# Ministry of Labour 

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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

## Employment

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.

## 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 ( $1 \cdot 5$ 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 .

## Unfilled Vacancies

There were 422,000 unfilled vacancies on 4th August, 31,000 less than on 7th July.

## Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 17 th 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 .

## Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st August (January $1956=$ 100 ) were, respectively, $147 \cdot 7$ and $159 \cdot 8$, compared with $147 \cdot 5$ and $159 \cdot 4$ (revised figures) at 31 st July.

## Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 17 th 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.

## Stoppages of Work

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

## SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Introduction
The numbers of persons unemployed at any particular time are
affected to some extent by seasonal influences. The timing and strengeth of these influences (e.e., weather, holidays, school terms,
Crristmas and other seasonal trades) yary from year to year, but Christmas and other seasonal trades) vary from year to year, but broadly similar pattern, giving rise overall to higher unemployment
in the winter than in the summer. The extent to which changes in in the winter than ir the summer. The extent to which changes in
unemployment during a particular period are atrributable to unemployment during a particular period are attrinal
prevailing seasonal influences cannot be determined precisisly 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 saveral years the Ministry of
Labour has published estimates of these normal seasonal movements in the form of normal monthlys seasonoal ldeviations and changes (see,
for example, the article on pages 89 to 92 of the March 1960 issue for example, the article on pages 89 to 92 of the March 1960 issue
of this GAZETEE). 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 unnemployment statistics, as mentioned on page 5 of the January 1964 issue
of this GAZFTTE. AA a result of this study in has been decided to
introd 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 prepared for publication, describing methods used by

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 assume that the actual number of persons unemployed $m$ :
regarded as being made up in some way of three components:(a) an underlying trend component, which ref
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 imply that.
In the additive method of estimating normal seasonal movements
used by the Ministry of Labour in recent years, the size of the 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 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, 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 numbers unemployed in August were, on average, 44,000 lower
than the trend, the numbers $+53,000$ and $-44,000$ were regarded than the trend, the numbers $+53,000$ and $-44,000$ were regarded
as normal seasonal constants or deviations for January and August
respectively and respectively and - 97,000 as the normal seasonal change between
January and August. The limitations of this method were outlined January and August. The limitations of this method were outined
in the above-mentioned article in the March 1960 issue of this
GAETTE. Pending further review of alternative methods, his GAZETTE. Pending further review of alternative methods, this
method was regarded as, and has proved to be, reasonably satismethod was regarded as, and has proved to be, reasonably satis-
factory, except during periods of abnormally high unemployment 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 me current level of unemployment, i.e., that in periods when unem-
the
ployment was relatively high the seasonal ployment was relatively high, the seasonal movements would be
correspondingly greater than when unemployment was lower. Such corresponaingly greater than when unemployment was lower. Such
methods ane 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 January was it. 7 per cent. higher than the estimated trend and 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 filds 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 has been widely recognised. Many of these methods have been
examined and tested in relation to the unemployment statistics of examined and tested in relation to the unemployment statistics of
this country in the recent review. The Ministry of tabour acknow-
ledges the co-operation received from many others during this ledges the co-operation received from many others during this
review. 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 particiclar industries in which seasonal flucuations in activity are marked but are associated to a varying exten with the current economic situation. This was one reason why the intro-
duction of a method using a more general kind of assumption was
examined.

## The new method

The new method now being introduced is a more general on methods. It assumes a combinination of addititive and multipilicative on unemployment of notive
seasonal influences is partly unrelated to the current norma unemployment and partty directly proportional to to this level. The
normal seasonal component is thus a combination of (a) a constant
(b) a proportion of the level of unemploymen

## the constant and the proportion varying from month to month bu

 not from year to year. In this method, the actual number unemployed in a particularmonth is assumed to be the sum of (i) a constant which does vary with the level of unemployment in that month, (ii) a variable
amount equal to the trend value for that month multiplied amount equal to the trend value for that month multiplied by
factor appropriate to the month and (iii) a residual componen factor appropriate to te mont and orther irregular influences. Tim additive constant and the multiplicative factor are estimated for eaci
of the 12 calendar months from the data for past years. Thes of the 12 calencar mon as frown in the example given in the nex
naragraph, to calculate seasonally adjusted figures.
The term seasonally adjusted (or, more precise

The term seasonally adjusted (or, more precisely, adjusted normal seasonal variations) is used to describe the e figures which ari
derived from the catual figures in the monthly unemployment derived from the actual figures in the monthly unemployment serii
after removing the movements in the series which are attribute, to normal seasonal influences. Thus, in the example of the use e
the additive method given above, the seasonally adjusted figure for the additive method given above, the seasonally adjusted figure for
January would be obtained by deducting the constant 53,000 froo January would be obtained by deducting the constant 53,0
the actual number unemployed in January, and that for A
adding 44,000 to the actual number in August. Similarl, adding 44,000 to the catual number in August. Similiarly,
example of the multiplicative method, the seasonally ad exaure for January would be obtained by dividing the actual number
figur
by the factor 1 -16. In the new method the corresponding by the factor $1 \cdot 167$. In the new method the corresponding calculation
is as follows:Seasonally
adjusted
ata
$\frac{\text { (actual number) minus (constant for the mont })}{\text { (factor for the month) }}$ (factor for the month)
Example.- The estimated seasonal constant for January is +20 .
and the seasonal factor is 1.107 . The actual number unemployt
in January 1965 was 363 thousand and the seasonally adjuster

$$
\frac{363-20 \cdot 7}{1 \cdot 107}=309 \text { thousand }
$$

The difference between the actual and adjusted figures for a mon
(in the above example, $363-309=54$ thousand in Jor (in the above example, $363-309=54$ thousand in January 196 normal seasonal component. When using the additive method, thi
component was estimated from past data and published in advanc, component was estimated from past data and published in advanc
as the normal seasonal deviation. The change in the deviation fro one month to the next was also published, as the normal seasone
change i.e., the estimate of the extent to which the actual change change i.e., the estimate of the extent to which the actual change
unemployment during the month could be attributed to norma
seasonal influences. In the new method (as also with muth seasonali influences. In the new method (as also with multiplic
methods) these deviations and changes can be calculated only methods) these deviations and changes can be calculated only wh
the actual unemployment figures are available. It is thus no long the actuual unemployment ingures are avaliabietions and changes
possible to publish normal seasonal devites.
advance. The normal seasonal constants and factors for each advance. The normal seasonal constants and factors for each montit
are of course known. Those in current use for each series ard
available on request from the Director of Statistics (Division are of course known. Those in current use for each series ari
avaiable on request from the Director of Statitstics Division
Statistics B.1), Ministry of Labour, 26 King Street, London S.W.1.

The use of seasonally adjusted statistics
As explained, the seasonally adjusted figures are obtained by
removing the estimated effect of normal seasonal influences from thi removing the estimated effect of normal seasonal influences ion trior
actual figures. These estimates are subject to margins of error
which can be relatively high for some months of the year and whid are calculuted bby analysis of the past data. Moreover, they an
dependent on the assumptions made about the nature of the norma dependent on the assumptions nade beat ministry has shown thi
seasonal component. The revie by the
the differences between estimates made by different method the differences between estimates made by different methods an
remarkably small, except during relatively short periods (for exampli remarkaby smainexcepleymentatively are also dependent on the
close to pakk in unemployment. They
past period selected as the basis of estimation. The adjusted serit past period selected as the basis of estimation. The adjusted serim
still contain (i) the effect of abnormal seasonal influences (i.e,
extent still contain (i) the effiect of abnormal seasonal infuences (1.e. .1
extent to which the effect of current seasonal influences iffers fion
the avera eo over the past period), and also (ii) the residual compone ethe average over the past period), and also (ii) the residual componen
trising from short-term irregular variations in the supply of, an arising from short-term irregular variations in the supply of, and
demand for, labour which are in no way associated with seasona
influences. There are consequently still irregular fluctuations in influences. There are consequently still irresular fluctuations in the
seasonally adjusted series and, although the underlying trend seasonally adjusted series and, although the underlying trend
generally more ereadily discernible than before the adjustments we generaly more readily discernible than before the adjusiments wese
made, the seasonally adiusted series does not necesarily repesel
the trend. The change from one month to the next in the adiuste the trend. The change from one month to the next in the adjuster
figures does not directly measure the rate of change in the underlyin tigures does not directiy measure the rate occes, indicate the direction
trend during the month or even, in some e
of movement of the trend. To assess the probable trend movement of movement of the trend. To assess the probable trend movement
it is essential to examine the figures for a run of several month an it is essential to examine the nigures for a run on several mod fisur
smooth out short-tem irreupur movement in aju sted figur
Judgment is still needed in interpreting the adjusted statistics. Judgment is still needed in interpreting the adjusted statistics.
The seasonally adjusted figure for a particular date is The seasonally adjusted figure for a particular dare is sut
expressed in the form of a number of thousands of persons, but
unlike the unadiusted figure, it does not correspond to an identifiabl unlike the unadjusted figure, it does not correspond to an identifiabl
group of persons on the unemployment register; the seasonal group of persons on the unemployment register; the seasonally
adjusted figure in the summer months is, in fact, greater than the
unadjusted figure.

## Minss)

The results of the application of the new method to unemployment
 on pabe
thetables below and on the following pages. These give the actual
and seasonaly adjusted numbers of persons, other than schooland seasonally adjusted numbers or persons, otier ent Exchanges
Leavers, registered as wholly unemployed at Employment
 and August 1965. For this purpose school-leaver means a person
to
under 18 years of age whis registered as unemployed but has not ynder been in insured employment.) Corresponding fig
yet
later months will be published regularly in this GAZETTE.
These seasonally adjusted figures have been obtained by the
thication of the new method of analysis to monthly data covering application of the new method on analysis to monthy data covering
the 16 years from June 1999 to May 1965 , using a specially prepared the
computer programme which includes tests to show whether, for a
particular series, the data are consistent with purely additive or
multiplicative assumptions and whether the pattern of the normal
seasonal movements has changed seasonal movements has changed.
Different results would be obtained by (a) analysing the data for different past period, e.g., a shorter period or by excluding the
very abnormal period at the beginning of 1963; (b) applying the
the method to the statistics for males and females separately, and then
adding the results; co obtaining seasonally adiunted figures for
Great Britain by adding ajjusted figures for either the individual Great Britain by adding adjusted figures for either the individual
Regions or for groups of industries; or (d) using a different perelimininary estimate of the undurlying trend (a centrided unweighted
12-month moving average has been used). These diferences have 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 ndustries will be published in later issues of this GAZETTE. Its application to other series, including, for example,
statistics of unfilled vacancies, is also being studied.

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

| (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |

great britain
(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations


London and south eastern region
(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations


| (Thoussand 4 ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN REGION
(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations



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27 \& 24 <br>
27 \& 24 <br>
26 \& 21 <br>
25 \& 21 <br>
26 \& 11 <br>
25 \& 18 <br>
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25 \& 18 <br>
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28 <br>
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20 \& <br>
\hline 0 \& <br>
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\end{tabular}

 SOUTH ${ }_{3}$ WESTERN REGION (a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations


 \begin{tabular}{l|l|}
16 \& 22 <br>
17 \& 21 <br>
16 \& 19 <br>
15 \& 18 <br>
12 \& 16 <br>
12 \& 13 <br>
13 \& 12 <br>
14 \& 13 <br>
188 \& 17 <br>
20 \& 19 <br>
20 \& 18

 

\hline 2 \& 20 \& 17 <br>
19 \& 21 \& 16 <br>
18 \& 17 \& 15 <br>
16 \& 16 \& 13 <br>
13 \& 12 \& 11 <br>
12 \& 10 \& 8 <br>
13 \& 11 \& 8 <br>
14 \& 11 \& 9 <br>
17 \& 14 \& 12 <br>
19 \& 16 \& 15 <br>
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17 \& 16 \& 23 <br>
16 \& 16 \& 24 <br>
15 \& 15 \& 23 <br>
13 \& 13 \& 21 <br>
11 \& 12 \& 21 <br>
\hline 9 \& 11 \& 19 <br>
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14 \& 18 \& 24 <br>
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23 \& 26 <br>
24 \& 26 <br>
23 \& 26 <br>
21 \& 25 <br>
19 \& 25 <br>
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14 \& 20 <br>
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26 \& 33 <br>
26 \& 34 <br>
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20 \& 20 <br>
22 \& 19 <br>
24 \& 20 <br>
29 \& 20 <br>
31 \& 24 <br>
30 \& 27 <br>
30 \& 26
\end{tabular}

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations
 midland region (a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations
 (b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations


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

| - | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## north midland region

(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

east and west ridings region
(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 14 \\ & 13 \\ & 11 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 21 \\ & 20 \\ & 18 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 10 \\ & 16 \\ & 14 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 14 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | 12 12 11 11 10 10 11 12 13 13 14 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 29 \\ & 32 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 34 \\ & 32 \\ & 30 \\ & 27 \\ & 25 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 28 27 27 25 23 21 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 18 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 16 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 18 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 29 \\ & 32 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \\ & 34 \\ & 31 \\ & 29 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |
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(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations





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\end{tabular}$|$

NORTH WESTERN REGION
(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

| 40 42 44 44 41 | 42 40 37 35 31 28 26 26 26 39 33 36 36 | 43 45 41 52 59 60 60 65 65 70 706 60 | 70 67 68 56 56 45 45 45 40 50 50 50 | 53 54 49 45 43 37 33 34 35 37 38 35 | 38 38 38 32 30 28 26 26 28 31 33 31 31 | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & 36 \\ & 35 \\ & 33 \\ & 30 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & 36 \\ & 38 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \\ & 49 \\ & 47 \\ & 39 \\ & 36 \\ & 38 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \\ & 45 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | 53 57 59 50 60 59 58 61 66 72 78 76 | 82 83 79 79 75 64 64 64 64 67 66 |  | 50 48 48 48 43 39 39 41 42 47 51 50 50 | 57 59 62 63 63 62 62 66 68 76 83 83 | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 99 \\ & 100 \\ & 101 \\ & \hline 87 \\ & 79 \\ & 75 \\ & 75 \\ & 74 \\ & 76 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations | 48 | 38 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 49 | 36 |
| 47 | 35 |
| 45 | 33 |
| 46 | 31 |
| 46 | 31 |
| 46 | 30 |
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MALES AND FEMALES

| - | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 19 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

NORTHERN REGION
(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations


(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variation scotland (a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations
 (b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations wize


wales
(a) Actual Numbers-Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

 \begin{tabular}{l|l}
\& <br>
34 \& 28 <br>
33 \& 25 <br>
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 | 19 | 15 |
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 MNMTMNNNNKM


## GRANTS AND ALLOWANCES TO TRANSFERRED WORKERS

The Command Paper on the economic situation issued in October St drew attention to the need for making it easier for workers to
ane their iobs to facilitate technological progress. The Employ-change terir
ment Serce of the Ministry of Labour has special arrangements
Siting particulars of job opportunities throughout its ment serculating particularrs of job opportunities throughout its
for cranisation so as to offer the widest practicable choice to those
organ
 to the geographical mobility of workers is, however, the cost of
noving. Schemes to help workers with transfer expenses have been
men moving. Schemest before the war. The benefits provided and the conditions under which assistance is given have been adjusted rom time to
time to meet changing circumstances. The latest of these adjusttine to meet changing made in February 1965 . Not only were all the cash
ments was
benefts substantially increased but the categories of people eligible ments
benfts substantially increased but
for telp were somewhat widened.
Tor There are three schemes in existence, of which the most widely
used in the Restltement Transfer Scheme This scheme benefits
und unemployed workers (io those who are liable to be involved in
redundancy within six month) who have no early prospect of rebauing suitable and regular work near their homes and who
obaining ound approved employment beyond daily travelling distance.
hacere approving the new job the Ministry needs to be satisfied
Bed have found appring the new job the Ministry yneeds to be satisfied
Beiore approving
both that it offrer reasonabale prospects of resettlement and that $\begin{aligned} & \text { suitable } \\ & \text { new area. }\end{aligned}$.
new area.
The ether two schemes are intended to help in the manning up of
new projects in Development Districts. Under the Key Workers nev projects is given to workers who are required by their employers
Scheme help to move to a project being set up with Board of Mriare assistance
in a Development District, provided that the Ministry is satisied
that they are needed if the firm is to recruit and train local workers for the project. Approved key workers form only a small pro-
portion of the total labour force of these projects but are needed portion of the total labour force of these projects butive skills not
because they possess manual, supervisory or exective
available in the new area. Approved key workers may be trans because they possess area. Approved key workers may be trans-
available in the new ared
ferred on a permanent or a temporary basis. The third schemeTerred ou a permabour Force Scheme-helps unemployed workers
the Nulcus Labe
recruited in areas of high unemployment who are temporarily recruited in areas of high unemployment who are temporarily
transferred to the parent tatcory of their new employer for trainin
before starting their permanent jobs in the new establishment. The benefits given under the schemes are similar except that help towards houschold removal is confined to those cases where
the move is expected to be epermanent. They include fares to the the move is expected to grant of $£ 5$, lodging allowances of $£ 310 \mathrm{~s}$.
nee job, a setling-in gre gre
weekly, payable whilst the worker is living in lodgings and mainweekly, payable whilst the worker is living in lodgings and main-
taining dependants in the home area, and help towards the cost of
visits home at the rate of six a year. When the worker has found a tainith depent he rate of six a year. When the worker has found a
vists home at the
home for his family in the new area, his dependantst fares are paid toether with the approved cost of household removal and an
incidental expenses grant of $£ 30$ Those workers who are buying
or selling their own homes are given assistance towards legal and or selling their own homes are given assistance towards legal and
other costs up to three-quarters of the total, subject to a maximum
of f120. Assistance under the scheme is subject to a maximum of fl20. Assistance under the scheme is subject to a maximum
period of two years and, excent for key workers for whom there is
pol no limitation, these schemes are availate only to workers who are
taking up jobs carrying a remuneration not exceeding $£ 1,500$ per
year. numbers of lodging allowances authorised and household
The
removals helped during the past five years are given in the following Chic-


|  | $\begin{gathered} 2,270 \\ 1,1789 \\ 3,381 \\ 3.029 \\ 3,070 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 50 \\ & 35 \\ & 34 \\ & 164 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 4 34 49 40 4 | $\begin{gathered} 568 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

,
The figures in the table given in italics are not comparable with those for later years owing to changes in the coverage of the scheme.
Between 1950 and September 1962, the Resettlement Transfer Scheme was, in the interests of economy, restricted to unemployed
workers moving from areas of relatively high unemployment to take Yorkers moving from areas of relatitely high unemployment to take
jobs in other areas and to special cases such as ex-regular members
of $H M$. Forces of Hin. Forces. Between 1957 and September 1962 a Temporary
Tronsfer Transfer Scheme was in operation to help workers with domestic
responsibilities who were living in areas not designated in the Resettlement Scheme and who needed to take temporary employ-
ment away from home until work at home became available. This ment away from home until work at home became available. This
shheme provided for lodging allowances but not for help with house-
hold scheme provided for lodging allowances but not for help with house-
hold removal. Features of the Resettlement and the Temporary
Transfer Schemes were combined in 1962 when the Resettlement Transfer Schemes were combined in 1962 when the Resettlement Scheme was extended th the whole country. Until then applications
under the Resettement Transfer Scheme were accepted only from
the workers who had given a prior undertaking to make arrange the workers who had given a prior undertaking to make arrange-
ments as soon as possible for their families to join them in the new area, At pt present nos such undertaking is required untit the worke
has been six months in the new area. If, after six months, he decides as been six months in the new area. If, after six months, he decides
oot to stay permanently in the new area, efforts are made to help him to get sutatale work at home. Lodging allowances are payable
only until such work has been found or for a maximum period of only until such work has been found or for a maximum period of
two years, whicherer 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 small proportion of the numbers of workers moving about the
country to take new jobs. Much of the unassisted movement is (92742) almost certainly of people who move their homes to further their
career or for personal reasons and whose prospects in their home carear or or porsonal 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 qualife possible that workers sithout depen tants who might have qualified
under the chemes did not trouble to apply for help when the only
benefist they could claim were their fares to the new job and perthaps uenefits they could claim were theirer farespty the hew jew when and peranap
for a visit home in the first thre months in the event of a family for a visit home in the first three months in the event of a family
emergency. The settling-in grant introduced in February 1965 maa emergency. The settlign-in grant introduced in February 1965
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 Lsed it is not surprising trat most of the movement assisted unde
the scheme is out of the Regions with a relatively high level of nemployment. The following table based on the numbers o settling-in grants paid during the five months beginning in March
1965 shows, however, that more than one-fftt of of all asisted moves
年 do ont involve eravelling outside the home Region and that there
was some movement into the less prosperous and some out of the was some movement into the less prosperous and some our of the
more prosperous Regions. This ilustrates the fexibility of the
scheme which is geared to the needs of individual unemployed scheme which is geared to the needs of individual unemployed
people and of individual factories setting up in areas of relatively 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 whomsettling-in grants were paid between in grants were paid1.3 .65 and 31.7 .65 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Within home } \\ & \text { Region } \end{aligned}$ | Into Region | Out of Region |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { London and South Eastern } \\ & \text { Eastern and Southern } \\ & \text { South Western } \\ & \text { Midlands } \\ & \text { Yorkshire and } \\ & \text { Humberside } \\ & \text { North Western } \\ & \text { Northern } \\ & \text { Scotland } \\ & \text { Wales ... .. } \\ & \text { W. .. } \\ & \text { W. .. } \end{aligned}$ | 88 50 41 54 90 90 110 20 | 193 525 7 763 106 6 18 18 28 28 |  |

Until the settling-in grant was introduced no statistics were kept of the industries into which transferred workers tended to move. grants are available is inadequate to warrant firm conclusions about
the indul ine industries which are attracting transferred workers. Preliminary aircraft) are the main industries concerned and also that much of 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
order to make use of their existing skills.

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valuable work of reference on the Factories Legislation. "The author... is an acknowledged expert in this field.
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a standard work." "Undoubtedly the most com

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388
ANNUAL REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1964


Construction industries
The disappointing rimen
The disappointing rise in the number of reported accidents in the
construction industry may be attributed partly to the in activity and pressure on the industry during the year, and possibily to betert rerorting. Despite encouraging signs of improveminents
in safety organisation in some firms, both large and small, "its evident that many firms are not receeviving the necessary lead from their managements". Details are given of the
in the safety training centres for the industry, Industrialised building methods have introduced new techniques
and hazards and various ways of reducing or eliminatiting these
hazards are suggested at the design or erection stages. The considerable increase in the number stage The considerable increase in the number of electrical accidents
caused by contact with overhead power lines, with its parcicultry
disturbing high fatality rate, are discussed. Precautionary mely disturbing high fatality rate, , are diccussed. Preceationary measuruses
to be taken by contractor and workmen, especially drivers, Electricity
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 switchgea substation design, methods of work and standards of supervisision",
sur, as the Report emphasizes, "accidents at high-voltage seldon
fore for, as the Report emphasiz
offer a second chance ".
New developments in industry
New developments in is ost safeguarding modern process machinery,
Sometimes methods
which have been developed in one industry, can which have been developed in one industry, can bea apsplied, perhap
after some modification, to similar machines used in another industry
The injection after some modification, to similar machines used in another industry)
The injection moulding of rubber and the use of mixing maching in the baking and rubber industries are examples of processeses in
which the experience gained in other industries has been put to which the experience gained in other industries has been put
good use. Safety developments in connection with high-speed grinding
wheels, high-speed metal cutting saws and reel chopping guillotines
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 of was still below the 1962 total of 668 .
Of all accidents reported in $1964,21,115$ were to men, 31,231 to
women, 13,77 to boys and 4,545 to girls; these figures rencese There were 629 fatal acci pen cent., respectively, over 1963 . Where were 62 fatal accicients to men, an increase of 43 compared from five in 1963 to ten, whilst thocide to o boys deccreased from 18 ii
1963 to 15 . As in 1963, oone girl was fataly injured Analysis of the figures of reported accidents
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 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 of goods, and this remains numerically the largest single cause on
accidents. Altogether, $13,5,52$ accidents fell within the "Big Five" categories, including the 58,842 associated with the manual handling
of goods and 31,005 with falls of persons, 18,800 with stepping on of goods and 31,050 with falls of persons, 18,000 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 numbero or striking against objects, 16,38 with persons being struck of
falling objects and 15,299 with the sue of hand tools. The number of
fatal accidents associated with these causes was 99 , compared with 106 in 1963 . The number of machinery accidents in factory processes was
42,893 , including 101 fatalities. Accidents connected with rail transport numbered 1,256, and
hose associated with other forms of transport totalled 15,540 , These associated with other forms of transport totalled 15,640
The total number of fatal transport accidents rose from 47 in 193, Accidents on construction
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 ataanties, occurred at building operaions; and 8,187 , including 77 fatailities, at works of engineering
construction. The number of fatalities for 1963 and 1962 was 70 construction. The number of fatalitities for 1963 and 1962 was 170
and 193, respectivel, for buildiny operations, and 72 and 88 ,
respectively, for works of engineering construction. A detailed analysis of the causes of reportted accidents on con-
struction 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 fatalitise.
The analysis in the Statistical Appendix shows that these accidents The analysis in the Statistical Appendix shows thit these accidents
were mainly associated with the manual handling of gooos, falls of persons, persons being struck by falling objects and the use of
machinery and ransport vehicles. 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 analdysed
in the Statistical Appendix by the a apoaratus on which the accident in the Statistical Appendix by the apparatus on which the
occurred and by the occupation of the injured person.

## Administration and staffing

There were 2,573 informations laid by the Inspectorate against
99 firms or individuals for breaches of the Factories Act 1961
and 2,449 convictions. were obtained. These figures show an
ancrease of 40 per cent. in the number of informations laid and increase of 40 per cent. in the number of infor number of convictions,
42 per cent. in
the
The 1963 figures of 1,834 and 1,726 , respectively.
The campaign to deal with the failure to report accidents is
The campaign to deal with the failure to report accidents is
refected in the marked increase in the number of prosecutions reticected in tho notifying accidents. This year 428 informations were
taken for not
laid against 219 employers, the corresponding figures in 1963 being laid against 219 employers, the corresps.
122 informations against 72 employers.
The total cadre of the Inspectorates. at the end of 1964 was 517 ,
compared with 482 at the end of 1963 . This increase resulted from compared wal
the additional posts authorised to take account of the extra duties
rpaced
placed on the Inspectorate by the Offices, Shops and Railway
Premises Act. In December 1964 the total number of Inspector of all
with the
whes in

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
Industrial Health for the year 1964 contains four chapters: the Industrial Health for the year 1964 contains four chapters: the
first reviews some of the main developments and events of the first reviews some of the mon the inciopmencent of ind instrial diseases,
year; the second comment
poisoning and gassing during the year, and quotes cases which presented unusual facaures of medical or general interest; the thir
describes some of the activities of the Chemical and Physical describes some of the activities of the Chemical and Physical
Laboratory in the field of industrial hyyiene, and the fourth
discusses occupational injuries to, and diseases of, the eyes and the discusses occupational iniuuries to, and diseases of, the eyes and the The pre-war practice of attributing certain chapters to their
specialist authors has been revived in this Report specialist authors
Reriew of the year
Among other items, Chapter I includes a brief description of the
particular contributions of the Specialist Branches, which reinforce particular contributions of the specialist Branches, which reinforc
the normal work of the Inspectorate as a whole, in investigating
probems of industrial health and compliance with legislation and problems of industrial health and compliance with legislation and
helping generally to promote health at work.
Legislative developments, including the making of the Lead
Processes (Medical Examinations) Regulations, are recorded The chapter notes progress made e duringt the eyaron on the draftr tegulations
for the protection of workers exposed to the risk of anthrax and to health hazarats arising from ionising radiations, carcinogeni substances and mercury. It also records the publishing of a Code
of Practice for the Protection of Persons exposed to Ionising
R Radiations in Research and Teaching.
Continuing its special studies of specific health problems, during
the year the Medical Inspectorate undertook surveys into medical examinations of young persons, medical conditions associated wit the causation of accidents, the significance of proteinuria in
cadmium workers and occupational tumours of the urinary tract cadmium workers and occupational tumours of the uriany
A description is given of the survey of respiratory diseases in
foundrymen, undertaken with foundrymen, undertaken with the approval of the Industria
Health Advisory Committee. In this survey, planned in twa Meath Advisory Committee. In this survey, planned in two
phases to avoid the seasonal peak periods of sickness, it was estimated
that about 2000 men between 35 and 64 years of that about 2,000 meno between 35 and 64 years of ase would be
examined. These men were employed in 67 foundries and were examined. These men were employed in 67 foundr
representative sample of the whole foundry industry.
The continuing progress made by voluntary group industrial
services and the extension of their activities and membershin are mentioned in this chapter. In 1964 Appointed Factory Doctors carried out 522,085 examinations of young persons for fitness for
employment under the Factories Act, employment under the Factories Act, compared with 519,705 in
1963. Certificates of fitness were refused in 1,455 cases, compared
with with 1,449 in the previous year An analysis of the causes of
reiection is given. Statutory Orders determining the fees payable
by occupiers reiection is given. Statutory Orders determining the fees payable
by occupiers of factories to Appointed Factory Doctors for estima-
tions of the haemoglobin content of the blood, and the statutory tions of the haemororiesioin conptent of the blory Doctors far the estatuma-
medical examinations of young persons and of persons employed medical examinations of young persons and of persons employed
in certain hazardous occupations, came into operation during
Developments and advances in certain processes, which have
resulted either in the reduction or elimination of risks to health and resurited either in the reduction or elimination of risks to health and
the substitution of safe for dangerous substances, are recorded in
this chapter Indis chapter.
Industrial diseases, poisoning and gassing
Chapter II reviews the notifiable industrial diseases and cases of
 notified and accepted cases of industhiral disease or poisoning and
326 gassing accidents reported during the year.

* Annual Report of H.M. Chief Thspector of Factories on Industrial Health, 1964.
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The work of the Medical Laboratory included the examination
of 660 workers exposed to lead and its compounds, 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, is also given.
Work of the Chemical and Physical Laborator
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 explosio improved and more convenient methods, developed in the Chemical Laboratory, to assistst 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 "eyes" Chapter IV notes that, during the year, a total of 10,082
and two fatal accidents in factories and and two aral accidents in factories and construction work involveed attributed to particles or splashes thrown into the eyes as as reveealed
in an earlien in an earlier special study of causes) and were, thereforo, theoreveateded
The chapter discusses the formation and structure of the The chapter discusses the formation and structure of the
the method of testing vision; the eftects of illumination; expo
and strains of all description; various occupational initi and strains of all description; various occupational injuriexp sosures
diseases, of the eye; and precautionary measures to eye-sight in certain occupations from meansures to safeguar
foreign bodies or other industrial hazards, the impact of foreign ties 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 eye protection can only prevent injury to the eyes, they can never
prevent the accident. © Goggles area, form of protection dependent
on the co-operation of the weare, on the co-operation of the wearer ". As always, the paramount
need is to make the work safe; sight should be preserved by means humanly possible, commencing with the designing of

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 Britian, bute excluce employers
nd self-employed persons and members of H.M. Forces and and self-employed persons and members of H.M. Forces and
Women's services who are included in the working population Women's Services who are included in the working popalation
estimates (see pages 2 to 4 of the January 1965 issue of this GAZETT). 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 Governmen
Departments, for use in the context of regional planning - seo Appendix A to The National Plan** They have been calculated,
by methods described below by methods described below, on various assumptions which have
regard to trends in past years and which consequently imply continuance of the present imbalance between Reegions in employ-
ment opportunities and of differing regional traditions, for example ment opportunities and of differing regional traditions, for exampl
in relation to the employment of women. These statistical project ions, therefore, only indicate the labour supply position which might
ion
be expected if the assumed be expected if the assumed trends were maintained. The develop
nent and implementation of new regional economic policies and plans will result in changes in labour requirements and so influence nter-regional migration and labour supply. TTe present estimates
do not purport to be forecasts which take account of such do not purpoit
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 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 resional 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 estimates still relate to the Standard Regions of England (see page
5 of the January 1965 issue) as defined before the recent reorganisation.
The
The estimates correspond to the mid-year regional estimates of
mployees, including the registered unemployed other than those wiphoyut National Ingurance cards, published in earlier issues of
whis his 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 anuary 1965 issue these are subject to slight revision as explained

Methods of calculation and assumptions
Population
The estim
The estimates are derived from regional estimates of the home
de facto) populations aged 15 years and over at mid-1971 and mid-1991 made by the General Register Office, based on mid-1964 sponding projections for 1971 and 1981 of the national and regiona populations of the United Kingdom are to be published in detail aortly 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 Kingom" in the
May 1965 (No. 139) issuue of Economic Trends. Within Engand
and Wales, the net effect of international immigration and gration on the various regions has been assumed to follow the pattern of the period between 1951 and 1961 . In determining
thternal migration between Regions, attention was given to trends internal migration since 1951 as estimated by the General Register Office, but allowance was also made for the possible effect ompared with the recent past. As the regional population data

Regional activity rat
Regional activity rates are not independent of each other becaus of persons from one Region to another normally results in changes
"Cmnd. 2764. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 30s. (31s. 3d. including postage).
$\begin{aligned} & \text { in the activity rates of both Regions. In general, migrants, as a } \\ & \text { class, have above average activity rates, and it is to be exper }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { class, have above average activity rates, and it is to be expected } \\ & \text { that migration will raise the activity rates in those Regions which }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { experience ent immigration and lower the rates in those Regions } \\ & \text { which experience net emigration }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { which experience net emigration } \\ & \text { Studies by the Ministry of }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Studies by the Ministry of Labour have shown that changes } \\ & \text { in the differences between the regional activity rates and the national } \\ & \text { rate are, in fact, very highly correlated with }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { rate are, in fact, very highly correlated with the estimated midration } \\ & \text { movements. Assumptions about future regional activity rite }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { movements. Assumptions about future regional activity rate } \\ & \text { have therefore to take account of the migration assumptions. }\end{aligned}$
Employees
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Having regard to the observed correlation between net migration } \\ & \text { and the difference between the regional and national activity rates }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { and to difierence between the regiona and national accivity rates } \\ & \text { and the popalion assumptions used in the populion pro } \\ & \text { jections }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { jections, assumptions were made about the differences between } \\ & \text { regional and national employee activity rates in } 1971 \text { and in 1981 }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { regional and national employee activity rates in } 1971 \text { and in } 1988 \text {, } \\ & \text { Estimates of the national totals of employeses in } 1971 \text { and 198i } \\ & \text { were derived from working }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { were derived from working population forecasts (see next paragraph) } \\ & \text { for Great Britain, by deducting estimates of employers and self }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { orr Great Britain, by deducting estimates of employers and sel } \\ & \text { employed persons, members of H.M. Forces and Women's Service } \\ & \text { and registered }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { and registered unemployed persons not holding National Insurance } \\ & \text { cards. These totals, when expressed as percentages of the home }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { cards. These totals, when expressed as percentages of the hom } \\ & \text { population estimates, gave the assumed national employee activity } \\ & \text { rates for } 1971 \text { and } 1981 \text { from whic }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { ropus for } 1971 \text { and 1991 from which regional activity rates were } \\ & \text { obtained by using the assumptions about their differences from the }\end{aligned}$
national rates. Finally the regional activity rates were applied to
$\begin{aligned} & \text { males nand for females; The colalculations were made separately } \\ & \text { mown in the tables for males and } \\ & \text { females tot the }\end{aligned}$
females together were obtained by addition, and not by calculation, and then expressed in the form of activity rates.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { calculation, and then expressed in the form of activity rates. The } \\ & \text { working population forecasts took account of the effect of the } \\ & \text { planned raisig of the minimum school-leaving age and of the }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { planned raising of the minimum school-leaving age and of the } \\ & \text { expansion of higher education; consequently the employee estimates }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { take account of these developpmensts and relate to persons aged } \\ & \text { and over in } 1971 \text { and to persons aged } 16 \text { and over in } 1981 \text {. }\end{aligned}$
and over in 1971 and
$\begin{aligned} & \text { The forecasts of the working population of Great Britian } \\ & \text { published in the January } 1965 \text { issue of this GAZFTTE were derived }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { published in the January } 195 \text { issue of this GAZETTE were derivel } \\ & \text { from estimates of the total (de jure) population aged } 15 \text { years and } \\ & \text { over which }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { over which were made in 1964, based on data a p to mid-1963. The } \\ & \text { Government Actuary's Department }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Government Actuary's Department has since made new total } \\ & \text { population estimates based on revised data up to } 1964 \text { see the } \\ & \text { April } 1965 \text { issue of the }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 1965 \text { issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics. For the } \\ & \text { calculations outlined in the present article, on assumptions aboul }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { young persons in education and the actitivity ratess of others persons } \\ & \text { in line with those given on page } 3 \text { of the January } 1965 \text { issue of this } \\ & \text { ind }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { in line with those given on page } 3 \text { of the January } 1965 \text { issue of thi } \\ & \text { GAZETTE, provisional estimates of the working population at mid } \\ & 1971 \text { and }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { GAZETTE, provisional estimates of the working population at } \\ & \text { 1971 and midi-191 were derived from these more recent total } \\ & \text { population estimates. Being based on later population data, the }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { population estimates. Being based on later population data, } \\ & \text { regional estimates of employees given in the present article are thus } \\ & \text { broadly but not completely consistent with the 1963-based forceasts. }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { regional estimates of employees given in the present article are thus } \\ & \text { brooddy but not completely consistent with the 1933-based forecasts } \\ & \text { of the working population up to } 1980 \text { published in January 1955. }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { of the working population up } \\ & \text { Changes 1964-71 and 1971-81 } \\ & \text { The tables show that, on the }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { The tables show that, on the assumptions made, there would only } \\ & \text { be relatively small changes between } 1964 \text { and } 1971 \text { in the tola }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { be reatively small changes between } 1964 \text { and } 1971 \text { in the total } \\ & \text { numbers of female employees, although, for demographic reasons } \\ & \text { within these totals marked changes in the prest }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { within these totals marked, changes in the proogrtions who anh } \\ & \text { married and probably in the numbers not available for work on }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { rarried and probably in the numbers not available for work on } \\ & \text { increase would be be is are the te eouthected. Among males, the lareest } \\ & \text { inction }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { increase would be in the South East of Englang, with, smaller in- } \\ & \text { creases in the Midlands and North Western Regions and decreases }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { creases in the Midlands and North } \\ & \text { in the Northern Region and Wales. } \\ & \text { Between } 1971 \text { and } 1981 \text { there }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Between } 1971 \text { and } 19811 \text { there would be increases among females } \\ & \text { in all Regions, particularly in the South East. In this period the }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { in all Regions, particularly in the South East. In this period the } \\ & \text { pattern of change among males would be similar to that for the } \\ & \text { period } 1964 \text { to } 1971 \text { excent that ther }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { period } 1964 \text { to } 1971 \text { except that there would be an increase in } \\ & \text { Scotland; the increase in the South East would represent only }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Scotland; the increase in the South East would represent only } \\ & \text { about half of the national increase compared with about three } \\ & \text { quarters in the period 1964-71. }\end{aligned}$

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


Table 2-Changes in Home Populations, Activity Rates and Employees


## EARNINGS AND HOURS IN APRIL 1965








 in manuatacturing industririss

 services in the United Kindom covered by the enquiry.* Admin-
istrative, technical and clerical
workers,


 specificd pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary
characietr were substituted.
 lax or of the workers' contributions to National I nsurance schemes.
Seprate information was given about part-time workers, i.e, those Separaterintirmation was given about part-time workers,
ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.
In
 a separate article in a latere issue of this G tzprte.
and
Weekly earnings in April 1965
TTe following table srummarises, by industry group, average
 the averages in each individual ind isstry by the estimated total
numbers of manual workersemployed in those industricis in April
1065 This elimintes the effect of any disperites in the inver numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April
11065 This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage
of diferent of different industries.
Average Weekly Earnings in the second pay-week in

| Industry group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \begin{array}{c} \text { Men } \\ \text { anears } \\ \text { aver } \end{array} \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { and boss } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { under yers } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Women ( } 18 \text { years } \\ \text { and over) }}}{ }$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cirls } \\ \text { (under } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco dustries <br> Metal manufacture <br> Engineering and electrical <br> Shipbuuilding and marine <br> Vehicles <br> Metal goods not elsewhere <br> specified | ${ }_{3}^{5} 55$. |  | ${ }_{179}{ }^{5} 9$. | ${ }_{95}{ }_{9}{ }_{5}^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{126}$ |
|  | ${ }_{406}^{39} 9$ | ${ }_{203}^{19} 6$ | ${ }_{184}^{179}$ | 95 | 124 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 127 |
|  | 382 | 163 | 192 | 10110 | 125 |
|  | 3865 <br> 448 <br> 11 | 161 180 11 | 197  <br> 222 1 | ${ }^{83} 102$ | $13{ }^{8}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 382 <br> 388 | 187 <br> 180 <br> 1 | 188 180 18 1 | 94 | ${ }^{122} 110$ |
|  | 328 323 32 | 171 172 4 | $\begin{array}{lll}173 \\ 177 & 1 \\ 17\end{array}$ | -9722 | 11711 124 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3564 | 170 | 19710 | ${ }_{102}^{94}$ | ${ }_{121}^{124} 10$ |
|  | ${ }^{435} 1$ | 1884 | 193 | 993 | 122 |
|  | 379 | 189 | 176 | 96 | 126 |
| All manufacturing industries | 810 | 1773 | 184 | 98 | 126 |
|  | ${ }^{367}{ }_{382} \quad 6$ | ${ }_{182}^{214} 9$ | 172 <br> 169 | ${ }_{74}^{74}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 8911 |  |
|  | 315 287 4 | 138 160 16 | 162 194 19 | 86 89 79 | ${ }_{13}^{114}$ |
| All the above, including manufacturing indus tries tries | 378 | 175 | 1842 | 96 | 126 |

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the table
on pages 396 and 397 , and a regional analysis in respect of men on
 they represent the actual earrings in in the week specified, inctions,
of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amount isice
on piecework or by ther of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earne
on piecework or by other methods of payment by results;
cover worke cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost duytinals
specififed week. Also included in the averages are the prop th
weekly amounts specified week. Also included in the ayerages are the proportion
weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid ot
wise than weekly wise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or prid other
where the amount of the current bonus is not know
paid where the amount of the current bonus is not known the anthly
paid of the previous bonus period has been used for the calculationt
In wiew of the wide
the
 the proportions of skilled and unskilled woorkerss, , in the opposprites, it
or extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-bu-resulut
schemes, and in the schemes, and in the amount of time lost by shor-time wopresulth
absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average working
shown in the Shown in the tables should not be taken ate as evidencence of average or as a merrungsint
of, disparitios in industries for co
similar conditions.
Weekly hours worked in April 1965
in the average hours worked in individual industries are set on of men on page pages 398 and 399 , and a regional analysis in respect below shows, by industry frow
the averages in the industries covered as the figures of indurstries covered calculated by the same metho number of hours actually worninged ine fige theres relate to the total
time but excluding recoging all over time but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etct. They exlud all time lost from any cause but include any periods during whid



The detailed figures in the table on pages 398 and 399 show thal there were considerable variations if the average hours worked
different industries and among different sex and age group.
the great majority of industries the average hours worked by met the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men
ranged between 44 and 55 , those worked by youths and boys ranged
between 41 and 45 , those worked by fulltim wo between 41 and 45 , those worked by full- lite women were mostil
between 37 and 41 , whilst those worked by girls were mostly between
38 and 42 . between 37a
38 and 42 ;
19 and 24 .
*Tformation regarding hospital employees, which has been obtained only since April 1961 , , s shown in the ind ustry tables on pages 397 and 399 but in order tit
maintain comparabiility witt previous enquiries the details for these workers have not theen includued in the summary tables and text of this

$\ddagger$ Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.
8 The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

T 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 pass
** Industrial employes in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuidding, chemiats
padminn
administration

Ministry
Hourly
Oarnings in A April 1965
Hourly carninging table shows, by industry group, the average
The folly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average hourly earnings
weekly
earnings working hours, i.e., weighted both by enmloyment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual
industries are given on pages 398 and 399 , and a regional analysis ment and hars given on pages 39
industries
in respect of men on page 400 .
Average Hourly Earnings in the second pay-week in

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Earnings and hours in April 1965, compared with earlier years
The table below shows the average weekly earnings in the
industries covered by these enquiries at the time of each enquiry
since since April 1956 .

${ }^{5}+5$ IIT** See footnotes on previou

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April 1956 and April 1956 by 60.5 per cent. fornall meng cose between April 1956
and 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. October cent. tor Aprill-time women. 1965 the rise was 4.4 per cent. for men and
2.8 per
The changes in average weekly The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered
by the preceding table reppesent the combined effect of a number
of factors, including (a) increases by the preceding tabe 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. wages and in rates for overtime, weeek-end, ett. working., (b) changes
in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proin the number of hours actually worked per week and in the pro-
portion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-sift, ett. rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and
increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative increased output by workers so paid; and ( $d$ ) changes in the relative
numbers ow worker employed in different industries. The changes
in average hourly earnings given in a atater table also reffect most of 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 increases in minimum, or wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the evel 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 this GAzETTE). The representative industries and services for which
changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a
number number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in
the main part of this article the most important of which are 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 ind catering trades. It is sstimated, however, that if these industries
and services were omitted from the inder and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages,
the result would show that between Apri. 1956 and Arpil 1956
the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's
work in the industress covered by these half-yearly eannings
enquiries had risen by 35.5 per cent. for men and $40-9$ per cent. enquiries had risen by $35 \cdot 5$ per cent. for men and $40 \cdot 9$ per cent.
for women. The difterence between these figuras 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
effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding pararaph. 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, cent. for men and $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. for women in weeely rates of wages,
compared with 4.4 per cent. for men and $2 \cdot 8$ 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 1956:-


Average hourly earnings at the same dates are shown in the

| Date | Men | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { yand } \\ & \text { boys } \end{aligned}$ | Women |  | Girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full-time | Part-time |  |
| 1948 Standara | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| Insustrial Classification |  | ${ }^{26.8}$ |  | . 2 | ${ }_{22}^{22} \cdot 2$ |
| 1957 October | 58.9 | 28.1 | cos 35.6 | 33.9 <br> 34.6 | 23:8 |
| 1958 Actober | 62.6 63.3 | 29.2. | 3880.0 | 36.0 <br> 36.6 |  |
| 1959 Actober | 64.6 65.7 | 30.1 30.7 | 39.2. | 37.1 <br> 37.8 | . 8 |
| ${ }_{\text {October }}^{1988}$ Staniärd | 67.0 |  |  |  | . 6 |
| Oinstral Classification. |  |  |  |  |  |
| April |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 Acprober | -75.5 | $35 \cdot 2$ 36 36 | ${ }_{\text {ckis }}^{45} 4.9$ |  | 29. |
| 1962 Actobiler | 77.7 79.4 8.4 | $\begin{array}{r}37.9 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{47}^{46.6}$ |  | 30.1 31.0 31 |
| 1963 April | 81.0 82.7 | 39.2 <br> 40.1 | 49.0 49.7 |  | 31.0 31.3 |
| 1964 Actobil | 84.4 | $40 \cdot 9$ 43.8 | 50.9 53.0 | 479.8 49 | $32 \cdot 3$ <br> 8.4 |
|  | 91.1 95 | $44 \cdot 9$ 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 54.5 \\ & 56 \cdot 5 \\ & 56.5 \end{aligned}$ | 51.4 53 51 | 35.5 37.9 |

Between April 1956 and April 1965 the average level of hourly
earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by 64.1 earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by $64 \cdot 1$
per cent. for men and $62 \cdot 4$ 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.

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956

| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Hayd } \\ \text { boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girls | workers＊ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full－time | Par |  |  |
|  |  <br> Per cent． <br> 1 <br> 3 <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 13 <br> 15 <br> 21 <br> 25 <br> 30 <br> 34 <br> 39 <br> 32 <br> 45 <br> 52 <br> 57 <br> 64 |  | Per cent． 3 5 1 10 13 14 17 22 26 26 34 34 31 43 46 52 57 62 6 | Per cent． 4 4 8 10 12 14 15 15 21 24 30 35 35 37 44 40 50 50 60 |  <br> Per cent． <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> 15 <br> 20 <br> 26 <br> 32 <br> 39 <br> 39 <br> 39 <br> 30 <br> 45 <br> 54 <br> 59 <br> 70 <br> 70 |  <br> Per cent． <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 8 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 14 <br> 14 <br> 16 <br> 25 <br> 25 <br> 30 <br> 34 <br> 39 <br> 39 <br> 42 <br> 45 <br> 52 <br> 57 <br> 65 |

Manufacturing industries
At April 1965 the average level of weekly earnings in manu－
facturing 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 $33 \cdot 4$ par cent．for men and 40.6 per cent．
for women．During the period October 1964 to April 1965 the for women．During the period October 1964 to April 1965 the
corresponding incraeases in earrings were 4.2 per cent．f or men and
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）

| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full－time | Part－time |  |
| 1948 Standard | s．d． | s．d． |  |  |  |
| Aprii | 242 |  |  |  |  |
| Oetober | ${ }_{2}^{245}$ | 9921 | ${ }^{123} 124$ |  |  |
| October | －${ }_{261}^{261} 2$ | ${ }^{106} 10$ | ${ }_{131}^{129} 9$ | 68 |  |
| October | ${ }^{2671}{ }^{265}$ | 11091 |  | ${ }_{70}^{69}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriber } \\ & \text { Optober } \end{aligned}$ |  | 115 | ${ }_{141}^{137}$ | 70 |  |
| Sstrial Clasif |  |  |  |  |  |
| （eatiol |  |  |  |  |  |
| ctober | ［15 | 132 137 13 13 11 | 148 152 15 1 |  |  |
| April | ${ }^{31710} 32310$ | 139 1 <br> 142  <br> 1  | ${ }_{157}^{154}$ | 81 82 88 | ${ }_{105}^{102}$ |
| October | －33610 | 11428 | 160 163 | 10 | 104 |
| 4 A | － | 149 | 1176 ${ }_{1}^{168}$ |  |  |
| A | 退 | （16311 | 1788410 |  |  |

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

| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { aod } \\ \text { aby } \end{gathered}$ | Wome |  | Girls | workers＊ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full－time | Part－ |  |  |
|  |  <br> Per cent． <br> 1 <br> 3 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 12 <br> 16 <br> 21 <br> 24 <br> 20 <br> 30 <br> 34 <br> 36 <br> 31 <br> 49 <br> 53 <br> 59 | Per cent． 5 5 5 10 10 14 14 18 24 38 38 43 43 46 50 61 65 78 | Per cent． 3 5 5 9 10 12 15 18 21 24 24 29 21 34 36 40 47 49 54 | Per cent． 3 5 8 10 12 14 16 12 12 20 30 30 36 38 43 48 51 57 |  <br> Per cent． <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> 15 <br> 18 <br> 23 <br> 23 <br> 29 <br> 23 <br> 32 <br> 33 <br> 38 <br> 48 <br> 48 <br> 50 <br> 60 |  <br> Per cent． <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 10 <br> 13 <br> 17 <br> 21 <br> 24 <br> 24 <br> 28 <br> 30 <br> 33 <br> 33 <br> 35 <br> 48 <br> 42 <br> 59 <br> 59 |
| Average Weekly Hours Worked（Manufacturing Industries） |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date |  | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Bods } \\ \text { boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Girls |
|  |  | Full－tin |  | Part－time |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 2 \\ & 48: 2 \\ & 48.1 \\ & 48.0 \\ & 47.6 \\ & 47.6 \\ & \hline 77.6 \\ & 48 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $44 \cdot 5$ 44.6 44.4 44.0 44.1 44.1 44.5 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 2 \\ & 41 \cdot 3 \\ & 41.3 \\ & 41.0 \\ & 40.9 \\ & 41.9 \\ & 41.3 \\ & 41 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $42 \cdot 4$${ }^{21} \cdot$41.440.840.640.440.340.340.540.540.739.339.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （ectior |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actionr |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actober |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Octobe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1965 April |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Ministry of Labour Gazette September 19s The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries
April 1965 was 63.8 per cent．higher for men and 62.8 per cent in April fof wull－time women than in April 1956 ，comparer cent higher for full－time wome
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）

| Date | Men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { boys } \end{gathered}$ | Women |  | Gris |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full－time | Part－ime |  |
| 1944．Standard | d． | d． | d． | d． |  |
|  | 60.3 | 26.3 | 34．8 | ${ }^{33.7}$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {apriober }}$ | 62.1 | ${ }^{27 \cdot 6}$ | 36.6 |  |  |
| Octobe | 65．9 | 39．0 | 近 38.5 | 隹36．4． | ${ }^{23,4}$ |
| tober | 68.3 |  |  | 37.6 38.3 | ${ }^{2} 2.4$ |
| tober |  | ${ }_{31} \cdot 0$ | 40.9 | 38．9 | ${ }^{24.8}$ |
| 1958 Standard |  |  |  |  |  |
| October |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | 76：8 | 38．4 | － 44.0 | 42．00 | 2 |
| ${ }^{\text {Opriaber }}$ | 80.0 81.5 | 38.0 38.8 | ${ }_{46.7}^{46.0}$ | 43：6 |  |
| April | 83.4 84.9 | 33.9 <br> 40.1 | 47.8 49.0 | ${ }_{4}^{45.3}$ | － |
| 3 April | ${ }_{86} 8$ | 40.1 40.9 | 49．8 | ${ }_{47}^{46 \cdot 3}$ | cin |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Apriober | 98．8 | 44.6 44 | 53．20 | 48．4 | 3.5 34.5 3.7 |
| 65 April | 99．9 | 45.7 49.8 |  | ¢ ${ }_{\text {S1 }}^{51.9}$ | ${ }^{3} \begin{aligned} & 35.7 \\ & 38.2\end{aligned}$ |

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since

| Date | Men | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { bop } \\ & \text { boys } \end{aligned}$ | Women |  | Girls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Full－time | Part－time |  |  |
|  |  <br> Per cent． <br> $\frac{1}{3}$ <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 12 <br> 14 <br> 16 <br> 16 <br> 23 <br> 26 <br> 31 <br> 34 <br> 39 <br> 32 <br> 45 <br> 32 <br> 57 <br> 64 <br> 64 | Per cent． <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> 13 <br> 15 <br> 18 <br> 18 <br> 27 <br> 35 <br> 41 <br> 44 <br> 48 <br> 42 <br> 55 <br> 56 <br> 70 <br> 75 <br> 8 | Per cent． <br> 3 <br> 5 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 13 <br> 15 <br> 18 <br> 23 <br> 26 <br> 32 <br> 34 <br> 30 <br> 43 <br> 46 <br> 53 <br> 57 <br> 63 | Per cent． <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 8 <br> 10 <br> 12 <br> 14 <br> 15 <br> 21 <br> 24 <br> 24 <br> 30 <br> 34 <br> 34 <br> 30 <br> 43 <br> 50 <br> 53 <br> 59 <br> 59 |  <br> Per cent． <br> 4 <br> 7 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 15 <br> 19 <br> 25 <br> 35 <br> 35 <br> 38 <br> 38 <br> 45 <br> 54 <br> 59 <br> 70 | 26 26 31 34 37 39 41 45 45 52 57 65 |

Changes in rates of wages and hours of work since April 1965 Since the enquiry was made in April 1965 there have been
number of changes in weekly rates of wages and reductions normal weekly hours of work．It is estimated that the efiet
these changes has been to raise the general level of full－time weekl wage rates by about $1 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent．and that of hourly wage rates b about 2 per cent．The principal changes affected worker in foo
manufacture，iron and steel manufacture，encineering，cotton spin ning and weaving dresssmaking and wome，engineering，light cotton sping spin
making，paper coating，paper board and nuilding board making making，paper coating，paper board and building board making printing and bookbinding，gas supply，ro
road haulage contracting and laundering．
Industries not covered by the enquiry The principal employments not covered by these halfyearly
enquiries are agriculture，coal mining，British Rail，London Transport， ，bock labour），the distributive trades，the cateringe，por tre entertaiainment industries，commerce and banking，and domestii
service．For manual workers in agriculture and coal minine and service．For manual workers in agriculture and coal mining，and
for dock workers in the port transport industry，some particulars are given workers in the port transport industry，some particula
Transport will be published inures for a later issuitish of hail and London

 Calculations have been made to ascertain what would have bee | workers，coal miners，British Rail workers，London Transpon |
| :--- |
| Executive employees（wages grades），inland waterways workers and | Executive employees（wages grades，inland waterways workers and

dock workers with those of the Ministry＇s normal enquiris，in
order to obtain a single figure of averase weekly earning of manual order to obtain a single ef ifure of averages weekly yarnings of manual
wage－earners．Results of the calculations in respect of April 1962
 GazETTE and show that combining these figures
difference to the percentage increases since April 1956 ．
Agriculture
enquiries conducted by the Ministry of As collected from regula Food and the Department of Agriculture end Fisheries for Scotland
The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole－time workers The average weekly earnings of hirrd regular whole－time workers are totalearnings，including overtime，piece－work，bonuses，premiums
and perquisites valued，where applicable，in accordance with tho
A and perquisites valued，where applicable，in accordance with
Agricultural Wages Orders．The figures given are averages of
earnings over complete years or half－years，including weeks when earnings over complete years or half－years，including weeks whes
earnings arelower on account of sickness，holidays or other absences ＊Excluding part－time workers．

|  | Date＊ | zaet |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mon en ears } \\ \text { and over) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (unuth } \\ & \text { (unders } \\ & \text { yuars) } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Women } \\ \text { and girls }}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |
|  | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1956 April } \\ & \text { 1957 April } \\ & \text { 1958 April } \\ & \text { 1959 April } \\ & \text { 1960 April } \\ & \text { 1961 April } \\ & \text { 1962 April } \\ & \text { 1963 April } \\ & \text { 1964 April } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 102 5 <br> 111 7 <br> 111 7 <br> 115 3 <br> 113 3 <br> 139 9 <br> 134 1 <br> 152 4 <br> 1  |  |

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired
regula whole－time aricultural workers in England and Wales are
set out below．The figures of average weekly hours include hours ret out below．The figures of average weekly hours include hour
said for but not actually worked．These figures are divided into otal weekly earnings to give average hourly earning．



Dock labour
on pages 397 and rating to port and inland water transport given omployment on the authoritites and the firms conce－ernerned，exccluding dock workers on daily or half－daily engagements．Statistics compile
by the National Dock LLbour Board show that the earnings of all
classes of registered dock by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of al
classes of registerd dock workers on daily or half－daily engagement
were as follows at the dates shown：－

| Date | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { eaverings } \\ \text { eaver } \end{gathered}$ | Three－monthly periods | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver } \\ & \text { weel } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britai |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Coal mining
In the noal 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（excclusive of the value of allowawances innings
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． 2 d ．in the week ended 10th April 1965．For the weeks ender
17th October 1964 and 18th April 1964，the corresponding cash 17 th October 1964 and 18th April 1964，the corresponding cash
earnings were 76s．and 73s．7d．，respectively．The average weekly earnings were 76 s ．and 73s． 7 d. ．respectively．The average weekly
cash earnings of the same classes of workpoople were 397s． 11 d ． in the week ended 10th April 1965，381s．in the week ended 17 th
October 1964 and 374 s ． 9 d in the week ended 18th April 1964.
For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cashe earnings and the value of allowances in kind
at half－yearly intervals since 1956 are set out in the following Dable：－
Date



 Tables I and II giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in
individual Ind stries in April 1965 are set out on the following pages indiviaual indu
（396）to 399）．
（page 400）．
＊Inclusive of wages attendance money and guarantee payments，payments for

## PROENNG

## AREEING



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|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | (180 |  | (ix |
| Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere spe Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 12 |  |  |
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|  | 482,96 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\frac{6,38}{1,1,62}$ | ${ }_{-89}^{78}$ | ${ }^{\frac{2025}{514}}$ |  |  | $-{ }_{3}^{5}$ |  | 185 ${ }^{185}$ | $\stackrel{175}{ }$ | 820 | 三 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Buyase | (ent |  |  |  |  |  |  | (1025 |  | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{110}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underbrace{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  | - | ${ }_{6}^{5}{ }_{6}^{136}$ |  |  |




 ${ }^{\text {H2 }}$ (19742)

Note.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in 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.)


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Industry} \& \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in April 1965 by the
workers covered by the returns received} \& \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Average hourly earnings* \({ }^{*}\) in the second pay-week in Aprile
covered by the returns received} \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Men } \\
\text { (2 and } \\
\text { Over) }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Youths } \\
\text { boby }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }_{\text {Women (18 }}^{\substack{\text { Wond } \\ \text { and over)t }}}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Girls} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\underset{\substack { \text { Men } \\
\begin{subarray}{c}{21 \\
\text { ound }{ \text { Men } \\
\begin{subarray} { c } { 2 1 \\
\text { ound } } }\end{subarray}}{ }
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Youths } \\
\text { bods }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }_{\substack{\text { Women (18 } \\ \text { and over)t }}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Girls} \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { chent }}}^{\substack{\text { Full- } \\ \text { time }}}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Part- }}^{\substack{\text { Pime }}}\) \& \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {Full }}^{\substack{\text { Full } \\ \text { time }}}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Part- }} \begin{aligned} \& \text { Pime } \\ \& \text { time }\end{aligned}\) \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Textiles \\
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Jute and \\
Rope, twine and net \\
Hosiery and other knitted goods \\
Lace \\
Narrow fabrics. \\
Made-up textiles \\
Textile finishing
Other textile industries
\end{tabular}} \&  \& 40.6
43.1
42.2
42.0
42.0
44.1
43.1 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
39.8 \\
39.4 \\
39.4 \\
39.4 \\
39.6 \\
39.6 \\
38.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { di. } \\
1068 \\
78.0 \\
88.2 \\
87.3 \\
77.6 \\
776.1 \\
102: 8
\end{array}
\] \&  \& 57.9
55.9
57.4
\(54: 8\)
54.4
57.5
59.1 \&  \&  \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 44 \cdot 9 \\
\& 46 \cdot 5 \\
\& \hline 6.6 \\
\& 47.4 \\
\& 49.1 \\
\& 49 \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(43 \cdot 6\)
43.7
43.7
43.6
44.6
45.5 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 39 \cdot \mathbf{3} \\
\& 39.9 \\
\& 39.7 \\
\& 38.7 \\
\& 38.5
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 39.8
41.6
40.6
40.6
40.6 \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 57 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\
\& 539: 4 \\
\& \text { an: } \\
\& \text { si. } \\
\& 53 \cdot 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 47.1 \\
\& \text { s3.4.4. } \\
\& \text { si. } 1.1 \\
\& 51.0 \\
\& 56.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& 46.1
56.7
48.
sio.
51
51.0 \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Leather, leather goods and fur \\
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods
Fur \\
Fur \\
Clothing and footwea \\
Weatherproof outerwear \\
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear. \\
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear \\
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. \\
Hats, caps and millinery Dress indur
\end{tabular}} \& \({ }_{\text {che }}^{46 \cdot 1}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{43 \cdot 2}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 38: 8 \\
\& 37 \cdot 2 ;
\end{aligned}
\] \& 23:3 \& 40.0
40.6 \& 84.9
85
92.6 \& \({ }_{43}^{50.7}\) \&  \& 49.8
50
60.1 \& ( \(\begin{gathered}35.8 \\ 34.6\end{gathered}\) \\
\hline \& 43.1
45.0
45.7
46.7
43.7
42.2
44.5
41.5
41.3 \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 40 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\
\& 40.3 \\
\& 30 \cdot 1 \\
\& 30.0 \\
\& 30.8 \\
\& 39.8 \\
\& 38 \cdot 9
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 39 \cdot 5 \\
\& \hline 4.4 \\
\& 43.4 \\
\& 41.5 \\
\& 41.6 \\
\& 44.5 \\
\& 43.4 \\
\& 60.8
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \(52 \cdot 7\)
52.7
51.7
51.7
53.0
52.7
48.7
58.8 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
35.7 \\
38.7 \\
36.7 \\
36.4.4 \\
35. \\
37.7 \\
45.7 \\
\\
\hline 5.8
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. \\
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods \\
Pottery \\
Glass \\
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 94010 \\
\& 46.0 \\
\& 56.6 \\
\& 50 .
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(43 \cdot 6\)
43.6
44.1
48.1
44.9 \& 38.9
38.9
38.9
38.9
38.3 \& 19.4
22.4
21.
19.7
21.0 \& 40.1
40.5
\(40 \cdot 0\) \&  \& ¢ 5 58.4. \& ( \(\begin{gathered}55.4 \\ 55 \\ 568 \\ 58.0 \\ 58\end{gathered}\) \& 51.6 \& 38.0
338
38.2 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Timber, furniture, etc. \\
Timber . . and upholstery \\
Bedding, etc. \\
Shop and office fitting .. baskets \\
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 46 \cdot 9 \\
\& 44: 4 \\
\& \hline 4.5 \\
\& 49.9 \\
\& 45 \cdot 9 \\
\& 46 \cdot 9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(43 \cdot 3\)
42.2
42.2
42.7
42.6
43.8 \& 39.5
38.6
38.2
38.6
37.6
38.6 \&  \& 39.4
\(\begin{aligned} \& 30.4 \\ \& 40.5 \\ \& 40.2 \\ \& 38.2 \\ \& 39.5\end{aligned}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 860
100.6
90.6
\(88: 8\)
\(88: 2\)
88.2 \& 47.5
47.2
47.5
49.8
45.8
47.8 \& ¢ 61.8 \& 54.0. \& \(38 \cdot 1\)
\(\begin{aligned} \& 37.0 \\ \& 36.1 \\ \& 33.4 \\ \& 39.4\end{aligned}{ }^{\text {a }}\) ( \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
50.6 \\
\(\begin{array}{l}\text { s7.: } \\
45 \\
45: 8 \\
45: 0\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& 40.2.
39
39.2
39.5
39.6
39 \& 21.4.
21.
21.
21.
22.0 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 19.8 \\
\& 39.5 \\
\& 30.5 \\
\& 40.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(94 \cdot 6\)
98.4
94:
110.
112
12.6 \&  \& 55.8
53
57.9
67.7
60.7
60.7 \& 53.1
50.4
53.4
64.6
56.5 \& 41.1
36.4
37.4
36.3
35.3 \\
\hline Other manulacturing industries \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Rubber...
Linoleum, leather cloth,
, etc. Brushes and brooms \\
Miscellames and sports equipment Plastics moulding and fabricatin Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
\end{tabular}} \& \& 43.2 \begin{tabular}{l}
43.7 \\
41.8 \\
\hline 1.8
\end{tabular} \& 39.7
30.7
38.5 \& 21.8 \& 41.0
39.7 \& 103.4
88
88.7
8.7 \& 60.2
60.9
48.7 \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
39.8 \\
38.0 \\
\\
\\
\hline 8.6
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& ( \(\begin{aligned} \& 46.7 \\ \& 47.7 \\ \& 47\end{aligned}\) \& 42.0
42.3 \& cis. 38.4 \& 21.9
22.2

22 \& ${ }_{40}^{40.4}$ \& -89.2. \& ${ }_{4}^{45 \cdot 4}$ \& ¢1.9 \& cis $\begin{gathered}51.3 \\ 50.1 \\ 50.1\end{gathered}$ \& 40.7 <br>
\hline \& 47.3
47.5 \& 43:3
44.6 \& 33.8
39.7

38.7 \& | 22:2 |
| :--- |
| 22 |
| 22.8 | \& 30.9.9

38.6 \& - \& ${ }_{51}^{51.1}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{54.5 \\ 52.2}}$ \& 53.5
48.1 \& 38.8
37.5 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| Construction |
| :--- |
| Gas, electricity and water |
| Gas |
| Electricity $\ddagger$ Water supply |
| Transport and communication (except railways and sea transport) Road passenger transport (except London Transport) oad haulage contracting (except British Road Services) ort and inland water transport§ |
| Other transport |
| Other transport and communicationi\| |} \& 49.5 \& $45 \cdot 4$ \& 37.9 \& 17.7 \& - \& 92.7 \& 48.3 \& 53.6 \& $50 \cdot 3$ \& - <br>

\hline \& 48.1
47.9 \& $45 \cdot 3$
$45 \cdot 6$ \& $\stackrel{38 \cdot 9}{=}$ \& 19.3
17.2 \& = \& $86 \cdot 9$
79.8 \& 49.1
58.2 \& 54.1 \& 51.0 \& 三 <br>

\hline \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 45: 0 \\
& 375: 505 \\
& 30: 505 \\
& 400 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 22.9

18.3
21.6
26.6

20.9 \& E \& | 81.7 |
| :--- |
| 99.7 |
| 190 |
| 10.5 |
| 102.6 | \&  \& 71.9

55.0
sf:
64.8
55.9 \&  \& \# <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Certain miscellaneous services Laundries Dry cleaning, etc. Motor repairers, garages, etc. Repair of boots and shoes |
| :--- |
| Public administration, etc. National government service (except where included above) $\mathbb{1}$ National health services** Local government service $\dagger \dagger$ |} \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 47 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
45 \cdot 3 \\
43 \cdot 7
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 43.9

43.9
43.9

42.1 \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 39 \cdot 6 \\
& \text { 30:8 } \\
& 40.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | $22 \cdot 3$ |
| :--- |
| 23.8 |
| 20.8 |
| $23 \cdot 0$ | \& $39 \cdot 8$

42.0
40.3 \& 78.5 $\begin{aligned} & 78.5 \\ & 868.5 \\ & 79.9 \\ & 79.2\end{aligned}$ \& 40.6
40.6
38.1
38.8 \& 46:2
s3:
s2:
43.8 \& 45.7
48.7
49.7
43.3 \& ( $\begin{aligned} & 33.2 \\ & 35.9 \\ & 35.8\end{aligned}$ <br>
\hline \& $46 \cdot 1$
$45: 8$
44.9 \& 41.5
43.6
43.0 \& 42.3
42.7
40.6 \& 22.7
26.9
18.5 \& ${ }_{42}^{41.9}$ \& 77.8
80.7
76.2 \& $35 \cdot 8$
55
49.7
49.4 \& ( 55.4 \&  \& 38.9
$42 \cdot 6$ <br>

\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{| * + 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. |
| IM Mainly postal and wermaneless telecomployees of dock, harbour and canal authoritiens but including also some returns for storage. |
| IT These figures relate to a minority of government industrial employecs. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services suc |
| as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication. |
| for their spital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hour |
| $\dagger \dagger$ Excluding |
| Excluding police and fire service. |} <br>

\hline (92742) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{*}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

NTIONAL BOARD FOR PRICES AND INCOMES
(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 opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earrings 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 this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparit
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".

*It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without


## Report on Wages, Costs and Prices in the

 Printing IndustryOn 18th May 1965 the Government requested the Prices and
Incomes Board to examine the inmplications of a settlement agreed the previous awspaper Society and nine trade unions of the Printing
and the Newe and Kindred Trades Federation. The agreement covered workers
in the general printing and provincial and suburban newspaper
and and the general printing and provincial and suburban newspaper
in that
industries, providing for increases in the basio weekly rates and
and cosstofliviving bonus. Final acceptance of the offer was notififed to
the employers in uly, after the unions had balloted their members
The increases were paid from 17th May, the date the the employers in July, after the unions had balloted their members
indivivually The increases were paid from 17th May, the date the
nuions agreed to recommend them to their members. indiviualy. he to recommend them to their members.
The Board was asked to examine whether the settlement was
out of line with the criteria for earnings in the Command Paper,
"Prices and Incomes Policy "(COnd. 2639); whether it would pead "Prifes and Incomes Policy"" (Cmnd. 2639 ); whether it would lead
"t increases in prices that would not be in line with the Command to increases in prices that would not be in line with the Command
Paper's scritia ofor rrice bhaviour; and what influence it might have Paper's criterina
on pay negrotiations in other industries.
As a result, the Board's Report, "National Board for Prices and
Incomes., Report No. 2. Wages, Costs and Prices in the rrinting Incomes. Report ro.ly. Weag issued. It has been published as a
Industry, has reentlo
Command Paper (Cmnd. 2750) and is obtainable from Her Majesty's Sommand
Staionery office., price s . ( 3 s . 5 d. including postage).
A summary of the main items of the Report is given below.
Conclusions
Poniting wages- -The Report finds that the wage settlement of 1965
rsilitely, on the recent record of the industry, to result in an increase of earnings out of keeping with the Command Paper on Prices and ncomes Poicy. But it suggests that changes in working practices
might justify such an increase, and proposes that the industry's Joint Manpower Committee should pubbish a report by mid 1966,
in the light of which a definitive judgment of the settlement would in the light of which a deifinitive judgment of the settement would
be possible. The Committee's report would also be te necesary
prelude to the next round of wage negotiations in the industry. prelude to the next round of wage negotiations in the the wage settle
Prices.-No increases are warranted as a result of the
 critically.
Other wages.- The settlement is unlikely to have any direct effect
upon negotiations in other industries. Recommendations
"The key to our conclusions and recommendations lies in the
securing of a major change in working practices", the Report says securing oo a his change, it proposes a new role for the Joint Manpower
Ta achieve
Condter Committee (which was set up at the beginning of the year principally
to remove manpower problems from normal wage negotiations).
The to remove manpower problems from normal wage negotiations).
The Report suggests that the Committe should thave terms of
reference that specifically include the efficient use of manpower; reference that specifically include the efficient use of manpower;
be headed by an independent chairman; review the performance of
the industry on the basis of information provided by an independent the industry on the basis of information provided by an independent
staff which would also serve as background in future wage
negotiations; consider the registration of wage increases negotiated negotiations; consider the registration of wage increases negotiated
in individual printing houses, and consider the establishment of
machinery for resolving differences over the manning of, and in incividual printing houses
machinery for resolving dif
payment for, new machines.
payment for, new machines.
The Board also proposes that the Government should conside
how information about profits of private firms could be mad how information propouses that the Government should of private firms could considee
arave
arearabed for wage negotiations, since lack of this information is
rean impediment to co-operative relationship between regarded as an
the two sides.
Elimination, during the next round of wage negotiations, of the
cost-of-living bonus in the printing industry agreements is proposed, cost-of-living bonus in the printing industry agreements is proposed
and conversely the Report urges that Government and industry
should review the 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. Als that include automatic adjustments of prices to wage increases. Also
urged is the establishment of an industrial pension scheme to rrged is the establishment of an industrial pension scheme to
remove fears of redundancy, and further amalgamation of unions
as rapily as possibe with the objective of a single union for the
indusiry The settlement and incomes policy
The Report analyses the settlement in the light of arguments
presented by employers and unions, and of the conventions of the presented by employers and unions, and of the conventions of the
industry. It accepts the arguments of both sides of the industry
that, so far as the prices and incomes policy was concerned the were "o starting thro prices and incomes policy was concernned, the
therefore, the fray schen in the recent negotiations and that therefore, the pay increases which came into eflect at the beginning
of the year a a consequence of a settlement in 1962 should be left
out of acco out of account.
However, the Report establishes the value of the May increase at
3.5 per cent. on basic rates for craftsmen forthwith, with a further 3.9 per cent. on basic rates for craftsmen forthwith, with a further
get preaten. to come within a year, those on lower rates would
greenta get greater percentage increases. There may be further increases
in pay because of the industry's agreement giving automatic
adjustmen in pay because of the industry's agreement giving automatic
adiustments as the Index of Retail Prices moves, and the recent
experience of the industry is that earnings rise at least as fast as
The settlement will thus be out of step with the norm, unless it
can quatify asena exception be out of step with the norm, unless it
This can ons on the Command paper.
Tone if there is a major change in working practices This can only be done if there is a major change in working practice
making a direct contribution towards increasing productivity. The
Report therefore 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 settlement the period between pay increases and their total effect
on earnings, not merely their effect on basic rates, must both be
taken into
Prices, profits and efficienc
The Report poses the question ". . . how has it come about that in this industry, output per man-hour has risen only slowly, earning,
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 failing to remove the sy
the workers' attitudes.
Estimates were given to the Board, by employers, of potential improverent in performance from 10 to 25 per cent. through more conomical use of manpower, which demonstrates that there is
ample scope for attainment of the objectives of the Command Paper
on Prices and Incomes Policy on Prices and Incomes Policy - namely, increases of earnings which
are not followed by increases in prices No increase in price is 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 castomedrs ase a not
will not take place.
The Report reveals that Her Majesty's Stationery Office has agreed to pay commercial printers increased charges of about $2 \cdot 3$ per cent.
under existing long-term contracts which provide for variation 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 Government and industry should both review their use of contracts
with wage/price escalation clauses; and that the ereationship between
wages and the cost of living should be loosened especially weer wages and the cost of living should be loosened, especially where
wages are tied to the Index of Retail Prices. The Report recommends wages are tied to the Index or Retail Prices. The Report recommends
that, at the next wage negotiation, the eneral printing industry
should eliminate its cost-of-living bonus.
Employers and unions
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 Comminttee are proposed. The Committee should have an independent chairman, because er or too long, which points to manowewe need for outside guidance; this could best be given by an ndependent 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 suggest hat negotiations should concentrate more on obtaining fringe in the greater interests of all employers, be replaced by an industry wide scheme. Support is also given to union amalgamations, with
view to a single union for the industry, which it is essential to a view to a single union for the industry, which is essential to
achieve rapidly if the irrelevancy in the contemporary world of the
division achieve rapidaly if the irrelevancy in the contemporary world of the
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 economice and social statistics analysed
by Region, has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in bollaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments. Wherever possible the figures are given in a continuous
series covering the eears 1954 to 1964 . The Abstract brings together statis
The Abstract brings together statistics on population, labour,
production, construction, transport, distribution, incomes, health production, construction, transport, distribution, incomes, healt very scattered sources. Howeere, an index of sources is provided
whicc will enabbe usess of the Asstract to obtain, for any particula subject in which they are interested, any later figures becoming
available before the next issue and, in some cases, to obtain the available before the next
statistics in greater detail.
It thas not been possible to present the figures in the 43 tables for
a uniform set of Region. While many of the statistics are siven a uniform set of Regions. While many of the statistics are giver
for Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes and also for Conurbations, others are only available for alternative systems such a An appendix deals with the definitions of the Regions in the several An appendix deals with the definitions of the Region
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 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 fro regional problems and development. Copies are obtainabler from
Her Majesty's Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price
7s. 6 d. (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 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

## Introduction

1. Industrial Training Boards have a duty under Section $2(1)$ (a)
of the Industrial Training Act 1964 to ". of the Industrial Training Act 1964 to ".... provide or secure
the provision of such courses and other facilites. for the
training of persons employed or intending to be employed in 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
plans speciftc provisions for safety training in the light of the general
principles set out in this Memorandum.

The extent of the problem
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 more than 30 per cent. above the e tigure of approximately 204, Reo 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 max be due to an increased number of persons in employ while part may be due to an increased number of persons in employ-
ment, there is no escaping the conclusion that there has been a ment, there is no escaping the conclusion that the
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 accidents occurring to young people. There were
to young men under 18 years of age in 1964 (including 15 deaths)
and 4,545 accidents to young women (including one death). hese, 4,822 (including three fatal accidents) were machine acciden
and many took place during the early weeks of first employment and many took pla
leaving school.
4. 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 make the working environment as safe as possible so that eewer
dangers arise; secondy, to protect the worker from the remaining
hazards by means of suitable protective clothing and equipment; and hazards by means of suitabbe 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 thirdly, to train him to act in a sate way at all times. The training of
the worker to act safely if fundamental to the success of the first
two. A worker not alive to safety may remove the guards slaced for his protection or fail to use the protective equipment provided for
him. Through ignorance or lack of proper appreciation of 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 positive attitude to saety wil help to combar these accidents, and
there are many of them which are cused by human mistakes or alk
of thought. These accidents, such as falling, being struck by falling of thought. These accidents, such as falling, being struck by falling
objects, or striking against objects, cannot easily be prevented by objects, or striking against objects, cannot easily be prevented by
legislation. They are more often due to carelessness or a failure to
act act in a safe way.
Safety training
Sarety Sraining
6. Safety training in industry should have as its first objective an
appreciation of personal responsibility for safety by everyone appreciation of personal responsibility for safery by everyone
through line management to the newestemployee. 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 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 and thos
of the ne
parts.
7. 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 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 industryy or process concerned.
Clearly quite different practical considerations arise in for example, the construction industrry 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 however, certain general features of safety training whic should be
considered when training plans are being worked out for any industry or firm.
(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 mans that it is essential for safety training to bee 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 procrammed has been settled. For example, instruction in
the use of a circular saw provides the right opportunity to impart all the use of a circula saw provides th
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 concerred. At the same time he should beadecuately instructed is
the proper functioning, correct method of use and the purrose and 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 ouligations resting upon the employed person, fo example the wearing of personal safety equipment. Herson, for
taught to avoid all short cuts or allegedly easier ways of duit be job, e.g., by the remoral of guards from machines, or the use of
improvised tools and equipment. 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 part, for example the switching on of electric current, starting a
machine, or moving materials without warning, may be a source of
danger to others. danger to others.
(4) Maintenance and identification of defects The trainee should be taught the importance of proper mainten-
ance and made aware of the need for alertness to identify which may give risise to danger. This training should not be limitedted
to machines or their guards but should to machines or their guards but should cover all aspects of the work.
ing equipment or environment where defects can give ing equipment or environment where defects can give rise to
accidents. Hand tools are particularly important; proper instruc tion needs to be given as to weaknesses particularly liable to devellop
for example loose hammer heads.
(5) Good industrial house-keeping
Instructions should be given on the importance of good industria
house-keeping (tidiness and orderliness) at the work place.
(6) Control schemes during repair or maintenance

Adequate instructions should be eiven in the operation of any
control schemes which may exist to ensure safety when machine 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 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, (a) the need to wear she clothing and avoid the use (b) the dangers of horseplay;
(c) the dangers arising from, and precautions required in connec
tion 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 educatio in safety while studying technical subjects or in relation to road
safety and doing things in the home. Such early instruction provide safety and doing things in the home. Such early instruction provide
a useful foundation on which to build safety training for adul
working life. working life.
9. Nevertheless it is a big step from school to work and, al
experience has shown that young workers are particularily vulnerable experience has shown that young workers are particulariy vulnerab)
to accidents, special efforts are needed to ensure that they arb
warned of the dangers in their warned of the dangers in their new environment. They need to bo
taught to act safely and to obey the safety rules from the first da taught to act safely and
they enter industrial life.
10. The responsibility for the safety training of young worken
rests upon management. There are some specific legal requirements a young person must not work at any machine specified by tio a young person must not work at any machine specined by full
Minister of Labour to be dangerous unless he has been
tuil instructed as to the possible dangers and necessary precautions an
unless he has had sufficient training in the work or is under adequat
supervision by an experienced person. There are also the wide unless hie has had sun experienced person. There are also the widt
supervison by
responsibilities of management to train its young workers for thi responsibilities of management to train its young workers for thi
prevention of accidents and elimination of disease witinit the
context of their training for a particular occupation or process. 11. The more experienced worker also has a responsibility for training in safety of the young worker. In para. 7 (2) reference was
made to the avoidance of short cuts. A frequent cause of accident made to the avoidance or short cuts. A requent cos se by the " olit
to young workers in the following of bad examples
hands.". Management should make every effort to make the more experienced worker understand tha h harm that a bad example cand
At the same Atress shame time, be lin the training of the younger worker, spove importance of sticking to the approve
method of work. 12. Training in

1. Training in safety on the general lines indicated above shoum
therefore constitute an essential part of any formal training schem
for the young worker for the young worker (e.g., full-time instruction in a centre of
training school). It is equally important that instruction in saff training school). It is equally important that instruction in sat
working forms an essential part of any on-theojob training of youm
and working forms an essential part of any on-the--job training of yom en
people whether this training is part of a formal training scheme
not.

Safety training and establishments for further educatio 13. Technical colleges and other establishments for further ed cation have a a significant contribution to make to safety training tor
the young person preparing for industrial life. The need for a safi
working environment the young person preparing for industrial ire. Ane equipment appli
working enviromenta and suitable clothing and
in the college as in industry, and the part they play in preventiin in the college as in industry, and the part they play in preventing
accidents can accordingly be brought home to the student during course. Above all the college can lay proper emphasis on
fundamental precent that a worker must act in a safe way at al
times. It is essential therefore that safety precautions should times. It is essential, therefore, that safety precautions s.
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 satety training. This includes experienced industrial
workers whose original skils no longer required and who have Wo be retrained to do unfamiliar work. Married women who retur to industry after a, possibly lengthy, period of pre-occupation with
tomestic resposibilities, will need to have the safety requirements
domest domestic reskor carefully instilled into them. Even the skilled trades-
of their work man or the experienced worker who is moving from one factory
to another, will need some form of safety training. If he has not
nety to another, will need som instructed in safety matters the omission
already been adequaty
should be remedied. If he has had a good safety training elsewhere should be remedied. If he has had a good safety training elsewhere
he will till need instruction in the safety points relevant to his new
竍 he wirs, since the circumstances and procedures which have been
factory
developed for dealing with them are not likely to be precisely the developed for dealing with them are not likely
same as in his previous place of employment.
Management and supervisory training
15. Responsibility for the safety of all persons employed in an
and
undertaking both in regard to legal obligations and in its wider
and
application reststy policy rests with top managemement, mananairs have
initiating asores.
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
crucial factor in accident prevention. They need to be trained to
undertake this responsibility just as they are trained in production
or any other aspects of management. As is stressed in para. 7 ,
or any other aspects of management. As is stressed in para.
safety is not a subject apart and training in anety should be an
sateral part of the general training in efficient management; there
sintegal part of the general training in efficient management; there
is aplace for it ta 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
hat supervisory training should fit them to discharge their responsi-
bilities in this field. They have the closest contact with the man on
the joband may be abbe to influence for good the conduct and habits of working of young people in their charge. They must not only be
alive to the need for safety but also understand how to train the
amive to ees under their supervision to work safely. Foremen and
supervisors must understand, too, the importance of maintaining
supervisors must understand, too, the importance of maintaining
works discipline in safety a in other matters. They must never turn
a blind eye on malpractices which may one day lead to an accident
Safety organisation
17. When training
18. When training schedules are being drawn up within firms it is consulted. They waill be officerer and to thy ese sanety organisation should aspects which need
to be borne in mind when content of raining programmes. and whel cectanicaly be able to assist
with instruction on specific safety matters. with instruction on specific safety matters.

Condusion
18. The training of workers in safety and in safe methods of work
is an essential part of accident prevention. It is a management is an essential part of accident prevention. It is a managemen
responsibilit to othis, 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
he Shipbuiding Industry Train
 ndesuthe buk of which will be used to meet grants for training in the
ndistry, The Industrial Training Levy SStipbuidding) Order 1965



The levy for the shisbuilding industry becomes due one month


 pe excessive in reflation to the sum collocter; in the first vear,
herevere, the levy will be collected in one instament in November
This Shiper hauilding Industry Training Board has proposed, and the Importance approved. an interim grants scheme which refiects the


instructors, manasocienated further deducation or apprentices, cratt
and training officersent
(27742)

## EARNINGS IN COAL MINING

## Year ended 27th March 1965

Tables 44 and 45 of the statistical tables of the Report and the e average earningss per man-shift worked and the average weekly
earnings or Great Britain in each of the seven Divisions and in Kent. The statistits reatat to the deepp mineso of the Board dand exclude those
 table gives the information for Grat Britain. The cash earnings
include wages paid (including overtime), payments for siekness



Earnings in Year ended 27th March 1965 Great Britain

| -mvo | Average earnings work mand worked ances |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  By poate of woik, exciuluing älue öf |  |  |
|  |  |  |

The average earnings per man-shift worked, including the value
of allowances in kind, vary between 75s. 5d. in the South Western 86s. 11d. in the East Midlands and the average weekly earnings
rom 354s. 5 d . in the South Western to 419s. 2d. in the East Midlands. The estimated average earnings in the industry in Great Britain,
cluding the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male wrok inclucing the value of allowances in kind, for all adult tmale workers
21 years of age and over, in the year 1964-65 amounted to 835 . 4 .
per man-shift worked and 3965 . 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 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, Employthe quarteriy pubiliction statistics on ncomes, prowices, 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, con-
tains a ten-page table which analyses the industry group data fo tains a ten-page table which analyses the industry yroup 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 April 1965 given in the table of average weekly earnings by Region
on page 400 of this Gazkrte according to 127 Minimum List
Headings of the Standard Industrial Classifcation, and shows in 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 iddition, absolute earnings in April 1960 together with
illustrating movements since then as revealed by the three latest
enquiries. Information about movements in rates of wage enquiries. Information about movements in rates of wages
includes rateso btaining between 195 and 1965 , detailed in similar
formes includes rates obtaining between 1955 and 1965, detailed in
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
 ional to data previously published in No. 13 issue and repeated
for convenient reference: this comprehensive presentation is un-
/kely or convenient reference: this comprehensive presentation is un-
likely to be repeated in future editions for space reasons. Other Iformation contributed by the Ministry, on the total workin population, employment, unem
continues the established series.
The section on company profits, dividends, assets, etc., prepared
by the Board of Trade, incluces detailed appropriation of income
accounts, balance sheets and statements of the sources and uses of accounts, balance sheets and statements of the sources and uses of
unds, separately for quoted and for no suppled by the Board are tables of indeq nuoted companies; anders of wholesale
prices and of export and import unit prices and of export and import unit values. Tables supplied by
the Central Statistical offcice show the main movements in produc-
tion, employment and incomes for the economy as a whole. The 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 seasonall
" 194.
Statis
"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.
including postage).

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS
Contents of this Section

Employment in Great Britain in July 1965
Total Workking Poppalation.








## Employment in Great Britain in July

 in comparable recent perios.
The employment fyures for all dates afere June 1964 are pro-


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 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 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 as available for such work. It has three components. for which
separate figures are iviven, (1) the numbers in civil employment,
(2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Servicice. The numbers in civili employment
are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include 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 taid off but employers and persons working on their own account as well as
employees.
still on employers , pay-rollude persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on
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. comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-
July 1944 and May, June and July 1965 . The figures relate to July 1964 and May, June and July 1965. The figures relate to
all employes except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e,
they include persons temporarily laid off but still on employen 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 on pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account of siskenerss
They exclude employers and persons working on their own account
and ar tur They exclude employers and persons working on their own account
and are thus different in scope from those given in the table on
this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers and page. Satisfactory estimates of monthlyy changes in the numbers
of employers and persons working on their own account of employe
be made. be made.
The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total
numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the midde numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middal
of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts 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 mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made
of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistisis
of rade Act 1947 . The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporariuly laid off and numbers on the pays-rolls
owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning and at the end of the 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 tetwee industry and the ratio between the two totals is the baately for comb.
puting the change in employment during the period puting the change in employment during the period. Industrics
and services which are not covered by employers returns or
only only partially covered), or for which figures are not availal
the same form as those shown, are omitted from the table.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: JULY 1965

| Industry or Service | ${ }_{\text {End.JJune }}^{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | End.June | ${ }_{1962}^{\substack{\text { Mid-June } \\ 196}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mid-June } \\ 1963}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mid.JJune }}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mid.July* } \\ 1964}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Mid-May* }}^{\text {1965 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mid.June* }}^{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mid.July* }}^{\text {ches }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Crange } \\ \text { Junal-fuly } \\ 1965 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultur and fishing | 983 761 | ${ }_{731}^{948}$ | ${ }_{712}^{20}$ | ${ }_{684}^{906}$ | ${ }_{657}^{879}$ | ${ }_{654}^{883}$ | ${ }_{630}^{844}$ | ${ }_{625}^{853}$ | ${ }_{821}^{85}$ | 4 |
| Food, drink and tobacco ... Chemicals and allied <br> Engineering and electrical goods Vehicles Metal goods Textiles <br> Clothing and footwear <br> Other manufactures | $\begin{gathered} 821 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}832 \\ 532 \\ 631 \\ 2.147 \\ 241 \\ 898 \\ 569 \\ 842 \\ 585 \\ 1,651 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 828 \\ 518 \\ 5.96 \\ \hline 2.182 \\ \hline 286 \\ \hline 883 \\ 560 \\ 506 \\ 581 \\ 1,662 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 830 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8,811 | 8,928 | 8,852 | 8,715 | 8,838 | 8,852 | 8,869 | 8,854 | 8,871 | +17 |
| Constructiont Gas, electricity and water | 1,567 | 1,617 ${ }^{1,69}$ |  | 1,681 | 1,785 | (1,760 | 1,750 | 1,747 ${ }^{1,748}$ | (1,742 | - 1 |
| Total in production industries | 11,509 | 11,655 | 11,605 | 11,477 | 11,652 | 11,667 | 11,658 | 11,633 | 11,641 | + 8 |
| Transport and communication <br> Distributive trades Financial, professional and scientific services Catering, hotels, etc. <br> Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.) <br> National government service $\dagger$ <br> Local government service $\dagger$ | $\} \begin{aligned} & 1,7,24 \\ & 3,284 \\ & 4,947 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 502 \\ 741 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,747 \\ & 3,312 \\ & 5,060 \\ & 511 \\ & 756 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,756 \\ & 3,367 \\ & 5,227 \\ & 5, \\ & 520 \\ & 7720 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1,7,266 \\ 3,400 \\ 3,680 \\ 1,645 \\ 1,637 \\ 802 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 3,708 \\ 3,422 \\ 3,106 \\ 7190 \\ 1,501 \\ 1,59 \\ 752 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,712 \\ & \hline, 439 \\ & 3,101 \\ & \hline 1724 \\ & 1,704 \\ & \hline, 519 \\ & 752 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,674 \\ & 3.488 \\ & 3,186 \\ & \hline 678 \\ & 1,674 \\ & 1,519 \\ & 755 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,670 \\ & 3.437 \\ & 3,180 \\ & \hline 172 \\ & 1,677 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 196 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,673 \\ & \hline, 460 \\ & 3,177 \\ & 1746 \\ & 1,686 \\ & \hline, 519 \\ & 756 \end{aligned}$ | + $\pm 23$ +13 +12 |
| Total in civil employment Memales |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 23,989 } \\ & 1,5,76 \\ & 8,243 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,166 \\ & 11,839 \\ & 8,329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24,1836} \\ & 1,8,36 \\ & 8,347 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144,48 \\ & 8,598 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,599 \\ & 1,5,598 \\ & 8,531 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,426 \\ 11,8,59 \\ 8,527 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24,445} \\ & 1,8,87 \\ & 8,558 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,5021 \\ \hline 8,591 \\ 8,592 \end{gathered}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 54 \\ +34 \\ +34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Wholly unemployed ${ }_{\text {Males }}^{\text {Memales }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 210 \\ & 200 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & \hline 184 \\ & \hline 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & 278 \\ & 978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 461 \\ \hline 364 \\ 115 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & 240 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 312 \\ 236 \\ 76 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 226 \\ & 74 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 207 \\ & \hline 63 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males. | $\begin{aligned} & 518 \\ & 503 \\ & 503 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 49 \\ & \hline 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 425 \\ 425 \\ 17 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & 410 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & 408 \\ & \hline 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423 \\ & 407 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423 \\ & 407 \\ & 407 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423 \\ & 407 \\ & { }^{407} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 422 \\ 406 \\ \hline 16 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total working population Males Females | $\begin{aligned} & 24,481 \\ & 1,56,01 \\ & 8,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,74 \\ & 14,68 \\ & 8,329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,900 \\ & 1 \begin{array}{l} 1,540 \\ 8,440 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,071 \\ & 1,597 \\ & 8,4729 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,199 \\ & 1.5696 \\ & 8,606 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,244 \\ & 1,6,61 \\ & 8,623 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,138 \\ & 1.6501 \\ & 8,637 \end{aligned}$ |  | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 61 \\ +35 \\ +35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

| (Mid-month) (Thousan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | July 1964* |  |  | May 1965* |  |  | June 1965* |  |  | July 1965* |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Femal | Total | Males | Females | To | Males | Females | Total |
| Minins | 569.6 | 17.5 | 587 | 545.8 | 17.5 | 563 | 540. | 17.5 | 557.6 | 536. | 17.5 |  |
| Pood, drink and tobacco <br> Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery <br> Bacon curing, meat and fish products <br> Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery <br> ruit and vegetable product <br> Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 337.8 8.2 81.0 33.5 38.2 12.0 3.6 52.1 40.9 20.6 20.0 19.8 23.2 21.7 2.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries $\because 0$ Coke ovens and manuractur Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Explosives and fireworks Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, et Synthetic resins and plastics mate. Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 141 \cdot 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 3.9 \\ 47.7 \\ 42.0 \\ 49.7 \\ 13.7 \\ 13.7 \\ 4.9 \\ 4.7 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 141 \cdot 2 \\ 0.5 \\ 3.7 \\ 47.7 \\ 42: 5 \\ 49.5 \\ 13.3 \\ 13: 2 \\ 5.6 \\ 4.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}141 \cdot 3 \\ 0.5 \\ 3.8 \\ 1.7 \\ 47.0 \\ 42.6 \\ 19.4 \\ 13.1 \\ 13.6 \\ 5.3 \\ 4.3 \\ \\ \hline 2 .\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 42.0 \\ 0.5 \\ 3.8 \\ 47.7 \\ 43.4 \\ 43.4 \\ 13.3 \\ 13.0 \\ 5.6 \end{array}$ |  |
| Iron and steel (general) <br> Steel tubes <br> ron castings, etc <br> Copper, brass and other base metals |  | $\begin{aligned} & 75.0 \\ & 24.7 \\ & 24.6 \\ & 14.0 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 16.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 76. 25.3 8.7 14.2 10.7 17.2 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \cdot 0 \\ & 25.3 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 14.2 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 77.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $626 \cdot 3$ 304 50 1200 56 $56 \cdot 9$ $86 \cdot 9$ |
| Engineering and decectrical goods , täctors) inerris Working machine toois. machinery and accessorics tracharis planal lang quardingen equipment machinery Oftice $m$ Other $m$ machinery machinery <br> Industrial plant and steelwork <br>  and clock machinery cabies Teegraph and teleppone apparatus apparatus Domestic electric appliances Oitere lecetrical goods .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering | $\begin{gathered} 1920 \\ 140 \\ 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11: 4 \\ 7.9 \\ 3: 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11: 3 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 107 \cdot \\ 545 \\ 545 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55.8 \\ \hline 55 \\ 50.4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2071 \\ & 153 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1446.6 \\ & 50.6 \\ & 50.1 \end{aligned}$ | cil\| $\begin{gathered}11.9 \\ 3.3 \\ 3\end{gathered}$ |  |
| Vehicles <br> or vehicle manufacturing olor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing. Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \cdot 9 \\ & 66.4 \\ & 78.4 \\ & 78: 2 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 868.7 \\ 492.6 \\ 25.5 \\ 251.2 \\ 41.8 \\ 50.6 \\ 6.0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 117 \cdot 1 \\ 63.7 \\ 37.7 \\ 37.4 \\ 3.4 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.3 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery <br> Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Jewellery, plate and precious metals re Other metal industries . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16.7 .7 \\ 8.1 \\ 6.4 . \\ 10.6 \\ 10.6 \\ 11.9 \\ 121: 8 \end{array}$ |  |
| Textiles <br> Production of man-made fibres Sinning of cotton, man-made fibres, et Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets Made-u fabrics Textile en inishing Other textile ndustries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 361.6 |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery Fur | $\begin{gathered} 2.7 .7 \\ 9.2 \\ 4.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 5.8 \\ \hline 6.6 \\ 14.9 \\ 4.3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 62 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 29.3 \\ 24: 1 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36: 4 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ .9 .4 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \cdot 6 \\ 7.1 \\ 15: 2 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63.0 \\ 29.6 \\ 24.6 \\ 8.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 1 \\ & 22.2 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \cdot 6 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 15 \cdot 2 \\ & 4 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24: 6 \\ 8: 8 \end{gathered}$ | 36.0. | $\begin{array}{r} 26.4 \\ 7.1 \\ 15.1 \\ 4.2 \end{array}$ |  |
| Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 378.7 |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Glass Cement Arasives and other building material | $\begin{aligned} 273.0 \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { sp: } \\ \text { s.9. } \\ \hline 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \\ & \hline 75.5 \\ & 39.1 \\ & 19.6 \\ & 15.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 351.54 .4 \\ & 76.3 \\ & \hline 78.0 \\ & 17.7 \\ & 116: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 80: 0 \\ & 37.0 \\ & 35.7 \\ & 19.9 \\ & 15.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.3 \\ & \text { on: } \\ & 17: 8 \\ & 199.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 274.6 \\ 66.1 \\ 29.6 \\ 59.2 \\ 16.2 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.1 \\ & 37.0 \\ & 35.8 \\ & 19.9 \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 354.7 \\ 37.1 \\ 65.4 \\ 79.1 \\ 17.9 \\ 119.9 \end{array}$ |  | 79.7 79.7 35 19.6 15 15.7 | 353.8 73 cis 79 17 118 18.5 |
| Timber, furniture, etc Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures |  | $\begin{aligned} & 57.5 .57 \\ & \hline 10.7 \\ & 20.9 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 230.8 89.6 99.2 26.0 217 $14: 6$ $14: 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57.6 | 287.0 97.6 987 16.9 30.5 33.5 20.1 20.2 | BY OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JULY 1965 The following tablef shows the estimated amount of overtime by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holididys
and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees or absenteism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer in all manufacturing industriess in the week ended 17th July or for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the 1965. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e.,., administrative, extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of over.
technical and clerical employees are excluded. The inform- time actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figure
ation about short-time relates to short-time working arranged relate to Great Britain.

Chemical| and allied industries

Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine

 Metal goods not elsewhere specified
 Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Timber, furniture, etc.
Timber

Other manufacturing industries
Rubber
Total, all manufacturing industriess

|  | Estimated number of operatives, exclud- <br> ing maintenance workers, on overtime |  |  |  | Estimated number of operatives on shor-time |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> (000's) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Per- } \\ \text { centrege } \\ \text { of arer- } \\ \text { atives } \\ \text { (per cent.) }\end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hours of overtime } \\ \text { worked } \end{gathered}$ |  | Stood <br> off for week <br> (000's) |  | Total on shorttime <br> (000's) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Total } \\ \text { as ant } \\ \text { contal } \\ \text { opall } \\ \text { ontives } \\ \text { (pite cent. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Hours lost |  |
|  |  |  | Number <br> (000's) |  |  |  |  |  | Number $\left(000{ }^{\text {s }}\right.$ ) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Average } \\ \text { operat } \\ \text { operative } \\ \text { shorr- } \\ \text { thime } \end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{111}^{564}$ | 191.9 36.9 | ${ }_{33 \cdot 1}^{34}$ | 1,8828 | 9.5 | $0 \cdot 1$ | ${ }_{0}^{1.1}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1.1}$ | 0.2 0.1 | ${ }_{1}^{12}$ | 10: |
| 289 126 | 81.2 36.3 | 28.1 28.8 | 852 | 10.5 11.2 | - | = | = |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 472 \\ 229 \\ 296 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149: 6 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.66 \\ & 106 \\ & 41.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,427 \\ \text { and } \\ 390 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 998 \end{aligned}$ | Z | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{4}{2}$ | ${ }^{8.6}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,479 \\ & \hline 975 \\ & 565 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & 3:-9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.922 \\ 1,924 \\ 1,543 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | Z | $\frac{0.5}{0.4}$ | $\frac{0.5}{0.4}$ | $\overline{0.1}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | $\frac{10.8}{8.5}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 615 \\ & \substack{875 \\ 139} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 262.7 \\ 174: 8 \\ 60.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \cdot 7 \\ 45.7 \\ 43.5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8.4 \\ 8.5 \\ 8.1 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2 <br> 0.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 6: 9 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 83 88 1 1 | ${ }^{11 \cdot 2}$ |
| 429 | 174.8 | 40.7 | 1,487 | 8.5 |  | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3 | 7.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 626 \\ & 171 \\ & 1177 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 119.5 \\ 10.1 \\ 41: 4 \\ 11: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.1 \\ & 28.4 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 10.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1,000 <br> $\begin{array}{c}124 \\ 383 \\ 68\end{array}$ <br> 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 7.7 \\ & 9.3 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0.3}{0.2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 7 \\ 51 \\ 31 \end{array}$ |  |
| 迷 | 10.8 | 24.5 | 81 | 7.5 | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| ${ }_{9}^{414}$ | 39.0 9.3 | 9.4 10.4 | ${ }_{44}^{207}$ | 4.8.8 | 0.1 | ${ }_{2}^{3 \cdot 4}$ | 3.4.4 | 0.8 | 23 11 | ${ }_{4.6}^{6.6}$ |
| 268 | 83.9 | ${ }^{31 \cdot 3}$ | 841 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 19 | $15 \cdot 5$ |
| ${ }_{73} 210$ | 79.4 $32 \cdot 1$ | $37 \cdot 9$ $43 \cdot 7$ | ${ }_{262}^{64}$ | 8:1 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 1.2 | $\stackrel{1.3}{-}$ | 0.6 | 18 | 14.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 418 \\ & 165 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37.8 \\ & 38.2 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,358 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 6 \\ & 7: 4 \\ & 7: 9 \end{aligned}$ | 二 | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | $\stackrel{0.4}{=}$ | $\stackrel{0.1}{=}$ | $\square^{1}$ | 3.0 |
| ${ }_{98}^{240}$ |  | $32 \cdot 6$ 36.6 | ${ }_{320}^{686}$ | 8.9 | = | = | = | = | = | $=$ |
| . 069 | , 63 | 34.0 | 18,142 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 0.3 | 220 |  |

*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. $\ddagger$ Because of the rounding of figures indepen

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives
estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in and (2s) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing estimated industries in one wor manufuring industry as a whole (excluding ship-
compled and mhip repairing) and also for broad industrial groups
buiding and bulding anduacturing industries, but the figures for these groups with manuacturing industries,
are iliely to be less reliable. A full account of the method of
and are liletion was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962
aclelulat of this GAzTTI.
isulur The mindyin 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 averagen numbers is the of vertime and short-titme working, sickness,
accuits
holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures
Table I.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked
From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one
week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled
only for one week in February, Apri, May, August, October and November. The reference base used in the tables published in this GAZERTY, up to and including september 1963, was the average o
these six months in 1958 taken equal to 100 As estimates for al
months of the year are now available, the indices have been 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
October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.
Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head
Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head
Table IT.-Index of Average $1962=100$ )







# Index for All Manufacturing Industries from $1958 \ddagger$ 

 InIndex for All Manufacturing Industries from $1958 \neq$







[^0]* See footnote* on page 427.
effect on 6th September the Acts consolidating the provisions of the
National Insurance, Industrial Injuries, Family Allowances and National Insurance, Industrial Injuries, Family Allowances and Revision (Consequential Repeals) Act 1965 which repeals the pro-
visions of the old Acts also came into force on the same day. The National Insurance (General Benefti) Amendment Regulations
 Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act 1946 . Insurance Advisisory Committee, provide for disregarding Christmas
bonuses where benefit under the National Insurance Act 1946 falls 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
(Northerr Ireland) 1938 to 1959 . This Order, operative from 1st Northerer 1965 prescribes that, in addition to the normal contents
Septem
lide down, first-aid boxes supplied by factories should contain laid down, first-aid boxes supplied by factories should contain
waterproof adhesive wound dressings and waterproof adhesive waterproo
plaster.
To Brush and Broom Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order
(Northern) Ireland) 1965 (S.R. \& O. of Northern Ireland 1965/164;
 Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) Orders were made by the Ministry of Health and Social Services
under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.-See page

Unemployment at 9th August 1965 SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at
9th August 1965 were:-
 The rate of unemployment at 9 th August was 1.5 per cent. and
at 12 th July it was 1.2 per cent.

| DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 9th August 1965 according to duration of unemployment. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duration in weeks | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { cen } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ne } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { under } 18 \\ & \text { vears } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Women } 18 \\ \text { years } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{6,879 \\ 6,114}}{ }$ | 4,850 | 4,122 | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,0061 \\ & 9,2031 \\ & 8,010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,154 \\ & \substack{1,51 \\ 1,193} \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,649 \\ & 2,96 \\ & 2,497 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,078 \\ & 1,5790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,879 \\ & 1,6,40 \\ & 12,489 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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, |

loyed. Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been io
insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in to January 1963 issue of this G GZETTE, pages 8 to 10 ), the number of
persons registered as wholly unemployed on 9 th August was 278,44
consisting of 217,409 males and 61,537 females. persons registered as wholly unemployed on 9th A
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 rom 1954
to 1964 , and the numbers registered in eact month of 1965

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM
The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemploymenta and the numbers wholly unemployed, excluding





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 Employ-
ment AAt 1960, the numbers of person registerd as unemployed at ment Act 1900, the numbers er persons registered as unemployed at
Employment Exhat Youth Employment Offices on 9th
Ausust 1965 and the percentage rates of unemployment. Amgust 1965 and the percentage rates of unemployme

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

## 

| Principal Towns (by Region) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iondon and South Eastern Greater London.. |  | 5,510 |  |  | 129 |
|  | 500 | 245 | 273 | 1,018 |  |
|  | 230 | 44 | 60 |  |  |
|  | 1,199 | ${ }_{35}^{177}$ | 89 | ${ }_{\text {1, } 274}$ |  |
| come | 393 | (128 | 82 | 613 470 |  |
| +Norwich | ,191 | 192 80 | ¢ 5 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,623} 1$ | 55 |
| $\substack{\text { Oxiera } \\ \text { Peterorough } \\ \text { teromouth }}$ | -1, 1.15 | 87 | 52 | - 3 3, 366 |  |
| tporsmoun | crish | 96 9 | 67 | 2,066 | 10 |
| fsouthampion | 1,224 | 240 | 262 |  |  |
| Southend-on-Se | ${ }_{221}^{686}$ | $\begin{array}{r}139 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{89}^{59}$ | ¢884 |  |
| Sout West |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\substack{\text { Ereser } \\ \text { Eilucuester }}$ | 旡 40 | ${ }^{69}$ | 883 | ¢ 64 |  |
| cticter flymouth | ci,1,261 <br> 1,488 | ¢377 <br> 151 <br>  | - | ${ }^{1,844} 1.748$ | ${ }_{713}$ |
| Eatsmidand |  |  |  |  |  |
| thesterer | 763 | ${ }_{202}^{161}$ | 32 | ${ }^{1,108}$ | 1 |
| Leiceser | ${ }^{496}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {1,749 }}^{1,318}$ | 269 |
| Mansfild |  | 139 49 |  |  | 44 |
| - Notitisham | 2,539 | 431 | 773 | 3,743 | 77 |
| Mesiminand | 9,423 | 826 | 1,095 | 11,344 | 6,800 |
| Burton-on-rea | 1, 1.587 | 487 |  |  |  |
|  | - 252 | ${ }_{19}^{18}$ |  | - 338 | 209 445 |
| Sitakeon-Tre | 1, 1.261 | ${ }^{327}$ | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{262}$ | 1,850 |  |
| (West iromwich | ¢ 255 | 16 |  |  |  |
| Yorstirese | 375 | 26 | 19 | 1,420 | ${ }_{86}^{48}$ |
|  | 853 |  |  |  | 16 |
| diord |  |  |  |  |  |
| neaster | - 229 | ${ }_{139}^{217}$ | - 348 | 1,294 | 17 |
| ${ }_{\text {Hex }}$ Haliax | 160 | - 85 |  | - |  |
| Leeds | -2.160 <br> 1,900 | ${ }_{296}^{435}$ | ${ }_{267}^{865}$ | -3.460 <br> 2.463 | ${ }^{16}$ |
|  | (1) | + 75 |  |  | 3 |
| finiold | 1,505 | 306 |  | 2,0727 | 2 |
| T | 606 | 143 | ${ }_{334}$ | 1,083 |  |
| drintion |  |  |  |  |  |
| or-und | ( | 51 189 | 140 |  | 3 11 1 |
| atpool. | 851 778 7 | +145 |  | 1,080 1,020 1 | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 16 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| mley | 316 116 1 | ${ }_{31}^{173}$ |  | - | 12 |
| we | 4,259 | ${ }_{5}^{129}$ |  |  |  |
| ford | ${ }^{4} 820$ | 135 |  |  |  |
| ston | -673 | 1350 | 298 | 1,521 | 19 |
| Helene. | 1156 <br> 68 | 6128 | ${ }_{3}^{424}$ | 1,632 | 188818 |
| Mrention |  | ${ }_{209}^{149}$ | +136 |  | 11 |
|  |  |  |  | 17 | 7 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { tcarisise } \\ \text { Sound }}}{\text { Hed }}$ | 548 | 204 | 125 | 877 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { trinburgh }}$ Whates | 2,499 | 545 | 308 | 3,352 | 31 |
| dif | 2,397 | 386 81 | 884 | 3,667 | 66 |
| nsea | 1,215 | 332 | ${ }_{188}$ | 1,735 | 23 |

Development Districts (by Region)



 7

(by Region) $\qquad$

?

Number repistered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1964.

The tal）below yives an analysis of hite numbers of persons industry Order and forselected ind ustrise or groups of industris



| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { United King caldom } \\ \text {（alses）}}}{\text { and }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { unemployed } \\ & \text { (including casuals) } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Temporaraly }}^{\text {stoped }}$ |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Toual |
| Agriculture，forestry，fishing <br> Agriculture and horticulture Fishing | $\begin{gathered} 5,899 \\ \hline, 829 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 981 \\ & 997 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 733 \\ & 616 \\ & 617 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,062 \\ & \substack{8,0615 \\ 1,834} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,046 \\ & 1,042 \\ & 1,012 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,1085 \\ & 1,086 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,1125 \\ \text { i, } 1,958 \\ 1,958 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,129 \\ & 1,092 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Mining and guarrying Coal Imining | ${ }_{\substack{5,426}}^{6,107}$ | 135 102 | ${ }_{19}^{20}$ | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ | $\underset{\substack{6,445}}{\mathbf{5}, 127}$ | 138 104 | ${ }_{5}^{6,549}$ | $\underset{\substack{6,447}}{5,317}$ | ${ }_{104}^{146}$ | $\substack{\text { c，4，} \\ 5,51}_{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |
| Food，drink and tobacco <br>  Drink industriess $(231$, 239， Tobacco | $\begin{gathered} 6,125 \\ \substack{1,326 \\ 3 \\ 1,387 \\ 3870 \\ 340} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,169 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 4.076 \\ \text { and } \\ 547 \\ 99 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 3 \\ & 24 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 1 \\ 65 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,153 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathbf{c}, 315$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,237 \\ & \hline, 161 \\ & \hline, 151 \\ & \hline 597 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{6,42 \\ 1,423 \\ 3,403 \\ 1,433 \\ 366 \\ 360} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens，oil refineries，etc．＊$(\mathbf{2} 61-2 \dot{6} \dot{3})$ Chemicals and dyes |  | $\begin{aligned} & 981 \\ & \hline 44 \\ & 245 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,472 \\ & 1,044 \\ & 1,964 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 985 \\ & \\ & 244 \\ & 246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,457 \\ & \substack{5,088 \\ 2,210} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,5938 \\ & \substack{1,054 \\ 2,034} \end{aligned}$ | （1，0188 | （i，111 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Metal manufacture } \\ \text { Iron and steel }(3 i 1-313)^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | 4，498 | ${ }_{314}^{474}$ | ${ }_{207}^{219}$ | 8 | 4，717 | ${ }_{322}^{482}$ | ${ }_{4}^{5,190}$ | 4，095 | ${ }_{326}^{487}$ | ¢，5,282 <br> 4,33 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 11,499 \\ 1,0,52 \\ 1,664 \\ 1,939 \\ 1,93 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,552 \\ 1,458 \\ \hline 755 \\ 385 \\ 983 \end{gathered}$ | 25 <br> -22 <br> $=$ | $\begin{gathered} 47 \\ 16 \\ -29 \\ \hline 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,524 \\ & 1,954 \\ & 1,564 \\ & 1,642 \\ & 1,42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,594 \\ & 1,474 \\ & 7.764 \\ & 364 \\ & 985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,123 \\ 9,1,28 \\ 1,80 \\ 2,928 \\ 2,227 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,122 \\ & 8,27 \\ & 1,285 \\ & 1,589 \\ & 2,521 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,991 \\ & 1,581 \\ & \hline, 853 \\ & 1,087 \end{aligned}$ | （1，031 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering <br> Shipbuilding and ship repairing． | $\underset{4}{5,161}$ | 154 108 | 18 | 二 | 5，180 | 154 108 | ${ }_{4}^{5,832}$ | 4，932 | 116 | ${ }_{\substack{5,595 \\ 5,088}}$ |
| Vehicles <br> Motor vehicicie manufacturing Motor cycle，three－wheel vehicle，pedal cycle mfg． <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,97 \\ & 1,883 \\ & 1,143 \\ & 1,1119 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 588 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 580 \\ 41 \\ 417 \\ 30 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,95 \\ 16,984 \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 431 \\ & \frac{431}{43} \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,657 \\ & 18,77 \\ & 1,764 \\ & 1,648 \\ & 1,88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,019 \\ & 711 \\ & 717 \\ & 217 \\ & 210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,676 \\ 1,988 \\ 1,881 \\ 1,881 \\ 1,210 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,805 \\ & 18,892 \\ & 1,84 \\ & 1,848 \\ & 1,86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,057 \\ & 720 \\ & 720 \\ & 240 \\ & 240 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 4，074 | 1，261 | 28 | 4 | 4，102 | 1，265 | 5，367 | 4，189 | 1，311 | 5，500 |
| Textiles <br> pinning，doubling，cotton，flax，man－made fibres Weaving of cotton，linen and man－made fibres Woollen and worsted <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing |  | 1,278 2,783 319 334 643 113 383 228 28 | $\begin{array}{r} 310 \\ -6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 112 \\ 174 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 297 \\ 48 \\ 28 \\ 19 \\ 150 \\ 15 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | 4,498 474 979 960 413 425 729 |  | 7,578 <br> 1,141 <br> 1,622 <br> 1.628 <br> and <br> 1,081 <br> 1,01 | 5,4145 <br> 1,055 <br> ., 565 <br> 985 <br> 415 <br> 815 <br> 845 <br> 59 | 4,309 <br> 8.346 <br> 644 <br> 117 <br> 176 <br> 175 <br> 345 |  |
| Leather，leather goods and fur ．． | 491 | 180 | 1 | 2 | 492 | 182 | 674 | 503 | 198 | 701 |
| Clothing and footwear Footwear | 1，357 | ${ }^{2,4853}$ | 78 | 109 <br> 10 | 1，435 | ${ }^{2,562}$ | 3，997 | 1，538 | ${ }^{3,467}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5,005}$ |
| Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etc Bricks，fireclay and refractory goods Pottery | $\begin{aligned} & 3,330 \\ & 1,035 \\ & \hline, 029 \\ & 7444 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 625 \\ & 117 \\ & 247 \\ & 248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 307 \\ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 297 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\frac{55}{-55}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,637 \\ & 1 \\ & 1,031 \\ & 1,042 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 1170 \\ & 178 \\ & 298 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,886 \\ & 1,137 \\ & 1,050 \end{aligned}$ | 716 111 195 307 |  |
| Timber，furniture，etc． Timber Furniture and upholstery | $\begin{aligned} & 2,657 \\ & \hline 985 \\ & \hline 959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 402 \\ & 124 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & { }_{34} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{40}{33}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,912 \\ \hline 928 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 442 \\ & 157 \\ & 157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,154 \\ & \hline 1,085 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,088 \\ & 1,080 \\ & 1,982 \end{aligned}$ | 469 102 171 |  |
| Paper，printing and publishing $\qquad$ Paper，board，cartons，etc．＊ Printing，publishing，etc．＊ $(486,489)$ Prata，paill | $\begin{aligned} & 2,263 \\ & \substack{2,164 \\ 1,099} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,313 \\ 783 \\ 583 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{13}{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,274 \\ & 1,1,165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,326 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,600 \\ & \hline 1,700 \\ & 1,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,335 \\ & 1,1,196 \end{aligned}$ | 1，4365 |  |
| Rubber ．． Pl ．． fabricating | $\begin{aligned} & 2,447 \\ & \hline 999 \\ & \hline 995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,018 \\ 2618 \\ 263 \end{gathered}$ | 3 1 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ -1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,400 \\ & 1,006 \\ & 1,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,021 \\ 243 \\ 243 \end{gathered}$ | （i，471 | 2， | 1，083 |  |
| Total，all manufacturing industries ． | 57，268 | 18，953 | 18，035 | 1，081 | 75，303 | 20，034 | 95，3 | 78， | 23，52 | 102，171 |
| Construc | 40，516 | 384 | 54 | 1 | 40，5 | 385 | 40，95 | 47， | 453 | 48，156 |
| Gas，electricity and mater ．． | 2，331 | 168 | 15 | － | 2，346 | 168 | 2，514 | 2，537 | 187 | 24 |
| Transport and communication Railways ．．．．．． Road passenger transport Rea transport <br> Port and inland water transport Postal services and telecommunications |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,433 \\ 215 \\ 494 \\ \hline 95 \\ \hline 19 \\ 350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 201 \\ -2 \\ 9 . \\ 90 \\ 90 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & -1 \\ & = \\ & =\frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,508 \\ 5,845 \\ 1,600 \\ 2,507 \\ 3,986 \\ 1,657 \\ 2.576 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,443 \\ .213 \\ 494 \\ \hline 654 \\ 653 \\ 353 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,951 \\ 6,058 \\ 2,096 \\ 2,581 \\ 4,051 \\ 1,680 \\ 2,929 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,528 \\ & 510 \\ & 517 \\ & 688 \\ & 648 \\ & 387 \\ & \hline 88 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Distributive trades ．．．．．． | 21，197 | 10，679 | 56 | 71 | 21，253 | 10，750 | 32，003 | 22，932 | 12，152 | 35，044 |
| Insurance，banking and finance | 5，978 | 713 | 8 | 1 | 5，986 | 714 | 6，70 | ， 04 | 797 | 6，901 |
| Professional and scientific serrices ．． | 4，549 | 4，493 | 34 | 598 | 4，583 | 5，091 | 9，674 | 4，805 | 20 | 10，25 |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Entertainment，sport，betting＊（ $881-883$ ） Entertainment，ser Catering，hoter Motor repaires，distributors，garages，etc． | $\begin{aligned} & 1,880 \\ & \hline, 84 \\ & \hline, 141414 \\ & 3,222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,64 \\ \substack{1,33 \\ 5,196 \\ 508} \\ \hline 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 16 \\ 9 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 114 \\ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 37 \\ \hline \end{array}{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19,867 \\ 4,140 \\ 3,20 \\ 3,27 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,778 \\ \substack{1,36 \\ 5,363 \\ 608} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,645 \\ & \substack{5,546 \\ 1,563 \\ 3,835} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.972 \\ & \substack{4,307 \\ 7,790 \\ 3,416} \end{aligned}$ | $\substack { 13,199 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1,596 \\ 5,661{ 1 3 , 1 9 9 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 , 5 9 6 \\ 5 , 6 6 1 } } \\ {\hline 646} \end{subarray}$ |  |
| Public administration National government service Local government service | $\begin{gathered} 14,263 \\ 8,120 \\ 8,140 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,974, \\ & 1,035 \\ & 1,935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 33^{3} \end{aligned}$ | 57 54 54 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,2923 \\ & \substack{1,123 \\ 8,176} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,031 \\ & 1,042 \\ & 1,989 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack { 16,30 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1,165{ 1 6 , 3 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 , 1 6 5 } } \\ {9,165} \end{subarray}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{5,042 \\ 8,562} \\ 8,562 \end{gathered}$ | 2， |  |
| Ex－service personnel not classified by industry ．． | 1，067 | 113 | － | － | 1，067 | 113 | 1，180 | 1，122 | 2 | 1，24 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over． Aged under 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 40,467 \\ & 12,767 \\ & 2 ; 749 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,080 \\ & 1,8,47 \\ & 16,63 \end{aligned}$ | 二 | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & 40,466 \\ & 1,57,79 \\ & 22 ; 49 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41,762 \\ & 1,7864 \\ & 2,889 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,801 \\ & 10.506 \\ & 1,545 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Grand total ．．．．．．．．．． | 240，158 | 77，700 | 19，239 | 2，001 | 259，397 | 79，701 | 339，098 | 280，799 | 88，0 | 368，858 |

－Statistiss relate to more than one industry；figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification（1958）and identify industries coverce．
$\dagger$ 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 King

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges
The table below shows，for the periods ended 7th July 1965 and th A August 1965 ，the numbers of persons placed in employment
by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in by the Employ，together with the
Grafile ritaine the end of each period．
unfild

|  | Four weeks ended 7 th July1965 |  | Four weeks ended <br> 4th August |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placings | Unfilled | Placings | Unfilled |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 89,166 \\ & 11,160 \\ & \hline 10,260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158,152 \\ & 77,839 \\ & \hline 189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76,777 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152,863 \\ & 169,157 \\ & 1092017 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {712，208 }}^{138,72}$ |
| Boys under 18 and over Girls under 18 | ${ }_{\substack{43,987 \\ 9,176}}^{1518}$ | ${ }_{\text {138，320 }}^{78,129}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{129,371 \\ 70,266}}^{1}$ | cisit．45 |
| Tolal | 154，089 | 452，44 | 178，910 | 421，6 | 1，296，92 |

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by Exployers shat were made without the assistance of Employment
Exhang Youth Employment Offices．They are therefore not comparable with the ，percentage rates of engagements giveronere in the which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in
question． question．
Simiarly，the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the
numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled
at the specified dates．They do not purport to represent the total
numbers of unfiled vacancies．Nevertheless，comparison of the at the specified dates．They do not purport to represent the total
numbers of unfiled 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 4 th August 1965 in each of the industry during the four weeks ended 4th August 1965 in each of the industry
Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification（th58）and in
certain selected industries within the Orders together with the certain selected industries within the Orders together with the
numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 4 th August 1 1965． regional analysis of the total placings
unfilled is given at the end of the table．

－See footnote $\S$ on page 408.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

The following figures of recruitment, watage, absence and output
relate to National Coal Board mines only It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July


 absence due mainly to sickness. The fifsures in ine the table below
represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages 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)

| - | Juy 1965 | June 1965 | July 1964 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 17.24 | ${ }^{\text {17. } 11.05}$ | ${ }^{7} .730$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { All workers: } \\ \text { Hnotufury } \\ \text { Inolurary } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{5}: 488$ |

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board
mines was 107.38 cwtt in July,



## Disabled Persons

(Employment)Acts,1944\&1958
The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons
(Tmploment Acts 1044 and 1958, at 19 Ath April 11965 (the last
date date on which a acout was taken) was 658,925 , compared with
65,878 at 20 th April 1964. The number of disabled persons on the Register who were
unemployed at 9 th
August
1965 was 43767 of whim 38116 were
 males and 5,551 we
in the table below.

The number of placings of rexistered disabled persons in ordinary
employment during the four weeks ended 4 th husust 1655 was 2,280
 addition there were 8 gi placings of registered disabbled persons in
sheltered employment.

These persons are excludded from thes statistics of unemploved posson on the

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 Scotrand and Wales. and in Great
Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickene Various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Graat
Britain as whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness
or industrial injury on 17th Ausust 1965 and the coll or industrial injury on 17th August 1965 and the corresponding
figures for 20 th July 1965 and 18 th August 1964 . The statisict
have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and Nation have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and Nataision
Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury yenaid Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury bencifit
under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insuranc
(Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respecctively. The principal grouranca
persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their in-
capacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics)
(a) a a large proportion of the (a) a large proportion of thoseo whose inced from the statity laststs less thes are
days, days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c)
for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not
pay contributions under the pay contributions under the main National Insurance cesheme
A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment 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. Iniury benefit is payyber such claims are included in the table. Injury benefit is payable
respect respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial
diseases.
 correspond
per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special

Exemption Orders
The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictionso
the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years the employment of women and young persons (under 18 yearso 0
age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117
of the Factoris Act 11961 enables the Minister, subject to certain
conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of conditions, to grant texemptions from these restrictions in the casse of
women and young persoss aged 16 women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special
exemtion orders in respect of employment in particular factorie
The following table shows the numbers of The following table shows the numbers of women and youns persons, as specined in the occupiers applications, covered
Special Exemption Orders current on 31 st August 1965 , accordin
to the type of employment permited * to the type of employment permitted.


## Fatal Industrial Accidents

Trefoliowing table shows the number of fatal industrial accitents














cuind




Tonht mecrouss act


Industrial Diseases
The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during
Agust 1965 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The
figues 25 .


Industrial Rehabilitation
The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation
Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres
porar weeks voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the -

## 




Up to 9th August 1965 the total number of persons admitted
ff these courses was 174,908 , including 5046 blind persons

- For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures sover the
weeks ended 3 3st July 1965 and the 4 weeks ended 28 th A August 1965 .

Please spare fifteen minutes to see this film
(Time well spent, if yours is the responsibility for providing, maintaining and replacing overalls!)


A fifteen minute colour film is available which explains
the Sketchley Overall Service and its advantages for both wearers and management. With the portable projector which is also available it can be screened on request in your own office, in the waiting room, or the canteen.

The Sketchley Overall Service represents the solution to problems of overall supply, maintenance and replacement Sketchley provide overalls for men and women in a variety of styles and colours. These are cleaned weekly (or fort nightly), repaired as necessary and replaced without charge
when worn out after two years. when worn out after two years.
His close supervision by regular service at all times with satisfaction ensures a reliable and wearers.


## Ministry of Labour Gazette September 19

PAINTING and DECORATING
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FRANK STUBLEY LTD.
1, Albion Street, leeds, 1
Telephones: LEEDS 28323 and 686435

## Employment Overseas

 australiaThe Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate
that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary




The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number



## FRANCE

Provisional fifures show that the number of persons registered
 of assisiance. The corresponding figures were 122,350 and 30,297
ot the beginning of the previous month and 89,828 and 20,857 at the at the begining of the previa
beginning of August 1964 .

## GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number at the end of the previous month and 102, 330 at the end of June 1 Ithe. 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



## NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures avaiable from the Department of Labour give
 Latest figures on unemployment show that 111 persons were
nenmployed in April, compared with 524 in March and 630 in unemployed
April 1964.

## SOUTH AFRIC


 1964. The numbe arsons registered at Government Emple
ment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 121.12 ment Exchanges as anemploved is shown as 12,142 in Marach
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 civilian in employment as wage or salary earners in ine the Unitod fivilian
America (including Allaska and Hawaii) in industries other agriciulture and domestic service was approximatelly $60,807,000$ June compared with $60,048,000$ (revised figure) in May and
$58,596,000$ in June 1964 ., The number of production workers manuracturing industries in June was $13,433,000$ compared wii $13,259,000$ (revised figure) in May and $12,84,0,000$ in June 1964
They also estimate that the total number of unemployed pean

 the middle of fune 1964.

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 GAZETTE was prepared.

| Country | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Indax } \\ \text { base } \\ \text { 100 }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthich } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { indicich } \\ & \text { figure } \\ & \text { given } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { ctems }}$ covered* | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {Index }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Year }}^{\text {Yefore }}$ |
| European countries | 1962 | June 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{112}^{112.5}$ | +1.8 +0.5 |  |
| Germany(Federal <br> Republic) | 1962 | July 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 1110:1 | +0.6 +1.2 | +4.4 |
| Italy(large towns) | 1961 | May 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 124 124 124 | ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{+0.4}$ | ${ }_{+6.8}^{+6.0}$ |
| Luxembourg | 1948 | June 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{1514}^{145}$ | ${ }^{+0.93}$ | ${ }_{+7.8}^{+5.18}$ |
| Netherlands | 1959-60 | June 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 121 126 | Nil | ${ }_{+8}^{+8}$ |
| Norway. | 1959 | May 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{124}^{12.4}$ | Nil | ${ }_{+6.2}^{+6.2}$ |
| Portugal (Lisbon) | 1948-49 | June 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 126.4 128.7 | $\stackrel{+0.3}{+0.3}$ | ${ }_{+4.9}^{+4.0}$ |
| Sweden .. | 1949 | June 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{225}^{188}$ | +1 +3 |  |
| Switzerland | 1939 | July 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{2}^{215} 5$ | +0.6 +1.2 |  |
| Other countries Canada.. | 1949 | July 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 139.5 139 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { O. } \\ +1.4\end{array}$ |  |
| India (all-India) | 1949 | May 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 161 164 | +1 <br> +1 <br> 1 |  |
| Japan | 1960 | Apr. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 1369 <br> 147 <br> 105 | ${ }_{+}^{+4.7}$ |  |
| Rhodesia | 1962 | June 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 1066 $105 \cdot 6$ 1 | ${ }_{-0.2}^{\text {Nil }}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {South Africa }}$ ( urban areas) | 1958 | Apr. 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 112.5 | $\stackrel{+0.4}{+0.7}$ |  |
| United States .. | 1957-59 | May 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 109.6 1079 | +0.3 |  |
| Zambia | 1962 | June 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 110.7 106.6 | ${ }_{+0.4}^{+0.2}$ |  |

## INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January had been published and an explanation for this
1963 and July 1965 are given in the following table.
The information (except that about agriculture) from which the The figures for agriculture included in the table have bee index has beececly-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and

e,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in
manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity
manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity
and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches
and wat transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given
Fluctuations from month to month in the indices, including thos
for ictuations from month to month in the indices, including thos
annual or half-yuarty groups, may be due to the op opyment of larg seasonal chances in in annual or half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hour
worked. Until information has been obtained for a longer period, is not possible to assess the extent of these fluctuations.
Great Brita
Britain Employees paid each week* 1963 Average $=100$








All manufacturing industries
OThiter industries and services
Agrieulure
Aling did
Construction

Miscllancous servicesil ...


Employees paid monthly*




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All manufacturing industries
All manufacturing industries




All employees $\uparrow$



tal goods not elsëwhere specifici



OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIE FOR ADULTS, JUNE 1965
Amendment: The numbers of
be amended to read as follows:


## WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { INDICES FOR 31st AUGUST } 1965 & \text { Index of weekly rates of wages } \\ \text { (31st JANUARY } 1956=100 \text { ) } & \text { The index of weekly rates of }\end{array}$ At 31 st 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


The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average mov
ment from month to month in the level of full-time weekly of wages in the principal industries and servicese in ithe Unites
Kingdom, compared with the level at 31 stat January 1956 Unied Kingdom, compared with the level at 31 st January 1956 taken a
100 . The representative industries and services for which chang in rates of wagesenare taken into account and the method of canageal
tion were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this $G$. tion were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this $G_{\text {alcular }}$
for Fecruary 11557 The index is based on the recognised rates of
wages fixed wages fixed by voiuntary collective asgeemements between ratesa of
tions of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards tions of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wases
regulation orders. The percentage increases in the various indus tries are combined in accordance with the relative importandecs of
the industries as measured by the total wages bill in 1955, detais the industries, as measured by the total wages bills in 1955, deteial
of the weights for the industry groups being given on pae 56
the issue of this GAzETre for February 1959. The index does no the issue of this GAzETre for February 1959. The index doos n ol
reflect changes in earning due to such factors as alterations in refiect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in
working hours, or in the earrings of pieceworkers and other
payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the payment-by-results workers due to
introduction of new machinery, etc.
Weekly Rates of Wages


Misisty of Labour Gazette September 1965
Index of normal weekiy hours
The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same at the base date. The method of calculation was described in
more detail on pages 330 and 3310 of the issue of this GAZETrE fo representative industries and services, the average movement from
noonth to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work
were
 compared with for the separate industries are combined in accordance
weelk hour
with their
with their relative importance, as measured by the numbersemployed
Normal which are affected by chat reffect in thanges in actual hours worked
time and absences for other reasons

| Dato | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100.0 99.8 997 976 97.6 95.1 95.0 $94: 6$ | $100 \cdot 0$ 99.9 99.5 99.5 98.8 95.1 95.0 94.8 9.8 |  | $100 \cdot 0$ 99.7 99.7 99.6 $95: 0$ 95.1 95.0 94.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 6 \\ & 94.5 \\ & 94.5 \\ & 94.5 \\ & 94.3 \\ & 93.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \\ & 99: 8 \\ & 94: 8 \\ & 94: 7 \\ & 94: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $94: 6$ 94.6 94.5 94.5 93.9 | 94.6 94.6 94.6 94.4 93.9 93 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 93.7 \\ & 93.7 \\ & 93.5 \\ & 93.5 \\ & 93.2 \\ & 93.1 \\ & 92.5 \\ & 92 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 93.8 93.8 93.4 $93: 1$ $92: 9$ 92.7 92.2 92.2 | $93 \cdot 9$ $93: 9$ 93.6 93.4 93.2 93.1 92.5 $92 \cdot 4$ |



Index of hourly rates of wages
The index of weekly rates of wages does not show any movement for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures
when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAzETre for
in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures
April 1958 ).

## Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.-All Industries and Services

\section*{Date <br>  <br> | Men | women | Juveniles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 2 \\ & 100: 8 \\ & 110: 4 \\ & 112: 7 \\ & 120: 8 \\ & 137 \\ & 137 \\ & 142: 8 \\ & 150: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 148 \cdot 58.5 \\ & \hline 148 \\ & 149.0 \\ & 1490 \\ & 1500 \\ & 151: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $151 \cdot 1$ 151.7 $152: 3$ $15: 4$ 153 $153: 9$ 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 156.9 \\ & 157.3 \\ & 157.9 \\ & 1588.0 \\ & 158.8 \\ & 159.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 152.7 153.0 153.7 154.4 15.1 15.1 150.3 $158: 6$ $158: 6$ | 155.0 155.2 156.1 157 158.2 $158: 9$ $15: 9$ 162.9 162 | $\begin{aligned} & 161.4 \\ & 161.5 \\ & 162.7 \\ & 163.9 \\ & 164.8 \\ & 106.1 \\ & 170.1 \\ & 170.3 \end{aligned}$ | <br> 

The figur
January 19
for mysh = 100, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months p
this GAzerte.
Whare necessary, figures published in previous issues of this retrospective effect or reveported to ion latede for inanges arranged with
figures. Revised figures are given in italics. The publication of the index figures to
not be pabkicatiton of thean that thex fig figures are thoue decimal place must to be significant to
more than the nearest whole number. more than the mearest whole numbuer.

 hecidided "General", of the linking factors given in the paragraph
January 1960 .
January 1960,
If compariso
Table
If comparisons are made between one group and another in
Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular
troup may tain
sroup may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates

## AVAILABLE EARLY OCTOBER

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

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

















 include ethose affecting furniture and allied trades，penmaking
organ building and wholesale newspaper distribution in the provinces．
The setlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified
during the month have operative dates from 12th April 1965 to during the month have operative dates from 4 the Aprin wily to £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 $11 \frac{1}{4}$ hours． （Increases for approximately 325,000 workers amountin to $\neq 175,000$ 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 Details have already been given or the settlements affecting coal
mining，skilled maintenanace worrers in company－owned omnibus
undertakings，coal and coke distribution and semi－skilled engineers undertakings，coal and coke distribution and semi－skilled engineers employed by local authorities．Workers employed in licensed
non－residential establisments，ther than managers，manageresses，
club stewards and stewardesses，have received increases in minimum club stewards and stewardesses．have received increases in minimum
time rates of 12s． 6 d a a week for men and of amounts ranging from time rates of 12 s ． 6 d ．a week for men and of amounts ranging from
8s．to 10 s ．for women，together with a reduction fom 46 to 04 in
normal weekly hours．Statutory minimum remuneration for normal weekly hours．Statutory minimum remuneration for
workers in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaur－
ants has been increased by 11s．a week for men and by 10s．for workers in licensed residential estabilishments and licensed restaur－
ants has been increased by 11s．a week for men and by 10 s．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 theartes have esad their normal weekly hours revucuced to 4 ．Time－
work rates have been increased in light castings manufacture by work rates have been increased in light castings manufacture by
10 s ．a week for men and by 8s．6d．for women．Sub－officers and other ranks in local authorities fire brigades．have receceeved ind
creases ranging from $£ 15$ to $£ 0$ a year，according to grade and creases 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 for negrade and length of service，for women．
age，
Industries affected by cost－－ffliving sliding－scale increases in
cluded cluded pig iron manufacture，iron and steel manufacture
lock，latch and key making and glass processing．
 normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 11 h hours．Of the
total increase of $£ 440,000$ ，about $£ 205,000$ resulted from direut
negotiations
 arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similiar bodies estabilished by voluntary agreements，and the remaind
of－living sliding－scale adjustments．
Analysis of changes during the period January－August The following table shows，by industryy group，the numbers of
workers affected（a）by increases in basic full－time weekly rates workers affected（a）by increases in basic cull－time weekly rates
of wages and the agregate amounts of such increasess，and（b）by
reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregy of wages and the aggregate a
reductions in normal weekly
amounts of such reductions．

Industry group

|  | Basic full－time weekly ratesof wages |  | Norma $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nomak } \\ & \text { hours of work }\end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{f}_{\substack{\text { Estimated } \\ \text { note } \\ \text { amout of } \\ \text { increasse }}}$ |  |  |
| ries |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 20,000 \\ \begin{array}{c} 274,500 \\ 16,500 \\ \hline, 115,500 \end{array} \\ \hline, 152,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 65,000 \\ 129,000 \end{gathered}$ | 18,700 105,600 | $\begin{aligned} & 140,000 \\ & 23,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140,0,00 \\ & 2 \\ & 2,0,00 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 162,000 \\ & 48,500 \\ & 48,000 \\ & 42,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62,300 \\ & 112,40 \\ & 16,700 \\ & 139,000 \end{aligned}$ | 173,500 264500 424,500 424,500 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 151,500 \\ & 190,000 \end{aligned}$ $384,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83,700 \\ & 2994,2000 \\ & 29400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,000 \\ 165,500 \end{array}$ |  |
| on |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { a }}{ }$ | 770，000 504,000 | 257,100 271,600 | 12,500 843,500 |  |
|  | 8，866，000 | 172，800 | ，560，00 | 9，22，501 |

Included in the above table are about $3,650,000$ workers who had Included in the above table are about $3,650,000$ workers who had
both wage increases and reductions in nomal weekly hours of work
In the corresponding months of 1964 about $7,840,000$ workers
 had a net increase of approximately $£ 3,400,000$ in their basic full．
time weekly rates of wages and approximately 880, ，000 workers had
an aggregate reduction of about $1,000,000$ hours in their normal time weekly rates of wage
an aggregate reduction
weekly hours of work． 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 （Notr．－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 or Work，1sT APRIL 1965＂on which details for the industry at that date are given．）

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|  |  |  |  |  |

[^1][^2]Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during August-continued
Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during August-continued

| Industry |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { chand } \\ \text { foffecer } \end{array}$ | Classe of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { chalectrial } \\ \text { cale making }}}{\text { a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\pm \substack{\text { Motor venicle } \\ \text { manufactur }}$ | Great Britain | 17 July | Skilled houry paid malo opera-3 tives omployd by by Motor Company, Lid | Increase or 2d. an hour for adut male workers. Rate after change: 88, 114.d. |
| Lighter trades | Sheffill | 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 pieceworke to be maintained. Piecework earnings increased by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. New minimum rates, established by the introduction of special increments of 10 s . of 13s. 4d. or 11 s . 8 d . for adult fomale: Workers, with proportionate amomuth for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Piecowork differentials to bo main tained.t |
|  | ${ }_{\text {England }}^{(6)}$ |  | All |  <br>  |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Hollow-ware } \\ \text { manuacure }}}$ |  | 16 Aug. | All workers |  |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { prouction }}}_{\text {Rayon yarn }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great fritiain }}^{\text {(90) }}$ | 7 Aug | All workers |  <br>  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { sionton } \\ \text { sinind } \\ \text { winanging } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { divy } \\ \text { July } \end{gathered}$ |  |  younger workers. |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dyind } \\ \text { faly } \end{gathered}$ | Mill engine tenters, enginemen, | Flatrate increase of $9_{5}$ a week; Minimur rates after change: mill entine <br>  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Ropen } \\ \text { ondine } \\ \text { mane } \\ \text { making } \end{gathered}$ |  | 2 Aug . | All workers |  <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mecochatical } \\ & \text { mand } \\ & \text { Dutur } \end{aligned}$ | Bury and District |  |  | Increase of 6 per cent. $(96$ to 102 per cent) in the percencenage addritor to baicic <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Great Pritain }}^{\substack{\text { (29) }}}$ | 27 Aus. | All workers |  |
| Refractory mandurature mater | England and Wales |  | kers |  |
| Glass procesing | $\mathrm{Gratat}_{\substack{\text { (12tiain }}}^{\text {(1) }}$ | 4 Aug . | Workers employed in process- |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Chass container } \\ \text { manufuturer }}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Gratat }}^{\text {(12tion }}$ |  | Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries |  <br>  <br>  <br>  |


| Industry |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Data from } \\ \text { ohico } \\ \text { ohane } \\ \text { difiect }}}{ }$ | Classe of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Engaland and } \\(132)}}^{\text {Wales }}$ |  | All workers | Increases in minimum basic rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {England and }}^{\text {cisd }}$ Wales |  | Male and female labourers after its initial piling in saw- mill yards mill yard | Increases of 1d. an hour for men 21 and over and women 19 and over, and of <br>  |
|  |  | 7 June | Woodutuing machinits and |  |
|  |  |  | Storemen and labourers do. | Increase of 3 d . an hour ( $5 \mathrm{~s} .2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. to $5 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.) for men, with proportional Increase of 1 d . an hour ( $5 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{3}{4}$ d. to $5 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.) for men, with proportional creases for younger workers. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brush and } \\ & \text { broom } \\ & \text { manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great frition }}^{\text {cis }}$ | 13 Aug. | All workers |  |
|  |  | 17 Aug. | All workers |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Graat Britin }}^{\text {(191) }}$ | 10 May | Skilied maintenance workers. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Road haulage } \\ & \text { contracting } \\ & \text { (British Road } \\ & \text { Services) } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{Cratat}_{\text {( İitiain }}$ | 23 Aus. | Enginecring maintenance and |  <br>  <br>  |
| $\substack{\text { Road haulase } \\ \text { contatiting }}$ | $\mathrm{Graal}_{\text {(194itin }}^{\text {(19) }}$ | 9 June | Bankstafs | Increase of 6 per cent. Rates after change for men, 21 and over: unskilled <br>  semi-skilled 219s. 3d. 214 s . |
| Collstorage | Gratat fritin | 26 July |  | Increase of 10. 3s.a week. Minimum rate afere change: 215s. a weok. |
| Saughtering | England and Wales |  |  | Increases in minimum rates of 13 s . 6 d . a week for adult time workers, and of 10 s . for juveniles; piecework and head rates increased by 4 per cent. Minimum time rates after change: foremen slaughterme men 230 s ., gutmen 225 s ., other grades from 215 s . |
| Cai and cole | England and Wales (except Easternand London Regions)(224-225) England and Wales |  | Workers in grade 2 areas <br> Shop managers and manager- |  <br>  |
| Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Al other workes to whom the |  <br>  ind <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |




| Industry | District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Datat from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { chang } \\ \text { effecer } \\ \text { effe } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade | Scotland | 26 July | managers and manager- |  |
| Multiple retail | England and Wales | 23 Aug. | managers and manager- |  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Other workers |  |
| (ticen $\begin{gathered}\text { Broadcasting } \\ \text { (television) }\end{gathered}$ | United Kingdom. Great Britain |  | Craft grades, general grades etc., employed by Indepen- dent Television Companies <br> All workers | Increasest of 8s. 6d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. <br> Increases in statutory minimum remuneration for workers other than service |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Licensed } \\ \text { estaidential } \\ \text { establishinents } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { restausensent } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | All workers |  |
| Licensed non-residential establishments | Great Britain | 6 Aug | Managers, manageresses, trainee managers, relief manstewards and stewardesses |  |
|  |  | ug. | Workers, other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses |  <br>  <br>  <br>  Where the employers supplies full board and lodging, <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Boot and shoe } \\ \text { repairing }}}{\text { a }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { N }}}{\text { Northern Ireland. }}$ | 24 Aug. | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 65 . a week for male wo than Iearners, of 65 . for female <br>  <br>  <br>  operating power sole stitchers or or oth nower sole sitichereother power sole sewing machines on the Blake prin Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Bake prinipile el 19.4other male workers other than learners 1865 ; female workers 21 and oueother male <br> 1345 <br> 6.64 .7 |
| Local authorities' <br> services | England and Wales | 12 April** | Semi-skilled engineering workers | Increase of 2 d . an hour (75. a week). Rates after change: London, gratel <br>  |
|  |  |  | tive effect to the date sho cial index of retail prices. wer than those of " non undertakes to make up gr under the Wages Councils ospective effect to the da mal weekly hours will be | ent " service workers by 39 s . 6 d . for men 21 and over and by 30 s. for women in any week in which they fall short of these amounts. Lower rates are prescribed where workers are supplied with meals, full board Northern Ireland). wn. It was also d from 42 to 40 . |


| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { ceste at } \\ \text { begining oft } \\ \text { table) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ching } \\ \text { chank } \\ \text { foffect } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fire services } \\ & \text { (local authorities, } \\ & \text { fire brigades) } \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{Great}_{\text {(ritain }}^{\text {(257) }}$ | 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 oporational members of brigades: firemen -first year of service, Provinces $£ 700$ and <br>  <br>  <br>  second year $£ 1,045, \notin 1,095, \pm 1,122$, third year $£ 1,080$, , $£ 1,130, \notin 1,177$; <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Health services | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \\ & \text { in wiok } \end{aligned}$ |  | New hourly rates of pay fixed, consequent on a reduction in normal weekly ge: London 7s. $0 \frac{8}{8} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour, elsewhere 6s. $9 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING AUGUST |  |  |  |  |
| Roadstone quarrying | Great Britain | 5 July | Male workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41. ¢f |
| China clay, china stone and ancillary ancillary | $\underset{(14)}{\text { Cornwall and Devon }}$ | 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, exclusi an-hour, payment being made for 40 hours. $\dagger$ |
| Baking | United Kingdom. | 1 Aug. | Workers employed by Cooperative Societies | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 . |
| Grain distilling | Scotand (32) | 31 May | Workers employed in bottling and blending warehouses and and blending warehouses anc grain ilstileries or the Dis- tillers Company, Ltd., and Ascoiated Companies. | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $40 . \dagger$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iron and steel } \\ & \text { manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (45) | 4 July | Day workers .. | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 , without loss of pay. |
|  | 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., Tees$\substack{\text { side, S. Wales and } \\ \text { Mon. and Glas- }}$ ${ }^{\text {gow }}{ }_{(45)}$ | 4 July | Day workers .. .. | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 , without loss of pay. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bobbin and } \\ & \text { shuttle } \\ & \text { manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | Scotland (3) $\cdots$ | 9 Aug. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41. |
| Vehicle building | United Kingdom <br> (57-58) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First full } \\ & \text { pays whek } \\ & \text { capmen } \\ & \text { cing } \\ & \text { on foler } \\ & 1 \text { July } \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to $40 . \dagger$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lighter trades } \\ & \text { (metal) } \end{aligned}$ | Sheffield | 5 July | Manual workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to $40 . \dagger$ |
| Hollow-ware manufacture | Great Britain, | 16 Aug. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.t\$ |
| Rayon yarn production | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (90) \end{aligned}$ | 7 Aug. | Workers employed in one company | Reduction in standard working week from 42 to 40 hours.t |
|  | Great Britain | 27 Aug. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.t\$ |
| Refractory goods manufacture | England and Wales (122) |  | All workers (excluding kilnburners and boilerfiremen shift work) $\qquad$ | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 . \dagger$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Glass container }}^{\text {manufature }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (129) \end{gathered}$ | First full pap 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 $40 . t \square$ |
| Brush and broom | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (258) \end{aligned}$ | 13 Aug . | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 .+8$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Northern } \\(261)}}{\text { Ireland. }}$ | 17 Aug. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $41 .+\mid$ |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Cinema } \\ \text { Cheatres }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { United Kingdom } \\(230-231)}}{ }$ | 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. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (235-937) \\ (259) \end{gathered}$ | 16 Aug. | All workers .. .. .. | Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to $46 .+\$$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Licensed } \\ \text { non-residential } \\ \text { establishments } \end{gathered}$ | Great Britain | 6 Aug. | Workers, other than managers, manageresses, or stewardesses | Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44.18 |
| Hairdressing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britain } \\ & (242)(259) \end{aligned}$ | 23 Aug. | All workers .. .. .. | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.8 |
| Healh services | Great Britain | First full pay week in Aug. | Engineering craftsmen employed in hospitals, etc. | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $40 . \dagger$ |
|  |  |  | 1966 normal hours will be furthe under the Wages Councils Act. | reduced from 41 to 40. orthern Ireland). |

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 17th AUGUST 1965
ALL ITEMS ( 16 th January $1962=100$ ) ... 112•9 At 17 th August the official retail prices index was 112.9 (prices
at 16 th January $1962=100$, compared with 112.7 at 13 th July and 107.8 at 18 th August 1964 . The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for eggs and milk and highe
charges for radio and television licences, partly offset by lowe charges for radio and tele
prices for fresh vegetables.
The index of retail prices measures the change from month to
month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services murchased 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 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 money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the
base date being represented by 100 Some goods and serives are
relatively much more important than others and the percentage relatively much more eimportant than others and the percentage
changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each
month are first calculated with prices at 12 th January 1965 taken
as 100 using the weights given on page 123 of the March issue of month are first calculated with prices at 12th January 1965 taken
as 100 using the weights
this GAzen on page 123 of the March issue of made in 1961-64, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices
ruling in January 1965. The index numbers in this series are then ruling in January 1965. Jar index numbers it this series are then
linked back to 16th Janury 192 by multiplying each by the
corresponding index for 12th Janury 1965 on the base 16th
DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th AUGUST 1965 (Prices at 16th January $1962=100$ )
The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,
the indices 17 th August 1965 on the base 16 th $J$ anur 1962 .

| Grour and Sub-Grour | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EX FIGURE FOR } \\ & \text { 17th AUGUST } \\ & \text { 1965 } \\ & \text { (16th January } \\ & 1962=100) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| I. Food: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 1118 |
| Fish | 110 |
| Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat | 112 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs. . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 113 |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. | 118 |
| Sugar, preserves and confectionery .. | 118 |
| Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned.. | 104 |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned |  |
| Other food |  |
| Total-Food | $112 \cdot 1$ |
| II. Alcoholic drink | 119 |
| III. Tobacco .. | 120 |
| IV. Housing | 121.7 |
| V. Fuel and light: |  |
|  | 104 |
| Other fuel and light | 118 |
| Total-Fuel and light | $112 \cdot 7$ |
| VI. Durable household goods:Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnish |  |
|  |  |
| Radio, television and other househo |  |
| Pottery, glassware and hardware | 106 |
| Total-Durable household goods. | $105 \cdot 0$ |
| VII. Clothing and footwear: |  |
| Men's outer clothing |  |
| Men's underclothing. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Women's outer clothing | 107 |
| Children's clothing .. | 106 |
| Other clothing, including hose, haberda |  |
| hats and materials .. | 103 |
| Footwear |  |
| Total-Clothing and footwear |  |
| Transport and vehicles |  |
| Motoring and cycling |  |
| Fares | 120 |
| Total-Transport and vehicles | 107 |
| Miscellaneous goods: |  |
| Books, newspapers and periodicals | 126 |
| Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, | 102 |
|  |  |
| photographic and optical goods, etc. | 106 |
| Total-Miscellaneous goods | $109 \cdot 3$ |
| X. Services: |  |
| Postage and telephones | 114 |
| Other services, including domestic help, |  |
|  |  |
| laundering and dry cleaning | 117 |
| Total-Services | 114. |
| All Items .. .. | $\underline{112.9}$ |

Following are the indices for 17 th August on the base 16th Januar
$1962=100$ for three sub-divisions of the food group: (1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal varia-
tions (viz vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton
and lamb) and lamb) (2) Iters prices of which are affected by changes in
import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and
chilled beef) import prices
(3) Other items
ood Increases in the average prices of eggs, milk and beef were laredy
offset by reductions in the average prices of fresh vegetables and ruit. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increas 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 $108 \cdot 3$, compared with
 Fuel and light
Fuel and light
Mainly as a result of higher charges for electricity in some areas,
the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light groour
rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. to 112.7 , compared with
112.2 Transport and vehicl
The principal changes in this group were a fall in averae pevel 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. Services
Mainly as a result of the increases from 1st August in the charges or radio and for radio and television receiving licences, the ndex for the services group as a whole rose by rather more than $1 \frac{1}{2}$
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
evel of prices.

## In the remain 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 1062 . (Table A) each month from January 1956 to December 1962,
taking the average level of prices at 17 th January 1956 as 100 , and taking the average level of prices an thary lanuary 1955 as 190 , and
(Table B) each month from January 196 owards, taking the average level of prices at 166 J January 1926 as 100 . The figure

TABLE A.-17th January $1956=100$



| Month | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 59: 5 \\ & 109: 9 \\ & 1012: 0.0 \\ & 1112: 4 \\ & 112: 7 \\ & 112: 7 \\ & \hline 12: \end{aligned}$ |

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
1 th January 1962 with prices at 17 th January 1956 taken as 100 16 th January 1962 with prices
viz., $117 \cdot 5$, and divide by 100 .

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX
A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction "Studies in official Statistics") may be obtained from H.M. "Studies in Official Statistics") may be obtained
Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 5d. including postage)

STOPPAGES OF WORK - INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
STOPPAGES OF WORK IN AUGUST






 thrown out of work at the establismments where the the themsel
occurred, but not themses 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
stoppages of work in August due to industrial disputes:-

| Industry group | Number of stoppages |  |  | Stoppages in progress ${ }_{\text {in month }}^{\substack{\text { man }}}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { befor } \\ \text { befining } \\ \text { of month } \end{gathered}$ | Started month | Total | $\pm \begin{gathered}\text { Workers } \\ \text { involved }\end{gathered}$ | rs ${ }_{\text {ras }}$ Working |
| Coal mining .. Engineering .. ine engineering Motor vehicles and cycles <br> All remaining industries and serivces .. | $\overline{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 18 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,900 \\ & \hline 8,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 15,0,00 \\ 23,000 \end{array}$ |
|  | 5 | 8 | 13 | 2,600 | 20,000 |
|  | 2 | 16 | 18 | 24,300 | 55,000 |
|  | 6 | 63 | 69 | 12,300 | 28,000 |
| Tota, 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The following table classifies stoppages beginning in August according to the principal cause of each stoppage:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal cause |  |  | Number ofstoppages |  | Number of workers directly involved |
| Wages-claims for increases |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,300 \\ & 3,500 \\ & 4,500 \\ & 4,400 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hours of work <br> Employment of particular classes or persons |  |  | 330 |  |  |
| Trade union status <br> Sympathetic action |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 39 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,300 \\ 6000 \\ 200 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Duration of stoppage | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages | Workers directly involved | Working days lost by all workers involved |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 38 \\ & 31 \\ & 21 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,000 \\ & 9,0,00 \\ & 1,5,000 \\ & 1,0,00 \\ & 80,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 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 Kingopom in the first eight months of 1965 and $1964:-$

| Industry group | January to August 1965 |  |  | January to August 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { No. of } \\ \text { stop } \\ \text { saper } \\ \text { bagin } \\ \text { nenin in } \\ \text { period } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stoppages in } \\ \text { progeress } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { No. of } \\ \text { stop } \\ \text { sapes } \\ \text { bagin } \\ \text { binin } \\ \text { period } \end{array}$ | Stoppages inprogeses |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Workers } \\ & \text { involva } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Working } \\ & \text { days lost } \end{aligned}$ |  | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Agriculture, for- estry, fishing Coal mining | $520^{3}$ | 98,300 ${ }^{300}$ | 375,000 | 722 | 134,400 | 220,000 |
| other mining and quarrying | 1 | 00 | 1,000 | 1 | 400 | 4,000 |
| d, drink | ${ }^{23}$ | 3,900 | 000 | 16 | 4,400 | 000 |
| micals. | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 226 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,0,0,1 \\ & 100,1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{155} 5$ | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ 195 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| binuiding |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| marine eng | 95 | 24,700 | 144,000 | 62 | 15,700 | 19,000 |
| Aircraft : | ${ }_{127}^{127}$ | 184,100 30,300 | 742,000 <br> 28.000 | $\xrightarrow{114}$ | 400 | S,000 |
|  | 60 |  |  | 9 |  | (000 |
| (ther metal goods | 20 | 4,900 | (1000 | ${ }_{23}^{35}$ | ¢,400 | 21,000 13,000 |
|  | 5 | 500 | 2,000 | 8 | 2,800 | 4,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Brickss }}^{\text {chass, etc. }}$ poti | 28 | 3,900 | 43,000 | 21 | 4,600 | ,000 |
| ber, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Paper and prin }}^{\text {Pemaing }}$ | 7 | 1,600 | 6,000 | 13 | 000 | ,000 |
| ginds | 127 | 12,300 17,500 | 33,000 <br> 93,000 <br> 1 | -32 | \% 6 6,900 | 20,00 84,00 |
| , leectricity and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Porter and inland |  | 3,600 | 13,000 | 13 | 2,400 | 11,000 |
| tor tranport | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 40,900 56,800 | $\begin{array}{r} 62,000 \\ 171,1000 \\ 15000 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{73}$ | 79,800 123,000 | - 94.000 |
| ive trad |  | 200 | 15,000 |  | 4,100 | 20,000 |
| dises. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| services | 13 | 1,300 | 8,600 | ${ }_{5}$ | 1,500 | ${ }_{\text {11,000 }}^{6,000}$ |

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST

| Industry, occupations $\ddagger$ andlocality | Approximate number of ers involve |  | Date whenstoppage |  | Cause or object | ema |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly | Indirectly | Began | Ended |  |  |
| gineering workers employed in the motor vehicle and other Great Britain | 20,000 |  | 9 Julys | - | 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 or night-shift worker hours in four shifts | No settlement reported. |
| Mirad Manveacture:- <br> Maintenance workers and fabri- cartion and machine shop workerssengazed in iron founding and heary engil(one firm) | 220 | 440 | 22 June | 20 Aug. | Against the employment of a staff employee on urgent repair work while maintenance men were restricting effo | Work resumed. Agremenent reached on an increase in in wages for maintenance workers. |
| Service engineers employed on the puters at various electronic comthe 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 $13 \pm$ per cent: Employer's offer of an increase or 131 per cent. with further 4 per cent. increases in each of the next two years rejected | Work resumed. Agreement reachloy on tof |
| Shipbuilding and Ship <br> Repairing :- <br> Clydebank (several apprentices <br> (several firms) <br> Motor Vehicles:- | 1,375 | - | 19 July | 13 Aug. | Claim for an immediate increase in the lieu rate pending the early introduction of a payment-by- results system esults system |  |
| aintenance workers and producHon workers engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies-Llanelly (one firm) | 400 | 1,2009 | 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 |  |
| *The statistiss relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connocted with torms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer <br>  <br>  <br> Trin occupations pririted in italics aro those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not <br>  <br>  <br> IT The workers indiriectly involved became attecteced on 19 th August. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

## Industrial Courts Act 1919 and

 Conciliation Act 1896 Industrial Court Awards During August the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 3075*,which is summarised below. Award No. 3075 (5th August)--Parties: Officials' Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Negotating Committee for Chief
Officials of Local Authorities (Scotland). Claim: The parties being Onficials that a reconstrouttion of the existing Scheme of Salaries for
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 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 whether the overall range for each population group should still be
sub-divided into a range "A " and a range " B " a in the Scheme herctofore, or now be stated as one (consolidated) range; (c) what
provision, in any should be made for exceptional cases. Award.
The Court awarded as follows:-(1) With effect from 1st January

 heretofore, but shall be stated as one range, the minimum and
maximum of which shall be sa follows Population under $20.000=$
$£ 900-£ 2,45 ; 20 / 45,000=£ 1,100=£ 3,010 ; 45 / 75,000=£ 1,215-$
 E5,130; over 400,00a at discretion. (2) The Court noted that the Employers Ses hat salary of a Town Crevrk minght inceedd the mpaximum
circumstances the
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 other specified circumstances the salary or a Director of Education
might exceed the maximum of the apporaiate range. It was not
established that any further provision should be made for exeptionestablished that any further provision should be made for exception-
al cases. ( ) The Court noted that the Parties were agreed on the
principle that increments should be related to salaries rather than al cases. (3) The Court noted that the Parties were agreed on
principle that increments should be related to salaries rather
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 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 of an arbitrator under section $2(1)(d)$ of the Act. Acting under
these powers he issued an award.

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 Workes' Union and Northern Ireland Insulation
and Employers' Association. Claim. To determine a claim for a sub-
stantial increase in the lieu bonus payable to members of the stantial increase in the lieu bonus payable to members of the
Amalagamated Transport and General Workers' Union employed
隹 by member firms of the Northern Ireland Insulation Employers'
Association. A Award: The Court found that the claim had not been Association.
established.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

 During August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued twoawards, 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 - $£ 1510 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~s}$ d., $£ 165 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d ., $\mathfrak{£ 1 7}$ Os. Od.; Assistant Storekeeper-on entry $£ 1315 \mathrm{~s}$. . d ., after one
 with effect from 11st January 1964 the weekly national scales of
pay of the staff concerned shall be as follows: Storekeeper-
$£ 1410 \mathrm{~s}$. Od., $£ 15$ 2s. 6 d., $£ 15$ 15s. Od.; Assistant Storekeeper-on
 Award No. 461 ( 13 th August). - Parties: Society of Telecom-
munication Enginers 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
 awarded that with effect from 1st January 1994 the thational lavaral
scale of Technical Assitants shall be as follows: age 23 £ 920 , age


## Wages Councils Act 1959

 Notices of ProposalsDuring August notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposas/s to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following
Wages Councils:Wages councis:-- Council (Great Britain).-Proposal W. (99), dated
Lotandry Wages Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wares Council (Scotland).- Proposal
R.B.S. (60), dated 13th August, for revising the general minimum Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scot Land). - Proposal
R.B. (b0), dated 13 th 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 payabbe and for incrasing
the number of days of customary holidays to be allowed to workers Bootand Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain). -Proposal
D. (141), dated 13 th August, for revising the general minimum D. (141), dated 13 thit August, for revising the general minimum
guarateed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male
and female workers. Retail Drapery, Ouffiting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal R.D. C . (47), dated 27 th August, for
revising the statutory minimum remuneration for male and female Further inform Further information regarding any of the above proposals may
be ottained from the Secratary of the Council concerned, al Ebury
Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders

## During August the Minister of Labour made the following Wages

 Scotland d Order 1965 : S.I. 1965 No. 1546, dated 3rd August andoperative from 6th September. This Order prescribes revised operative from 6 th september. This Order prescribes revised
general minimum and piecework basis time rates for male and
female workers, and reduces from 42 to t1 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 1995: S.I. 1965 No. 1547, dated Jrd August and operative from 6 th 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. 15744 daged dod Ath August and operative from 27 th Ausust
This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis This Order prescribes revised general minimum and piecework basis
time rates for male and female workers, and reduces from 4 to 41
the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is time rates
the numb
payable.
The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Orrer
1955: S.I. 19665 No 1657 , dated 31st August and operative form
11th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory mine 11th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum
remuneration for male and female workers, and reduces from 45 remuneration for male and female workers, and reduces from 43
to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtine to 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 proposalas to the Ministry of Health
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 statutory m
the trade.
The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) - Proposal
N.I.R.H. (N.35), dated 27th August, for fixing revised provisions N.I.R.H. (N.35), dated 27th August, for fixing revised provisins
relating to overtime and a reduction in working hours for male relating to overtime
workers in the trade.
Further information regarding either of the above proposals may
be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned al be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned a
Dundonald House (Room 413), Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast 4.

## Wages Regulation Orders

During August the Ministry of Health and Social Services mad the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving
proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:
The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation (Amendment) orted
(Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. \& O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 164, dated (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. \& O. (N.I.) 1965 No. 164, date
9th August and operative from 17th August. This Order precribe 9th August and operative from 17th August. This Order pretin
revised statutory minimum remuneration and a reducti.
working hours for male and female workers in the trade.
The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment
(No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965: S.R. \& O. (N.I.) 1955 No 168, dated 16 th August and operative from 24th August. Th Ordcr prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration
reduction in working hours for male and female workers in reducti
trade.


FFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED* (Note.-The prices shown are net; those in brackets include
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 under the National Insurance Act 1946 (as amended), the National
Insur runce (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946 (as amended) and the Family
Allowances Act 1945 (as a mended). Supplement No. 4 (contains Allowances Act 1945 (as amended). Supplement No. 4 (contains
notes on
all Published Decisions issued between 11t January 1965
and notes on all Published Decisions issued between 1st January 1965
and 1st March 195). Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.). Ministry of Pensions
and National Insurance. and National Insurance.
Stasistics.- Abstract of Regional Statistics, 1965 . No. 1. August
1965. Central Statistical Office. Price 7s. 6d. (8s.).
See page 401.


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[^0]:    STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS
    Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-
    mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which
    the Ministry of Labour is concerned, either directly or indirectly, the Ministry of Labour is concerned, either directly or indirectly,
    have been published in the serics of Statutory Instruments. The list
    also includes certain regulations, etc., pubbished in the series of 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 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; Light Clothing) (Scotland) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. $1965 / 1547$,
    1s. 3d. (1s. 6 d$)$ ), made on 3rd Ausust; The Wages Regulation
    (Hair. Bass
     ment August; The Wares Regulation (Unicensea Place of Refresh
    These Orders (S.I. 1965/1657; 3s. (3s. 5d.)), made on 31st August. 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 Laboul 10,
    under the Ind.), mastrial Training Act 1964.- 17 See page 403 .
    The
    The National Insurance Act 1965 (Commencement) Order 1965
    (S.I. 1965/1650; 3d. (6d.)), made on 27th August by the Minister
    (Si. $1965 / 1650$; 3d. (6d.)), made on 27th August by the Minister
    of Pensions and National Insurance. This Order brought into

[^1]:    
    

[^2]:    
    

