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## Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

### 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. 404-406

### Unemployment

There were 317,900 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 9th August and 21,200 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 339,100 (1.5 per cent. of all employees). Between 12th July and 9th August unemployment rose by 59,000. There were increases in nearly all industries and services and the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 28,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 149,000—46.7 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by nearly 15,000; the normal monthly seasonal increase is about 10,000. 408-410

### Unfilled Vacancies

There were 422,000 unfilled vacancies on 4th August, 31,000 less than on 7th July. 411

### Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 17th July 1965 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,063,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 21,000. 406

### Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st August (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 147.7 and 159.8, compared with 147.5 and 159.4 (revised figures) at 31st July. 416-423

### Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 17th August (January 1962 = 100) was 112.9, compared with 112.7 at 13th July. The index for the food group was 112.1, compared with 112.0 the previous month. 424

### Stoppages of Work

About 55,000 workers were involved in August in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 146,000 working days. 425





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

Table with columns for years from 1950 to 1965 and a (Thousands) label.

NORTHERN REGION

(a) Actual Numbers—Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

Table showing actual numbers for the Northern Region from January to December.

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

Table showing numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations for the Northern Region from January to December.

SCOTLAND

(a) Actual Numbers—Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

Table showing actual numbers for Scotland from January to December.

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

Table showing numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations for Scotland from January to December.

WALES

(a) Actual Numbers—Unadjusted for Seasonal Variations

Table showing actual numbers for Wales from January to December.

(b) Numbers Adjusted for Normal Seasonal Variations

Table showing numbers adjusted for normal seasonal variations for Wales from January to December.

GRANTS AND ALLOWANCES TO TRANSFERRED WORKERS

The Command Paper on the economic situation issued in October 1964 drew attention to the need for making it easier for workers to change their jobs to facilitate technological progress. The Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour has special arrangements for circulating particulars of job opportunities throughout its organisation so as to offer the widest practicable choice to those looking for new employment.

There are three schemes in existence, of which the most widely used is the Resettlement Transfer Scheme. This scheme benefits unemployed workers (or those who are liable to be involved in redundancy within six months) who have no early prospect of obtaining suitable and regular work near their homes and who have found approved employment beyond daily travelling distance.

The other two schemes are intended to help in the manning up of new projects in Development Districts. Under the Key Workers' Scheme help is given to workers who are required by their employers to move to a project being set up with Board of Trade assistance in a Development District, provided that the Ministry is satisfied that they are needed if the firm is to recruit and train local workers for the project.

The benefits given under the schemes are similar except that help towards household removal is confined to those cases where the move is expected to be permanent. They include fares to the new job, a settling-in grant of £5, lodging allowances of £3 10s. weekly, payable whilst the worker is living in lodgings and maintaining dependants in the home area, and help towards the cost of visits home at the rate of six a year.

The numbers of lodging allowances authorised and household removals helped during the past five years are given in the following table:—

Table showing lodging allowances authorised and household removals from 1960-1961 to 1964-1965.

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 jobs in other areas and to special cases such as ex-regular members of H.M. Forces.

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

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

Since the Resettlement Transfer Scheme is the one most frequently used it is not surprising that most of the movement assisted under the scheme is out of the Regions with a relatively high level of unemployment. The following table based on the numbers of settling-in grants paid during the five months beginning in March 1965 shows, however, that more than one-fifth of all assisted moves do not involve travelling outside the home Region and that there was some movement into the less prosperous and some out of the more prosperous Regions.

Table showing gross movements of workers to whom settling-in grants were paid between 1.3.65 and 31.7.65, categorized by Region.

Until the settling-in grant was introduced no statistics were kept of the industries into which transferred workers tended to move. The period of five months for which statistics about settling-in grants are available is inadequate to warrant firm conclusions about the industries which are attracting transferred workers.

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Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April 1956

Table showing percentage increase in average hourly earnings since April 1956 for men, youths and boys, women (full-time and part-time), girls, and all workers\* from 1956 to 1965.

Manufacturing industries

At April 1965 the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 58.9 per cent. higher for men and 53.6 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in these industries over the same period was 33.4 per cent. for men and 40.6 per cent. for women.

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Table showing average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries from 1956 to 1965, broken down by sex and age group, and full-time vs part-time workers.

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

Table showing percentage increase in average weekly earnings since April 1956 in manufacturing industries for men, youths and boys, women (full-time and part-time), girls, and all workers\*.

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

Table showing average weekly hours worked in manufacturing industries from 1956 to 1965, broken down by sex and age group, and full-time vs part-time workers.

\* Excluding part-time workers.

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April 1965 was 63.8 per cent. higher for men and 62.8 per cent. higher for full-time women than in April 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 42.8 per cent. for men and 51.0 per cent. for women.

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Table showing average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries from 1956 to 1965, broken down by sex and age group, and full-time vs part-time workers.

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

Table showing percentage increase in average hourly earnings since April 1956 in manufacturing industries for men, youths and boys, women (full-time and part-time), girls, and all workers\*.

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

Since the enquiry was made in April 1965 there have been a number of changes in weekly rates of wages and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. It is estimated that the effect of these changes has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates by about 1 1/4 per cent. and that of hourly wage rates by about 2 1/4 per cent.

Industries not covered by the enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Rail, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service.

Calculations have been made to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Rail workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries, in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners.

Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in the first table on the next page.

\* Excluding part-time workers.

Average weekly earnings

Table showing average weekly earnings in Great Britain from 1956 to 1965, broken down by sex and age group, and half-yearly vs yearly periods.

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

Average weekly hours

Table showing average weekly hours in England and Wales from 1956 to 1965, broken down by sex and age group, and half-yearly vs yearly periods.

Average hourly earnings

Table showing average hourly earnings in England and Wales from 1956 to 1965, broken down by sex and age group, and half-yearly vs yearly periods.

\* For details of earnings and hours for periods prior to April 1956 see the February 1960 issue of this GAZETTE.

Dock labour

The figures relating to port and inland water transport given on pages 397 and 399 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements.

Table showing average weekly earnings and three-monthly periods in Great Britain from 1956 to 1965, broken down by sex and age group.

Coal mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of work-people, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind which amounted to 4s. 6d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 6s. per man-shift for rest days and holidays with pay) were 77s. 2d. in the week ended 10th April 1965.

Table showing average weekly cash earnings and value of allowances in kind in coal mining from 1956 to 1965, broken down by sex and age group.

Tables I and II giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in April 1965 are set out on the following pages (396 to 399). Regional analyses by industry group are given in Table III (page 400).

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

Advertisement for HUNT & COLLEYS LTD. featuring the slogan 'ROLLING ROLLING ROLLING' and an illustration of a horse-drawn carriage. The ad describes their range of paper rolls and their location at Hucknall Road, Nottingham.





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

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

Table with columns for Industry, Average number of hours worked\* in the second pay-week in April 1965 by the workers covered by the returns received, and Average hourly earnings\* in the second pay-week in April 1965 by the workers covered by the returns received. Sub-columns include Men (21 and over), Youths and boys, Women (18 and over), and Girls, with further breakdowns for Full-time and Part-time.

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week. ‡ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel". § Excluding railway workshops.

Table II—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in April 1965—continued

Table with columns for Industry, Average number of hours worked\* in the second pay-week in April 1965 by the workers covered by the returns received, and Average hourly earnings\* in the second pay-week in April 1965 by the workers covered by the returns received. Sub-columns include Men (21 and over), Youths and boys, Women (18 and over), and Girls, with further breakdowns for Full-time and Part-time.

\* See footnotes on previous page. † Information for the electricity industry is not yet available. ‡ The figures include permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day. § Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage. ¶ These figures relate to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication. \*\* Hospital employees only. (Part-time workers in this service are defined as those whose employment ordinarily involves service for less than the full-time hours for their grade.) †† Excluding police and fire service.



## CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL

### Industrial Training and Training in Safety

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

#### Introduction

1. Industrial Training Boards have a duty under Section 2 (1) (a) of the Industrial Training Act 1964 to "provide or secure the provision of such courses and other facilities . . . for the training of persons employed or intending to be employed in the industry as may be required, having regard to any courses or facilities otherwise available to such persons". Some Boards are already making plans to implement this and the Council wishes to draw the attention of all boards to the need to include in their plans specific 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 1963, which itself exceeded the 1962 figure. Reported accidents are, broadly speaking, those which are either fatal or cause disablement for more than three days. While part of this increase can be accounted for by improved reporting of industrial accidents, and while part may be due to an increased number of persons in employment, there is no escaping the conclusion that there has been a substantial real increase in the number of accidents.

3. A particularly disturbing feature is the large number of accidents occurring to young people. There were 13,757 accidents to young men under 18 years of age in 1964 (including 15 deaths) and 4,545 accidents to young women (including one death). Of these, 4,822 (including three fatal accidents) were machine accidents and many took place during the early weeks of first employment on leaving school.

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

#### Safety training

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### (3) Responsibility towards others

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

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

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

##### (5) Good industrial house-keeping

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

##### (6) Control schemes during repair or maintenance

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

##### (7) Behaviour at work

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

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

#### Safety training of young persons

8. Many young persons will already have received some education in safety while studying technical subjects or in relation to road safety and doing things in the home. Such early instruction provides a useful foundation on which to build safety training for adult working life.

9. Nevertheless it is a big step from school to work and, as experience has shown that young workers are particularly vulnerable to accidents, special efforts are needed to ensure that they are warned of the dangers in their new environment. They need to be taught to act safely and to obey the safety rules from the first day they enter industrial life.

10. The responsibility for the safety training of young workers rests upon management. There are some specific legal requirements; a young person must not work at any machine specified by the Minister of Labour to be dangerous unless he has been fully instructed as to the possible dangers and necessary precautions and unless he has had sufficient training in the work or is under adequate supervision by an experienced person. There are also the wider responsibilities of management to train its young workers for the prevention of accidents and elimination of disease within the context of their training for a particular occupation or process.

11. The more experienced worker also has a responsibility for the training in safety of the young worker. In para. 7 (2) reference was made to the avoidance of short cuts. A frequent cause of accidents to young workers is the following of bad examples set by the "old-hands". Management should make every effort to make the more experienced worker understand the harm that a bad example can do. At the same time, in the training of the younger worker, special stress should be laid on the importance of sticking to the approved method of work.

12. Training in safety on the general lines indicated above should therefore constitute an essential part of any formal training scheme for the young worker (e.g., full-time instruction in a centre or training school). It is equally important that instruction in safe working forms an essential part of any on-the-job training of young people whether this training is part of a formal training scheme or not.

#### Safety training and establishments for further education

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

#### Safety training of other workers

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

#### Management and supervisory training

15. Responsibility for the safety of all persons employed in an undertaking both in regard to legal obligations and in its wider application rests with management. While the responsibility for initiating a safety policy rests with top management, managers have a very personal role to play in seeing that the policy is successfully carried out. Their acceptance and understanding of this role is a crucial factor in accident prevention. They need to be trained to undertake this responsibility just as they are trained in production or any other aspects of management. As is stressed in para. 7, safety is not a subject apart and training in safety should be an integral part of the general training in efficient management; there is a place for it at all stages in the structure of education for industrial management.

16. Foremen and supervisors also have a major part to play in promoting safety, including safety training, and it is most important that supervisory training should fit them to discharge their responsibilities in this field. They have the closest contact with the man on the job and may be able to influence for good the conduct and habits of working of young people in their charge. They must not only be alive to the need for safety but also understand how to train the employees under their supervision to work safely. Foremen and supervisors must understand, too, the importance of maintaining works' discipline in safety as in other matters. They must never turn a blind eye on malpractices which may one day lead to an accident.

#### Safety organisation

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

#### Conclusion

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

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT

### Training Levy for Shipbuilding Industry

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

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

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

(92742)

## EARNINGS IN COAL MINING

### Year ended 27th March 1965

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

#### Earnings in Year ended 27th March 1965

##### Great Britain

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

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

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

## STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

### No. 14—September 1965

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

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

The section on company profits, dividends, assets, etc., prepared by the Board of Trade, includes detailed appropriation of income accounts, balance sheets and statements of the sources and uses of funds, separately for quoted and for non-quoted companies; also supplied by the Board are tables of index numbers of wholesale prices and of export and import unit values. Tables supplied by the Central Statistical Office show the main movements in production, 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 1964.

"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).

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Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued (Mid-month) (Thousands)

Table with columns: Industry, July 1964\*, May 1965\*, June 1965\*, July 1965\* and sub-columns for Males, Females, Total. Rows include Paper, printing and publishing; Other manufacturing industries; Total, all manufacturing industries; Construction; Gas, electricity and water; Transport and communication; Distributive trades; Miscellaneous services.

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

The following table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries in the week ended 17th July 1965.

The following table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries in the week ended 17th July 1965.

Table showing overtime and short-time working for various industries in July 1965. Columns include Industry, Estimated total number of operatives, Hours of overtime worked, and Stood off for whole week.

\* 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.

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

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries in one week in each month.

of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in Table II.

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

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November.

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked (Average 1962 = 100)

Table showing indices of total weekly hours worked for various industries from 1956 to 1965. Columns include Industry, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965.

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head (Average 1962 = 100)

Table showing indices of average hours worked per head for various industries from 1956 to 1965. Columns include Industry, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965.

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 †

Table showing indices for all manufacturing industries from 1958 to 1965. Columns include Month, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965.

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1958 ‡

Table showing indices for all manufacturing industries from 1958 to 1965. Columns include Month, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965.

\* The indices of total weekly hours worked and of average hours worked from November 1964 onwards have been revised to take account of the April 1965 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers.

† In the calculations use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers and from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month.

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

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour is concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments.

effect on 6th September the Acts consolidating the provisions of the National Insurance, Industrial Injuries, Family Allowances and National Health Service Contributions Acts.

The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1546; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 3rd August; The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (Scotland) (Holidays) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1547; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 3rd August; The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1574; 9d. (1s.)), made on 9th August; The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965/1657; 3s. (3s. 5d.)), made on 31st August.

The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations 1965 (S.I. 1965/1524; 3d. (6d.)), made on 2nd August by the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act 1946.

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

The First-aid Boxes (Miscellaneous Industries) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.I. 1965/149; 3d. (6d.)), made on 7th July by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland) 1938 to 1959.

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

effect on 16th August the Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1965/164; 9d. (1s.)), made on 9th August; The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1965 (S.R. & O. 1965/168; 6d. (9d.)), made on 16th August. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 426.

\* See footnote\* on page 427.

Unemployment at 9th August 1965

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

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

Table with columns for Men 18 years and over, Boys under 18 years, Women 18 years and over, Girls under 18 years, and Total. Shows data for wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped, and change since 12th July 1965.

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

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 9th August 1965 according to duration of unemployment.

Table with columns for Duration in weeks (One or less, Over 1, Up to 2, Over 2, up to 3, Over 3, up to 4, Over 4, up to 5, Over 5, up to 8, Over 8, Total) and rows for Men 18 years and over, Boys under 18 years, Women 18 years and over, Girls under 18 years, and Total.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

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

Large table with multiple columns for Region, Wholly unemployed, Temporarily stopped, and Total unemployed, broken down by gender and age group (Men 18 years and over, Boys under 18 years, Women 18 years and over, Girls under 18 years, Total).

Table showing Percentage rate of unemployment and Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed\* for various regions, broken down by gender and age group.

\*Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 410. †The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

Table showing Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" for various regions, broken down by gender and age group, with change since 12th July 1965.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 9th August 1965 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

Table with columns for Men 18 and over, Women 18 and over, Boys and girls under 18, Total, Temporarily stopped (inc. in total), Percentage rate of unemployment, and similar columns for Principal Towns and Development Districts.

Principal Towns (by Region)

Development Districts (by Region)-continued

Main body of the table showing unemployment numbers for various towns and districts, including London and South Eastern, Yorkshire and Humberside, North Western, and Wales.

Development Districts (by Region)

Continuation of the table showing unemployment numbers for various development districts, including South Western, North Western, and Wales.

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















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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also note at beginning of table), Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, Particulars of change.

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

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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also note at beginning of table), Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, Particulars of change.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING AUGUST

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also note at beginning of table), Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, Particulars of change.

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work". † See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". ‡ It has also been agreed that from 3rd October 1966 normal hours will be further reduced from 41 to 40. § This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. ¶ This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland).







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