteeships. These provisions apply equally to both employers' associations and trade unions. The prohibition of tenure of office holds good during membership, and for five years after termination of membership, of the Communist Party, or for five years after such conviction or such term of imprisonment unless, in the case of a person so convicted or imprisoned, citizenship rights which may have been revoked are fully restored, or the Board of Parole of the United States Department of Justice determines that the person's service as an officer of a labour organisation would not be contrary to the purposes of the Act. Wilful contravention of these provisions is punishable by a fine not exceeding 10,000 dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Landrum-Griffin Act" also contains provisions dealing with the election of union officers. It requires that every national or international labour organisation, except a federation of such organisations, hold an election not less often than once every five years, either by secret ballot or at a convention of delegates chosen secret ballot. Every local labour organisation must elect its officers not less than once every three years by secret ballot. Act prohibits the use of union money to promote the candidature of any individual, and there are provisions ensuring all candidates equal treatment in mailing campaign literature. All candidates are assured the right to have observers at the polls and at the counting of ballots. Any member of a labour organisation who has first exhausted internal union remedies or invoked such remedies without obtaining a final decision within three months may file a complaint with the Secretary of Labor, who investigates the complaint and may bring a court action to set aside an invalid election. If a court finds an election to have been invalid, it may direct a new election to be held under the supervision of the Secretary of Labor.

### The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)

The National Labor Relations Board, set up under the National Labor Relations ("Wagner") Act 1935, is responsible for the administration of the Labor Management Relations ("Taft-Hartley") Act 1947. The Board's main functions are the prevention of specified "unfair labor practices" on the part of employers and trade unions or their agents, and carrying out the prescribed procedure relating to the election and certification of labour organisations as bargaining representatives for given groups of employees. The Board consists of five members, appointed by the President of the United States on the advice, and with the consent of, the Senate. Members of the Board are appointed for a term of five years. The President designates one member to serve as Chairman and, once appointed, members may be removed from office only in cases of neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.

The Board is authorised to delegate any or all of its powers to any group of three or more of its members. At the end of each fiscal year the Board is required to make a written report to Congress and the President, giving details of the cases it has heard, decisions given, detailed lists of officers and employees employed Board and an account of all monies disbursed

The Board and an account of all monies disbursed.

The Board is divided into two mainly independent parts: these are the Board itself and the General Counsel. The General Counsel is a statutory officer, appointed by the United States President, with the consent of the Senate, for a period of four years. He is responsible for the supervision of the Board's regional offices and of all attorneys employed by the Board (other than trial examiners and legal assistants to Board members). The General Counsel has

final authority, on behalf of the Board, in regard to the investigation of charges and the issuance of complaints and their prosecution before the Board. He may not act in any situation, however, until he has received a charge of violation, which under Board rules may be filed by any person. When such a charge is received, he causes an investigation to be made by a field examiner, and if the field examiner finds evidence of a violation, the Regional Director, to whom the General Counsel has delegated his authority, may in the name of the Board issue a complaint. This complaint sets in motion the machinery of formal legal action. In practice most complaints are issued by one or other of the Board's 24 directors of regional offices under authority delegated by the General Counsel

the name of the Board issue a complaint. This complaint sets in motion the machinery of formal legal action. In practice most complaints are issued by one or other of the Board's 24 directors of regional offices under authority delegated by the General Counsel. The five-member Board, with its headquarters in Washington, has primary responsibility for dealing with representation cases. The Board has delegated authority to conduct investigations, hold hearings, and direct and conduct elections to the Regional Directors, as permitted under the provisions of the "Landrum-Griffin Act" of 1959. There are provisions for appeal against the Regional Directors' decisions to the Board, however.

#### Jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board

The authority conferred on the Board by the statute in "unfair labor practices" covers all concerns where such practices would affect inter-State or foreign commerce. The Board has discretion, however, to limit its jurisdiction and, since 1950, it has established specific jurisdictional standards. These are generally based on the annual volume of business for various types of concerns, and the standards set by the Board vary with the type of business involved. The "Landrum-Griffin Act" of 1959 prohibits the Board from limiting its jurisdiction so as to exclude cases it would have heard on 1st August 1959, but the Board still has discretion to accept jurisdiction of cases it now excludes. The "Landrum-Griffin Act" also provides that the State may exercise jurisdiction over cases which the Board declines to accept on the grounds that they do not meet its jurisdictional standards. The scope of the Board's jurisdiction has been an important factor in influencing the courts to hold that the "Taft-Hartley Act" occupied the field to the exclusion of State Laws that would otherwise apply to persons whose activities affect commerce in areas which may be subject to the Federal Act.

### Procedure in a Representation Case

The Labor Management Relations ("Taft-Hartley") Act 1947, as amended, provides for three general types of elections among employees: (a) representation elections to determine the employees' choice of a collective bargaining agent, held on the petition of an employer, of employees, or of a labour organisation; (b) an election to determine whether or not employees wish to withdraw the bargaining rights of their existing representative union, held on the petition of the employees concerned or of trade unions; (c) elections to determine whether or not employees wish to rescind the authority of the representative to enter into a union shop agreement. These elections may be held by agreement between the employer and the trade union or individual claiming to represent the employees. Under such an agreement, the election is authorised by the Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board. If the parties are unable to agree the Board may order an election. A representation election may be held, however, only when a question has been raised by a trade union or bargaining representative claiming to represent the employees, or when the employer refuses to recognise the union or representative. In all cases, the petitioning party must satisfy the Board that at least 30 per cent. of the employees concerned wish to have an election. This is usually shown by signed and dated authorisation cards, petitions or other means. The Board strictly enforces the 30 per cent. requirement and may investigate the authenticity of signatures at the request of an interested party or if the Board's investigator has doubt as to their validity. An employer, however, has only to show that a trade union has made a claim to represent his employees in order to obtain a representation election. Only one valid election may be held in a bargaining unit within any period of 12 months.

of an interested party or if the Board's investigator has doubt as to their validity. An employer, however, has only to show that a trade union has made a claim to represent his employees in order to obtain a representation election. Only one valid election may be held in a bargaining unit within any period of 12 months.

The Board, having decided that the petition is one in which it should assert jurisdiction and that the petitioner has fulfilled the 30 per cent. requirement, then proceeds through its agent, known as the field examiner, to determine whether an appropriate bargaining unit has been requested; for example, production and maintenance workers would constitute a standard unit and office clerical workers another unit. Ordinarily, the Board would not permit a mixture of the two types mentioned because of their different interests and working conditions. The field examiner has then to determine the collective agreement situation. The Board will not hold an election where there is a collective agreement in existence which has still a substantial period to run, and imposes a contract bar where this is the case. To prevent collusion between employers and unions in attempting to preclude workers from changing their representatives at fairly frequent intervals if they so wish, the Board has made this rule applicable only to contracts of "reasonable duration" and recently the period during which a contract will bar an election has been raised from two to three years. To permit undisturbed negotiation of a new collective agreement, the Board has introduced a rule as to the proper time for elections to be held during the term of a contract. Its decision was that to fulfil this objective an "insulated period" of 60 days was necessary at the end of the contract term and accordingly it established a rule that, in situations where an existing contract had barred an election, petitions for elections could be filed only during the 30 days preceding the "insulated period" of 60 days was necessary at the end of the co

some other deficiency, the Regional Director will dismiss the petition. Such dismissals may be appealed against, within ten days, to the headquarters of the Board in Washington. In the majority of cases agreement is reached between the parties to hold an election, but where the parties involved have failed to agree, the Regional Director concerned, to whom the Board had delegated its authority to decide such matters, must order an election if he has reasonable cause to believe that a question of representation affecting commerce exists. The Regional Director, under authority delegated by the Board, may hold an election without a preliminary hearing where a union is charged with picketing for organisational or recognition purposes without a petition for election being filed if such a petition is filed within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 30 days from the commencement of the picketing. However, Board rules allow him to order a hearing if substantial questions requiring determination before an election exist.

The hearing of a representation case usually lasts about three or four hours and a transcript of the testimony, together with any other relevant documents, etc., is sent to the Board in Washington. A contested representation case takes about 90 days from the date the petition is filed to the date of issue of the Board's decision.

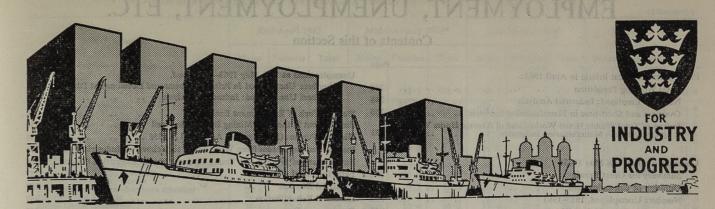
Elections, whether agreed or contested by the parties, are conducted by the field officers of the Board under the supervision of the General Counsel. The elections are usually held on the employer's premises, under the general supervision of the Regional Director. Notices of the election are posted in the plant, usually about ten days before the election date. The list of eligible voters is taken from the employer's payroll and observers representing the parties usually check off the voters as they appear, but they may not make lists of non-voters. The ballot is secret, each voter going into a voting booth to mark his ballot paper which is then folded and placed in a sealed box. The ballot papers are usually counted immediately after the closure of the polls, in the presence of the observers. To be successful, the petitioning union must gain a simple majority of the votes. The Board's agent issues an official statement of the votes recorded to each party after the count and five days are allowed during which the parties may lodge an objection against any action during the election which they consider may have affected the result improperly. Such objections are investigated by the Regional Director who issues a report recommending that the objections should be sustained or over-ruled. Where the election is by agreement between the parties, provision is often made that the Regional Director's ruling is regarded as final. In other cases, the parties may appeal within ten days against the Regional Director's recommendation to the Board in Washington. Finally, the Regional Director in an election by agreement, or the Board in other cases, issues a certificate. If the union has won the election, this takes the form of a certificate of representation, but if unsuccessful it is a certificate of results.

#### Procedure in "Unfair Labor Practice" Cases

The procedure in an "unfair labor practice" case is akin to that of a law-court proceeding. The General Counsel is given final authority over the investigation of such cases as well as the issuance of complaints and the prosecution of cases before the National Labor Relations Board. The "Taft-Hartley Act" provides that, as far as practicable, the rules of evidence applied in the United States District Courts for civil cases shall be followed. The proceedings are public and, once a charge is filed, the General Counsel, or the Board, depending on the stage reached in the proceedings, may continue it even though it may be against the wishes of the party filing the charge. The rules of the Board provide that a case may be withdrawn before the hearing, only with the consent of the Regional Director; at the hearing, only with their consent. Before a complaint has been issued, a Regional Director may accept a settlement notwithstanding the objection of the Party laying the charge, but a settlement made by the charging party is not binding on the Regional Director. After the complaint has been issued, settlement must be approved by the Board itself, but the consent of the charging party is needed for such a settlement.

The Board allows a charging party to call and cross-examine witnesses, to offer other evidence and to argue the case. Notice of the proceedings is served on the employer or union against whom the charge is made when it is filed and must be served within six months of the occurrence of the "unfair labor practice" alleged to have taken place. The formal proceedings actually begins however, with the issuance of a complaint by the Regional Director, under the General Counsel's authority. A hearing date is fixed and the Chief Trial Examiner in Washington, or the Associate Chief Trial Examiner in San Francisco, depending on where the case arises, assigns a trial examiner to hear the case in the locality in which the violation is alleged to have occurred. The trial examiner prepares an intermediate report and recommended order, and, if the parties accept his recommendation, the proceedings are normally concluded. Any recommendation may be appealed against to the Board in Washington within 20 days, however. In the event of an appeal, the Board reviews all the evidence presented at the hearing and records its decision. The Board may delegate its power of decision to a panel of only three Board members and this is the usual practice. The Board's final decision is also subject to appeal to the United States Courts of Appeal.

The National Labor Relations Board does not possess the power to enforce its orders directly, and if there is a refusal on the part of a party to comply with the Board's orders, the latter must petition the appropriate Court of Appeal for a decree of enforcement. On either an appeal against the Board's final decision or a petition for enforcement, the Courts of Appeal have power to review the Board's decision, reverse it in whole or in part, or enforce it



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# THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

VOLUME I, NUMBER 2, JUNE 1963

THREE TIMES A YEAR—FEBRUARY . JUNE . OCTOBER

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### EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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### Employment in Great Britain in April

The Table below and the Table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between March and April 1963, and in comparable recent periods. The employment figures for all dates after June 1962 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963.

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The Table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-March and mid-April 1963, together with figures for recent months, for end-April 1962 and for June of each year from 1959. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page gives, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of April 1962 and at Mid-February, March and April 1963. The figures relate to all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid-off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the Table on this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot be made.

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 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 and at the end of the period; 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 period. Industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the Table.

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: APRIL 1963

ve dende de marere la divi							1870 V. S. S.	REEL	(Thousands)
Industry or Service	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	End-Apr. 1962	Mid-June 1962	Mid-Feb. 1963*	Mid-Mar. 1963*	Mid-Apr. 1963*	Change MarApr 1963
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	999 826	983 761	948 731	890 717	920 712	858 697	853 694	866 691	+ 13 - 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	818 520 576 1,938 264 869 519 851 565 1,557	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	816 521 601 2,184 238 889 561 813 586 1,661	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	809 509 587 2,161 219 872 557 802 576 1,651	809 509 586 2,153 215 872 556 800 573 1,645	810 508 584 2,147 209 871 557 797 574 1,648	+ 1 - 2 - 6 - 6 - 1 + 1 - 3 + 3
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,870	8,852	8,743	8,718	8,705	<u> </u>
Construction	1,523 374 1,672 3,209	1,567 370 1,662 3,284	1,617 379 1,683 3,312	1,631 386 1,683 3,335	1,653 387 1,688 3,367	1,419 397 1,661 3,356	1,536 398 1,659 3,343	1,595 397 1,658 3,344	+ 59 - 1 - 1 + 1
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	4,874 505 738	4,947 502 741	5,060 511 756	5,167 519 765	5,227 520 772	5,187 528 772	5,193 531‡ 772	5,220 534 774	+ 27 + 3 + 2
Cotal in Civil Employment	23,197 15,308 7,889	23,628 15,526 8,102	23,925 15,682 8,243	23,963 15,706 8,257	24,098 15,769 8,329	23,618 15,397 8,221	23,697‡ 15,491‡ 8,206‡	23,784 15,552 8,232	+ 87 + 61 + 26
Wholly Unemployed	379 275 104	290 210 80	251 184 67	403 298 105	372 278 94	660 518 142	636 496 140	571 431 140	- 65 - 65
I.M. Forces and Women's Services Males Females	565 550 15	518 503 15	474 459 15	443 426 17	442 425 17	432 414 18	431 413 18	429 411 18	- 2 - 2
Total Working Population	24,145 16,137 8,008	24,436 16,239 8,197	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,809 16,430 8,379	24,912 16,472 8,440	24,710† 16,329 8,381	24,764‡ 16,400‡ 8,364‡	24,784 16,394 8,390	+ 20 - 6 + 26

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards.

† Many of the workers registered as temporarily stopped in mid-February, particularly in the construction industry, would not be retained on employers' pay-rolls and so would not be included in the estimate of the number in civil employment. In these circumstances, this figure, which is obtained by adding together the number in civil employment, the number wholly unemployed and the number in H.M. Forces, gives an under-estimate of the true total working population.

‡ Amended figure.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	Er	d-April 1	962	Mid-	February	1963*	Mid	-March 19	63*	Mi	d-April 19	63*
Lint   Majart   Majart   Islat   Majart	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	631 · 2	18.2	649 · 4	610.5	18-1	628 · 6	608 · 3	18.1	626.4	605 · 3	18.1	623 · ·
Food, Drink and Tobacco .  Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco .	456·3 33·5 86·4 18·8 37·8 24·3 12·6 40·8 29·2 15·9 22·6 78·4 38·6 17·4	344·9 8·6 58·9 36·7 35·0 12·0 4·1 61·1 42·5 4·2 18·1 19·8 22·2 21·7	801·2 42·1 145·3 55·5 72·8 36·3 16·7 101·9 71·7 20·1 40·7 98·2 60·8 39·1	457·3 34·4 88·4 18·3 39·6 21·3 12·3 40·2 31·6 16·1 23·1 77·9 36·9 17·2	336·3 9·1 59·3 33·4 37·2 9·9 3·9 55·4 45·8 4·0 17·4 19·2 219·4 22·3	793.6 43.5 147.7 51.7 76.8 31.2 16.2 95.6 77.4 20.1 40.5 97.1 56.3 39.5	458·4 34·4 89·1 18·4 39·5 21·8 12·4 40·1 31·6 16·0 22·9 77·6 37·4 17·2	335·2 9·0 59·5 33·9 36·9 10·2 3·9 54·5 45·0 4·1 17·6 19·2 18·9 22·5	793·6 43·4 148·6 52·3 76·4 32·0 16·3 94·6 76·6 20·1 40·5 96·8 56·3 39·7	460·0 34·0 89·2 18·5 39·6 22·9 12·6 39·7 31·5 15·8 23·1 78·1 37·9 17·1	335·0 8·9 60·6 33·6 36·2 10·8 3·9 53·7 43·5 4·1 17·4 19·4 20·1 22·8	795 · 42 · 149 · 52 · 75 · 33 · 16 · 93 · 75 · 19 · 40 · 97 · 58 · 39 ·
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc. Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	377·4 17·2 28·4 6·8 172·0 32·1 20·1 34·2 30·1 27·6 8·9	141 · 5 0 · 5 4 · 5 2 · 3 44 · 6 40 · 9 10 · 4 14 · 0 13 · 7 5 · 7 4 · 9	518·9 17·7 32·9 9·1 216·6 73·0 30·5 48·2 43·8 33·3 13·8	369·2 16·0 27·0 6·7 166·7 33·1 18·7 33·2 30·5 28·5 8·8	138·1 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·6 40·8 9·3 13·5 13·5 5·7 4·9	507·3 16·5 31·0 9·0 210·3 73·9 28·0 46·7 44·0 34·2 13·7	369·1 16·0 27·0 6·7 166·4 33·2 18·7 33·1 30·6 28·6 8·8	138·1 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·5 40·9 9·3 13·5 13·6 4·9	507·2 16·5 31·0 9·0 209·9 74·1 28·0 46·6 44·2 34·2 13·7	368·0 16·0 26·9 6·7 165·6 33·2 18·5 33·1 30·5 28·7 8·8	138·1 0·5 4·0 2·3 43·4 40·9 9·3 13·5 13·7 5·6 4·9	506· 16· 30· 9· 209· 74· 27· 46· 44· 34· 13·
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	526·6 259·3 47·4 108·1 43·8 68·0	73·4 24·4 8·9 14·2 10·8 15·1	600·0 283·7 56·3 122·3 54·6 83·1	513·3 252·2 45·1 105·5 43·8 66·7	72·8 24·1 8·5 14·0 10·7 15·5	586·1 276·3 53·6 119·5 54·5 82·2	511·9 251·8 44·7 104·9 43·7 66·8	72·5 23·9 8·5 14·0 10·7 15·4	584·4 275·7 53·2 118·9 54·4 82·2	511·3 251·6 44·7 104·7 43·7 66·6	72·0 23·7 8·5 13·8 10·6 15·4	583 275 53 118 54 82
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Omestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods	1,585·7 31·9 82·1 43·7 35·8 46·5 23·1 50·4 45·0 285·9 138·7 24·6 170·2 87·6 165·3 41·8 41·5 142·8 38·5 82·7	572.0 4.8 14.4 13.4 6.2 8.1 3.3 7.4 19.0 62.3 17.9 63 47.3 47.6 56.9 22.2 27.4 113.1 23.2 63.3	2,157·7 36·7 96·5 57·1 42·0 54·6 26·4 57·8 64·0 348·2 156·6 30·9 217·5 135·2 22·2 64·0 68·9 255·9 61·7 146·0	1,565 · 0 31 · 1 80 · 8 42 · 1 34 · 6 43 · 9 22 · 2 49 · 0 42 · 9 282 · 0 131 · 1 23 · 4 168 · 3 88 · 7 7 · 7 42 · 9 42 · 9 43 · 9 44 · 9 43 · 9 43 · 9 43 · 9 43 · 9 43 · 9 43 · 9 44 · 9 45 · 9 45 · 9 46 ·	570·1 4·7 14·1 13·0 6·2 7·5 3·2 7·6 17·3 61·3 17·0 6·1 46·9 47·6 56·5 22·5 28·4 116·8 25·1 60·9	2,135·1 35·8 94·9 55·1 40·8 51·4 25·4 56·6 60·2 343·3 148·1 29·5 215·2 136·3 14·8 220·7 64·5 71·5 262·6 66·0 142·4	1,558·1 31·3 80·0 41·8 34·6 43·8 22·4 48·5 42·1 281·6 130·1 23·2 167·7 88·5 7·4 163·7 41·9 43·2 144·8 40·0 81·5	569·2 4·7 14·0 13·0 6·2 7·5 3·3 7·6 16·9 6·1 46·9 47·4 22·4 22·4 116·7 24·8	2,127·3 36·0 94·0 54·8 40·8 51·3 25·7 56·1 59·0 342·8 147·0 29·3 214·6 135·9 64·3 71·6 64·8 142·9	1,552·7 79·2 41·4 34·3 43·3 43·8 22·4 48·0 41·4 280·6 128·7 7 23·8 167·1 88·2 7·4 163·0 41·8 43·0 144·9 40·2 81·8	568·4 4·7 14·0 12·8 6·1 7·6 3·3 7·5 16·7 60·9 16·6 47·6 47·6 47·5 22·2 29·0 116·9 24·5 61·5	2,121- 36- 93- 54- 400 51- 25- 55- 58- 341- 145- 300 213- 135- 15- 218- 64- 72- 261- 64- 143-
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	225·2 162·8 62·4	12·3 8·3 4·0	237·5 171·1 66·4	206·6 150·4 56·2	11·7 8·1 3·6	218·3 158·5 59·8	202·0 146·5 55·5	11·6 8·1 3·5	213·6 154·6 59·0	196·5 141·7 54·8	11.5 8.0 3.5	208 149 58
Wehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	764·7 368·2 21·2 247·1 59·7 64·5 4·0	117·6 54·8 8·4 43·6 4·6 3·6 2·6	882·3 423·0 29·6 290·7 64·3 68·1 6·6	749·7 381·0 22·5 234·8 53·3 54·1 4·0	114·9 56·3 9·0 40·5 4·0 2·8 2·3	864·6 437·3 31·5 275·3 57·3 56·9 6·3	750·5 383·4 22·5 234·1 52·8 53·7 4·0	114·9 56·8 8·9 40·2 3·9 2·8 2·3	865·4 440·2 31·4 274·3 56·7 56·5 6·3	749·2 387·1 22·3 231·4 51·9 52·5 4·0	115·0 57·5 8·9 39·8 3·9 2·6 2·3	864 444 31 271 55 55 6
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements	360·6 16·7 5·3 27·8 32·6 15·2 16·2 246·8	189·1 7·9 5·9 18·0 10·5 19·6 12·8 114·4	549·7 24·6 11·2 45·8 43·1 34·8 29·0 361·2	360·3 16·9 5·7 27·4 32·3 15·1 16·3 246·6	185·5 7·6 6·0 17·2 10·4 19·2 12·5 112·6	545·8 24·5 11·7 44·6 42·7 34·3 28·8 359·2	359·9 16·8 5·8 27·4 32·3 15·2 16·3 246·1	185·2 7·5 6·1 17·3 10·2 19·2 12·5 112·4	545·1 24·3 11·9 44·7 42·5 34·4 28·8 358·5	359 · 6 16 · 6 5 · 9 27 · 4 32 · 5 15 · 3 16 · 3 245 · 6	185·6 7·4 6·1 17·1 10·0 19·8 12·4 112·8	545 24 12 44 42 35 28 358
Production of Man-made Fibres Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	368·4 32·8 39·8 44·4 89·5 8·2 4·9 37·7 3·9 20·7 7·3 9·9 51·1 18·2	435·3 9·7 69·0 63·3 101·6 9·1 7·1 87·0 4·5 16·7 14·1 21·3 23·3 8·6	803·7 42·5 108·8 107·7 191·1 17·3 12·0 124·7 8·4 37·4 21·4 31·2 74·4 26·8	368·6 33·3 40·0 43·6 88·8 8·6 5·0 37·5 3·9 21·6 7·7 9·7 50·4 18·5	424·7 9·2 67·3 58·1 100·3 9·6 7·0 85·3 4·4 17·2 14·0 21·2 22·7 8·4	793·3 42·5 107·3 101·7 189·1 18·2 12·0 122·8 8·3 38·8 21·7 30·9 73·1 26·9	367·7 33·3 39·5 43·5 89·0 8·5 5·0 37·4 4 3·9 21·5 7·7 9·7 50·3 18·4	423·0 9·2 67·0 57·7 100·1 9·5 7·0 84·8 4·3 17·2 14·0 21·1 22·7 8·4	790·7 42·5 106·5 101·2 189·1 18·0 12·0 122·2 38·7 21·7 30·8 73·0 26·8	367·2 33·3 39·3 43·2 89·1 8·5 5·0 37·3 3·9 21·6 7·7 9·8 50·1 18·4	421·2 9·1 66·2 57·1 99·7 9·4 6·9 85·3 4·3 17·2 14·2 20·9 22·4 8·5	788 42 105 100 188 17 11 122 8 38 21 30 72 26
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36·3 23·4 8·5	26·1 6·7 15·0	62·4 30·1 23·5	36·4 23·1 8·6	25·7 6·7 14·7	62·1 29·8 23·3	36·2 22·8 8·6	25·7 6·6 14·8	61·9 29·4 23·4	36·2 22·7 8·6	25·8 6·5 15·0	62 29 23
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps, Millinery Other Dress Industries Footwear.  Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	4·4 151·1 7·5 34·9 19·7 7·1 13·9 4·6 8·8 54·6	4·4 415·1 22·6 97·4 48·1 40·7 102·2 9·3 34·3 60·5 81·2	8·8 566·2 30·1 132·3 67·8 47·8 116·1 13·9 43·1 115·1	4·7  148·5 7·5 34·3 19·7 7·1 14·1 4·5 8·7 52·6	4·3 407·8 22·4 93·5 47·1 40·6 102·0 9·5 33·6 59·1 79·9	9·0 556·3 29·9 127·8 66·8 47·7 116·1 14·0 42·3 111·7 339·5	4·8 148·5 7·6 34·2 19·7 7·1 14·7 4·5 8·7 52·0	4·3 404·9 22·4 92·9 46·9 40·1 101·3 9·4 33·4 58·5 79·7	9·1 553·4 30·0 127·1 66·6 47·2 116·0 13·9 42·1 110·5	4·9 147·9 7·5 34·3 19·4 7·1 14·8 4·5 8·7 51·6	4·3 406·0 22·4 93·4 46·9 40·1 101·9 9·3 33·6 58·4	553 29 127 66 47 116 13 42 110
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other Building Materials	68·2 30·3 58·7 15·4 92·1	7·2 37·9 19·3 1·8 15·0	75·4 68·2 78·0 17·2 107·1	66·7 31·1 57·8 15·4 88·6	6·8 37·2 19·0 1·7 15·2	73·5 68·3 76·8 17·1 103·8	66·2 30·9 57·7 15·3 90·2	6·8 37·0 19·1 1·7 15·1	73·0 67·9 76·8 17·0 105·3	66·4 30·9 57·3 15·4 92·0	6·8 36·7 19·0 1·7 15·3	73 67 76 17 107
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	228·1 79·8 78·7 9·9 25·8 18·7	57·3 12·3 20·1 9·1 4·4 5·9	285·4 92·1 98·8 19·0 30·2 24·6 20·7	224·6 78·5 77·0 9·4 26·1 18·5 15·1	56·0 12·1 19·8 8·6 4·2 5·8	280·6 90·6 96·8 18·0 30·3 24·3 20·6	222·4 77·7 76·0 9·3 26·0 18·4	55·3 12·0 19·4 8·6 4·2 5·7 5·4	277·7 89·7 95·4 17·9 30·2 24·1	222·3 78·1 75·3 9·4 26·0 18·4	55·6 12·1 19·7 8·5 4·2 5·7	277 90 95 17 30 24

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards.

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

Industry *Care done Ma	En En	d-April 19	062	Mid-	February	1963*	Mid	l-March 1	963*	Mi	d-April 19	63*
Pennius Total Make Country Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	402·2	218·0	620·2	406·0	215·2	621·2	405·7	214·2	619·9	406·0	213·8	619·8
	74·0	21·7	95·7	74·7	21·6	96·3	74·6	21·6	96·2	74·4	21·6	96·0
	31·6	35·8	67·4	32·5	34·1	66·6	32·5	33·7	66·2	32·4	33·9	66·3
	33·5	37·1	70·6	33·7	35·3	69·0	33·6	35·0	68·6	33·7	34·6	68·3
	106·4	29·5	135·9	106·3	30·1	136·4	106·6	30·1	136·7	107·0	29·7	136·7
	156·7	93·9	250·6	158·8	94·1	252·9	158·4	93·8	252·2	158·5	94·0	252·5
Other Manufacturing Industries	184·0	120·9	304·9	186·9	118·0	304·9	186·6	117·4	304·0	186·4	118·2	304·6
	86·4	37·9	124·3	87·1	36·7	123·8	86·8	36·6	123·4	86·7	36·7	123·4
	12·9	4·0	16·9	12·2	3·8	16·0	12·1	3·7	15·8	11·8	3·6	15·4
	7·6	7·8	15·4	7·9	7·6	15·5	7·9	7·5	15·4	7·9	7·7	15·6
	12·3	20·2	32·5	12·8	19·1	31·9	12·8	19·0	31·8	12·9	19·7	32·6
	5·4	6·5	11·9	5·7	6·6	12·3	5·5	6·4	11·9	5·5	6·4	11·9
	38·1	29·5	67·6	39·8	29·8	69·6	40·1	29·9	70·0	40·3	29·8	70·1
	21·3	15·0	36·3	21·4	14·4	35·8	21·4	14·3	35·7	21·3	14·3	35·6
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,931 · 3	2,804 · 7	8,736 · 0	5,852 · 0	2,756 · 7	8,608 · 7	5,837 · 3	2,746.9	8,584 · 2	5,825 · 3	2,745 - 7	8,571 · 0
Construction	1,411 · 1	78.9	1,490 · 0	1,198 · 5	79.7	1,278 · 2	1,315.5	79.7	1,395 · 2	1,374 · 5	79.7	1,454 · 2
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	340·4	46·0	386·4	349·6	47·3	396·9	350·2	47·5	397·7	349·3	47.5	396·8
	109·2	15·0	124·2	111·9	15·5	127·4	112·0	15·6	127·6	110·8	15.5	126·3
	195·4	28·3	223·7	201·1	29·1	230·2	201·5	29·2	230·7	201·8	29.3	231·1
	35·8	2·7	38·5	36·6	2·7	39·3	36·7	2·7	39·4	36·7	2.7	39·4
Transport and Communication Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting	219·1	46·8	265·9	219·3	44·5	263·8	219·4	44·3	263·7	219·8	44·2	264·0
	177·7	16·2	193·9	176·7	16·4	193·1	176·9	16·6	193·5	177·4	16·7	194·1
Distributive Trades Wholesale Distribution Retail Distribution Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain	1,346·5	1,490·8	2,837·3	1,361 · 8	1,497·2	2,859·0	1,355·5	1,490·1	2,845·6	1,351 · 6	1,495·6	2,847·2
	342·8	193·9	536·7	344 · 1	193·3	537·4	341·3	189·8	531·1	340 · 7	190·0	530·7
	782·5	1,227·7	2,010·2	792 · 3	1,234·3	2,026·6	791·8	1,230·7	2,022·5	790 · 4	1,235·6	2,026·0
and Agricultural Supplies	126·0	35·8	161·8	132·4	37·1	169·5	130·1	37·1	167·2	127·7	37·4	165·1
	95·2	33·4	128·6	93·0	32·5	125·5	92·3	32·5	124·8	92·8	32·6	125·4
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	65·1	65·6	130·7	66·0	67·1	133·1	66·3	66·6	132·9	66·1	66·9	133·0
	31·1	19·4	50·5	29·1	18·7	47·8	29·4	19·2	48·6	31·1	19·9	51·0
	16·6	26·5	43·1	16·0	24·6	40·6	17·2	24·1	41·3	17·0	24·5	41·5
	186·7	368·8	555·5	183·4	356·2	539·6	182·3	356·6	538·9	187·8	368·3	556·1
	30·4	93·0	123·4	30·3	90·5	120·8	30·3	90·6	120·9	30·2	91·2	121·4
	11·9	34·1	46·0	11·8	33·5	45·3	12·0	33·7	45·7	12·0	34·2	46·2
	307·8	65·8	373·6	307·4	65·7	373·1	307·3	65·6	372·9	307·7	65·9	373·6
	12·2	4·0	16·2	12·0	3·8	15·8	11·8	3·7	15·5	11·9	3·8	15·7

#### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN APRIL 1963

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries† in the week ended 27th April 1963. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the

employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the

	0.202		ntenance w				Estimated r	number of	operatives o	on short-tir	ne
	Esti- mated total	8-96-11-	Per-		overtime			Day order	Total	Hou	rs lost
Industry	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper-atives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week	Total on short- time	as percentage of all operatives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Bread and flour confectionery	100	170·7 37·9	30·8 34·8	1,356 279	7·9 7·4	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.4	38	17.9
Chemicals and allied industries	100	70·1 31·0	24·0 25·4	673 324	9·6 10·5		=	=	Chivets, est	ors, Screen	ns o W
Metal manufacture	440 209 94	101·6 25·2 31·2	23·1 12·1 33·2	835 225 251	8·2 8·9 8·0	0·7 0·7 0·1	18·6 12·2 5·2	19·3 12·9 5·3	4·4 6·2 5·6	206 149 47	10·6 11·6 8·8
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marinegineering) Non-electrical engineering Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,421 883	503·3 348·4 154·9	35·4 39·5 28·8	3,704 2,623 1,081	7·4 7·5 7·0	1·3 1·2 0·1	8·6 5·6 3·0	9·9 6·8 3·1	0·7 0·8 0·6	122 95 27	12·4 14·0 8·7
Vehicles	614 352 152	230·9 155·5 53·5	37·6 44·2 35·2	1,678 1,105 422	7·3 7·1 7·9	$\frac{1 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 0}$	10·7 7·4 2·6	11·7 7·4 3·6	1.9 2.1 2.4	117 50 60	10·0 6·8 16·8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	405	123.9	30.6	934	7.5	0.1	5.4	5.5	1.4	52	9.5
Textiles  Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.  Woollen and worsted  Hosiery and other knitted goods  Textile finishing	183 159 102	119·4 16·1 44·3 10·8 20·6	18·3 8·8 27·9 10·7 36·1	906 111 379 57 159	7·6 6·9 8·5 5·3 7·7	2·9 1·3 0·1 1·3 0·1	13·3 4·7 1·6 4·2 2·0	16·2 6·0 1·7 5·5 2·1	2·5 3·3 1·1 5·4 3·7	245 93 20 96 23	15·1 15·6 11·7 17·6 11·0
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	10.5	23.9	71	6.7	+10	0.5	0.5	1.1	5	11.1
Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Footwear	55	32·8 9·5 3·9 7·5	7·4 9·2 7·1 8·1	163 51 20 32	5·0 5·4 5·2 4·3	0·4 0·1 0·2 0·1	19·5 3·7 2·3 10·3	19·9 3·8 2·5 10·4	4·5 3·7 4·5 11-2	170 34 30 75	8·5 8·9 12·0 7·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	20	73·5 5·6	28·3 10·2	632 40	8·6 7·1	DOT LESS	3.4	3·4 2·1	1.3	27 18	7·9 8·4
Fimber, furniture, etc	71	54·5 14·8 2·6	27·1 20·8 20·0	415 91 20	7·6 6·2 7·6	0·2 0·1	6·3 4·5 1·0	6·5 4·6 1·0	3·2 6·5 7·7	70 52 12	10·8 11·4 12·0
Paper, printing and publishing	74	145·9 32·8 60·2	35·2 44·3 37·2	1,145 247 454	7·8 7·5 7·5	0·2 	1.4	1.6	0.4	19 	11.8
Other manufacturing industries	223 95	65·7 30·7	29·5 32·3	551 256	8·4 8·3	0·2 0·2	1.7	1·9 1·0	0·9 1·1	21 14	11·0 14·3
Total, all manufacturing industries†	5,967‡	1,702 · 8	28 - 5‡	13,063	7.7	7.4	91.1	98.5	1.7	1,092	11.1

### INDICES OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED AND OF AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing) and also for broad industrial groups within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups are likely to be less reliable. A full account of the method of calculation, together with indices from 1956 onwards, was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they can be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. To preserve comparability, all the annual figures are averages of the estimates for the specific weeks in these

average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness, holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in Table II.

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked Per Head

				(22	verage 17.	30 - 100)	1100000	20 (dd 200 dd 200 d	Grand Brown	SOUTH THE PARTY OF	(14	verage 192	0 - 100)
53 to 1963  number Tecorered  ingoon for the other	All Manu- facturing Indus- tries	Engi- neering, Elec- trical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles		Food, Drink, Tobacco	Other Manu- factur- ing	inployed " In Great of unemployment. Ciris (Ciris Ciris Ciri	All Manu- facturing Indus- tries	Engi- neering, Elec- trical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing	Drink,	Other Manu- factur- ing
1956	104·2 103·5 100·0 100·5 103·5 102·5 99·6	102·1 102·1 100·0 99·8 103·0 105·6 103·6	105·2 102·9 100·0 103·2 106·2 101·3 98·4	109·8 108·6 100·0 100·2 101·6 96·6 92·3	100·0 99·4 100·0 99·0 100·0 100·0 99·9	104·0 103·5 100·0 100·9 105·3 104·1 100·4	1956	101·2 101·1 100·0 100·8 99·9 98·6 97·6	101·3 101·1 100·0 100·4 99·4 99·0 97·7	100·9 101·3 100·0 101·6 98·5 97·5 96·9	101·3 101·5 100·0 101·5 101·8 98·2 97·1	100·3 100·2 100·0 99·6 99·3 98·0 97·6	101·3 101·2 100·0 100·7 100·0 98·7 97·6
Week ended: 1962 March 31 April 14 May 26 June 23 July 21*† August 18*	100·4 100·5 100·7 100·5 94·8 81·8	104·9 105·2 105·4 104·7 99·6	101·4 101·4 100·5 100·4 96·0	93·6 92·2 93·5 93·2 83·5	97·5 98·4 100·0 100·6 101·8	100·7 100·9 101·1 100·7 96·2	Week ended: 1962 March 31 April 14 May 26 June 23 July 21*+ August 18*	97·9 98·1 97·9 97·9 98·0 98·2	98·2 98·3 98·3 98·0 98·2	98·2 98·0 97·3 97·5 95·9	97·1 97·2 97·0 97·2 97·4	97·5 97·8 97·8 98·2 98·6	97·7 97·9 97·9 98·0 98·2
September 15 October 20 November 17†‡ December 15	100·4 100·0 99·4 98·8	104·3 103·6 103·3 102·7	100·2 98·4 97·6 97·9	92·4 93·2 93·2 93·1	102·0 101·4 100·5 99·9	100·9 100·4 99·9 99·4	September 15 October 20 November 17† December 15	97·5 97·2 97·0 97·1	97·5 97·2 97·2 97·0	96·9 95·6 95·0 95·7	96·9 97·2 97·2 97·3	97·7 97·2 97·2 97·6	97·7 97·4 97·1 97·1
1963 January 19 February 16 March 16 April 27	96·5 95·8 95·9 97·6	100·5 99·7 99·6 100·6	97·4 96·8 96·7 98·8	91·4 90·6 90·7 92·4	94·2 93·6 94·2 96·2	96·6 95·7 96·4 98·1	1963 January 19 February 16 March 16 April 27	96·1 96·1 96·3 97·1	96·2 96·2 96·3 96·8	95·7 96·1 95·8 97·2	96·4 96·3 96·6 97·3	95·8 96·0 96·0 96·9	95·9 95·9 96·4 97·1
	J. C. S. S. S. S. S. S.	200 E 100 Supple	DOMESTIC OF F	10000000	No. of Street, Street,	A POST OF THE PARTY OF THE PART		Continue (1) Continue	The state of the last of the l	And the Control of th	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The state of the s	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

\* In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on "L" returns, and from June 1962 onwards these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with 1961, the index for July 1962 is less affected by holidays and the index for August 1962 much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962 had related, as in the previous year, to the least full weeks in the month, the index for July 1962 would have been approximately six points lower and the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher. In view of the heavy incidence of holidays in the week ended 18th August 1962, the information at present available about the spread over the various industry groups is considered insufficiently reliable for the calculation of estimates; only indices for manufacturing industry as a whole are therefore given. To preserve comparability, estimates for the last full week of August 1962 have been used in the calculation of the annual averages for 1962.

† Figures for dates after June 1962 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963. The figures from November 1962 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1963 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

‡ Information obtained from employers in April 1963 showed that, compared with October 1962, the proportion of operatives to total employees in manufacturing industries had fallen. The revised estimate of the total number of operatives in manufacturing industries is, in consequence, approximately 30,000 lower than it was on the old basis. The indices of total hours worked from November 1962 onwards and the annual averages for 1962 have therefore been revised to take account of this new information.

### Statutory Instruments (continued from page 268)

in consequence of the National Insurance Act 1963 and amend the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations 1948, introducing higher rates of ungraduated contributions and a higher upper limit higher rates of ungraduated contributions and a higher upper limit of weekly pay taken into account in calculating graduated contributions; (3) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment and Consolidation Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/934; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 14th May by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946 and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1961. This Order, operative from 26th May, varies and amends the provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme and raises the rates of supplementary pensions payable to widows and to women caring for children of deceased colliery workers; contributions under the Scheme are also increased.

The Aerated Waters Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1963/81; 5d. (8d.)), made on 26th April (see page 228 of the May issue of this GAZETTE); The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/108; 5d. (8d.)), made on 16th May.—See page 267. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.

Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.

The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/36; 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.)); The National Insurance and Industrial injuries (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/37; 8d. (11d.)); made on 6th March by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland) 1946 to 1963. These Regulations, operative from 7th March, are similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see page 114 of the March issue of this GAZETTE).

The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment

The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/58; 3d. (6d.)); The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/59; 5d. (8d.)); made on 26th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance and the Ministry of Finance under the National Insurance Act

(Northern Ireland) 1946. These Regulations, operative from 1st April, are similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see page 182 of the April issue of this GAZETTE).

(1) The National Insurance (Contributions and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/71; 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.)), made on 5th April by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance and the Ministry of Finance under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland) 1946 to 1963. These Regulations operating from 6th April amend various provisions made Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland) 1946 to 1963. These Regulations, operative from 6th April, amend various provisions made under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland) 1946 to 1962, in order to bring them into conformity with the Act of 1963 introducing higher rates of ungraduated contributions and a higher upper limit of weekly pay taken into account in calculating graduated contributions; (2) The National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/97; 5d. (8d.)), made on 24th April by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance and the Ministry of Finance under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1956. These Regulations, operative from 27th May, are similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see S.I. 1963/946 on page 268).

The Diving Operations Special Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/84; 8d. (11d.)); The Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/85; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)); The Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/86; 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.)); The Construction (General Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/87; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)); made on 1st May by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland) 1938 to 1959. These Regulations, operative from 2nd September 1963, impose requirements for the safety, health and welfare of workers and the control of equipment at places of employment. at places of employment.

The Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/90; 3d. (6d.)), made on 1st May by the National Assistance Board for Northern Ireland under the Old Age Pensions Act (Northern Ireland) 1936 and confirmed by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance. These Regulations, operative from 27th May, are similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the May issue of this GAZETTE, page 204).

stimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards. Insurance card

### Unemployment at 13th May 1963

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 13th May 1963 were:-

colculated for one	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†	361,277 25,883	24,607 752	114,861 7,666	17,537 1,040	518,282 35,341
Total	387,160	25,359	122,527	18,577	553,623
Change since 8th April	-41,272	- 3,645	- 2,896	- 3,183	-50,996

The rate of unemployment at 13th May was 2.4 per cent, and at 8th April it was 2.7 per cent.

At 13th May 63,983 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 13th May was 505,868 consisting of 377,860 males and 128,008 females.

### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 13th May 1963 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2		3,964 2,946	10,442 8,419	3,095 2,330	52,203 34,583
Up to 2	55,590	6,910	18,861	5,425	86,786
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	14,947	2,321 2,432 2,105	7,074 6,617 2,895	1,716 1,679 1,277	27,137 25,675 13,677
Over 2, up to 5	38,373	6,858	16,586	4,672	66,489
Over 5, up to 8	29,804	3,005	14,188	2,152	49,149
Over 8	237,510	7,834	65,226	5,288	315,858
Total	361,277	24,607	114,861	17,537	518,282

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1963

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1953 to 1962, and the numbers registered in each month of 1963.

	0-004	C	Freat Britai	in 001		10.000
8 201 0 001 3 0 401 0 0 001 3 0 401 0 0 001		nolly ployed*		orarily oped†	Total	United Kingdom Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	bobio	100W
1953	204,300 176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 248,200 226,300 321,900	115,600 95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500 85,800 110,000	13,900 7,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 11,600 23,300 23,000	8,200 5,300 9,800 9,600 5,700 19,700 9,500 3,100 5,300 8,300	342,000 284,800 232,200 257,000 312,500 457,400 475,200 360,400 340,700 463,200	380,000 317,800 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100 392,800 376,800 499,900
1963:— 14th Jan 11th Feb 11th Mar 8th Apr 13th May	486,974 517,915 496,339 430,556 385,884	142,054 142,758 139,746 139,816 132,398	174,967 204,029 54,816 26,880 26,635	11,104 13,661 11,239 7,367 8,706	815,099 878,363 702,140 604,619 553,623	861,047 932,946 747,324 644,753 592,448

### REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment<sup>‡</sup>, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 13th May 1963.

emost authorized around	Grana Sil. e	Whol	lly Unemple	oyed*			Temp	orarily Sto	pped†		Total	al Unempl	oyed
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Widlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	59,368 27,903 17,792 40,905 27,151 59,519 40,973 65,541 22,125	2,793 1,562 702 2,002 1,746 4,592 4,613 4,841 1,756	16,209 8,141 5,221 12,504 7,911 22,104 10,618 24,993 7,160	1,686 1,313 654 1,621 1,951 3,007 2,962 2,573 1,770	80,056 38,919 24,369 57,032 38,759 89,222 59,166 97,948 32,811	1,142 505 161 5,906 5,768 3,068 3,351 4,918 1,064	15 9 	363 214 67 1,710 809 2,910 199 609 785	8 40 4 322 201 108 52 74 231	1,528 768 232 8,040 6,914 6,154 3,760 5,801 2,144	63,318 29,979 18,655 48,915 34,801 67,247 49,095 75,500 25,009	18,266 9,708 5,946 16,157 10,872 28,129 13,831 28,249 9,946	81,584 39,687 24,601 65,072 45,673 95,376 62,926 103,749 34,955
Great Britain	361,277	24,607	114,861	17,537	518,282	25,883	752	7,666	1,040	35,341	412,519	141,104	553,623
Northern Ireland	26,437	963	9,834	641	37,875	277	11	548	114	950	27,688	11,137	38,825
United Kingdom	387,714	25,570	124,695	18,178	556,157	26,160	763	8,214	1,154	36,291	440,207	152,241	592,448

Indicado 1056, Tacas re similar in scope, in		centage rat		201 - 101 2720(0 .	Dura	tion of un	employme	ent: whol	ly unempl	oyed*	S.R. 12 pril (see		Unemp	
Region	100 040 OH	employmen	oos) un	influes	Ma	ales		87.02	Fen	nales	120 2000	excluding '	SCHOOL-	-leavers
tins (distributed forbins)  Provided Compressed to  Co.1C. et (), 1367055	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total		ge since April
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·8 1·8 2·2 2·1 2·4 3·6 5·5 5·4 3·7	0·8 1·1 1·3 1·3 1·4 2·5 3·4 3·6 3·4	1·4 1·6 1·9 1·8 2·1 3·2 4·8 4·8 3·6	12,989 5,600 4,159 6,501 4,906 10,393 5,633 9,032 3,287	8,780 3,492 1,799 4,993 3,695 7,654 4,807 7,569 2,442	6,001 2,804 1,380 3,699 2,480 5,567 3,513 5,399 1,966	34,391 17,569 11,156 27,714 17,816 40,497 31,633 48,382 16,186	5,539 2,050 1,246 2,751 2,146 4,020 2,003 3,274 1,257	3,747 1,540 958 2,352 1,871 3,859 2,151 3,595 1,185	2,806 1,221 689 1,759 1,295 3,030 1,544 3,117 879	5,803 4,643 2,982 7,263 4,550 14,202 7,882 17,580 5,609	79,249 38,213 24,074 55,895 37,509 86,927 56,127 96,082 31,792	CH 100	9,237 6,736 1,810 5,034 3,072 4,137 5,538 7,523 3,938
Great Britain	2.8	1.7	2.4	62,500	45,231	32,809	245,344	24,286	21,258	16,340	70,514	505,868		47,025
Northern Ireland	9.0	6.2	8.0	3,719	6,5	21	17,160	1,078	2,7	48	6,649	Programa	pecito"	The 7

\* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 254.

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

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

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 13th May 1963 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

			Number Registers	rs of per at 13th	sons on May 196	3	Per-	u) rate (notice	]	Number Registers	rs of pers at 13th M			Per-
Female: Total		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*	Allender of the second	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate o un- employ ment
10,000 (00,000) 2,000 (00,000)	Princ	cipal To	wns (By	Regio	n)	118	01F.5	Development I	District	s (By R	egion)	-contin	ued	PERMIT AND THE PERMIT
ondon and South East Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	2000	47,657 2,406 920	12,966 739 489	3,086 154 201	63,709 3,299 1,610	1,414 3 16	1·3 3·5 2·2	South Western—continued Helston Ilfracombe Liskeard and Looe Newquay and Perranporth	144 130 197 199	57 46 54 112	12 8 32 20	213 184 283 331	2 5 1 2	4.9 5.3 5.4
astern and Southern Bedford	1.508	467	162	66	695		1.5	Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	565	160	35	760	11	5.
Bournemouth Cambridge	E75.0	1,966	486 55 316	89 8 101	2,541 406 1,169	59	2·5 0·6 1·8	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington	308	46	9	363	27	4.
Ipswich Luton Norwich Oxford Portsmouth Reading Slough Southampton Southend-on-Sea	8010 11201 2112 2103 2103	752 595 1,703 398 2,765 598 561 2,888 1,333	172 518 104 1,030 217 101 647 402	33 230 32 287 40 55 197 102 34	800 2,451 534 4,082 855 717 3,732 1,837	8 5 11 4 1 1 6 16	1.0 2.7 0.6 2.9 1.2 0.7 2.6 3.3 0.9	North Western  ‡Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot  ‡Ulverston Widnes  Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth,	922 23,547 121 638	690 8,567 71 382	194 3,704 15 118	1,806 35,818 207 1,138	135 362 14 5	5.
Watford	2,036	384	127		545	-	1 25	Maryport and Work- ington Billingham, Middles-	1,685	407	245	2,337	939	8.
Bristol	4,387 - 0,951 8,912	3,259 595 729 1,654 410	711 145 339 645 194	205 35 83 192 92	4,175 775 1,151 2,491 696	34 15 3 7	1·7 1·7 2·0 2·7 1·1	brough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spenny-	7,331	1,704	1,672	10,707	1,099	6.
idlands Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Chesterfield Coventry Derby Leicester Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Oldbury	2419 2419 8511	10,527 273 1,351 2,598 2,139 2,208 602 476 3,966 367	2,860 134 413 773 710 567 216 212 927 104	578 71 256 192 259 98 88 43 254 10 65	13,965 478 2,020 3,563 3,108 2,873 906 731 5,147 481 706	781 10 276 456 582 476 45 28 291 115	2·1 1·5 2·6 1·9 2·6 1·4 1·6 1·1 2·1 1·7	moor Blyth Chester-le-Street Consett Darlington Guisborough Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Loftus Prudhoe Saltburn Seaton Delaval	2,115 486 416 444 1,082 158 2,736 627 149 83 458 214	495 119 69 119 340 31 708 227 45 27 89 53	454 104 157 110 101 	3,064 709 642 673 1,523 189 3,797 1,057 194 126 547 323	43 1 6 1 183 37 139 18 27 2 229 5	6.5.5.3.3.8.10.5.4.3.13.10.4.
Peterborough Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	6601	391 621 2,336 1,341 860 1,784 421	250 46 1,189 311 137 590 82	63 41 246 62 32 159 13	708 3,771 1,714 1,029 2,533 516	2 73 875 162 127 209	1.6 2.4 2.6 2.1 2.3 1.1	Stanley Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring Tyneside Whitby Whitehaven and Cleator Moor	700 6,164 13,530 357 736	132 1,410 3,158 43 219 109	112 1,006 2,282 23 138	944 8,580 18,970 423 1,093 543	299 503 22 46 4	7 4 8 4 5
rkshire and Lincoln Barnsley	nshire	1,894	452	253	2,599 3,369	719	3.4	Wingate Scotland Aberdeen, Inverurie and	434		363	3 end?	WYSSTE'S	2003
Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Grimsby Halifax	211	2,690 447 1,167 1,547 640	526 124 444 186 166	153 6 372 154 37	5,369 577 1,983 1,887 843	31 37 1 185	1·8 2·4 3·0 1·6	Stonehaven	2,584	797 54	90 5	3,471	67 45	3 6
Huddersfield Hull Leeds	380.1	646 3,509 3,116	300 823 621	37 25 533 160	971 4,865 3,897	124 177	1·0 3·0 1·4	and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	1,499	1,017	194	2,710	225	6
Lincoln	10 A C	620 1,389 696 5,608	125 152 535 1,079	72 359 191 494	817 1,900 1,422 7,181	29 686 235 2,595	1·6 3·4 2·9 2·6 1·2	Cumnock	787 1,169 2,356	285 629 844	95 209 281	1,167 2,007 3,481	209	8
Wakefield		676	140 207	38 88	595 971	3 1	1.5	Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing	1,388	1,086	265 26	2,739 272	28 68	5 8
rth Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne		363 685	350 219	63	776 937	87 144	3·2 2·9 2·7	Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen)	25,704		2,220	34,406	1,016	5
Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury	3,002	838 1,917 1,584 801 372	585 682 320 470 215	100 140 83 15	1,465 2,699 2,044 1,354 602	183 42 80 129 190	5·0 2·4 3·2 1·9	Greenock and Port Glas- gow	2,613 4,438 239	1,055 827 93	347 532 44	4,015 5,797 376	73 570 3	9
Crewe Manchester Salford Oldham	031:1	367 8,930 1,939 1,562 1,032	313 1,669 360 792 686	703 214 104 111	749 11,302 2,513 2,458 1,829	3 321 108 801 198	\begin{cases} 2.5 \\ 2.3 \\ 2.6 \\ 2.2 \end{cases}	Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and	1,583 130 7,839	1,259 47 3,619	318 26 982	3,160 203 12,440	81 5 1,435	ALL DE
Preston Rochdale St. Helens		1,015	263 1,127	40 351	1,165 2,493	15 6	2.3	Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie	1,603	1,240	197	3,040	73 689	4
Warrington Wigan	1,307	1,156 766 1,283	408 587 525	123 138 124	1,687 1,491 1,932	195 350 238	2·1 2·4 4·3	Rothesay	127 76 394 299	30 80 188	5 22 59 68	162 178 641 503	35 35	5
orthern Carlisle		572	330	77	979	2	2.4	Wales Ammanford, Garnant,	2,,	130	SOME	Though	Most .	10.00
otland Edinburgh	6,269- 4,362 7,213	4,309	1,081	330	5,720	52	2.4	Ponterdawe and Ystaly- fera Anglesey Caernaryon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog,	639 782		121 135	1,329 1,097	596	7 8
Cardiff Newport Swansea		3,444 1,124 1,902	689 185 423	379 193 148	4,512 1,502 2,473	171 106 57		Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly,	977	284	89	1,350	6	A site
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Develop	ment I	Districts	(By Re	egion)	EL	100	Ponterdulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pem-	1,393 773		108 99	2,008 1,064	195 30	
uth Western	2,107	1 870	52	1	100 H			broke Dock	658		77	910 2,904	BUILDING H	9
Bideford Camborne and Rec Camelford		560	173 29	28 52 6 21	351 785 95 1,452	12 14 - 2		Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail		162	30	675	18	4
Falmouth Gunnislake		1,381	19	3	86		15.6	Districts	134,256	43,477	18,677	196,410	10,356	

\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employees and unemployed) at mid-1962.

† Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 475 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

† Designated as Development Districts as from 7th May 1963. The entry for Tyneside includes the area previously shown as South-East Tyneside and also the Employment Exchange areas of Blaydon, Elswick, Felling, Gateshead, Newburn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, Walker, Wallsend, West Moor and Whitley Bay.

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: MAY 1963

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 13th May 1963, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, S.1(A), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

	scarily stopped combined,	Ma	bi has i	employee	- 3	Great Brita	ain	uu io zets	n spelas	yed eqs f	15/63 and	13th May
	no znosreg lo znednust EDEL May HELL to zverzigen spektes Lo start logoret won		unem	holly aployed ag casuals)		orarily pped	May 195.	Total	nort tetaari	U	nited King (all classes	
	-unique description bord since which bas 61 and which being since which bas 61 and which being since which bas 61 and which since which being since which be such as the since which being since which be such as the since which be		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
I	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Fishing	non	12,925 9,705 2,853	1,848 1,807 7	2,502 189 2,310	121 119 2	15,427 9,894 5,163	1,969 1,926	17,396 11,820 5,172	18,680 12,898 5,344	2,081 2,036 9	20,761 14,934 5,353
1	Mining and Quarrying		9,603 8,455	251 164	149	-	9,752 8,457	251 164	10,003 8,621	9,901 8,458	256 165	10,157 8,623
×II		1100 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	10,687 2,347 5,478 2,476 386	8,540 972 6,191 1,134 243	87 4 77 6	452 8 441 3	10,774 2,351 5,555 2,482 386	8,992 980 6,632 1,137 243	19,766 3,331 12,187 3,619 629	11,568 2,537 6,027 2,573 431	9,984 1,067 7,097 1,174 646	21,552 3,604 13,124 3,747 1,077
'V			5,930 1,197 2,676	2,055 92 499	30 1 26	29	5,960 1,198 2,702	2,084 92 504	8,044 1,290 3,206	6,098 1,207 2,785	2,113 94 512	8,211 1,301 3,297
V	Metal Manufacture		10,947 9,202	1,104 736	9,679 9,392	226 195	20,626 18,594	1,330 931	21,956 19,525	20,712 18,665	1,338 935	22,050 19,600
VI	Mechanical Engineering* (331–352)		23,285 16,718 1,859 930 3,778	7,808 3,187 1,667 678 2,276	4,524 4,005 24 44 451	678 559 28 22 69	27,809 20,723 1,883 974 4,229	8,486 3,746 1,695 700 2,345	36,295 24,469 3,578 1,674 6,574	28,777 21,345 2,036 1,009 4,387	8,815 3,905 1,795 714 2,401	37,592 25,250 3,831 1,723 6,788
//	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	bios alas	18,529 16,946	361 272	546 443	4 4	19,075 17,389	365 276	19,440 17,665	20,951 18,912	370 281	21,321 19,193
111	Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle, Pedal Cycle Mi Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives, Railway Carriages, etc. * (384, 385)	fg.	7,568 2,812 514 2,346 1,764	1,208 547 119 403 98	1,804 404 5 1,118 276	127 18 1 95 13	9,372 3,216 519 3,464 2,040	1,335 565 120 498 111	10,707 3,781 639 3,962 2,151	9,506 3,274 523 3,520 2,050	1,380 567 121 532 111	10,886 3,841 644 4,052 2,161
1111	Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified		8,886 8,116	3,426 7,620	1,203 2,726	401 3,644	10,089	3,827	13,916	10,255	3,892 13,482	14,147 25,430
*	Jute Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	es	1,627 1,016 1,899 576 482 1,008	1,351 1,541 1,383 202 1,064 500	720 445 62 77 692 544	1,367 994 245 123 610 85	2,347 1,461 1,961 653 1,174 1,552	2,718 2,535 1,628 325 1,674 585	5,065 3,996 3,589 978 2,848 2,137	2,681 1,723 1,999 656 1,280 1,700	3,264 3,045 1,701 326 1,869 720	5,945 4,768 3,700 982 3,149 2,420
XI	2001 851 ers act 550		951	492	33	49	984	541	1,525	1,018	566	1,584 13,952
וא	Footwear		3,464 967 5,857	6,789 835 1,382	744 120 360	1,342 111 743	4,208 1,087 6,217	8,131 946 2,125	12,339 2,033 8,342	4,342 1,108 6,466	9,610 974 2,154	2,082 8,620
117	Pottery	i	1,905 886 1,399	271 415 529	66 219 15	6 719 6	1,971 1,105 1,414	2,77 1,134 535	2,248 2,239 1,949	2,041 1,146 1,429	283 1,147 543	2,324 2,293 1,972
XIV	Timber, Furniture, etc.		5,544 1,799 2,359	939 191 303	966 13 825	109 6 70	6,510 1,812 3,184	1,048 197 373	7,558 2,009 3,557	6,724 1,896 3,260	1,082 201 391	7,806 2,097 3,651
Xv	Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.* (481-483) Printing, Publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	100	3,478 1,716 1,762	2,884 1,719 1,165	286 279 7	116 98 18	3,764 1,995 1,769	3,000 1,817 1,183	6,764 3,812 2,952	3,843 2,028 1,815	3,152 1,901 1,251	6,995 3,929 3,066
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	on i	4,229 1,724 1,063	2,595 611 571	96 51 12	93 48 7	4,325 1,775 1,075	2,688 659 578	7,013 2,434 1,653	4,417 1,803 1,086	2,783 698 586	7,200 2,501 1,672
	Total, All Manufacturing Industries	100	117,471	47,203	23,084	8,013	140,555	55,216	195,771	146,625	60,721	207,346
XVII	7.04 10.14 146 167		74,573	570	205	0001	74,778	571	75,349	83,902	632	84,534
YIX	Transport and Communication		3,822 29,081	2,617	250	1 19	3,828	217	4,045 31,967	4,047 31,160	235 2,705	4,282 33,865
V. V.	Railways		4,901 3,049 4,490	301 999 123	15 11	1 3	4,909 3,064 4,501	301 1,000 126	5,210 4,064 4,627	5,024 3,340 4,668	304 1,008 131	5,328 4,348 4,799
	Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport		7,900 2,415 4,044	125 32 615	130 55. 3	3 - 8	8,030 2,470 4,047	128 32	8,158 2,502 4,670	8,376 3,101	129 32 664	8,505 3,133 4,971
XX	20 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		39,253	22,749	181	240	39,434	623	62,423	4,307	24,714	66,312
			5,275	1,081	. 5	5	5,280	1,086	6,366	5,433	1,174	6,607
XXIII	Professional and Scientific Services	1124	6,011	7,341 24,189	25 153	33 257	6,036	7,374	13,410 57,694	6,269	7,992	14,261 60,957
XXIN	Entertainment, Sport, Betting* (881-883) Catering, Hotels, etc		6,818 13,233 5,185	3,042 11,272 843	54 50 9	48 76 1	6,872 13,283 5,194	3,090 11,348 844	9,962 24,631 6,038	7,213 13,891 5,434	3,178 11,930 889	10,391 25,821 6,323
XXII	National Government Service	100	21,429 9,263 12,166	2,876 1,640 1,236	75 15 60	16 1 15	21,504 9,278 12,226	2,892 1,641 1,251	24,396 10,919 13,477	22,638 9,791 12,847	3,205 1,853 1,352	25,843 11,644 14,199
	Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry		1,977	142	-	-	1,977	142	2,119	2,107	145	2,252
	Aged 18 and over		31,369 23,345 8,024	21,315 16,925 4,390	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	H	31,369 23,345 8,024	21,315 16,925 4,390	52,684 40,270 12,414	32,985 24,762 8,223	22,286 17,791 4,495	55,271 42,553 12,718
	GRAND TOTALT	. 3	385,884	132,398	26,635	8,706	412,519	141,104	553,623	440,207	152,241	592,448

<sup>\*</sup> Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. † The totals include unemployed casual workers (7,944 males and 284 females in Great Britain and 8,519 males and 322 females in the United Kingdom).

### Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

wates, and in the ork owing to sickne d the corresponding 1962. The statistic	Four wee	eks ended ril 1963	Five wee 8th Ma		Total Number of Placings 6th Dec.
	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	1962 to
en aged 18 and over ys under 18 omen aged 18 and over rls under 18	82,056 12,686 35,637 10,454	67,483 22,189 70,653 29,846	87,325 28,814 41,998 28,771	72,355 22,564 73,307 27,187	358,324 90,088 181,925 89,116
Total	140,833	190,171	186,908	195,413	719,453

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 3rd April and 8th May 1963, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 8th May 1963 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th May 1963. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

the state of the same to the			gs during five ed 8th May 1			Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th May 1963				
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,606	1,290	1,766	159	4,821	1,355	1,458	338	289	3,440
Mining and Quarrying	343 66	891 841	33 19	22 7	1,289 933	1,091 763	841 801	32 18	19	1,983 1,585
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,568	887	2,257	1,434	7,146	1,452	420	2,094	991	4,957
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,350	262	617	551	2,780	752	271	673	370	2,066
Metal Manufacture	2,075	629	302	224	3,230	1,380	370	300	189	2,239
Engineering and Electrical Goods Engineering including Scientific Instru-	6,798	2,808	3,587	1,854	15,047	6,806	2,067	4,756	1,904	15,533
ments, etc	4,822 1,976	2,022 786	1,421 2,166	738 1,116	9,003 6,044	4,374 2,432	1,548 519	1,628 · 3,128	836 1,068	8,386 7,147
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	4,048	237	66	21	4,372	627	240	55	24	946
Vehicles	2,882	646	668	247	4,443	3,801	577	833	228	5,439
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,253	1,626	1,392	812	6,083	1,604	832	1,560	977	4,973
Cextiles	1,321	733	1,488	1,840	5,382	830	621	2,505	2,062	6,018
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving)	304 403	106 199	439 389	245 353	1,094 1,344	162 197	95 255	553 675	399 556	1,209 1,683
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	152	208	136	182	678	128	124	264	271	787
Clothing and Footwear	369	597	1,571	3,995	6,532	485	365	5,104	3,018	8,972
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	1,594	509	427	218	2,748	807	302	577	460	2,146
Cimber, Furniture, etc	1,313	1,426	353	317	3,409	906	548	424	294	2,172
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing	902 606 296	595 242 353	737 434 303	1,181 496 685	3,415 1,778 1,637	814 443 371	407 159 248	980 530 450	902 465 437	3,103 1,597 1,506
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,208	396	1,023	618	3,245	808	351	1,058	519	2,736
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	28,833	11,559	14,624	13,494	68,510	21,200	7,495	21,183	12,209	62,087
Construction	29,265	4,270	287	300	34,122	15,041	1,972	325	260	17,598
Gas, Electricity and Water	936	88	78	36	1,138	631	431	111	74	1,247
Transport and Communication	4,803	591	674	351	6,419	9,000	787	1,011	340	11,138
Distributive Trades	6,650	6,020	6,036	9,678	28,384	5,509	5,048	8,653	7,482	26,692
nsurance, Banking and Finance	320	153	397	546	1,416	932	758	692	813	3,195
Professional and Scientific Services	1,024	267	2,430	821	4,542	5,204	1,132	18,201	1,313	25,850
Aiscellaneous Services	8,360 840 4,552 309	3,284 199 584 325	14,004 478 9,595 803	3,073 112 727 714	28,721 1,629 15,458 2,151	7,496 418 2,915 226	2,130 141 463 156	20,690 717 12,123 1,186	3,974 157 911 658	34,290 1,433 16,412 2,226
Public Administration	5,185 1,600 3,585	401 140 261	1,669 1,205 464	291 177 114	7,546 3,122 4,424	4,896 2,785 2,111	512 191 321	2,071 1,299 772	414 210 204	7,893 4,485 3,408
Grand Total	87,325	28,814	41,998	28,771	186,908	72,355	22,564	73,307	27,187	195,413

Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Eastern and Southern	. 22,593	7,214	13,641	5,638	49,086	22,949	6,529	24,543	7,780	61,801
	10,846	3,881	4,655	3,777	23,159	13,750	2,890	10,173	3,532	30,345
	5,279	1,602	2,495	1,633	11,009	6,195	1,965	5,363	1,982	15,510
	9,555	5,091	4,144	4,857	23,647	9,927	4,723	8,093	5,397	28,140
North Western	7,299	3,228	3,469	3,294	17,290	5,198	2,354	6,868	2,584	17,004
	12,452	3,232	5,807	3,649	25,140	5,860	1,725	8,326	2,580	18,491
	5,512	1,321	1,817	1,901	10,551	2,355	706	2,275	848	6,184
	8,943	2,027	4,180	2,608	17,758	3,231	904	5,298	1,625	11,058
	4,846	1,218	1,790	1,414	9,268	2,890	768	2,363	859	6,880
Great Britain	. 87,325	28,814	41,998	28,771	186,908	72,355	22,564	73,307	27,187	195,413

### Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in April

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in April 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 April 1963 was 535,500, compared with 538,500 for the five weeks ended 30th March 1963 and 562,300 for the four weeks ended 28th April 1962.

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

Divisiont	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase ( + ) or decrease ( - )* compared with the average for				
A SEARCH VALUE AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRODUCTI	books during 4 weeks ended 27th Apr. 1963	5 weeks ended 30th Mar. 1963	4 weeks ended 28th Apr. 1962			
Northern (Northumberland) and Cumberland) Durham Yorkshire North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	34,300 77,000 114,100 38,100 89,500 39,500 79,800	- 200 - 400 - 400 - 400 - 300 - 200 - 600	- 1,600 - 5,900 - 2,100 - 3,000 - 1,100 - 2,100 - 1,800 - 300			
England and Wales .	477,600	- 2,500	- 17,900			
Scotland	. 57,900	- 500	- 8,900			
Great Britain	. 535,500	- 3,000	- 26,800			

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of April about 1,850 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,330; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,480. During the five weeks of March 1963 there was a net increase of 3,120.

increase of 3,120.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in April and in March 1963 and April 1962. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absence for which no satisfactory reason is given and (b) involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

9051 - 965	April 1963	March 1963	April 1962
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	7·89	7·69	8·52
	9·94	10·25	8·59
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·91	5·87	6·37
	10·22	11·17	8·95

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

### Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th April 1963 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 653,362, compared with 659,605 at 15th October 1962.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 21st May 1963 was 61,034, of whom 52,932 were males and 8,102 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

MINERAL SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	47,691	7,433	55,124
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions;	5,241	669	5,910
Total	52,932	8,102	61,034

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 8th May 1963 was 6,569, including 5,469 men, 885 women and 215 young persons. In addition there were 73 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots. † The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board. ‡ These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the gisters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 252 to 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 or 21th Mars 1962 or industrial injury on 21st May 1963, and the corresponding figures for 16th April 1963 and 15th May 1962. 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 (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c)

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   Sickness   Industrial	Injury
21st   May   Apr.   May   1963   1962   1963   1965	
London and Middlesex 83·3 73·8 82·9 3·1 2· Remainder 72·3 66·5 72·7 3·2 2·	May
Southern         35·2         33·2         34·5         1·7         1·           South Western         53·2         51·6         51·2         2·3         1·           Midland         80·8         79·3         76·8         4·4         3·         North Midland         56·0         55·4         53·3         5·4         4·         4·         Sa         North Western         154·9         14·9         14·9         8·         8·         North Western         154·9         14·9         14·9         8·         2·         6·         North Western         117·0         121·1         113·5         8·8         8·           Northern         67·8         68·0         64·6         7·6         6·	2·9 7 2·0 1 1·5 8 2·3 8 4·3 7 4·8 7 7·9 8 7·0 8 8·8
Total, Great Britain 921 · 4 890 · 5 889 · 0 64 · 1 55 ·	1 59.6

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 70 or 71 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 21st May 1963 represented 4.6 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

### **Employment of Women** Coal Board mines was $4\cdot86$ tons in April, compared with $4\cdot92$ tons in the previous month and $4\cdot49$ tons in April 1962. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was $1\cdot64$ tons in April; for March 1963 and April 1962 the figures were $1\cdot69$ tons and $1\cdot53$ tons, respectively. Employment of Women Young Persons: Special **Exemption Orders**

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions The Factories Act 1961 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 117 of the Factories Act 1961 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 sons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st May 1963, 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† Double Day Shifts‡ Long Spells Night Shifts	19,478 20,030 9,751 3,770	1,188 1,022 395 693	2,496 1,458 1,289	23,162 22,510 11,435 4,463
Part-time Work§ Saturday Afternoon Work Sunday Work Miscellaneous	5,604 2,100 2,058 2,279	17 202 82	9 33 387 40	5,613 2,150 2,647 2,401
Total	65,070	3,599	5,712	74,381

\* 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 Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 2,026 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 Act.

Ministry of Labour Gazette June 1963

### Fatal Industrial Accidents Employment Overseas

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in May 1963 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.

- Regul	N 34 F	April 1963	May 1963
Places under the Factories Act	1.0	30 30	65 35
Seamen	九里 7	10	i

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for May 1963. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

actories Act	el si										
Textile and	Conn	nected 1	Proces	sses	111	deapha	901	101 E	Metell	F 07.13	2
Clay, Potte	ery, Ce	ment,	etc.	Living	no.	118 (190	THISA	D. Rus	1 10 5	1991	4
Metal Extr	action	, Refin	ing ar	nd Conv	ersion	b segni	OTEO!	mi. 85	Street	100	2
Metal Cast	ting	LOWS	piec	30. 48	11,000	o locis	41. 2	6.583	uon 1		(Vital
Metal Roll	ling, D	rawing	, Ext	rusion a	nd Fo	rging	QW.	ell trep	E-VOL-I	Davi.	4
Miscellane	ous M	etal Pr	ocesse	s	213 3	change	min 9	(54.70	nous	100	2
Shipbuildi	ng and	Repai	ring								2
Constructi	onal E	nginee	ring, 1	Boiler M	laking				20.00	111	-
Locomotiv	e and	Railwa	y Equ	ipment			.25	15.0.53			_
Non-rail V	ehicles	s and A	Aircra	ft	WE ST	1001111	172 247	7.33			2
Other Mad	hine a	nd Me	tal M	anufactu	ire an	d Repai	r				2
Electrical 1	Engine	ering		Hambier.		Men			Stories.		_
Woodwork	cing Pr	rocesse	s							7	2
Miscellane	ous Ch	nemica	1 Man	ufacture	, Pain	t, Oil R	efinin	g, Soar			3
Coal Gas,	Coke	Ovens,	Pater	nt Fuel	11/10/10	D DIED			WHITE	W.K.	
Wearing A	pparel		116.81	· 电行数据	1915	17 ESSE		HURSEN	BRIEN.		(N. 1977)
Paper and				124.3		23.0					1
Milling		A-DES		0.951		27-4	1		No.		
Food											1
Drink		P. I. P. L.	1998	47		11111		MARKS.		20.50	1
Electricity	Gener	ation		6:821		26 7.				Sour	3
Rubber		53571	134	- OF L		-	1.76		4 4 4 13	Marie .	1
Other Fac	tory Pr	rocesse	s	021					3331508	STORY OF	3
Vorks and P	378 31173				7 of F	actories	Act 1	961			
Building C		BONGS.				actories.	1100 1				19
Works of	Inclinate leavester										8
Docks and				uction		W 40			1 700	4	4
DOCKS and	ware	Houses							1		
			SACT								65

TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	: 122	·控制·推动 计·数数	6
Mines and Quarries* Coal Mines: Underground Surface Other Stratified Mines Miscellaneous Mines Quarries  TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES  Seamen Trading Vessels Fishing Vessels	3 35	Railway Service Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers and Motormen Firemen Labourers Mechanics Passenger Guards Permanent-Way Men Porters Shunters Other Grades Contractors' Servants	1111111
TOTAL, SEAMEN	 -6	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	-

### Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during May 1963 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below.

I. Cases	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	II. Deaths
Lead Poisoning Compressed Air Illness Aniline Poisoning Anthrax Epitheliomatous Ulceration Chrome Ulceration	14 8 1 2 6	Nil
TOTAL, CASES	50	

### 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 22nd April 1963.

HER WELLSON HILL	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	746	97	843
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,509	200	1,709
Number of persons who completed courses during period	639	91	730

Up to 22nd April 1963, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 146,205, including 4,171 blind persons.

• For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27 April 1963 and the 4 weeks ended 25 May 1963.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 23rd March was 5,963,000, compared with 5,951,000 at 16th February and 5,894,000 at 24th March 1962. Persons wholly unemployed at 23rd March are estimated at 549,000 or 8·4 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 545,000 or 8·4 per cent. at 16th February and 560,000 or 8·7 per cent. at 24th March 1962.

#### DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of February the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 73,000 or 9.5 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 9.2 per cent. at the end of January and 6.6 per cent, at the end of February 1962.

#### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of April was 132,550, compared with 204,352 at the end of the previous month and 122,104 at the end of April 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 11,109, 11,971 and 13,326

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 20th April was 58,849, compared with 58,844 at 23rd March and 52,650 at 21st April 1962.

#### **NETHERLANDS**

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of April was 28,623; this figure included 2,806 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of March the respective figures were 39,450 (revised figure) and 2,902, and at the end of April 1962 they were 29,354 and 4,006.

#### SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in December as 115·9 (1953–54 = 100), compared with 116·0 in the previous month, and 113·8 in December 1961. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 20,008 in December, compared with 21,941 in November and 31,169 in December 1961.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of April who were wholly unemployed was 261 or 0.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 454 or 0.3 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 249 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of April 1962.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in The Department of Labor estimate that 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 was approximately 55,035,000 in March, compared with 54,778,000 (revised figure) in February and 54,056,000 in March 1962. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in March was 12,226,000 compared with 12,177,000 (revised figure) in February and 12,240,000 in March 1962. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of March was about 4 501,000 or 6, 3 per cent of the civilian labor force compared 4,501,000 or 6·3 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 4,918,000 or 6·9 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,382,000 or 6.2 per cent. at the middle of March 1962.



### WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st MAY 1963

(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st May 1963 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:—

Date - 1963 Apl.	All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufacturing Industries only			
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
1963 Apl.	133.6	95.1	140.5	131.0	95.1	137.8	
1963 May	133.9	95·1	140.9	131.3	95·1	138 · 2	

### Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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 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 the total wages bills in 1955, details of the weights for the industry groups being 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 payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

### Weekly Rates of Wages

I.-All Industries and Services

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Monthly averages 1961 1962	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Monthly averages {	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0
1962 April May June July August September October November	128·3 128·6 128·7 129·8 130·1 130·3 130·4 131·1 131·3	129·2 129·7 130·2 131·2 131·3 131·6 131·8 132·8 133·3	134·5 135·0 135·2 136·2 136·5 136·8 137·0 138·2 138·7	128·7 129·1 129·3 130·3 130·6 130·8 130·9 131·7 132·0	1962 April May June July August September October November December	126·2 126·6 126·7 128·7 128·8 128·9 129·0 129·2 129·4	127·7 128·4 128·9 130·3 130·3 130·7 131·1 131·4	132·8 133·3 133·7 135·3 135·4 135·8 135·9 136·1 136·4	126·8 127·2 127·4 129·2 129·3 129·5 129·6 129·8 130·1
1963 January	131·6 131·9 132·1 133·1 133·3	133·4 133·5 133·9 134·2 135·0	139·0 139·2 139·4 140·4 140·6	132·2 132·5 132·7 133·6 133·9	1963 January	129·6 129·7 129·9 130·3 130·6	131.6 131.6 132.1 132.6 132.9	136·5 136·6 136·9 137·4 137·7	130·3 130·3 130·6 131·0 131·3

### III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959 1960 1961 1962 Monthly 1961 averages	117 120 127 132	118 119 126 129	119 123 128 132	112 115 118 124	117 119 125 127	112 116 121 124	118 121 122 126	118 123 124 132	115 120 126 131
1962 April May	131 131 131 131 131 131 131 136 137	130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	131 132 133 133 133 133 133 134 136	125 125 125 126 126 126 126 126 126	125 125 126 128 129 129 128 129 129	123 123 123 123 123 123 125 126 126	127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	131 132 134 134 134 134 134 134 134	131 131 131 131 132 132 132 132 132 132
1963 January	138 138 138 138 138 138	130 131 131 136 136	137 137 137 137 138	128 128 128 128 132	129 129 129 129 129	126 127 127 127 127	127 127 127 127 127 131	134 134 134 134 135	132 133 133 139 139

OHA INGILATIVA ZANIHAMAN D Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
1959 1960 Monthly 1961 averages {	118 122 126 134	118 122 126 133	112 115 120 128	120 122 125 133	112 115 120 125	115 121 125 129	117 121 128 132	119 123 129 134	118 120 125 132
1962 April May	133 134 134 135 136 136 136 136	132 133 134 134 134 134 134 134	130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	132 133 133 133 135 135 135 135 135	126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126	129 130 130 130 130 130 130 132 132	131 131 131 132 132 132 133 136 138	134 134 135 135 135 135 136 136 136	130 132 132 133 133 133 133 133 133
1963 January February March April May	136 136 136 137 137	136 136 137 137 137	130 130 136 136 136	135 137 137 137 137 137	127 130 130 131 131	133 133 133 134 134 134	138 138 138 138 138	136 136 138 139 140	133 133 133 135 135 137

<sup>\*</sup> Including metal manufacture; engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified.

#### 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 weights for the industry groups 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 reaches. time and absences for other reasons.

### Normal Weekly Hours

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1961 1962	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9 96·0 95·1	100·0 99·9 99·6 99·5 98·3 95·8 95·1	100·0 99·9 99·8 99·8 98·1 95·9 95·1	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 98·0 95·9 95·1
May July August September October November December	95·2 95·2 95·2 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·0 95·0 95·0	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1
1963 January February	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0 95·0	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1961 1962	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6 95·2	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2 94·9	100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4	100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4 95·1
1962 April June	95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3 95·3 95·2 95·2 95·2	94·9 94·9 94·9 94·9 94·8 94·8 94·8	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 94·9 94·9 94·9	95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1 95·1

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

### **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 wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1958).

### Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Monthly averages	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2
May June July August September October November December	134·8	135·9	141·4	135·3
	135·2	136·4	142·0	135·7
	135·3	136·9	142·2	135·9
	136·4	138·0	143·2	137·0
	136·8	138·1	143·5	137·4
	137·0	138·4	143·9	137·6
	137·1	138·7	144·1	137·7
	137·9	139·8	145·4	138·5
	138·1	140·2	145·9	138·8
963 January February	138·4	140 · 4	146·2	139 · 1
	138·7	140 · 5	146·4	139 · 4
	139·0	140 · 8	146·7	139 · 6
	140·0	141 · 3	147·7	140 · 5
	140·3	142 · 0	147·9	140 · 9

V 11.—	Munuj	acturing	maustries	only
SERVICE SERVICE		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		With the last

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1958 1959 1960 1961 1961 1962	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6
1962 April May June July August September October November December	132.5 132.8 133.0 135.0 135.2 135.4 135.5 135.7	134·6 135·4 135·9 137·4 137·9 138·3 138·4 138·6	139·7 140·2 140·6 142·3 142·4 143·0 143·2 143·3 143·6	133·3 133·7 133·9 135·8 135·9 136·2 136·4 136·6 136·8
1963 January February	136·2 136·2 136·5 136·9 137·3	138·8 138·9 139·3 139·9 140·2	143·8 143·9 144·2 144·7 145·0	137·0 137·1 137·4 137·8 138·2

The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months prior to April 1962 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

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. The appropriate figure should be multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for Language 1960. January 1960.

If comparisons are made between one group and another in Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates

of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956) and that having regard to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the indices for individual industries.

### Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to October 1962 were given in an article on pages 42 to 49 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1962 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 34½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 24½ 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 39½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 30½ per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 33 per cent. for weekly earnings, 23½ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 39 per cent. for hourly earnings and 29¾ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

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### Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements reported during May

On 9th May the National Council for the Omnibus Industry reached agreement granting to workers employed by company-owned undertakings an immediate increase of 8s. 9d. a week and similar to that which municipal undertakings had given in April. The rates for craftsmen employed by the latter undertakings were increased by 3d. an hour as from 28th May. At a meeting on the same day the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturing Industry made an agreement providing for increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 3d. for women as from 27th May. The National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry has concluded a three-year agreement whereby the nationally agreed wage rates for adult male gas workers are to be increased by 3d. an hour in July 1963, by 21d. in July 1964 and by 2½d. in July 1965, either side having the right to apply for a revision should the index of retail prices fluctuate five points or more and maintain the level thereby produced for three consecutive months. Following meetings between the Unions and I.C.I. Ltd. the rates for general workers were increased by 2½d. an hour for men and 2d. for women and for craftsmen by 3d. from 27th May. An increase of 2d. an hour for bakery workers covered by the national agreement for wholesale and multiple bakers took effect from 16th June. Leather workers received increases of 2½d. an hour for men and 13d. for women from 23rd May, coopers 3d. an hour from 6th May, journeymen in wood box making in Scotland 2d. an hour from 1st June, asbestos cement workers 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women from 16th June, and maintenance and engineering grades in civil air transport 2¼d., 2½d. or 24d. an hour, according to grade, from 26th May. The annual revision of the brewery agreement in Scotland resulted in a general increase of 10s. 6d. a week and an increase from 4d. to 5d. an hour in the allowance paid to shift workers on the day shifts. A 40-hour week is to be introduced in the match manufacturing industry from the beginning of July.

Wages regulation orders made during the month increased the statutory minimum rates in the following industries: rope, twine and net making (2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women, 27th May); cotton waste reclamation (2d. an hour, 10th June); the fur trade (5s. to 29s. a week for male workers and 4s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. for female workers, 24th May—the previous rates had been in force since June 1959); milk distribution in Scotland (12s. a week for men and 10s. or 12s. for women, 21st June); and general waste materials reclamation (2½d. an hour and normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42, 24th June).

The principal industries affected by the publication of the index of retail prices for April (104·0) include furniture manufacture and allied industries (increase of ½d. an hour, 1st July), national newspaper production in London and Manchester (increase of 2s. a week, 1st June), and iron and steel manufacture (June).

Thus the settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments made during the month have operative dates from 1st April 1963 to July 1965 and it is estimated that £275,000 will be added to the basic full-time weekly rates of wages of 735,000 workers and the normal weekly hours of work of about 27,000 workers reduced by an average of about ½ hour. (Increases for 275,000 workers amounting to £125,000 are already included in the Table in the adjoining column.)\*

### Changes coming into operation during May

Some of the May settlements, details of which have already been given, came into operation during the month. A number of other settlements made at earlier dates became effective during May and the workers affected included domestic and ancillary staffs of the Health Services (increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 3d. for women) and woodcutting machinists and sawyers in the sawmilling industry (increases of 2d. an hour in England and Wales and 2½d. in Scotland). There were increases in statutory minimum rates for workers in licensed non-residential establishments (15s. a week for men and 10s. to 12s. for women), manufacture of linen and cotton handkerchiefs, etc. (6s. 6d. a week for men and 4s. 3d. for women),

and sack and bag manufacture ( $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for men and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for women).

At the beginning of May the National Union of Mineworkers formally ratified the agreement made in April by the negotiating committee for the coal mining industry and providing for increases ranging from 8s. 6d. to 14s. a week for daywage workers with retrospective effect to the beginning of April.

Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on movements in the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including carpet manufacture, footwear manufacture and iron and steel manufacture.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during the month indicate that 1,200,000 workers received increases of

£470,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages.\*

Of the total estimated increase of £470,000 in basic full-time weekly rates of wages, £205,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, £126,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £108,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

### Analysis of changes during the period January-May

The following Table shows, by industry group, the numbers of workers affected (a) by increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amounts of such increases, and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such reductions.

oes not show any mavernegat are affered without any	Basic Fu Weekly of W	Rates	Normal Weekly Hours of Work		
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase*	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours	
english All Notices	BOW. NO	Tool £	510		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	76,500	33,400	-	-	
Mining and quarrying	294,500	157,800	-	No. of Const.	
Food, drink and tobacco	147,500	60,800	-	ST SPAN	
Chemicals and allied industries	70,000	31,000	- Widt	MINE TOTAL	
Metal manufacture	155,000	15,700	2707/BCS	1000	
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine	4,000	1,900		一十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二	
engineering	26,000	12,000		March Land	
Vehicles	20,000	12,000	100	BULL DARK	
	13,000	4,000	La Land	NAME OF THE PARTY	
specified	204,000	50,700		BERT L	
Leather, leather goods and fur	28,000	16,200		ADDE	
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	98,000	27,300	- Tada	Nogn	
etc	101,500	75,900	3	10100	
Timber, furniture, etc	125,000	15,600	6,500	11,100	
Paper, printing and publishing	352,000	79,500	- 120	1000	
Other manufacturing industries	120,000	48,300	3,000	1,500	
Construction	1,272,000	239,500		LUCIEL COCK	
Gas, electricity and water	220,500	84,700	- CEN	11007	
Transport and communication	375,500	173,800	-	Time &	
Distributive trades Public administration and	188,500	82,500	TI.	Mark	
professional services	766,000	243,300	-	-	
Miscellaneous services	381,500	165,800	4,500	5,100	
Total	5,019,000	1,619,700	14,000	17,700	

Included in the above Table are about 6,500 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1962, about 7,100,000 workers had an increase of approximately £2,410,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 1 million workers had an aggregate reduction of about 1,740,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING MAY

(Note.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work, 1st April 1963," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change To Advantage To Advant
Coal Mining	Great Britain (6-7)	Beginning of pay week which included 1 Apr.;	Daywage workers	Increases in national standard rates of 2s. 4d. a shift for underground workers grade I, of 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d., according to occupation, for other workers 21 and over, and of amounts ranging from 8d. to 2s. 10d. for younger workers. National standard grade rates after change: non-craftsmen, undergroundgrade I 42s. 10d. a shift, II 41s. 1d., III 39s. 10d., IV 38s. 10d., V 37s. 11d.; surface—men, grade IA 46s. 3d., IB 39s. 3d., I 37s. 9d., II 36s. 6d., III 35s. 6d., IV 34s. 7d., women, grade I 32s. 10d., II 31s. 7d., III 30s. 7d., IV 29s. 8d.; engineering craftsmen, underground—grade I plus 49s. 9d., I 47s. 1d., II (new grade) 41s. 11d., surface—I plus 46s. 3d., I 43s. 7d.; craftsmen, underground—grade I 46s. 5d., II 41s. 2d., surface—42s. 11d., 37s. 8d.

- \* The statistics relate to wage-earners only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime.
  - † Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.
  - † These increases were ratified in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Classes of Worker	Particulars of Change	Industry
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland (14)	4 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment for workers 18 and under 18.	increased* by 0.2d. a shift (10s. over, and by 0.1d. (5s. 2.8d. to	5.6d. to 10s. 5.8d.) 5s. 2.9d.) for boys
10. to 50. 2.91d.)		25 May†	Male workers	youths and boys under	hift for adult datal workers 18 and er 18 (i.e., 9s. and 4s. 6d. a week, re hifts worked, six shifts paid for). I hated to existing tonnage prices.	spectively, calculated
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	5 May	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus p 10s. 5·82d.) for men	bayment increased* by 0.24d, a state of the	·36d.) for youths 18
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	Midland area	5 May	Male workers	for men, by 0.18d. (	increased* by 0.24d, a shift (10s. 57s, 10.08d, to 7s. 10.26d,) for you 72d, to 5s. 2.84d,) for boys under	ths 18 and under 21,
Flour Milling	Great Britain	20 May	Electricians	Increase of 14s. a week week, class B1, 279s.	k. Rates after change: class A m 6d., class B2, 275s., class C 270s.	nills (London) 288s. a
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain (25)	6 May	Workers other than maintenance engineers	1s. 93d. (previously 8	of 2\frac{3}{4}d. an hour (4s. 4\frac{3}{4}d. to 4s. 7\frac{1}{2}d occupations; grades 2 to 9 received to 1s. 8\frac{3}{4}d.) above the basic rate \frac{1}{2}d. to 2s. 0\frac{3}{4}d.), leading hands 3\frac{1}{2}d. to 2s. 0\frac{3}{4}d.) to 2s. 0\frac{3}{4}d.)	d to 11d (previously
ter cent,) on the fi b) for male worker rates after changer to male workers (193, 3d.		enait by 3 cs texcheive cs. for temp trg brings to cot, feinale	Maintenance engineers	Increases of 4d., 3\ddarka d. to 3 for apprentices. M hour, class B 6s. 5\darka c.	or 3½d. an hour, according to cla ¿d. for semi-skilled workers, and of inimum rates after change: fitters d., class C 6s. 1d., electricians in ch led workers 4s. 8½d. to 5s. 7d.	proportional amounts s. class A 6s. 9\d. an
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (27)	27 May	All workers	workers 18 and ove Minimum time rate	ck for male workers 21 and over, er, and of proportional amounts s after change: male workers, Lo. 8s. a week at 15 rising to 192s. at 2 e workers 68s. or 67s. at 15 rising to	for younger workers, ndon (within 15 miles 21 and over, elsewhere
Brewing	Scotland and one brewery in New- castle-upon-Tyne (32)	First full working week com- mencing on or after 1 May	All workers	10s. 6d. (mates) for 20 and over and fe younger workers; (previously 20); shii (4d. to 5d.). Minin week, male brewery (after 6 months' pro workers—drivers of under 10 tons 231s.	a week for adult male maltmen, of transport workers, of 10s. 6d. for male workers 18 and over, and of adult rate for male brewery worker allowance for day-shift workers in the manner at the safter change: adult male workers 84s. at 15 rising to 213 obtation only for late entrants 18 and wehicles of 10 tons and over carry, mates 219s. 5d., female workers 6d. at 18 and over.;	male brewery workers for varying amounts for rs now payable at 18 creased by 1d, an hour e maltmen 229s. 3d, a s. 6d, at 18 and over dunder 20), transporting capacity 250s, 3d.
Aerated Waters Manufacture	Northern Ireland (259)	7 May	All workers	or syrup makers and female workers 18 workers. General r syrup makers 182s.	inimum time rates of 11s. a week for d for other male workers 20 and ov and over, and of proportional minimum time rates after change: f 6d. a week, other male workers at 21 and over, other female work 1. at 19 and over.§	ver, of 7s. 4d. for other amounts for younger foremen, forewomen of 59s. 11d. at under 16
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland		Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces	shift-rated workers) rated workers) for r by 0·17d. a shift (7s 11·8d.) for youths work, and by 0·12c	tincreased* by 0.24d. a shift (10s. 5 or by 0.03d. an hour (1s. 3.7d. to men and for women and youths em s. 10.19d. to 7s. 10.36d.) or by 0.03 18 and under 21 and for women d. a shift (5s. 2.79d. to 5s. 2.91d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' w	ployed on men's work 3d. an hour (11.77d. to employed on youths or by 0.01d, an hou
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms) (39)	Pay week com- mencing 27 May	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	women 21 and ove younger workers.	the rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men 2 r (on women's work), and of pro Minimum rates after change for ever 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, youths and be women 21 and over (on women's to 3s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 20.	portional amounts to r day workers: male
	of La story and	TALLAND	Maintenance workers employed by Imperial Chemical In- dustries, Ltd.	proportional amou change include: b (platers), patternm hour, fitters, turne finishers, brass mot building trade craft universal millers, the planers slotters sl	ttes of 3d. an hour for fully-skil nts for semi-skilled workers and a oilermakers, angle-iron smiths, pl akers, template makers, chemical rs, blacksmiths, sheet-metal worke alders, moulders, welders, electricia smen 5s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., millers (V ar lapers, radial drillers, key seaters drillers, strikers 5s. 5d., screwers, c	oprentices. Rates after aters, riveters, welder plumbers 5s. 11\fmathbb{d}. a rs, coppersmiths, bras ans, sheet-iron workers machinemen—borers at H), surface grinders 5s. 9\fmathbb{d}. cold sawvers
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland   (44)		Workers employed at blast- furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	for shift-rated work hourly-rated work men's work, by 0- hour (11.77d, to 11 on youths' work, a	nt increased* by 0.24d. a shift (10) kers) or by 0.03d. an hour (1s. 2 ers) for men and for women an 17d. a shift (7s. 10.19d. to 7s. 10 -8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 au nd by 0.12d. a shift (5s. 2.79d. to 2 7.86d.) for boys and for girls doi	3·7d. to 1s, 3·73d. for d youths employed o ·36d.) or by 0·03d. and for women employe 5s, 2·91d.) or by 0·016
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot land   (45)	i nomen	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	for shift-rated work hourly-rated work 7s. 10·36d.) or by and under 21, and	nt increased* by 0·24d. a shift (10 kers) or by 0·03d. an hour (1s. ers) for men and women, by 0·17d or 0·03d. an hour (11·77d. to 11·8d.) by 0·12d. a shift (5s. 2·79d. to 57·86d.) for those under 18.	3.7d. to 1s. 3.73d. for a shift (7s. 10.19d. to for youths and girls 1
	ortionalisty for your cortion 21 and over-	5 May	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	for craftsmen, by (	ent increased* by 0.03d. an hour (0.03d. (11.77d. to 11.8d.) for appr 7.86d.) for apprentices under 18.	1s. 3.7d. to 1s. 3.73d entices 18 to 21, and 1
	Tand 45. or 15 reine y 3s. 29d. or 15 reine y d Scorlead 2s. 12d. o 1 15 reine to 3s. 61d 2s. to 3s. 45d.	5 May	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	Charles (Annual Charles (Annua	do. do.	
		5 May	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payme for men 21 and o youths 18 and und boys under 18.	ent increased* by 0.03d, an hour over, by 0.03d, (11.77d, to 11.8 er 21, and by 0.01d, (7.85d, to 7.8	(1s. 3.7d. to 1s. 3.73d.) for apprentices and (6d.) for apprentices and (6d.)

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

† A lump sum payment calculated at 9s. a week for the 14-week period from 16th February was also agreed in lieu of retrospective dating of the new rates and prices.

‡ These rates are to remain in operation until 30th April 1964.

§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 228 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

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

### Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow* (45)	6 May	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·24d. a shift (10s. 5·58d. to 10s. 5·82d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·17d. (7s. 10·19d. to 7s. 10·36d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·12d. (5s. 2·79d. to 5s. 2·91d.) for those under 18.
and a policy service of the service	South Wales and Monmouthshire; (45)	5 May	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 0.29d. or 0.15d. a shift (3s. 10d. to 3s. 10.29d. for skilled craftsmen, and 9s. 8d. to 9s. 8.15d. for semi-skilled workers) for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 May	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.24d, a shift (10s. 5.58d, to 10s. 5.82d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.17d. (7s. 10.19d, to 7s. 10.36d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (5s. 2.79d, to 5s. 2.91d.) for those under 18.
Harris Tweed Manufacture	Outer Hebrides	4 Mar.§	Mill workers	Increases of 10s. 6d. or 10s. 9d. a week or 3d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, and of 6s. 10d. or 2d. for female workers 18 and over. Minimum rates after change: male workers 20 and over—commencing wage 191s. 8d. a week or 4s. 5½d. an hour, after 6 months 198s. 9d. or 4s. 7½d.; female workers 17½ and over—commencing wage 112s. 10d. or 2s. 7½d., after 6 months 140s. 8d. or 3s. 3¼d.
	alled seo, reference and	SA SE SEE	Warpers	Increase of \( \frac{1}{6} \)d. a weaver's yard on all warps over 22 yards.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in May	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (85 to $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 19 and over 179s. 1d. a week, female workers 19 and over 119s. 3d.
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Great Britain (88) (258)	27 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 20 or over, of 1½d, for female workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers and general minimum piece rate addition increased by 3½ per cent. (3½ to 7 per cent.). General minimum time rates after change: net section—male workers 1s. 7d. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. 0½d. at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 7d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 10½d. at 18 or over, other sections 1s. 7d. to 4s. 1d., 1s. 7d. to 2s. 11d.; piecework basis time rates—net section, male workers 4s. 1½d., female workers employed on man-made fibres of continuous filament 3s. 4d., on other fibres 2s. 11½d., other sections, male workers 4s. 2½d., female workers 2s. 11½d.)
	Northern Ireland (89) (259)	27 May	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 1½d., for female workers 18 or over, of 1½d., 1d. or ¾d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1d. or ¾d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over—area A 4s. 0½d. to 4s. 2¼d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 4s. to 4s. 1½d.; female workers 18 or over—A 2s. 8¾d. to 2s. 11d., B 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 10¼d.¶
	The second of th	And the second s	Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers' and of 1½d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—area A 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 4s. 1½d. to 4s. 2¾d.; female workers—A 2s. 9½d. to 2s. 11½d., B 2s. 8¾d. to 2s. 11d.¶
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in May	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (85 to $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on the first £6 15s, of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s, for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s, and £4 10s, increased from 75 to $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Great Britain (96) (257)	15 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s, 6d, a week (or 1 ·83d, an hour) for male workers 21 or over, of 4s, 3d, (or 1 ·2d.) for female workers 18 or over except late entrants, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and late entrants; increase in piecework basis time rate of 4s, 6d, (or 1 ·27d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 55s, 9d, a week (1s, 3 ·74d, an hour) at under 16 rising to 167s, 9d, (3s, 11 ·36d.) at 21 or over; female workers except late entrants 52s, 9d, (1s, 2 ·89d.) at under 16 rising to 110s, 3d, (2s, 7 ·13d.) at 18 or over, late entrants 71s, 6d, (1s, 8 ·19d.) during first 3 months' employment rising to 94s, (2s, 2 ·54d.) during fourth 3 months; piecework basis time rate for female workers of all ages 118s, 6d. (2s, 9 ·46d.).**
Sack and Bag Manufacture	Great Britain (258)	6 May	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of $2\frac{1}{4}$ d, an hour for male workers 21 or over, of amounts ranging from 1d. to 2d., according to age, for younger male workers, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for female workers 18 or over, and of $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. for younger female workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour for female workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over employed in certain specified occupations 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (3s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other male workers 1s. 9d. at under 16 rising to 3s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. at 21 or over (for new entrants 18 or over, during the first 2 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); female workers 18 or over employed in certain specified occupations 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (2s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other female workers 1s. 9d. at under 16 rising to 2s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. at 18 or over (for new entrants 16 or over, during the first 2 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); piecework basis time rate for female workers employed in specified occupations 2s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d., all other female workers 2s. $9\frac{1}{4}$ d.*
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	18 Feb.	Machine calico printers	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen 264s, a week.
Leather Producing (Tanning, Currying and Dressing)	Great Britain (101)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 23 May	All workers	Increases in basic timework rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers' hourly bonus increased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for male workers 21 and over (1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 3d.) and female workers 20 and over (1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2d.), and proportionately for younger workers. Basic timework rates after change: male workers 21 and over—London (within 17 miles of Charing Cross), skilled 4s. 10d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., unskilled 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., Provinces and Scotland 4s. 8d., 4s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; younger male workers—London, semi-skilled 2s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. at 15 rising to 4s. at 20, unskilled 2s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., Provinces and Scotland 2s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3s. $10$ d.; female workers—London, semi-skilled 2s. at 15 rising to 3s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 20, unskilled 2s. to 3s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., Provinces and Scotland 2s. to 3s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d.

<sup>\*</sup> Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

### Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during May -continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Fur Trade	Great Britain (256)	24 May	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of amounts varying from 5s. to 29s. a week, according to age, occupation or period of service, for male workers, and of 4s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men—cutters 162s. 6d. to 224s. a week, according to experience, nailers 160s. to 184s. 6d., cleaners 176s., fur sorters 205s. 6d., fur sorters' assistants or counters, stripers or sizers 169s. 6d., tubbers and roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators) 195s. 6d., hand fleshers or rotary fleshing machine operators 261s., skin packers 172s. 6d., other male workers 21 or over—dressers' and dyers' section 172s. 6d., fur sorters' section 161s., all other sections 157s.; women—cutters 157s. to 218s. 6d., nailers 152s. to 180s., fur machinists 142s., liners, finishers, hand fur sewers or machinists 129s., fur sorters 18 or over 116s., roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators) 134s., hand fleshers or rotary fleshing machine operators 176s., other female workers 19 or over—dressers' and dyers' section 109s. 6d., all other sections 97s.*
orland Di or ov identification (12s. 10s. Oden according to cording to acc	e sitte on kelon i al krokin mithiodali o otan taka 88 km osa otan kili 80 km osa otan kili 80 km osa otan mithiodali orak	1 No Select by to history off to Unashow 15 now also Vale viscous	Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 7d. an hour (4s. 10d. to 5s. 5d.) for male workers, and of 5d. (3s. 5d. to 3s. 10d.) for female workers employed in the dressers' and dyers' section as roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators); general minimum piece rates for hand or machine fleshing increased by a further 12½ per cent. making a total increase of 25 per cent.*
Footwear Manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rossen- dale Valley) (117)	First pay day in May	Timeworkers	Increases† in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 97s. a week at 15 rising to 200s. at 21 and over, female workers 97s. at 15 rising to 158s. at 20 and over.‡
s A 149a B 146s,	British ), book carriage	teen(I) stock problem to ye	Pieceworkers	Increase† of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 152 per cent. for male workers, and of 162 per cent. for female workers.‡
	United Kingdom	First pay day in May	Workers, other than piece- workers, employed in indus- tries ancillary to footwear manufacture§	Increases† in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 97s. a week at 15 rising to 200s. at 21 and over; female workers 97s. at 15 rising to 158s. at 20 and over.‡
	URING MAN	I NOII	Pieceworkers	Increase of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 152 per cent. for male workers, and of 162 per cent. for female workers (149½ and 159½ per cent., respectively, in stiffener section and 171 and 183 per cent. in toe puff and heel design and manufacture sections).
	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale, Chorley, Black-	First making- up day in May	Timeworkers	Increases† in day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20½ and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 97s. a week at 15 rising to 200s. at 21 and over, female workers 97s. at 15 rising to 162s. 8d. at 20½ and over.‡
	burn and the Fylde Coast	sac of this	Pieceworkers	Increase† in the percentage addition to piecework rates of 3½ per cent. (60½ to 64 per cent.).‡
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Qualified woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases in district minimum rates of 2d. an hour for adult male machinists and sawyers, and of proportional amounts for female machinists and apprentices. Rates after change include: qualified male machinists and sawyers—grade 1 areas 5s. 10d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 5s. 9½d., grade 2 areas 5s. 9d.
ned Food and mad Food and pland. These count of large form of large	Scotland (139)	Pay day in week ending 11 May	Woodcutting machinists, saw- yers and apprentices	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for journeymen, of 2d. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to period of employment, for male dilutees, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2d. for female dilutees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 5s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, male dilutees 5s. 2d. during first 3 months' employment rising to 5s. 5d. during third 3 months and 5s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. thereafter; female dilutees 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. during first 3 months rising to 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. during third 3 months and 4s. 3d. thereafter.
	easonal changes in a obtained for a t	cressive to s	Labourers	Increases of 2d. an hour (4s. 7½d. to 4s. 9½d.) for male labourers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (142)	First pay day following 6 May	Dayworkers	Increases in national minimum day work rates of 3d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 6s. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 11d.¶
Vi Ducabie	The state of the s	D i i	Pieceworkers	Piecework plusage increased by 6 per cent. (164 to 170 per cent.).¶
Road Passenger Transport (Company- Owned Undertakings)	Great Britain (189)	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 May	Operating and maintenance staff	Increase of 8s. 9d. a week. Basic rates after change: drivers—group I undertakings, commencing rate 213s. 3d. a week, maximum rate (after 12 months) 217s. 3d., group II 211s. 3d., 215s. 3d.; conductors—I 209s. 3d., 213s. 3d., II 207s. 3d., 211s. 3d.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages and running sheds (on day work)—grade I workers 209s., II 203s. 6d., III and cleaners 198s. 6d.; skilled maintenance workers 248s. 5d.
Road Passenger Transport (Municipal Undertakings)	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan area) and Belfast (188)	First full pay period following 28 May	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum hourly rates after change for craftsmen: special group undertakings 6s. 2d. or 6s. 3d., group 1, 6s. 1d.
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom (198-199)	26 May	Adult hourly-rated engineering and maintenance grades	Increases of 2\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour for skilled grades, of 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for semi-skilled, and of 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. for unskilled. Hourly rates after change: men, 21 and over—non-tradesmen, grade A 4s. 6d., B 4s. 6·5d., C 4s. 9·625d., semi-skilled, A 4s. 10·25d., B 4s. 11·125d., C 4s. 11·875d., D 5s. 0·625d., E 5s. 1·5d.; skilled tradesmen—5s. 5·125d., fully-qualified toolmakers 5s. 8·125d., leading hands 5s. 9·125d.; stores workers—stores assistants 4s. 10·125d., increasing by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for each completed 6 months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 5s. 1·125d., storekeepers 5s. 7·375d., B 3s. 9·875d. rising to 3s. 10·375d. after 6 months' satisfactory service, C 3s. 9·875d. increasing by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for each completed 6 months' satisfactory service to a maximum of 3s. 11·375d., D 4s. 1·875d. at the end of one month's service rising to 4s. 7·125d. after 24 months' service.
Prison Services	Great Britain (244)	0.101	Prison officers	Increase in scales of pay (undifferentiated) of 3 per cent. Minimum rates (undifferentiated) after change, quoting in brackets maximum rates where appropriate: men—engineers, Class II 360s. a week (382s. 6d. after 3 years), Class I 394s. (430s. after 4 years); foremen of works 499s., senior foremen of works 521s. 6d.; clerk officer grades (Scotland only)—clerk officers 255s. 6d. (324s. 6d. after 8 years), principal clerk officers 324s. 6d. (417s. 6d. after 10 years), chief clerk officers 487s.; men and women—night patrol 230s. 6d. (266s. 6d. after 6 years); temporary officers 248s. (278s. 6d. after 5 years); officers (including auxiliary officers), during training and probation 232s., thereafter 255s. 6d. (324s. 6d. after a further 8 years); principal officers (including Borstal matrons) 360s. (417s. 6d. after 5 years); chief officers, Class II 487s., Class I 534s.

<sup>†</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>‡</sup> Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned.

<sup>§</sup> These increases were agreed in April with retrospective effect to the date shown.

<sup>||</sup> These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 267 of this GAZETTE.

<sup>¶</sup> These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 267 of this GAZETTE.

<sup>\*\*</sup> These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 228 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 267 of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ Cost-of-living arrangement now related to new official index of retail prices (Jan. 1962 = 100); the rates quoted relate to the index figure of 103·6 for February 1963 in the range of 103·5 to 106·4 on the sliding scale.

§ The industries concerned are cut sole, last, stiffener, toe puff and built heel manufacture, and heel design and manufacture.

∥ It has also been agreed that as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st October the West Riding of Yorkshire and Sheffield be up-graded from grade 2 to grade 1.

¶ These rates are to remain in operation until 30th April 1964.

\*\* This increase was authorised in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.

### Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Health Services	Great Britain (226-227)	Beginning of pay week which included 1 May	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 3d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. For resident workers, deductions for board increased by 7d. a week, and lodging charges increased by 1s. 4d. and 9d. respectively for men and women. Male heavy workers in group 1 upgraded to group 2. Weekly rates after change outside the London zone: groups 1 to 10 inclusive, men 21 and over—198s. 8d., 203s. 8d., 206s. 8d., 210s. 8d., 214s. 8d., 218s. 8d., 222s. 8d., 226s. 8d., 230s. 8d., 234s. 8d.; women 18 and over—149s., 154s., 157s., 161s., 165s., 169s., 173s., 177s., 181s., 185s. In the London zone these rates are higher by 8s. a week in each case.
	Great Britain	Beginning of pay period which included 1 May	Orthopaedic appliance grades	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for female workers and juveniles. Adult male rates after change: grade C 6s. 0\geqd{6}d. an hour, grade B 6s. 4\geqd{7}d., grade A 6s. 8d., grade I 6s. 9\geqd{8}d.
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (236) (257)	26 May	Workers, other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses	Increases in minimum time rates of 15s. a week for male workers 21 or over (where not supplied by the employer with board, meals or lodging), of 12s. for head barmaids and barmaids 21 or over, of 8s. 6d. to 13s, 6d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 10s. to 12s., according to age or occupation, for other female workers. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging—male workers.
	report to bits area to see the	riters 20 one	Tractorest in minimum de over mod for formie not formient Nim and the formient of the formient	cellarmen (England and Wales) area A 187s. 6d. a week, area B 184s. 6d., head barmen, barmen-in-charge or first hands (England and Wales) 184s. 6d., 181s. 6d., first hands (Scotland) grade I 186s. 6d., grade II 181s. 6d., second hands (Scotland) 181s. 6d., barmen or barmen-waiters (England and Wales) A 179s. 6d., B 176s. 6d., barmen (Scotland) 176s. 6d., other workers (Great Britain) A 103s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 177s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 100s. 6d.
the 15 restains of the 15 restains for the 15 restains from the 15 restains for the 15 restains and 15 restain	of the a weed for me		152 per cont. for male of the male with the cont and for formite with the control of the formite with the control of the formite with the control of the con	to 174s. 6d.; female workers (Great Britain), head barmaids A 149s., B 146s., barmaids A 118s. 6d. at under 19 rising to 144s. at 21 or over, B 115s. 6d. to 141s., other female workers 130s. at 18 or over (both areas), 109s. at under 18. Where the employer supplies full board and lodging, remuneration is 45s. a week less (previously 42s. 6d.) in each case, and intermediate rates are paid, according to provisions made by the employer in respect of board, meals or lodging.*

#### CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING MAY

figurale workers	d of lett per cent, to	WORKSER, RI	Mana 10) Array Yang	TO INTO OTENINION BOILING MAIL
Funeral Direction	Scotland	4 Mar.	Male workers employed by retail Co-operative Societies and by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44, without loss of pay.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 228 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

### Monthly Index of Earnings by Industry Groups

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January and April 1963 are given in the following Table.

The information (except that about agriculture) from which the index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the earnings of weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken each month by the Ministry of Labour. The enquiry covers about 8,000 firms employing approximately 6½ million persons in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given on page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

The figures for agriculture included in the Table have been compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. These figures relate to regular farm workers.

Fluctuations from month to month in the indices including those for riuctuations from month to month in the maices including those for individual industry groups may be due to the payment of large annual or half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours worked. Until information has been obtained for a longer period, it is not possible to assess the extent of these fluctuations.

### INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

January 1963 = 100

	obsig-(And presidents	February 1963		March 1963*			April 1963*		
tol attawords Industry group been studented blackers attacked to the students and the students at the students	Employees paid each week	Employees paid monthly	All employees†	Employees paid each week	Employees paid monthly	All employees†	Employees paid each week	Employees paid monthly	All
Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	100·2 99·4 102·4 100·4 99·8 99·6 101·8 100·9 100·8 102·4 103·3 99·6 101·2	98·3 113·0 103·2 100·0 104·6 101·7 101·8 105·9 102·1 99·5 102·9 101·3 93·8 102·7 101·7	99·9 104·1 102·5 100·3 100·0 99·7 101·8 101·9 101·1 100·6 101·0 102·2 102·3 100·1 101·3	102·7 101·2 104·0 102·1 99·4 101·3 103·8 103·0 103·2 102·6 106·0 107·7 104·2 103·0 104·3	107·5 98·8 107·6 102·7 106·0 100·5 102·7 103·5 104·1 113·3 108·9 101·4 102·1 104·0 106·9	103·6 100·4 104·4 102·2 99·7 101·2 103·8 103·2 104·3 105·4 107·0 104·2 103·3 104·5	103·6 103·3 103·3 100·4 102·2 98·5 100·0 101·6 99·3 102·9 102·5 106·3 107·7 102·4 104·5	99·3 97·1 99·7 100·9 101·3 97·4 101·4 99·0 101·5 103·9 96·9 98·7 95·8 99·7 98·4	102·8 101·2 102·6 100·4 102·1 101·3 99·6 103·0 102·0 105·4 106·4 101·9 103·6
All manufacturing industries	101.0	102.9	101 · 3	103 · 2	103 · 4	103 · 2	101.9	99.6	101 · 5
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Miscellaneous services	98·4 102·6 105·0 99·0 99·7 100·8	100·3 99·0 100·4 101·4 95·9	98·4 102·5 104·4 99·3 99·9 100·1	100·1 103·1 112·0 98·9 100·4 103·7	99·8 103·1 101·3 105·0 104·1	100·1 102·9 111·2 99·5 100·8 103·7	107·7 102·8 110·5 99·3 101·0 105·6	99·3 103·9 102·9 102·9 101·6	107·7 102·6 109·9 100·2 101·1 105·0
All industries and services covered	101 · 3	102.0	101 · 4	103 · 8	103 · 3	103.7	103 · 0	100-4	102.7

<sup>\*</sup>The earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the mo

### INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

### INDEX FOR 14th MAY 1963 ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 103.9

At 14th May 1963 the official retail prices index was 103.9 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 104·0 at 9th April. The corresponding figure for 15th May 1962 was 102·2.

102·2.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 15th January 1963 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 100 of the March issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1959–62, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1963. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying by the corresponding indices for 15th January 1963 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing by 100.

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th MAY 1963

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

GROUP AND

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, ne indices at 14th May 1963 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

SUB-GROUP	1963
	(16th January 1962 = 100)
I. Food:	1902 = 100)
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	103
Meat and bacon	100
Fish	101
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	106
Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	103
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	117
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	140
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	89
Other food	104
Total—Food	106.4
II. Alcoholic drink	102.3
III. Tobacco	100.0
IV. Housing	108.0
MUNICIPAL STATE OF THE STATE OF	100 100
V. Fuel and light: Coal and coke	100
Other fuel and light	106
Total—Fuel and light	103.2
VI. Durable household goods:	OF JOHN DIE
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish	ings 104
Radio, television and other house	hold
appliances	96
Pottery, glassware and hardware	101
Total—Durable household goods	99.9
VII. Clothing and footwear:	105
Men's outer clothing	105
Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing	103
Women's underclothing	104
Children's clothing	101
Other clothing, including hose, haberdasl	nery,
hats and materials	102
Footwear	t-action with <del>a molto</del> nt who
Total—Clothing and footwear	103.5
VIII. Transport and vehicles:	98
Motoring and cycling	105
Total—Transport and vehicles	100.8
IX. Miscellaneous goods:  Books, newspapers and periodicals	104
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clea	
materials, matches, etc	100
Stationery, travel and sports goods,	toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc.	102
Total—Miscellaneous goods	101.7
X. Services:	Second Separation of the
Postage and telephones	103
Entertainment	help.
Other services, including domestic hairdressing, boot and shoe repair	ring,
laundering and dry cleaning	106
Total—Services	104.0

ALL ITEMS .. .. .. ..

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Marked reductions in the average prices of eggs, cabbage and cauliflower and a smaller reduction in the average price of carrots were largely offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes, potatoes, meat, bacon and sugar. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole fell slightly and the group index figure was 106·4, compared with 106·5 in April.

The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to see and variations (viz. fresh milk eggs, potatoes and other

to seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) was 114·1, compared with 116·3 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 103·6, compared with 103.1 in April.

Alcoholic drink

As a result of a rise in the average level of prices of beer, the index for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by rather less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $102 \cdot 3$ .

Seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke were partly offset by higher charges for electricity in some areas. The average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole fell by nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $103 \cdot 2$ , compared with  $106 \cdot 8$  in April.

Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and costs of repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles, the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 100·8, compared with

INDEX FIGURE FOR

Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for postal and telephone services, for admission to dance halls and for other services such as hairdressing, shoe repairing and watch repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 104·0, compared with 103·5 in April.

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

#### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO MAY 1963

The following Tables show the index figure for "all items" for (Table A) each month from January 1956 to December 1962, taking the average level of prices at 17th January 1956 as 100, and (Table B) each month from January 1962 onwards, taking the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 as 100. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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	110	110	111	1111	110	110	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	1117	117
1962	117	118	118	120	120	121	120	119	119	119	120	120
	1000000	10000000	10000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	790000	B. W. P. S. St.	1000000	100000	100 mg		Bana and	

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

		Month	bo	terest a	todatow		1962	1963
January		musel o	((300)	bol.in	Directity		100.0	102.7
February				-			100-1	103.6
March						999	100.5	103.7
April		Hall Sir	001		SO PROPERTY	Of Our I	101.9	104.0
May					To see the	1983	102.2	103.9
June						96.0	102.9	Liegal
July	:					1	102.5	_
August							101.6	
September		m					101.5	OTOB -BUILDE
October	200	Greek R. F.	119900	30.00	MINE E		101-4	S SUBSTITUTE STREET
November			Part of the last			.013	101.8	payonama
December						1.00	102-3	menufacter

The figures in Table B can be linked with those in Table A to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at 17th January 1956. The procedure is to multiply the figures in Table B by the index for 16th January 1962 with prices at 17th January 1956 taken as 100, viz., 117.5, and divide by 100.

### REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The revision of the Index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in The revision of the index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in conformity with the recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices." An article summarising this report appeared on pages 87 and 88 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmnd. 1657) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 268.

<sup>†</sup> Earnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:— monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

‡ Except London Transport, British Road Services, sea transport and postal services and telecommunications.

<sup>§</sup> Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

### STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 162. In addition, 20 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during May at the stablishments where these 182 stoppages occurred is estimated at 0,200. This total includes 12,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 58,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 44,200 were directly involved and 13,800 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the establishments whe of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 170,000 working days lost during May includes 49,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the

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

	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month			
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Coal mining	4 5	71 15	75 20	9,500 8,800	19,000 37,000	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	_	11	11	1,700	9,000	
Motor vehicles and cycles Construction	4 4	18 12	22 16	40,700 2,200	81,000 5,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	3	35	38	7,300	17,000	
Total, May 1963	20	162	182	70,200	170,000	
Total, April 1963	12	173	185	33,400	91,000	
Total, May 1962	45	259	304	67,800	213,000	

### Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages —claims for increases	35	24,300
—other wage disputes	45	5,300
Employment of particular classes or persons	27	5,700
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	43	5,300
Trade union status	7	1,600
Sympathetic action	2 101	1,600
Total	162	44,200

### **Duration of Stoppages**

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

	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved				
Not more than 1 day	60 36	10,400 13,700	8,000 20,000				
2 days	28	8,300	21,000				
4-6 days Over 6 days	22 20	10,500 3,900	58,000 56,000				
Total	166	46,800	164,000				

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1963 AND 1962

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1963 and 1962:—

	Janu	ary to Ma	y, 1963	January to May, 1962			
Industry group	No. of stop- pages		ages in gress	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
AA 1003	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, for-					ACCUPATION AND		
estry, fishing	421	54,400	114,000	581	85,100	165,000	
All other mining		21,100		The state of	T perium	CAS ANT	
and quarrying	2	+	201	1	1	The T	
Food, drink and tobacco	11	2,200	3,000	12	4,300	5,000	
Chemicals, etc	7	1,300	4,000	6	8,900	9,000	
Metal mfre	24	2,900	9,000	47	271,100	316,000	
Engineering	70	25,400	75,000	121	2,011,600	2,105,000	
Shipbuilding and marine eng.	25	6,200	56,000	43	310,900	388,000	
Motor vehicles and cycles	52	62,500	129,000	56	459,900	562,000	
A : C4	11	5,200	9,000	21	266,800	276,000	
Other vehicles	3	4,200	1,000	11	45,600	54,000	
Other metal goods	16	2,500	11,000	30	206,600	219,000	
Textiles	13	3,700	11,000	16	6,300	10,000	
Clothing and foot-	12 0 2 0 0 0	No. of Contract of			ried.	T. Miles	
wear	3	600	1,000	9	1,700	4,000	
Bricks, pottery,	5	400	+	9	11,300	15,000	
glass, etc	3	400	+	9	11,500	15,000	
Timber, furniture, etc.	6	300	1,000	9	3,800	6,000	
Paper and printing	3	300	1,000	5	6,500	7,000	
Remaining manu-		ASTON TOTAL	1,000	stowed to	egetable	1	
facturing inds	4	500	1,000	20	28,500	79,000	
Construction	70	6,200	28,000	158	39,000	121,000	
Gas, electricity and	1	200	+	3	900	1,000	
water	1	200	1		900	1,000	
water transport	19	4,100	9,000	38	35,100	104,000	
All other transport	20	2,700	5,000	30	10,600	27,000	
Distributive trades	11	800	2,000	22	5,100	12,000	
Administrative,		and the same	Share Ma	Shangs	THE PROPERTY OF	No little	
professional, etc.	-	200			7 000	12 000	
services	2 2	300	1 000	8	7,800 15,000	13,000 29,000	
Misc. services	2	100	1,000	17	15,000	29,000	
Total	801	186,900	472,000	1,231‡	3,842,400§	4,526,000	

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY

Industry, occupations   and locality			Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks	
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	nousehold goods	- Foral Durable	
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in electrical engineering—Hamilton (one firm)	1,410¶	100	22 Apr.	7 June	Claim that all skilled men should receive, as a general wage increase, the maximum payments obtainable under a merit rating scheme and, subsequently, objection to the employment of staff employees on maintenance work	Work resumed on agreed terms pending further negotiations.	
Motor Vehicles:— Paint shop and other workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture — Oxford (one firm)	900**	4,500**	18 Apr.**	2 May**	Dismissal of a worker for alleged bad workmanship	Work resumed.	
Workers employed in motor vehicle component manu-	2,200	no Elsele	22 May	24 May	Dissatisfaction with piece-work prices in the press	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
facture—Llanelly (one firm) Craftsmen and other workers employed in motor car body manufacture—Oxford (one firm)	205	5,000	23 May	28 May	Alleged delay in the negotiations on a claim, by skilled workers, for a substantial increase in wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—	5,760	OCI VOLES	24 May	31 May	Claim by maintenance workers and internal transport drivers for increased wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Coventry (one firm) Storekeepers, inspectors, truck drivers, labourers and other workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture— Coventry (one firm)	750	2,700	27 May	28 May	Delay in the introduction of a bonus scheme	Work resumed pending negotiations.	

\* 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 ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

together.

§ Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in a national stoppage on 5th February 1962 were again involved on 5th March 1962. They have, therefore, been counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. In the period under review the net number of individuals for all industries was approximately 2,000,000.

| The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

¶ Only 110 workers were originally involved, a further 1,300 workers withdrew their labour on 13th May.

\*\* There were intermittent stoppages of work involving fluctuating numbers of workers between 18th April and 2nd May.

### ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During April the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2967 to 2970\*. Awards No. 2967, 2969 and 2970 are summarised below. Award No. 2968 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. Award No. 2967 (13th May).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Probation Officers' Committee of the National Joint Industrial Councils for Local Authority Services (Scotland), Administrative, Technical and Clerical Staffs. Claim: To determine the recommendation which should be made to the Secretary of State in regard to a claim that the salary scales for Probation Officers in Scotland should be £750 × £50 (12) to £1,350, and that such scales should apply from 1st June 1962. Award: The Court awarded that the Secretary of State be recommended (a) to agree that the salary scales of Probation Officers in Scotland shall be as set out below, with effect from the respective dates mentioned, and (b) to take steps forthwith to invoke the operation of such machinery as is necessary to give effect to this Award.

effect to this Award.		C.	ales		
	With	With	With	With	
	effect	effect	effect	effect	
	from	from	from	from	
	1.6.62	1.1.63	1.1.64	1.12.64	
	Probation Officers below 29 years of				
Age	£ HAT	£	osos£	£	
Under 23	640	710	735	750	
23	670	750	775	790	
24	700	790	815	830	
25	730	830	855	870	
26	760	870	900	915	
27	790	910	945	960	
28	825	955	990	1,005	

### Probation Officers 29 years of age or over

	£	£	£	£
	855	1,000	1,035	1,050
	885	1,045	1,080	1,100
	915	1,090	1,125	1,150
	945	1,135	1,170	1,200
	980	1,180	1,215	1,250
10.23	1,015	1,225	1,265	1,300
	1,050	1,275	1,315	1,350
	10.70	855 885 915 945	855 1,000 885 1,045 915 1,090 945 1,135 980 1,180 1,015 1,225	855 1,000 1,035 885 1,045 1,080 915 1,090 1,125 945 1,135 1,170 980 1,180 1,215 1,015 1,225 1,265

Award No. 2969 (14th May).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council 'B' of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to Medical Photographers within the purview of the Council, it being agreed that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. Award: The Court awarded that the existing salary scales of the staff concerned shall be increased by 4 per cent. with effect from

Award No. 2970 (28th May).—Parties: The South Yorkshire Steel Trades Joint Committee and the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. Claim: For a 42-hour week rota for day working craftsmen with a payment to compensate for loss of earnings when working such a rota. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

### Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During May a Board of Arbitration was constituted under section 2(2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919. The award was made by the Chairman acting with powers of umpire. It concerned an individual undertaking.

### Appointments under Conciliation Act 1896

An independent chairman was also appointed, under the provisions of section 2(1) (b) of the Conciliation Act 1896, to preside over a conference of the two sides of the leather producing industry. A settlement of the difference which had existed was reached by agreement at the conference.

### Industrial Court (Northern Ireland) Award

During May the Northern Ireland Industrial Court, set up in March of this year, issued its first award which is summarised

below.

Award No. 1 (30th April 1963).—Parties: Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union and the Belfast Co-operative Society Limited. Claim: That the wages, commission and allowances of breadservers employed by the Belfast Co-operative Society Limited should be the same as those paid by the Inglis Group in Northern Ireland, that is:—Weekly Basic Wage £9 5s. Rates of Commission on bread, fancy bread, cake and pastry goods:—3d. in the £1 in the first £25, 9d. in the £1 in the next £20, 1s. 6d. in the £1 over

£45—biscuits 15 per cent.—flour 1d. per stone and an allowance of 2d. in the £1 in respect of "stales", breakages, etc. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established but awarded as follows:—the Weekly Basic Wage of breadservers employed by the Belfast Co-operative Society Limited, shall be increased to £8 17s. 6d. and that allowances and commission shall be granted as set out in the Union's claim, to take effect from 1st March 1963.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 435\*, which is summarised below:—

Award No. 435 (9th May).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: That the National salary scales of the Principal Scientific Officer, the Senior Scientific Officer, the Chief Experimental Officer and the Senior Experimental Officer shall be revised (as specified) with effect from 1st April 1962.

Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st April 1962 the National salary scales of the Officers concerned shall be as follows:— Principal Scientific Officer £1,839 × £81 (6) to £2,325 × £82 to £2,407 × £81 (2) to £2,569; Senior Scientific Officer £1,396 × £54 (2) to £1,504 × £81 (2) to £1,666 × £54 to £1,720; Chief Experimental Officer £2,109 × £108 (2) to £2,325 × £109 to £2,434; Senior Experimental Officer £1,568 × £65 to £1,633 × £92 (4) to £2,001. In making this Award, the Tribunal did not endorse any link between the Scientific Officer Class and the Administrative Class, or between the Experimental Officer Class and the Executive Class, but took the view that the evidence before them was insufficient at this time to disturb the relativities between those Classes which had in fact existed following the Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, 1953–55. the Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, 1953-55.

### Wages Councils Act 1959

#### **Notices of Proposals**

During May no Wages Councils issued notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour.

### **Wages Regulation Orders**

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

The Wages Regulation (Fur) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 908, dated 8th May, and operative from 24th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.—See

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) Order 263: S.I. 1963 No. 909, dated 8th May, and operative from 7th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and general minimum piece rates for female workers.—See page 262.

The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 978, dated 22nd May, and operative from 10th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1027, dated 28th May, and operative from 21st June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and varies the provisions relating to customary

The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1052, dated 29th May, and operative from 24th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and piecework basis and guaranteed time rates for female workers.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

### **Notices of Proposals**

During May 1963 notice of intention to submit Wages Regulation

proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.F. (N.64), dated 3rd May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 108, dated 16th May, and operative from 27th May. This order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female weekers in the trade. See page 262 workers in the trade.—See page 262.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* on page 268.

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### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 52. The Physiotherapist and the Remedial Gymnast. 5th Edition, May 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).

Economic Situation.—Public Income and Expenditure, 1962-63. An Account of the Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, 1962-63; together with the Balances in the Exchequer on April 1, 1962; the Receipts and Payments (not being Income and Expenditure) in the year ended March 31, 1963; and the Balances in the Exchequer on that day. H.C. 206. Price 9d. (1s.).

Incomes Policy.—Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production. No. 5, June 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 3d.).—See page 240.

National Insurance.—(1) Accounts 1961-62. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund for the year ended 31st March 1962; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 154 of 1961-62.) H.C. 212. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.).—See page 242. (2) National Insurance Acts 1946-63. Draft of the National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations 1963. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act. 1946, preceded by a statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with section 77(5) of that Act. H.C. 163. Price 8d. (11d.).—See also Statutory Instruments.

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this Gazette was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain Regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the Gazette. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Fur) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/908 (Z.81); 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), made on 8th May; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Amendment) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/909; 5d. (8d.)), made on 8th May; The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/978; 8d. (11d.)), made on 22nd May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 267.

The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/845; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 23rd April by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act 1952. These Regulations, operative from 1st May, consolidate the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations 1956 to 1962 and prohibit the use of specified poisonous substances in certain operations unless the prescribed softy measures are observed.

Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations 1956 to 1962 and prohibit the use of specified poisonous substances in certain operations unless the prescribed safety measures are observed.

The Mule Spinning and Pottery Appointed Doctor (Amendment) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/879; 3d. (6d.)), made on 1st May by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. These Regulations, operative from 20th May, amend the definition of "appointed doctor" in the Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations 1950 and in the Mule Spinning (Health) Special Regulations 1953.

(1) The National Insurance (Farnings) Regulations 1963 (S.I.

Regulations 1953.
(1) The National Insurance (Earnings) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/946; 5d. (8d.)), made on 15th May by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the Treasury under the National Insurance Act 1956. (The Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the preliminary draft of these Regulations is contained in H.C. Paper No. 163.).—See page 243; (2) The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/947; 8d. (11d.)), made on 15th May by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act 1946. These Regulations, operative from 1st June, are made

(Continued on page 251)

### Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index Base Year*	Month for which Index Figure Given	Items Covered†	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
peces, padul and numities of the thereby Sayles		reflick usit	13th delay the 1963s that Com-	de of	Month before	Year before
European Countries Belgium	1953	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	114·63 114·4	+0.05 Nil	+2·96 +3·5
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	Apr. 1963	{All Items Food	112·8 114·1	-0·1 -0·6	+3.9 +4.6
Italy (Large Towns)	1938*	Feb. 1963	{All Items Food	79·67 86·23	+1·44 +2·06	+7·14 +8·12
Norway	1959	Feb. 1963	{All Items Food	111·1 112·0	+0·5 +1·0	+4·9 +7·0
Portugal(Lisbon)	1948-49	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	121·1 122·3	+1.8	+4·1 +5·1
Sweden	1949	Jan. 1963	{All Items Food	173·0 199·0	+1·0 +1·0	+6·0 +11·0
Switzerland	1939	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	199·2 216·7	Nil -0·1	+7·0 +10·2
Other Countries Canada	1949	Apr. 1963	{All Items Food	132·3 128·9	+0·2 Nil	+2·0 +3·1
India (All-India)	1949	Jan. 1963	{All Items Food	130·0 130·0	-0·1 -0·1	+3·0 +4·0
Israel	1959	Jan. 1963	{All Items Food	123·0 113·5	Nil -0.9	+11.8
Japan	1960	Jan. 1963	{All Items Food	117·5 121·5	+1.9	+6·6 +8·4
South Africa (9 Urban Areas)	1958	Jan. 1963	{All Items Food	106·3 105·5	+0.3	+2·0 +3·1
United States	1957–59	Mar. 1963	{All Items Food	106·2 104·6	+0.1	+1:2 +1:4

<sup>\*</sup> Index base is 100 except for Italy (1).

† The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, othing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

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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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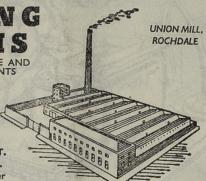
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