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Summary of the Monthly Statistics	of persons. In the admirer used by the M. scasonal movens
	Full details on pages
Employment and a special state of the state	this additive men
The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-July was 24,502,000. This was 57,000 more than in June. Employment rose in distribution, food, drink and tobacco, catering, hotels, etc., and miscellaneous services, but fell slightly in most other industries and services.	404-406
Unemployment	
There were 317,900 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 9th August and 21,200 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 339,100 (1.5 per cent. of all employees). Between 12th July and 9th August unemployment rose by 59,000. There were increases in nearly all industries and services and the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 28,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 149,000—46.7 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by nearly 15,000; the normal monthly seasonal increase is about 10,000.	408–410
Unfilled Vacancies	
There were 422,000 unfilled vacancies on 4th August, 31,000 less than on 7th July.	411
Overtime and Short-time	
In the week ended 17th July 1965 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,063,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 21,000.	406
Rates of Wages	
The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st August (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 147·7 and 159·8, compared with 147·5 and 159·4 (revised figures) at 31st July.	416–423
Retail Prices that was a few of the second o	
The retail prices index at 17th August (January 1962 = 100) was $112 \cdot 9$ , compared with $112 \cdot 7$ at 13th July. The index for the food group was $112 \cdot 1$ , compared with $112 \cdot 0$ the previous month.	424 A South Poor
ticular industries in which grasoud fluguention. In corrected in the form of a mamber of thousands of purell	

Stoppages of Work

About 55,000 workers were involved in August in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes:

they lost about 146,000 working days.

#### Introduction

The numbers of persons unemployed at any particular time are affected to some extent by seasonal influences. The timing and strength of these influences (e.g., weather, holidays, school terms, Christmas and other seasonal trades) vary from year to year, but their effect on the unemployment statistics tends to conform to a broadly similar pattern, giving rise overall to higher unemployment in the winter than in the summer. The extent to which changes in unemployment during a particular period are attributable to prevailing seasonal influences cannot be determined precisely but, on the experience of several years, it is possible to estimate the movements in unemployment which can be attributed to average or normal seasonal influences. For several years the Ministry of Labour has published estimates of these normal seasonal movements in the form of normal monthly seasonal deviations and changes (see, example, the article on pages 89 to 92 of the March 1960 issue of this GAZETTE).

With a view to obtaining improved estimates, the Ministry of Labour has made an extensive study in recent years of various methods of estimating *normal* seasonal fluctuations in the unemployment statistics, as mentioned on page 5 of the January 1964 issue of this GAZETTE. As a result of this study it has been decided to introduce a new method which has been developed by the Ministry of Labour and is outlined briefly below. A fuller technical description of the method will be included in a handbook, which is being prepared for publication, describing methods used by the Ministry in the compilation of all its published labour statistics.

#### Statistical methods of adjustment for normal seasonal variations

Most methods of seasonal adjustment of unemployment statistics assume that the actual number of persons unemployed may be regarded as being made up in some way of three components:—

(a) an underlying trend component, which reflects cyclical and long-term changes in the level of unemployment;

(b) a component which reflects the effect of normal seasonal influences; and

(c) a residual component which is the result of abnormal seasonal influences and other short-term irregularities

This kind of analysis is made for technical reasons and does not imply that each of the components corresponds to a specific group of persons.

In the additive method of estimating normal seasonal movements used by the Ministry of Labour in recent years, the size of the seasonal movements did not vary according as the general level of unemployment was high or low i.e., it was assumed that there was, for example, an increase in unemployment from seasonal causes between December and January which was the same each year, irrespective of whether it was one of high or low unemployment. In this additive method, the basic assumptions were that the actual number unemployed was the sum of the three components and that, for each of the 12 calendar months, the *normal* seasonal component was constant from year to year. For example, if the figures for past years showed that the numbers unemployed in January were, on years showed that the numbers unemployed in January were, on average, 53,000 higher than the estimated underlying trend, and the numbers unemployed in August were, on average, 44,000 lower than the trend, the numbers +53,000 and -44,000 were regarded as normal seasonal *constants* or deviations for January and August respectively and -97,000 as the normal seasonal change between January and August. The limitations of this method were outlined in the above-mentioned article in the March 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. Pending further review of alternative methods, this method was regarded as, and has proved to be, reasonably satisfactory, except during periods of abnormally high unemployment such as occurred at the beginning of 1963.

An alternative assumption would be that the normal seasonal movements, instead of being constant from year to year, depend on the current level of unemployment, i.e., that in periods when unemployment was relatively high, the seasonal movements would be correspondingly greater than when unemployment was lower. Such methods are described as *multiplicative* methods. The basic assumptions are that the number unemployed in a particular month assumptions are that the number unemployed in a particular month is the product of three components and the normal seasonal component is proportional to the level of unemployment in that month. For example, if it were found that, on average, unemployment in January was 16·7 per cent. higher than the estimated trend and unemployment in August was, on average, 13·5 per cent. below the trend, the numbers 1·167 and 0·865 would be regarded as normal seasonal factors for January and August respectively. Extensive use is made of such methods in many other fields and, in relation to unemployment, in other countries. Very elaborate variants of such methods have been developed since electronic computers became available, but the need for further research and improved methods available, but the need for further research and improved methods has been widely recognised. Many of these methods have been examined and tested in relation to the unemployment statistics of this country in the recent review. The Ministry of Labour acknow-ledges the co-operation received from many others during this

There is no a priori reason on economic and other grounds to expect that an additive or a multiplicative method will be entirely satisfactory for an unemployment series, relating either to all industries or to particular industries in which seasonal fluctuations in activity are marked but are associated to a varying extent with the current economic situation. This was one reason why the introduction of a method using a more general kind of assumption was

The new method now being introduced is a more general one it can be regarded as a combination of additive and multiplicative methods. It assumes that the effect on unemployment of norms seasonal influences is partly unrelated to the current level of unemployment and partly directly proportional to this level. The proportion of the current is thus a combination of normal seasonal component is thus a combination of:

- (b) a proportion of the level of unemployment;

the constant and the proportion varying from month to month but not from year to year

In this method, the actual number unemployed in a partial month is assumed to be the sum of (i) a constant which does vary with the level of unemployment in that month, (ii) a var amount equal to the trend value for that month multiplied factor appropriate to the month and (iii) a residual composition of the contraction of the contract representing abnormal seasonal or other irregular influences additive *constant* and the multiplicative *factor* are estimated for each of the 12 calendar months from the data for past years. These numbers are then used, as shown in the example given in the next paragraph, to calculate *seasonally adjusted* figures.

The term *seasonally adjusted* (or, more precisely, adjusted for precisely. normal seasonal variations) is used to describe the figures which derived from the actual figures in the monthly unemployment ser after removing the movements in the series which are attribut to normal seasonal influences. Thus, in the example of the use the additive method given above, the seasonally adjusted figure January would be obtained by deducting the constant 53,000 from the actual number unemployed in January, and that for August adding 44,000 to the actual number in August. Similarly, in example of the multiplicative method, the seasonally adjusting figure for January would be obtained by dividing the actual number that factor 1.167. In the new method the corresponding calculates by the factor 1·167. In the new method the corresponding calcuis as follows:—

(actual number) minus (constant for the month Seasonally (factor for the month) number

Example.—The estimated seasonal constant for January is +20 and the seasonal factor is  $1\cdot 107$ . The actual number unemployed in January 1965 was 363 thousand and the seasonally adjusted number is

$$\frac{363-20\cdot7}{1\cdot107} = 309 \text{ thousand}$$

The difference between the actual and adjusted figures for a more (in the above example, 363 - 309 = 54 thousand in January 1963 is an estimate of the effect of normal seasonal influences, i.e., the normal seasonal component. When using the additive method component was estimated from past data and published in adv as the *normal seasonal deviation*. The change in the deviation one month to the next was also published, as the *normal seasonal* change i.e., the estimate of the extent to which the actual char unemployment during the month could be attributed to no seasonal influences. In the new method (as also with multiplications), these deviations and changes can be calculated only methods) these deviations and changes can be calculated only the actual unemployment figures are available. It is thus no possible to publish normal seasonal deviations and change advance. The normal seasonal constants and factors for each month are of course known. Those in current use for each series are available on request from the Director of Statistics (Division Statistics B.1), Ministry of Labour, 26 King Street, London S.W.L.

### The use of seasonally adjusted statistics

As explained, the seasonally adjusted figures are obtained by removing the estimated effect of normal seasonal influences from the actual figures. These estimates are subject to margins of error which can be relatively high for some months of the year and which are calculated by analysis of the past data. Moreover, they are dependent on the assumptions made about the nature of the normal days of the past data. seasonal component. The review by the Ministry has shown the differences between estimates made by different methods a remarkably small, except during relatively short periods (for example of the peaks in unemployment). They are also dependent on the close to peaks in unemployment). They are also dependent on past period selected as the basis of estimation. The adjusted set still contain (i) the effect of abnormal seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences differs from the seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences differs from the seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences (i.e., extent to which the effect of current to the average over the past period), and also (ii) the residual compone arising from short-term irregular variations in the supply of, an demand for, labour which are in no way associated with season influences. There are consequently still irregular fluctuations in t seasonally adjusted series and, although the underlying trend generally more readily discernible than before the adjustments we made, the seasonally adjusted series does not necessarily repressed. the trend. The change from one month to the next in the adjusted figures does not directly measure the rate of change in the underlying trend during the month or even, in some cases, indicate the direction of movement of the trend. To assess the probable trend movement it is essential to examine the figures for a run of several months and the direction of the trend. smooth out short-term irregular movements in the adjusted figured Judgment is still needed in interpreting the adjusted statistics.

The seasonally adjusted figure for a particular date is expressed in the form of a number of thousands of persons, I unlike the unadjusted figure, it does not correspond to an identification. group of persons on the unemployment register; the seasonal adjusted figure in the summer months is, in fact, greater than the unadjusted figure.

The application of the new method

The results of the application of the new method to unemployment statistics for Great Britain and each Standard Region (as defined no page 5 of the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE) are given in the tables below and on the following pages. These give the actual and seasonally adjusted numbers of persons, other than school-leavers, registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices for the period from January 1950 to August 1965. (For this purpose school-leaver means a person ander 18 years of age who is registered as unemployed but has not not ret been in insured employment). Corresponding figures for ater months will be published regularly in this GAZETTE.

These seasonally adjusted figures have been obtained by the pplication of the new method of analysis to monthly data covering to 16 years from June 1949 to May 1965, using a specially prepared computer programme which includes tests to show whether, for a articular series, the data are consistent with purely additive or

multiplicative assumptions and whether the pattern of the normal

multiplicative assumptions and whether the pattern of the normal seasonal movements has changed.

Different results would be obtained by (a) analysing the data for a different past period, e.g., a shorter period or by excluding the very abnormal period at the beginning of 1963; (b) applying the method to the statistics for males and females separately, and then adding the results; (c) obtaining seasonally adjusted figures for Great Britain by adding adjusted figures for either the individual Regions or for groups of industries; or (d) using a different preliminary estimate of the underlying trend (a centred unweighted 12-month moving average has been used). These differences have been shown to be very small throughout most of the period of analysis, but the method and its use will be kept under continuing review.

The results of applying the new method to the unemployment statistics for males and for females and for selected groups of industries will be published in later issues of this GAZETTE. Its application to other series, including, for example, the monthly statistics of unfilled vacancies, is also being studied.

### WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS) 1950 TO 1965

### MALES AND FEMALES

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	367 277	245 371	424 303 264
	372 281	265 392	431 314 279
	374 285	276 407	430 315 —
	399 309	318 456	448 332 —
	415 326	346 498	456 338 —
	406 321	353 520	447 337 —

### (b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

### LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGION

### (a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

### (b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

(92742)

(92742)

# WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS) 1950 TO 1965—continued MALES AND FEMALES

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WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LI	EAVERS)	1950 TO	1965—continued
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# WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS) 1950 TO 1965—continued

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### GRANTS AND ALLOWANCES TO TRANSFERRED WORKERS

The Command Paper on the economic situation issued in October 1964 drew attention to the need for making it easier for workers to change their jobs to facilitate technological progress. The Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour has special arrangements or circulating particulars of job opportunities throughout its organisation so as to offer the widest practicable choice to those ooking for new employment. One of the most obvious obstacles of the geographical mobility of workers is, however, the cost of noving. Schemes to help workers with transfer expenses have been nexistence since before the war. The benefits provided and the conditions under which assistance is given have been adjusted from time to meet changing circumstances. The latest of these adjustments was made in February 1965. Not only were all the cash enefits substantially increased but the categories of people eligible or help were somewhat widened. help were somewhat widened.

There are three schemes in existence, of which the most widely sed is the *Resettlement Transfer Scheme*. This scheme benefits memployed workers (or those who are liable to be involved in edundancy within six months) who have no early prospect of bitaining suitable and regular work near their homes and who are found approved employment beyond daily travelling distance, lefore approving the new job the Ministry needs to be satisfied out that it offers reasonable prospects of resettlement and that nitable unemployed people are not already available for it in the away area.

The other two schemes are intended to help in the manning up of aw projects in Development Districts. Under the Key Workers' cheme help is given to workers who are required by their employers of move to a project being set up with Board of Trade assistance a Development District, provided that the Ministry is satisfied at they are needed if the firm is to recruit and train local workers or the project. Approved key workers form only a small proortion of the total labour force of these projects but are needed ecause they possess manual, supervisory or executive skills not workers in the new area. Approved key workers may be transause they possess manual, supervisory of executive sains and lable in the new area. Approved key workers may be transed on a permanent or a temporary basis. The third scheme—Nucleus Labour Force Scheme—helps unemployed workers uited in areas of high unemployment who are temporarily aftered to the parent factory of their new employer for training ore starting their permanent jobs in the new establishment.

The benefits given under the schemes are similar except that in towards household removal is confined to those cases where p towards household removal is comment to those cases where move is expected to be permanent. They include fares to the w job, a settling-in grant of £5, lodging allowances of £3 10s. ekly, payable whilst the worker is living in lodgings and mainning dependants in the home area, and help towards the cost of its home at the rate of six a year. When the worker has found a isits home at the rate of six a year. When the worker has found a ome for his family in the new area, his dependants' fares are paid ogether with the approved cost of household removal and an incidental expenses grant of £30. Those workers who are buying restling their own homes are given assistance towards legal and ther costs up to three-quarters of the total, subject to a maximum of £120. Assistance under the scheme is subject to a maximum eriod of two years and, except for key workers for whom there is o limitation, these schemes are available only to workers who are aking up jobs carrying a remuneration not exceeding £1,500 per ear.

The numbers of lodging allowances authorised and household movals helped during the past five years are given in the following

Confloid Continue	Lodging a	llowances a	uthorised	Household	i removals
Financial year	Resettle- ment	Key workers	Nucleus labour	Resettle- ment	Key workers
1960–1961 1961–1962 1962–1963 1963–1964 1964–1965 1.4.65 to 30.6.65.	1,438 1,719 3,381 3,029	7 50 33 34 164 20	4 4 34 49 40 2	568 421 609 1,117 1,340 246	1 66 123 359 288 35

The figures in the table given in italics are not comparable with lose for later years owing to changes in the coverage of the scheme. etween 1950 and September 1962, the Resettlement Transfer cheme was, in the interests of economy, restricted to unemployed orkers moving from areas of relatively high unemployment to take obs in other areas and to special cases such as ex-regular members of H.M. Forces. Between 1957 and September 1962 a *Temporary Transfer Scheme* was in operation to help workers with domestic sponsibilities who were living in areas not designated in the esettlement Scheme and who needed to take temporary employment away from home until work at home became available. This scheme provided for lodging allowances but not for help with household removal. Features of the Resettlement and the Temporary Fransfer Schemes were combined in 1962 when the Resettlement Scheme was extended to the whole country. Until then applications under the Resettlement Scheme was extended to the whole country. under the Resettlement Transfer Scheme were accepted only from the workers who had given a prior undertaking to make arrangements as soon as possible for their families to join them in the new area. At present no such undertaking is required until the worker has been six months in the new area. If, after six months, he decides not to stay permanently in the new area, efforts are made to help him to get suitable work at home. Lodging allowances are payable only until such work has been found or for a maximum period of nly until such work has been found or for a maximum period of years, whichever is the earlier.

The numbers of people helped under all these schemes are a very small proportion of the numbers of workers moving about the country to take new jobs. Much of the unassisted movement is

almost certainly of people who move their homes to further their career or for personal reasons and whose prospects in their home areas are such as not to justify help under the schemes. It is also possible that workers without dependants who might have qualified under the schemes did not trouble to apply for help when the only benefits they could claim were their fares to the new job and perhaps for a visit home in the first three months in the event of a family emergency. The settling-in grant introduced in February 1965 may increase the amount of help given to this group of workers.

Since the Resettlement Transfer Scheme is the one most frequently used it is not surprising that most of the movement assisted under the scheme is out of the Regions with a relatively high level of unemployment. The following table based on the numbers of settling-in grants paid during the five months beginning in March 1965 shows, however, that more than one-fifth of all assisted moves do not involve travelling outside the home Region and that there was some movement into the less prosperous and some out of the more prosperous Regions. This illustrates the flexibility of the scheme which is geared to the needs of individual unemployed people and of individual factories setting up in areas of relatively high unemployment rather than to the overall unemployment rates.

Region	Gross movements of workers to whom settling-in grants were paid between 1.3.65 and 31.7.65					
ed rearrant of the components.	Within home Region	Into Region	Out of Region			
ondon and South Eastern astern and Southern outh Western didlands Corkshire and Humberside North Western Northern icotland Wales	8 50 41 8 54 94 20 111	193 525 72 463 106 61 18 6	22 39 73 20 69 147 263 722 117			

Until the settling-in grant was introduced no statistics were kept of the industries into which transferred workers tended to move. The period of five months for which statistics about settling-in grants are available is inadequate to warrant firm conclusions about the industries which are attracting transferred workers. Preliminary indications are that metal manufacture and vehicles (including aircraft) are the main industries concerned and also that much of the movement is amongst unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Some skilled workers in the vehicles group have been helped under the transfer schemes and it is probable that many of these were redundant aircraft workers who chose to move their homes in order to make use of their existing skills.

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### ANNUAL REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1964

In presenting his Annual Report\* on the work of H.M. Factory Inspectorate the Chief Inspector says: "I referred in my Report for 1963 to the fact that where safety and health are concerned, every man in a factory is both his own and his brother's keeper. I regret that I cannot report that in 1964 this maxim appears to have been really taken to heart or put into practice. The number of notified accidents in 1964 was the highest figure since the war, and showed an increase of more than 31 per cent. over the previous year. It is true that the long-term trend of fatal accidents is slowly downward, and some comfort may be derived from this. It is also to be remembered that with an increasing labour force and a rising level of production more people are at risk. It may be, too, that a greater proportion of accidents were reported last year than in previous years. Nevertheless, after taking all these factors into consideration, the figures indicate a real and serious increase in the number of reportable accidents".

The Chief Inspector mentions a further survey of reporting standards undertaken during April 1964 in co-operation with the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, which was on a larger scale than the one conducted in October 1962. Despite the national distribution of a leaflet reminding employers of their statutory obligation to report accidents, the survey disclosed that 38 per cent. of apparently reportable accidents had not in fact been reported by 1st July 1964. The varied reasons for non-reporting, as revealed in a subsequent investigation, are analysed in the first chapter in which proposals for ensuring an improved standard of accident reporting are also discussed accident reporting are also discussed.

Commenting on the causes of accidents the Chief Inspector says that while the observance of safety standards prescribed in the factories legislation is essential, it is impossible to legislate against all possible accidents. The majority of accidents that take place occur "to a large extent as a result of failings in human behaviour and are usually beyond the control of legislation. The only real answer to them is greater vigilance, better safety training, a ready acceptance of the need to take precautions such as the wearing of protective clothing and discipline on the shop floor ". He reiterates that accident prevention is ultimately a matter for the people engaged in industry itself, and that no one else can do it for them. While this is no doubt self-evident, he says "what is not so widely appreciated is the fact that the lead in accident prevention must appreciated is the fact that the lead in accident prevention must come from the boardroom. In too many firms compliance with proper safety standards is perfunctory; safety is subordinated to the apparent interests of production though, in fact, the economic effects of accidents are very serious. Efficiency in accident prevention is one of the marks of an efficient firm". The Chief Inspector stresses that the only way to achieve the right spirit throughout the firm, and to get more than lip-service for the observance of safety standards is for someone on the Board to be made responsible for standards, is for someone on the Board to be made responsible for accident prevention policy, and for this to be known. Another essential element of a successful safety organisation is regular self-inspection, which must be a co-operative effort throughout the firm in which all persons are involved and feel they have a part to But the lead must come from the boardroom.

As evidenced by the particularly distressing number of avoidable accidents to young persons, the lack of properly organised training and supervision of young persons entering industry and the bad example of older workers are severely criticized by the Chief Inspector. While the young people of today will in their turn be exerting their influence on future generations, they do not become responsible overnight. Sound training is particularly important if bad safety habits are not to be perpetuated. The disregard of safety training of young persons "is not merely short-sighted but is also culpably negligent".

Unlike previous Reports, this year's Annual Report does not contain a special chapter, the contents of which, in the past, were directed to factory occupiers. It is intended, in future, that the information formerly treated in special chapters shall be disseminated through other ways and publications. By these varying methods it is hoped to get wider publicity for safety matters.

### Accident prevention activities

The development of safety organisation in industry is illustrated by some examples of the excellent work, particularly in the field of training, undertaken by various Local Accident Prevention Groups. Nevertheless, the Report comments that: "A disappointing feature of all training courses has been the comparatively poor response shown by small firms; they are rarely able to run independent training courses, and it is they who have the most to gain from such collective efforts". Examples are also given of successful schemes for accident prevention and methods of self-inspection as practised by various firms, in the hope that they may inspire others

Safety of young persons

The extent to which young persons are given induction and subsequent training in safe methods is still wholly inadequate, and for tackling this problem are described. "One or various ways for tackling this problem are described. "One or more of these methods is within the means of every firm, large or small, and there is no acceptable excuse for any employer's failure to provide it". Examples of some excellent training schemes and original ideas provided by individual firms are quoted.

Examples are also given of accidents to young persons. These illustrate conclusively some depressing failures during the year, and indicate how pressing is the need for more safety training, better supervision and good example from the older workers—and even from management itself.

\* Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, 1964. Cmnd. 2724. H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d. (8s. including postage).

#### Construction industries

The disappointing rise in the number of reported accidents in the construction industry may be attributed partly to the increase activity and pressure on the industry during the year, and possible to better reporting. Despite encouraging signs of improving safety organisation in some firms, both large and small, evident that many firms are not receiving the necessary lead from their managements". Details are given of the various courses held in the safety training centres for the industry.

Industrialised building methods have introduced new techniques and hazards, and various ways of reducing or eliminating these hazards are suggested at the design or erection stages.

The considerable increase in the number of electrical accidents caused by contact with overhead power lines, with its particular disturbing high fatality rate, are discussed. Precautionary measure to be taken by contractor and workmen, especially drivers, are given

Some examples are given of interesting current developments in the various techniques for providing intrinsically safe equipment.

Accidents in connection with the use of high-voltage switchgear are discussed. "Continued vigilance is necessary to switchgear and substation design, methods of work and standards of supervision" for, as the Report emphasizes, "accidents at high-voltage seldom

#### New developments in industry

Sometimes methods of safeguarding modern process machinery, which have been developed in one industry, can be applied, perhaps after some modification, to similar machines used in another industry, The injection moulding of rubber and the use of mixing machines in the baking and rubber industries are examples of processes in which the experience gained in other industries has been put to

Safety developments in connection with high-speed grinding wheels, high-speed metal cutting saws and reel chopping gui are also described.

#### Accidents statistics

In 1964 a total of 268,648 accidents were reported to the Inspectorate, an increase of 31·5 per cent. over the 1963 total of 204,269. The number of fatal accidents increased from 610 to 655, but was still below the 1962 total of 668.

Of all accidents reported in 1964, 219,115 were to men, 31,231 to women, 13,757 to boys and 4,545 to girls; these figures represent increases of 31, 32, 37 and 33 per cent., respectively, over 1963.

There were 629 fatal accidents to men, an increase of 43 compared with 1963. The number of fatal accidents to women also increased from five in 1963 to ten, whilst those to boys decreased from 18 in 1963 to 15. As in 1963, one girl was fatally injured.

Analysis of the figures of reported accidents are given in the tables in the Statistical Appendix to the Report.

There has been no significant change in the distribution of accidents by causation; the distribution by nature and site of injury also remains broadly the same as in previous years.

#### Accidents in factories

There were 58,842 accidents associated with the manual handling There were 58,842 accidents associated with the manual handling of goods, and this remains numerically the largest single cause of accidents. Altogether, 139,652 accidents fell within the "Big Five" categories, including the 58,842 associated with the manual handling of goods and 31,050 with falls of persons, 18,080 with stepping on or striking against objects, 16,381 with persons being struck by falling objects and 15,299 with the use of hand tools. The number of total excidents associated with these severes were 0.00 accordingly with these severes were 0.00 accordingly to the contract of the severes were 0.00 accordingly to the contract of the severes were 0.00 accordingly to the contract of the severes were 0.00 accordingly to the contract of the severes were 0.00 accordingly to the contract of the c fatal accidents associated with these causes was 99, compared with

The number of machinery accidents in factory processes was 42,893, including 101 fatalities

Accidents connected with rail transport numbered 1,256, and those associated with other forms of transport totalled 15,640. The total number of fatal transport accidents rose from 47 in 1963 to 57 in the year under review.

### Accidents on construction work

The total number of reported accidents on construction work was 40,491, compared with 28,348 in 1963, an increase of 43 per cent.; 32,304, including 194 fatalities, occurred at building operations; and 8,187, including 77 fatalities, at works of engineering construction. The number of fatalities for 1963 and 1962 was 170 and 193, respectively, for building operations, and 72 and 88, respectively, for works of engineering construction.

A detailed analysis of the causes of reported accidents on construction work is given in the Statistical Appendix to the Report.

### Accidents at docks, wharves, quays and warehouses

There were 10,207 reported accidents, including 40 fatalities. The analysis in the Statistical Appendix shows that these accidents were mainly associated with the manual handling of goods, falls of persons, persons being struck by falling objects and the use of machinery and transport vehicles.

### Electrical accidents

The total number of reported electrical accidents was 1.063, of which 53 were fatal. Of these accidents, 249 were cases of welders "eye flash", without other injury. Electrical accidents are analysed in the Statistical Appendix by the apparatus on which the accident occurred and by the occupation of the injured person.

### Dangerous occurrences

A total of 1,853 dangerous occurrences was notified to the aspectorate under section 81 of the Factories Act, and the number faccidents associated with them was 253, including 22 fatalities.

### dministration and staffing

There were 2,573 informations laid by the Inspectorate against 97 firms or individuals for breaches of the Factories Act 1961, and 2,449 convictions were obtained. These figures show an occase of 40 per cent. in the number of informations laid and 2 per cent. in the number of convictions, compared with 1963 figures of 1,834 and 1,726, respectively.

The campaign to deal with the failure to report accidents is effected in the marked increase in the number of prosecutions aken for not notifying accidents. This year 428 informations were add against 219 employers, the corresponding figures in 1963 being 22 informations against 72 employers.

The total cadre of the Inspectorate at the end of 1964 was 517, ared with 482 at the end of 1963. This increase resulted from ditional posts authorised to take account of the extra duties additional posts and Railway end on the Inspectorate by the Offices, Shops and Railway mises Act. In December 1964 the total number of Inspectors fall grades in post was 474, an overall increase of ten compared ith the previous year.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH IN 1964

The Annual Report\* of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on adustrial Health for the year 1964 contains four chapters: the set reviews some of the main developments and events of the ear; the second comments on the incidence of industrial diseases, r; the second comments on the incidence of industrial diseases, soning and gassing during the year, and quotes cases which sented unusual features of medical or general interest; the third cribes some of the activities of the Chemical and Physical conatory in the field of industrial hygiene; and the fourth crusses occupational injuries to, and diseases of, the eyes and the tactive measures which are available. tive measures which are available.

The pre-war practice of attributing certain chapters to their pecialist authors has been revived in this Report.

Among other items, Chapter I includes a brief description of the cular contributions of the Specialist Branches, which reinforce formal work of the Inspectorate as a whole, in investigating ns of industrial health and compliance with legislation and g generally to promote health at work.

Legislative developments, including the making of the Lead ses (Medical Examinations) Regulations, are recorded. The notes progress made during the year on the draft regulations protection of workers exposed to the risk of anthrax and to alth hazards arising from ionising radiations, carcinogenic bstances and mercury. It also records the publishing of a Code Practice for the Protection of Persons exposed to Ionising adiations in Research and Teaching.

Continuing its special studies of specific health problems, during year the Medical Inspectorate undertook surveys into medical aminations of young persons, medical conditions associated with causation of accidents, the significance of proteinuria in mium workers and occupational tumours of the urinary tract. description is given of the survey of respiratory diseases in coundrymen, undertaken with the approval of the Industrial lealth Advisory Committee. In this survey, planned in two hases to avoid the seasonal peak periods of sickness, it was estimated that about 2,000 men between 35 and 64 years of age would be axamined. These men were employed in 67 foundries and were a representative sample of the whole foundry industry.

The continuing progress made by voluntary group industrial rvices and the extension of their activities and membership are entioned in this chapter. In 1964 Appointed Factory Doctors ed out 522,085 examinations of young persons for fitness for oyment under the Factories Act, compared with 519,705 in . Certificates of fitness were refused in 1,465 cases, compared th 1,449 in the previous year. An analysis of the causes of ection is given. Statutory Orders determining the fees payable occupiers of factories to Appointed Factory Doctors for estimants of the haemoglobin content of the blood, and the statutory edical examinations of young persons and of persons employed certain hazardous occupations, came into operation during

Developments and advances in certain processes, which have saulted either in the reduction or elimination of risks to health and substitution of safe for dangerous substances, are recorded in

### ndustrial diseases, poisoning and gassing

Chapter II reviews the notifiable industrial diseases and cases of poisoning notified to the Inspectorate in 1964, and of some non-notifiable diseases which also came to their notice. There were 585 notified and accepted cases of industrial disease or poisoning and 326 gassing accidents reported during the year.

Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health, 1964. nd. 2723. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d. including postage).

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The work of the Medical Laboratory included the examination of 660 workers exposed to lead and its compounds, the examination for mercury content of 277 specimens of urine taken from workers exposed to mercury and its compounds and the examination of 136 specimens from workers using, or exposed to, benzene.

A description of some of the more significant or unusual reported incidents, together with details of case histories and the results of observations or investigations connected with these selected cases.

### Work of the Chemical and Physical Laboratory

Chapter III describes some of the activities of the Chemical branch of the Factory Inspectorate which deals with the special hazards of toxic materials, with fibrogenic dusts, fire and explosion risks and ionising radiation hazards. It quotes examples of new improved and more convenient methods, developed in the Chemical Laboratory, to assist the General Inspectorate in obtaining healthy working atmospheres. The Physical laboratory is regularly engaged in sampling and evaluating airborne fibrogenic dusts causing various occupational lung diseases. Details are also given of the various samples taken and evaluated by the laboratory during 1964.

#### Special chapter on "eves"

Chapter IV notes that, during the year, a total of 10,082 non-fatal and two fatal accidents in factories and construction work involve the eyes or eye sockets. A high proportion of these could attributed to particles or splashes thrown into the eyes (as revealed in an earlier special study of causes) and were, therefore, theoretical preventable by the wearing of adequate and available eye-prote

The chapter discusses the formation and structure of the eyes the enapter discusses the formation and structure of the eyes; the method of testing vision; the effects of illumination; exposures and strains of all description; various occupational injuries to, and diseases, of the eye; and precautionary measures to safeguard eye-sight in certain occupations from splashes, the impact of foreign bodies or other industrial hazards.

The chapter emphasizes that while goggles and other forms of eye protection can only prevent injury to the eyes, they can never prevent the accident. "Goggles are a form of protection dependent on the co-operation of the wearer". As always, the paramount need is to make the work safe; sight should be preserved by every means humanly possible, commencing with the designing intrinsically safe machines or processes.

### EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN: REGIONAL ESTIMATES. 1971 AND 1981

The estimates of the future supply of employees by Region given in this article are an extension to the regional level of the forecasts of the working population of Great Britain, but exclude employers and self-employed persons and members of H.M. Forces and Women's Services who are included in the working population estimates (see pages 2 to 4 of the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE).

These regional estimates of the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE).

These regional estimates of the total numbers of male and of female employees in 1971 and 1981 have been prepared by the Ministry of Labour, in consultation with other Government Departments, for use in the context of regional planning—see Appendix A to *The National Plan\**. They have been calculated, by methods described below, on various assumptions which have regard to trends in past years and which consequently imply a continuance of the present imbalance between Regions in employment opportunities and of differing regional traditions, for example in relation to the employment of women. These statistical projectin relation to the employment of women. These statistical projections, therefore, only indicate the labour supply position which might be expected if the assumed trends were maintained. The development and implementation of new regional economic policies and plans will result in changes in labour requirements and so influence inter-regional migration and labour supply. The present estimates do not purport to be forecasts which take account of such

As in other recent articles on regional statistics, the estimates relate to the Standard Regions of England (with the London and South Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions grouped together as a single Region described as South East England), Wales and Scotland. At present, data for past years are not available which take account of the changes in regional organisation announced in the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE (page 161), and so the forward estimates still relate to the Standard Regions of England (see page 5 of the January 1965 issue) as defined before the recent reorganisa-

The estimates correspond to the mid-year regional estimates of employees, including the registered unemployed other than those without National Insurance cards, published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (for 1959 to 1964 estimates see pages 64 and 62 of the February 1965 issue; for 1951 to 1958 estimates see page 6 of the January 1965 issue—these are subject to slight revision as explained in the February 1965 issue).

### Methods of calculation and assumptions

Population

Population

The estimates are derived from regional estimates of the home (de facto) populations aged 15 years and over at mid-1971 and mid-1981 made by the General Register Office, based on mid-1964 population estimates. These mid-1964 estimates and the corresponding projections for 1971 and 1981 of the national and regional populations of the United Kingdom are to be published in detail shortly in The Registrar General's Quarterly Return for England and Wales for the Second Quarter of 1965 (No. 466). Migration within the British Isles and international migration have been allowed for separately. The assumptions in respect of the overall level of international migration were those outlined in an article on "Projecting the population of the United Kingdom" in the May 1965 (No. 139) issue of Economic Trends. Within England on "Projecting the population of the United Kingdom" in the May 1965 (No. 139) issue of *Economic Trends*. Within England and Wales, the net effect of international immigration and emigration on the various regions has been assumed to follow the pattern of the various regions has been assumed to follow the pattern of the period between 1951 and 1961. In determining internal migration between Regions, attention was given to trends in internal migration since 1951 as estimated by the General Register Office, but allowance was also made for the possible effect on internal migration of changes in external migration in the future compared with the recent past. As the regional population data relate to 1971 and 1981, the employee estimates relate to these years.

Regional activity rates are not independent of each other because of the effect of inter-regional migration. The movement of a group of persons from one Region to another normally results in change

in the activity rates of both Regions. In general, migrants, as a class, have above average activity rates, and it is to be expected that migration will raise the activity rates in those Regions which experience net immigration and lower the rates in those Regions which experience net emigration.

which experience net emigration.

Studies by the Ministry of Labour have shown that changes in the differences between the regional activity rates and the national rate are, in fact, very highly correlated with the estimated migration movements. Assumptions about future regional activity rates have therefore to take account of the migration assumption

#### **Employees**

Having regard to the observed correlation between net migration Having regard to the observed correlation between net migration and the difference between the regional and national activity rates and to the migration assumptions used in the population projections, assumptions were made about the differences between regional and national employee activity rates in 1971 and in 1981. Estimates of the national totals of employees in 1971 and 1981 were derived from working population forecasts (see next paragraph) for Great Britain, by deducting estimates of employers and self-employed persons, members of H.M. Forces and Women's Services and registered unemployed persons not holding National January and registered unemployed persons not holding National Insurance cards. These totals, when expressed as percentages of the home population estimates, gave the assumed national employee activity rates for 1971 and 1981 from which regional activity rates were obtained by using the assumptions about their differences from the national rates. Finally the regional activity rates were applied to the home population estimates to give regional estimates of employees in 1971 and 1981, which were scaled slightly so that they added ees in 1971 and 1981, which were scaled slightly so that they added to the national totals. The calculations were made separately for males and for females; the totals shown in the tables for males and females together were obtained by addition, and not by direc calculation, and then expressed in the form of activity rates. The working population forecasts took account of the effect of the planned raising of the minimum school-leaving age and of the expansion of higher education; consequently the employee estimates take account of these developments and relate to persons aged 15 and over in 1971 and to persons aged 16 and over in 1981.

#### Working population

The forecasts of the working population of Great Britain published in the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE were derived from estimates of the total (de jure) population aged 15 years and over which were made in 1964, based on data up to mid-1963. The Government Actuary's Department has since made new total population estimates based on revised data up to 1964—see the April 1965 issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics. For the calculations outlined in the present article, on assumptions about young persons in education and the activity rates of other persons in line with those given on page 3 of the January 1965 issue of this young persons in education and the activity rates of other persons in line with those given on page 3 of the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE, provisional estimates of the working population at mid-1971 and mid-1981 were derived from these more recent total population estimates. Being based on later population data, the regional estimates of employees given in the present article are thus broadly but not completely consistent with the 1963-based forecasts of the working population up to 1980 published in January 1965.

### Changes 1964-71 and 1971-81

The tables show that, on the assumptions made, there would only be relatively small changes between 1964 and 1971 in the total numbers of female employees, although, for demographic reasons, within these totals marked changes in the proportions who are married and probably in the numbers not available for work on a regular full time beginner to be supported. regular full-time basis are to be expected. Among males, the largest increase would be in the South East of England, with smaller increases in the Midlands and North Western Regions and decreases in the Northern Region and Wales.

Between 1971 and 1981, there would be increases among fem

in all Regions, particularly in the South East. In this period the pattern of change among males would be similar to that for the period 1964 to 1971 except that there would be an increase in Scotland; the increase in the South East would represent only about half of the national increase compared with about three quarters in the period 1964-71.

### Table 1-Home Populations, Activity Rates and Employees in 1971 and 1981

In the second se	Station Tel	197	1 10	eradinia de ada	vid botoword	198	1	de Spandyro
Region	Home population aged 15 and over (000's)	Employees (000's)	Activity rate i.e., (2) as percentage of (1)	Regional activity rate minus national rate	Home population aged 15 and over (000's)	Employees (000's)	Activity rate i.e., (6) as percentage of (5)	Regional activity rate minus national rate
the same and bonuses and gifts the	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ogy those pa			MA	LES			
South East England South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1,964 1,478 1,581 2,450 1,209 1,821	5,591 878 1,571 1,099 1,248 1,915 833 1,391 669	77·7 64·8 80·0 74·4 78·9 78·2 68·9 76·4 66·9	+ 1.9 -11.0 + 4.2 - 1.4 + 3.1 + 2.4 - 6.9 + 0.6 - 8.9	7,850 1,448 2,188 1,619 1,658 2,606 1,262 1,940 1,045	5,916 903 1,695 1,164 1,260 1,972 812 1,442 668	75·4 62·4 77·5 71·9 76·0 75·7 64·3 74·3 63·9	+ 2·2 -10·8 + 4·3 - 1·3 + 2·8 + 2·5 - 8·9 + 1·1 - 9·3
Great Britain	20,053	15,195	75.8	mag Edition	21,616	15,832	73.2	est colleges
The same and the same at the s	ed in April 110	y bours work	999 351 Weekd	FEMA	LES	o aloisu odi igu obserna Nacada ka	vector during ( they expend the little	Antibered A
South East England South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Soutland	2,011 1,530 1,704 2,715 1,319 2,039	3,177 468 846 559 662 1,090 436 787 324	41·0 31·5 42·1 36·5 38·8 40·1 33·1 38·6 29·6	+ 2·4 - 7·1 + 3·5 - 2·1 + 0·2 + 1·5 - 5·5 Nil - 9·0	8,198 1,576 2,197 1,649 1,744 2,830 1,383 2,122 1,130	3,358 496 922 602 676 1,117 463 816 345	41.0 31.5 42.0 36.5 38.8 39.5 33.5 38.5 30.5	+ 2.5 - 7.0 + 3.5 - 2.0 + 0.3 + 1.0 - 5.0 Nil - 8.0
Great Britain	21,637	8,349	38.6	THE POPULATION OF THE POPULATI	22,829	8,795	38.5	TO THE STATE OF STATE
The said dispersion with the said of	Katan Wilah	nardis Has	Bot	MALES AN	D FEMALES	965 manuariess.	igs for April 1 ing Juhlo si	eckly earni The follow
South East England South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western North Mestern Southand	2 020	8,768 1,346 2,417 1,658 1,910 3,005 1,269 2,178 993	58·7 47·4 60·8 55·1 58·1 58·2 50·2 56·4 47·4	+ 2·2 - 9·1 + 4·3 - 1·4 + 1·6 + 1·7 - 6·3 - 0·1 - 9·1	16,048 3,024 4,385 3,268 3,402 5,436 2,645 4,062 2,175	9,274 1,399 2,617 1,766 1,936 3,089 1,275 2,258 1,013	57.8 46.3 59.7 54.0 56.9 56.8 48.2 55.6 46.6	+ 2·4 - 9·1 + 4·3 - 1·4 + 1·5 + 1·4 - 7·2 + 0·2 - 8·8
Great Britain	41.600	23,544	56.5	_	44,445	24,627	55.4	_

### Table 2—Changes in Home Populations, Activity Rates and Employees

1-12	38-1	2.14	0.15	Chan 1964		221 30 101	D 181 0 0	Chan 1971-	ges 1981	bas gaireship
Region	9 - 8 E 8 - 8 E 1 - 9 C 0 - 9 C 0 - 9 C 0 - 9 C 0 - 9 C		Home population aged 15 and over (000's)	Employees (000's)	Activity rate i.e., (2) as percentage of (1)	Regional activity rate minus national rate	Home population aged 15 and over (000's)	Employees (000's)	Activity rate i.e., (6) as percentage of (5)	Regional activity rate minus national rate
4-080-5-12 30	6.887	01-95-\$2-10	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			8-18			MA	LES			
South East England South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	010		+ 400 + 29 + 116 + 72 + 22 + 60 + 1 + 3 + 6	+ 285 + 10 + 78 + 32 - 2 + 24 - 48 + 1 - 15	- 0·4 - 0·7 - 0·8 - 1·5 - 1·3 - 0·9 - 4·0 - 0·1 - 1·9	+ 0.5 + 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.6 - 0.4 Nil - 3.1 + 0.8 - 1.0	+ 654 + 94 + 224 + 141 + 77 + 156 + 53 + 119 + 45	+ 325 + 25 + 124 + 65 + 12 + 57 - 21 + 51 - 1	- 2·3 - 2·4 - 2·5 - 2·5 - 2·5 - 2·5 - 4·6 - 2·1 - 3·0	+ 0·3 + 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·3 + 0·1 - 2·0 + 0·5 - 0·4
Great Britain			+ 709	+ 365	- 0.9		+ 1,563	+ 637	- 2.6	a cleuristeny a unsport and
- Decrease	ice b	nbrease.	April 198	Diesel.		FEM	IALES	4 14 207 1	Tiens- sh Road	ery, London our and Rule ervices)
South East England South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales	evita evita evita evita v you girth girth	Liston Charles Control Charles Control Charles	+ 205 + 52 + 90 + 59 - 2 + 16 + 36 - 16 + 30	+ 49 + 9 + 23 + 14 - 11 - 42 + 10 - 10 + 17	- 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.7 - 0.5 - 0.6 - 1.8 - 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.7	+ 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·1 Nil - 1·2 + 0·5 + 0·4 + 1·3	+ 458 + 91 + 186 + 119 + 40 + 115 + 64 + 83 + 36	+ 181 + 28 + 76 + 43 + 14 + 27 + 27 + 29 + 21	Nil Nil - 0·1 Nil - 0·6 + 0·4 - 0·1 + 0·9	+ 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0.1 - 0·5 + 0·5 Nil + 1·0
Great Britain		5	+ 470	+ 59	- 0.6	dens To 1000	+1,192	+ 446	- 0.1	
on thought and the base base policy of the base of the	es 397	gan no solo 10 lest b	the industry of rangery tables a	61, is shown in luded in the sur	v since April 19	MALES AN	ID FEMALES	escalapad fatiga escalapad facily ow emission es	of spindanger of string with pre- trive smployed	
South East England South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western North Western South	222. 8d	Pagarous Chanco a	+ 605 + 81 + 206 + 131 + 20 + 76 + 37 - 13 + 36	+ 334 + 19 + 101 + 46 - 13 - 18 - 38 - 9 + 2	- 0·2 - 0·7 - 0·6 - 0·9 - 0·8 - 1·2 - 2·3 - 0·1 - 0·8	+ 0.4 - 0.1 Nil - 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.6 - 1.7 + 0.5 - 0.2	+ 1,112 + 185 + 410 + 260 + 117 + 271 + 117 + 202 + 81	+ 506 + 53 + 200 + 108 + 26 + 84 + 6 + 80 + 20	- 0.9 - 1.1 - 1.1 - 1.2 - 1.4 - 2.0 - 0.8 - 0.8	+ 0·2 Nil Nil Nil - 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·9 + 0·3 + 0·3
Great Britain	STETSO	anigero es al	+ 1,179	+ 424	- 0.6	The Street of Seconds	+ 2,755	+ 1,083	- 1.1	o balanco Tarita

### **EARNINGS AND HOURS IN APRIL 1965**

In April 1965 the average earnings of adult men in industries covered by the half-yearly enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labour were 378s. 2d. per week, compared with 362s. 2d. in the previous October. In manufacturing industries the figures were 388s. 10d. as against 373s. 4d. For women normally employed full-time, average earnings in all industries covered were 184s. 2d. in April 1965 and 179s. 1d. in October 1964; in manufacturing industries the corresponding figures were 184s. 0d. and 178s. 11d.

There was a slight downward movement in the general level of hours worked. In April 1965 men worked on average 47.5 hours compared with  $47 \cdot 7$  six months earlier, and in manufacturing industries alone 46.7 hours as against 46.9. The corresponding figures for women working full-time were 39.1 and 39.4 hours, respectively, in all industries covered, and 38.9 and 39.3, respectively, in manufacturing industries.

These results were obtained from returns furnished by some 53,000 establishments employing 6,300,000 manual workers, nearly two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services in the United Kingdom covered by the enquiry.\* Administrative, technical and clerical workers, and salaried persons generally, were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the second pay-week in April 1965, (i.e., the pay-week which included 7th April 1965). Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to National Insurance schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, i.e., those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

Information in respect of the electricity industry was not available for this enquiry, but it is hoped to publish full details in a separate article in a later issue of this GAZETTE.

#### Weekly earnings in April 1965

The following table summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in April 1965 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April 1965. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

### Average Weekly Earnings in the second pay-week in April 1965

Industry group	Mer (21 yeans)	ars	You and b	oys	Wo	men	(18 year)‡	ars	Gir		
eveloperent.	over	)†	21 years)		Full-time		Part-time			18 years)	
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied in-	s. 355	d. 1	s. 178	d. 3	s. 179	d. 8	s. 95	d. 5	s. 126	d. 10	
dustries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical	391 406	2 9	191 203	6	179 184	10 7	95 96	0 2	124 127	16	
goods	382	2	163	3	192	6	101	10	125	11	
engineering	386 448	5 11	161 180		197 222	1 8	83 102	10 2	133	7	
specified Textiles Leather, leather goods	382 338	2 4	177 180	3 5	178 180	2	95 94	5 6	122 135	10	
and fur	328 323	3 10	171 172	4 4	173 177	1 5	97 103	2	117 124		
cement, etc	384 356	6 4	205 170	8	179 197	11 10	94 102	1 1	124 121		
lishing Other manufacturing in-	435	1	188	4	193	1	99	3	122	7	
dustries	379	6	189	6	176	9	96	5	126	7	
All manufacturing in- dustries	388	10	177	3	184	0	98	0	126	11	
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	367 382	6 5	214 182	9 7	172 169	3 3	74 74	5 3	89.89		
cation (except rail- ways, London Trans- port and British Road Services)  Certain miscellaneous ser-	374	11	207	1	254	0	89	11	109	8	
vices¶	315 287	10 4	138 160	5 7	162 194	0 4	86 79	9	114 133	2 3	
All the above, including manufacturing industries	378	2	175	6	184	2	96	1	126	4	

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the table on pages 396 and 397, and a regional analysis in respect of men on page 400. All earnings figures in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations: they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, incl of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earn on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; they als cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid other wise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly where the amount of the current bonus is not known the current bonus is not know paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunity for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-result schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under

### Weekly hours worked in April 1965

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in the table on pages 398 and 399, and a regional analysis in respect of men on page 400. The table below shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same metho as the figures of group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

### Average Hours Worked in the second pay-week in April 1965

Industry grou	Men (21 years and	Youths and boys (under	Women and o	(18 years over)‡	Girls (under
A-THE SALE ASSESSMENT	over)†	21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years
Food, drink and to Chemicals and alli	bacco Hours 48.0	Hours 43·6	Hours 39·6	Hours 21·7	Hours 40·0
dustries Metal manufacture Engineering and ele	47.0	42·4 42·3	39·6 38·4	22·0 21·9	39·6 39·5
goods Shipbuilding and i	46.6	42.5	39 · 2	21.3	39.5
engineering Vehicles Metal goods not else	47.8	42·6 41·5	41·1 39·4	22·3 21·3	39.7
specified Textiles Leather, leather	47.1	42·9 43·4	38·5 39·2	21·4 21·4	39·3 40·5
and fur	45.8	43·0 41·5	38·3 38·1	22·7 23·6	40·5 39·8
cement, etc	etc 49·3	44·2 43·0	38·6 38·6	21·3 21·8	40·1 39·7
lishing Other manufacturing	46.4	42.8	39 · 5	21.7	40.2
dustries	47.0	43.2	39.0	22 · 1	40.0
All manufacturing dustries	g in- 46·7	42.7	38.9	21.8	39.9
(except coal) Construction Gas, electricity and Transport and com	muni-	45·5 45·4	39·5 37·9	17·8 17·7	
cation (except ways, London port and British Services) Certain miscellaneo	Road 50·7	45 · 4	43.9	21.6	39.5
vices¶ Public administrat	45.9	43·4 42·5	40·0 41·5	22·2 18·9	40·3 41·6
All the above, incimanufacturing tries	luding indus-	43.4	39 · 1	21.7	40.0

The detailed figures in the table on pages 398 and 399 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. I the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 44 and 50, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 41 and 45, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 37 and 41, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 38 and 42; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 19 and 24.

\*Information regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961, is shown in the industry tables on pages 397 and 399 but in order to maintain comparability with previous enquiries the details for these workers have not been included in the summary tables and text of this article.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the tables on pages 396 to 400, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 122s. 8d. and the hours worked

‡ Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

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

|| As information for the electricity industry is not yet available, meaningful figures for the gas, electricity and water group cannot be published; only electricity is excluded from the totals for all industries included in the enquiry. ¶ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables on pages

\*\* Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, che printing, construction, transport and communication, and only those employees not assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "administration".

Ministry of Labour Gazette September 1965

### Hourly earnings in April 1965

The following table shows, by industry group, the average ourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, i.e., weighted both by employ-nent and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual fustries are given on pages 398 and 399, and a regional analysis respect of men on page 400.

Average Hourly Earnings in the second pay-week in April 1965

Industry group	Men (21 years and	Youths and boys (under		(18 years over)‡	Girls (under
Industry group	over)†	21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years)
Food, drink and tobacco	d. 88·8	d. 49·1	d. 54·4	d. 52·8	d. 38·1
Chemicals and affied in-	99·9 104·5	54·2 57·6	54·5 57·7	51·8 52·7	37·6 38·7
Engineering and electrical	98.4	46.1	58.9	57-4	38.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	97·0 119·4	45·6 52·3	57·5 67·8	45·1 57·6	§ 40·4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles	97·4 86·6	49·6 49·9	55·5 55·1	53·5 53·0	37·3 40·2
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	86·0 90·4	47·8 49·8	54·2 55·9	51·4 52·8	34·9 37·6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc.	93·6 93·0	55·8 47·5	55·9 61·5	53·0 56·2	37·4 36·8
Paper, printing and pub- lishing	112.5	52.8	58.7	54.9	36.6
Other manufacturing in- dustries	96.9	52.6	54.4	52.4	38.0
All manufacturing in- dustries	99.9	49 · 8	56.8	53.9	38.2
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water	85·1 92·7	56·6 48·3	52·3 53·6	50·2 50·3	9
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	88.7	54.7	69 · 4	50.0	33.3
Certain miscellaneous ser- vices	82.6	38.3	48.6	46.9	34.0
Public administration**	76.5	45.3	56.2	50.2	38.4
All the above, including manufacturing industries	95.5	48.5	56.5	53 · 1	37.9

### Earnings and hours in April 1965, compared with earlier years

The table below shows the average weekly earnings in the dustries covered by these enquiries at the time of each enquiry ince April 1956.

Date	Men	Youths	Wo	Women			
	April 196	boys	Full-time	Part-time			
1948 Standard Industrial Classification 1956 April October 1957 April October 1958 April October 1959 April October	s. d.  235 4 237 11 241 6 251 7 253 2 256 8 262 11 270 9	s. d. 100 6 102 4 105 0 108 4 109 7 112 0 114 0 117 6	s. d. 119 9 123 3 126 0 129 9 131 4 134 1 137 1 140 8	s. d. 59 10 61 4 62 4 64 2 65 6 66 5 67 8 68 9	s. d. 78 4 81 4 83 11 85 2 85 7 86 9 87 4 90 4		
1958 Standard Industrial Classification 959 October 960 April October, 961 April October 962 April October 963 April October 963 April October 964 April October	271 1 282 1 290 8 301 4 306 10 312 10 317 3 323 1 334 11 352 5 362 2	117 6 123 1 130 0 135 9 137 10 141 3 141 9 144 9 148 8 159 9 163 2	140 11 145 0 148 4 152 7 154 6 157 2 160 10 163 9 168 3 176 4	69 0 72 6 74 10 78 1 79 7 81 0 83 1 84 7 87 3 90 7	90 10 93 1 96 10 99 11 102 0 104 6 104 1 105 2 109 2 116 10		

### Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April 1956

Date	Men	Youths and	(25b Wo	men ( ) ad	Girls	All
Israe mio a	Manhon.	boys	Full-time	Part-time		workers*
1956 October 1957 April October 1958 April October 1958 April October 1959 April October 1960 April October 1961 April October 1962 April October 1963 April October 1964 April October 1965 April October 1965 April	Per cent.  1 3 7 8 9 12 15 20 23 28 28 30 33 35 37 42 50 54 60	Per cent.  2  4  8  9  111  13  17  22  29  35  37  41  44  48  59  62  75	Per cent.  3 5 8 10 12 14 17 21 24 27 29 31 34 37 40 47 49 54	Per cent.  3  4  7  9  11  13  15  21  25  30  33  35  38  41  45  51  55  60	Per cent. 4 7 9 9 11 11 15 18 23 27 30 33 32 44 39 48 52 60	Per cent. 2 3 7 8 10 12 16 20 23 28 30 33 34 37 41 49 53 60

\*Excluding part-time workers.

(92742)

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April 1956 and April 1965 by 60.5 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and by 53.5 per cent. for all full-time women. During the half-year October 1964 to April 1965 the rise was 4.4 per cent. for men and 2.8 per cent. for full-time women.

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the preceding table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc. working; (b) changes in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc. rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later table also reflect most of these factors

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services (see page 416 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April 1956 and April 1965 the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by 35.5 per cent. for men and 40.9 per cent. for women. The difference between these figures and the rise of 60.5 per cent. for men and 53.5 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between October 1964 and April 1965 there was a rise of 1.9 per cent. for men and 2.3 per cent. for women in weekly rates of wages, compared with 4.4 per cent. for men and 2.8 per cent. for full-time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

The next table shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April

### Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date	57 22	Men	Youths	Wo	men	Girls
3 97 3	3 76	3 148	boys	Full-time	Part-time	ionsO lingA 1801
1948 Stan		1 157	\$1 0 \$1 0	123	20 (32	ting A. Calett
1956 April	18 1 2	48.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42.4
October 1957 April	·68 . 5	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	.26 .9	48.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1
1958 April	1 94	48.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.1
October	166	47.7	44.6	41.0	21.5	42.2
1959 April		48.0	44.6	41.3	21.5	42.3
October	WART A	48.5	44-9	41.4	21.6	42.4
1958 Star		refine th	Permuter	1956 6	Viennik.	
Industrial Clas	sification	40000				
1959 October		48.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42.4
1960 April		48.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9
October		48.0	44.3	40.5	21.7	41.4
1961 April	** 300	47.9	44.1	39.9	21.7	40.8
October		47 2	43.6	39.7	21.8	40.6
1962 April October	SE SECTION AND ADDRESS OF	47.3	43.4	39.4	21.8	40.4
1963 April	**	46.9	43.3	39.5	21.7	40.3
October	· ·	47.6	43.6	39.7	21.9	40.5
1964 April		47.8	43.8	39.9	21.8	40.7
October	**	47.7	43.6	39.4	21.7	40.3
1965 April	1	47.5	43.4	39.1	21.7	40.0
	(Boyl)	52	194	1913	23 7	delta)

Average hourly earnings at the same dates are shown in the

### Average Hourly Earnings

Date	Men	Youths and	Wo	men	Girls
A tolk and or blaged at	tie alle co	boys	Full-time	Part-time	Herovic Coll
1948 Standard	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Industrial Classification					
1956 April	58 - 1	26.8	34.8	33.2	22.2
October	58.9	27.3	35.8	33.9	23.0
1957 April	59.8	28 · 1	36.6	34.6	23.8
October	62.6	29.2	38.0	36.0	24.3.
1958 April	63.3	29.6	38.4	36.6	24.4
October	64.6	30.1	39.2	37.1	24.7
1959 April	65.7	30.7	39.8	37.8	24.8
October 1958 Standard	67.0	31.4	40.8	38.2	25.6
Industrial Classification		ABOUT	E HALL		
1959 October	67.1	31.3	40.8	38.3	25.7
1960 April	70.5	33.4	42.6	40.3	26.7
October		35.2	44.0	41.4	28 · 1
1961 April	TE E	36.9	45.9	43.2	29.4
October	77.7	37.9	46.7	43.8	30.1
1962 April	79.4	39.6	47.6	44.8	31.0
October	81.0	39.2	49.0	45.7	31.0
1963 April	00 7	40.1	49.7	46.8	31.3
October	84.4	40.9	50.9	47.8	32.3
1964 April	88.5	43.8	53.0	49.9	34.4
October	91.1	44.9	54.5	51.4	35.5
1965 April	95.5	48.5	56.5	53 · 1	37.9

Between April 1956 and April 1965 the average level of hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by 64. per cent. for men and 62.4 per cent. for full-time women, compared with a rise in hourly wage rates of 45.5 per cent. for men and 50.8 per cent. for women.

for men and	956 October 1 2 957 April	Wo	men	ont \$605	All	
Date	Men		Full-time	Part-time	Girls	workers*
CONTRACT DO	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	9		10	10	10	10
October	11	12	13	12	11	12
1959 April	13	15	14	14	12	14
October	15		17	15	15	16
1960 April			22	21	20	22
October			26	24	26	25
1961 April			32	30	32	30
October		42	34	32	35	34
1962 April	36	46	37	35	39	37
October	39	47	41	37	39	39
1963 April	42	50	43	41	40	42
October	45	53	46	44	45	45
1964 April	52	64	52	50	54	52
October	57	68	57	54	59	57
1965 April	64	82	62	60	70	65

#### Manufacturing industries

At April 1965 the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 58.9 per cent. higher for men and 53.6 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in these industries over the same period was 33.4 per cent. for men and 40.6 per cent. for women. During the period October 1964 to April 1965 the corresponding increases in earnings were 4.2 per cent. for men and 2.8 per cent. for full-time women, and in rates 1.8 per cent. 2.8 per cent. for full-time women, and in rates 1.8 per cent. and 2.3 per cent., respectively.

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

			inag		You	iths	190.8	Wo	men	eldy	W L	
Dat	е		M	en	ar	nd ys	Full-	time	Part-	time	Gi	irls
1948 Sta Industrial Cla		tion	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1956 April October			242 245	2 7	97 99	6	119 123	7 4	62 63	0 9	78 81	8 9
1957 April October	11.	10	248 261	11 2	102 106	2 2	125 129	11 9	64 66	11 8	84 85	47
1958 April October	::		261 265	4 5	106 109	10	131	2	68 69	3 2	85	11
1959 April October	:: 6	110	271 281	9	111	0	137 141	3	70 71	7 8	87 90	9
1958 Sta Industrial Cla		tion	1		THE SE		1		THE PARTY			
959 October 960 April			284 296	3 4	117	6	141	4	72 74	3 2	91 93	5
October			303	3	132	3	148	2 3	76	3	97	3
961 April October		::	315	3	137	11	152	7	79 81	7	100	3
962 April October			323 326	10	142	3	157	1 7	82 84	7 10	105	1
963 April October	11		332 345	4 9	145	1 2	163	5 2	86 89	0 2	105	8
964 April	::	1:5	364	3	160	7	176	4	92	7	117	7
October 1965 April	::	::	373 388	10	163 177	11	178	11 0	94 98	8	119 126	11

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

		Youths	Wo	omen	12 10	All
Date	Date Men    Per cent.   Per ce	and boys	Full-time	Part-time	Girls	workers*
A COLLEGE	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April		5	5	5	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	8	10	10	10	9	9
October		12	12	12	11	10
1959 April	12	14	15	14	12	13
October	16	18	18	16	15	17
1960 April		24	21	19	18	21
October	24	33	24	22	23	24
1961 April	29	38	27	27	27	28
October	30	40	29	30	29	30
1962 April	32	43	31	32	33	32
October	34	43	34	36	32	33
1963 April	36	46	36	38	33	35
October	41	50	40	43	38	40
1964 April	49	61	47	48	48	48
October	53	65	49	51	51	52
1965 April	59	78	54	57	60	59

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

	8 45 374	Youths	Wo	men	
Date	Men	and boys	Full-time	Part-time	Girls
1948 Standard	82777	3 22 5	88		Sapa B
Industrial Classificati	10 0	44.5	41.2	22.1	42.4
October	40 0		41.3	22.3	42.4
1057 411	40.1		41.3	22.1	42.3
0-4-1	10 0		41.0	22.0	42.4
1050 A!1	47 (		40.9	22.0	42.2
A 1	47.2		40.9	22.1	42.2
1959 April	47 6		41.3	22.1	42.4
October	40 1		41.4	22.1	42.4
1958 Standard	40.2	0 75	71.7	22.1	42.4
Industrial Classificati	ion	3 05 - h A	200		
1959 October	48.2	44.5	41.4	22.2	42.4
1960 April	47.4		40.6	21.7	41.9
October	47.4		40.4	21.8	41.4
1961 April	47.3		39.8	21.9	40.8
October	46.8		39.6	22.0	40.6
1962 April	46.6		39.4	21.9	40.4
October	46.2		39.3	22.0	40.3
1963 April	46.1		39.4	21.8	40.3
October	46.8		39.6	22.1	40.5
1964 April	47.1		39.8	21.9	40.7
October	46.9		39.3	21.9	40.3
1965 April	46.7		38.9	21.8	39.9

Excluding part-time workers.

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The average level of *hourly* earnings in manufacturing industries in April 1965 was 63 · 8 per cent, higher for men and 62 · 8 per cent, higher for full-time women than in April 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 42.8 per cent. for men and 51.0 per cent. for women.

### Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

		paro		Youths	Wo	men	97 A .
Date	e	A Charle	Men	and boys	Full-time	Part-time	Girls
1948 Star Industrial Cla			d.	d.	d.	d.	d,
1956 April			60.3	26.3	34.8	33.7	22.3
October			61 · 1	26.9	35.8	34.3	23.1
1957 April		10.11	62 · 1	27.6	36.6	35.2	23.9
October			65.3	39.0	38.0	36-4	24.3
1958 April			65.9	29 · 1	38.5	37.2	24.4
October			67.3	29.7	39.3	37.6	24.8
1959 April		1	68 · 5	30.2	39.9	38.3	24.8
October		1	70.0	31.0	40.9	38.9	25.7
1958 Sta				Parkage dis	TO STATE	Streets bare	
Industrial Cla	ssifica	tion		Miles of	Bert Den	7.50 No. 764	
1959 October			70.8	31.7	41.0	39.1	25.9
1960 April	2.4.		75.0	34.2	42.9	41.0	26.8
October			76.8	36.4	44.0	42.0	28.2
1961 April			80.0	38.0	46.0	43.6	29.5
October			81.5	38.8	46.7	44.2	30.3
1962 April			83.4	39.9	47.8	45.3	31.2
October			84.9	40.1	49.0	46.3	31.1
1963 April			86.5	40.9	49.8	47.3	31.5
October			88.7	41.7	51.0	48.4	32.5
1964 April			92.8	44.6	53.2	50.7	34.7
October			95.5	45.7	54.6	51.9	35.7
1965 April			99.9	49.8	56.8	53.9	38.2

### Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

		Youths	Wo	men	reaut he	All
Date	Men	and boys	Full-time	Part-time	Girls	workers
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4 -27	7	4
October	8	10	9	8	9	9
1958 April	9	11	11	10	9	10
October	12	13	13	12	11	12
1959 April	14	15	15	14	11	14
October	16	18	18	15	15	16
1960 April	23	27	23	21	19	23
October	26	35	26	24	25	26
1961 April	31	41	32	29	31	31
October	34	44	34	30	35	34
1962 April	37	48	37	34	39	37
October	39	49	40	37	38	39
1963 April	42	52	43	40	40	41
October	45	55	46	43	45	45
1964 April	52	66	53	50	54	52
October	57	70	57	53	59	57
1965 April	64	85	63	59	70	65

### Changes in rates of wages and hours of work since April 1965

Since the enquiry was made in April 1965 there have been a number of changes in weekly rates of wages and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. It is estimated that the effect of these changes has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates by about 13 per cent, and that of hourly wage rates by about 23 per cent. The principal changes affected workers in food manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, cotton spinning and weaving, dressmaking and women's light clothing, paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making, printing and bookbinding, gas supply, road passenger transport, road haulage contracting and laundering.

### Industries not covered by the enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Rail, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, portransport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below. Similar figures for British Rail and London Transport will be published in a later issue of this GAZETTE.

Calculations have been made to ascertain what would have been

Calculations have been made to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Rail workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries, in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in respect of April 1962 were published on page 439 of the November 1963 issue of this GAZETTE and show that combining these figures makes little difference to the percentage increases since April 1956.

### Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in the first table on the next page. They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over complete years or half-years, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences. try of Labour Gazette September 1965

(I) A Market Committee of the Committee	The same	12,010	Be meenly can	211160
Date*	196	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Gı	reat B	ritain	relis schem	क्षेत्र (हेना हा
Half-yearly periods   1956 April   -1956 September   1956 October-1957 March   1957 April   -1957 September   1957 October-1958 March   1958 April   -1958 September   1958 October-1959 March   1959 October-1960 March   1959 October-1960 March   1960 April   -1960 September   1960 April   -1961 September   1961 April   -1961 September   1962 April   -1962 September   1962 October-1963 March   1963 April   -1963 September   1963 April   -1964 September   1964 April   -1964 September   1964 April   -1964 September   1964 April   -1964 September   1964 October-1965 March   1965 October		s. d. 174 2 174 11 184 10 183 5 195 7 193 9 204 1 195 2 201 1 224 1 215 6 228 2 248 1 242 8 261 6 250 1	s. d. 101 10 103 0 109 6 111 9 116 6 118 8 120 7 118 8 125 9 124 10 132 6 131 1 139 6 138 8 145 3 143 5 155 6 148 5	s. d. 111 7 114 3 116 9 120 1 124 2 126 2 127 2 132 5 134 4 146 7 136 5 143 3 142 7 147 9 158 8 162 10
Yearly periods   1956 April   -1957 March   1958 April   -1958 March   1958 April   -1959 March   1959 April   -1960 March   1961 April   -1961 March   1962 April   -1963 March   1963 April   -1964 March   1964 April   -1965 March   1965 March   1966 March	BILL ST.	174 7 184 2 194 8 199 7 209 3 219 7 229 11 245 5 255 9	102 5 110 7 117 3 119 7 125 3 131 9 139 1 144 4 152 0	112 11 118 5 125 2 128 1 133 4 141 6 142 11 147 6 160 9

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours include hours for but not actually worked. These figures are divided into tal weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF		Ave	rage weekly h	ours
Date*		Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
(CE)   0   T  E	England a	and Wales	Tag T	Egg.
1957 October=1958 March   1958 April		52·4 51·3 53·0 50·9 52·8 51·1 53·1 50·4 52·2 50·2 52·3 50·1 51·9 50·4 52·9 49·9 52·4 48·8	50·8 49·8 51·1 49·8 50·6 49·9 51·2 49·0 50·2 48·9 50·8 48·9 50·2 49·4 51·0 48·4 51·2 47·8	48·8 47·8 49·0 48·1 48·3 48·5 48·1 46·0 46·7 45·4 46·3 46·3 46·5 46·5
1958 April   -1959 March   1959 April   -1960 March   1960 April   -1961 March   1961 April   -1962 March   1962 April   -1963 March   1963 April   -1964 March   1964 March   1964 March   1964 March   1965 April   -1965 March   1966 April   -1966 April	151 161 102 103 104 100 101 101 101	51·8 51·9 52·0 51·7 51·2 51·2 51·4 50·6	50·3 50·5 50·3 50·1 49·6 49·8 49·7 49·5	48·3 48·6 48·4 48·0 46·0 46·3 45·0 46·1

		Avera	ige hourly ear	rnings
Date*		Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
	England a	and Wales		
Half-yearly periods 956 April -1956 September 956 October-1957 March 957 April -1957 September 958 October-1958 March 958 April -1958 September 958 October-1959 March 959 April -1959 September 950 October-1960 March 960 October-1961 March 960 October-1961 March 961 April -1961 September 961 October-1962 March 962 April -1962 September 962 October-1963 March 963 April -1963 September 963 October-1964 March 963 October-1964 March 964 April -1964 September 964 October-1965 March	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	d. 39·8 40·9 41·7 43·2 44·3 45·3 46·2 46·3 49·1 51·7 51·6 54·5 56·7 58·6 60·3 61·4	d. 23-9 24-6 25-2 26-8 27-3 28-1 28-3 29-0 29-8 30-4 31-2 32-3 33-7 34-3 35-6 36-8 37-1	d. 27·4 28·8 28·4 30·0 31·0 31·7 32·2 31·8 34·0 34·9 37·7 36·0 36·2 37·3 37·8 40·0 41·2 42·2
Yearly periods   1956 April   -1957 March   1958 March   1958 April   -1959 March   1950 April   -1960 March   1961 April   -1962 March   1963 April   -1964 March   1964 April   -1965 March   1964 April   -1965 March   1964 April   -1965 March   1964 April   -1965 March   1965 March   1966 March   196		40·4 42·5 44·8 46·3 49·1 51·6 54·3 57·7 60·9	24·3 26·0 27·7 28·6 30·1 31·7 33·6 34·9 37·0	28·1 29·2 31·4 32·0 34·4 36·9 36·8 38·9 41·7

ebruary 1960 issue of this GAZETTE.

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The figures relating to port and inland water transport given on pages 397 and 399 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements were as follows at the dates shown:-

Date	Average weekly earnings*	Three-monthly periods	Average weekly earnings*
Date			
1956 April 28th October 27th 1957 April 13th October 26th 1958 April 26th November 1st 1959 May 2nd October 17th 1960 April 30th November 19th 1961 April 22nd October 14th 1962 April 14th October 13th 1963 April 27th October 12th 1964 April 18th October 17th	269 7 270 9 265 7 285 4 271 11 265 8 290 11 279 11 309 3 341 1 302 5 347 6 334 3 361 10 352 11 379 7 384 2	October-December  1957 April-June October-December  1958 April-June October-December  1959 April-June October-December  1960 April-June October-December  1961 April-June October-December  1962 April-June October-December  1963 April-June October-December  1963 April-June October-December  1964 April-June October-December  1965 April-June October-December  1966 April-June October-December  1966 April-June October-December	s. d. 262 10 258 10 273 0 279 5 264 2 278 3 285 10 300 10 307 4 330 6 309 9 308 11 341 5 336 7 362 7 378 5 392 9 415 11

Coal mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of work-people, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind which amounted to 4s. 6d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 6s. per man-shift for rest days and holidays with pay) were 77s. 2d. in the week ended 10th April 1965. For the weeks ended 17th October 1964 and 18th April 1964, the corresponding cash earnings were 76s. and 73s. 7d., respectively. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 397s. 11d in the week ended 10th April 1965, 381s. in the week ended 17th October 1964 and 374s. 9d. in the week ended 18th April 1964. For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are set out in the following

1816				Men (21 year	rs and over)
	Date			Average weekly cash earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
180	77		Grea	t Britain	From Exertings, etc.;
Week er	nded:—			s. d.	s. d.
1956	28th April	1	100	294 11 306 11	14 5 14 11
1957	27th October 13th April		383	319 9	15 9
1937	26th October	Manie .		326 4	16 4
1958	26th April			324 3	18 3
1,50	25th October	0,000		308 3	17 0
1959	25th April			312 6	18 5
	17th October			314 1	16 8
1960	30th April			319 3	19 2 18 6
	15th October			325 7	21 8
1961	22nd April'			337 6	19 3
	14th October			343 3 356 10	22 10
1962	14th April			358 6	21 1
1000	13th October	15:		365 0	23 10
1963	27th April	1.334	N. S.	375 0	21 11
1964	18th April	2000	ege me	388 2	24 10
1904	17th October	Value a	tion or the	394 6	23 7
1965	10th April			411 4	24 8

Tables I and II giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in April 1965 are set out on the following pages (396 to 399). Regional analyses by industry group are given in Table III

\* Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays, and travel-time allowances.



<sup>\*</sup> Excluding part-time workers.

(Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

ACTOR AND LINE OF THE PROPERTY	mar (LI)	200			N	umbers o	f workers eturns rec	covered b	y the	Aver	age earnir	ngs* in the	e second pa	ay-week
Industry					Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	and Full-	nen (18 over)†	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Won and Full-	nen (18 over)†	Girls
P 500				Mage.	1 - O 192		time	time		200 H		time	time	TA TAN
Mining and quarrying (except coal)  Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	:::				11,256 8,572 6,015	634 618 407	51 31 304	26	1 4 66	s. d. 365 11 366 1 374 6	216 1	s. d. - 175 10	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar					18,591 43,982 10,537 17,760 10,017 7,602	1,240 5,540 960 1,921 885 648	2,170 12,538 11,097 11,573 3,446 1,765	554 8,194 10,369 6,324 1,214 381	261 2,193 2,019 1,334 383 174	364 11 344 3 364 10 344 10 336 0 391 3	209 6 165 6 191 0 174 4 185 5 234 8	184 9 173 3 184 9 182 3 172 8 226 9	88 2 92 7 98 11 94 5 98 11 108 11	145 116 129 125 117
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectioner Fruit and vegetable products	y				22,523 14,713 4,808 9,676 44,638 16,747 10,435	1,993 971 276 836 2,558 2,670 583	18,290 15,122 595 5,746 5,885 8,450 14,343	11,717 4,873 143 2,600 1,504 956 2,987	2,831 1,216 105 765 351 955 2,574	354 6 341 9 359 3 382 6 369 5 338 5 396 10	174 1 189 6 210 9 189 7 204 0 151 4 230 5	170 8 166 9 163 4 169 7 192 7 169 8 221 0	94 5 90 7 91 6 100 0 89 4 85 7 117 5	111 (130 (130 (130 (130 (130 (130 (130 (
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 and Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	deterg	eents	adi 1 hi bal is ila non ni ni ni ni ni ni ni ni ni ni ni ni ni		9,618 15,057 2,251 76,877 12,710 22,037 12,449 13,534 16,918 3,648	301 809 177 4,347 1,010 1,665 835 930 775 243	19 563 255 6,407 13,193 4,552 2,148 3,533 1,078 968	41 261 67 2,745 4,138 1,003 882 1,603 520 489	1 3 8 587 2,520 525 111 562 75 131	357 2 445 10 355 6 404 4 349 8 354 11 349 7 398 11 402 3 377 5	204 7 222 2 195 0 184 2 151 2 180 10 197 6 199 10 185 6	213 10 184 5 182 6 176 6 213 1 170 4 174 8 171 6 179 2	115 9 94 6 94 0 109 10 89 9 95 11 90 7 97 1	121 123 136 117
Metal manufacture  Iron and steel (general)‡				ing.	188,799 28,489 77,529 31,200 43,104	17,838 1,977 6,533 1,667 3,263	4,845 2,656 5,201 3,591 4,840	1,906 932 1,309 1,308 1,342	161 91 278 196 396	417 2 397 6 390 3 410 8 396 8	211 6 192 0 187 6 209 6 193 6	171 11 172 9 189 7 194 7 191 0	95 0 94 2 94 3 99 7 97 6	120 1 131 1
Engineering and electrical goods  Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machine Mechanical handling equipment	ery				16,596 38,908 19,496 23,265 30,180 13,068 23,322	2,821 6,431 3,032 2,312 4,414 1,235 3,420	718 2,899 4,778 1,823 2,839 170 634	199 956 1,209 408 641 122 308	58 197 283 45 127 7	352 11 405 3 409 4 378 7 352 10 413 4 400 9	145 4 172 6 164 5 166 9 150 6 169 10 160 1	172 0 190 10 180 8 190 3 175 6	82 11 94 11 92 1 102 8 86 5 76 7 76 0	108 1
Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhe Scientific, surgical and photographic instr					11,781 125,510 58,877 16,697 85,109 33,710 2,815	801 17,844 7,252 1,090 8,909 5,668 329	4,301 13,799 1,621 3,451 18,482 15,235 4,259	626 3,827 1,090 858 4,240 3,489 328	61 762 61 142 1,328 1,207 551	376 3 374 11 398 2 369 5 391 4 367 11 388 0	174 3 162 1 168 3 153 11 170 2 168 7 159 11	208 4 198 7 170 4 208 3 204 7 193 1 209 3	96 0 96 3 79 8 103 6 101 7 102 5 109 4	127 127 129 127 124
Electrical machinery	11000 201 31 311020		adiida di sana hatoka	113	76,380 23,241 21,331 41,358 16,143 32,452	13,074 1,475 2,921 6,666 1,247 3,418	22,219 7,267 16,066 44,466 8,388 25,115	4,448 1,862 4,656 10,946 1,513 8,592	1,996 651 1,508 5,267 605 1,917	378 3 421 1 379 11 352 8 374 0 380 0	157 2 202 11 154 9 155 2 172 7 166 2	192 10 200 9 191 8 183 4 196 1 192 11	101 9 106 11 105 6 102 2 101 6 107 11	119 10 121 3 116 6 127 1 129 7 132 5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	BUT BUT A F SEE	Dank Ja			89,679 43,352	10,373 6,364	960 724	347 269	47 11	390 5 374 0	160 3 166 0	199 3 192 1	86 1 80 10	11
Wehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing  Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams§ Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	§	::		g	280,573 10,066 110,358 5,493 6,287 1,643	15,864 1,310 11,020 771 789 292	22,900 2,601 9,321 545 164 643	3,069 556 1,845 197 79 174	939 189 311 45 9 78	466 11 386 0 418 6 382 6 383 6 348 6	194 7 199 2 160 5 164 3 174 2 165 6	236 3 204 8 203 3 191 0 154 10	104 8 99 5 100 4 89 0 107 3	141 11 119 9 =
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious m	etals				6,622 3,551 14,264 20,511 7,273 6,156 113,961	906 404 1,636 2,153 1,142 865 14,217	3,380 3,003 6,700 3,106 7,864 3,173 39,737	589 813 2,893 938 4,641 680 13,097	409	347 9 376 7 384 8 391 4 365 4 385 0 383 8	159 6 171 11 175 10 185 2 173 1 191 8 177 2	171 10 165 10 191 0 179 2 168 0 163 1 180 7	94 10 94 4 102 11 95 11 85 9 101 10 96 10	111 9 112 5 131 10 123 9 111 10 118 3 126 0

<sup>•</sup> Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.

Table I—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in April 1965—continued

in the Second	Pay-W	eek in .	April 1	965—c	ontinue	ed				
oportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in the	Nu	imbers of reti	workers courns receiv	overed by red	the	Averag		s* in the s April 196		r-week
is schemes, the differences in average carnings shown e ordinary rates of pay preventing in different industries	t-by-resul	Youths and boys	Wome and o	n (18	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Wome and o		Girls
			Full- time	Part- time	cartain		uoys	Full- time	Part- time	2803 101
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	27,493 26,324 26,063 46,883 6,387 2,388 18,051	1,561 3,224 2,775 4,428 771 599 2,683	4,573 36,292 29,688 41,298 5,496 3,653 42,080	823 9,456 4,306 10,049 1,030 577 7,722	451 3,940 2,927 6,227 575 489 9,432	s. d. 390 11 304 3 318 3 322 6 296 1 316 6 370 10	s. d. 208 11 168 7 177 5 175 5 170 3 159 9 187 2	s. d. 191 11 180 8 188 6 176 2 179 5 156 8 189 7	s. d. 99 4 90 8 91 3 88 8 90 8 82 9 112 2	s. d. 138 5 141 2 136 4 137 0 124 1 118 11 141 4
Lace	2,435 12,635 4,062 2,237 28,668 8,605	275 2,009 657 521 2,701 627	2,350 7,250 6,587 7,677 9,722 2,190	513 1,186 2,080 1,067 1,659 556	259 2,074 995 1,226 1,222 140	330 6 382 3 326 0 290 2 338 11 387 4	172 8 194 5 179 3 143 11 193 7 203 3	154 4 210 10 171 11 148 7 170 7 181 8	93 0 104 5 87 5 90 0 89 8 88 7	118 1 141 2 129 8 110 7 130 10
Leather, leather goods and fur  Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery  Leather goods	13,361 2,809 1,231	2,000 709 142	2,919 5,318 889	470 1,294 208	307 958 116	326 4 314 5 360 3	182 2 155 7	175 4 166 5 198 4	96 8 94 7 109 9	119 4 116 11
Clothing and footwear  Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	1,685 10,997 4,276 2,453 2,309 1,873 2,691 27,337	373 1,923 598 553 524 217 441 5,178	6,746 36,098 12,811 19,105 26,984 3,548 11,105 31,658	737 4,235 1,499 2,815 4,440 609 2,420 3,044	1,171 8,759 2,702 5,415 7,072 305 2,974 5,934	296 6 318 1 338 5 307 7 317 4 301 3 298 10 334 6	138 1 158 3 149 4 144 1 142 9 151 10 149 8 206 8	167 2 179 8 180 2 166 7 175 2 160 6 160 10 199 7	102 9 106 5 105 1 99 4 104 2 98 10 93 0 118 6	119 9 129 10 121 8 119 5 117 10 121 10 122 10 148 6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	38,592 16,863 35,863 10,772 49,645	5,014 2,041 4,183 408 3,519	2,265 17,226 7,188 166 3,501	409 1,357 1,697 124 1,214	197 1,729 609 5 212	376 6 363 6 373 9 451 6 390 5	212 3 185 11 202 6 232 10 207 0	179 9 175 4 188 9 185 2	83 5 96 6 91 7 82 1 98 3	126 11 113 11 127 3
Timber, furniture, etc.  Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	35,163 35,948 4,763 9,924 8,610 7,811	7,220 5,036 851 1,455 2,320 1,485	2,766 6,007 3,210 572 1,765 1,822	511 884 332 169 421 620	251 525 415 54 302 219	336 3 372 1 329 6 402 5 337 3 340 11	171 6 166 0 167 1 185 4 162 8 174 5	203 6 212 0 197 9 185 9 160 11 172 5	86 4 119 3 106 11 93 10 97 10 92 0	125 0 123 10 121 11 106 5 129 10
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	48,609 18,831 17,799 48,282 60,338	5,879 2,370 2,275 3,181 10,182	8,177 14,417 13,513 2,795 26,898	2,001 4,233 3,604 1,697 3,521	2,537 2,623 2,488 518 6,319	399 1 385 3 369 0 525 8 422 2	225 4 196 5 182 6 185 4 175 6	187 1 176 0 188 1 223 3 200 2	94 8 91 6 96 5 115 2 103 8	143 1 122 2 123 1 122 2 117 6
Other manufacturing industries Rubber . Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	53,094 7,307 2,770 5,035 1,899 19,416 5,145	3,256 495 524 912 260 1,435 983	13,444 1,116 3,095 7,741 2,088 9,974 4,212	3,804 312 873 2,273 944 3,980 1,157	1,268 84 720 1,277 261 1,036 625	403 5 347 0 312 3 347 3 348 7 370 2 350 7	216 9 221 10 169 8 158 11 163 6 184 6 172 7	192 5 170 11 169 4 166 1 177 6 177 0 168 3	99 6 91 0 95 11 93 7 92 9 98 11 91 4	135 10 125 8 119 1 137 1 128 11 120 6
Construction	482,906	54,238	2,034	1,379	158	382 5	182 7	169 3	74 3	idate/
Gas, electricity and water  Gas  Electricity  Water supply	61,592 27,658	6,364 1,162	772 — 89	2,025 - 514	- <sup>5</sup> <sub>3</sub>	348 4 318 6	185 5 221 1	175 5	82 0 71 0	Electric Insulin Telectric Italia Tames Carlot o
Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)  Road passenger transport (except London Transport)  Road haulage contracting (except British Road Services)  Port and inland water transport§  Air transport  Other transport and communication	33,663	5,237 2,826 1,300 437 9,754	19,743 664 432 458 1,840	1,169 362 605 203 336	24 77 5 25 152	342 7 373 9 379 9 440 2 415 7	237 4 180 11 202 7 186 11 207 8	269 6 171 10 183 9 221 0 187 10	95 11 79 9 87 0 115 3 86 5	blirdquid odega? odega? Voimies
Certain miscellaneous services  Laundries Dry cleaning, etc. Motor repairers, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	10,765 2,697 52,639 3,635	2,912 408 15,026 1,004	27,612 4,484 3,666 1,044	10,147 1,279 1,225 257	3,526 517 410 149	309 4 340 11 319 6 285 8	148 7 168 11 137 8 139 7	152 5 183 0 177 10 150 8	85 0 96 7 86 6 83 0	110 1 125 9 120 4
Public administration, etc.  National government service (except where included above)¶  National health services**  Local government service††	41,232 64,601 235,175	4,419 1,732 10,810	7,254 72,025 6,398	1,332 49,022 14,639	251 1,251 124	298 10 307 10 285 2	123 8 202 6 177 0	195 3 199 11 193 2	89 6 114 7 77 11	136 0 149 0

<sup>‡</sup> Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel". § Excluding railway workshops.

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

Information for the electricity industry is not yet available.

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

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

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

\*\* Hospital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours their grade.)

\*\* Excluding police and fire service.

### TABLE II—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN APRIL 1965

(Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

S d S d S d S d S d S d S d S d S d S d		823	seco	ge number ond pay-we ers covered	ek in Apr	il 1965 by	the	pay-	age hourly week in Ap covered by	DEII 1965 I	by the wo	rleans
0 0 1		1,001	Men (21 and	Youths	Women and ov		Girls	Men (21 and	Youths	Wome and o	en (18 ver)†	Girls
11 370 10 1 187 2 189 7 112 2 141 4 2 2 30 1 18 1 1 2 2 141 4 2 2 30 1 18 1 1 2 2 30 1 18 1 1 2 2 30 1 18 1 1 2 30 1 18 1 1 2 30 1 18 1 1 2 30 1 18 1 1 2 30 1 18 1 1 2 30 1 18 1 1 2 30 1 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9.432 259 259	512	over)	boys	Full- time	Part- time		over)	boys	Full- time	Part- time	OHS
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	100	080,5 7-30,1 9-50,1 	53·9 51·8 46·1	47·9 44·7 42·3	<u>_</u> 39·8	=	Ξ	d. 81·5 84·8 97·5	d. 53·8 58·0 60·1	d. 53·0	d. 	d.
Grain milling	000	078 . 1294 . 208	49·8 48·6 49·1 48·2 49·6	44·2 43·4 44·6 44·3 45·4	38·2 41·1 39·8 40·7 41·2	20·9 22·4 21·8 21·5 21·0	39·2 41·7 39·5 40·4 41·5	87·9 85·0 89·2 85·9 81·3	56·9 45·8 51·4 47·2 49·0	58·0 50·6 55·7 53·7 50·3	50·6 49·6 54·4 52·7 56·5	44·4 33·4 39·2 37·2 34·0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products		737 4 703 4 713 7 740 4 950 904 5 940 7 440 7	46·1 46·2 47·8 50·2 48·5 47·4 47·1 44·3	40·9 42·6 44·1 44·6 43·6 42·7 44·1 42·6	38·8 38·9 38·3 39·0 38·9 39·9 39·8 39·1	21·6 21·6 22·2 21·9 19·9 20·3 22·2	39·6 39·4 ————————————————————————————————————	92·1 85·8 85·9 94·6 93·5 86·2 107·5	68·9 49·0 51·6 56·7 52·2 57·3 41·2 64·9	70·1 52·6 52·2 50·3 52·3 57·9 51·2 67·8	61·7 52·5 50·3 49·5 54·8 53·9 50·6 63·5	33.8 39.6 37.3 39.2 34.8 50.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	   nts	00 E 10 E	45·6 44·0 48·1 47·4 46·9 46·4 46·2 48·6 45·8 49·9	43·6 40·0 — 42·6 42·1 41·5 42·9 42·6 42·4 42·7	41·3 38·4 40·1 39·4 41·6 39·3 39·0 38·5 39·4	25·0 21·7 22·0 23·0 21·6 22·5 21·7 21·3	39·1 39·8 40·3 39·2	94·0 121·6 88·7 102·4 89·5 91·8 90·8 98·5 105·4 90·8	56·3 66·7 	62·1 57·6 54·6 53·8 61·5 52·0 53·7 53·5 54·6	55·6 	37·2 37·3 40·6 35·9
Metal manufacture  Iron and steel (general)‡	266'2	109 421 421 620	46·2 48·4 47·8 45·3 47·0	42·1 43·2 42·7 42·0 42·4	37.9 37.3 39.1 38.4 38.6	22·3 22·1 21·1 21·4 22·3	39·6 39·1	108·4 98·6 98·0 108·8 101·3	60·3 53·3 52·7 59·9 54·8	54·4 55·6 58·2 60·8 59·4	51·1 51·1 53·6 55·8 52·5	36·6 40·5
Engineering and electrical goods  Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment	2,623	1,504 1,697 1,521 1,521	46·3 46·6 46·7 46·3 46·8 49·0 48·8	43·8 42·7 42·3 41·6 42·5 43·6 43·5	38·8 38·1 39·8 38·5 38·8	20·5 22·1 22·0 23·4 20·7 19·6 19·5	- 40·3 - -	91·5 104·4 105·2 98·1 90·5 101·2 98·5	39·8 48·5 46·6 48·1 42·5 46·7 44·2	53·2 60·1 54·5 59·3 54·3 55·7	48·5 51·5 50·2 52·6 50·1 46·9 46·8	32.4
Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specientific, surgical and photographic instruments	ified	278 949 949 1,080 1,721 1,215	45·6 46·9 48·7 46·7 46·2 45·0 46·1	41·3 42·9 43·4 40·2 42·3 42·2 41·2	39·9 39·6 38·7 42·0 39·6 38·9 40·1	20·1 21·0 20·5 22·5 20·7 21·6 20·6	39·1 — 38·9 39·8 40·4	99·0 95·9 98·1 94·9 101·6 98·1 101·0	50·6 45·3 46·5 45·9 48·3 47·9 46·6	62·7 60·2 52·8 59·5 62·0 59·6 62·6	57·3 55·0 46·6 55·2 58·9 56·9 63·7	39·8 39·8 38·4 36·9
Electrical machinery		2,025	46·8 49·7 46·2 45·1 44·0 44·4	42·4 42·3 41·5 42·0 41·1 42·5	39·4 38·9 38·6 39·3 39·1 38·3	21·8 22·2 20·8 21·8 21·1 20·7	39·9 39·0 38·9 39·6 39·2 39·4	97·0 101·7 98·7 93·8 102·0 102·7	44·5 57·6 44·7 44·3 50·4 46·9	58·7 61·9 59·6 56·0 60·2 60·4	56·0 57·8 60·9 56·2 57·7 62·6	36·0 37·3 35·9 38·1 39·1 40·3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	. 24 25 25	7,169. 362. 203	48·0 47·3	42·7 42·4	40·6 42·1	23·1 21·2	eca transport	97·6 94·9	45·0 47·0	58·9 54·8	44·7 45·8	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
Vehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing	manuf	DEE	44·8 44·3 45·8 47·2 46·8 45·6	41 · 4 41 · 7 41 · 3 41 · 8 43 · 0 43 · 0	39·3 39·2 40·0 40·2 — 36·2	20·7 22·1 21·9 20·6 — 22·5	39·6 39·5 —	125·1 104·6 109·7 97·2 98·3 91·7	56·4 57·3 46·6 47·2 48·6 46·2	72·1 62·7 61·0 57·0 51·3	60·7 54·0 55·0 51·8 	43.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified  Tools and implements	iii iiii iiii	\$88.7 \$30.00 \$60.00 \$60.01	43·5 47·2 48·4 46·8 45·5	42.9 41.5 43.4 43.5 41.3 42.4 42.9	38·9 37·8 39·2 39·5 38·5 37·0 38·4	22·8 21·3 21·3 21·7 21·5 22·5 21·3	39·6 40·4 40·0 40·5 37·9 40·4 39·2	88 · 8 103 · 9 97 · 8 97 · 0 93 · 7 101 · 5 97 · 7	44·6 49·7 48·6 51·1 50·3 54·2 49·6	53·0 52·6 58·5 54·4 52·4 52·9 56·4	49·9 53·1 58·0 53·0 47·9 54·3 54·6	33·4 39·4 36· 35·4 35·4

<sup>\*</sup> Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately rom those normally working over 30 hours a week.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette September 1965 Table II—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in April 1965—continued

respondences of source and vaskuled workers, and with a secretient for differences in average entities slown in a value of the prevailing in different values of the prevailing in different values of the prevailing in different values of the prevailing of the preva	seco	ige number ond pay-we ters covere	ek in Apr	il 1965 by	the	pay-v	week in Ar	earnings* oril 1965 by the return	y the work	cers
Industry  House to be the second of the seco	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Wome and ov		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Womer and ov	er)†	Girls
The state of the s	Overy	- ooys	Full- time	Part- time	Charles of			Full- time	Part- time	STEE STEEL
Textiles  Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	43·9 46·8 44·3 49·4 45·8 49·9 43·3	40·6 43·1 42·2 44·0 42·0 44·1 43·1	39·8 39·4 39·4 39·3 39·6 39·6 38·5	22·0 20·2 20·3 20·6 20·6 21·6 23·7	39·5 40·1 40·2 40·8 39·6 40·7 40·5	d. 106·9 78·0 86·2 78·3 77·6 76·1 102·8	d, 61·7 46·9 50·5 47·8 48·6 43·5 52·1	d. 57.9 55.0 57.4 53.8 54.4 47.5 59.1	d. 54·2 53·9 53·9 51·7 52·8 46·0 56·8	d. 42·1 42·2 40·7 40·3 37·6 35·1 41·9
Lace	44·9 46·5 46·6 47·4 49·1 49·2	43.6 43.7 43.2 43.6 44.9 45.5	39·3 39·9 39·9 38·7 40·1 38·5	24·2 22·1 21·8 22·7 21·5 20·8	39·8 41·0 40·6 40·1 40·6	88·3 98·6 83·9 73·5 82·8 94·5	47·5 53·4 49·8 39·6 51·7 53·6	47 1 63 · 4 51 · 7 46 · 1 51 · 0 56 · 6	46·1 56·7 48·1 47·6 50·0 51·1	35·6 41·3 38·3 33·1 38·7
Leather, leather goods and fur  Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery  Leather goods  Fur  Leather goods	46·1 44·2 46·7	43·2 42·7 —	38·8 38·2 37·9	23·3 22·7 21·9	40·0 40·6	84·9 85·4 92·6	50·6 43·7	54·2 52·3 62·8	49·8 50·0 60·1	35·8 34·6
Clothing and footwear  Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	43·1 45·0 42·7 46·8 43·3 42·2 44·5 41·3	41·9 42·8 41·3 41·7 41·2 40·9 41·4 40·8	37·4 39·0 38·2 38·0 38·5 36·5 37·1 37·2	23·4 24·2 24·4 23·1 23·6 22·5 22·9 24·2	40·3 40·3 40·1 39·4 40·0 38·8 39·1 38·9	82·6 84·8 95·1 78·9 87·9 85·7 80·6 97·2	39·5 44·4 43·4 41·5 41·6 44·5 43·4 60·8	53·6 55·3 56·6 52·6 54·6 52·8 52·0 64·4	52·7 52·8 51·7 51·6 53·0 52·7 48·7 58·8	35·7 38·7 36·4 36·4 35·4 37·7 37·7 45·8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.  Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	49·1 47·0 46·6 56·4 50·3	43·6 43·6 44·1 48·3 44·9	38·9 38·2 39·9 — 38·3	19·4 22·4 21·1 19·7 21·0	40·1 40·5 ————————————————————————————————————	92·0 92·8 96·2 96·1 93·1	58·4 51·2 55·1 57·8 55·3	55·4 55·1 56·8 ————————————————————————————————————	51·6 51·7 52·1 50·0 56·1	38·0 33·8 38·2
Timber, furniture, etc.  Timber	49.9	43·3 42·2 42·2 44·7 42·6 43·8	39·5 38·6 38·2 38·6 37·6 38·0	19·2 23·2 21·8 20·7 22·6 21·6	39·4 40·2 40·5 	86·0 100·6 90·9 96·8 88·2 88·2	47·5 47·2 47·5 49·8 45·8 47·8	61·8 65·9 62·1 57·7 51·4 54·4	54·0 61·7 58·9 54·4 51·9 51·1	38·1 37·0 36·1 
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	47·0 46·8 45·0	45·7 43·7 42·9 41·9 41·9	40·2 39·2 39·1 39·5 39·6	21·4 21·8 21·5 21·4 22·0	41·8 40·3 39·5 40·4 40·0	94·6 98·4 94·6 140·2 112·6	59·2 53·9 51·0 53·1 50·3	55·8 53·9 57·7 67·8 60·7	53·1 50·4 53·8 64·6 56·5	41·1 36·4 37·4 36·3 35·3
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	47·7 45·3 46·7 47·3 47·2	43·2 43·7 41·8 42·0 42·3 43·3 44·6	39·7 40·7 38·5 38·4 39·8 39·0 38·7	21·8 23·1 21·4 21·9 22·2 22·2 22·8	41·0 	103·4 87·3 82·7 89·2 88·4 94·1 88·6	60·2 60·9 48·7 45·4 46·4 51·1 46·4	58·2 50·4 52·8 51·9 53·5 54·5 52·2	54·8 47·3 53·8 51·3 50·1 53·5 48·1	39·8 
Construction	. 49.5	45.4	37.9	17.7	stavZ (5	92.7	48.3	53.6	50.3	-
Gas, electricity and water  Gas Electricity ‡ Water supply	. 47.0	45·3 45·6	38.9	19·3 17·2	131 g	86·9 79·8	49·1 — 58·2	54·1	51·0 	Constitution of the consti
Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport)  Road passenger transport (except London Transport)  Road haulage contracting (except British Road Services)  Port and inland water transport§  Air transport  Other transport and communication	. 47.2	45·7 49·2 46·0 41·3 42·7	45·0 37·5 38·5 40·9 40·3	22·9 18·3 21·6 26·6 20·9	11111	81·7 79·0 96·5 120·6 102·6	62·3 44·1 52·8 54·3 58·4	71·9 55·0 57·3 64·8 55·9	50·3 52·3 48·3 52·0 49·6	o Disselved of the second of t
Dry cleaning, etc	· 47·3 · 47·3 · 45·7 · 43·3	44.9	39·6 40·8 40·6 41·3	22·3 23·8 20·9 23·0	39·8 42·0 40·3		45·1 38·1	46·2 53·8 52·6 43·8	45·7 48·7 49·7 43·3	33·2 35·9 35·8
National health assessment	46·1 45·8 44·9	13.6	1000	22·7 26·9 18·5	41·9 42·0	80.7	55.7		47·3 51·1 50·5	38·9 42·6

<sup>‡</sup> Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel". § Excluding railway workshops.

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

Information for the electricity industry is not yet available.

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

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

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

\*\* Hospital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours for their grade.)

The Excluding police and fire service.

(Notes.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

The figures given below are analysed by industry group. Average weekly earnings of men in each individual industry will appear in Table B10 of the September 1965 issue (No. 14) of the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production

Industry group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
3 47.5 55.8 55.7 40.5 6 48.6 55.4 55.6 37.6 4 45.7 47.5 40.0 35.1 55.1 59.1 50.8 54.9	(a) Ave	rage Weekly	Earnings-	-Men (21 y	ears and ov	er)—April	1965	en Mone and and	- 28/4     - 28/5   - 28/5 	and worster too him on	tolloow si sint
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	383 8 412 7 385 10 398 4 450 0 385 9 378 10 351 4 341 8 411 4 381 8 477 3 387 9	s. d. 349 8 413 6 393 9 386 4 390 4 454 11 375 4 352 3 325 7 315 9 406 0 376 2 454 9	s. d. 348 2 412 7 402 6 360 11 378 3 413 11 367 3 330 1 321 0 358 4 348 3 322 11 391 1 372 6	s. d. 369 5 370 6 409 10 395 10 353 6 474 0 387 8 375 7 318 0 320 9 380 3 345 7 388 0 403	s. d. 336 6 361 3 401 3 363 4 373 4 388 7 390 7 334 9 333 10 316 2 374 5 338 2 373 3 349 7	s. d. 362 1 405 7 395 7 372 3 398 4 406 1 358 1 323 10 329 4 305 11 372 3 34 4 436 2 366 2	s. d. 335 2 389 2 384 1 386 7 404 3 377 3 371 5 379 6 323 9 353 6 391 6 356 7	s. d. 321 7 372 9 380 8 385 4 368 5 378 1 372 5 307 11 294 1 325 10 352 8 378 10 356 6	s. d. 330 11 388 6 440 8 383 6 466 5 395 3 376 2 376 2 376 5 336 5 331 5 378 5 369 2 357 1	s. d. 313 11 467 1 301 10 337 2* 369 2 310 9 284 4 279 3 288 0 318 11 286 3 359 6 305 2	s. d. 355 1 391 2 406 9 { 382 2 386 5 448 11 382 2 338 4 328 3 323 10 384 6 386 4 435 1 379 6
All manufacturing industries		403 0 405 7 353 4	372 10 360 0 344 0	397 11 389 6	365 8 381 9 374 7	373 3 376 7 377 0	381 1 344 8 365 8	362 5 325 2 366 2	357 5 369 6	320 6 284 6 300 8	388 10
Gas, electricity and water† Transport and communication (except rail-ways, London Transport and British Road Services) Certain miscellaneous services‡ Public administration§	419 10	377 11 322 8 295 9	361 9 295 1 291 7	384 5 326 0 289 6	361 9 309 0 280 2	360 4 310 7 282 6	338 1 288 7 276 6	348 6 288 4 264 1	360 4 298 3 270 2	294 6 305 3 238 6	382 5 - 374 11 315 10 287 4
All the above, including manufacturing industries	395 2	380 1	354 9	393 11	361 4	367 1	365 5	353 4	378 6	307 8	378 2
5-2 55 1 co_\$65 co \$120 co \$420 5-2 55 1 co_\$65 co \$120 co \$420 5-1 57 8 co \$120 co \$420 co \$420 5-1 57 8 co \$120 c	(b) Av	erage Hours	Worked-	-Men (21 ye	ars and ove	er)—April 1	965	0 200000 0 1 660 7 1 560	5, 62:1 5, 154:1	I DELL TOLON	Paid of S
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	47·7 46·1 49·3 46·0 47·3 48·6 45·6 42·2 51·2 45·8	47·7 47·2 47·2 46·5 48·4 45·7 46·1 47·4 46·1 42·2 50·8 46·3 45·7 48·3	48·2 50·3 46·2 46·7 47·2 45·1 48·1 46·7 45·8 46·2 46·2 47·1	48·2 47·7 47·3 46·5 46·0 44·2 46·4 45·4 45·2 41·7 48·9 46·7 45·9	48·2 47·2 46·9 47·3 48·2 46·2 48·4 48·9 46·9 46·5 49·5 46·5 47·4	48·4 47·3 48·3 47·2 48·2 46·8 47·0 47·0 43·3 48·4 45·6 47·9 48·2	47·1 45·4 47·0 47·1 48·2 45·4 47·7 46·1 45·0 44·1 47·6 44·6 46·6	47·2 46·0 46·2 46·8 47·0 44·7 47·9 46·4 43·5 44·3 48·5 45·4	47·8 45·4 44·3 46·6 51·7 45·5 46·0 42·8 47·8 44·8 45·5 45·5	47·2 54·3 45·2 45·9* 42·8 47·1 45·7 44·5 43·2 49·7 46·9 45·6 45·2	48.0 47.0 46.7 46.6 47.8 45.1 47.1 46.9 45.8 43.0 49.3 46.0 46.4 47.0
All manufacturing industries	46.8	46.7	46.5	46.2	47.6	47 · 4	46.9	46.6	45.5	46.1	46.7
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water† Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services) Certain miscellaneous services‡ Public administration§	54·0 49·6 — 50·0 46·4 45·7	57·8 49·1 — 52·5 46·5 45·8	50·7 48·5 — 51·3 45·0 45·7	54·8 50·1 — 52·9 46·5 44·7	51·8 49·5 — 51·9 46·0 45·0	52·4 49·2 — 50·7 45·9 45·4	49·1 47·3 — 50·3 44·8 44·5	47·2 48·2 — 49·9 44·4 44·0	52·4 49·1 — 50·8 45·0 44·6	49·2 47·3 47·9 45·1 43·5	51·8 49·5 — 50·7 45·9 45·1
All the above, including manufacturing industries	80 00	47.6	47.4	47.0	48.0	47.8	47.0	47.0	46.8	46.4	47.5
2-7- 48-2 -53-945545 satisfactor	27	rage Hourly	82.5	4-8-4	2.00			10 48	1	38-9	oleonos mi
Constant machinery	(c) Ave	1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Zarinigo	Ivien (21 y	ars and ove	April		-0 44	5 50	7 36-0 10 ban 200	100 ale 20
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	95.8 95.9 103.8 100.4 97.0 117.4 97.9 93.5 92.5	d, 88-0 105-1 100-1 99-7 96-8 119-5 97-7 89-2 84-8 89-8 95-9 97-5 119-4	d. 86·7 98·4 104·5 92·7 96·2 110·1 91·6 84·8 84·1 101·2 89·3 83·9 102·7 94·9	d. 92·0 93·2 104·0 102·2 92·2 128·7 100·3 99·3 84·4 92·3 93·3 88·8 103·5	d. 83·8 91·8 102·7 92·2 92·9 100·9 96·8 82·1 85·4 83·8 90·8 87·3 98·4 88·5	d. 89·8 102·9 98·2 94·6 99·2 104·1 89·9 82·7 84·1 84·8 92·2 88·0 109·3 91·2	d. 85·4 102·9 98·1 98·5 100·6 99·7 93·4 98·8 88·1 89·1 3100·8 91·4	d. 81·8 97·2 98·9 98·8 94·1 101·5 93·3 79·6 81·1 88·3 87·2 86·3 97·1 93·6	d. 83·1 102·7 119·4 98·8 108·3 104·2 98·1 105·5 84·4 84·9 90·2 84·0 97·4	d. 79·8 103·2 80·1 } 88·1* 103·5 79·2 74·7 75·3 80·0 77·0 73·2 94·6 81·0	d. 88-8 99-9 104-5 { 98-4 97-0 119-4 97-4 86-6 86-0 90-4 93-6 93-0 112-5 96-9
All manufacturing industries	1 0000	103 · 6	96.2	104.9	92.2	94.5	97.5	93.3	106.1	83.4	99.9
Mining and quarrying (except coal) Construction Gas, electricity and water† Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	96.1	86·4 86·4	85·2 85·1 — 84·6	87·1 93·3 — 87·2	88·4 90·8 —	86·2 92·0 — 85·3	84·2 92·8 — 80·7	82·7 91·2 — 83·8	81·9 90·3 — 85·1	73.8	92.7
Certain miscellaneous services‡	86·1 81·4	83·3 77·5	78·7 76 6	84·1 77·7	80.6	81·2 74·7	77·3 74·6	77·9 72·0	79·5 72·7	81·2 65·8	82·6 76·5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	99.6	95.8	89.8	100.6	90.3	92.2	93.3	90.2	97·1	79.6	95.5

It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland with \* It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.

† As information for the electricity industry is not yet available, meaningful figures for the gas, electricity and water group cannot be published; only electricity is excluded from the totals for all industries included in the enquiry.

‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes.

§ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication, and only those employees not assigned to these other industries have been included under "Public administration"

Ministry of Labour Gazette September 1965

### NATIONAL BOARD FOR PRICES AND INCOMES

### Report on Wages, Costs and Prices in the **Printing Industry**

On 18th May 1965 the Government requested the Prices and noomes Board to examine the implications of a settlement agreed he previous day between the British Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society and nine trade unions of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. The agreement covered workers d Kindred Trades Federation. The agreement covered workers the general printing and provincial and suburban newspaper lustries, providing for increases in the basic weekly rates and st-of-living bonus. Final acceptance of the offer was notified to employers in July, after the unions had balloted their members lividually. The increases were paid from 17th May, the date the ions agreed to recommend them to their members.

The Board was asked to examine whether the settlement was with the criteria for earnings in the Command Paper, out of line with the victoria of Carlings in victoria of line with the Command Prices and Incomes Policy" (Cmnd. 2639); whether it would lead to increases in prices that would not be in line with the Command Paper's criteria for price behaviour; and what influence it might have on pay negotiations in other industries.

As a result, the Board's Report "National Board for Prices and As a result, the Board's Report National Board of Thees are noomes. Report No. 2. Wages, Costs and Prices in the Printing Industry", has recently been issued. It has been published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2750) and is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 5d. including postage).

A summary of the main items of the Report is given below.

Printing wages.—The Report finds that the wage settlement of 1965 is likely, on the recent record of the industry, to result in an increase sukely, on the recent record of the industry, to result in an increase of earnings out of keeping with the Command Paper on Prices and nomes Policy. But it suggests that changes in working practices night justify such an increase, and proposes that the industry's oint Manpower Committee should publish a report by mid 1966, at the light of which a definitive judgment of the settlement would be possible. The Committee's report, would also be the processory cossible. The Committee's report would also be the necessary ude to the next round of wage negotiations in the industry.

Prices.—No increases are warranted as a result of the wage settlement, because of the scope for absorbing the cost through increased efficiency. Customers are urged to look at printing prices more

Other wages.—The settlement is unlikely to have any direct effect upon negotiations in other industries.

'The key to our conclusions and recommendations lies in the ecuring of a major change in working practices", the Report says. o achieve this change, it proposes a new role for the Joint Manpower Committee (which was set up at the beginning of the year principally to remove manpower problems from normal wage negotiations). The Report suggests that the Committee should: have terms of reference that specifically include the efficient use of manpower; be headed by an independent chairman; review the performance of ne industry on the basis of information provided by an independent taff, which would also serve as background in future wage otiations; consider the registration of wage increases negotiated individual printing houses; and consider the establishment of achinery for resolving differences over the manning of, and yment for, new machines.

The Board also proposes that the Government should consider how information about profits of private firms could be made available for wage negotiations, since lack of this information is egarded as an impediment to co-operative relationship between the two sides.

Elimination, during the next round of wage negotiations, of the of-living bonus in the printing industry agreements is proposed, and conversely the Report urges that Government and industry should review the use of contracts, for printing and other purchases, that include automatic adjustments of prices to wage increases. Also urged is the establishment of an industrial pension scheme to remove fears of redundancy, and further amalgamation of unions as rapidly as possible with the objective of a single union for the industrial.

### The settlement and incomes policy

The Report analyses the settlement in the light of arguments resented by employers and unions, and of the conventions of the industry. It accepts the arguments of both sides of the industry hat, so far as the prices and incomes policy was concerned, they here "starting from scratch" in the recent negotiations and that, herefore, the pay increases which came into effect at the beginning of the year as a consequence of a settlement in 1962 should be left ut of account

However, the Report establishes the value of the May increase at per cent. on basic rates for craftsmen forthwith, with a further per cent. to come within a year; those on lower rates would get greater percentage increases. There may be further increases in pay because of the industry's agreement giving automatic adjustments as the Index of Retail Prices moves, and the recent experience of the industry is that earnings rise at least as fast as rates

The settlement will thus be out of step with the norm, unless it n qualify as an exception within the terms of the Command Paper. This can only be done if there is a major change in working practices making a direct contribution towards increasing productivity. The Report therefore suggests that, during the life of the agreement,

there should be no additional payments except in return for such changes. The Report emphasises that in judging any particular settlement the period between pay increases and their total effect on earnings, not merely their effect on basic rates, must both be taken into account.

#### Prices, profits and efficiency

The Report poses the question "...how has it come about that in this industry, output per man-hour has risen only slowly, earnings have risen rapidly, profits have fallen and prices have risen ...?"

The industry is described as "characterised by insularity" and

management is said to share this characteristic in full measure.

Employers complain most about restrictions on the numbers of apprentices, but inefficient use of manpower already in the industry is more serious. This is tied up with problems of restrictive practices and demarcations, both within and between unions. Management is also criticised for its acceptance of these practices as part of the very character of the industry. It carries its share of responsibility for failing to remove the sense of insecurity which largely accounts for the workers' attitudes.

Estimates were given to the Board, by employers, of potential improvement in performance from 10 to 25 per cent. through more economical use of manpower, which demonstrates that there is ample scope for attainment of the objectives of the Command Paper on Prices and Incomes Policy—namely, increases of earnings which are not followed by increases in prices. No increase in prices is warranted as a result of the wage rise but the Board warns that if customers are not much more critical about prices, improvements will not take place. will not take place.

The Report reveals that Her Majesty's Stationery Office has agreed The Report reveals that Her Majesty's Stationery Office has agreed to pay commercial printers increased charges of about 2 · 3 per cent. under existing long-term contracts which provide for variations in price where wages also vary. It questions whether these are justified in an industry with so much scope for increasing its efficiency, and goes on to make two related proposals: that Government and industry should both review their use of contracts with the scale time players and that the relationship between with wage/price escalation clauses; and that the relationship between wages and the cost of living should be loosened, especially where wages are tied to the Index of Retail Prices. The Report recommends that, at the next wage negotiation, the general printing industry should eliminate its cost-of-living bonus.

The Report turns to the crucial question of how a major change in working practices is to be secured

With this aim, several new functions for the industry's Joint Manpower Committee are proposed. The Committee should have an independent chairman, because the obstacles to efficient use of an independent chairman, because the obstacles to efficient use of manpower "have been argued over for too long, which points to the need for outside guidance; this could best be given by an independent chairman "; the chairman and a staff would also be able to present information on profits and efficiency impartially to both sides, so helping to remove union suspicions about employers' arguments in negotiation, and providing for future negotiations to be conducted against a background of objective information.

As further contributions to good relations, the Report suggests As further contributions to good relations, the Report suggests that negotiations should concentrate more on obtaining fringe benefits, particularly pensions. The present house pensions should, in the greater interests of all employers, be replaced by an industry-wide scheme. Support is also given to union amalgamations, with a view to a single union for the industry, which it is essential to achieve rapidly if the irrelevancy in the contemporary world of the divisions that exist between and within unions is to be overcome. divisions that exist between and within unions is to be overcome.

### ABSTRACT OF REGIONAL **STATISTICS**

#### No. 1—1965

A new publication, "Abstract of Regional Statistics No. 1-1965" providing a wide range of economic and social statistics analysed by Region, has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Department of the Central Statistics Division of Government Department Department of the Central Statistics Division of Government Department Departm ments. Wherever possible the figures are given in a continuous series covering the years 1954 to 1964.

The Abstract brings together statistics on population, labour, production, construction, transport, distribution, incomes, health and education. Otherwise these statistics can only be obtained from very scattered sources. However, an index of sources is provided which will enable users of the Abstract to obtain, for any particular subject in which they are interested, any later figures becoming available before the part issue and in some cases, to obtain the available before the next issue and, in some cases, to obtain the statistics in greater detail.

It has not been possible to present the figures in the 43 tables for a uniform set of Regions. While many of the statistics are given for Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes and also for Conurbations, others are only available for alternative systems such as Ministry of Labour Regions and National Coal Board Divisions. An appendix deals with the definitions of the Regions in the several systems of classification in which the figures appear. systems of classification in which the figures appear.

The Abstract has been prepared to meet a growing demand for information on regional matters and is supplementary to the national figures published regularly in the Annual Abstract of Statistics. It should be of great value to everyone concerned with regional problems and development. Copies are obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 76 (4 (8s. including postage) 7s. 6d. (8s. including postage).

### CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL

### **Industrial Training and Training in Safety**

A first memorandum, entitled "Industrial Training and Further Education", was issued by the Central Training Council in April 1965; the text was reproduced in the May 1965 issue of this GAZETTE (page 218). The Council has recently issued Memorandum No. 2, on "Industrial Training and Training in Safety", which has been given wide circulation. The text is as follows:

1. Industrial Training Boards have a duty under Section 2 (1) (a) of the Industrial Training Act 1964 to ".... provide or secure the provision of such courses and other facilities.... for the training of persons employed or intending to be employed in the industry as may be required, having regard to any courses or facilities otherwise available to such persons". Some Boards are already making plans to implement this and the Council wishes to draw the attention of all boards to the need to include in their Industrial Training Boards have a duty under Section 2 (1) (a) plans specific provisions for safety training in the light of the general principles set out in this Memorandum.

- 2. Accidents reported under the Factories Act in 1964 totalled over 268,000 and included 655 deaths. This represented a rise of more than 30 per cent. above the figure of approximately 204,000 for 1963, which itself exceeded the 1962 figure. Reported accidents are, broadly speaking, those which are either fatal or cause disablement for more than three days. While part of this increase can be accounted for by improved reporting of industrial accidents, and while part may be due to an increased number of persons in employment, there is no escaping the conclusion that there has been a substantial real increase in the number of accidents.
- 3. A particularly disturbing feature is the large number of accidents occurring to young people. There were 13,757 accidents to young men under 18 years of age in 1964 (including 15 deaths) and 4,545 accidents to young women (including one death). Of these, 4,822 (including three fatal accidents) were machine accidents and many took place during the early weeks of first employment on leaving school
- Not only are accidents responsible for serious human suffering: they represent a social and economic waste. Production is lost; the injured worker has to be cared for, rehabilitated, and often retrained for other work; his family has to be looked after; and maybe another worker must be trained to take his place.

### Accident prevention

5. There are three ways of preventing accidents. Firstly, to make the working environment as safe as possible so that fewer dangers arise; secondly, to protect the worker from the remaining hazards by means of suitable protective clothing and equipment; and thirdly, to train him to act in a safe way at all times. The training of the worker to act safely is fundamental to the success of the first two. A worker not alive to safety may remove the guards placed for his protection or fail to use the protective equipment provided for his protection or fail to use the protective equipment provided for him. Through ignorance or lack of proper appreciation of a situation he may adopt an unsafe method of doing a job. A positive attitude to safety will help to combat these accidents, and there are many of them, which are caused by human mistakes or lack of thought. These accidents, such as falling, being struck by falling objects, or striking against objects, cannot easily be prevented by legislation. They are more often due to carelessness or a failure to act in a safe way.

#### Safety training

- Safety training in industry should have as its first objective an appreciation of personal responsibility for safety by everyone through line management to the newest employee. It is not a question only of training new entrants and young workers, important as this is. All levels of management, including the chairman of the board and those responsible for design and maintenance, must be convinced of the need for such training and equipped to play their respective
- Safety is not a subject which can be taught merely by imparting factual knowledge; it must be learnt as part of the training for the job. There are of course no hard and fast rules. The nature of the training in safety must depend on the industry or process concerned. Clearly quite different practical considerations arise in, for example, the construction industry from those which have to be faced in a highly automated factory like a large chemical plant. There are, however, certain general features of safety training which should be considered when training plans are being worked out for any industry

### (1) The safe way the right way

It is of the first importance to recognise that safety s one of the major factors which determine what is the right way to do a job. This means that it is essential for safety training to be treated as an integral part of training; it should never be regarded as a secondary matter which can be dealt with after the main content of a vocational training programme has been settled. For example, instruction in the use of a circular saw provides the right opportunity to impart all the safety aspects of its correct use.

### (2) Observance of safety rules and regulations

The trainee should be given a clear appreciation of the dangers inherent in any machinery, plant or process with which he is concerned. At the same time he should be adequately instructed in the proper functioning, correct method of use and the purpose and importance of the safeguards that are provided. He should under-

stand and be taught to comply with plant safety rules and any relevant legal obligations resting upon the employed person, for example the wearing of personal safety equipment. He must be taught to avoid all short cuts or allegedly easier ways of doing the job, e.g., by the removal of guards from machines, or the use of improvised tools and equipment.

#### (3) Responsibility towards others

The trainee should be reminded that thoughtless action on his part, for example the switching on of electric current, starting a achine, or moving materials without warning, may be a source of

#### (4) Maintenance and identification of defects

The trainee should be taught the importance of proper maintenance and made aware of the need for alertness to identify defects which may give rise to danger. This training should not be limited to machines or their guards but should cover all aspects of the working equipment or environment where defects can give rise to assist the data of the same particularly important; proper instance. accidents. Hand tools are particularly important; proper instruction needs to be given as to weaknesses particularly liable to develop for example loose hammer heads.

#### Good industrial house-keeping

Instructions should be given on the importance of good industrial house-keeping (tidiness and orderliness) at the work place,

#### Control schemes during repair or maintenance

Adequate instructions should be given in the operation of any control schemes which may exist to ensure safety when machinery or plant is being repaired or maintained, or when any exceptional hazard has been temporarily created.

#### (7) Behaviour at work

A new entrant might well be unaware of some apparently obvious matters unless he is expressly instructed about them, e.g.,

- (a) the need to wear suitable clothing and avoid the use of unsuitable clothing;
- (b) the dangers of horseplay;
- (c) the dangers arising from, and precautions required in connection with, the use of toxic or highly flammable substances;
- (d) the importance of personal cleanliness (e.g., as a precaution against dermatitis)

#### Safety training of young persons

- 8. Many young persons will already have received some education in safety while studying technical subjects or in relation to road safety and doing things in the home. Such early instruction provides a useful foundation on which to build safety training for adult
- 9. Nevertheless it is a big step from school to work and, as experience has shown that young workers are particularly vulnerable to accidents, special efforts are needed to ensure that they are warned of the dangers in their new environment. They need to be taught to act safely and to obey the safety rules from the first day they enter industrial life.
- 10. The responsibility for the safety training of young workers rests upon management. There are some specific legal requirements; a young person must not work at any machine specified by the Minister of Labour to be dangerous unless he has been fully instructed as to the possible dangers and necessary precautions and unless he has had sufficient training in the work or is under adequate supervision by an experienced person. There are also the wider responsibilities of management to train its young workers for the prevention of accidents and elimination of disease within the context of their training for a particular occupation or process.
- 11. The more experienced worker also has a responsibility for the training in safety of the young worker. In para 7 (2) reference was made to the avoidance of short cuts. A frequent cause of accidents to young workers is the following of bad examples set by the "oldhands". Management should make every effort to make the more experienced worker understand the harm that a bad example can do. At the same time, in the training of the younger worker, special stress should be laid on the importance of sticking to the approved method of work. method of work.
- 12. Training in safety on the general lines indicated above should therefore constitute an essential part of any formal training scheme for the young worker (e.g., full-time instruction in a centre of training school). It is equally important that instruction in safe working forms an essential part of any on-the-job training of young people whether this training is part of a formal training scheme of

### Safety training and establishments for further education

13. Technical colleges and other establishments for further education have a significant contribution to make to safety training for the young person preparing for industrial life. The need for a safe working environment and suitable clothing and equipment applies in the college as in industry, and the part they play in preventing accidents can accordingly be brought home to the student during his course. Above all the college can lay proper emphasis on the fundamental precept that a worker must act in a safe way at all times. It is essential, therefore, that safety precautions should be an integral part of all relevant further education courses.

### Safety training of other workers

14. Not only young persons but all those taking up new work need adequate safety training. This includes experienced industrial workers whose original skills are no longer required and who have to be retrained to do unfamiliar work. Married women who return the refer a possibly lengthy, period of present whose taking up new work need to be retrained to do not not not not necessary to the refer a possibly lengthy, period of present necessary to the necessary to to be retrained to do undustrial work. Married women who return to industry after a, possibly lengthy, period of pre-occupation with domestic responsibilities, will need to have the safety requirements of their work carefully instilled into them. Even the skilled tradesof their work carefully instilled into them. Even the skilled tradesman or the experienced worker who is moving from one factory to another, will need some form of safety training. If he has not already been adequately instructed in safety matters the omission should be remedied. If he has had a good safety training elsewhere he will still need instruction in the safety points relevant to his new factory, since the circumstances and procedures which have been developed for dealing with them are not likely to be precisely the same as in his previous place of employment.

### Management and supervisory training

- 15. Responsibility for the safety of all persons employed in an andertaking both in regard to legal obligations and in its wider application rests with management. While the responsibility for application a safety policy rests with top management, managers have a very personal role to play in seeing that the policy is successfully carried out. Their acceptance and understanding of this role is a crucial factor in accident prevention. They need to be trained to undertake this responsibility just as they are trained in production undertake this responsionity just as they are tailed in production or any other aspects of management. As is stressed in para. 7, safety is not a subject apart and training in safety should be an integral part of the general training in efficient management; there is a place for it at all stages in the structure of education for industrial
- 16. Foremen and supervisors also have a major part to play in promoting safety, including safety training, and it is most important that supervisory training should fit them to discharge their responsibilities in this field. They have the closest contact with the man on the job and may be able to influence for good the conduct and habits of working of young people in their charge. They must not only be live to the need for safety but also understand how to train the inployees under their supervision to work safely. Foremen and pervisors must understand, too, the importance of maintaining works' discipline in safety as in other matters. They must never turn a blind eye on malpractices which may one day lead to an accident

17. When training schedules are being drawn up within firms it is important that the safety officer and the safety organisation should be consulted. They will be able to advise on safety aspects which need to be borne in mind when framing the technical or vocational content of training programmes, and will certainly be able to assist with instruction on specific safety matters.

18. The training of workers in safety and in safe methods of work is an essential part of accident prevention. It is a management responsibility to do this, and to be effective management itself must be convinced of the need for such safety training. It should be carried out as part of the normal training which all entrants to industry receive.

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT

### Training Levy for Shipbuilding Industry

The Ministry of Labour has approved proposals submitted by the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board for a levy on employers equal to 0.55 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1965, the bulk of which will be used to meet grants for training in the industry. The Industrial Training Levy (Shipbuilding) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965 No. 1609), giving effect to the proposals, is operative from 6th September and is the fifth levy order to be made by the Minister under the Industrial Training Act 1964: copies may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 6d. (9d. including postage). Orders covering the wool, construction, iron and steel and engineering industries have been in operation since June (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 305).

The levy for the shipbuilding industry becomes due one month after the date of the assessment notice served on an employer, which date shall not be earlier than 1st October 1965. Provision is made for employers to appeal against assessment to independent tribunals. As the first levy is based on a limited scheme of grants it will be small compared with the levy to be collected in future years and the cost of collecting such a small sum in two or more parts would be excessive in relation to the sum collected; in the first year, therefore, the law will be collected in one instalment in November. refore, the levy will be collected in one instalment in November

The Shipbuilding Industry Training Board has proposed, and the The Shipbuilding Industry Training Board has proposed, and the Minister has approved, an interim grants scheme which reflects the importance which the Board attaches to off-the-job training and to associated further education. The basis of the scheme is to give financial help to those employers who arrange for off-the-job training and/or associated further education for apprentices, craft instructors, management and supervisory personnel, safety officers, and training officers.

# EARNINGS IN COAL MINING

### Year ended 27th March 1965

Tables 44 and 45 of the statistical tables of the Report and Accounts of the National Coal Board for 1964-65 give details of the average earnings per man-shift worked and the average weekly earnings for Great Britain in each of the seven Divisions and in Kent. The statistics relate to the deep mines of the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. The following table gives the information for Great Britain. The cash earnings include wages paid (including overtime), payments for sickness, etc., five-day-week bonus payments, guaranteed wage, payment for rest days and provision for holidays with pay. Allowances in kind represent the value to workmen of free and concessionary coal (whether taken as coal or as cash in lieu) plus house or rent allowance. Travelling allowances are not included.

### Earnings in Year ended 27th March 1965

nployment in (	Average earnings per man shift worked (all ages)	Average weekly earnings (all ages)
Excluding value of allowances in kind Value of allowances in kind Total By place of work, excluding value of allowances in kind—	s. d. 76 0 4 11 80 11	s. d. 359 4 23 3 382 7
Face	95 0 81 4 56 9	405 5 376 2 292 0

The average earnings per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, vary between 75s. 5d. in the South Western to 86s. 11d. in the East Midlands and the average weekly earnings from 354s. 5d. in the South Western to 419s. 2d. in the East Midlands.

The estimated average earnings in the industry in Great Britain, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers 21 years of age and over, in the year 1964–65 amounted to 83s. 4d. per man-shift worked and 396s. 8d. per week.

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

### No. 14—September 1965

The article on pages 392 to 400 of this GAZETTE recording results of the latest half-yearly enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour into the earnings and hours of manual workers includes summary tables, relating to all industries and to manufacturing industries, which compare figures for the current and earlier enquiries. In the quarterly publication "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production," however, as well as monetary amounts, movements in earnings of men aged 21 and over are shown in the form of indices, and figures are tabulated in full industrial detail. For example, the September edition, about to be published, contains a ten-page table which analyses the industry group data for April 1965 given in the table of average weekly earnings by Region on page 400 of this GAZETTE according to 127 Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification, and shows, in addition, absolute earnings in April 1960 together with indices illustrating movements since then as revealed by the three latest enquiries. Information about movements in rates of wages includes rates obtaining between 1955 and 1965, detailed in similar form, for adult workers in selected industries and services.

Tables covering the results of an enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour in October 1964 into shift working in manufacturing and of Labour in October 1964 into shift working in manufacturing and certain other industries include a regional analysis which is additional to data previously published in No. 13 issue and repeated for convenient reference: this comprehensive presentation is unlikely to be repeated in future editions for space reasons. Other information contributed by the Ministry, on the total working population, employment, unemployment and unfilled vacancies, continues the established series.

The section on company profits, dividends, assets, etc., prepared by the Board of Trade, includes detailed appropriation of income accounts, balance sheets and statements of the sources and uses of funds, separately for quoted and for non-quoted companies; also supplied by the Board are tables of index numbers of wholesale prices and of export and import unit values. Tables supplied by the Central Statistical Office show the main movements in production. tion, employment and incomes for the economy as a whole. The index of industrial production is given for the various sectors, seasonally adjusted, quarterly from 1960 and monthly from January

"Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production, No. 14" will be available early in October from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 15s. (15s. 10d.

### EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

### AND OTHER STATISTICS

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### Employment in Great Britain in July

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between June and July 1965 and in comparable recent periods.

The employment figures for all dates after June 1964 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-1965.

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-June and mid-July 1965, together with figures for recent months and for June of each year from 1960. 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 mid-July 1964 and May, June and July 1965. 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. 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 on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot

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: JULY 1965

Industry or Service	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-June 1964	Mid-July* 1964	Mid-May* 1965	Mid-June*	Mid-July* 1965	Change June-July 1965
Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying	983 761	948 731	920 712	906 684	879 657	883 654	844 630	853 625	857 621	+ 4 - 4
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Fextiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	820 513 592 2,151 212 873 557 785 563 1,649	817 508 621 2,208 204 877 577 786 556 1,684	830 510 623 2,206 205 875 578 784 554 1,688	805 507 630 2,239 209 878 585 774 542 1,701	812 507 628 2,237 208 876 583 770 538 1,697	830 508 627 2,240 207 874 584 768 535 1,697	+ 18 + 1 - 1 + 3 - 1 - 2 + 1 - 2 - 3
Total in manufacturing industries	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,838	8,852	8,869	8,854	8,871	+ 17
Construction †	1,567 370	1,617 379	1,653 387	1,681 397	1,755 402	1,760 402	1,750 409	1,747 408	1,742 407	- 5 - 1
Total in production industries	11,509	11,655	11,605	11,477	11,652	11,667	11,658	11,633	11,641	+ 8
ransport and communication Distributive trades Inancial, professional and scientific services Catering, hotels, etc. Aiscellaneous services (excluding catering,	1,724 3,284 } 4,947	1,747 3,312 5,060	1,756 3,367 5,227	1,726 3,401 3,000 685	1,708 3,422 3,106 719	1,712 3,439 3,101 732	1,674 3,438 3,186 678	1,670 3,437 3,180 722	1,673 3,460 3,177 734	+ 3 + 23 - 3 + 12
hotels, etc.)	502 741	511 756	520 772	1,649 537 802	1,701 519 752	1,704 519 752	1,674 519 755	1,677 519 756	1,686 519 756	+ 19
Total in civil employment	23,690 15,588 8,102	23,989 15,746 8,243	24,166 15,837 8,329	24,183 15,836 8,347	24,458 15,948 8,510	24,509 15,978 8,531	24,426 15,899 8,527	24,445 15,887 8,558	24,502 15,911 8,592	+ 57 + 24 + 34
Vholly unemployed	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	461 346 115	317 240 77	312 236 76	300 226 74	270 207 63	275 211 64	+ 5 + 4 + 1
I.M. Forces and Women's Services	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	427 410 17	424 408 16	423 407 16	423 407 16	423 407 16	422 406 16	- 1
otal working population Males Females	24,498 16,301 8,197	24,714 16,389 8,325	24,980 16,540 8,440	25,071 16,592 8,479	25,199 16,596 8,603	25,244 16,621 8,623	25,149 16,532 8,617	25,138 16,501 8,637	25,199 16,528 8,672	+ 61 + 27 + 35

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards. † Owing to re-classification at June 1964, figures for earlier dates are not strictly comparable. See page 59 of the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month) (Thousands)												
Industry Coll School	contives	July 1964*	(Fryanz)	g call	May 1965*	6 800	I the	Tune 1965*	n, are	liven in	July 1965*	100 II
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal mining	569.6	17.5	587 · 1	545 · 8	17.5	563 · 3	540 · 1	17.5	557 · 6	536 · 2	17.5	553 · 7
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	466·2 32·1 90·0 17·4 41·3 23·3 11·7 39·4 34·7 16·0 23·3 78·8 40·7 17·5	348·3 8·6 60·6 33·4 38·2 12·3 3·7 55·4 47·0 4·6 19·5 19·7 22·6 22·7	814·5 40·7 150·6 50·8 79·5 35·6 15·4 94·8 81·7 20·6 42·8 98·5 63·3 40·2	455·4 31·3 89·3 17·1 41·1 22·8 11·5 38·3 30·5 15·9 23·0 77·7 39·8 17·1	335·0 8·3 60·2 31·7 37·6 11·9 3·6 52·6 40·2 4·6 20·2 19·8 22·4 21·9	790·4 39·6 149·5 48·8 78·7 34·7 15·1 90·9 70·7 20·5 43·2 97·5 62·2 39·0	458 · 8 31 · 1 90 · 1 17 · 2 41 · 5 23 · 6 11 · 6 38 · 1 30 · 7 15 · 7 23 · 3 77 · 9 40 · 8 17 · 2	337·8 8·2 61·0 32·5 38·2 12·0 3·6 52·1 40·9 4·6 20·0 19·8 23·2 21·7	796·6 39·3 151·1 49·7 79·7 35·6 15·2 90·2 71·6 20·3 43·3 97·7 64·0 38·9	470·3 31·2 91·9 17·5 42·9 24·1 11·6 38·6 34·5 15·8 23·9 78·8 42·0 17·5	344·2 8·3 62·0 32·8 38·9 12·1 3·6 52·4 45·2 4·5 19·4 19·9 23·3 21·8	814·5 39·5 153·9 50·3 81·8 36·2 15·2 91·0 79·7 20·3 43·3 98·7 65·3 39·3
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.	366·5 15·7 25·5 5·5 173·7 31·8 16·7 33·5 29·2 25·8 9·1	141.0 0.5 3.9 1.7 47.0 42.2 9.0 13.7 13.4 4.9	507·5 16·2 29·4 7·2 220·7 74·0 25·7 47·2 42·6 30·7 13·8	363·6 15·5 24·4 5·5 171·7 32·6 16·2 33·6 28·6 26·9 8·6	141·2 0·5 3·8 1·7 47·0 42·5 9·3 13·3 13·2 5·6 4·3	504·8 16·0 28·2 7·2 218·7 75·1 25·5 46·9 41·8 32·5 12·9	363·2 15·5 24·3 5·5 171·2 32·6 16·3 33·7 28·4 27·2 8·5	141·3 0·5 3·8 1·7 47·0 42·6 9·3 13·4 13·1 5·6 4·3	504·5 16·0 28·1 7·2 218·2 75·2 25·6 47·1 41·5 32·8 12·8	364·3 15·6 24·3 5·5 171·5 33·0 16·3 33·7 28·5 27·4 8·5	142·0 0·5 3·8 1·7 47·4 43·1 9·3 13·3 13·0 5·6 4·3	506·3 16·1 28·1 7·2 218·9 76·1 25·6 47·0 41·5 33·0 12·8
Metal manufacture.  Iron and steel (general).  Steel tubes  Iron castings, etc.  Light metals  Copper, brass and other base metals	547·3 276·0 47·3 108·5 46·2 69·3	75·0 24·7 8·6 14·0 10·9 16·8	622·3 300·7 55·9 122·5 57·1 86·1	552·7 278·6 49·1 108·3 46·3 70·4	76·1 25·3 8·7 14·2 10·7 17·2	628·8 303·9 57·8 122·5 57·0 87·6	550·9 278·0 48·9 107·4 46·4 70·2	76·0 25·3 8·7 14·2 10·7 17·1	626·9 303·3 57·6 121·6 57·1 87·3	550·1 278·4 49·1 106·4 46·3 69·9	76·2 25·6 8·8 14·2 10·6 17·0	626·3 304·0 57·9 120·6 56·9 86·9
Engineering and electrical goods Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors) Metal-working machine tools Engineers' small tools and gauges Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments Watches and clocks Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus Radio and other electronic apparatus Domestic electric appliances Other electrical goods	1,581 · 4 31 · 9 74 · 9 47 · 1 36 · 7 42 · 8 49 · 9 284 · 7 129 · 3 21 · 6 175 · 0 83 · 6 175 · 0 163 · 8 44 · 2 156 · 3 44 · 2 156 · 3 40 · 9 84 · 3	598·3 4·8 12·9 14·3 6·2 7·3 16·0 62·0 16·0 5·6 51·6 45·4 8·0 56·8 22·2 30·7 134·3 25·6 67·2	2,179·7 36·87 87·88 61·4 42·9 50·7 29·3 57·2 255·9 346·7 145·3 27·2 226·6 6129·0 15·0 220·6 63·9 290·6 66·5 151·5	1,610·9 32·6 77·0 49·0 38·2 43·9 27·2 51·9 40·9 290·9 132·5 21·6 180·6 84·6 7·1 165·9 42·5 45·1 155·4 38·3 85·7	601 · 9 4 · 9 13 · 3 15 · 4 6 · 7 8 · 6 7 · 5 17 · 0 63 · 5 16 · 6 6 · 0 53 · 3 46 · 5 8 · 3 59 · 2 22 · 6 124 · 3 24 · 0 68 · 0	2,212·8 37·5 90·3 64·4 44·9 52·5 30·8 59·4 149·1 27·6 233·9 131·1 15·4 225·1 65·1 77·7 279·7 62·3 153·7	1,610 · 4 32 · 4 77 · 5 49 · 1 37 · 9 43 · 7 27 · 3 52 · 1 40 · 9 290 · 7 133 · 5 21 · 6 180 · 3 84 · 7 7 · 1 165 · 7 42 · 6 44 · 8 155 · 3 38 · 9 85 · 2	600 · 6 4 · 9 13 · 3 15 · 5 6 · 7 8 · 5 3 · 6 7 · 4 17 · 1 63 · 7 16 · 5 6 · 1 53 · 1 46 · 3 8 · 2 22 · 6 32 · 7 123 · 9 23 · 8 67 · 5	2,211·0 37·3 90·8 64·6 44·6 52·2 30·9 59·5 58·0 354·4 150·0 27·7 233·4 131·0 15·3 224·9 65·2 277·5 279·2 61·8 152·7	1,613 · 2 32 · 5 77 · 5 49 · 2 37 · 6 43 · 8 27 · 3 52 · 3 41 · 1 291 · 0 134 · 5 21 · 5 180 · 2 84 · 9 7 · 2 165 · 7 43 · 6 44 · 7 155 · 8 38 · 0 85 · 9 85 · 9 85 · 9 86 · 9 86 · 9 86 · 9 87 · 9 88 · 9 8	600 · 6 4 · 9 13 · 3 15 · 5 6 · 7 8 · 5 3 · 6 7 · 5 6 · 1 53 · 1 46 · 3 8 · 2 58 · 9 22 · 5 32 · 4 124 · 5 23 · 6 7 · 7 6 · 1 5 · 1 4 · 6 · 3 8 · 2 5 · 3 8 · 2 5 · 3 8 · 2 5 · 3 6 · 7 6 · 7	2,213·8 37·4 90·8 64·7 44·3 52·3 30·9 59·8 355·0 151·0 27·6 233·3 131·2 15·4 224·6 65·5 77·1 280·3 61·8 152·5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	192·4 140·3 52·1	11·4 7·9 3·5	203·8 148·2 55·6	196·4 145·6	11·3 7·9 3·4	207·7 153·5 54·2	195·8 145·4 50·4	11·3 7·9 3·4	207·1 153·3 53·8	194·6 144·5 50·1	11·2 7·9 3·3	205·8 152·4 53·4
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing. Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	750 · 9 417 · 3 18 · 4 221 · 9 41 · 4 48 · 2	116·9 62·2 7·4 38·2 4·0 2·8 2·3	867 · 8 479 · 5 25 · 8 260 · 1 45 · 4 51 · 0 6 · 0	50·8 753·5 428·1 18·8 216·5 38·5 47·8 3·8	117·7 63·0 7·6 38·4 3·5 2·8 2·4	871·2 491·1 26·4 254·9 42·0 50·6 6·2	751·1 429·3 18·8 213·2 38·3 47·8 3·7	117·6 63·3 7·7 38·0 3·5 2·8 2·3	868 · 7 492 · 6 26 · 5 251 · 2 41 · 8 50 · 6 6 · 0	750·3 430·0 19·0 212·0 37·9 47·7 3·7	117·1 63·3 7·7 37·6 3·4 2·8 2·3	867 · 4 493 · 3 26 · 7 249 · 6 41 · 3 50 · 5 6 · 0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining Other metal industries	371·1 15·0 7·5 27·9 32·9 16·2 15·3 256·3	195 · 8 7 · 7 6 · 9 17 · 9 10 · 5 21 · 2 11 · 5 120 · 1	566·9 22·7 14·4 45·8 43·4 37·4 26·8 376·4	376·4 15·0 7·1 28·5 33·9 15·9 15·4 260·6	197·5 8·0 6·6 18·2 10·6 20·1 11·8 122·2	573 · 9 23 · 0 13 · 7 46 · 7 44 · 5 36 · 0 27 · 2 382 · 8	375·2 14·9 7·1 28·5 33·9 15·9 15·4 259·5	196·3 8·1 6·5 18·1 10·6 19·9 11·8 121·3	571·5 23·0 13·6 46·6 44·5 35·8 27·2 380·8	376·7 14·9 7·0 28·5 33·9 16·3 15·5 260·6	196·7 8·1 6·4 18·2 10·6 19·9 11·8 121·7	573 · 4 23 · 0 13 · 4 46 · 7 44 · 5 36 · 2 27 · 3 382 · 3
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	366·0 35·6 39·8 41·3 88·2 8·7 4·3 37·8 30·8 22·7 7·8 9·7 47·2 19·1	409·2 9·3 63·0 53·6 96·3 8·4 6·6 87·3 4·3 17·1 13·9 19·0 22·2 8·2	775·2 44·9 102·8 94·9 184·5 17·1 10·9 125·1 8·1 39·8 21·7 28·7 69·4 27·3	361·7 35·9 40·5 41·2 84·2 8·9 4·2 37·7 3·9 23·4 8·0 9·2 45·2 19·4	403·1 8·9 61·6 52·2 93·1 8·4 6·1 88·3 17·2 13·8 19·1 21·8 8·3	764·8 44·8 102·1 93·4 177·3 10·3 10·3 126·0 8·2 40·6 21·8 28·3 67·0 27·7	360·8 36·5 40·3 41·0 83·4 8·8 4·1 37·6 3·9 23·4 8·0 19·4	399·8 8·9 60·7 51·9 92·0 8·3 6·1 87·6 4·2 17·1 13·8 19·1 21·8 8·3	760 · 6 45 · 4 101 · 0 92 · 9 175 · 4 17 · 1 10 · 2 125 · 2 8 · 1 40 · 5 21 · 8 28 · 5 66 · 8 27 · 7	361·6 36·8 40·4 40·9 83·7 8·8 4·1 37·5 3·9 23·7 8·0 9·4 44·9 19·5	397·6 8·9 60·2 51·8 91·5 8·3 6·0 87·1 4·3 17·1 13·7 18·7 21·7 8·3	759·2 45·7 100·6 92·7 175·2 17·1 10·1 124·6 8·2 40·8 21·7 28·1 66·6 27·8
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	36·3 22·7 9·2 4·4	25·8 6·6 14·9 4·3	62·1 29·3 24·1 8·7	36·4 22·5 9·4 4·5	26·6 7·1 15·2 4·3	63·0 29·6 24·6 8·8	36·1 22·2 9·4 4·5	26·6 7·1 15·2 4·3	62·7 29·3 24·6 8·8	36·0 22·1 9·4 4·5	26·4 7·1 15·1 4·2	62·4 29·2 24·5 8·7
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear.	142·5 6·9 30·8 19·3 6·6 13·2 4·2 8·7 52·8	391·4 22·1 87·7 47·2 39·2 94·2 8·9 31·9 60·2	533·9 29·0 118·5 66·5 45·8 107·4 13·1 40·6 113·0	137·4 6·3 30·3 18·8 6·5 13·2 3·9 8·4 50·0	384·9 20·8 87·0 45·5 39·7 94·2 8·4 31·6 57·7	522·3 27·1 117·3 64·3 46·2 107·4 12·3 40·0 107·7	136·5 6·2 30·2 18·5 6·4 13·2 3·9 8·3 49·8	381·1 20·7 86·1 45·1 39·4 92·7 8·4 31·2 57·5	517·6 26·9 116·3 63·6 45·8 105·9 12·3 39·5 107·3	136·5 6·2 30·1 18·5 6·4 13·5 3·9 8·2 49·7	378 · 7 20 · 7 85 · 5 44 · 8 39 · 0 91 · 9 8 · 3 31 · 1 57 · 4	515·2 26·9 115·6 63·3 45·4 105·4 12·2 39·3 107·1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other building materials	273·0 67·4 29·5 58·9 16·1 101·1	78·5 7·0 35·8 19·1 1·6 15·0	351·5 74·4 65·3 78·0 17·7 116·1	275·1 66·1 29·6 59·6 16·2 103·6	80·0 7·0 35·7 19·9 1·6 15·8	355·1 73·1 65·3 79·5 17·8 119·4	274·6 66·1 29·6 59·2 16·2 103·5	80·1 7·0 35·8 19·9 1·7 15·7	354·7 73·1 65·4 79·1 17·9 119·2	274·1 66·2 29·6 59·3 16·2 102·8	79·7 7·0 35·6 19·8 1·6 15·7	353·8 73·2 65·2 79·1 17·8 118·5
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	230·9 83·2 78·7 9·0 27·4 17·8 14·8	4.5	288·4 96·7 99·4 16·9 31·9 23·2 20·3	230 · 8 83 · 6 79 · 2 9 · 0 26 · 7 17 · 7 14 · 6	57·6 14·0 20·4 7·9 4·5 5·2 5·6	288·4 97·6 99·6 16·9 31·2 22·9 20·2	230 · 2 83 · 7 78 · 9 8 · 8 26 · 5 17 · 7 14 · 6	57·4 14·1 20·2 7·9 4·5 5·2 5·5	287·6 97·8 99·1 16·7 31·0 22·9 20·1	229 · 4 83 · 4 78 · 5 8 · 9 26 · 1 17 · 8 14 · 7	57·6 14·2 20·2 8·0 4·4 5·3 5·5	287·0 97·6 98·7 16·9 30·5 23·1 20·2

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

			(M	id-mon	th)						(TL	
*2001 VIAL *2001 smull		July 1964	ACL velts		May 1965	of you		June 1965	•	ninobal	July 1965	ousands)
Cenuies Total Males (Consier 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.	409·1	213·8	622·9	410·1	214·3	624·4	409·8	213·8	623·6	410·2	214·2	624-4
	74·7	21·8	96·5	74·8	21·6	96·4	74·9	21·4	96·3	75·0	21·3	96-3
	33·5	34·1	67·6	33·5	33·0	66·5	33·4	33·1	66·5	33·8	33·4	67-2
	35·7	35·2	70·9	35·4	35·5	70·9	35·3	35·6	70·9	35·2	35·7	70-9
	107·9	30·5	138·4	108·4	31·0	139·4	108·7	30·9	139·6	108·4	31·0	139-4
	157·3	92·2	249·5	158·0	93·2	251·2	157·5	92·8	250·3	157·8	92·8	250-6
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	196·3	124·8	321·1	199·4	128·4	327·8	198·9	127·9	326·8	199·4	128·0	327·4
	91·6	37·7	129·3	92·7	37·1	129·8	92·8	36·9	129·7	93·1	36·7	129·8
	10·5	3·2	13·7	9·8	3·0	12·8	9·7	3·0	12·7	9·7	3·0	12·7
	7·2	6·9	14·1	7·1	6·8	13·9	7·0	6·7	13·7	7·0	6·7	13·7
	12·5	21·2	33·7	12·9	23·7	36·6	12·7	24·0	36·7	12·9	24·2	37·1
	5·1	6·0	11·1	5·0	6·1	11·1	5·0	5·9	10·9	4·9	5·9	10·8
	49·6	35·6	85·2	51·9	37·7	89·6	51·8	37·7	89·5	51·9	37·8	89·7
	19·8	14·2	34·0	20·0	14·0	34·0	19·9	13·7	33·6	19·9	13·7	33·6
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,929 · 9	2,787 · 7	8,717 · 6	5,959 · 8	2,775 · 6	8,735 · 4	5,952 · 3	2,767 · 6	8,719 · 9	5,966.7	2,770 · 2	8,736.9
Construction†	1,538 · 3	80.8	1,619 · 1	1,528 · 3	80.8	1,609 · 1	1,525 · 3	80.8	1,606 · 1	1,520 · 3	80.8	1,601-1
Gas, electricity and water	351·9	50·2	402·1	356·8	51·8	408·6	355·6	51·9	407·5	355·4	52·0	407·4
	106·0	16·1	122·1	106·2	17·0	123·2	105·1	17·1	122·2	104·8	17·2	122·0
	205·4	30·9	236·3	210·9	31·3	242·2	210·9	31·3	242·2	210·9	31·3	242·2
	40·5	3·2	43·7	39·7	3·5	43·2	39·6	3·5	43·1	39·7	3·5	43·2
Transport and communication Road passenger transport	220·0	44·6	264·6	210·8	43·9	254·7	211·2	44·4	255·6	213·5	44·7	258·2
	191·0	15·8	206·8	189·1	15·6	204·7	188·9	15·8	204·7	189·2	15·8	205·0
Distributive trades	1,385·3	1,556·4	2,941·7	1,367·3	1,573 · 2	2,940·5	1,363 · 4	1,576·1	2,939·5	1,371 · 8	1,590·8	2,962·6
	355·7	196·6	552·3	349·8	199 · 4	549·2	349 · 3	199·3	548·6	351 · 4	201·0	552·4
	797·9	1,288·7	2,086·6	786·6	1,301 · 8	2,088·4	784 · 6	1,304·8	2,089·4	791 · 9	1,317·9	2,109·8
agricultural supplies	128·1 103·6	36·4 34·7	164·5 138·3	125·1 105·8	36·3 35·7	161·4 141·5	123·9 105·6	36·2 35·8	160·1 141·4	122·8 105·7	36·1 35·8	158-9
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting Catering, hotels, etc. Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes	68 · 8	58·8	127·6	69·1	58·7	127·8	68·9	59·3	128·2	68·7	58.6	127-3
	40 · 0	25·1	65·1	36·9	22·1	59·0	38·4	23·0	61·4	37·7	23.5	61-2
	21 · 3	26·8	48·1	20·9	25·7	46·6	20·7	26·2	46·9	21·1	28.7	49-8
	216 · 2	404·3	620·5	192·5	374·6	567·1	206·7	404·1	610·8	213·8	409.6	623-4
	30 · 6	90·2	120·8	29·4	87·1	116·5	29·5	87·6	117·1	30·5	89.1	119-6
	12 · 4	35·1	47·5	11·8	34·1	45·9	11·6	33·9	45·5	11·9	34.0	45-9
	333 · 5	76·5	410·0	332·1	77·9	410·0	330·4	77·5	407·9	329·8	78.6	408-4
	11 · 6	4·2	15·8	11·2	3·8	15·0	11·3	4·0	15·3	11·2	4.1	15-3

### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JULY 1965

and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries§ in the week ended 17th July 1965. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The inform-

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

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2.7 26.5 49.0 63.3 69.5 20.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26	Esti- mated total	491-1 26-4 254-9	Per-		f overtime orked	Stood	ng.	understor Pairion	Total	Hou	irs lost
Industry   Section   Secti	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	off for whole week	Working part of week	Total on short- time (000's)	as per- centage of all oper- atives (per cent.)	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	564 111	191·9 36·9	34·1 33·3	1,828 331	9·5 9·0	0.1	1·1 0·1	1·1 0·1	0·2 0·1	12	10.9
Chemicals and allied industries	289 126	81·2 36·3	28·1 28·8	852 408	10·5 11·2	05	=	100 I	- 250	izulio lata E	Ones, res
Metal manufacture	472 229 96	144·6 44·8 40·0	30·6 19·6 41·6	1,427 473 390	9·9 10·6 9·8		0·4 0·3 0·2	0·4 0·3 0·2	0·1 0·1 0·2	4 2 2	8·5 7·6 10·0
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	1,479 913 565	639·4 453·9 185·6	43·2 49·7 32·8	5,522 3,979 1,543	8·6 8·8 8·3		$\frac{0.5}{0.4}$	0·5 0·4	- 0·1	$-\frac{6}{3}$	10.8
Vehicles	615 387 139	262·7 174·8 60·5	42·7 45·2 43·5	2,211 1,486 492	8·4 8·5 8·1	0·2 0·2 —	7·2 6·7 0·1	7·4 6·9 0·2	1·2 1·8 0·1	83 78 1	11·2 11·2 9·2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	429	174.8	40.7	1,487	8.5	r 1	0.3	0.3	0:1	3	7.5
Textiles	626 171 147 104	119·5 16·1 41·4 11·2	19·1 9·4 28·2 10·8	1,000 124 383 68	8·4 7·7 9·3 6·1	0·3 — 0·2	4·1 0·3 0·3 2·6	4·5 0·4 0·3 2·8	0·7 0·2 0·2 2·7	49 7 5 31	11·1 17·3 13·7 10·9
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	10.8	24.5	81	7.5	8-9-8	_		rwoar_	olso loon	Westher Men's se
Clothing and footwear	414 90	39·0 9·3	9·4 10·4	207 44	5·3 4·8	0.1	3·4 2·4	3·5 2·4	0·8 2·7	23 11	6.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	268	83.9	31.3	841	10.0	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	19	15.5
Timber, furniture, etc	210 73	79·4 32·1	37·9 43·7	642 262	8·1 8·2	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.6	18	14.1
Paper, printing and publishing	418 75 161	157·8 35·9 62·2	37·8 48·2 38·6	1,358 302 489	8·6 8·4 7·9	= = =	0.4	0·4 =	0·1 	— 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1	3.0
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	240 98	78·3 35·8	32·6 36·6	686 320	8·8 8·9		=	nat <u>eri</u> als i	poitalind v	s and othe	Marian And
Total, all manufacturing industries§	6,069	2,063 · 3	34.0	18,142	8.8	1.2	19.6	20.8	0.3	220	10.6

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1965 count of National Insurance cards.

§ Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

Ministry of Labour Gazette September 1965

### 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 of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing and (2) and (2) in one week in each month. Both indices have been mpiled 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 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 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

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. The reference base used in the tables published in this GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963, was the average of these six months in 1958 taken equal to 100. As estimates for all months of the year are now available, the indices have been recalculated on a new reference base:-12 monthly average for 1962 = 100. A complete series of both indices to date on the new base and a note on the revision were published on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

14000		200	40 5,00	(A:	verage 196	2 = 100	(Average 1						
Control Control	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	apployed* in Great of uncomployment.	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engl- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- factur- ing
6	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 100·0 98·2 100·1 102·3 96·8 84·0 102·8 102·8 102·5	98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.5 101.1 102.7 103.2 99.0 83.9 104.0 104.4 103.6	106·9 104·6 101·6 101·9 107·9 100·0 99·1 99·2 102·3 102·3 102·3 87·6 101·2 101·2 100·3	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·1 98·2 101·6 100·8 91·9 79·5 100·3 100·0 99·8	100·1 99·5 100·1 199·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·3 96·8 97·5 97·6 98·4 89·5 99·2 99·2 99·2	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·9 102·3 104·2 104·4 99·7 85·2 105·2 105·2	1956	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 100·3 100·9 101·1 101·0 100·6 100·5	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 100·2 101·2 101·2 100·8 100·7 100·5	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·2 100·8 101·2 101·4 100·8 99·9 99·9	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 101·9 101·9 101·9 101·0 100·8 100·9	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·8 99·7 100·9 99·9 101·5 99·9 99·8 99·6 100·0	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 101 · 2 101 · 5 101 · 5 101 · 5 101 · 2 101 · 1 101 · 4 101 · 2 101 · 3 101
5 January 16 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 15* June 19 July 17†	100·4 100·7 100·2 101·0 100·7 100·4 94·3	101.9 102.1 101.8 102.4 101.9 101.7 95.2	99·5 100·4 98·0 100·6 101·1 101·1 86·2	97·7 97·7 97·0 96·9 96·6 96·0 87·9	93·4 93·2 93·6 94·9 94·7 95·6 96·7	103·3 103·6 103·6 104·2 104·0 103·4 98·8	1965 January 16 February 13 March 13 April 10 May 15* June 19 July 17	99·4 99·8 99·9 100·0 99·8 99·7 99·9	99·0 99·4 99·3 99·6 99·3 97·9	98·7 99·3 99·3 100·1 100·2 100·2 99·4	100·3 100·7 100·5 100·4 100·3 100·5 100·6	98·2 98·5 99·0 99·3 99·3 100·1	100·3 100·7 100·8 100·8 100·7 100·5

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 ‡

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January			102411	TO SERVICE SER	101-2	98.5	100 · 7	100 - 4
February	104-2	99.2	105-5	103.9	102.8	97.8	101.2	100 . 7
March	- 1	A 45	072	_	102.3	98.0	101.5	100 - 2
April	103 - 4	101 - 5	106.0	106.3	102 · 4	99.7	102.2	101.0
May	103.0	102.4	105 - 3	105 - 1	102.7	100.0	102.0	100 · 7
June	- 1	-	NO.	106.1	102 - 4	100.0	102.3	100 · 4
July	- 1	CA SE	230	93.3	96.6	94.6	96.8	94.3
August	98.5	100 - 1	102-3	101-0	83-4	82.5	84.0	403-
September	C C- 50	102 NO. 1	The Marie	105 - 4	102-3	101 - 3	102.8	382
October	100.9	105-2	107-1	104.8	101.9	101.9	102.8	C-522
November	101 - 6	106 - 1	106.7	104-5	101-3	102.0	102.8	000
December	_	10 -	OR STEEL	2000 I	100 - 7	102.3	102.5	312

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 ‡

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	C. P. Allenda		10 1111		99.4	98.4	100 · 2	99.4
February	102.7	101 - 4	103 - 6	100 · 4	100 - 2	98.4	100.5	99.8
March		650	200	0a	100 - 2	98.6	101.0	99.9
April	102.6	103 - 1	102-1	101 - 5	100 · 4	99.4	101 - 1	100 -0
May	102.0	103 - 1	102 - 1	100 - 6	100.2	99.8	100 - 3	99.8
June	102 0	_		101 - 4	100 - 2	100.0	100.9	99.7
July		STATE OF	1	101 - 6	100.3	100 - 5	101.1	99.9
August	102 - 4	103 - 6	102.0	100.9	100 - 5	100 - 7	101.0	distant.
September	102	_		100 - 8	99.8	100 - 5	100.6	7 (-)
October	102 - 1	104.0	101.9	100.6	99.5	100.6	100 - 5	-
November	102.4	103.8	101.8	100 - 5	99.3	100.6	100.8	SER CO
December	102	105	_		99.4	100 . 8	100 - 1	-

The indices of total weekly hours worked and of average hours worked from November 1964 onwards have been revised to take account of the April 1965 uity into the hours of work of manual workers. Figures for dates after June 1964 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of ional Insurance cards in mid-1965. The figures from May 1965 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1965 enquiry into the hours of work namual workers are available.

manual workers are available.

† In the calculations use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers and from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the niddle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 and August 1962, 1963 and 1964 also relate to earlier veeks in the month and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962–5 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1962–4 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 and august 1962, 1963 and 1964 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962–5 would have been approximately six lower, the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher and the indices for August 1963–4 approximately 14 points higher.

‡ Figures for 1956 and 1957 are shown on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

### 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 is 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 (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1546; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 3rd August; The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1547; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 3rd August; The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1574; 9d. (1s.)), made on 9th August; The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1657; 3s. (3s. 5d.)), made on 31st August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 426.

The Industrial Training Levy (Shipbuilding) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1609; 6d. (9d.)), made on 17th August by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Training Act 1964.—See page 403.

The National Insurance Act 1965 (Commencement) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1650; 3d. (6d.)), made on 27th August by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. This Order brought into

effect on 6th September the Acts consolidating the provisions of the National Insurance, Industrial Injuries, Family Allowances and National Health Service Contributions Acts. The Statute Law Revision (Consequential Repeals) Act 1965 which repeals the provisions of the old Acts also came into force on the same day.

The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/1524; 3d. (6d.)), made on 2nd August by the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act 1946. These Regulations, which have been approved by the National Insurance Advisory Committee, provide for disregarding Christmas bonuses where benefit under the National Insurance Act 1946 falls to be reduced on account of earnings.

The First-aid Boxes (Miscellaneous Industries) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.I. 1965/149; 3d. (6d.)), made on 7th July by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland) 1938 to 1959. This Order, operative from 1st September 1965 prescribes that, in addition to the normal contents laid down, first-aid boxes supplied by factories should contain waterproof adhesive wound dressings and waterproof adhesive plaster.

The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1965/164; 9d. (1s.)), made on 9th August; The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/168; 6d. (9d.)), made on 16th August. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page

<sup>†</sup> Owing to re-classification at June 1964, figures for earlier dates are not strictly comparable See page 59 of the February 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. ‡ Because of the rounding of figures independently some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote\* on page 427.

# Unemployment at 9th August 1965

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 9th August 1965 were:—

control of compiler and bearing	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	207,999 19,136	32,159 103	55,794 1,883	21,906 118	317,858 21,240
Total	227,135	32,262	57,677	22,024	339,098
Change since 12th July, 1965	+ 24,661	+ 19,008	+ 1,771	+ 13,081	+ 58,521

The rate of unemployment at 9th August was 1.5 per cent. and at 12th July it was 1.2 per cent.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

At 9th August 29,242 married women were registered as unem. ployed.

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 9th August was 278,946 consisting of 217,409 males and 61,537 females.

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1954 to 1965

The following table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1954 to 1964, and the numbers registered in each month of 1965

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 .	15 000	6,879 6,114	8,322 4,850	4,315 4,122	47,245 30,915
Up to 2	43,558	12,993	13,172	8,437	78,160
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	9,231	11,154 2,573 1,191	3,649 2,967 2,498	8,078 1,659 790	34,887 16,430 12,489
Over 2, up to 5	29,247	14,918	9,114	10,527	63,806
Over 5, up to 8	18,547	1,844	5,788	1,161	27,340
Over 8	116,647	2,404	27,720	1,781	148,552
Total	207,999	32,159	55,794	21,906	317,858

		(	ireat Brita	ın		THE REAL PROPERTY.
Total Control of		olly loyed*		orarily ped†	Total	United Kingdom total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1954 1955	176,500 137,400	95,100 75,700	7,900 9,300	5,300 9,800	284,800 232,200	317,800 264,500
1956	151,000 204,300 293,800	78,600 90,200 116,300	17,800 12,300 27,600	9,600 5,700 19,700	257,000 312,500 457,400	287,100 347,200
1959 1960	322,600 248,200	121,900 97,500	21,200 11,600	9,500 3,100	475,200 360,400	500,900 512,100 392,800
1961	226,300 321,900 393,900	85,800 110,000 126,700	23,300 23,000 46,300	5,300 8,300 6,400	340,700 463,200 573,300	376,800 499,900 612,300
1964	279,600	92,600	6,600	1,800	380,600	413,400
8th Feb 8th Mar	278,948 269,857 258,836	88,118 88,228 84,142	6,863 6,418 24,497	2,449 3,386 4,614	376 378 367,889 372,089	409,104 401,994 405,706
12th Apr 10th May	243,435 226,450	82,565 73,721	12,949 5,092	2,282 1,664	341,231 306,927	373,948 341,571
14th June 12th July 9th Aug	207,422 211,335 240,158	62,507 63,630 77,700	4,907 4,393 19,239	1,306 1,219 2,001	276,142 280,577 339,098	305,334 309,785 368,858

### REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment; and the numbers wholly unemployed, excluding "school-leavers", in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 9th August 1965.

	se India	Wholly unemployed*					Temporarily stopped†					Total unemployed		
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South Eastern§ Eastern and Southern§ South Western Midlands§ West Midland East Midland Yorkshire and Humberside§ North Western Northern Scotland Wales	34,390 16,401 13,570 19,670 10,736 8,934 14,708 31,599 21,681 39,795 16,185	4,401 2,355 1,063 5,036 3,651 1,385 2,832 5,156 5,084 3,755 2,477	7,212 3,521 2,811 5,308 3,247 2,061 3,884 8,702 5,343 13,963 5,050	3,029 1,811 816 3,829 2,879 950 2,300 3,280 2,783 2,068 1,990	49,032 24,088 18,260 33,843 20,513 13,330 23,724 48,737 34,891 59,581 25,702	104 1,722 796 13,404 13,059 345 104 138 122 2,470 276	2 1 38 29 9 2 3 3 4 49 4	54 42 13 464 298 166 76 226 57 850 101	40 40 18 22 30 7 11 17 9	158 1,770 810 13,946 13,404 542 212 374 194 3,386 390	38,895 20,480 15,430 38,148 27,475 10,673 17,646 36,896 26,891 46,069 18,942	10,295 5,378 3,640 9,641 6,442 3,199 6,290 12,215 8,194 16,898 7,150	49,190 25,858 19,070 47,789 33,917 13,872 23,936 49,111 35,085 62,967 26,092	
Great Britain	207,999	32,159	55,794	21,906	317,858	19,136	103	1,883	118	21,240	259,397	79,701	339,098	
Northern Ireland	20,314	833	7,915	362	29,424	249	6	78	3	336	21,402	8,358	29,760	
United Kingdom	228,313	32,992	63,709	22,268	347,282	19,385	109	1,961	121	21,576	280,799	88,059	368,858	

		centage rat		d basefi ubdilges lei ski se	Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*								Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers		
Region	unemployment,			-coarman	Males				Females - work one of				excluding school-leavers		
ont to another the the	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	Change since 12th July 1965		
London and South Eastern § Eastern and Southern § South Western Midlands § West Midland East Midland Yorkshire and Humberside § North Western Northern Sootland Wales	1·1 1·2 1·8 1·6 1·8 1·2 1·3 2·0 3·1 3·3 2·8	0·5 0·6 0·8 0·7 0·8 0·7 0·9 1·1 1·9 2·1 2·3	0·9 1·0 1·4 1·3 1·5 1·0 1·2 1·6 2·7 2·9 2·6	12,244 4,939 3,527 5,972 3,904 2,068 4,537 8,585 5,418 7,629 3,700	7,345 3,650 1,934 6,121 3,884 2,237 3,445 6,752 5,457 5,801 3,660	3,116 1,467 1,176 2,011 1,140 871 1,474 3,588 1,828 4,178 1,553	16,086 8,700 7,996 10,602 5,459 5,143 8,084 17,830 14,062 25,942 9,749	4,321 1,727 1,215 2,592 1,815 777 2,351 3,122 1,819 3,090 1,372	2,930 1,688 723 3,193 2,189 1,004 1,552 3,205 2,351 2,225 1,774	811 390 320 791 547 244 493 1,316 689 1,563 576	2,179 1,527 1,369 2,561 1,575 986 1,788 4,339 3,267 9,153 3,318	43,684 21,072 17,091 26,337 14,853 11,484 19,712 42,541 28,866 56,675 22,968	+ 1,956 + 1,211 + 813 + 1,938 + 1,219 + 719 + 1,500 + 1,769 + 1,844 + 2,094 + 1,588		
Great Britain	1.7	1.0	1.5	56,551	44,165	20,391	119,051	21,609	19,641	6,949	29,501	278,946	+ 14,713		
Northern Ireland	6.9	4.5	6.0	2,683	4,	807	13,657	1,130	2,	304	4,843	29,193	+ 586		

\*Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 410.
†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).
§See page 161 of the April 1965 issue of this GAZETTE for details of changes in regional organisation. The new Midlands Region comprises the two Economic Planning Regions—West Midland (former Midland Standard Region) and East Midland. The numbers and percentage unemployed in the former Administrative Regions of the Ministry of Labour at 9th August 1965 were:—

Whelly unemployed

		Numbers		1696	Percentage	st reby		" school-leavers " Change since	
London and South	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total	12th July 1965	
Eastern	38,615	10,251	48,866	1.1	0.5	0.8	43,431	+1,990	
Eastern and Southern Midlands	20,516 36,966	5,312 9,181	25,828 46,147	1.6	0·6 0·7	1.0	21,000 25,092	+1,180 +1,847	
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	19,072	6,860	25,932	1.3	0.9	1.2	21,282	+1,588	

Further statistics relating to numbers unemployed and placing work for the former Regions are available on application to Statistics Department, Stats. C.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette September 1965

### 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 9th August 1965 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 tangential registered as the percentage. unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

August 1965 and the p	creentag	c rates (	of union	приозии	CIII.		unemployed and tempor	arny st	opped c	comoin	ea.		
				rsons on		1010 T	which enime to ourse	BIENIE		ers of per		Day 22	Sod as
United Kingdom (all closes)	- The second	egisters a	t 9th Au	igust 196	5	Per- centage			registers	at 9th A	ugust 19	65	Per- centage
Response cont	Men	Women	Boys and		Tempo- rarily	rate of un- employ-	at the boxes supplied	Men	Women	Boys and	Total	Tempo- rarily	rate of un-
	18 and over	18 and over	girls under 18	Total	stopped (inc. in total)	ment*		18 and over	18 and over	girls under		stopped (inc. in	employ- ment*
inolf   minute   not	incinal T	(h-	mina.	dalaka.	total)	alos (	Males of Elevation of M			18		total)	
- 10 1 10 1 20 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	incipal To	owns (by	Regio	n)	18 SER E	7 1 100	Development	Distric	ts (by R	Region)-	-conti	nued	articultus Agricultus
London and South Eastern Greater London	. 25,278	5,510	5,079	35,867	129	0.8	North Western Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness	382	365	254	1,001	9	3.1
	1,306	187 245	90 273	1,583 1,018	165	1.7	Merseyside and Prescot	11,851 78	2,919 46	2,299	17,069	48	2·7 2·0
Bedford	230	44 177	60 89	334 1,539	_	0.7	Widnes Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth,	303	183	85	571	-	2.5
Cambridge	. 199 . 393 . 336	35 128 52	40 92 82	613	200 L	0.4	Maryport and Workington	493	329	180	1,002	a has sto	3.5
†Norwich	903	192	528 69	1,623 1,340	950	0·6 1·8 1·4	Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and	1-	. (5024	(SEC	123 Ng	bui booi	Diner
Peterborough	1,492	317	52 257	354 2,066		0·7 1·4	Thornaby	2,397	680	1,077	4,154	20	2.4
†Slough	326 353 1,224	96 52 240	67 57 262	489 462 1,726	10	0·6 0·5 1·2	and Shildon	861 271	107 54	174 144	1,142 469	3	4·0 3·6
Southend-on-Sea	686 221	139 58	59	884 368	4	1.5	Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring Consett	980 280	256 41	328 115	1,564 436	6	4.2
	2,278	349 69	282 62	2,909 691	1364 1460	1.1	Darlington	530 507	130 34	116	776 624	o Siozzakis	1.5
Gloucester	340	117 377	83 206	540 1,844	12	1·5 0·9 2·0	Guisborough Hartlepools Haswell and Horden	24 889 232	260 112	328	30 1,477	19	1.3
East Midland	1,458	151	139	1,748	713	2.6	Loftus Prudhoe	58	7 14	206 	550 65 106	$-\frac{8}{1}$	3·0 1·6 2·8
†Derby	. 737 . 653 . 993	161 202 264	210 32 61	1,108 887 1,318	1 269	1·4 0·7 0·6	Saltburn Seaham	92 223	31 136	85	123 444	4 2	3·2 2·7
Lincoln	466 425	162 139	121 94	749 658	44	1.4	Seaton Delavel	95 433 621	138 76 84	130 108	276 639 813		8·8 4·5 4·5
13.717.40000000000000000000000000000000000	2,539	49 431	152 773	546 3,743	21 77	0·8 1·5	Sunderland, Pallion, Southwick and Wash-	ATTENDED TO	lshog (	douby h	713	in jalanga Lippingan di	Colpania Colpania
†Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	9,423	826 57	1,095 71	11,344 256	6,800	1.7	ington Tyneside Whitby	2,215 6,794 144	580 1,399 15	921 2,881 26	3,716 11,074 185	16 40 22	3·9 2·8 3·8
Oldbury	. 1,537 . 252 . 567	487 18 19	332 68 86	2,356	445 209	1·2 1·2	Whitehaven and Cleator Moor	697	205	176	1,078	5	4.4
†Stoke-on-Trent	1,261	327	262 175	672 1,850 626	445  83	1·6 1·2 0·9	Wingate Scotland Aberdeen, Inverurie and	179	19	n inta n	198	de lu su	2.5
Wolverhampton	. 255	16 319	39 710	310 1,615	140 48	0·6 1·4	Stonehaven	1,316	540 36	120	1,976 118	22 37	2·0 5·1
Worcester Yorkshire and Humberside †Barnsley	. 375	26	19	1,201	86	0.9	Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	1000	514		41 8	Malein B	ELECT.
†Bradford	1,288	249 79	114	1,651	16	0.9	Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	1,065	514 279	127	1,706	123	5·0 3·1
Grimsby	. 729 . 828 . 160	217 139 85	348 241 30	1,294 1,208 275	17 - 8	1·5 1·8 0·5	Cumbernauld	48 307	113 189	10 47	171 543		3.3
Huddersfield	321 2,160	124 435	74 865	519 3,460	1 16	0·5 2·1	Dumbarton, Alexandria and Helensburgh Dundee and Broughty	621	205	78	904	1	3.7
Counthouse	. 373	296 75 269	267 309 413	2,463 757 972	32	0.9	Ferry	1,679	437	166	2,282	75	2.5
†Sheffield	. 1,505	306 72	216	2,027 362	2 2	1·9 0·8 0·7	Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonny-	914	814	321	2,049	81	4.4
York North Western Accrington	. 606	143	334	1,083	41	1.6	bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow	797	977	172	1,946	30	3.3
Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn	241	51 189	140 139	255 432 837	11 3 11	1·1 1·5 1·5	Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil-	96	20	9	125	5	3.5
Bolton	. 851 . 778	145	84 91	1,080 1,020	1 16	2·0 1·2	loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas-	14,905	2,798	1,467	19,170	867	3.2
Bury Crewe	245	173 31 129	53 15 86	542 162 560	5 12	1·3 0·5 1·9	Highlands and Islands	1,508 3,267	709 649	211 471	2,428 4,387	93 254	5.6
†Manchester †Salford †Oldham	4,259	571 135	1,205	6,035 1,098	33 2	} 1.2	Kilsyth Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil	105	30 1,123	9 267	2,637	64	3·8 5·3
Preston	. 601 873 . 156	155 350 28	48 298 42	804 1,521 226	19 1 8	0·8 1·7 0·5	Lesmahagow	89 113	26 65	6 17	121 195	_1	4·4 5·8
St. Helens	696	612 149	324 426	1,632 1,103	18 11	2.7	North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew	2,577 1,814	2,043	758	5,378	196 954	3.4
Warrington Wigan Northern	500	209 72	137 65	627 717	7	1.6	Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie	855	225	120	1,200	257	4.8
†Carlisle Scotland †Edinburgh	1 1 1 1 1 1	204	125	877	31-	2.0	Rothesay	64 85 100	5 107 106	35 37	70 227 243	9	2·6 10·7 3·7
Wales †Cardiff	2 207	386	308 884	3,352 3,667	66	1.3	Stranraer	233	100	59 11	392 136	26	6.7
†Newport †Swansea	. 577	81 332	311 188	969 1,735	23	1.4	Wales Ammanford and Garnant Anglesey	165 500	177 107	86 74	428 681	6	5·8 5·1
200 100,	000,	F1		3,980	1	1 8	Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn, and	300	107	10000	3 beta 11	dente suc	or present
Develop	nent Dist	ricts (by	Regio	n)			Ystrad Mynach Blaenau Ffestiniog Caernarvon, Bangor, Beth-	618 122	386 28	209 16	1,213 166	3	4·5 4·7
South Western	246 246	6 6	LE SIN	08181 E	ISI I	हरा प्रकार अस्त्रीत	esda and Penygroes Caerphilly and Seng-	687	114	58	859	ez s <del>oo</del> oki	4.4
Bideford Camborne and Redruth . Camelford	. 362	29 88	12 49	227 499	4	2.8	henydd	339	67	165	571	ston 1	5.7
Falmouth.	695	23	28 3	55 746 50	1 (1 th	2.9	seinon, Kidwelly, Pont- ardulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil, Dowlais	911	360	149	1,420	269	3.4
Helston Ilfracombe	119 89	32	9 4	160 95	$-\frac{1}{3}$	8·4 3·7 2·5	and Treharris	710 388	143 161	114 32	967 581	_1	3·9 12·3
Newquay and Perranportl	123	31 16	7 8	161 129		3·2 1·6	Pembroke Dock Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Pwllheli and Portmadoc	223 180 187	27 34 16	21   23	271 214 226	= 3	4·0 2·8 2·5
Wadebridge	253	56	31	340 100	_2	2.6	Rhondda	759 249	333	221	1,313	_	5·1 2·1
Yorkshire and Humberside Bridlington	1.50	6	35	199	15	2.1	Ystalyfera and Pontardawe Total, All Development	153	100	75	328	1	3.4
*Number registered as	malsi han o	1 m	and well	Defet v	5.0	140,025	Districts	74,694	23,237	16,006	113,937	3,614	3.2

\*Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1964.
Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 472 of the November 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

70,266

421,657

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: AUGUST 1965

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 9th August 1965, 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 watford, Herts.

ho stocker to market?				(	Great Britai	in go gros		NAME OF THE PERSON NAME OF THE P			
Industry	-	Who unemp (including	loyed		orarily ped	Jato T		noW net	U	nited Kingd (all classes	om )
(dsath 81		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1000	7,329 5,899 1,217	981 947 12	733 116 617	65 63 —	8,062 6,015 1,834	1,046 1,010 12	9,108 7,025 1,846	11,112 8,905 1,958	1,129 1,093 12	12,241 9,998 1,970
Mining and quarrying	::	6,107 5,426	135 102	20 19	3 2	6,127 5,445	138 104	<b>6,265</b> 5,549	6,317 5,447	146 104	6,463 5,551
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	::	6,125 1,312 3,086 1,387 340	3,169 427 2,096 549 97	28 3 24 1	68 1 65 2	6,153 1,315 3,110 1,388 340	3,237 428 2,161 551 97	9,390 1,743 5,271 1,939 437	6,642 1,403 3,440 1,433 366	3,905 471 2,538 574 322	10,547 1,874 5,978 2,007 688
Chemicals and allied industries	::	4,471 1,043 1,964	981 44 245	1 1	-4 -1	4,472 1,044 1,964	985 44 246	5,457 1,088 2,210	4,593 1,058 2,034	1,018 48 259	5,611 1,106 2,293
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (311-313)		4,498 3,776	474 314	219 207	8 8	4,717 3,983	482 322	5,199 4,305	4,795 4,047	487 326	5,282 4,373
Engineering and electrical goods		11,499 7,932 1,064 564 1,939	3,552 1,458 776 335 983	25 22 — — 3	47 16 29 2	11,524 7,954 1,064 564 1,942	3,599 1,474 776 364 985	15,123 9,428 1,840 928 2,927	12,122 8,237 1,285 579 2,021	3,909 1,581 875 383 1,070	16,031 9,818 2,160 962 3,091
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	::	5,161 4,706	154 108	19 18	=	5,180 4,724	154 108	5,334 4,832	5,432 4,942	163 116	5,595 5,058
Vehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing	::	4,707 1,883 173 1,413 1,179	588 280 41 217 30	16,950 16,894 4 51 1	431 431 — —	21,657 18,777 177 1,464 1,180	1,019 711 41 217 30	22,676 19,488 218 1,681 1,210	21,805 18,892 182 1,484 1,186	1,057 720 41 240 31	22,862 19,612 223 1,724 1,217
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		4,074	1,261	28	4	4,102	1,265	5,367	4,189	1,311	5,500
Textiles Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing		4,188 674 373 953 412 313 555	2,783 419 334 643 112 383 228	310 	297 41 28 19 3 150 44	4,498 674 379 960 413 425 729	3,080 460 362 662 115 533 272	7,578 1,134 741 1,622 528 958 1,001	5,414 1,055 565 989 415 512 845	4,309 846 648 714 117 676 345	9,723 1,901 1,213 1,703 532 1,188 1,190
Leather, leather goods and fur		491	180	1	2	492	182	674	503	198	701
Clothing and footwear	::	1,357 347	2,453 287	78 8	109 10	1,435 355	2,562 297	3,997 652	1,538 361	3,467	5,005 698
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc		3,330 1,025 439 744	625 107 178 243	307 6 3 297	55 — — 55	3,637 1,031 442 1,041	680 107 178 298	4,317 1,138 620 1,339	3,886 1,137 453 1,050	716 111 195 307	4,602 1,248 648 1,357
Timber, furniture, etc	::	2,657 968 895	402 99 124	55 4 33	40 -33	2,712 972 928	442 99 157	3,154 1,071 1,085	2,848 1,030 982	469 102 171	3,317 1,132 1,153
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483) Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	::	2,263 1,164 1,099	1,313 730 583	11 1 10	13 5 8	2,274 1,165 1,109	1,326 735 591	3,600 1,900 1,700	2,335 1,196 1,139	1,436 785 651	3,771 1,981 1,790
Other manufacturing industries		2,447 999 695	1,018 241 263	3 1 1	3 1 -	2,450 1,000 696	1,021 242 263	3,471 1,242 959	2,541 1,047 709	1,083 266 270	3,624 1,313 979
Total, all manufacturing industries	•••	57,268	18,953	18,035	1,081	75,303	20,034	95,337	78,643	23,528	102,171
Construction		40,516	384	54	1	40,570	385	40,955	47,703	453	48,156
Gas, electricity and water	dynu	2,331	168	201	10	2,346 19,508	1,443	2,514	2,537	1,528	23,276 6,409
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting Sea transport	::	19,307 5,845 1,598 2,498 3,896	213 495 74 65	2 9 90		5,845 1,600 2,507 3,986	213 496 74 65	6,058 2,096 2,581 4,051 1,680	6,182 2,447 2,765 4,237 1,990	227 510 77 68 24	6,409 2,957 2,842 4,305 2,014
Port and inland water transport  Postal services and telecommunications	::	1,566 2,569	19 350	91 7	4 3	1,657 2,576	353	2,929	2,765	387	3,152
Distributive trades	5000	21,197	10,679	56	71	21,253	10,750	32,003	22,932	12,152 797	35,084
Insurance, banking and finance	•••	5,978 4,549	713 4,493	34	598	5,986 4,583	5,091	6,700 9,674	6,104	5,720	10,525
Professional and scientific services	Beti	19,820 4,174 7,411	11,664 1,343 5,196	47 16 9	114 13 37	19,867 4,190 7,420	11,778 1,356 5,233	31,645 5,546 12,653	20,972 4,397 7,809	13,199 1,396 5,631	34,171 5,793 13,440 4,080
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc		3,222 14,263 6,120	1,974 1,039	36	57	3,227 14,299 6,123	2,031 1,042	3,835 16,330 7,165 9,165	3,416 15,042 6,480 8,562	2,297 1,244 1,053	17,339 7,724 9,615
Local government service		8,143 1,067	935	33	54	8,176 1,067	989	1,180	1,122	122	1,244
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry  Other persons not classified by industry  Aged 18 and over	1000	40,426 17,677 22,749	26,010 9,847 16,163	14. The state of t	E	40,426 17,677 22,749	26,010 9,847 16,163	66,436 27,524 38,912	41,762 18,864 22,898	26,801 10,556 16,245	68,563 29,420 39,143
BLE     27 Par   801   584   58	epilion Total	und Pont	h stally for a	19,239	2,001	259,397	79,701	339,098	280,799	88,059	368,858
GRAND TOTALT	•••	240,158	77,700	19,239	2,001	237,371	13,701	000,000	-30,755		

<sup>\*</sup> Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.

### Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 7th July 1965 and 4th August 1965, 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 called at the end of each period lled at the end of each period.

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ork owing to sickery of the corresponding	7th	eks ended July 965	Four we 4th A	Total number of placings	
names and National descript inques bench Liverional insurance principal groups	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	3rd Dec. 1964 to 4th Aug. 1965 (35 weeks)
fen aged 18 and over oys under 18 yomen aged 18 and over firls under 18	89,166 11,760 43,987 9,176	158,152 77,839 138,320 78,129	76,747 31,602 40,099 30,462	152,863 69,157 129,371 70,266	712,208 138,472 334,745 111,527
otal	154,089	452,440	178,910	421,657	1,296,952

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

Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies 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 unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 4th August 1965 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 4th August 1965. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

ne table, injury bracks a payall an accidents and prescribed measural		1 lacings	during four 4th August			Nu		cancies rema th August 19	ining unfille	ductions du de
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	1,935	952	7,868	143	10,898	1,408	2,245	498	522	4,673
Mining and quarrying	332 163	435 409	26 13	44 3	837 588	5,708 5,397	1,443 1,341	105 72	63	7,319 6,827
Food, drink and tobacco	2,927	995	2,963	1,341	8,226	2,474	1,184	4,970	2,354	10,982
Chemicals and allied industries	1,750	432	692	632	3,506	2,746	1,223	2,380	1,673	8,022
Metal manufacture	2,073	791	225	239	3,328	5,808	2,669	841	647	9,965
Engineering and electrical goods	6,985	3,930	2,222	1,663	14,800	25,590	8,848	10,251	4,811	49,500
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc	5,019	2,871	987	819	9,696	17,950	6,434	4,146	2,293	30,823
Electrical goods and machinery	1,966	1,059	1,235	844	5,104	7,640	2,414	6,105	2,518	18,677
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,227	226	59	35	2,547	3,059	623	91	49	3,822
Vehicles	1,848	800	283	220	3,151	8,524	1,967	1,603	555	12,649
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,425	1,706	840	665	5,636	5,264	4,201	3,692	2,896	16,053
Textiles	1,417	733	845	1,620	4,615	2,519	2,245	6,012	5,598	16,374
(spinning and weaving)	363 314	170 184	238 182	295 386	1,066 1,066	707 588	573 629	1,746 1,453	1,189 1,383	4,215 4,053
Leather, leather goods and fur	149	149	69	93	460	272	477	639	741	2,129
Clothing and footwear	338	450	970	2,922	4,680	1,247	1,495	10,937	8,215	21,894
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,591	562	278	229	2,660	2,285	1,182	1,229	934	5,630
Timber, furniture, etc	1,433	1,265	227	223	3,148	2,675	1,980	854	800	6,309
Pener a seisting and anticking	1,005	820	799	1,180	3,804	1,860	1,678	2,291	2,789	8,618
Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	703	311 509	501 298	450 730	1,965 1,839	1,174 686	583 1,095	1,331	1,281 1,508	4,369 4,249
Other manufacturing industries	1,336	370	748	532	2,986	2,345	1,040	2,510	1,472	7,367
Total, all manufacturing industries	27,504	13,229	11,220	11,594	63,547	66,668	30,812	48,300	33,534	179,314
memo W to the	HIVO	land		m two	vas 34-83	workers	de lo siss	on the b	calculates	THE SERVE
Construction	19,041	4,463	255	397	24,156	19,732	5,169	792	773	26,466
Gas, electricity and water	1,015	329	121	131	1,596	1,245	972	252	194	2,663
Transport and communication	4,401	984	572	533	6,490	17,200	1,871	2,149	889	22,109
Distributive trades	7,219	5,959	5,184	11,173	29,535	10,549	14,721	17,361	18,708	61,339
Insurance, banking and finance	388	345	474	1,273	2,480	1,748	1,748	1,444	2,127	7,067
Professional and scientific services	1,039	585	2,074	1,451	5,149	8,053	2,890	24,073	2,938	37,954
Miscellaneous services	9,405	3,490 130	10,584 357	2,980 125	26,459 1,193	11,395 740	5,387 350	30,224 1,426	9,267 280	56,273 2,796
Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering, hotels, etc.	581 5,834	567	7,590	693	14,684	3,673	936	14,888	1.685	21,182
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	414	344	724	430	1,912	399	416	2,455	1,448	4,718
Public administration	4,468 1,363 3,105	831 326 505	1,721 1,284 437	743 280 463	7,763 3,253 4,510	9,157 4,513 4,644	1,899 808 1,091	4,173 2,507 1,666	1,251 730 521	16,480 8,558 7,922
Grand total	76,747	31,602	40,099	30,462	178,910	152,863	69,157	129,371	70,266	421,657
The state of the s	Market Market	Pour	Women	Girls		Men	Boys	Women	Girls	
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	18 and over	under 18	Total	18 and over	under 18	18 and over	under 18	Total
London and South Eastern* Eastern and Southern* South Western Midlands* West Midland East Midland Yorkshire and Humberside* North Western Northers	23,546 10,511 4,513 9,003 5,519 3,484 5,188 10,650	6,046 4,084 2,127 5,741 3,783 1,958 4,011 4,418	17,553 3,488 1,846 3,225 2,071 1,154 2,879 4,711	5,077 3,880 2,139 6,040 3,572 2,468 3,585 4,152	52,222 21,963 10,625 24,009 14,945 9,064 15,663 23,931	42,640 27,909 8,040 29,111 18,909 10,202 12,578 13,989	18,909 8,699 3,630 17,127 12,546 4,581 7,640 6,049	44,298 19,412 7,315 19,048 11,764 7,284 9,264 15,519	19,695 8,726 3,867 15,138 9,472 5,666 6,439 7,588	125,542 64,746 22,852 80,424 52,691 27,733 35,921 43,145

30,462 178,910

31,602

152,863

69,157

<sup>†</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,061 males and 164 females in Great Britain and 3,364 males and 186 females in the United Kingdom).

Great Britain .. .. .. .. \* See footnote § on page 408.

# Mining Industry in July

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

The following table relates to both National Coal Board mines

(which account for over 99 per cent. of employment in the industry) and licensed mines. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised where necessary.

### Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books (All Mines)—Analysis by Divisions

Division of the National Coal Board	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for						
National Coal Board	books during 4 weeks ended 24th July 1965		ks ended une 1965	4 weeks ende 25th July 196				
Northumberland				20				
and Durham	91,000	THE PERSON	900	-	7,500			
Yorkshire	104,000	-	700	1911-	5,400			
North Western East Midlands	36,300	1 1	300	-	1,700			
West Midlands	81,100 33,400	1	600 400		4,300			
South Westown	67,200		1,100	-	3,400			
South Eastern	4,800	1	Nil	Islan	7,000			
England and Wales	417,800		4,000		29,500			
Scotland	48,500	- 00	700	10000	3,500			
Great Britain	466,300	_	4,700		33,000			

The following figures of recruitment, wastage, absence and output relate to National Coal Board mines only.

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 1,800 persons were recruited to, and about 5,500 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,700, compared with a net decrease of 5,700 during the five weeks of the previous month.

For absence, separate figures are compiled in respect of voluntary absence, for which no satisfactory reason is given, and involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures in the table below represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances, in a five-day week.

#### Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

(2005年二十二年805年 11	July 1965	June 1965	July 1964
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	7·22	7·05	7·39
	11·24	11·63	9·70
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·49	5·39	5·48
	11·00	11·53	9·38

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 107.38 cwt. in July, compared with 107.83 cwt. in the previous month and 101.86 cwt. in July 1964. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 34.83 cwt. in July; for June 1965 and July 1964 it was 35.31 cwt. and 33.49 cwt. respectively.

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

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 19th April 1965 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 658,925, compared with 655,878 at 20th April 1964.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 9th August 1965 was 43,767, of whom 38,116 were males and 5,651 were females. An analysis of these figures is given

days Women Circle	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to	32,477	4,878	37,355
obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,639	773	6,412
Total	38,116	5,651	43.767

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 4th August 1965 was 5,280 including 4,354 men, 768 women and 158 young persons. In addition there were 89 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

### Employment in the Coal Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or **Industrial Injury**

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th August 1965 and the corresponding figures for 20th July 1965 and 18th August 1964. 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 (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their capacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) and (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

A State of the color of the col	N	umbers o	f insured	persons wing to	STATE OF	om .
Region	0 8 389 .	Sickness		Intelation are	lustrial i	njury
27 Table 995 2,963	17th Aug. 1965	20th July 1965	18th Aug. 1964	17th Aug. 1965	20th July 1965	18th Aug. 1964
London and S. Eastern: Greater London Council Area Remainder Eastern Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Southern South Western Widland Wales	109·3 40·2 41·6 33·8 51·6 79·1 54·7 84·8 157·1 72·4 117·1 73·9	109 · 5 40 · 3 41 · 9 34 · 5 51 · 4 78 · 0 55 · 0 84 · 9 158 · 0 71 · 3 117 · 3 71 · 7	73·2 65·6 41·5 31·9 48·0 73·4 50·7 79·1 149·6 65·0 109·3 67·5	4·6 1·9 2·1 1·6 2·6 4·9 5·5 10·6 9·0 8·8 10·2 9·5	4·6 2·0 2·1 1·6 2·6 5·4 5·8 10·6 9·6 9·3 11·3 10·3	3·0 3·1 2·0 1·5 2·2 4·5 4·8 9·0 8·2 6·9 8·5 8·4
Total, Great Britain	915.5	913.9	854.9	71.2	75.2	62.0

Periodical checks are made of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work, and the latest estimate suggests about 74 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 17th August 1965 represented 4.5 per cent. of the total number of persons insured for sickness benefit. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3

### Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special **Exemption Orders**

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 Exemption Orders current on 31st August 1965, according to the type of employment permitted.\* 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 Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	32,180 26,747 7,917 7,097 8,469 1,558 5,105 4,874	1,765 1,347 364 1,137 70 361 249	4,738 2,338 1,234 — 57 79 155	38,683 30,432 9,515 8,234 8,469 1,685 5,545 5,278
Total	93,947	5,29?	8,601	107,841

\* 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 7,460 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

### Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in August 1965 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.

STATES OF AMERICA	July 1965	August 1965
Places under the Factories Act	42	50
Seamen Railway service	9	5 9

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for August 1965. 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 Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 5d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

Factories Act						
Textile and connected processes	4.7 1 11	0-1486 To	mult	oolb		onn
Clay, pottery, cement, etc	6.7	A STATE OF	100			2
Metal extraction, refining and conver-	sion	5-3-0 136	11 1: 10	100	3.175	2 3 3 2 2
Metal casting	525 1 21	718 1 312	19 L		303	3
Metal casting	forging	315 305	91119	25 00 01	99999	2
Miscellaneous metal processes	and here	PER SES	2111	40	4116	2
Chi-building and rengiring			民门台		1960	1
Constructional engineering, boiler ma	king		P454 76	7.7	3000	1
Locomotive and railway equipment	0.0	9-0 1133	7 1			1-1-10
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft	T YTEME	THE BIVEY	ube al	Q1403 S	20135251	
Other machine and metal manufactur	e and rep	air	24mmis)	(Sint	shitt	3
Electrical engineering	Seal Valley			EKSILL!	THE	200
Woodworking processes		andal 198	Charle	Est d	35.55	4
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture,	paint, oil	refining	neos	Bir Sire	THES.	4
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel		· ····································	Joup			1
Wearing apparel	Joseph State	9-9-9-11-6	5-1-10	-	1000	1
Paper and printing	and the second	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.				-
Milling						2 5
Food	4 7 1 2 2	2 matter	4.1.30		11:	
Drink	MILITARIA	1 0020	3.1			1
Electricity generation	Talua M	1100				
Rubber	o szobres	2 1 129	3: 10		1050	o distribu
Other factory processes	COURSE	100	7. 10	S. SILE	10.3	-
Other factory processes	THE THE PARTY	20.5	7. 10			2
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127	of Ractor	ine Ant 10	61			
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127	of Factor	ries Act 19	61			
Building operations	of Factor	ries Act 19	61		108	10
Building operations Works of engineering construction	of Factor	ries Act 19	61		08	3
Building operations	of Factor	ries Act 19	61	inino	108	
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses	of Factor	ries Act 19	061	corni	108 108	3
Building operations Works of engineering construction	of Factor	ries Act 19	)61 	cumus	namono sonio	3
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses	of Factor	ries Act 19	061	estina estina	nago nago	3 2
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses	of Factor	ries Act 19	061	initias Solita	108 108900 19040	3 2
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses	une 1965	1962 3		coint offs.	and some and	3 2
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	Railwa	y service	ages (seed)	topies Scitos Scitos Sblic)	80s opean cauce Repu	3 2 50
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT Mines and quarries*	Railwa	y service	d goods	(old	ds.	3 2 50 —
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground	Railwa Brak Engi	y service	d goods		ds	3 2 50 —
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground	Railwa Brak Engi Firer	y service esmen and ne drivers	d goods	otorm	ds	3 2 50 —
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground 7	Railwa Brak Engi Firer Labo	y service esmen and ne drivers men	d goods	guar otorm	ds.	3 2 50 —
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses  TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground 7 Surface 7 Other stratified mines 1	Railwa Brak Engi Firer Labo Med	y service esmen anne drivers men	d goods	otorm	en	3 2 50 —
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses  TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground	Railwa Brak Engi Firer Labo Meci Pass	y service esmen anno ne drivers men	d goods and mo	otorm	en	3 2 50 - - 1 2 - 1
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses  TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground	Railwa Brak Engi Firer Labo Mecl Passa Perm	y service esmen anne drivers men purers hanics enger guan	d goods and mo	otorm	en	3 2 50 -
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses  TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground	Railwa Brak Engi Firer Labo Meci Passe Perm	y service esmen and ne drivers nen purers hanics enger guar anent-waters	d goods and mo	otorm	en	3 2 50 - - 1 2 - 1
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses  TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground	Railwa Brak Engi Firet Labe Meel Passe Perm Porte Shur	y service esmen and ne drivers men purers hanics enger guar hanent-way	d goods and mo	otorm	en	3 2 50 - 1 2 - 1 3
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses  TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground	Railwa Brak Engi Firer Labc Meci Pess Pern Portt Shur Othe	y service esmen an ne drivers ne drivers nanics enger gual alanent-way	d goods and mo	otorm	en	3 2 50 - 1 2 - 1 3 1
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Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses  TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground	Railwa Brak Engi Firer Labc Meci Pess Pern Portt Shur Othe	y service esmen an ne drivers ne drivers nanics enger gual alanent-way	d goods and mo	otorm	en	3 2 50 - 1 2 - 1 3 1
Building operations Works of engineering construction Docks and warehouses  TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT  Mines and quarries* Coal mines: Underground	Railwa Brak Engi Firet Labo Meci Perm Portt Shur Othe	y service esmen an ne drivers ne drivers nanics enger gual alanent-way	d goods and mo	otorm	en	3 2 50 - 1 2 - 1 3 1

### Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during August 1965 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases	II. Deaths
Lead poisoning	Anthrax
Chrome ulceration	TOTAL. DEATHS

### Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation its of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres perated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the fur weeks ended 9th August 1965.

Number of	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	806	96	902
Number of persons -1	1,384	173	1,557
prematurely (for whose courses terminated	615	90	705
during period	151	23	174

Up to 9th August 1965 the total number of persons admitted these courses was 174,908, including 5,046 blind persons.

\* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained, and the figures cover the weeks ended 31st July 1965 and the 4 weeks ended 28th August 1965.

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<sup>\*</sup> These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 408 to 410.

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### **Employment Overseas**

### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,595,000 in April, compared with 3,591,800 in the previous month and 3,448,400 in April 1964. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in July is estimated at 12,137, compared with 12,855 in June and 17,438

#### CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 19th June was 7,049,000, compared with 6,858,000 at 22nd May and 6,773,000 at 20th June 1964. Persons wholly unemployed at 19th June are estimated at 257,000 or 3.5 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 265,000 or 3.7 per cent. at 22nd May and 282,000 or 4.0 per cent. at 20th June 1964.

### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 121,294, of whom 28,749 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 122,350 and 30,297 at the beginning of the previous month and 89,828 and 20,857 at the beginning of August 1964.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of June was 88,401, compared with 98,923 at the end of the previous month and 102,330 at the end of June 1964. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 7,018, 7,618 and 9,836.

### **NETHERLANDS**

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of July was 29,622; this figure included 1,442 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of June the respective figures were 23,576 (revised figure) and 1,709 and at the end of July 1964 they were 25,930 and 1,285.

### **NEW ZEALAND**

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in October 1964 as 961,800, compared with 956,500 in April 1964 and 934,700 in October 1963. Latest figures on unemployment show that 611 persons were unemployed in April, compared with 524 in March and 630 in April 1964.

### SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in January as 130·4 (1953–54=100), compared with 128·6 in the previous month and 123·5 in January 1964. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 12,142 in March, compared with 12,744 in February and 17,389 in March 1964.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 60,807,000 in June compared with 60,048,000 (revised figure) in May and 58,596,000 in June 1964. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in June was 13,453,000, compared with 13,259,000 (revised figure) in May and 12,847,000 in June 1964. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 4,287,000 or 5.5 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,335,000 or 4.4 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,692,000 or 6.1 per cent, at

### 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 100	Month for which index figure given	Items covered*	Index figure	index (in	(—) of figure index ints)
	Year	of Factories	til bon est a	under si	Month before	Year before
European countries France	1962	June 1965	{All items Food	112·5 111·9	+1.8+0.5	+4.6
Germany(Federal Republic)	1962	July 1965	{All items Food	110·1 111·8	+0·6 +1·2	+4·4 +6·0
Italy(large towns)	1961	May 1965	{All items Food	124·6 124·3	+0·4 +0·5	+6.8
Luxembourg	1948	June 1965	{All items Food	146·58 152·2	+0·93 +1·6	+5·18 +7·8
Netherlands	1959–60	June 1965	{All items Food	121 126	Nil Nil	+8 +10
Norway	1959	May 1965	{All items Food	122·4 124	Nil Nil	+6.2
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	June 1965	{All items Food	126·4 128·7	+0·3 +0·3	+4.0
Sweden	1949	June 1965	{All items Food	188 225	+1 +3	+8 +14
Switzerland	1939	July 1965	{All items Food	215·2 225·7	+0·6 +1·2	+7·4 +4·9
Other countries Canada	1949	July 1965	{All items Food	139·5 139·0	+0·5 +1·4	+3.3
India (all-India)	1949	May 1965	{All items Food	161 164	+1 +1	+14 +17
Japan	1960	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	136·9 147·5	+4·7 +7·8	+12·3 +20·3
Rhodesia	1962	June 1965	{All items Food	106·1 105·6	Nil -0·2	+1.3
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	Apr. 1965	{All items Food	112·5 115·3	+0·4 +0·7	+4·2 +7·8
United States	1957–59	May 1965	{All items Food	109·6 107·9	+0.3	+1.8 +2.4
Zambia	1962	June 1965	{ All items Food	110·7 106·6	+0·2 +0·4	+5.2

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

# OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

Amendment: The numbers of unfilled vacancies for women published on page 357 of the August 1965 issue of this GAZETTE should be amended to read as follows:-

	Occupation	100 100	Unfilled vacancies
NO PROPERTY	Women	Challing moreon 30	Carrentiny Comis
Nurses Other administrative	, professional and technic	al workers	16,109 1,500

### Ministry of Labour Gazette September 1965 INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January 1963 and July 1965 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 seven 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 indices were revised on a new base after the figures for the first 12 months

Great Britain

had been published and an explanation for this was given on page 117 of the March 1964 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 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.

Robert aut Sycket	Employees	paid eac	h week

1063	Average	100	

Industry group	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	1963	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965
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	96·0 96·1 94·1 96·7 96·9 96·5 95·7 94·7 96·3 95·1 95·3 92·0 90·8 95·8 95·3 94·0	107·3 112·1 110·7 109·8 115·9 117·1 110·6 1111·2 108·9 105·3 109·3 111·2 109·3 111·2	108·2 111·7 110·7 110·6 115·1 112·6 109·9 116·3 111·8 105·7 111·7 110·7 111·7 110·3 108·6 110·3	105·9 107·4 110·0 106·9 113·7 110·0 109·0 110·7 106·8 100·9 107·6 109·7 109·2 106·6 105·8 108·6	104·7 109·7 110·9 110·9 108·2 117·1 109·6 108·7 110·2 106·8 101·6 107·9 110·7 111·7 106·9 108·8 109·2	105·5 111·8 111·4 110·4 117·1 115·1 110·8 109·0 102·8 108·9 113·1 112·4 108·2 109·7 109·1	108·1 115·2 112·4 117·7 114·2 111·7 114·6 110·0 103·4 112·4 114·0 105·3 112·4 114·1 111·1 110·3	110·4 109·0 108·2 106·1 112·4 108·8 107·1 105·3 98·8 97·5 102·1 104·5 105·8 105·7 104·5	108·3 112·0 113·8 112·5 123·5 118·2 112·7 113·6 110·4 101·9 109·4 111·5 111·5 111·8	107·7 111·3 114·3 113·0 122·4 119·8 112·9 114·3 111·1 103·5 110·4 112·7 112·5 115·7 111·1 111·1	116·9 112·8 115·8 115·8 114·3 126·7 120·2 115·5 115·1 112·2 103·1 112·3 114·9 111·8	110·7 114·6 115·7 1111·6 122·4 116·3 111·5 113·1 108·9 103·4 112·1 113·9 107·7 109·1 113·6 110·9	112·4 118·4 118·4 117·3 117·3 126·4 122·0 118·2 118·1 114·0 106·4 115·0 118·4 111·8 111·8 117·3 116·3	113·0 120·3 118·3 116·2 132·0 125·5 117·4 118·5 115·0 107·9 114·6 114·2 116·6 114·2 116·8	111.8 115.6 118.9 115.4 115.4 119.3 124.3 116.6 110.5 117.0 111.2 116.3 117.0 111.2
All manufacturing industries	95.4	110.1	110.6	108 · 0	108 · 8	110.4	111.6	106.2	112-1	112.6	114.7	112.2	116.9	116.7	116.4
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services   All industries and services covered	94·7	107·2	107·4	111·9	111·2	105·0	101·4	101·9	105·1	104·3	107·2	111·0	112·7	118·0†	116·3‡
	95·4	102·5	101·7	104·9	104·5	106·5	107·2	108·4	107·5	108·0	107·7	109·2	110·4	109·4	109·6
	90·7	107·7	107·8	106·4	108·0	108·2	107·9	93·8	105·5	109·9	111·8	107·3	115·6	114·0	113·3
	99·3	107·3	109·5	108·0	108·1	108·6	108·4	105·5	109·2	109·9	111·9	110·1	112·7	112·0	110·1
	96·9	109·2	109·8	109·2	110·0	109·6	110·3	108·5	111·8	113·6	115·5	115·7	118·7	120·6	120·0
	95·4	110·3	109·2	105·8	106·5	107·2	108·5	104·9	108·2	109·5	109·1	110·2	113·1	110·2	109·0

### Employees paid monthly\*

2 GE1 0-981 150-19-	543	138:6	113,55	Today	, of co.	Pull		.)							
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	98·2 99·3 97·4 98·0 93·8 98·3 97·7 97·7 92·4 100·9 98·6 100·9 99·1 98·9	107·6 102·0 104·4 105·9 109·1 117·1 104·6 103·0 104·4 112·6 98·5 107·5 107·7 103·3 104·0 102·5	102·9 100·8 103·6 104·0 103·2 102·1 104·9 108·3 104·2 108·0 97·2 101·3 110·7 104·8 102·8 103·3	102·4 100·4 101·1 102·7 103·7 101·6 103·6 100·4 106·0 97·3 101·9 103·3 102·0 101·8 103·3	101·9 100·0 106·3 102·5 103·3 100·1 103·8 100·3 107·5 97·2 104·1 106·9 102·6 101·2	103·0 100·3 102·6 104·6 103·8 100·1 104·8 102·4 110·1 100·4 103·4 105·3 102·6	103·1 101·6 104·8 104·6 104·9 101·0 107·4 104·0 101·7 101·7 101·0 103·6 105·2 106·9 104·6	123·5 110·7 111·0 113·6 122·3 115·6 122·3 115·6 113·9 146·3 106·9 111·7 114·7 113·1 1112·1 117·4	107·5 109·7 104·2 107·9 106·6 101·1 105·7 102·3 108·1 109·8 103·6 114·8 108·3 110·2 109·3	104·8 126·6 107·7 107·5 107·9 100·3 106·9 106·3 108·2 105·5 108·7 103·9 108·7 103·1	114·8 109·8 115·5 110·6 102·8 108·1 109·2 109·8 118·4 116·2 113·3 109·8 110·2	107·3 108·6 107·7 107·3 107·3 101·6 107·3 105·6 108·4 106·5 102·2 102·1 109·7 112·7 104·6 101·5	107·9 108·6 108·5 109·1 109·5 102·9 106·5 106·1 111·0 107·0 102·8 104·2 108·4 106·9 105·4	113·2 110·2 114·0 109·1 109·5 102·5 106·5 106·5 107·4 110·9 101·5 113·9 108·6 109·0 104·4	110·1 110·9 110·7 109·2 112·9 103·8 109·7 114·7 110·8 111·3 106·3 106·3 108·0 110·4 107·2 103·0
All manufacturing industries	98.3	104.8	103 · 5	102 · 0	102 · 3	103 · 0	104.2	114-2	107 · 3	109 · 4	110.7	106.9	107 · 8	109 · 4	109 · 5
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§ Miscellaneous services	97·8 96·5 97·4 96·3 96·8	102·4 106·1 104·5 107·9 99·9	102·5 105·0 104·5 106·6 97·3	102·5 101·9 104·2 106·0 98·5	104·4 102·3 103·3 110·6 95·2	104·1 104·3 103·7 109·8 96·0	105·9 104·4 104·1 110·1 98·9	105·4 126·2 105·0 115·7 110·3	105·8 104·7 107·0 112·2 96·1	107·4 105·8 107·9 113·4 95·6	105·7 113·2 108·1 114·9 106·0	108·8 107·6 107·8 113·7 104·7	108·8 112·0 108·8 121·1 100·4	108·2 111·0 108·0 117·4 98·3	108·9 111·8 107·9 119·3 101·1
All industries and services covered	97.9	104.6	103 · 4	102 · 1	102 · 4	103 · 1	104 · 2	114.2	106.7	108 · 5	110.5	107 · 2	108-6	109 · 3	109 · 6
The state of the s	CICL			15-1		1000					1				

### All employees¶

Manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles	96·4 97·0 94·5 96·9 96·7 96·6 95·9	107·4 108·5 109·8 109·1 114·8 117·1 110·0	107·3 107·8 109·7 108·6 114·4 111·7 109·4	105·3 104·9 108·7 106·1 113·1 109·2 108·4	104·2 106·3 110·2 107·1 116·3 108·7 108·2	105·0 107·8 110·2 109·3 116·3 113·7 110·2	107·2 110·4 111·4 110·1 116·9 113·0 111·3	112·6 109·5 108·6 107·4 113·1 109·7 108·0	107·9 111·1 112·4 111·4 122·3 116·1 111·7	106·9 116·7 113·5 111·7 121·3 117·5 112·0	116·2 111·6 115·7 113·4 125·6 118·1 114·5	109·8 112·3 114·6 110·6 121·3 114·5 110·8	111·3 114·8 117·0 115·5 125·2 119·7	112·8 116·6 117·6 114·7 130·5 122·8	111·2 113·8 117·7 114·0 137·6 121·9
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	95·1 96·4 94·8 95·7 92·8 91·8 96·0 95·8 94·5	110·1 108·4 106·0 108·2 110·6 109·1 110·3 107·1 108·1	115·2 110·9 105·8 110·6 109·5 111·2 107·8 106·0 108·8	109·6 106·1 101·4 106·8 108·6 108·5 105·8 105·2 107·5	109 · 2 106 · 0 102 · 1 107 · 1 109 · 8 111 · 2 106 · 1 107 · 6 107 · 7	110 · 6 108 · 3 103 · 5 108 · 2 111 · 4 111 · 4 107 · 7 108 · 6 107 · 8	1113 · 1 109 · 0 105 · 0 108 · 7 111 · 2 113 · 1 105 · 4 110 · 3 109 · 1	106·4 100·6 102·7 102·6 105·4 106·8 106·9 105·6 107·9	111 · 9 110 · 2 102 · 6 109 · 0 109 · 9 112 · 1 110 · 0 110 · 5 110 · 9	113·1 110·8 103·6 110·3 111·6 111·4 114·4 109·6 110·6	114·3 114·2 112·0 104·6 113·0 112·0 114·3 112·0 113·1 111·3	111.9 108.9 103.6 111.2 112.2 107.9 109.6 111.9 108.9	116·6 116·3 113·7 106·3 113·9 116·3 111·4 115·8 113·5 113·9	116·2 116·7 114·1 108·1 113·4 115·6 114·1 115·0 111·1 116·2	115·6 118·4 115·1 110·5 116·5 115·4 110·8 115·2 111·8 114·6
All manufacturing industries	95.8	109 · 2	109 · 4	107.0	107 · 7	109 · 2	110.3	107 · 4	111-1	111.9	113.9	111.2	115.2	115.3	115 · 1
Other industries and services Agriculture Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Miscellaneous services	94·7 95·6 91·2 98·8 96·8 95·6	107·2 102·5 107·5 106·5 109·1 108·4	107·4 101·7 107·4 108·1 109·6 107·1	111·9 104·8 105·9 106·9 109·0 104·5	111·2 104·5 107·4 106·7 110·0 104·5	105·0 106·3 107·7 107·2 109·6 105·2	101·4 107·1 107·5 107·1 110·3 106·8	101·9 108·2 96·6 105·3 109·0 105·7	105·1 107·4 105·0 108·6 111·6 105·9	104·3 108·0 109·1 109·3 113·3 106·9	107·2 107·6 111·5 110·8 115·2 108·4	111·0 109·2 106·9 109·4 115·2 109·0	112·7 110·3 114·8 111·6 118·7 110·6	118·0† 109·3 113·3 110·8 120·0 107·9	116·3‡ 109·6 112·7 109·5 119·6 107·4

e earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month.

Except British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport.

Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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.

### WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

### INDICES FOR 31st AUGUST 1965 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st August 1965 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 W	All indu	stries and	services	Manufacturing industries only				
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates		
1965 July	147.5	92.5	159.4	144.5	92.2	156.7		
1965 Aug	147.7	92.4	159 · 8	144.5	92.2	156.8		

Note.—The July figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Index of weekly rates of wages

The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom, compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account 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 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.

II.—Manufacturing Industries only I.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6 139·8	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·6	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·6	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 averages 1962 1963 1964	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0 137·0	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8 138·0
1964 July August September October November December	140·4 140·6 140·8 140·9 141·4 142·1	143·4 143·9 144·4 144·5 145·0 145·3	148·4 148·8 149·2 149·3 149·7 149·9	141·2 141·4 141·8 141·9 142·3 143·0	1964 July  August September October November December	137·6 137·7 137·7 137·9 138·0 138·6	142·0 142·1 142·2 142·4 142·9 143·4	145·5 145·6 145·8 145·9 146·2 146·6	138·7 138·8 138·9 139·1 139·2 139·8
1965 January	143·1 143·4 143·7 144·1 144·5 <i>145</i> ·5 <i>146</i> ·6	146·2 146·3 146·6 147·2 147·8 148·2 150·2 150·7	151·4 151·5 152·0 152·5 153·1 154·1 156·8 157·0	144·0 144·2 144·5 145·0 145·4 146·3 147·5 147·7	1965 January February	139·8 139·8 140·1 140·5 140·9 141·1 142·9 143·0	144·3 144·4 144·9 145·8 146·2 146·4 149·0 149·1	148·0 148·1 148·4 149·2 149·7 150·1 155·1 155·2	140·9 141·0 141·3 141·8 142·2 142·4 144·5 144·5

### 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   Monthly 1962   averages 1963 1964	117 120 127 132 138 143	118 119 126 129 135 139	119 123 128 132 138 144	112 115 118 124 131 139	117 119 125 127 130 136	112 116 121 124 128 133	118 121 122 126 131 135	118 123 124 132 135 144	115 120 126 131 138 146
1964 July	143 143 144 144 144 144	141 141 141 141 141 141	145 146 146 146 146 147	142 142 142 142 142 142 142	136 136 136 136 136 137	134 134 135 135 136 136	136 136 136 136 136 136	146 146 146 146 146 146	148 148 148 148 148 148
1965 January February March April May June July August	151 151 151 152 152 152 152 152 152	142 142 142 142 142 142 148 148	148 148 148 149 149 149 150	142 142 142 143 143 143 144 144	138 138 138 138 138 138 141	136 136 138 138 138 138 140	138 138 138 138 138 144 144 144	146 146 147 151 151 151 153	148 148 151 155 155 155 155 155

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 1961 1962 1962 1963 1964 Monthly averages 1963 1964	118 122 126 134 138 143	118 122 126 133 137 143	112 115 120 128 135 142	120 122 125 133 138 144	112 115 120 125 132 141	115 121 125 129 135 144	117 121 128 132 138 143	119 123 129 134 140 148	118 120 125 132 137 143
1964 July	143 143 143 145 145 145	144 144 144 144 144 144	144 144 144 144 144 144	144 144 144 144 146 146	146 146 146 147 147 147	144 144 144 144 145 148	144 146 148 148 148 148	147 147 150 150 152 152	144 144 144 144 144 144
1965 January February	146 146 146 147 147 149 151	148 148 148 148 153 154 154	145 145 145 146 146 146 146 147	146 146 148 148 148 148 148 148 148	148 154 154 154 154 157 157 157	149 150 151 151 152 154 154 154	148 148 148 148 149 150 150	152 152 152 155 155 155 156 156	144 144 144 144 145 145 147 149

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

### ndex of normal weekly hours

of Labour Gazette September 1965

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 th 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 reasons.

### Normal Weekly Hours

#### IV.—All Industries and Services V.—Manufacturing Industries only

The state of the second in sector relations are the signal right of								
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers				
10567	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0				
1956	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9				
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7				
	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6				
1959 Monthly 1960 averages	97.9	98-3	98.1	98.0				
1961 averages	96.0	95.8	95-9	95.9				
1962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1				
1963	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0				
1964)	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6				
1964 July	94-6	94.9	94-6	94-6				
August	94.5	94.8	94.6	94.6				
September	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6				
October	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6				
November	94.3	94.7	94.3	94.4				
December	93.8	94.4	93.9	93.9				
1965 January	93.7	94-3	93.8	93.9				
February	93.7	94.3	93.8	93.9				
March	93.5	93.9	93.4	93.6				
April	93.3	93.6	93.1	93.4				
May	93.2	93.4	92.9	93.2				
June	93.1	93.3	92.7	93.1				
July	92.5	92.8	92.2	92.5				
August	92.4	92.5	92 2	92.4				
		PRINCES OF STREET						

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956)	100-0	100-0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959 Monthly	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1900 }	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1701	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
1962	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
1963	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0
1964 ]	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8
1964 July	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
August	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
September	94.9	94.6	94-7	94.8
October	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8
November	94.8	94.5	94.6	94.7
December	93.8	93.9	93.8	93.9
1965 January	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.7
February	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.7
March	93.6	93.5	93.6	93.6
April	93.4	93.2	93.2	93.3
May	93.3	93.0	93.1	93.2
June	93.2	93.0	93.1	93.2
July	92.1	92.3	92.1	92.2
August	92.1	92 3	92.1	92.2

#### Index of hourly rates of wages

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

for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for

### Hourly Rates of Wages

### VI.—All Industries and Services

VII.—	Manuj	acturing	Industries	only
Edition of the Control	In the country		W/ 165 - 105	n orn

1.9000000000000000000000000000000000000	KROBIATAVA	VIANUAL	State of the second	- Chomba	SERVICE IN THE PROPERTY	H WHIENER		E OF THE PROPERTY	MICH MEN'NO
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
Monthly averages	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6 147·8	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8 150·4	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5 148·4 156·1	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3 148·6	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963 1964	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6 133·8 137·7 144·4	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7 130·6 136·0 141·0 149·1	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1 134·6 138·6 145·6
August	148·5 148·7 149·0 149·1 150·0 151·5	151·1 151·7 152·3 152·4 153·1 153·9	156·9 157·3 157·9 158·0 158·8 159·7	149·2 149·5 149·9 150·0 150·8 152·2	1964 July	144·9 145·0 145·1 145·3 145·5 147·8	150·1 150·3 150·4 150·6 151·2 152·6	153·6 153·8 153·9 154·1 154·6 156 3	146·2 146·4 146·4 146·6 147·0 149 0
anuary	152·7 153·0 153·7 154·4 155·1 156·3 158·4 158·6	155·0 155·2 156·1 157·2 158·2 158·9 161·9 162·9	161·4 161·5 162·7 163·9 164·8 166·1 170·1 170·3	153·4 153·6 154·5 155·3 156·0 157·2 159·4 159·8	1965 January	149·2 149·3 149·6 150·4 151·1 151·4 155·1 155·3	154·1 154·2 154·9 156·5 157·2 157·5 161·4 161·5	158·1 158·1 158·6 160·0 160·7 161·2 168·3 168·5	150·4 150·5 150·9 151·9 152·6 152·9 156·7 156·8

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 July 1964 were given in previous issues of this Garagner.

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. Posicial forms are provided for the control of the control o res. 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 e 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 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 April 1965 are given in an article on pages 392 to 400 of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1965 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 60·4 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 36·5 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 65·1 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 46·5 per cent, in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 59·3 per cent. for weekly earnings, 35·0 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 65·4 per cent. for hourly earnings and 44·7 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

### AVAILABLE EARLY OCTOBER

### STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 14 SEPTEMBER 1965

15s. (By post 15s. 10d.)

Government publications can be purchased over the counter or by post from the Government Bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Bristol and Belfast, or through any bookseller

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

Major settlements in August
On 2nd August the National Union of Mineworkers formally accepted the offer made on 25th June by the National Coal Board which provided for increases ranging from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d. a shift for daywage men with retrospective effect from 7th June 1965.

In the woolien and worsted spinning and weaving industry in Yorkshire agreement was reached on 31st August for an increase of 5 per cent. in weekly time rates of wages and a reduction from  $42\frac{1}{2}$  to  $41\frac{1}{2}$  in normal weekly hours from 1st October. Pieceworkers will receive a 6 per cent. increase (3½ per cent. increase plus 2½ per cent. compensation for the reduced hours). A similar agreement was also made for workers in the woolcombing section of the industry. The Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group met on 17th August and agreed to increases of 8s. a week for men and 6s. 6d. for women from 6th September. The National Council for the Omnibus industry agreed on 10th August to an increase of 3s. 6d. a week for skilled maintenance workers backdated to 15th May 1965. The increase is in addition to the award granted on 27th May.

On 10th August the National Joint Industrial Council for the Distributive Coal Trade in England and Wales, except London, agreed to abolish the grade 2 areas with effect from 23rd August. This resulted in increases to previous grade 2 rates of pay of amounts equivalent to the differentials which existed between grade 1 and grade 2. Semi-skilled engineers employed by local authorities in England and Wales have received an increase of 2d. an hour backdated to 12th April 1965. It was also agreed that there will be a further increase of 2d. an hour from 6th September and a reduction from 42 to 40 in normal weekly hours from 3rd January

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month include those affecting furniture and allied trades, penmaking, organ building and wholesale newspaper distribution in the

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from 12th April 1965 to 4th July 1966 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £280,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 635,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 150,000 workers by an average of 1½ hours. (Increases for approximately 325,000 workers amounting to £175,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column.)\*

#### Changes coming into operation during August

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting coal mining, skilled maintenance workers in company-owned omnibus undertakings, coal and coke distribution and semi-skilled engineers employed by local authorities. Workers employed in licensed non-residential establishments, other than managers, manageresses, club stewards and stewardesses, have received increases in minimum time rates of 12s. 6d. a week for men and of amounts ranging from 8s. to 10s. for women, together with a reduction from 46 to 44 in normal weekly hours. Statutory minimum remuneration for workers in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants has been increased by 11s. a week for men and by 10s. for women and normal weekly hours have been reduced from 48 to 46. Normal weekly hours have been reduced from 44 to 42 in hairdressing establishments and full-time workers in cinema theatres have had their normal weekly hours reduced to 41. Timework rates have been increased in light castings manufacture by 10s. a week for men and by 8s. 6d. for women. Sub-officers and other ranks in local authorities' fire brigades have received increases ranging from £15 to £70 a year, according to grade and

length of service, for male operational members, of £15 or £20 for non-operational members, and from £15 to £25, according to age, grade and length of service, for women.

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases included pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture,

lock, latch and key making and glass processing.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during August show that 1,010,000 workers received increases of £440,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 515,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 13 hours. Of the total increase of £440,000, about £205,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions £170,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £55,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, and the remainder from costof-living sliding-scale adjustments.

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

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.

	Basic fu weekly of w	rates	Normal weekly hours of work		
Industry group	Approximate 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	
SERVICE VIEW VICTOR STATES		£	CHAME TO SE	Act seri	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	485,000	260,700	CONTRACTOR OF	THE LAW	
Mining and quarrying	321,500	179,800	20,000	24,000	
Food, drink and tobacco	299,500	127,600	274,500	377,900	
Chemicals and allied industries	70,000	30,100	167,500	313,000	
Metal manufacture	230,500	136,500	113,000	153,000	
Engineering and electrical goods	1,474,500	694,100	2,152,000	2,188,000	
Shipbuilding and marine				_,100,000	
engineering	65,000	18,700	140,000	140,000	
Vehicles	129,000	105,600	23,000	23,000	
Metal goods not elsewhere					
specified	162,000	62,300	173,500	267,300	
Textiles	418,500	172,400	264,500	189,700	
Leather, leather goods and fur	45,000	16,700	24,500	24,500	
Clothing and footwear	428,000	139,000	424,500	448,500	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,		C.4.33			
etc	151,500	83,700	37,000	53,300	
Timber, furniture, etc	190,000	99,200	165,500	169,100	
Paper, printing and publishing	384,000	294,300			
Other manufacturing industries	38,000	17,200	19,000	20,400	
Construction	1,224,000	231,600	301,500	336,300	
Gas, electricity and water	239,000	138,300	152,500	305,000	
Transport and communication	760,500	641,900	177,500	515,400	
Distributive trades	476,500	194,400	1,074,000	2,069,900	
Public administration and	,,,,,,	1,100	2,0. 1,000	_,_,,,,,	
professional services	770,000	257,100	12,500	15,300	
Miscellaneous services	504,000	271,600	843,500	1,589,900	
				-,,	
Total	8,866,000	4,172,800	6,560,000	9,223,500	

Included in the above table are about 3,650,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In the corresponding months of 1964 about 7,840,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £3,480,000 in their basic fulltime weekly rates of wages and approximately 880,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 1,000,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

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

(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 1965" 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
Coal mining  Coal mining	Great Britain (6-7)	Beginning of pay week which includes 7 June;	Daywage workers	Increases in national standard rates of 1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d. a shift according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, and of 1s. or 1s. 11d., according to age for younger workers. National standard grade rates after change: non-craftsmen—underground, grade I 46s. a shift, II 44s. 4d., III 43s. 1d. IV 42s. 2d. (grade V eliminated), surface workers—grade IA 50s. 1d., IB 42s. 6d., I 41s., II 39s. 9d., III 38s. 10d. (grade IV eliminated), womengrade I 36s. 1d., II 34s. 10d., III 33s. 11d., engineering craftsmen—underground, electro-mechanic grade 53s. 11d., fitter/electrician grade 51s. 5d., grade I 50s. 7d., grade II 45s. 3d., surface, electro-mechanic grade 50s. 5d., fitter/electrician grade 47s. 11d., grade I plus 50s. 5d., grade I 47s. 1d., craftsmen—underground, grade I 49s. 10d., grade II 44s. 5d., surface, grade 46s. 4d., grade II 49s. 11d.
Roadstone quarrying	Great Britain (9)	5 July	Male workers	Increase in the adult basic rate of 4d. an hour, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum hourly rates after change: unskilled labourers 21 and over 5s. 2td.
China clay, china stone and ancillary industries	Cornwall and Devon (14)	4 July	Male workers	younger workers 2s. 4d. at 15 rising to 4s. 8d. at 20.  Increase of 3½d. an hour, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours, Guaranteed hourly rates after change: group 1 occupations 5s. 5½d., 2, 5s. 7½d., 3, 5s. 10½d., 4, 6s. 0½d., 5, 6s. 2½d., 6, 6s. 2½d. (plus 4d.). Additional payments for shift workers revised and will now be 4½d. an hour for the morning and afternoon shifts and 9d. for the night shift on weekdays, and 6d. and 1s, an
Sand and gravel industry	Great Britain (11)	Beginning of first full pay period on or after 1 Aug.	Male workers	hour, respectively, at week-ends.  Increases in basic rates of 4d. an hour for men 21 and over, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 2s. 6d. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—class 1 districts 5s. 2\frac{3}{2}d. an hour, class 2, 5s. \frac{1}{2}d. drivers of "C" class licensed vehicles—(under 14 tons gross laden weight) 5s. 5\frac{3}{4}d., 5s. 4\frac{3}{4}d., (over 14 tons) 5s. 7d., 5s. 6d.; watchmen 34s. a shift, \frac{33s}{2}d.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	1 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 0.71d, a shift (12s. 2.20. 12s. 2.91d.) for men, by 0.53d. (9s. 1.65d. to 9s. 2.18d.) for youths 18 and you are 21 and by 0.35d. (6s. 1.1d. to 6s. 1.45d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying	Midland Area	1 Aug.	Male workers	

\*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 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 August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Flour milling	Great Britain	2 Aug.	Carpenters, joiners and apprentices	Increases of 13s. 6d., 12s. or 11s. 6d. a week, according to area and class of mill, for carpenters and joiners, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for carpenters and joiners: London 307s. a week, class A mills 297s., class B 284s. 6d.
	e workers. "Rate allow	2 Aug.	Mechanics and apprentices	Increases of 13s. 6d., 12s. or 11s. 6d. a week, according to area and class of mill, for mechanics, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for mechanics: London 309s. a week, class A mills 299s., class B 286s. 6d.
Grain distilling	Scotland	31 May	Workers employed in bottling and blending warehouses and grain distilleries of the Dis- tillers Company, Ltd, and Associated Companies	Increases of 6½d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 4½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*; workers employed on a two-shift or three-shift system in distilleries to be paid shift allowance of 6d. or 7d. an hour (previously 5d. or 6d.), respectively. Minimum rates after change: male workers 2s. 6½d. an hour at 15 rising to 5s. 9½d. at 20 and over, female workers 2s. 3½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 2½d. at 18 and over.
Coke and by-products manufacture	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of pay week including 7 June	Workers employed at coke ovens and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board	Increases in national standard rates of amounts ranging from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. a shift, according to occupation and grade. Introduction of a new grade of craftsmen namely fitter/electrician (previously included in engineering craftsmen grade I), and certain other amendments made to the National schedule of occupations and job descriptions. National standard rates after change: craftsmen—fitter/electrician 54s. 9d. a shift, grade I engineering 53s. 10d., grade I 52s. 11d., grade II 46s. 9d.; other workers, grade B+48s. 7d., B 46s. 10d., C 45s. 5d., D 44s. 5d.
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and cer- tain works in Scotland‡ (44) (45)	1 Aug.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.71d. a shift (12s. 2.2d. to 12s. 2.91d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.08d. an hour (1s. 6.28d. to 1s. 6.36d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.53d. a shift (9s. 1.65d. to 9s. 2.18d.) or by 0.06d. an hour (1s. 1.71d. to 1s. 1.77d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. a shift (6s. 1.1d. to 6s. 1.45d.) or by 0.04d. an hour (9s.14d. to 9.18d.) for workers under 18.
Pig iron manufacture	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire and Nor- thants   (44)	1 Aug.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased§ by 2·343d. a shift (12s. 1·27d. to 12s. 3·613d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1·757d). (9s. 0·93d. to 9s. 2·687d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1·171d. (6s. 0·60d. to 6s. 1·771d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land; (45)	4 July	Shift workers	Introduction of a premium payment of 20 per cent. for night work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Monday to Friday, subject to a maximum addition to weekly earnings of 6 per cent.
	niroum rates affer cl	1 Aug.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.71d, a shift (12s, 2.2d, to 12s, 2.91d, for shift-rated workers) or by 0.08d, an hour (1s, 6.28d, to 1s, 6.36d, for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0.53d, a shift (9s, 1.65d, to 9s, 2.18d,) or by 0.06d, an hour (1s, 1.71d, to 1s, 1.77d,) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d, a shift (6s, 1.1d, to 6s, 1.45d,) or by 0.04d, an hour (9.14d, to 9.18d,) for those under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.¶ (45)	4 July	Shift workers	Introduction of a premium payment of 20 per cent. for night work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Monday to Friday subject to a maximum addition to weekly earnings of 6 per cent.
	canger workships mirri i general (nakmum p r cent.).§ cent.) in the percentage hange, inclusive of pe	1 Aug.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 2·34d. a shift (12s. 1·27d. to 12s. 3·61d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1·76d. (9s. 0·95d. to 9s. 2·71d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1·17d. (6s. 0·63d. to 6s. 1·8d.) for those under 18.
	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow**  (45)	4 July	Shift workers	Introduction of a premium payment of 20 per cent. for night work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Monday to Friday subject to a maximum addition to weekly earnings of 6 per cent.
	tocreases in rescent to occupation for social ties after classing lack persence—employed a dressing or force	2 Aug.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.71d, a shift (12s. 2.2d, to 12s. 2.91d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (9s. 1.65d, to 9s. 2.18d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (6s. 1.1d. to 6s. 1.45d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	1 Aug.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 2d. a shift (12s. 2d. to 12s. 4d.) for men, by 1½d. (9s. 1½d. to 9s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d.) for workers under 18.
Light castings manufacture	Great Britain (46)	30 Aug.	All workers of	Increases of 10s. a week in the agreed timework rates for men 21 and over, of 8s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Consolidated time rates after change include: men 21 and over—pattern moulders 268s. 8d. a week, pattern makers 248s. 5d., fitters (heavy duty cookers) 239s. 2d., general moulders 237s. 10d., grinders 235s. 2d., polishers 233s. 2d., blacksmiths 230s. 2d., fitters, pattern filers, sheet iron workers 229s. 2d., berlin blackers, box fitters, dressers, filers-up 227s. 2d., press operators 209s. 2d., labourers 205s. 2d., mechanised plant workpeople 221s. 2d., women 21 and over on women's work—core makers (hand-made cores) 172s. 7d., other workers 165s. 7d.
Vehicle building	United Kingdom (57–58)  agreem at the part of the control of t	nour, Lister okers 5s. 14 or 5s. 2d., over 3s. 9d	differential of the Ald an individual of the Ald and Individual of the Ald	New hourly rates fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum time rates after change include: England, Wales and Northern Ireland—bodymakers, coach fitters, coach joiners and finishers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, painters, smiths, trimmers, wheelwrights, skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 7½d. an hour, vicemen, electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 7½d. an hour, vicemen, electricians assistants 5s. 1½d., brush hands, cellulose polishers and hammermen or strikers 5s. 0½d., labourers 4s. 9½d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastics and/or metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 5s. 7½d., unit assembly (metal-framed bodies) 5s. 6½d., detail work (metal-framed bodies), fabrication of plastic components 5s. 1½d. (an additional ½d. an hour is paid in all cases to all adult workers employed in the London area within 20 miles of Charing Cross); Scotland—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, panel beaters, smiths, wheelers, woodcutting machinists (national minimum rate), 5s. 7½d. (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas 5s. 7½d.), (standard rate when employed on passenger-carrying vehicles 5s. 8½d.), painters and trimmers 5s. 7½d., coach fitters 5s. 6½d., 5s. 6½d., 5s. 7½d., vicemen not qualified to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 5s. 1½d., brush hands and hammermen 5s. 0½d., labourers 4s. 9½d.; skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 7½d., electricians' assistants 5s. 1½d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastic bodies and components—final erection and alignment (national minimum rate) 5s. 7½d. (standard rate in East and West of Scotland area 5s. 8½d.), fabrication of plastics components 5s. 1½d.; United Kingdom—women 21 and over employed as sewing machinists and fabricators of plastics components 4s. 9½d.
* See also und	er "Changes in Hours	of Work ".	Additions are advertised to the	* Sue also under " Changes in Hoors of Work."

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

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

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

Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.

Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

\* Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

### Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during August—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Electrical cable making	Great Britain (55)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 16 Aug.	All workers (except plumber jointers, etc.)	As a result of a review of classifications of occupations, new grades introduced as follows:—men 21 and over, grade 7, district no. 1, 225s. 6d., district no. 2, 222s. 10½d., grade 8, 230s. 6d., 227s. 10½d., women 18 and over, grade 4, 162s. 7d.
Motor vehicle manufacture	Great Britain	17 July	Skilled hourly paid male operatives employed by the Ford Motor Company, Ltd.	Increase of 2½d. an hour for adult male workers. Rate after change: 8s, 11½d, an hour.
Lighter trades (metal)	Sheffield	5 July	Manual workers	Following a reduction in the normal working week from 41 to 40 hours* existing remuneration for datal workers and bonus payable to pieceworkers to be maintained. Piecework earnings increased by 2½ per cent. New minimum earnings levels for datal workers, higher than current agreed minimum rates, established by the introduction of special increments of 10s. a week for adult male skilled workers, of 9s. 2d. for unskilled workers and of 13s. 4d. or 11s. 8d. for adult female workers, with proportionate amounts for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Piecework differentials to be maintained.†
Lock, latch and key making	England (65)	First full pay week following 1 Aug.	All workers	Increase‡ in cost-of-living addition of 3 per cent. (8 to 11 per cent.). Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living addition: men—group P.T.1, 262s. 2d. a week, 2, 248s. 7d., group A 252s. 3d., 240s. 1d., group B 233s. 3d., 223s. 6d., labourers 219s. 2d.; youths 175s. 1d. at 19, 188s. 1d. at 20, 213s. 11d. at 20½, younger male and female workers 64s. 5d. at 15 rising to 154s. 11d. at 18.
Hollow-ware manufacture	Great Britain (71) (259)	16 Aug.	All workers	New hourly time rates fixed consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over employed in enamel ware section as fusers' helpers, annealers or scalers 4s. $10\frac{1}{8}$ d. an hour, other men, except learners, 4s. $7\frac{1}{8}$ d., male learners 1s. $7\frac{1}{8}$ d. at under 16 rising to 3s. $10\frac{1}{8}$ d. at 20; women, other than learners, 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., female learners 1s. $9\frac{1}{8}$ d. at under 16 rising to 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates for workers other than learners—men 4s. $10\frac{1}{8}$ d. an hour, women 3s. $7\frac{3}{8}$ d.§
Rayon yarn production	Great Britain (90)	7 Aug.	All workers	Basic rates revised, consequent on a reduction in hours in one company*. Minimum time rates in the industry after change, according to company, include: men 20 and over 5s. 2½d. an hour, women 18 and over 3s. 9d. for a 41-hour week; men 21 and over 5s. 4½d., women 3s. 10½d. for a 40-hour week.
Cotton spinning and weaving	Lancashire, Cheshire, York- shire and Derby- shire (72-74)	First pay day in July	Workers employed in produc- ing yarn and cloths from cotton and man-made fibres except enginemen, firemen, etc., and skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, turners, etc.	Flat-rate increases of 9s. a week for adult workers (equivalent to 4 per cent. on average current earnings of all operatives), with proportional amounts for younger workers.
da ond dales o Libb Gyd 19 1.263 garage and the	Lancashire, Cheshire, York- shire and Derby- shire (74)	First pay day in July	Mill engine tenters, enginemen, firemen, etc.	Flat-rate increase of 9s. a week. Minimum rates after change: mill engine tenters 5s. 3·866d. an hour, enginemen/firemen 5s. 2·442d., assistant engineers 5s. 1·368d., boiler firemen 4s. 11·620d., ashwheelers, oilers and greasers 4s. 7·152d.
Rope, twine and net making	Great Britain (88) (260)	2 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour and general minimum piece rate addition increased by 5 per cent. (11 to 16 per cent.).§
Mechanical cloth manufacture	Bury and District	First full pay week in Aug.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth used for mechanical purposes, including felts for papermaking	Increase‡ of 6 per cent. (96 to 102 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition include: adult male workers 210s. 9d. a week, adult female workers 142s. 11d.
Hair, bass and fibre processing	Great Britain (259)	27 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4½d., 4d. or 3¾d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 2¾d. or 2½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours *; increases in piecework basis time rates of 4½d. or 4½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men, and of 2¾d. for women. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over with not less than 3 years' experience—employed in hair dressing or hair weaving 5s. 0½d. an hour, bass dressing or fibre dressing 4s. 10¼d, other men 21 and over 4s. 6d.; women 18 and over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair weaving, bass dressing or fibre dressing 3s. 2d., other women 18 and over 2s. 11¾d.; piecework basis time rates—men 5s. 5¾d. or 5s. 2¼d., according to occupation, women 3s. 3d.§
Refractory goods manufacture	England and Wales (122)	Beginning of first full pay period following 7 Aug.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 4½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 4d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*; shift allowance for kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work, and productive workers employed on a three-shift system, increased by ½d. an hour (4½d. to 6d.). Standard minimum hourly rates after change include: labourers 21 and over 5s. 2d., youths and boys 2s. 8d. at 15 rising to 4s. 7d. at 20; drivers of road vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 5s. 4½d., over 2 and up to and including 8 tons 5s. 5½d., over 8 tons 5s. 7d.; kilnburners and boilerfiremen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 4½d. an hour and shift allowance of 6d. an hour) 48s. 4d a shift of 8 hours; women 18 and over 4s., girls 2s. 11½d. at 16 and 3s. 4d. at 17.
Glass processing	Great Britain (128)	4 Aug.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increasest of 1½d. an hour for men 20 and over in groups 1 and 2, of 1d. an hour for men 20 and over in group 3, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over: group 1, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 7s. 5d. an hour, Provincial area 7s. 3d.; group 2, bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers (being required to mix) 7s., 6s. 10d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 6s. 9d., 6s. 7d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 6s. 8d., 6s. 6d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 6s. 7d., 6s. 5d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 6s. 3d., 6s. 1d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 6s. 2d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 6s.
Glass container manufacture	Great Britain (129)	First full pay period following 1 July	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum provincial rates for day workers after change: men 21 and over, general labourers 4s. 11½d. an hour, Lister or similar truck drivers 5s. 0½d., batch mixers, boilermen or stokers 5s. 1½d., sorters 5s. 1d., founders, gas makers and furnacemen 5s. 1d. or 5s. 2d., according to daily melting capacity of furnace; women 21 and over 3s. 9d. London rates are higher by 1½d. an hour for men and by 1½d. for women.

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† This represents the first stage of a long-term agreement under which new minimum earnings levels are established and will be progressively increased at six-monthly intervals until 1st January 1968 when they will become new minimum rates. Workers whose remuneration, however made up, is not less than the appropriate earnings levels for a normal week, are not entitled to any increase as a result of the establishment of these new minimum earnings levels. The agreement also provides for two general wage advances on 7th March 1966 and 6th March 1967.

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

### Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during August—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Cast stone and cast concrete products	England and Wales (132)	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing on or after 14 Aug.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum basic rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 4d. an hour, outside London 5s. 3d.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	First full pay week in Aug.	Male and female labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in saw- mill yards	Increases of 1d. an hour for men 21 and over and women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over, grade 1 areas 5s. 7d., grade 2, 5s. 6d., women 19 and over 4s.
Install of respond	Northern Ireland (139)	7 June	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (6s. 3½d. to 6s. 5d.) for men, with proportional increases for apprentices.
note the sheet of the note of the state of	king-up iti the retail nagerosos receive (:)	1 May	Storemen and labourers	Increase of 3d. an hour (5s. 23d. to 5s. 53d.) for men, with proportional increases for younger workers.
tota 12 cromov Ti plat mpati 2004 bia 12 crainov	de la company de	1 Aug.	do.	Increase of 1d. an hour (5s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. to 5s. 6\frac{3}{4}d.) for men, with proportional increases for younger workers.
Brush and broom manufacture	Great Britain (258)	13 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers of any age who have completed an apprenticeship of not less than 3 years and male workers 19 and over (21 and over in some cases) with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 5s. 1d. an hour, other male workers 21 and over 4s. 9d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers, other than apprentices to pan-setting—panhands of any age 3s. 10d., 4s. 3d. or 5s. 1d. an hour, according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 3s. 11d. or 4s. 2d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 3d., other female workers 19 and over 3s. 2d. (with additions of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. to 1\( \frac{3}{2} \)d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 5s. 5d. an hour, female workers 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 1d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 5d. or 5s. 4d., according to occupation.\( \frac{1}{2} \)
fic. a reset to a control of the con	Northern Ireland (261)	17 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 125 to 137½ per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—men 21 and over 4s. 9d. an hour, women 19 and over 3s. 2d.‡
Road passenger transport (company-owned undertakings)	Great Britain (191)	10 May	Skilled maintenance workers	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week for skilled maintenance workers in central workshops garages and running sheds. Basic rate after change 280s. 11d.§
Road haulage contracting (British Road Services)	Great Britain (193)	23 Aug.	Engineering maintenance and repair grades	Increases for adult grades of 11s. 1d. a week for skilled workers, of 10s. or 10s. 2d., according to grade for semi-skilled, and of 9s. 5d. for unskilled. Basic weekly Provincial rates after change: Skilled workers 282s. a week, semi-skilled grade 1, 259s. 6d., grade 2, 250s. 9d., unskilled 237s. 3d. In London rates are 6s. 4d. a week higher than those quoted.
Road haulage contracting	Great Britain (194)	9 June	Bankstaffs	Increase of 6 per cent. Rates after change for men, 21 and over: unskilled workers—Metropolitan area 209s. 6d. a week, grade 1 areas 206s. 3d., semi-skilled workers—214s. 3d., 209s. 9d., fully skilled bank workers—219s. 3d., 214s.
Cold storage	Great Britain (183)	26 July	Male cold store workers 19 and over (other than clerical, supervisory and engineering operating staffs)	Increase of 10s. 3d. a week. Minimum rate after change: 215s. a week.
Slaughtering	England and Wales (204)	First pay day following 26 July	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 13s. 6d. a week for adult time workers, and of 10s. for juveniles; piecework and head rates increased by 4 per cent. Minimum time rates after change: foremen slaughtermen 250s. a week, slaughtermen 230s., gutmen 225s., other grades from 215s.
Coal and coke distribution	England and Wales (except Eastern and London Reg- ions) (224-225)	First pay day in week commenc- ing 23 Aug.	Workers in grade 2 areas	Abolition of grade 2 areas resulting in increases to previous grade 2 rates of pay of amounts equivalent to the differentials which existed between grade 1 and grade 2 rates of pay.
Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade	England and Wales	26 July	Shop managers and manager- esses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 15s. a week for managers and 12s. a week for managersses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 286s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is under £300 (minimum rate previously payable at under £100) to 472s. 6d. where weekly trade is £3,500 and over (maximum rate previously payable at £2,400 and over), Provincial A area 272s. to 458s., Provincial B area 265s. to 451s.; shop manageresses, London 245s. 6d. to 429s., A 237s. to 421s. 6d., B 232s. to 418s. 6d.
And the second s	er "Changes in Hours	or operand to the property of	All other workers to whom the agreement applies	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 14s. for men 21 and over, of 9s. 6d. or 11s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 10s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of 7s. or 8s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: grade 1 clerks 23 and over—men, London area 241s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 228s., Provincial B area 221s., women 171s., 163s. 6d., 161s. 6d.; grade 1 clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 108s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 235s. 6d. at 22 and over, A 101s. 6d. to 222s., B 98s. 6d. to 215s., female workers 85s. 6d. to 166s. 6d., 83s. to 159s., 82s. to 157s.; other workers—male workers, London 107s. 6d. to 230s. 6d., A 100s. 6d. to 217s., B 97s. 6d. to 210s., female workers 84s. 6d. to 161s. 6d., 82s. to 154s., 81s. to 152s.; drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London 152s. at under 18 rising to 235s. 6d. at 21 and over, A 141s. 6d. to 222s., B 137s. 6d. to 215s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 238s. 6d., all Provinces 225s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 243s. 6d., 231s., of over 5 tons 246s. 6d., 233s.

See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland).

§ This increase was agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown and is in addition to a 15s. award operative from the same date, not previously ublished.

### Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during August—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade	Scotland	26 July	Shop managers and manageresses  Other workers	Increases in minimum rates of 15s. a week for managers, and of 12s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 269s. a week where weekly trade is under £300 (minimum rate previously payable at under £100) to 380s. where weekly trade is £2,000 and under £2,100 (maximum rate previously payable at £2,000 and over), with additional payments of 5s. for each additional £100 above £2,100 ending with a rate for shops with a weekly trade of £3,100 and over, shop manageresses 207s. to 346s. Increases in minimum rates of 14s. a week for men 21 and over, of 9s. 6d. or 11s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 10s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of 7s. or 8s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 and over, men area A 228s. a week, area
tabolical ognacio	molecia itales mini grade L. Jo., Sci., work	or tuninger	nos propositional amounts and a season and a season a sea	shop assistants, central warehouse workers and all other workers not specified—male workers area A 99s. at 15 rising to 222s. at 22 and over, area B 95s. to 215s.; female workers 83s. to 159s., 80s. to 156s.
Multiple retail meat trade	England and Wales	23 Aug.	Shop managers and manageresses  Other workers	Increase of 15s. a week. Minimum rates after change: managers in general butchers' shops, London area 262s. a week where weekly trade is up to £100 to 321s. where weekly trade does not exceed £700, Provincial areas 249s. to to 308s., managers who supervise making-up in the retail pork trade receive 10s. a week above these rates; manageresses receive the rates for shop managers less 10s. in each case.  Increases of 14s. a week for men 21 and over and 10s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates
seis nine rares of control of the characteristics of the characteristics of the control of the control of the characteristics of the char	rear and electrock by couperies of any end oxperies of any end sale after the couperies of any end that we have to be the couperies of any end that we have the couperies of the	See Assessing the seed of the	Increases in general mini varying amounts, accord with a reduction in ac general minimum risis a an apprenticability of a	after change include: shop assistants and cashlers—male workers 21 and over, London area 231s. 6d. a week, Provincial areas 222s., female workers 21 and over, London 161s. 6d., Provincial 153s. 6d.; female workers mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants, London 166s. 6d., Provincial 158s. 6d.; first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up, London 242s. 6d., Provincial 233s.; first machinemen with three or more workers engaged mainly in assisting in making-up 252s. 6d., 243s.; differentials for heavy transport drivers, etc., remain unchanged.
Broadcasting (television)	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 May*	Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Indepen- dent Television Companies	Increases† of 8s. 6d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants	Great Britain (236–237) (259)		All workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration for workers other than service workers, of 11s. a week for men 21 and over, of 10s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s. a week for service workers 18 and over, and 3s. for those under 18, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rates of remuneration for workers other than "agreement" service workers \$\frac{1}{2}\$ include: where no lodging or meals are supplied—male workers 21 and over, public barmen area A 194s. 6d. a week, head barmen 204s. 6d., chefs or head cooks 255s. 6d., chefs de cuisine 335s. 6d., clerks or receptionists 215s. 6d., head clerks or receptionists 235s. 6d., cloak-room and toilet attendants 157s. 6d., cooks 225s. 6d., house, basement, cellar, store or kitchen porters 194s. 6d., hall or floor porters or "boots" 157s. 6d. night porters 172s. 6d., platemen, pantrymen or crockery attendants 194s. 6d., salad hands 204s. 6d., service dispensers 199s. 6d., telephone operators 199s. 6d., waiters 167s. 6d., head waiters 207s. 6d., second head waiters 187s. 6d., other workers (not specified) 194s. 6d., female workers 21 and over, railway refreshment establishment attendants 164s. 6d., barmaids 159s. 6d., head barmaids 170s. 6d., chambermaids 134s. 6d., head cooks 203s. 6d., cleaners, housemaids, kitchen, scullery or vegetable maids, staff maids or attendants 150s., clerks or receptionists 173s. 6d., head clerks or receptionists 193s. 6d., cloakroom and toilet attendants 121s. 6d., cooks 181s., assistant cooks 162s. 6d., lift attendants 150s., stillroom maids 155s., plate and pantry women or crockery attendants 150s., salad hands 162s. 6d., service dispensers 155s., telephone operators 166s., waitresses 134s., head waitresses 149s., second head waitresses 144s., other workers (not specified) 150s. The rates for workers in Areas B and C are 2s. and 5s. less, respectively, than those in Area A.
Licensed non-residential establishments	Great Britain	out hous from	Managers, manageresses, trainee managers, relief managers and manageresses, club stewards and stewardesses	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 18s. for managers, of 12s. 6d. for club stewards, of 16s. for manageresses, of 10s. for stewardesses, where the employer does not provide accommodation, and of 15s., 10s. 6d., 13s. and 8s. respectively, where the employer provides accommodation; increases of 18s. for relief managers whether the employer provides accommodation or not; inclusion of trainee managers. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not provide accommodation—trainee managers 237s. 6d. a week, managers 255s. to 375s., according to category, manageresses 216s. 6d. to 312s. 6d., club stewards 222s. to 352s., stewardesses 186s. 6d. to 290s. 6d.; where the employer provides accommodation the weekly rate is 48s. a week less for managers and manageresses, 45s. less for club stewards, and 44s. 6d. less for stewardesses; relief managers 237s. 6d., relief manageresses 197s., whether accommodation is provided or not.
	there rates after than a weekly trade is and 1800) to \$72s, od. who swingsly payable at	STATE MILES	Workers, other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses	Increases in minimum time rates of 12s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over (where not supplied by the employer with board, meals or lodging), of 10s. for head barmaids and barmaids 21 or over, of 7s. to 12s. 6d., according to age, for younger male workers, and 8s. to 10s., according to age or occupation, for other female workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging—male workers, cellarmen (England and Wales) area A 200s. a week, B 197s., head barmen, barmen-in-charge of first hands (England and Wales) 197s., 194s., first hands (Scotland) grade I 199s., II 194s, second hands (Scotland) 194s., barmen and barmen-waiters (England and Wales) A 192s., B 189s., barmen (Scotland) 189s., other workers (Great Britain) A 110s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 190s. at 21 or over, B 107s. 6d. to 187s.; female workers (Great Britain), head barmaids A 159s., B 156s., barmaids A 126s. 6d. at under 19 rising to 154s. at 21 or over, B 123s. 6d. to 151s, other female workers 140s. at 18 or over (both areas), 117s. 6d. at under 18. Where the employer supplies full board and lodging, remuneration is 47s. 6d. a week less (previously 45s.), and intermediate rates are paid according to provisions made by the employer in respect of board, meals or lodging.
Boot and shoe repairing	Northern Ireland (261)	24 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week for male workers other than learners, of 6s. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for male learners and younger female workers; increases in piece work basic time rates of 1½d. an hour (4s. 3½d. to 4s. 5½d.) for male workers, and of 1½d. (3s. 0¾d. to 3s. 2½d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over employed as makers of bespoke hand-sewn (including surgical) footwear 205s. a week operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers and Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 198s., operating Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 193s, other male workers other than learners 186s.; female workers 21 and over 134s. 6d.¶
Local authorities' services	England and Wales (248-249)	12 April**	Semi-skilled engineering work- ers	T 1 grade

\* These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
§ The rates for "agreement" service workers are lower than those of "non-agreement" service workers by 39s. 6d. for men 21 and over and by 30s. for women and over (22s. 6d. for chambermaids); the employer undertakes to make up gratuities in any week in which they fall short of these amounts.

|| These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. Lower rates are prescribed where workers are supplied with meals, full board and lodging.

|| These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland).
\*\* These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown. It was also agreed that there will be a further increase of 2d. an hour from 6th September and that from 3rd January 1966 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 40.

099	Changes in	n Rates	of Wages Coming into	Operation during August—continued
Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Fire services (local authorities, fire brigades)	Great Britain (257)	1 Aug.	Sub-officers and other ranks	Increases ranging from £25 to £70 a year, according to grade and length of service for male operational members of brigades, of £15 or £20 for non-operational members, and from £15 to £25 according to age, grade and length of service for women. Rates after change for operational members of brigades: firemen—first year of service, Provinces £700 a year, Metropolitan Police District (excluding the administrative County of London) £750, London £785, second year £740, £790, £815, third year £775, £825, £850, fourth year £805, £855, £880, fifth year £845, £895, £920, sixth year £885, £935, £960, seventh and subsequent years £930, £980, £1,007, leading firemen £965, £1,015, £1,042; sub-officers—first year of service £1,005, £1,055, £1,082, second year £1,045, £1,095, £1,122, third year £1,080, £1,130, £1,157; firewomen after attaining the age of 20 years—first year of service, Provinces £555, Metropolitan £605, London £640, second year £595, £645, £670, third year £620, £670, £695, fourth year £645, £695, £720, fifth year £680, £730, £755, sixth and subsequent years £710, £760, £787, leading firewomen
Health services	Great Britain	First full pay week in Aug.	Engineering craftsmen employed in hospitals, etc.	£740, £790, £817, senior leading firewomen £805, £855, £882.  New hourly rates of pay fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: London 7s. 0\frac{1}{3}d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 9\frac{1}{3}d.
CH	IANGES IN H	OURS	OF WORK COMING	INTO OPERATION DURING AUGUST
Roadstone	Great Britain	5 July	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†‡
quarrying China clay, china stone and ancillary industries	Cornwall and Devon (14)	4 July	Male workers	For day workers the normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40. For shift workers the reduction is to $37\frac{1}{2}$ hours, exclusive of a daily meal-break of half-an-hour, payment being made for 40 hours.†
Baking	United Kingdom	1 Aug.	Workers employed by Co- operative Societies	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.
Grain distilling	Scotland (32)	31 May	Workers employed in bottling and blending warehouses and grain distilleries of the Dis- tillers Company, Ltd., and	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
Iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land	4 July	Associated Companies  Day workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
	(45) Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs (45)	4 July	Day workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
	Staffs., Ches., Teesside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow	4 July	Day workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Bobbin and shuttle manufacture	(45) Scotland (53)	9 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.
Vehicle building	United Kingdom (57-58)	First full pay week commen- cing on or after 1 July	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.†
Lighter trades (metal)	Sheffield	5 July	Manual workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.†
Hollow-ware manufacture	Great Britain (71) (259)	16 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.†§
Rayon yarn production	Great Britain	7 Aug.	Workers employed in one company	Reduction in standard working week from 42 to 40 hours.†
Hair, bass and fibre processing	Great Britain	27 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†§
Refractory goods manufacture	England and Wales (122)	Beginning of first full pay period following 7 Aug.	All workers (excluding kiln- burners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†
Glass container manufacture	Great Britain (129)	First full pay period following 1 July	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other indus- tries	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†
Brush and broom manufacture	Great Britain	13 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†§
2.40F-50 100 - 9	Northern Ireland	17 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.†
Cinema theatres	United Kingdom (230–231)	1 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced to 41 for all full-time workers.
Broadcasting	Great Britain	29 Aug.	Manual and catering workers employed by the British	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay.
Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants	Great Britain (236–237) (259)	16 Aug.	Broadcasting Corporation All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to 46.†§
Licensed non-residential establishments	Great Britain	6 Aug.	Workers, other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44.†§
Hairdressing	Great Britain (242) (259)	23 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.§
Health services	Great Britain	First full pay week in Aug.	Engineering craftsmen employed in hospitals, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.†

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

‡ It has also been agreed that from 3rd October 1966 normal hours will be further reduced from 41 to 40.

§ This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act.

This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages C ouncils Act (Northern Ireland).

### INDEX FOR 17th AUGUST 1965

### ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 112.9

At 17th August the official retail prices index was 112.9 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 112.7 at 13th July and 107.8 at 18th August 1964. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for eggs and milk and higher charges for radio and television licences, partly offset by lower prices for fresh vegetables.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to 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. 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 12th January 1965 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 123 of the March issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1961–64, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1965. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 12th January 1965 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing the result by 100.

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th AUGUST 1965 (Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, to indices at 17th August 1965 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	176	FIGURE F th AUGU 1965 oth Janua 1962 = 10
I. Food:	ment white	w famus w
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	••	113 118
Meat and bacon Fish	••	110
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	HOLE COME	112
Milk, cheese and eggs		113
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc		105 118
Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	unit dida	104
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned		95
Other food	nort this	111
Total—Food		112.1
II. Alcoholic drink		119.0
III. Tobacco	••	120.8
IV. Housing	• • • •	121.7
V. Fuel and light:		104
Coal and coke	BOY . TAKE	104 118
Total—Fuel and light		112.7
VI. Durable household goods:		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish Radio, television and other house	nings shold	112
appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware	dens Tribu	98 106
Total—Durable household goods		105.0
VII. Clothing and footwear:		
Men's outer clothing		110
Men's underclothing	ond this	109
Women's outer clothing	::	107 108
Children's clothing		106
Other clothing, including hose, haberdasl	hery,	Vertical to
hats and materials	••	103 109
	nor elde	
Total—Clothing and footwear	soul wished	107.2
VIII. Transport and vehicles:  Motoring and cycling		101
Fares	rod viking	120
Total—Transport and vehicles		107.6
IX. Miscellaneous goods:		ow During
Books, newspapers and periodicals		126
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clea	ning	102
materials, matches, etc Stationery, travel and sports goods,	tovs.	102
photographic and optical goods, etc.		106
Total—Miscellaneous goods		109.3
X. Services:		i (C. <del>Tanto i I de</del> P
Postage and telephones		114
Entertainment	haln	112
Other services, including domestic label hairdressing, boot and shoe repair		
laundering and dry cleaning		117
Total—Services	000 till 100	114.9
ALL ITEMS	- Vilga	112.9

Following are the indices for 17th August on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group

(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other frest vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed muttor	h	
and lamb)	•	108.3
(2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and		ig ann
chilled beef)	•	118.2
(3) Other items		112.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Increases in the average prices of eggs, milk and beef were largely offset by reductions in the average prices of fresh vegetables and fruit. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum permitted prices on 1st August. The index for foods the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations fell by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. to 108·3, compared with 108·6 in the previous month. The index for the food group as a whole rose slightly to 112·1, compared with 112·0 in July.

Mainly as a result of higher charges for electricity in some areas. the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. to 112.7, compared with 112.2 in July.

#### Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars and increases in road passenger fares in some areas. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole was unchanged at 107.6.

Mainly as a result of the increases from 1st August in the charges for radio and for radio and television receiving licences, the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather more than 1½ per cent. to 114.9, compared with 113.0 in July.

#### Other groups

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

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO AUGUST 1965

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	111	110	110	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117
1962	117	118	118	120	120	121	120	119	119	119	120	120

### TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Month	1962	1963	1964	1965	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	100·0 100·1 100·5 101·9 102·2 102·9 102·5 101·6 101·5 101·4 101·8	102·7 103·6 103·7 104·0 103·9 103·9 103·3 103·3 103·7 104·0 104·2	104·7 104·8 105·2 106·1 107·0 107·4 107·8 107·8 107·9 108·8 109·2	109·5 109·5 109·9 112·0 112·4 112·7 112·7 112·9	

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.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics") may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 5d. including postage)

### Ministry of Labour Gazette September 1965

### STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 157. In addition, 32 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during August at the establishments where these 189 stoppages occurred is estimated at 55,000. This total includes 23,800 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 31,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 25,400 were directly involved and 5,800 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages courred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 146,000 working days lost during August includes 75,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the

The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in August 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	SE CONST. SERVICE	40	40	2,900	5,000
Metal manufacture	7 12	11 19	18	4,000	15,000
Engineering Shipbuilding and mar-	12	19	31	8,900	23,000
ine engineering	5	8	13	2,600	20,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	2	16	18	24,300	55,000
All remaining indus- tries and serivces	6	63	69	12,300	28,000
Total, August 1965	32	157	189	55,000	146,000
Total, July 1965	40	137	177	74,900	183,000
Total, August 1964	23	180	203	58,300	100,000

### Causes of stoppages

The following table classifies stoppages beginning in August coording to the principal cause of each stoppage:—

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	49	10,300
—other wage disputes	29	3,900
nouls of work	3	600
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	30	4,400
discipline	39	5,300
Trade union status	6	600
Sympathetic action	1	200
Total	157	25,400

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

06	Number of						
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved				
Not more than 1 day	42	9,000	9,000				
2 days	38	4,400	9,000				
3 days	21	8,900	16,000				
1-6 days	31	4,100	15,000				
Over 6 days	25	4,100	80,000				
Total	157	30,400	128,000				

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1965 AND 1964

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 eight months of 1965 and 1964:—

	Janua	ary to Aug	ust 1965	January to August 1964			
Industry group			pages in gress	No. of stop- pages		Stoppages in progress	
- 000,02 4 50;00 7 50;000;	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, for- estry, fishing Coal mining	3 520	300	2,000	722	600	1,000	
All other mining	520	98,300	375,000	122	134,400	220,000	
and quarrying	1	400	1,000	1	400	4,000	
tobacco	23	3,900	11,000	16	4,400	11,000	
Chemicals, etc	12	7,100	12,000	11	1,200	2,000	
Metal mfre	94	29,000	159,000	59	24,800	308,000	
Engineering Shipbuilding and	226	100,100	352,000	195	84,000	244,000	
marine eng Motor vehicles and	95	24,700	144,000	62	15,700	119,000	
cycles	127	184,100	702,000	114	111,400	335,000	
Aircraft	23	30,300	28,000	23	4,600	11,000	
Other vehicles	16	1,600	5,000	9	3,100	8,000	
Other metal goods	60	15,500	31,000	35	9,700	21,000	
Textiles	20	4,900	44,000	23	4,400	13,000	
Clothing and foot-	5	500	2.000	S LANGIN	2 000	4.000	
Bricks, pottery,	2	500	2,000	8	2,800	4,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc	28	3,900	43,000	21	4,600	9,000	
etc.	13	1,400	5,000	10	1,400	5,000	
Paper and printing	7	1,600	6,000	13	4,400	7,000	
Remaining manu-		1,000	0,000	13	7,700	7,000	
facturing inds	27	12,300	32,000	32	6,900	20,000	
Construction	169	17,500	93,000	164	17,500	84,000	
Gas, electricity and	SPERSON		as appro-	W mann	indo tens	DOM: A	
water	14	3,600	13,000	13	2,400	11,000	
Port and inland		40.000	(0.000		=======		
water transport All other transport	51 71	40,900	62,000	71 43	79,800	94,000	
Distributive trades	27	56,800 6,200	171,000 15,000	21	123,000	165,000	
Administrative,	21	0,200	13,000	21	4,100	20,000	
professional, etc. services Misc. services	24 13	9,300 1,300	13,000 8,000	14	1,500 2,600	6,000 11,000	
Total	1,665†	655,600	2,327,000	1,683†		1,731,000	

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST

Industry, occupations; and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	anatus on a proper amenant in	di ili alimi menganya
Various Industries:— Engineering workers employed in the motor vehicle and other industries in various areas in Great Britain	20,000	(N. 85), (N. 85), (N. 85),	9 July§	Proposa statutos	Disagreement over the implementation of a National agreement for a 40-hour working week in the case of night-shift workers who wish to work the reduced hours in four shifts	No settlement reported.
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Maintenance workers and fabrication and machine shop workers engaged in iron founding and heavy engineering—Workington (one firm)	220	440	22 June	20 Aug.	Against the employment of a staff employee on urgent repair work while maintenance men were restricting effort in support of a pay claim	Work resumed. Agreement reached on an increase in wages for maintenance workers.
Engineering:— Service engineers employed on the maintenance of electronic com- puters at various installations in the United Kingdom (one firm)	275		4 June	19 Aug.	Claim for an increase in pay of 20 per cent. Employer's offer of an increase of 13½ per cent. with further 4 per cent. increases in each of the next two years rejected	Work resumed. Agreement reached on the basis of the employer's offer.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Electricians and apprentices— Clydebank (several firms)	1,375	Wigges the Man ages Re the We Powere	19 July	13 Aug.	Claim for an immediate increase in the lieu rate pending the early introduction of a payment-by-results system	Work resumed. Agreement reached on an increased lieu rate, the introduc- tion of a payment-by-
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Maintenance workers and produc- tion workers engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies—Llanelly (one firm)	400	1,200¶	16 Aug.	27 Aug.	The suspension of a craftsman for refusing to take orders from a foreman who was alleged not to be fully skilled	results system being post- poned for at least a year.  Work resumed. Arrangements made for the foreman to take his holidays immedi- ately while the parties concerned held an enquiry into the dispute.

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer in ton 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 we 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. 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 gentler.

gether.

† 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 emselves parties to the disputes.

§ Stoppages of work have occurred mostly on Friday nights but there have been a very few stoppages at other times.

In addition to the workers involved in the stoppage there were repercussions in a number of firms using computers. It is estimated that about 2,000 workers were affected at one time or another during the stoppage.

The workers indirectly involved became affected on 19th August.

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

### **Industrial Court Awards**

During August the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 3075\*,

Award No. 3075 (5th August).—Parties: Officials' Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officials of Local Authorities (Scotland). Claim: The parties being agreed that a reconstruction of the existing Scheme of Salaries for Chief Officials of Local Authorities in Scotland be undertaken, and Chief Officials of Local Authorities in Scotland be undertaken, and that a general increase in salaries for all Officials is not intended, the Court is asked to determine:—(a) The salary range or ranges which should apply to the population groups; (b) The question whether the overall range for each population group should still be sub-divided into a range "A" and a range "B" as in the Scheme heretofore, or now be stated as one (consolidated) range; (c) what provision, if any, should be made for exceptional cases. Award: The Court awarded as follows:—(1) With effect from 1st January 1965 the overall salary ranges for the various population groups shall not be sub-divided into a range "A" and a range "B" as heretofore, but shall be stated as one range, the minimum and maximum of which shall be as follows: Population under 20,000 = £900—£2,475; 20/45,000 = £1,100—£3,010; 45/75,000 = £1,215—£3,550; 75/100,000 = £1,340—£3,950; 100/150,000 = £1,585—£4,340; 150/250,000 = £1,810—£4,740; 250/400,000 = £2,055—£5,130; over 400,000 at discretion. (2) The Court noted that the Employers' Side had offered to provide that in certain specified Employers' Side had offered to provide that in certain specified circumstances the salary of a Town Clerk might exceed the maximum of the appropriate range by not more than £150, and that in certain of the appropriate range by not more than £150, and that in certain other specified circumstances the salary of a Director of Education might exceed the maximum of the appropriate range. It was not established that any further provision should be made for exceptional cases. (3) The Court noted that the Parties were agreed on the principle that increments should be related to salaries rather than to population groups and made their Award on that basis to population groups and made their Award on that basis.

### Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During August one award was issued by a single arbitrator appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

### Appointments under the Conciliation Act 1896

A neutral chairman was appointed to preside over a meeting of the Conciliation Board for the Cumberland Iron Ore Trade, under section 2(1)(b) of the Conciliation Act 1896, with additional powers of an arbitrator under section 2(1)(d) of the Act. Acting under

### Industrial Court (Northern Ireland) Awards

During August the Northern Ireland Industrial Court issued one award, No. 20\*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 20 (17th August).—Parties: Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and Northern Ireland Insulation Employers' Association. Claim: To determine a claim for a substantial increase in the lieu bonus payable to members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union employed by member firms of the Northern Ireland Insulation Employers' Association. Association. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 460 and 461\*, which are summarised below.

awards, Nos. 460 and 461\*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 460 (3rd August).—Parties: Post Office Engineering Union and Post Office. Claim: That, with effect from 1st January 1964, the weekly national scales of pay of the undermentioned male grades of staff employed in the Supplies Department of the Post Office be as indicated:—Storekeeper—£15 10s. 6d., £16 5s. 6d., £17 0s. 0d.; Assistant Storekeeper—on entry £13 15s. 6d., after one year's adult service £14 7s. 6d., then £15 0s. 0d.; Packer and Porter—£13 6s. 0d., £13 15s. 0d. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st January 1964 the weekly national scales of pay of the staff concerned shall be as follows:—Storekeeper—£14 10s. 0d., £15 2s. 6d., £15 15s. 0d.; Assistant Storekeeper—on entry £13 2s. 0d., after one year's adult service £13 13s. 0d., then £14 4s. 0d.; Packer and Porter—£12 11s. 0d., £12 19s. 0d.

Award No. 461 (13th August).—Parties: Society of Telecom-

Award No. 461 (13th August).—Parties: Society of Telecommunication Engineers and Post Office. Claim: That the national salary scale of Technical Assistants employed in the Post Office shall be revised as follows with effect from 1st January 1964: age 23 £1,000, age 24 £1,050, age 25 £1,110, age 26 £1,170, age 27 £1,230 and then £1,290 by £60(6) to £1,650. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st January 1964 the national salary scale of Technical Assistants shall be as follows: age 23 £920, age awarded that with creat his standard awarded that with creat his scale of Technical Assistants shall be as follows: age 23 £920, age 24 £970, age 25 £1,020, age 26 £1,070, age 27 £1,120 and then £1,170 by £50 to £1,220 by £60(5) to £1,520.

### Wages Councils Act 1959

#### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W. (99), dated 10th August, for amending the provisions relating to overtime.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.B.S. (60), dated 13th August, for revising the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, for reducing from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable and for increasing the number of days of customary holidays to be allowed to workers each year from six to seven.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D. (141), dated 13th August, for revising the general minimum guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male

Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.D.O. (47), dated 27th August, for revising the statutory minimum remuneration for male and female

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

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During August the Minister of Labour made the following Wages

The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1546, dated 3rd August and operative from 6th September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) (Holidays) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1547, dated 3rd August and operative from 6th September. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1574, dated 9th August and operative from 27th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 42 to 41 the number of hours to be worked as worked. the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime

The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order 1965: S.I. 1965 No. 1657, dated 31st August and operative from 11th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers, and reduces from 45 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime in payable.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

### **Notices of Proposals**

During August notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Health and Social Services were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.R. (N.85), dated 13th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in

The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.35), dated 27th August, for fixing revised provisions relating to overtime and a reduction in working hours for male workers in the trade.

Further information regarding either of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned at Dundonald House (Room 413), Upper Newtownards Road,

### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During August the Ministry of Health and Social Services made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 164, dated 9th August and operative from 17th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reduction working hours for male and female workers in the trade.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendme (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1965 168, dated 16th August and operative from 24th August. Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration and reduction in working hours for male and female workers in

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Coal Mining.—National Coal Board. Report and Accounts, 29th March 1964 to 27th March 1965. Vol. 1. Report. H.C. 314. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.); Report and Accounts, 1964–65. Vol. II. Accounts and Statistical Tables. H.C. 315. Price 16s. 6d. (17s. 2d.).

Economic Policy.—National Board for Prices and Incomes. Report No. 2. Wages, Costs and Prices in the Printing Industry. 13th August 1965. Cmnd. 2750. Price 3s. (3s. 5d.).—See page 401; The National Plan. Cmnd 2764. Price 30s. (31s. 3d.). Department of

Factories.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, 964. Cmnd. 2724. Price 7s. 6d. (8s.).—See page 388.

Industrial Health.—Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on dustrial Health, 1964. Cmnd. 2723. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).—

Mines and Quarries.—Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries under the Mines and Quarries Act 1954, for 1964. Inistry of Power. Price 5s. 6d. (6s.).

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Statistics,—Abstract of Regional Statistics, 1965. No. 1. August 965. Central Statistical Office. Price 7s. 6d. (8s.).—See page 401.

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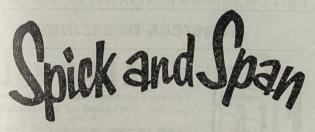
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