



Department of Employment Gazette

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New Earnings Survey 1971—Part 1

Trade union membership 1970

Numbers employed by local authorities and in
police forces June 1971

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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New earnings survey, 1971

Part 1—General results and analyses by agreement

Results are now becoming available from the New Earnings Survey (NES) 1971. This article contains the first instalment of these results, consisting of:

- the average weekly earnings, weekly hours and hourly earnings of all full-time adult employees, both manual and non-manual, in April 1971;
- the changes in their average earnings between April 1970 and April 1971;
- the distribution or "spread" of their earnings in April 1971;
- comparisons between the "spread" in April 1971 and in April 1970 and September 1968;
- analyses corresponding to (a), (b) and (c) for each of the largest national collective agreements and wages boards and councils.

Similar analyses by industry (as distinct from agreement), by occupation and by region, together with further results, will be published in subsequent issues of this GAZETTE.

The survey method

The survey was based on a sample which was designed to comprise all those employees who were in employment in Great Britain in April 1971 and whose national insurance numbers ended in certain combinations of digits. This was a completely impersonal method of selection, and, in view of the way in which national insurance numbers are allocated, it provided an almost perfectly random sample of all employees in the working population, covering all industries, all occupations and all sizes of establishment.

When the national insurance cards of the employees in the sample were exchanged at the local offices of the Department of Health and Social Security in the months March to May 1971, the addresses of their employers were identified so far as practicable.* Forms were issued under the authority of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 for about 193,000 employees, and their employers were asked by the Department of Employment to supply, in strict confidence and for statistical purposes only, details of the employee's earnings and hours during the pay period which included April 21, 1971. The name of the employee was on a perforated slip which could be detached before the form was returned, so that the names would not be seen by anyone handling the completed forms. No names or addresses of either employers or employees were transcribed on to the punched cards and magnetic tapes which were used for the statistical processing.

* Those civil servants and Post Office employees in the sample whose national insurance contributions are paid without the use of cards were located in departmental or office records.
(159743)

Completed returns for 170,000 employees were received in time for analysis. This is about 1 in 129 of the estimated total number of employees who were in employment. A general analysis of the numbers in the sample is given in table 6.

The combinations of digits in the national insurance numbers which were used to select the 1971 sample were the same as the combinations used in 1970. People with these numbers who were working as employees in both years were thus included in both the 1970 and 1971 surveys, provided that their employers' addresses were identified and forms returned on time in each year; but some who were working in April 1970 would not have been working in April 1971, their places being taken in the 1971 sample by new entrants or re-entrants to the labour force. Of the 170,000 employees for whom data were obtained in 1971, about 120,000 (or 70 per cent.) had been included in the previous survey in 1970. These 120,000 employees form what is known as a "matched sample".

Sampling errors

Being based on a sample, the results of the survey are subject to sampling error. However, the potential margin of error due to the limited size of the sample can be estimated, and is conveniently measured by the quantity known as the "standard error". This is shown in various tables being published. There are two chances out of three that the estimated value found from the sample will not differ from the true value by more than the standard error. The chance that the difference will be more than twice the standard error is only about 1 in 20.

Measures of earnings

Results are given for four different measures of average earnings, namely:

- Average weekly earnings, *including* in the average those persons whose pay was affected by absence for part of the survey pay-period, but excluding those who received no pay;
- Average weekly earnings, *excluding* all those whose pay was affected by absence for part or the whole of the survey pay-period;
- Average hourly earnings, *including* the effect of overtime pay and overtime hours;
- Average hourly earnings, *excluding* the effect of overtime pay and overtime hours.

Each of these measures is useful for certain purposes.

Average earnings in all industries in April 1971

The "all-industries" average weekly earnings in April 1971, for all full-time adults included in the survey (except those who received no pay), were as follows:

	Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence
	£	£
Full-time manual men	28.8	29.4
Full-time non-manual men	38.9	39.1
All full-time men	32.3	32.9
Full-time manual women	14.7	15.3
Full-time non-manual women	19.7	19.8
All full-time women	17.8	18.3

The corresponding averages for hourly earnings were:

	Including overtime pay and hours	Excluding overtime pay and hours
	new pence	new pence
Full-time manual men	64.0	62.2
Full-time non-manual men	99.2	99.5
All full-time men	74.4	74.1
Full-time manual women	38.3	38.1
Full-time non-manual women	53.0	52.9
All full-time women	47.4	47.2

Details of the standard errors and numbers in the sample, and corresponding figures for "all manufacturing industries," are given in table 4.

Figures for individual agreements are given in tables 11 and 12.

Changes in average earnings between April 1970 and April 1971

In the 1970 survey, detailed questions were asked about the make-up of pay in terms of basic pay, overtime pay, bonuses, holiday pay, sick pay, etc. during the pay-period. There were also additional questions about annual or other periodical commission and bonus payments which were normally paid outside the particular pay-period covered by the survey: the measures of weekly and hourly earnings took account of the average weekly values of these periodical bonuses. The calculations of hourly earnings of manual workers excluded holiday and sick pay and corresponding hours of paid absence.

In the 1971 survey, the questionnaire was considerably simplified to reduce the burden of form-filling, and the questions about the make-up of pay (except for overtime pay) and bonuses paid outside the pay-period were dropped. The questions about hours were also changed. As a result, none of the four measures of average weekly and hourly earnings in April 1971 correspond precisely with those used in the published results of the 1970 survey, and so direct comparison with those results can be misleading. However, recalculations, using data from the 1970 survey returns, can be made to obtain April 1970 averages, which, so far as possible, are on a similar basis to the April 1971 figures, for each of the four measures of earnings.

Even so, a direct comparison between the 1971 averages for agreements as given in tables 11 and 12 and recalculated 1970 averages corresponding to those which were published in tables 73 and 74 in the January 1971 issue of this GAZETTE will in part reflect changes in the composition of the groups covered by the averages due

to labour turnover. Variations in the extent to which relevant agreements were reported by employers from one year to the other could also affect the comparison. The difference between these 1970 and 1971 figures is, therefore, an imperfect measure of the change in earnings of the individuals who were affected by an agreement in both years. An alternative method, which completely eliminates the effect of labour turnover, and which minimises the effect of variations in the reporting of relevant agreements (so far as this can possibly be done with the information available), is to confine the calculation of changes to those persons who were included in the sample in both years, namely who were members of the "matched sample" described above, and who were reported to be affected by the agreement in both years. By this procedure, also, sampling errors are often considerably reduced.

The increases, between April 1970 and April 1971, in the average weekly earnings of full-time adults in the matched sample, for all industries (using April 1970 earnings re-calculated as closely as possible on the basis used in the 1971 survey), were as follows:

	Including those whose pay was affected by absence in either year		Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either year	
	£	per cent.	£	per cent.
Full-time manual men	3.0	11.2	2.8	10.3
Full-time non-manual men	4.6	12.9	4.7	12.9
All full-time men	3.5	12.0	3.5	11.6
Full-time manual women	2.1	15.6	2.1	15.8
Full-time non-manual women	2.6	14.3	2.6	14.2
All full-time women	2.4	14.7	2.5	14.6

The corresponding increases between April 1970 and April 1971 in the average hourly earnings were:

	Including overtime pay and hours		Excluding overtime pay and hours	
	new pence	per cent.	new pence	per cent.
Full-time manual men	7.1	12.3	6.5	11.6
Full-time non-manual men	12.0	13.1	12.0	13.0
All full-time men	8.6	12.8	8.2	12.2
Full-time manual women	5.2	15.4	5.3	15.5
Full-time non-manual women	7.0	14.2	6.9	14.2
All full-time women	6.3	14.6	6.3	14.5

Details of the standard errors and numbers in the sample, and corresponding figures for all manufacturing industries are given in table 4. For these broad groups, when those whose pay was affected by absence in either of the two survey pay-periods are excluded from the calculations, the estimates of the increases in average weekly earnings are not altered very much. However, such exclusions can have a much greater effect on the corresponding figures for particular agreements or other groups, if there are marked variations between the two periods in the numbers whose pay was affected by absence. Figures for individual agreements are given in tables 13 to 16.

For each of the four measures of earnings, the percentage increases in this period were much higher for women than for men, particularly among manual women. This reflects the effect of movements towards equal pay.

In the particular case of the figures for all industries, problems connected with classification by agreement do

not arise, and the sampling errors are small. Consequently, differences between:

- the estimates of increases between April 1970 and April 1971 in average earnings in the matched sample (given above and in table 4 in more detail), and
- those obtained by comparing the April 1971 estimates of average earnings in the whole of the 1971 sample with the recalculated April 1970 estimates of average earnings in the whole of the 1970 sample (given in table 5)

will be due to changes in the composition of the sample due to labour turnover. For manual men, the differences between the figures (a) and (b) are small. Consequently, overall for this very broad category of workers, but not necessarily for particular groups of manual men, the effect of labour turnover on the estimates is small.

For non-manual men, non-manual women and manual women, however, the increases (a) exceeded the increases (b) by about 1.3 per cent., 1.9 per cent. and 0.9 per cent., respectively, for all four measures of earnings. This means that, within these groups, those who were in the 1970 sample but not in the 1971 sample had relatively higher earnings than those who have replaced them in the 1971 sample. The change in the composition of the sample due to turnover thus has quite a marked effect for these broad groups.

In the case of non-manual workers, average earnings increase with age, as a result of incremental salary scales, promotion and so on. Where, for example, salary scales operate, during a year some move up the scales, some retire from the top and others join at the bottom. Consequently, for such groups those who were employed at both survey dates would have increases which inevitably exceeded the changes between the two overall averages.

This is the first time that it has been possible, from earnings surveys conducted by the department, to measure the increase in average earnings between successive surveys of those within a group working at both dates (the matched sample), and to show the extent to which it exceeds the increase between the average earnings of all those who were working at the first date and the average earnings of all those who were working at the second date.

Corresponding differences for manufacturing industries may be obtained by comparing the figures in tables 4 and 5. For particular groups, however, differences between estimates (a) and (b) are partly attributable to factors other than labour turnover, and so the analyses for individual agreements included in this instalment of results do not include figures corresponding to those in table 5. The estimates of increases in average earnings between April 1970 and April 1971, given in tables 13 to 16, relate only to the matched sample.

Distributions of earnings in April 1971

There are several ways of showing the distribution or "spread" of the earnings of individuals within a group; for example, by giving the numbers with earnings in specified ranges, or below specified amounts, or by giving these numbers as percentages of the total number in the group to facilitate comparisons between groups of different sizes. Another method is to calculate quantities known as *quantiles*, particularly the medians,

quartiles and deciles. The earnings of 50 per cent. of the individuals are below the *median*; and 50 per cent. are above it. The earnings of 25 per cent. of individuals are below the *lower quartile* and 25 per cent. are above the *upper quartile*. The earnings of 10 per cent. are below the *lowest decile* and 10 per cent. are above the *highest decile*. Expressing these quantiles as percentages of the median facilitates comparisons of the dispersion or "spread" of earnings both between corresponding groups at different dates and between different groups.

The distributions of weekly and hourly earnings of broad categories of employees in the sample are given in tables 7 to 10, together with the corresponding average earnings and quantiles. They distinguish full-time and part-time adults and juveniles, and, in some cases, those in manual and non-manual occupations. The shape of a distribution of weekly earnings is dependent on whether individuals whose pay was affected by absence during the survey period are included or excluded; when they are included, the numbers in the lower ranges of earnings are relatively higher, as can be seen from tables 7 to 9, where the distributions are given on each basis. Generally, however, as for earlier surveys in this series, distributions of weekly earnings relating only to those whose pay was not affected by absence are being published; for example, in the analyses by agreement in tables 17, 18, 21 and 22.

The following table 1 gives estimates of the numbers of full-time adults in employment in Great Britain in April 1971 whose gross weekly earnings were not affected by absence and were below specified amounts. They have

Table 1 Estimates of the total numbers of full-time adults in employment in Great Britain in April 1971 whose pay was not affected by absence and whose gross weekly earnings were less than specified amounts

Weekly earnings	MILLIONS					
	Men aged 21 and over			Women aged 18 and over		
	Manual	Non-manual	Total	Manual	Non-manual	Total
Under £10	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3
Under £11	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.5
Under £12	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.7
Under £13	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.1
Under £14	0.1	—	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.5
Under £15	0.1	—	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.9
Under £16	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.2	2.2
Under £17	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.4	2.6
Under £18	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.6	2.9
Under £19	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.2
Under £20	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.4	2.0	3.4
Under £22	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.5	2.3	3.8
Under £24	2.1	0.7	2.8	1.6	2.5	4.1
Under £26	2.8	1.0	3.8	1.6	2.7	4.3
Under £28	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.6	2.8	4.4
Under £30	4.2	1.5	5.6	1.6	2.9	4.5
Under £35	5.5	2.1	7.5	1.6	3.0	4.7
Under £40	6.2	2.6	8.9	1.6	3.1	4.8
Under £45	6.7	3.0	9.7	1.6	3.2	4.8
Under £50	6.9	3.3	10.2	1.6	3.2	4.8
Under £60	7.0	3.6	10.6	1.6	3.2	4.9
Under £70	7.1	3.8	10.9	1.6	3.2	4.9
Under £80	7.1	3.9	11.0	1.6	3.2	4.9
Under £100	7.1	4.0	11.0	1.6	3.2	4.9
Number of full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence	7.1	4.0	11.1	1.6	3.2	4.9
Number of full-time adults: pay affected by absence	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
Number of part-time adults	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.0	2.5
Total adults in employment	8.2	4.2	12.4	3.6	4.3	7.9

— means under 50,000.

been obtained by grossing the numbers in the survey sample up to estimated totals of 12.4 million men and 7.9 million women then in employment. In the 1971 survey, absence during the survey period was reported to have affected the pay of relatively fewer employees than in 1970, and so, despite the fall in employment between April 1970 and April 1971, the distributions shown cover more men and women than the corresponding estimates derived from the 1970 survey.

The following tables 2 and 3 give, for all full-time manual and non-manual men and women, the quantiles of gross weekly earnings in April 1971 of those whose pay was not affected by absence, and the quantiles of gross hourly earnings of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated: and also the corresponding figures for September 1968 and April 1970 from the two previous surveys. The quantiles are also expressed as percentages of the corresponding medians to facilitate comparisons between the different dates and between the different categories of employees.

Between 1968 and 1971 earnings generally have increased substantially. The increases have been relatively much higher for women than for men, mainly as a result of movements towards equal pay. Nevertheless, the shapes of the distributions, as shown by the percentages, have not changed very much. The distributions appear to have narrowed a little.

Table 2 Gross weekly earnings of full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence: September 1968, April 1970 and April 1971

		Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile
Manual men	1968	£15.1	£18.2	£22.4	£27.4	£33.1
	1970	£17.2	£20.8	£25.6	£31.3	£37.7
	1971	£19.2	£23.0	£28.1	£34.3	£41.2
Non-manual men	1968	£17.0	£21.1	£27.8	£36.5	£49.6
	1970	£19.4	£24.2	£31.4	£41.1	£55.0
	1971	£21.2	£26.3	£34.4	£45.1	£60.0
All men	1968	£15.5	£18.9	£23.6	£29.9	£38.1
	1970	£17.8	£21.7	£27.2	£34.5	£43.7
	1971	£19.7	£24.0	£29.8	£37.8	£48.0
Manual women	1968	£7.7	£9.0	£10.8	£13.1	£16.0
	1970	£8.8	£10.6	£12.8	£15.4	£18.5
	1971	£10.2	£12.2	£14.6	£17.6	£20.9
Non-manual women	1968	£9.3	£11.1	£14.1	£18.3	£24.8
	1970	£10.2	£12.4	£15.9	£20.6	£27.6
	1971	£11.7	£14.2	£18.0	£23.1	£30.6
All women	1968	£8.4	£10.0	£12.5	£16.2	£21.4
	1970	£9.7	£11.6	£14.6	£18.8	£24.8
	1971	£11.0	£13.3	£16.6	£21.1	£27.5
As percentages of the corresponding median						
Manual men	1968	67.3	81.0	100.0	122.3	147.8
	1970	67.3	81.1	100.0	122.3	147.2
	1971	68.2	81.8	100.0	122.1	146.5
Non-manual men	1968	61.2	75.9	100.0	131.1	178.5
	1970	61.8	77.1	100.0	130.8	175.1
	1971	61.7	76.5	100.0	131.2	174.4
All men	1968	65.7	80.0	100.0	126.7	161.4
	1970	65.4	79.7	100.0	126.7	160.6
	1971	66.1	80.3	100.0	126.5	160.7
Manual women	1968	71.1	83.4	100.0	121.1	148.3
	1970	69.0	83.0	100.0	120.1	144.8
	1971	70.2	83.6	100.0	120.4	143.0
Non-manual women	1968	65.4	78.8	100.0	129.3	175.5
	1970	64.2	78.3	100.0	129.4	173.7
	1971	65.0	78.8	100.0	128.2	169.9
All women	1968	67.0	80.0	100.0	129.7	171.2
	1970	66.4	79.8	100.0	129.3	170.4
	1971	66.6	80.2	100.0	127.3	165.8

Note: Men are males aged 21 and over; women are females aged 18 and over.

A narrowing of a distribution over a period can arise in several ways; when increases in earnings are relatively greater among the lower-paid; when reductions in employment affect the lower-paid and/or the higher-paid more than medium earners; also if there are differences in coverage and measurement of earnings between successive surveys. Conclusions about the reasons for the small changes shown in the tables cannot, therefore, be drawn at this stage. When other results of the survey become available, including analyses of the earnings of the matched sample, further studies will be made.

Analyses by agreement

On the survey returns, employers were asked to report whether the pay and conditions of employment of the employee were affected by any of the national agreements, wages boards or councils shown on a list, the same as was used in 1970.

Analyses, by agreement, of average weekly earnings, weekly hours and hourly earnings of full-time adult men and women in April 1971 are given in tables 11 and 12.

Results are given only where the number in the sample was at least 100 and the standard error of the estimate of average weekly earnings is not more than 2.0 per cent. of the average. In most cases the employees affected by an agreement are either all, or nearly all, manual workers

Table 3 Gross hourly earnings of full-time adults for whom hourly earnings were calculated: September 1968, April 1970 and April 1971

		Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile
Manual men	1968	34.5p	40.0p	47.5p	58.0p	70.5p
	1970	39.4p	45.6p	54.6p	66.5p	79.1p
	1971	44.4p	51.1p	61.2p	74.5p	88.6p
Non-manual men	1968	43.0p	53.5p	71.0p	98.5p	136.5p
	1970	48.3p	60.1p	79.4p	108.7p	150.1p
	1971	53.2p	66.4p	87.8p	119.9p	162.1p
All men	1968	35.5p	41.5p	51.5p	67.0p	91.5p
	1970	40.9p	48.1p	59.7p	76.9p	103.7p
	1971	45.9p	53.9p	66.8p	86.0p	115.8p
Manual women	1968	20.0p	23.5p	27.0p	32.5p	39.0p
	1970	23.8p	27.4p	32.1p	38.0p	45.2p
	1971	26.9p	31.6p	36.8p	43.6p	51.2p
Non-manual women	1968	24.5p	29.5p	37.5p	50.5p	70.5p
	1970	26.3p	32.7p	42.2p	55.8p	78.3p
	1971	30.4p	37.2p	47.6p	63.1p	86.1p
All women	1968	21.5p	25.5p	31.5p	41.5p	57.0p
	1970	25.1p	29.6p	36.9p	48.2p	66.0p
	1971	28.7p	34.0p	42.3p	54.9p	74.1p
As percentages of the corresponding median						
Manual men	1968	73.0	84.0	100.0	122.4	148.3
	1970	72.3	83.6	100.0	121.9	144.9
	1971	72.5	83.5	100.0	121.6	144.6
Non-manual men	1968	60.3	75.3	100.0	138.2	191.8
	1970	60.8	75.7	100.0	136.9	189.1
	1971	60.6	75.6	100.0	136.5	184.5
All men	1968	69.1	80.8	100.0	130.4	177.1
	1970	68.6	80.5	100.0	128.9	173.8
	1971	68.7	80.7	100.0	128.8	173.5
Manual women	1968	73.9	85.6	100.0	118.7	143.1
	1970	74.2	85.5	100.0	118.5	140.8
	1971	73.3	85.9	100.0	118.6	139.2
Non-manual women	1968	64.4	78.3	100.0	133.5	186.8
	1970	62.3	77.5	100.0	132.2	185.6
	1971	63.9	78.1	100.0	132.6	181.0
All women	1968	68.3	80.5	100.0	132.1	181.6
	1970	68.0	80.2	100.0	130.4	178.6
	1971	67.9	80.4	100.0	129.8	175.2

Note: Men are males aged 21 and over; women are females aged 18 and over.

or else all, or nearly all, non-manual workers; the results relate to manual workers only or non-manual workers only. In other cases where there are substantial proportions of both manual and non-manual workers, either results for all the workers or else separate results for manual and non-manual workers are given, as for the 1970 survey.

For the agreements shown in these two tables, the increases between April 1970 and April 1971 in the average earnings of full-time adults in the matched sample are given in the next group of tables together with the standard errors of the changes; first, in monetary terms in tables 13 and 15 and, secondly, in percentage terms in tables 14 and 16. The numbers in the matched sample who were matched on each basis of weekly earnings are given. The numbers matched on the second basis of weekly earnings are lower, as employees whose pay was affected by absence in either of the two survey pay-periods are excluded.

As an indication of the extent to which individuals in the 1971 sample were in the matched sample, the numbers are also given in percentage form. The numbers in the matched sample for whom hourly earnings were calculated are not given, but were only slightly lower than those given for weekly earnings including those whose pay was affected by absence.

The remaining tables give distributions and quantiles of the weekly earnings in April 1971 of full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence, and who were reported to be affected by the agreements or orders, and the hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated. Tables 17 to 20 show the percentage of men and women whose weekly and hourly earnings were less than specified amounts, and tables 21 and 22 give the corresponding median, quartile and decile earnings.

Classifications and definitions

The terms *adult*, *full-time*, *part-time*, *manual*, *non-manual* and *normal basic hours* have the same definitions as for the 1970 survey (see page 971 of the November and page 1103 of the December 1970 issues of this GAZETTE). The classified list of occupations and the list of collective agreements used for the 1970 survey were used for the 1971 survey. However, on the shortened questionnaire used in 1971, employers were not asked to report whether the pay and conditions of employment of the employee were affected by agreements other than those listed.

Information was sought for the pay-period which included April 21, 1971. Exceptionally, if, at that date, the employment of the employee with the employer had either terminated, or not yet commenced, the employer was asked to give information for another pay-period as near to that date as possible. Information was not sought

if the employee was in private domestic service, or if the employee's employment terminated before March 1, 1971.

The *total gross pay* reported in the 1971 survey included basic pay, overtime pay, shift pay, payment-by-results payments, bonuses, commission etc, before PAYE, national insurance and other deductions. This year, it excluded abnormal payments such as those not relating to the survey pay-period. Overtime pay and the corresponding overtime hours were reported, but no other information on the make-up of pay was sought.

Generally, pay excludes the value of payments in kind. Where employers provide accommodation, meals etc. for agricultural and catering workers, the statutory wage regulation orders lay down values reckonable for pay purposes. Such employers were asked to include these amounts in total gross pay. This would affect comparability of the 1970 and 1971 survey results for employees affected by these orders, and so in these cases reliable estimates of 1970-71 changes cannot be obtained.

Gross weekly earnings means the total gross pay for the pay-period divided by the number of weeks in the period.

If pay was affected by absence during the period, the hours for which the employee was paid were reported; where pay was not affected by absence, it has been assumed that the employee was paid for *normal basic hours* throughout the period, and any reported overtime hours. *Gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours* means gross weekly earnings, including overtime pay, divided by the total hours, including reported overtime hours per week in the pay-period. They could not be calculated for the relatively small numbers whose pay was not affected by absence, but for whom normal basic hours could not be reported because of the nature of their employment, or for those who received no pay in the survey pay-period.

Gross hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and overtime hours means gross weekly earnings, excluding overtime pay, divided by hours, excluding overtime hours, per week in the pay-period.

Average weekly earnings of a group of employees were obtained by dividing the sum of their weekly earnings by the number of employees.

Average hourly earnings of a group of employees were obtained by dividing the sum of their weekly earnings by the sum of their hours.

Unpublished results

The published tables do not include results for agreements where less than 100 employees were reported to be affected, or where the standard error of average weekly earnings was more than 2.0 per cent. Requests for such unpublished results should be made in writing to Statistics Division C5, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts, and will be met whenever possible.

Table 4 GENERAL RESULTS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

- (a) average gross weekly and hourly earnings, April 1971
- (b) increases between April 1970 and April 1971 in the earnings of those in the matched sample
 - (i) in monetary terms
 - (ii) in percentage terms

FULL-TIME MEN AND WOMEN APRIL 1970 and 1970/71 INCREASES

	WEEKLY EARNINGS		HOURLY EARNINGS		Standard error		Number of persons in the sample	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	Weekly earnings (see note 1)	Hourly earnings (see note 2)	including those whose pay was affected by absence (see note 3)	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence (see note 4)

(a) AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1971 (based on complete 1971 sample)

		£		new pence		£		per cent.		number	number
		£	£	new pence	new pence	£	per cent.	new pence	per cent.		
All industries and services	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	28.8	29.4	64.0	62.2	0.04	0.13	0.08	0.12	63,464	57,018
	manual	38.9	39.1	99.2	99.5	0.13	0.32	0.34	0.35	32,844	32,492
	non-manual	32.3	32.9	74.4	74.1	0.05	0.16	0.14	0.18	96,308	89,510
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	14.7	15.3	38.3	38.1	0.04	0.28	0.10	0.26	14,527	12,085
	non-manual	19.7	19.8	53.0	52.9	0.06	0.28	0.18	0.35	24,326	23,778
	all	17.8	18.3	47.4	47.2	0.04	0.22	0.13	0.27	38,853	35,863
All manufacturing industries	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	30.2	31.1	68.2	66.6	0.05	0.18	0.11	0.16	32,655	28,466
	manual	39.5	39.7	100.3	100.5	0.21	0.54	0.54	0.54	11,246	11,087
	non-manual	32.6	33.5	75.4	74.9	0.07	0.21	0.17	0.23	43,901	39,553
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	15.0	15.7	39.5	39.3	0.05	0.32	0.13	0.33	9,313	7,250
	non-manual	17.5	17.6	47.0	46.9	0.09	0.51	0.24	0.51	4,949	4,845
	all	15.9	16.5	42.0	41.9	0.05	0.32	0.12	0.29	14,262	12,095

(b) (i) INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1970 to APRIL 1971 (based on the matched sample)

		£		new pence		£		per cent.		number matched	number matched
		£	£	new pence	new pence	£	per cent.	new pence	per cent.		
All industries and services	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	3.0	2.8	7.1	6.5	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.20	45,472	36,156
	manual	4.6	4.7	12.0	12.0	0.07	0.20	0.20	0.08	22,575	21,942
	non-manual	3.5	3.5	8.6	8.2	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	71,662	61,419
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	2.1	2.1	5.3	5.2	0.04	0.04	0.23	0.11	8,814	6,034
	non-manual	2.6	2.6	7.0	6.9	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.11	15,576	14,766
	all	2.4	2.5	6.3	6.3	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.11	25,289	21,539
All manufacturing industries	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	2.7	2.6	7.5	6.7	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.30	22,305	16,670
	manual	4.2	4.3	11.9	11.8	0.11	0.30	0.30	0.10	7,201	6,975
	non-manual	3.1	3.1	8.6	7.9	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	30,933	24,937
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	2.0	2.0	5.1	5.1	0.06	0.13	0.16	0.16	5,666	3,428
	non-manual	2.5	2.5	6.9	6.9	0.06	0.16	0.16	0.16	2,765	2,636
	all	2.1	2.2	5.7	5.7	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	8,660	6,233

(b) (ii) PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1970 to APRIL 1971 (based on the matched sample)

		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.		per cent. matched	per cent. matched
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.				
All industries and services	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	11.2	10.3	12.3	11.6	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	72	63
	manual	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.0	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	69	68
	non-manual	12.0	11.6	12.8	12.2	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	74	69
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	15.6	15.8	15.4	15.5	0.33	0.66	0.66	0.66	61	50
	non-manual	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.2	0.16	0.23	0.23	0.23	64	62
	all	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.25	65	60
All manufacturing industries	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	9.7	8.9	12.2	11.0	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.16	68	59
	manual	11.6	11.7	13.1	12.9	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.33	64	63
	non-manual	10.4	10.0	12.6	11.6	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	71	63
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.4	0.42	0.37	0.37	0.37	61	47
	non-manual	15.9	15.9	16.4	16.4	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38	56	54
	all	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.1	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.27	61	52

Notes:

1. The standard errors in this column relate to the estimates for gross weekly earnings including those whose pay was affected by absence. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding those whose pay was affected by absence are similar.
2. The standard errors in this column relate to estimates for gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding overtime pay and overtime hours are similar.
3. This column gives (a) the numbers of full-time adults in the 1971 sample including those whose pay was affected by absence (b) the numbers in the matched sample including those whose pay was affected by absence in the 1970 and/or 1971 survey pay-periods and finally the numbers (b) as percentages of the numbers (a). The matched sample numbers for manufacturing industries relate to those who were employed in this broad group of industries in both 1970 and 1971.
4. This column gives (a) the numbers in the 1971 sample whose pay was not affected by absence, (b) the numbers in the matched sample whose pay was not affected by absence in both the 1970 and 1971 survey pay-periods and finally the numbers (b) as percentages of the numbers (a).

Table 5 Other general results for all industries and all manufacturing industries (including average gross weekly and hourly earnings, April 1970, recalculated on 1971 basis)

FULL-TIME MEN AND WOMEN APRIL 1970 and 1970/71 INCREASES

	WEEKLY EARNINGS		HOURLY EARNINGS		Standard error	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	Weekly earnings (see note 1)	Hourly earnings (see note 2)

(a) AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS; APRIL 1970, recalculated on 1971 basis (based on complete 1970 sample, see note 3)

		£		new pence		£		per cent.	
		£	£	new pence	new pence	£	per cent.	new pence	per cent.
All industries and services	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	25.8	26.7	57.1	55.9	0.04	0.15	0.07	0.12
	manual	34.9	35.1	88.7	89.0	0.11	0.32	0.32	0.36
	non-manual	28.9	29.7	66.2	66.3	0.05	0.17	0.13	0.20
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	12.8	13.3	33.5	33.2	0.03	0.23	0.14	0.42
	non-manual	17.5	17.7	47.2	47.2	0.05	0.29	0.18	0.38
	all	15.7	16.2	41.8	41.7	0.04	0.25	0.13	0.31
All manufacturing industries	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	27.4	28.4	60.8	60.1	0.05	0.18	0.11	0.18
	manual	35.6	35.8	89.3	89.6	0.18	0.51	0.49	0.55
	non-manual	29.5	30.5	67.3	67.4	0.06	0.20	0.16	0.24
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	13.2	13.9	34.8	34.6	0.04	0.30	0.13	0.37
	non-manual	15.5	15.6	41.6	41.5	0.09	0.58	0.23	0.55
	all	14.0	14.6	37.1	37.0	0.04	0.29	0.12	0.32

(b) (i) INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1970 to APRIL 1971 (based on the complete 1970 and 1971 samples)

		£		new pence		£		per cent.	
		£	£	new pence	new pence	£	per cent.	new pence	per cent.
All industries and services	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	3.0	2.8	6.9	6.4	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.12
	manual	4.1	4.0	10.5	10.4	0.11	0.30	0.30	0.30
	non-manual	3.4	3.3	8.3	7.8	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.12
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.04	0.16	0.16	0.16
	non-manual	2.2	2.2	5.8	5.8	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.15
	all	2.1	2.1	5.6	5.5	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.12
All manufacturing industries	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	2.8	2.7	7.3	6.5	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.12
	manual	3.9	3.9	11.0	10.9	0.18	0.52	0.52	0.52
	non-manual	3.1	3.0	8.2	7.5	0.06	0.16	0.16	0.16
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	1.8	1.8	4.7	4.7	0.05	0.16	0.16	0.16
	non-manual	2.0	2.0	5.4	5.3	0.09	0.24	0.24	0.24
	all	1.9	1.9	4.9	4.9	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.13

(b) (ii) PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1970 to APRIL 1971 (based on the complete 1970 and 1971 samples)

		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.	
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		
All industries and services	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	11.5	10.5	12.2	11.4	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.19
	manual	11.7	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.34
	non-manual	11.9	10.9	12.5	11.8	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.19
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.5	0.30	0.47	0.47	0.47
	non-manual	12.6	12.2	12.3	12.2	0.22	0.32	0.32	0.32
	all	13.6	12.9	13.3	13.2	0.24	0.29	0.29	0.29
All manufacturing industries	Full-time men aged 21 and over:	10.4	9.6	12.0	10.8	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19
	manual	10.9	10.7	12.3	12.1	0.52	0.58	0.58	0.58
	non-manual	10.5	9.7	12.2	11.1	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.24
Full-time women aged 18 and over:	manual	13.8	13.3	13.6	13.5	0.41	0.47	0.47	0.47
	non-manual	12.8	12.5	12.9	12.9	0.61	0.58	0.58	0.58
	all	13.4	12.8	13.3	13.2	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36

- Notes: 1. The standard errors in this column relate to the estimates for gross weekly earnings including those whose pay was affected by absence. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding those whose pay was affected by absence are similar.
2. The standard errors in this column relate to estimates for gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding overtime pay and overtime hours are similar.
3. The four measures of earnings used in the 1971 survey differ from those used in 1970. Figures for 1970 have been recalculated so that, as far as possible, they are on a similar basis to the 1971 figures given in table 4. These recalculated figures differ from those published in the 1970 survey tables 18 to 21.

Table 6 Numbers of employees in the sample in various categories

This table corresponds to the 1970 Survey table 1.

APRIL 1971

		Total: males and females	Males	Females	Men 21 and over	Women 18 and over	Youths and boys under 21	Girls under 18
ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE SAMPLE (including those who received no pay in the survey period—see note 1)								
Full-time:	manual	86,897	70,947	15,950	64,767	14,784	6,180	1,166
	non-manual	61,531	35,072	26,459	32,942	24,432	2,130	2,027
total		148,428	106,019	42,409	97,709	39,216	8,310	3,193
Part-time:	manual	13,380	1,591	11,789	1,504	11,728	87	61
	non-manual	8,405	858	7,547	659	7,034	199	513
total		21,785	2,449	19,336	2,163	18,762	286	574
All workers:	manual	100,277	72,538	27,739	66,271	26,512	6,267	1,227
	non-manual	69,936	35,930	34,006	33,601	31,466	2,329	2,540
total		170,213	108,468	61,745	99,872	57,978	8,596	3,767
EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING THOSE WHOSE PAY WAS AFFECTED BY ABSENCE IN THE SURVEY PERIOD (excluding those who received no pay in the period—see note 1)								
Full-time:	manual	85,252	69,570	15,682	63,464	14,527	6,106	1,155
	non-manual	61,300	34,954	26,346	32,844	24,326	2,110	2,020
total		146,552	104,524	42,028	96,308	38,853	8,216	3,175
Part-time:	manual	13,162	1,562	11,600	1,480	11,540	82	60
	non-manual	8,256	824	7,432	635	6,927	189	505
total		21,418	2,386	19,032	2,115	18,467	271	565
EMPLOYEES WHOSE PAY WAS NOT AFFECTED BY ABSENCE DURING THE SURVEY PERIOD (see note 2)								
Full-time:	manual	75,130	62,152	12,978	57,018	12,085	5,134	893
	non-manual	60,290	34,554	25,736	32,492	23,778	2,062	1,958
total		135,420	96,706	38,714	89,510	35,863	7,196	2,851
Part-time:	manual	11,950	1,486	10,464	1,405	10,408	81	56
	non-manual	8,020	813	7,207	624	6,708	189	499
total		19,970	2,299	17,671	2,029	17,116	270	555
EMPLOYEES WHOSE PAY WAS AFFECTED BY ABSENCE DURING THE SURVEY PERIOD (excluding those who received no pay in the period—see note 2)								
Full-time:	manual	10,122	7,418	2,704	6,446	2,442	972	262
	non-manual	1,010	400	610	352	598	48	62
total		11,132	7,818	3,314	6,798	2,990	1,020	324
Part-time:	manual	1,212	76	1,136	75	1,132	1	4
	non-manual	236	11	225	11	219	0	6
total		1,448	87	1,361	86	1,351	1	10
EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM HOURLY EARNINGS WERE CALCULATED (see note 3)								
Full-time:	manual	84,120	68,600	15,520	62,537	14,371	6,063	1,149
	non-manual	58,684	32,770	25,914	30,692	23,902	2,078	2,012
total		142,804	101,370	41,434	93,229	38,273	8,141	3,161
Part-time:	manual	12,714	1,468	11,246	1,398	11,195	70	51
	non-manual	7,778	698	7,080	511	6,577	187	503
total		20,492	2,166	18,326	1,909	17,772	257	554

Notes: 1. Analyses of weekly earnings generally exclude employees who received no pay in the survey period. Tables 7, 8 and 9 are exceptions.
2. Analyses of distribution of weekly earnings generally exclude employees whose pay was affected by absence during the survey period as well as those who received no pay in the period. Tables 7, 8 and 9 are exceptions.
3. Analyses of hourly earnings also exclude employees whose pay was not affected by absence whose normal basic hours were not reported, as well as those who received no pay in the period. Where pay was not affected by absence, the hourly earnings calculations assume the employees were paid for their normal basic hours and the overtime hours reported for which they received overtime pay; where pay was affected by absence, the calculations are based on the reported number of hours for which the employees were paid.

Table 7 Summary distributions of gross weekly earnings, by category of employee, April 1971; Numbers in the sample with earnings in specified ranges

This table corresponds to the 1970 Survey table 2

APRIL 1971

Range of weekly earnings	All employees in the sample						Employees whose pay was not affected by absence					
	Full-time men	Full-time women	Full-time youths and boys	Full-time girls	Part-time men	Part-time women	Full-time men	Full-time women	Full-time youths and boys	Full-time girls	Part-time men	Part-time women
Under £3: nil	1,401	363	94	18	48	295	1	2	3	1	134	1,371
: others	35	48	22	14	145	1,640	3	3	3	30	101	1,256
£3 but under £4	52	41	20	39	111	1,418	0	9	22	39	134	1,533
£4 but under £5	52	67	47	65	153	1,699	4	29	72	112	174	1,617
£5 but under £6	56	106	118	145	183	1,806						
£6 but under £7	60	227	291	362	296	2,454	10	110	229	320	290	2,277
£7 but under £8	99	393	435	543	385	2,340	29	243	368	501	376	2,211
£8 but under £9	95	703	531	512	202	1,875	26	512	446	478	195	1,791
£9 but under £10	137	1,239	510	454	104	1,492	50	994	442	422	103	1,425
£10 but under £11	175	1,869	657	261	61	1,045	80	1,597	599	238	60	1,004
£11 but under £12	233	2,236	590	205	42	740	100	1,940	526	184	38	721
£12 but under £13	310	2,883	590	172	35	532	177	2,655	515	155	35	517
£13 but under £14	390	3,092	566	146	26	346	219	2,802	483	130	24	335
£14 but under £15	616	3,101	509	81	26	269	415	2,895	446	74	25	265
£15 but under £16	1,088	2,782	499	67	29	184	830	2,595	442	63	29	181
£16 but under £17	1,489	2,770	483	35	15	148	1,211	2,619	433	34	13	143
£17 but under £18	1,869	2,369	380	25	11	101	1,569	2,250	349	24	11	101
£18 but under £19	2,695	2,010	312	15	10	74	2,390	1,932	286	12	10	71
£19 but under £20	2,862	2,039	244	14	22	64	2,577	1,968	229	14	22	63
£20 but under £22	6,570	3,029	412	12	27	70	5,977	2,956	384	12	27	69
£22 but under £24	7,518	1,935	323	7	22	43	6,881	1,895	294	7	22	41
£24 but under £26	8,394	1,478	218	1	22	40	7,854	1,462	201	1	21	38
£26 but under £28	8,087	1,044	138	19	19	19	7,604	1,033	122	18	19	19
£28 but under £30	7,697	676	97	13	7	7	7,296	667	89	12	7	7
£30 but under £35	16,109	1,292	147	30	20	20	15,407	1,280	140	30	20	20
£35 but under £40	11,200	739	43	34	13	13	10,771	733	42	34	12	12
£40 but under £45	6,643	319	20	29	14	14	6,439	318	19	29	14	14
£45 but under £50	4,075	152	5	20	6	6	3,966	152	4	19	6	6
£50 but under £60	3,932	128	7	15	4	4	3,874	127	6	15	4	4
£60 but under £70	1,657	47	1	7	2	2	1,644	46	1	7	2	2
£70 but under £80	826	17	1	4	1	1	821	17	1	4	1	1
£80 but under £100	681	13	7	7	7	7	679	13	7	7	7	7
£100 and over	606	9			10	1	606	9		10	1	1
Mean (£)	31.8	17.7	14.4	9.3	11.1	7.5	32.9	18.3	14.9	9.4	11.5	7.7
Highest decile (£)	47.2	26.9	23.0	13.6	23.4	12.2	48.0	27.5	23.3	13.7	24.3	12.4
Upper quartile (£)	37.1	20.7	17.7	10.9	9.9	9.4	37.8	21.1	18.1	11.0	10.2	9.5
Median (£)	29.2	16.2	13.4	8.8	7.4	7.0	29.8	16.6	13.8	8.9	7.6	7.2
Lower quartile (£)	23.1	12.9	10.0	7.3	5.4	4.8	24.0	13.3	10.4	7.4	5.7	5.1
Lowest decile (£)	18.6	10.4	7.5	6.1	3.2	2.9	19.7	11.0	8.0	6.4	3.7	3.3
Standard error of mean (£)	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.31	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.33	0.03
Standard error of median (£)	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.03
Number of persons in the sample	97,709	39,216	8,310	3,193	2,163	18,762	89,510	35,863	7,196	2,851	2,029	17,116
Number whose pay was affected by absence, including those who received no pay in the period							8,199	3,353	1,114	342	134	1,646

Table 8 Summary distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, April 1971: Percentages with earnings under specified amounts.

This table corresponds to the 1970 Survey table 3.

FULL-TIME MEN aged 21 and over: manual and non-manual

APRIL 1971

Weekly earnings	Full-time manual men aged 21 and over			Full-time non-manual men aged 21 and over		
	All employees in the sample	Employees paid for whole or part of the pay-period		All employees in the sample	Employees paid for whole or part of the pay-period	
		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence
Nil	2.0			0.3		
Under £3	2.1	0.1		0.3		
Under £4	2.1	0.1		0.3		
Under £5	2.2	0.2		0.3		
Under £6	2.3	0.3		0.3		
Under £7	2.4	0.4		0.3		
Under £8	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	
Under £9	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	
Under £10	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Under £11	3.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Under £12	3.4	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3
Under £13	3.7	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5
Under £14	4.2	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7
Under £15	5.0	3.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0
Under £16	6.3	4.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7
Under £17	8.1	6.2	4.0	3.1	2.9	2.6
Under £18	10.4	8.6	6.2	4.3	4.0	3.7
Under £19	13.8	12.0	9.5	5.8	5.5	5.3
Under £20	17.2	15.5	12.9	7.8	7.5	7.2
Under £22	25.1	23.5	20.8	12.3	12.0	11.7
Under £24	33.9	32.5	29.7	17.8	17.6	17.3
Under £26	43.4	42.3	39.7	24.5	24.2	23.9
Under £28	52.8	51.8	49.5	30.6	30.4	30.1
Under £30	61.5	60.7	58.7	36.9	36.8	36.4
Under £35	78.6	78.2	77.0	52.1	51.9	51.7
Under £40	89.0	88.8	88.2	65.6	65.5	65.3
Under £45	94.5	94.4	94.1	75.1	75.0	74.8
Under £50	97.2	97.2	97.0	82.1	82.0	81.8
Under £60	99.2	99.2	99.1	90.1	90.1	90.0
Under £70	99.8	99.8	99.7	94.1	94.0	94.0
Under £80	99.9	99.9	99.9	96.3	96.3	96.2
Under £100	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.2	98.2
Mean (£)	28.2	28.8	29.4	38.8	38.9	39.1
Highest decile (£)	40.7	40.8	41.2	59.8	59.9	60.0
Upper quartile (£)	33.7	33.9	34.3	45.0	45.0	45.1
Median (£)	27.4	27.6	28.1	34.3	34.3	34.4
Lower quartile (£)	22.0	22.3	23.0	26.2	26.2	26.3
Lowest decile (£)	17.8	18.4	19.2	21.0	21.1	21.2
Standard error of mean (£)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.13
Standard error of median (£)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10
Number of employees included	64,767	63,464	57,018	32,942	32,844	32,492
Number of employees excluded— : no pay in period : pay affected by absence		1,303	1,303 6,446		98	98 352

Table 9 Summary distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, April 1971: Percentages with earnings under specified amounts.

This table corresponds to 1970 Survey table 4.

FULL-TIME WOMEN aged 18 and over: manual and non-manual

APRIL 1971

Weekly earnings	Full-time manual women aged 18 and over			Full-time non-manual women aged 18 and over		
	All employees in the sample	Employees paid for whole or part of the pay-period		All employees in the sample	Employees paid for whole or part of the pay-period	
		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence
Nil	1.7			0.4		
Under £3	2.0	0.2		0.5	0.1	
Under £4	2.2	0.5		0.5	0.1	
Under £5	2.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	
Under £6	3.2	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1
Under £7	4.3	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2
Under £8	6.2	4.5	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.7
Under £9	9.1	7.5	4.2	2.5	2.1	1.7
Under £10	13.8	12.3	8.4	4.7	4.3	3.8
Under £11	21.0	19.6	15.2	8.0	7.6	7.0
Under £12	29.1	27.8	23.1	12.2	11.9	11.1
Under £13	38.5	37.4	32.9	18.4	18.0	17.3
Under £14	49.1	48.2	43.9	24.6	24.2	23.5
Under £15	58.8	58.0	54.3	31.4	31.1	30.4
Under £16	67.0	66.4	63.1	37.9	37.6	36.8
Under £17	74.5	74.0	71.3	44.7	44.4	43.7
Under £18	80.5	80.2	77.9	50.7	50.5	49.8
Under £19	85.3	85.0	83.2	56.0	55.9	55.2
Under £20	89.0	88.8	87.3	62.2	62.0	61.4
Under £22	93.6	93.5	92.6	71.8	71.6	71.2
Under £24	96.1	96.0	95.4	78.2	78.1	77.7
Under £26	97.5	97.5	97.1	83.3	83.3	83.0
Under £28	98.5	98.5	98.2	87.0	87.0	86.8
Under £30	99.0	99.0	98.9	89.5	89.4	89.3
Under £35	99.6	99.6	99.6	94.4	94.4	94.3
Under £40	99.8	99.8	99.8	97.3	97.3	97.2
Under £45	99.9	99.9	99.9	98.5	98.5	98.5
Under £50	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.1
Under £60	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.7
Under £70	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9
Under £80	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9
Under £100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean (£)	14.5	14.7	15.3	19.6	19.7	19.8
Highest decile (£)	20.4	20.4	20.9	30.5	30.5	30.6
Upper quartile (£)	17.1	17.2	17.6	22.9	23.0	23.1
Median (£)	14.1	14.2	14.6	17.9	17.9	18.0
Lower quartile (£)	11.5	11.7	12.2	14.1	14.1	14.2
Lowest decile (£)	9.2	9.6	10.2	11.5	11.6	11.7
Standard error of mean (£)	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
Standard error of median (£)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
Number of employees included	14,784	14,527	12,085	24,432	24,326	23,778
Number of employees excluded— : no pay in period : pay affected by absence		257	257 2,442		106	106 548

Table 10 Summary distributions of gross hourly earnings by category of employee; April 1971: Numbers in the sample with earnings in specified ranges

This table corresponds to the 1970 Survey table 5.

APRIL 1971

Range of earnings (new pence per hour)	Full-time men		Full-time women		Full-time youths and boys	Full-time girls	Part-time men	Part-time women
	Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual				
Under 15.0p	26	5	30	12	137	177	3	42
15.0p but under 17.5p	22	1	48	34	326	337	8	59
17.5p but under 20.0p	32	2	110	67	413	436	11	150
20.0p but under 22.5p	57	4	229	206	511	521	45	435
22.5p but under 25.0p	65	8	415	402	577	435	42	669
25.0p but under 27.5p	78	24	779	657	640	338	115	1,299
27.5p but under 30.0p	142	39	956	782	609	234	88	1,371
30.0p but under 32.5p	207	54	1,618	1,412	596	202	154	3,217
32.5p but under 35.0p	313	73	1,800	1,220	552	129	150	2,316
35.0p but under 37.5p	616	132	1,705	1,371	526	115	160	1,634
37.5p but under 40.0p	1,135	204	1,402	1,445	531	86	156	1,138
40.0p but under 42.5p	1,805	273	1,232	1,457	511	50	220	1,099
42.5p but under 45.0p	2,297	358	1,033	1,516	436	34	108	824
45.0p but under 47.5p	3,344	486	794	1,321	353	25	85	625
47.5p but under 50.0p	3,678	531	587	1,268	286	8	48	476
50.0p but under 52.5p	4,028	671	425	1,157	210	11	67	460
52.5p but under 55.0p	4,000	741	298	993	176	9	26	286
55.0p but under 57.5p	3,896	843	233	1,027	163	2	23	273
57.5p but under 60.0p	3,674	806	188	727	114	5	17	179
60.0p but under 62.5p	3,733	912	120	697	90	3	20	161
62.5p but under 65.0p	3,432	929	94	614	86	2	27	113
65.0p but under 70.0p	5,906	1,947	121	1,105	120	24	179	179
70.0p but under 75.0p	4,908	1,928	66	839	68	1	20	109
75.0p but under 80.0p	4,155	1,778	34	624	43	21	91	91
80.0p but under 90.0p	5,291	3,305	24	848	34	1	26	120
90.0p but under 100.0p	2,766	2,965	8	501	24		25	106
100.0p but under 112.5p	1,735	2,732	11	404	5		31	104
112.5p but under 125.0p	636	2,097	3	367	2		29	75
125.0p but under 150.0p	414	2,842	3	495			54	70
150.0p but under 175.0p	92	1,665	2	209			25	54
175.0p but under 200.0p	34	873		72	1		21	15
200.0p or more	20	1,464	3	53	1		60	23
Mean (new pence)	64.0	99.2	38.3	53.0	35.6	24.5	56.4	38.3
Highest decile (new pence)	88.6	162.1	51.2	86.1	54.1	35.8	111.3	54.1
Upper quartile (new pence)	74.5	119.9	43.6	63.1	43.5	28.9	51.5	42.3
Median (new pence)	61.2	87.8	36.8	47.6	33.7	23.1	40.3	34.3
Lower quartile (new pence)	51.1	66.4	31.6	37.2	25.3	19.1	32.7	30.3
Lowest decile (new pence)	44.4	53.2	26.9	30.4	19.6	16.0	26.8	25.8
Standard error of mean (new pence)	0.08	0.34	0.10	0.18	0.16	0.14	1.21	0.14
Standard error of median (new pence)	0.08	0.27	0.09	0.15	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.07
Number for whom hourly earnings calculated	62,537	30,692	14,371	23,902	8,141	3,161	1,909	17,772
Others paid for part or whole of the pay-period	927	2,152	156	424	75	14	206	695
Number receiving no pay in the pay-period	1,303	98	257	106	94	18	48	295
Number in the sample	64,767	32,942	14,784	24,432	8,310	3,193	2,163	18,762

Table 11 Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 Survey table 73)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over; manual and/or non-manual

APRIL 1971

Agreement or order (see note 1)	Number in the sample (note 2)	Average gross weekly earnings		Average gross hourly earnings		Average weekly hours of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	Standard error of the average				
		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours		weekly earnings (note 3)	per cent. of average	hourly earnings (note 4)	per cent. of average	
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR											
Building											
Building industry JIC (England and Wales)	manual	2,814	26.3	27.2	56.8	55.8	46.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5
Building industry JIC (Scotland)	manual	538	26.4	27.3	58.3	57.2	45.2	0.4	1.4	0.7	1.3
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB)	manual	1,186	32.3	33.3	63.0	61.0	51.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	manual	328	32.7	33.1	65.9	62.2	49.4	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.0
Engineering, shipbuilding etc											
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	manual	10,994	30.5	31.5	69.8	68.4	43.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	non-manual	1,127	30.4	30.6	75.6	75.3	40.1	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.3
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK)	non-manual	1,468	35.7	35.8	92.2	91.8	38.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB)	manual	272	33.7	33.9	67.1	65.1	50.0	0.7	1.9	1.0	1.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing (UK)	manual	627	32.4	34.1	71.3	66.6	45.5	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.9
Food and drink											
Baking industry JIC—multiple bakers (England and Wales)	manual	258	28.9	29.1	55.8	51.8	52.0	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.2
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	355	27.6	28.1	58.4	56.0	47.2	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.3
Printing											
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	703	31.6	32.5	72.0	69.9	43.8	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.1
General printing (London)	manual	244	37.2	37.3	83.5	80.4	44.6	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear											
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	279	23.6	24.6	55.6	54.2	42.1	0.4	1.7	0.8	1.5
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire)	manual	155	25.5	26.3	55.7	54.9	45.8	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.8
Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	manual	269	24.7	25.3	54.4	53.4	45.4	0.4	1.7	0.8	1.5
Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual	235	27.5	27.8	67.0	66.5	41.0	0.5	1.8	1.2	1.8
Other manufacturing											
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	manual	768	29.9	30.6	67.6	66.3	44.2	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.8
Furniture trade JIC (GB)	manual	380	28.2	29.1	67.1	67.0	42.1	0.4	1.4	0.8	1.3
Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)	manual	479	29.2	30.0	62.8	61.6	46.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.1
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	manual	497	31.4	33.0	73.1	72.3	42.5	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.1
Retail and wholesale distribution											
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK)	manual	676	24.6	24.9	54.4	52.9	45.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.0
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and non-manual	581	25.7	26.0	56.7	55.4	45.2	0.4	1.6	0.9	1.7
Other agreements in the private sector											
Dock workers NJC (GB)	manual	449	40.6	41.1	95.3	92.2	42.7	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Road passenger transport—company-owned undertakings (GB)	manual	597	29.2	29.8	58.6	54.6	49.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR											
Gas, electricity and water											
Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	manual	381	30.3	31.0	63.5	60.9	47.8	0.5	1.7	0.9	1.4
Electricity supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	manual	941	28.6	29.0	67.9	67.4	42.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.7
Water supply industry (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	209	28.0	28.6	61.3	58.1	45.7	0.6	2.1	0.9	1.5
Local authorities (England and Wales)											
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	1,482	40.0	40.1	104.3	104.5	38.4	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.2
General and clerical division	non-manual	289	25.5	25.6	64.9	64.2	39.2	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.6
Building and civil engineering workers	manual	648	24.6	24.8	56.7	55.8	43.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.0
Manual workers	manual	2,576	23.9	24.3	54.2	52.4	44.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
Local authorities (Scotland)											
Manual workers	manual	360	23.6	24.0	52.1	49.8	45.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	1.0
National Government											
Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	649	23.2	23.3	60.9	60.3	38.1	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.2
Civil Service—executive grades	non-manual	879	45.5	45.5	120.7	121.0	37.5	0.7	1.5	1.9	1.5
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades	non-manual	896	45.8	46.0	119.7	120.2	38.2	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.4
Government industrial establishments	manual	1,414	26.0	26.2	58.4	56.5	44.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6
National Health Service											
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual	285	25.8	26.1	60.4	60.4	42.8	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.6
Ancillary staff	manual and non-manual	671	25.3	25.7	55.6	55.3	45.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.8

Table 11 (continued) Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1971.

(This table corresponds to 1970 Survey table 13)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over; manual and/or non-manual											APRIL 1971				
Agreement or order (see note 1)		Number in the sample (note 2)	Average gross weekly earnings		Average gross hourly earnings		Average weekly hours of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	Standard error of the average							
			including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours		weekly earnings (note 3)	hourly earnings (note 4)	new pence	per cent. of average				
			£	£	new pence	new pence		£	per cent. of average	new pence	per cent. of average				
Post Office															
Post Office engineering grades	manual	850	31.9	31.9	72.6	69.1	43.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.7				
Post Office manipulative grades	manual	1,073	28.4	28.5				0.3	1.0						
	non-manual	375	33.2	33.5	72.0	68.7	46.2	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.2				
Road passenger transport															
Municipal undertakings	manual	448	29.3	30.6	60.9	57.5	48.0	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.9				
London Transport—drivers and conductors	manual	236	31.3	32.2	69.8	67.9	44.8	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.8				
Teaching (England and Wales)															
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	1,433	36.1	36.2	129.5	129.5	27.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.8				
Teachers in establishments for further education	non-manual	417	45.6	45.6	155.5	155.3	29.1	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.5				
Other agreements in the public sector															
Coalmining	manual	2,785	28.1	29.6	67.7	65.8	41.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4				
Fire services	non-manual	231	33.5	33.7	60.5	60.3	54.7	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7				
Iron and steel—British Steel Corporation	manual	1,271	31.0	32.0	72.5	72.1	42.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7				
Police service	non-manual	934	35.6	35.7	83.4	82.0	42.7	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.2				
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS															
Agriculture															
Agricultural (England and Wales)	manual	848	20.9	21.0	43.9	42.6	47.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.7				
Agricultural (Scotland)	manual	174	20.8	20.7	44.2	42.6	47.2	0.4	2.0	0.7	1.5				
Manufacturing															
Baking (England and Wales)	manual	292	28.0	28.2	54.9	51.3	51.1	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.0				
Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	manual	252	31.2	32.3	70.3	68.3	44.4	0.6	2.0	1.2	1.6				
Retail and wholesale distribution															
Milk distributive (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	475	31.6	31.8	61.9	60.5	50.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.2				
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	634	24.3	24.5	55.5	54.8	43.6	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.4				
Miscellaneous															
Road haulage (GB)	manual	1,396	30.9	31.4	59.3	54.8	52.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6				

Notes: 1. Results are generally given only for those agreements or orders represented by at least 100 persons in the sample, and for which the estimates of average weekly earnings had a percentage standard error of not more than 2.0 per cent. Corresponding results for some other agreements and orders listed in the survey are available on request. Where an agreement affects employees of only one employer, results can be given only where the consent of the employer has been obtained. 2. These numbers are the totals in the sample, including those whose pay was affected by absence and those for whom hourly earnings were not calculated; excluding those who received no pay in the period. 3. The standard errors given in the table relate to average gross weekly earnings including those whose pay was affected by absence. The standard errors of average gross weekly earnings excluding those whose pay was affected by absence are generally similar. 4. The standard errors given in the table relate to average hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours. The standard errors of average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours are generally similar.

Table 12. Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1971.

(This table corresponds to 1970 Survey table 74)

FULL-TIME WOMEN aged 18 and over; manual and/or non-manual											APRIL 1971				
Agreement or order (see note 1)		Number in the sample (note 2)	Average gross weekly earnings		Average gross hourly earnings		Average weekly hours of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	Standard error of the average							
			including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours		weekly earnings (note 3)	hourly earnings (note 4)	new pence	per cent. of average				
			£	£	new pence	new pence		£	per cent. of average	new pence	per cent. of average				
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR															
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc															
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	manual	2,008	15.9	16.8	41.6	41.4	38.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5				
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	non-manual	1,076	16.6	16.7	44.3	44.1	37.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7				
Food, and drink															
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	238	14.5	15.2	36.7	36.3	39.4	0.3	1.7	0.5	1.4				
Printing															
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	227	16.1	16.5	40.8	40.5	39.3	0.3	1.6	0.5	1.3				
Textiles, clothing and footwear															
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	231	14.8	16.1	40.5	40.4	36.5	0.3	1.7	0.6	1.4				
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	manual	303	15.3	16.1	40.7	40.7	37.6	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.6				
Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual	264	16.4	17.1	43.6	43.5	37.5	0.3	1.7	0.7	1.5				
Other manufacturing															
Tobacco Industry NJIC (UK)	manual	110	17.9	18.5	46.3	45.9	38.7	0.3	1.9	0.9	1.9				
Retail and wholesale distribution															
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and non-manual	438	13.4	13.4	33.7	33.5	40.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.0				
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	313	13.2	13.3	32.7	32.6	39.5	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.7				
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR															
Local authorities (England and Wales)															
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	567	25.3	25.4	66.6	66.5	38.1	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.5				
General and clerical division	non-manual	820	19.0	19.1	50.4	50.3	37.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8				
Manual workers	non-manual	980	13.5	14.1	37.3	37.0	36.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.7				
National Government															
Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	1,426	19.7	19.7	52.8	52.7	37.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6				
Government industrial establishments	manual	209	16.1	16.2	40.0	39.5	40.4	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.1				
National Health Service															
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	non-manual	477	20.2	20.4	53.4	53.3	37.9	0.4	1.9	1.0	1.8				
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual	2,238	20.4	20.7	50.7	50.7	40.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.7				
Ancillary staff	non-manual	922	15.9	16.0	39.6	39.2	40.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.7				
Post Office															
Post Office clerical and executive grades	non-manual	282	21.4	21.5	57.0	57.0	37.5	0.4	1.9	1.1	1.9				
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	346	20.2	20.3	51.2	50.6	37.1	0.3	1.6	0.8	1.5				
Teaching (England and Wales)															
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	1,924	29.1	29.3	107.0	107.0	27.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8				
Teaching (Scotland)															
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	263	32.2	32.4	110.4	110.4	28.9	0.6	1.9	2.1	1.9				
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS															
Catering															
Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)	manual	452	13.2	13.5	34.2	33.7	38.6	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.4				
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing															
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	manual	386	14.3	15.0	38.1	38.0	37.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.4				
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	manual	359	13.8	14.5	37.3	37.2	37.1	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.3				
Retail and wholesale distribution															
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	1,193	14.5	14.6	37.5	37.3	38.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.1				
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	696	12.9	13.0	32.7	32.4	39.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.0				
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	409	12.9	13.0	33.2	33.2	38.8	0.2	1.5	0.5	1.6				
Miscellaneous															
Laundry (GB)	manual	185	11.5	12.0	29.7	29.6	38.7	0.2	1.9	0.4	1.5				

Notes: 1 to 4.—See Notes 1 to 4 to table 11.

Table 13. Increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1970 and April 1971

FULL-TIME MEN aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual MATCHED 1970 AND 1971 SAMPLE

Agreement or order (see Note 1)		INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN APRIL 1970 and APRIL 1971 (see note 2)				Standard error of the increase		Number of persons matched			
		Weekly earnings		Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings (see note 3)	Hourly earnings (see note 4)	including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period (see note 5)		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period (see note 6)	
		including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours			No.	per cent	No.	per cent
		£	£	new pence	new pence	£	new pence	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR											
Building											
Building industry JIC (England and Wales)	manual	1.4	1.5	3.5	3.2	0.2	0.4	1,401	50	1,138	47
Building industry JIC (Scotland)	manual	1.4	1.1	3.7	3.6	0.5	0.9	282	52	190	44
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB)	manual	1.6	1.7	6.2	5.1	0.5	0.8	430	36	362	34
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	manual	(3.9)	(4.1)	6.6	7.0	0.9	0.9	144	44	130	42
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc											
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	manual	2.4	2.3	7.5	6.0	0.1	0.2	6,671	61	4,610	50
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	non-manual	2.1	2.2	7.3	7.2	0.2	0.4	501	44	475	43
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK)	non-manual	2.6	2.5	7.8	7.7	0.2	0.5	698	48	662	46
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB)	manual	(3.0)	(2.8)	(8.2)	(10.5)	1.1	1.2	105	39	92	37
Shipbuilding and ship repairing (UK)	manual	4.6	3.5	9.1	6.0	0.7	0.7	330	53	177	37
Food and drink											
Baking industry JIC—multiple bakers (England and Wales)	manual	3.4	3.6	5.5	4.1	0.6	0.7	110	43	105	43
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	2.0	1.8	7.4	7.1	0.6	0.6	108	30	89	28
Printing											
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	2.3	2.0	8.3	9.1	0.5	0.6	387	55	306	50
General printing (London)	manual	(4.1)	(2.9)	10.7	11.0	1.1	1.3	108	44	93	40
Textiles, clothing and footwear											
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	1.6	2.2	6.8	6.5	0.3	0.6	118	42	96	41
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire)	manual	(1.9)	(2.4)	(7.5)	(6.7)	0.8	1.1	53	34	45	33
Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	manual	1.7	2.0	4.6	4.4	0.5	0.9	105	39	89	37
Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual	2.8	2.5	7.1	6.9	0.5	0.9	147	63	99	50
Other manufacturing											
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	manual	2.0	1.3	5.8	5.5	0.5	1.0	367	48	291	42
Furniture trade JIC (GB)	manual	3.2	3.0	(9.1)	(9.2)	0.5	1.4	187	49	140	43
Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)	manual	2.2	1.8	6.8	7.4	0.5	0.7	279	58	208	49
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	manual	2.5	3.5	9.7	9.9	0.5	0.6	295	59	212	52
Retail and wholesale distribution											
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK)	manual	2.5	2.4	5.8	5.8	0.4	0.7	265	39	228	36
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and non-manual	3.1	3.0	7.2	7.1	0.3	0.5	350	60	325	58
Other agreements in the private sector											
Dock workers NJC (GB)	manual	4.5	3.2	15.3	12.2	0.9	1.8	316	70	262	64
Road passenger transport—company-owned undertakings (GB)	manual	4.3	3.7	9.0	8.5	0.4	0.5	334	56	298	54
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR											
Gas, electricity and water											
Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	manual	2.6	2.2	5.2	5.0	0.6	1.1	259	68	227	64
Electricity supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	manual	3.7	3.6	9.4	9.6	0.2	0.4	779	83	709	79
Water supply industry (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	3.4	3.7	6.9	6.5	0.6	0.8	147	70	313	67
Local authorities (England and Wales)											
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	6.5	6.4	16.8	16.9	0.2	0.7	976	66	957	65
General and clerical division	non-manual	4.2	4.1	10.0	9.7	0.3	0.9	115	40	110	39
Building and civil engineering workers	manual	2.1	1.7	3.5	3.3	0.3	0.7	395	61	340	55
Manual workers	manual	3.6	3.5	8.3	8.4	0.1	0.2	1,631	63	1,480	60
Local authorities (Scotland)											
Manual workers	manual	4.9	4.5	8.5	7.5	0.5	0.9	201	56	170	50
National Government											
Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.7	0.2	0.5	425	65	405	64
Civil Service—executive grades	non-manual	2.5	2.4	5.0	5.1	0.2	1.2	645	73	629	72
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades	non-manual	4.4	4.4	10.7	10.7	0.2	1.0	585	65	565	64
Government industrial establishments	manual	4.3	4.1	9.1	9.2	0.2	0.4	1,054	75	838	68

Table 13 (continued) Increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1970 and April 1971

FULL-TIME MEN aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual MATCHED 1970 AND 1971 SAMPLE

Agreement or order (see Note 1)		INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN APRIL 1970 and APRIL 1971 (see note 2)				Standard error of the increase		Number of persons matched			
		Weekly earnings		Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings (see note 3)	Hourly earnings (see note 4)	including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period (see note 5)		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period (see note 6)	
		including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours			No.	per cent	No.	per cent
		£	£	new pence	new pence	£	new pence	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
National Health Service											
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual	3.7	3.5	9.1	8.9	0.3	0.6	190	67	179	64
Ancillary staff	non-manual and non-manual	3.4	3.6	7.4	7.2	0.3	0.4	418	62	386	60
Post Office											
Post Office engineering grades	manual	3.0	2.9	9.4	8.6	0.4	0.4	528	62	521	62
Post Office manipulative grades	manual	1.0	1.0			0.3	0.4	863	80	849	80
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	3.2	3.5	5.2	4.0	0.7	0.7	242	65	235	64
Road passenger transport											
Municipal undertakings	manual	3.4	3.1	8.2	6.9	0.6	0.6	282	63	214	54
London Transport—drivers and conductors	manual	3.5	2.4	5.7	5.6	0.7	0.7	160	68	128	60
Teaching (England and Wales)											
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	1.6	1.5	3.5	3.5	0.1	0.8	992	69	950	67
Teachers in establishments for further education	non-manual	3.0	2.8	4.4	4.3	0.3	1.6	236	57	232	56
Other agreements in the public sector											
Coalmining	manual	(4.2)	3.7	6.9	6.4	0.2	0.3	2,138	77	1,318	58
Fire services	non-manual	4.3	4.2	7.5	7.7	0.3	1.1	170	74	163	71
Iron and Steel—British Steel Corporation	manual	(0.7)	(0.3)	4.8	4.5	0.3	0.6	756	59	490	44
Police service	non-manual	4.0	4.1	9.3	8.8	0.3	0.9	571	61	565	61
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS											
Manufacturing											
Baking (England and Wales)	manual	2.6	2.5	5.2	4.4	0.6	0.7	116	40	106	38
Retail and wholesale distribution											
Milk distributive (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	4.4	4.2	10.2	10.2	0.5	0.9	259	55	229	49
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	2.7	2.6	5.9	6.0	0.3	0.8	264	42	246	40
Miscellaneous											
Road haulage (GB)	manual	4.2	4.0	8.4	6.8	0.3	0.5	482	35	432	33

- Notes: 1. Results are shown only for agreements and orders shown in table 11 and relate to those reported to be affected by the same agreement or order in each year.
 2. An estimated increase is enclosed in brackets, if its reliability is in doubt.
 3. The standard errors given in the table relate to the estimated increases in average gross weekly earnings, including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period. The standard errors of the increases in average gross weekly earnings, excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period, are generally similar.
 4. The standard errors given in the table relate to the estimated increases in average gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours. The standard errors of the increases in average hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours are generally similar.
 5. These columns give (a) the numbers of employees to which the first column of weekly earnings figures relate and (b) these numbers as percentages of the total numbers in the 1971 sample reported to be affected by the agreements or orders. (See table 11).
 6. These columns give (a) the numbers of employees to which the second column of weekly earnings figures relate and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the 1971 sample reported to be affected by the agreements or orders whose pay was not affected by absence in the 1971 survey period. (See table 17).

Table 14. Percentage increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1970 and April 1971

FULL-TIME MEN aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual		MATCHED 1970 AND 1971 SAMPLE					
Agreement or order (see note 1)		PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN APRIL 1970 AND APRIL 1971 (see note 2)				Standard error of the increase as a percentage of the 1970 average	
		Weekly earnings		Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings (see note 3)	Hourly earnings (see note 4)
		including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours		
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR							
Building							
Building industry JIC (England and Wales)	manual	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.1	0.8	0.7
Building industry JIC (Scotland)	manual	5.6	4.2	6.6	6.5	2.1	1.7
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB)	manual	5.0	5.2	10.7	8.8	1.6	1.3
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	manual	(12.9)	(13.6)	10.8	12.6	3.1	1.5
Engineering, shipbuilding etc							
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	manual	8.6	7.7	11.8	9.4	0.4	0.3
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	non-manual	8.1	8.5	11.8	11.7	0.9	0.7
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK)	non-manual	7.8	7.7	9.3	9.2	0.6	0.6
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB)	manual	(9.6)	(8.7)	(13.6)	(18.5)	3.5	2.0
Shipbuilding and shiprepairing (UK)	manual	16.0	11.3	14.4	9.9	2.4	1.1
Food and drink							
Baking industry JIC—multiple bakers (England and Wales)	manual	12.7	13.6	11.0	8.6	2.2	1.5
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	8.5	7.3	15.2	15.2	2.5	1.3
Printing							
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	7.7	6.3	12.6	14.4	1.5	0.9
General printing (London)	manual	(11.9)	(8.5)	14.8	16.3	3.1	1.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear							
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	7.4	9.9	14.2	14.1	1.6	1.2
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire)	manual	(7.6)	(9.9)	(15.2)	(13.5)	3.3	2.2
Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	manual	7.6	8.6	9.6	9.1	2.4	1.8
Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual	11.4	9.9	11.6	11.3	2.1	1.5
Other manufacturing							
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	manual	7.0	4.6	9.3	8.8	1.7	1.6
Furniture trade JIC (GB)	manual	12.5	11.5	(15.1)	(15.3)	1.8	2.4
Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)	manual	8.2	6.6	11.9	13.2	1.7	1.2
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	manual	8.4	11.9	14.9	13.4	1.6	0.9
Retail and wholesale distribution							
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK)	manual	11.0	10.6	11.9	12.1	1.7	1.5
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and non-manual	13.7	12.9	14.7	14.7	1.3	1.0
Other agreements in the private sector							
Dock workers NJC (GB)	manual	12.4	8.3	18.3	14.6	2.4	2.2
Road passenger transport—company-owned undertakings (GB)	manual	16.9	14.1	18.2	18.6	1.6	1.0
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR							
Gas, Electricity and Water							
Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	manual	9.7	8.0	9.4	9.4	2.3	2.1
Electricity supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	manual	14.7	14.1	15.9	16.5	1.0	0.7
Water supply industry (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	13.6	14.7	12.6	12.5	2.2	1.5
Local Authorities (England and Wales)							
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	18.6	18.3	18.5	18.6	0.4	0.8
General and clerical division	non-manual	19.6	19.0	17.9	17.6	1.6	1.5
Building and civil engineering workers	manual	9.3	7.4	6.5	6.2	1.5	1.2
Manual workers	manual	17.5	16.6	17.9	18.7	0.7	0.5
Local Authorities (Scotland)							
Manual workers	manual	25.8	22.9	19.7	18.1	2.7	2.1
National Government							
Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	5.3	5.5	3.7	2.9	0.8	0.8
Civil Service—executive grades	non-manual	5.7	5.7	4.4	4.4	0.4	1.0
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades	non-manual	10.2	10.1	9.4	9.4	0.5	0.9
Government industrial establishments	manual	19.8	18.2	18.5	19.5	1.1	0.7
National Health Service							
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual	15.6	14.7	16.6	16.2	1.4	1.0
Ancillary staff	non-manual	15.7	16.4	15.4	15.8	1.5	0.9
Post Office							
Post Office engineering grades	manual	10.6	10.2	14.9	14.1	1.3	1.7
Post Office manipulative grades	manual	3.6	3.7			1.2	
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	10.6	11.5	7.8	6.3	2.1	1.0
Road passenger transport							
Municipal undertakings	manual	12.9	11.2	15.3	13.6	2.1	1.1
London Transport—drivers and conductors	manual	12.4	7.9	9.0	9.1	2.5	1.1
Teaching (England and Wales)							
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.6	0.3	0.6
Teachers in establishments for further education	non-manual	6.6	6.3	2.8	2.8	0.7	1.0

Table 14 (continued). Percentage increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1970 and April 1971

FULL-TIME MEN aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual		MATCHED 1970 AND 1971 SAMPLE					
Agreement or order (see note 1)		PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN APRIL 1970 AND APRIL 1971 (see note 2)				Standard error of the increase as a percentage of the 1970 average	
		Weekly earnings		Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings (see note 3)	Hourly earnings (see note 4)
		including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours		
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Other agreements in the public sector							
Coalmining	manual	(17.2)	14.1	11.2	10.6	0.7	0.5
Fire services	non-manual	14.4	13.8	14.0	14.5	1.1	2.0
Iron and steel—British Steel Corporation	manual	(2.4)	(0.9)	7.0	6.6	1.1	0.8
Police service	non-manual	13.0	13.2	12.6	12.0	1.0	1.2
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS							
Manufacturing							
Baking (England and Wales)	manual	10.3	9.8	10.5	9.4	2.3	1.3
Retail and wholesale distribution							
Milk distributive (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	16.2	15.3	19.2	19.9	1.8	1.6
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	12.7	12.2	12.1	12.4	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous							
Road haulage (GB)	manual	15.1	14.0	16.2	14.2	1.2	1.0

Notes: 1 to 4—See notes 1 to 4 to table 13.

Table 15. Increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1970 and April 1971

FULL-TIME WOMEN aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual		MATCHED 1970 AND 1971 SAMPLE									
Agreement or order (see note 1)		INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN APRIL 1970 AND APRIL 1971 (see note 2)				Standard error of the increase		Number of persons matched			
		Weekly earnings		Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings (see note 3)	Hourly earnings (see note 4)	including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period (see note 5)		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period (see note 6)	
		including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours			No.	per cent	No.	per cent
		£	£	new pence	new pence	£	new pence	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR											
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc											
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	manual	2.0	2.0	5.1	5.1	0.1	0.2	1,171	58	667	45
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	non-manual	2.5	2.5	6.8	6.8	0.1	0.2	507	47	477	45
Food and drink											
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	3.3	2.9	6.0	5.9	0.3	0.8	88	37	53	27
Printing											
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	2.6	2.7	6.3	6.3	0.3	0.8	106	47	69	38
Textiles, clothing and footwear											
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	1.0	1.4	4.1	4.2	0.4	0.8	114	49	64	42
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJI (CMidlands)	manual	(0.5)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(2.1)	0.5	1.1	106	35	59	25
Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual	2.0	2.9	5.1	5.1	0.4	0.9	142	54	65	34
Other manufacturing											
Tobacco Industry NJIC (UK)	manual	(3.7)	(3.2)	10.1	10.3	0.5	0.9	67	61	45	49
Retail and wholesale distribution											
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and non-manual	2.3	2.3	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.4	264	60	253	59
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	(3.6)	(3.2)	(8.6)	(8.6)	0.5	1.0	66	21	60	20

Table 15 (continued) Increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1970 and April 1971

FULL-TIME WOMEN aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual MATCHED 1970 AND 1971 SAMPLE

Agreement or order (see note 1)	INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN APRIL 1970 and APRIL 1971 (see note 2)				Standard error of the increase		Number of persons matched				
	Weekly earnings		Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings (see note 3)	Hourly earnings (see note 4)	including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period (see note 5)		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period (see note 6)		
	including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours			No.	per cent	No.	per cent	
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR											
Local authorities (England and Wales)											
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	4.0	3.9	10.0	10.0	0.2	0.9	236	42	228	41
General and clerical division	non-manual	3.0	3.1	7.7	7.7	0.1	0.4	387	47	375	47
Manual workers	manual	2.3	2.6	6.4	6.4	0.1	0.3	503	51	390	45
National Government											
Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	1.7	1.7	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.3	924	65	872	62
Government industrial establishments	manual	3.4	3.1	8.1	8.0	0.2	0.4	150	72	130	68
National Health Service											
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	non-manual	2.6	2.8	6.9	6.9	0.2	0.4	281	59	268	57
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual	3.2	3.2	8.0	8.0	0.1	0.3	1,341	60	1,245	58
Ancillary staff	manual and non-manual	3.0	2.9	6.9	6.8	0.1	0.3	509	55	453	51
Post Office											
Post Office clerical and executive grades	non-manual	2.6	2.6	6.5	6.3	0.2	0.4	178	63	172	62
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	2.3	2.4	4.8	4.3	0.3	0.5	219	63	215	63
Teaching (England and Wales)											
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	1.3	1.2	4.6	4.6	0.1	0.8	1,230	64	1,169	62
Teaching (Scotland)											
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	6.5	6.7	19.0	18.9	0.4	1.4	184	70	178	69
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS											
Catering											
Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)	manual	(2.8)	(2.9)	(6.3)	(5.7)	0.5	1.1	136	30	115	28
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing											
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	manual	1.9	1.8	5.3	5.0	0.3	0.6	152	39	107	33
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	manual	0.7	0.7	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.8	75	21	50	18
Retail and wholesale distribution											
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	1.9	1.8	4.8	4.8	0.2	0.8	537	45	465	41
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	2.5	2.3	5.9	5.8	0.2	0.3	245	35	227	34
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	1.8	1.8	4.8	4.7	0.2	0.7	157	38	145	37
Miscellaneous											
Laundry (GB)	manual	0.9	0.9	(2.0)	(1.9)	0.2	0.8	74	40	65	41

Notes: 1. Results are shown only for agreements and orders shown in table 12 and relate to those reported to be affected by the same agreement or order in each year.
 2. An estimated increase is enclosed in brackets, if its reliability is in doubt.
 3. The standard errors given in the table relate to the estimated increases in average gross weekly earnings, including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period. The standard errors of the increases in average gross weekly earnings, excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period, are generally similar.
 4. The standard errors given in the table relate to the estimated increases in average gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours. The standard errors of the increases in average hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours are generally similar.
 5. These columns give (a) the numbers of employees to which the first column of weekly earnings figures relate and (b) these numbers as percentages of the total numbers in the 1971 sample reported to be affected by the agreements or orders. (See table 12.)
 6. These columns give (a) the numbers of employees to which the second column of weekly earnings figures relate and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the 1971 sample reported to be affected by the agreements or orders whose pay was not affected by absence in the 1971 survey period. (See table 18.)

Table 16. Percentage increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1970 and April 1971

FULL-TIME WOMEN aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual MATCHED 1970 AND 1971 SAMPLE

Agreement or order (see note 1)	PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN APRIL 1970 AND APRIL 1971 (see note 2)				Standard error of the increase as a percentage of the 1970 average		
	Weekly earnings		Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings (see note 3)	Hourly earnings (see note 4)	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either period	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours			
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR							
Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc							
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	manual	13.9	12.9	13.7	13.5	0.8	0.5
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	non-manual	17.1	17.2	17.6	17.7	0.7	0.6
Food and drink							
Food manufacturing industry IIC (GB)	manual	28.8	23.1	19.3	19.0	2.9	2.6
Printing							
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	18.4	18.2	17.8	18.0	2.1	2.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear							
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	6.7	9.2	11.1	11.3	2.9	2.3
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	manual	(3.0)	(12.4)	(5.4)	(5.2)	3.5	2.7
Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual	13.1	18.0	12.3	12.3	2.6	2.2
Other manufacturing							
Tobacco Industry NJIC (UK)	manual	(26.1)	(20.6)	27.1	28.0	3.2	2.4
Retail and wholesale distribution							
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and non-manual	20.0	19.4	19.0	18.9	1.1	1.3
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	(34.3)	(29.6)	(32.5)	(32.8)	4.8	3.9
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR							
Local authorities (England and Wales)							
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	17.9	17.6	16.9	16.8	0.8	1.6
General and clerical division	non-manual	17.7	18.3	17.4	17.4	0.5	1.0
Manual workers	manual	20.1	21.8	20.5	21.0	1.2	1.9
National Government							
Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	9.0	9.0	6.9	6.6	0.4	0.6
Government industrial establishments	manual	25.8	23.1	24.8	25.0	1.9	1.3
National Health Service							
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	non-manual	14.5	15.1	14.4	14.4	1.0	0.9
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual	17.0	16.9	17.6	17.7	0.5	0.6
Ancillary staff	manual and non-manual	23.0	22.1	21.2	21.2	1.0	1.0
Post Office							
Post Office clerical and executive grades	non-manual	13.6	13.5	12.4	12.0	1.0	0.8
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	12.3	13.1	10.1	9.2	1.5	1.1
Teaching (England and Wales)							
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.3	0.7
Teaching (Scotland)							
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	23.6	24.2	19.6	19.5	1.3	1.4
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS							
Catering							
Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)	manual	(24.9)	(25.4)	(21.7)	(19.8)	4.0	3.8
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing							
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	manual	15.3	13.5	16.0	15.2	2.3	1.9
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	manual	5.0	5.2	6.6	6.9	2.4	2.3
Retail and wholesale distribution							
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	14.6	13.2	13.8	13.9	1.7	2.4
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	22.4	21.0	21.3	21.2	1.6	1.1
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	15.0	15.2	15.6	15.5	1.6	2.2
Miscellaneous							
Laundry (GB)	manual	8.4	8.3	(7.3)	(6.8)	1.4	3.0

Notes: 1 to 4—See notes 1 to 4 to table 15.

Table 17 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 22)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence: manual and/or non-manual APRIL 1971

Agreements or order*	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£15	£17	£20	£25	£30	£35	£40	£50	£60	£70	£80
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR												
Building												
Building industry JIC (England and Wales)	2,438	0.5	2.5	14.2	47.7	71.5	85.4	92.2	98.2	99.8	99.9	100.0
Building industry JIC (Scotland)	428	0.7	3.0	16.8	46.5	71.5	85.5	93.2	97.9	99.1	99.8	99.8
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB)	1,052	0.4	1.0	5.1	21.4	45.7	64.7	79.5	92.0	97.1	99.1	99.3
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	308	0.7	1.3	3.6	20.1	46.8	65.3	77.0	93.8	97.4	100.0	100.0
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc.												
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	9,240	0.3	1.3	6.1	24.2	49.2	70.8	84.7	96.4	99.1	99.7	99.9
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	1,102	0.5	1.3	6.9	34.2	62.3	76.8	86.5	95.0	96.9	98.5	99.4
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK)	1,426	0.1	0.3	1.1	7.9	23.9	52.2	74.1	93.8	98.3	99.6	99.9
Electrical cable making industry JIC (GB)	149	0.0	0.0	2.0	12.8	35.6	54.4	75.2	95.3	99.3	100.0	100.0
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB)	252	0.0	0.4	2.0	16.7	41.3	63.9	82.6	92.5	96.8	98.8	99.6
Shipbuilding and ship repairing (UK)	478	0.4	1.5	4.8	19.7	39.3	60.5	75.7	93.1	96.7	99.2	99.8
Food and drink												
Baking industry JIC—Multiple Bakers (England and Wales)	247	0.8	1.6	8.5	29.6	51.0	83.0	95.1	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	323	0.0	2.5	11.5	39.3	67.2	81.4	90.7	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Printing												
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	618	0.0	0.0	3.2	22.5	47.1	66.2	80.7	95.3	98.7	99.2	100.0
General printing (London)	233	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.7	25.8	43.4	65.7	91.9	96.6	98.7	99.6
Morning, evening and Sunday newspapers (London)	210	0.5	0.5	1.4	4.3	9.1	13.3	23.8	56.7	79.5	91.9	96.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear												
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	237	3.4	9.7	25.3	57.0	79.8	92.8	98.3	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	143	0.7	5.6	13.3	28.7	53.9	74.1	89.5	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire)	135	0.7	3.0	13.3	46.7	72.6	91.9	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	241	2.9	10.0	21.2	50.6	79.3	91.3	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Footwear manufacture (UK)	199	0.0	4.5	15.1	37.7	64.8	85.9	93.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other manufacturing												
Building brick and allied industries NJC (England and Wales)	122	0.0	1.6	5.7	22.1	50.0	74.6	91.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	694	0.4	2.0	6.1	22.1	49.1	76.4	91.1	98.3	99.6	99.7	100.0
Furniture trade JIC (GB)	329	0.0	1.2	5.8	31.9	57.1	79.6	93.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)	424	0.2	2.1	8.5	25.5	52.4	79.3	89.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.0
Pottery industry NJC (GB)	124	0.8	0.8	4.8	29.8	56.5	71.0	80.7	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	410	0.0	0.0	2.7	16.8	43.4	62.4	81.2	94.9	98.8	100.0	100.0
Sawmilling (England and Wales)	112	1.8	6.3	19.6	50.0	73.2	91.1	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retail and wholesale distribution												
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK)	627	2.6	7.8	22.7	56.5	83.9	92.2	96.3	99.2	99.5	99.8	100.0
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	565	1.8	12.2	26.2	54.9	74.2	86.7	93.8	97.9	98.8	99.3	99.6
Retail meat trade JIC (England and Wales)	149	4.0	8.7	32.2	69.1	90.6	98.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	218	5.5	11.5	21.6	41.3	63.3	74.3	85.3	97.7	98.6	99.5	99.5
Other agreements in the private sector												
Dock workers NJC (GB)	411	0.5	1.2	2.0	5.4	11.9	24.3	56.0	83.2	92.9	97.6	99.0
Road Passenger Transport—Company-owned undertakings (GB)	557	0.2	2.2	5.8	23.0	55.1	79.4	93.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR												
Gas, electricity and water												
Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	357	0.0	0.3	7.6	29.4	54.9	71.2	86.6	95.2	98.3	99.7	100.0
Electricity supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	902	0.0	0.0	3.7	28.1	62.3	85.9	93.4	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.0
Water supply industry (England and Wales)	195	0.0	0.0	6.7	38.5	65.1	80.0	91.3	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Local authorities (England and Wales)												
Administrative, professional and technical grades	1,469	0.2	1.1	3.5	14.0	29.5	44.5	58.5	77.9	89.7	96.2	98.1
General and clerical division	285	3.5	6.0	16.8	55.8	80.7	91.2	95.4	99.0	99.7	99.7	100.0
Building and civil engineering workers	614	0.0	2.8	22.2	61.9	85.7	94.1	96.7	98.7	99.5	99.7	100.0
Engineering craftsmen	129	0.0	0.8	1.6	22.5	53.5	75.2	89.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manual workers	2,467	0.9	4.3	30.4	63.2	82.7	93.7	97.5	99.6	99.8	100.0	100.0
Local authorities (Scotland)												
Administrative, professional and technical grades	129	0.0	1.6	6.2	17.8	38.8	53.5	70.5	83.7	91.5	95.4	97.7
Manual workers	341	1.5	6.7	34.0	62.8	85.3	93.6	96.2	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.0

Table 17 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 22)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence: manual and/or non-manual APRIL 1971

Agreements or order*	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£15	£17	£20	£25	£30	£35	£40	£50	£60	£70	£80
National Government												
Civil Service—clerical grades	636	2.7	12.4	34.3	70.9	91.2	95.0	96.5	99.1	99.4	99.7	99.7
Civil Service—executive grades	873	0.1	0.7	1.6	6.6	17.5	29.0	51.0	72.4	83.5	89.1	94.0
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades	885	0.3	1.0	2.7	6.1	15.9	26.7	42.9	67.1	83.5	90.5	96.2
Government industrial establishments	1,240	0.5	6.9	22.6	49.2	75.0	88.3	94.4	98.7	99.6	99.8	99.9
National Health Service												
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	169	1.2	2.4	4.7	20.7	38.5	46.7	58.0	75.7	88.2	91.1	95.9
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	278	2.9	10.4	26.6	47.5	68.4	89.6	96.8	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ancillary staff	647	0.5	3.7	21.3	54.7	78.2	90.6	95.8	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.0
Post Office												
Post Office clerical and executive grades	192	0.0	2.1	13.0	28.7	44.3	55.2	69.3	85.4	94.3	99.0	99.5
Post Office engineering grades	845	0.0	0.0	2.5	26.8	51.1	68.6	83.0	96.6	98.9	99.8	100.0
Post Office engineering grades	183	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.4	13.7	24.6	41.0	86.3	92.9	96.2	97.3
Post Office manipulative grades	1,065	1.0	2.2	17.7	45.7	64.5	77.8	87.8	96.7	99.3	99.7	100.0
Post Office manipulative grades	369	0.0	0.8	4.1	21.1	42.0	62.1	77.5	93.2	98.1	99.7	100.0
Road passenger transport												
Municipal undertakings	394	0.3	0.3	4.8	23.9	50.0	74.4	89.3	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
London Transport—drivers and conductors	214	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	41.6	67.3	90.7	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Teaching (England and Wales)												
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	1,417	0.1	0.3	3.8	14.7	28.9	43.0	68.7	92.2	98.0	99.1	99.8
Teachers in establishments for further education	416	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.6	7.5	15.9	33.7	67.3	90.9	97.4	98.6
Teaching (Scotland)												
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	149	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	13.4	22.8	35.6	61.7	88.6	98.0	99.3
Other agreements in the public sector												
Coalmining	2,292	0.0	0.2	9.9	27.6	56.3	78.9	91.4	98.6	99.9	100.0	100.0
Coalmining	239	0.0	0.4	2.5	15.9	33.9	54.0	69.0	84.9	90.4	95.4	98.3
Fire services	228	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	27.6	70.2	85.5	96.1	98.7	99.6	99.6
Iron and steel—British Steel Corporation	1,111	0.2	1.1	4.1	18.5	44.5	69.9	86.3	96.9	99.0	99.6	99.8
Police service	928	0.0	0.0	1.6	13.2	35.0	56.4	72.1	91.1	96.7	98.7	99.3
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS												
Agriculture												
Agricultural (England and Wales)	827	7.9	24.4	49.2	80.5	92.7	97.8	99.5	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0
Agricultural (Scotland)	171	7.6	29.2	53.2	79.0	91.8	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Catering												
Licensed non-residential establishment (GB)	137	24.1	39.4	62.0	78.1	91.2	97.1	97.8	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (GB)	287	26.8	44.6	58.2	77.4	90.6	96.5	98.3	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing—Textiles/clothing												
Made-up textiles (GB)	141	2.8	10.6	23.4	47.5	73.1	89.4	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	106	6.6	11.3	23.6	61.3	85.9	95.3	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing—others												
Baking (England and Wales)	278	0.4	1.4	9.7	33.8	60.4	84.9	95.7	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paper box (GB)	147	1.4	4.1	10.9	34.0	57.1	74.8	89.1	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	226	0.9	2.7	5.8	20.4	45.1	67.3	85.0	94.7	98.7	99.6</	

Table 18 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 23)

FULL-TIME WOMEN aged 18 and over whose pay was not affected by absence: manual and/or non-manual													APRIL 1971		
Agreement or order*		Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than												
			£8	£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40		
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR															
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc	Engineering—manual workers (UK)	1,498	0.1	0.7	4.7	34.6	59.0	84.3	92.0	97.0	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
	Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	1,052	0.3	1.0	7.3	33.3	60.5	84.2	90.9	96.6	99.1	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9
	Food and drink														
	Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	193	0.0	3.1	13.5	57.5	75.7	89.1	93.8	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Printing	Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	184	0.0	0.5	8.7	41.3	59.8	84.8	91.9	97.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Textiles, clothing and footwear														
	Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	153	0.0	0.0	7.2	48.4	63.4	84.3	96.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	238	0.4	5.9	19.3	44.5	61.3	81.5	90.3	95.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	127	2.4	11.0	29.1	70.1	85.0	92.9	96.9	99.2	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Footwear manufacture (UK)	194	0.0	0.5	4.6	39.2	59.3	77.3	84.0	93.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other manufacturing	Pottery industry NJC (GB)	109	0.9	5.5	11.0	42.2	59.6	89.0	96.3	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Retail and wholesale distribution														
	Retail co-operative societies (GB)	430	0.9	9.5	20.0	75.1	87.4	95.6	97.9	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	299	3.7	15.4	36.1	80.6	87.3	93.0	96.7	98.0	98.7	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.7
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR															
Local authorities (England and Wales)	Administrative, professional and technical grades	562	0.0	0.4	1.4	6.2	12.1	27.4	40.8	54.3	78.7	87.9	94.3	94.3	94.3
	General and clerical division	804	0.3	1.1	4.5	18.5	31.5	61.1	78.9	91.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Manual workers	866	2.3	8.2	36.6	69.6	80.7	90.5	94.8	97.1	99.1	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9
Local authorities (Scotland)	Manual workers	148	1.4	4.7	37.8	73.7	83.8	91.2	94.6	97.3	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	National Government														
	Civil Service—clerical grades	1,402	0.0	0.4	3.3	11.8	28.5	57.4	72.5	87.0	97.9	99.2	99.9	99.9	99.9
	Civil Service—executive grades	189	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	9.0	12.2	19.6	40.2	56.6	78.8	78.8	
	Government industrial establishments	191	0.0	0.0	4.2	42.4	67.5	91.1	95.3	98.4	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Health Service	Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	468	0.2	1.7	4.9	23.3	32.7	50.6	70.9	83.3	95.1	96.8	97.9	97.9	
	Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	2,154	0.3	1.0	4.8	23.0	39.2	56.6	65.3	73.0	86.1	97.1	99.4	99.4	99.4
	Ancillary staff	887	0.5	1.7	10.8	44.6	69.6	86.4	92.5	96.3	99.3	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8
Post Office	Post Office clerical and executive grades	279	0.0	0.0	2.5	8.6	21.5	52.3	66.3	80.3	88.9	95.7	98.2	98.2	98.2
	Post Office manipulative grades	342	0.0	0.0	6.7	15.5	26.9	57.9	69.3	81.6	93.0	97.7	98.3	98.3	98.3
Teaching (England and Wales)	Teachers in primary and secondary schools	1,882	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.8	13.2	26.0	39.5	55.3	73.1	89.3	89.3	89.3
	Teaching (Scotland)														
	Teachers in primary and secondary schools	258	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.9	5.0	14.3	27.9	43.4	61.2	80.6	80.6	80.6
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS															
Catering	Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)	415	2.4	15.2	40.5	73.5	85.1	94.5	97.1	98.1	98.8	99.0	99.5	99.5	99.5
	Licensed non-residential establishments (GB)	127	11.0	38.6	61.4	79.5	89.0	93.7	93.7	96.1	98.4	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2
	Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (GB)	258	10.1	31.4	51.9	73.3	83.0	93.4	95.7	97.7	98.8	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
	Unlicensed places of refreshment (GB)	134	15.7	47.8	69.4	88.8	95.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing	Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	323	0.6	6.5	24.5	56.4	77.1	87.6	92.3	96.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.7
	Made-up textiles (GB)	157	1.3	7.6	21.0	53.5	68.8	85.4	92.4	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	277	1.4	9.0	27.8	64.3	76.9	89.5	95.0	97.5	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Shirtmaking (GB)	103	0.0	8.7	28.2	65.1	78.6	94.2	98.1	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing—others	Baking (England and Wales)	107	0.0	7.5	26.2	72.9	86.0	93.5	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Retail and wholesale distribution														
	Retail bread and flour confectionery trade (England and Wales)	101	5.9	39.6	54.5	82.2	92.1	96.0	97.0	99.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	1,144	1.7	9.6	29.6	66.0	78.1	89.4	93.6	95.6	97.5	98.6	99.4	99.4	99.4
	Retail food trades (England and Wales)	671	3.4	16.7	36.4	77.7	89.0	94.9	97.6	99.1	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
	Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	393	2.5	16.0	37.4	77.6	88.6	95.4	97.5	98.5	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	Hairdressing undertakings (GB)	147	14.3	19.7	44.9	77.6	88.4	94.6	95.9	98.6	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Laundry (GB)	160	4.4	23.1	57.5	85.6	94.4	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Results are given only for those agreements or orders represented by at least 100 persons in the sample.

Table 19 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to the 1970 survey table 25)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual													APRIL 1971		
Agreement or order*		Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than												
			35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	90p	100p	125p	150p		
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR															
Building	Building industry JIC (England and Wales)	2,791	0.7	4.0	14.1	36.6	70.3	85.6	92.9	96.4	98.2	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Building industry JIC (Scotland)	535	0.6	5.1	16.6	35.9	64.7	80.0	89.4	94.8	97.2	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.8
	Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB)	1,173	0.3	1.5	8.4	21.8	53.4	74.3	85.3	91.7	95.6	98.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
	Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	324	0.6	0.9	3.1	6.5	34.0	67.9	89.5	96.9	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc.	Engineering—manual workers (UK)	10,981	0.3	1.3	4.6	10.9	31.5	56.1	75.0	86.0	92.8	99.1	99.9	99.9	99.9
	Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	1,121	0.7	1.1	2.3	6.6	28.5	55.6	71.5	80.9	86.7	94.1	96.6	96.6	96.6
	Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK)	1,462	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	3.8	12.4	28.5	51.2	70.8	92.8	97.5	97.5	97.5
	Electrical cable making industry JIC (GB)	161	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.1	29.2	52.8	77.0	90.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB)	269	0.0	0.4	2.6	8.9	35.7	66.9	86.3	92.2	95.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Shipbuilding and ship repairing (UK)	627	0.8	1.0	5.1	11.2	28.7	46.6	72.4	90.6	97.1	99.5	99.8	99.8	
Food and drink	Baking industry JIC—multiple bakers (England and Wales)	251	0.8	2.8	12.4	28.7	66.5	91.6	97.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	347	0.3	2.9	13.0	26.8	62.5	86.2	92.2	95.4	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Printing	Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	702	0.6	0.9	2.1	7.3	29.8	54.8	72.8	83.9	91.5	97.9	99.4	99.4	99.4
	General printing (London)	243	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	10.3	29.2	51.4	67.1	79.4	93.4	97.1	97.1	97.1
	Morning, evening and Sunday newspapers (London)	211	0.5	0.5	1.9	3.8	5.2	14.2	18.0	26.5	34.1	60.7	81.5	81.5	81.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	Carpet industry NJC (GB)	119	0.0	0.0	8.4	12.6	39.5	59.7	73.1	89.9	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	275	1.8	8.0	24.0	36.7	64.7	84.0	93.5	98.9	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	165	1.2	3.6	12.7	18.8	37.0	56.4	73.9	86.1	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire)	153	0.7	6.5	19.6	34.6	68.0	84.3	94.8	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	269	4.5	11.5	25.3	41.3	68.4	88.9	96.3	98.1	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Footwear manufacture (UK)	233	0.0	1.3	9.0	20.6	37.8	57.1	77.3	90.1	95.7	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other manufacturing	Building brick and allied industries NJC (England and Wales)	137	0.0	2.2	7.3	19.7	53.3	73.7	86.9	94.2	97.8	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	765	0.7	2.5	5.8	12.4	32.7	53.3	77.7	93.2	98.2	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Furniture trade JIC (GB)	380	0.0	1.6	4.5	10.5	39.2	62.6	78.7	90.5	96.1	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Light castings	115	0.0	4.4	8.7	17.4	39.1	62.6	78.3	90.4	93.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)	476	0.2	2.7	6.9	20.4	47.7	71.0	85.5	94.5	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 19 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to the 1970 survey table 25)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual

APRIL 1971

Agreement or order*	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than											
		35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	90p	100p	125p	150p	
National Government													
Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	648	1.7	3.4	12.2	26.4	50.6	80.1	93.8	96.3	97.2	98.9	99.4
Civil Service—executive grades	non-manual	876	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	3.4	8.3	17.9	27.1	43.6	66.1	79.9
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades	non-manual	894	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.8	4.8	7.9	17.9	26.6	40.5	65.3	77.1
Government industrial establishments	manual	1,409	1.6	5.5	16.3	29.7	58.8	83.0	94.3	98.1	99.9	100.0	
National Health Service													
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	non-manual	170	0.6	1.2	2.4	4.7	17.1	32.4	39.4	46.5	54.7	72.9	86.5
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual	284	0.7	10.6	25.7	32.8	51.1	69.4	85.9	97.2	99.3	100.0	100.0
Ancillary staff	non-manual	670	1.0	2.4	14.9	36.7	68.5	92.1	98.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.0
Post Office													
Post Office clerical and executive grades	non-manual	192	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.8	19.3	34.9	45.8	53.7	63.5	81.3	92.2
Post Office engineering grades	non-manual	850	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	16.7	51.9	71.5	87.7	95.8	99.5	99.9
Post Office engineering grades	non-manual	183	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.3	12.6	18.0	29.0	39.9	74.3	92.4
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	1,073	0.7	2.0	3.7	23.8	68.1	88.6	95.1	98.1	99.2	99.9	100.0
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	372	0.3	0.8	2.4	7.8	24.2	48.9	73.4	84.7	94.1	99.5	100.0
Road passenger transport													
Municipal undertakings	manual	447	1.8	2.0	4.5	13.0	48.6	83.5	95.3	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
London Transport—drivers and conductors	manual	236	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	7.2	56.8	90.3	97.0	98.7	100.0	100.0
Teaching (England and Wales)													
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	1,314	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.8	8.8	14.5	23.8	44.1	73.2
Teachers in establishments for further education	non-manual	345	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.2	3.8	5.8	18.0	48.7
Teaching (Scotland)													
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	142	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.8	7.0	12.7	28.9	45.8
Other agreements in the public sector													
Coalmining	non-manual	2,630	0.2	0.5	1.1	10.0	36.5	51.4	78.7	95.2	98.3	99.7	99.9
Coalmining	non-manual	224	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.2	20.5	38.8	45.5	54.0	66.5	80.4	89.3
Fire services	non-manual	224	0.0	0.0	4.5	14.7	61.6	79.9	92.0	94.6	96.4	99.6	100.0
Iron and steel—British Steel Corporation	non-manual	1,269	0.1	1.3	3.2	8.2	25.7	48.3	66.9	82.7	91.8	98.9	99.7
Police service	non-manual	929	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	14.0	34.3	52.2	69.3	81.1	94.7	97.4
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS													
Agriculture													
Agricultural (England and Wales)	manual	809	5.1	35.2	68.5	82.6	93.6	97.8	99.6	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural (Scotland)	manual	154	8.4	29.9	61.0	83.1	95.5	98.7	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Catering													
Licensed non-residential establishments (GB)	manual	134	35.8	53.7	65.7	75.4	91.8	97.0	97.0	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (GB)	manual	285	36.8	52.6	62.1	70.5	84.6	92.6	97.2	98.6	99.3	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing													
Made-up textiles (GB)	manual	158	1.9	6.3	24.1	32.9	57.0	74.1	88.6	95.6	97.5	100.0	100.0
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	manual	121	4.1	10.7	19.8	34.7	66.9	84.3	95.9	96.7	99.2	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing—others													
Baking (England and Wales)	manual	287	0.4	3.8	13.6	30.0	71.4	93.0	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paper box (GB)	manual	167	0.6	4.2	6.6	18.6	44.3	68.3	81.4	90.4	95.8	99.4	100.0
Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	manual	252	0.8	2.4	6.4	11.9	29.4	52.4	71.4	86.1	95.2	99.2	99.6
Retail and wholesale distribution													
Milk distributive (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	434	0.9	2.8	7.6	19.8	47.2	74.2	89.4	94.0	97.7	99.3	99.8
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	543	3.1	12.3	24.5	37.8	61.1	79.7	87.9	91.3	93.7	97.1	98.2
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	627	5.1	14.4	29.0	45.8	69.7	83.9	90.6	93.9	96.7	99.0	99.4
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	547	4.4	11.7	25.6	38.6	63.1	79.3	87.0	91.4	94.0	97.6	99.1
Miscellaneous													
General waste materials reclamation (GB)	manual	108	2.8	8.3	25.0	39.8	72.2	91.7	96.3	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.0
Road haulage (GB)	manual	1,374	0.5	1.5	6.6	20.3	60.2	83.6	93.4	97.7	99.1	99.9	99.9

* Results are given only for those agreements or orders represented by at least 100 persons in the sample.

Table 20 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 26)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual

APRIL 1971

Agreement or order*	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than											
		20p	25p	30p	35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	100p	
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR													
Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc.													
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	manual	2,005	0.2	0.6	2.7	20.5	47.5	72.5	86.6	96.5	98.9	99.9	99.9
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	non-manual	1,076	0.2	0.7	4.7	10.9	34.5	59.6	79.7	93.3	98.3	99.3	99.9
Food and drink													
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	237	0.4	4.2	13.9	49.0	76.8	87.3	92.4	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Printing													
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	227	0.0	0.0	5.3	16.7	56.0	76.7	88.1	97.8	99.6	100.0	100.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear													
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	231	0.0	0.0	5.6	26.4	57.1	73.2	83.1	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	manual	303	1.0	4.6	16.2	31.4	52.5	67.0	80.2	94.4	98.4	100.0	100.0
Woollen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	manual	171	1.2	9.9	28.1	45.0	71.4	85.4	94.2	98.8	98.8	98.8	100.0
Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual	264	0.0	0.8	3.0	27.3	48.1	62.5	73.5	88.8	98.9	99.6	100.0
Other manufacturing													
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	manual	105	0.0	1.0	7.6	22.9	53.3	76.2	86.7	96.2	98.1	98.1	99.1
Pottery industry NJC (GB)	manual	159	0.6	1.9	8.8	31.5	49.7	71.7	85.5	94.3	98.7	99.4	99.4
Tobacco industry NJIC (UK)	manual	110	1.8	2.7	2.7	5.5	12.7	53.6	66.4	93.6	98.2	100.0	100.0
Retail and wholesale distribution													
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and non-manual	436	0.9	7.1	14.2	66.7	81.9	91.5	96.8	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	311	2.9	15.4	35.4	75.9	86.8	90.7	94.5	98.1	98.7	99.0	100.0
Local authorities (England and Wales)													
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	554	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.5	7.2	13.5	21.5	45.3	64.1	78.9	92.1
General and clerical division	non-manual	815	0.3	0.7	2.0	9.0	18.4	31.7	45.5	83.1	95.3	99.0	100.0
Manual workers	manual	967	0.9	3.3	10.1	51.0	73.6	85.4	92.2	98.1	99.6	99.8	100.0
Local authorities (Scotland)													
Manual workers	manual	155	1.3	2.6	6.5	49.7	80.0	91.0	95.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Government													
Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	1,426	0.0	0.6	2.0	6.1	13.0	27.1	46.2	73.9	90.6	97.7	99.4
Civil Service—executive grades	non-manual	192	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.1	6.8	11.5	25.0	38.5	66.2
Government industrial establishments	non-manual	205	0.0	0.0	0.5	31.7	56.6	79.5	94.6	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Health Service													
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	non-manual	473	0.0	0.4	3.4	11.8	23.9	32.8	44.4	75.3	90.3	94.9	97.5
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual	2,221	0.4	1.3	6.1	16.6	32.7	46.5	57.1	70.9	83.7	93.3	99.5
Ancillary staff	non-manual	918	0.4	1.9	3.5	31.3	61.9	81.9	91.2	98.4	99.5	99.8	100.0
Post Office													
Post Office clerical and executive grades	non-manual	282	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.6	8.5	20.9	39.0	69.5	84.0	89.0	96.8
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	344	0.0	1.2	5.8	11.6	18.6	31.7	49.4	76.5	92.4	96.8	99.4
Teaching (England and Wales)													
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	1,779	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.6	8.0	24.2	48.2
Teaching (Scotland)													
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	258	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.3	9.3	20.5	41.1
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS													
Agriculture													
Agricultural (England and Wales)	manual	106	0.0	3.8	35.9	73.6	89.6	95.3	96.2	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.0
Catering													
Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)	manual	448	1.3	9.8	31.7	64.5	80.6	90.0	95.8	98.9	99.6	99.8	99.8
Licensed non-residential establishments (GB)	manual	124	6.5	40.3	67.7	81.5	91.1	95.2	96.0	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2
Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (GB)	manual	258	11.6	36.1	58.5	70.9	82.6	91.1	95.0	98.1	98.8	100.0	100.0
Unlicensed places of refreshment (GB)	manual	143	11.9	41.3	67.8	84.6	94.4	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing													
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	manual	385	0.5	4.9	22.1	44.7	67.8	79.2	86.5	95.6	99.0	99.5	100.0
Made-up textiles (GB)	manual	212	1.4	6.1	19.3	41.5	59.4	74.5	85.4	96.2	99.5	100.0	100.0
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	manual	359	1.1	3.1	22.3	47.9	67.4	81.6	89.4	97.2	99.7	100.0	100.0
Shirtmaking (GB)	manual	122	0.0	4.9	25.4	52.5	68.0	82.8	94.3	99.2	100.0		

Table 20 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 26)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual APRIL 1971

Agreement or order*	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than											
		20p	25p	30p	35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	100p	
Retail and wholesale distribution													
Retail bread and flour confectionery trade (England and Wales)	102	2.9	28.4	55.9	77.5	89.2	96.1	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	1,188	1.1	8.3	26.3	52.3	69.5	81.5	88.1	94.9	96.6	97.9	99.2	
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	690	2.2	13.6	31.0	72.0	86.7	93.5	96.2	98.8	99.7	99.7	100.0	
Retail food trades (Scotland)													
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	101	1.0	15.8	32.7	81.2	86.1	92.1	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Miscellaneous	403	2.7	14.9	34.7	67.3	83.1	90.6	94.3	98.0	98.5	99.3	99.8	
Hairdressing undertakings (GB)	147	14.3	21.8	44.2	73.5	81.6	90.5	94.6	96.6	98.0	99.3	100.0	
Laundry (GB)	185	1.1	19.5	65.4	84.3	93.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

* Results are given only for those agreements or orders represented by at least 100 persons in the sample.

Table 21 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 Survey tables 24 and 27)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual APRIL 1971

Agreement or order	Gross weekly earnings of employees whose pay was not affected by absence						Gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours							
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median		
	£ per week					£	per cent.	new pence per hour					new pence	per cent.
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR														
Building														
Building industry JIC (England and Wales)	19.1	21.8	25.4	31.0	37.9	0.2	0.6	42.9	47.4	53.4	62.3	75.0	0.3	0.5
Building industry JIC (Scotland)	18.9	22.0	25.5	31.0	36.9	0.3	1.2	42.7	47.1	54.1	66.0	81.5	0.7	1.3
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB)	21.7	25.7	30.8	38.3	47.4	0.3	1.0	45.7	50.9	58.8	70.5	87.0	0.5	0.9
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	23.0	25.8	30.8	38.3	45.9	0.7	2.4	53.1	58.4	64.0	72.1	80.4	0.7	1.0
Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc														
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	21.4	25.2	30.2	36.3	43.0	0.1	0.3	49.3	57.1	67.4	80.0	95.5	0.2	0.3
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	21.0	23.3	27.5	34.1	43.0	0.3	1.0	52.6	58.8	67.6	83.4	108.7	0.6	1.0
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK)	25.8	30.2	34.6	40.2	46.8	0.2	0.7	67.9	78.4	89.4	103.1	119.4	0.6	0.7
Electrical cable making industry JIC (GB)	24.0	26.9	34.2	40.0	46.4	1.1	3.1	51.3	58.1	68.6	79.3	89.9	1.9	2.7
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB)	23.3	26.9	32.3	37.7	47.4	0.8	2.5	50.6	57.4	64.5	74.0	85.1	0.9	1.5
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK)	22.2	26.3	32.6	39.8	47.9	0.6	2.0	48.9	58.1	71.9	81.4	89.5	1.0	1.5
Food and drink														
Baking industry JIC—Multiple Bakers (England and Wales)	20.4	24.0	29.7	33.5	36.7	0.7	2.3	43.8	48.8	55.8	62.4	67.1	0.7	1.3
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	19.4	23.2	26.6	32.4	39.0	0.4	1.4	43.6	49.4	56.7	63.6	75.5	0.8	1.3
Printing														
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	22.0	25.8	30.5	37.8	44.8	0.3	1.1	52.1	58.5	67.3	81.6	98.5	0.9	1.3
General printing (London)	25.9	29.8	36.7	42.4	48.4	0.8	2.3	59.8	68.6	79.3	95.9	114.4	1.7	2.1
Morning, evening and Sunday newspapers (London)	31.0	40.4	48.2	58.1	67.5	1.1	2.3	65.9	88.7	112.2	141.0	176.0	3.1	2.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear														
Carpet industry NJC (GB)								46.6	54.3	65.4	80.9	90.3	2.3	3.5
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	17.1	19.9	23.7	28.1	32.9	0.5	2.2	40.7	45.5	53.8	64.5	74.9	1.4	2.6
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	18.6	23.7	29.4	35.3	41.2	0.8	2.6	43.6	52.9	67.0	81.1	94.6	1.9	2.9
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire)	19.4	22.1	25.4	30.3	33.8	0.5	2.1	41.3	46.7	55.2	63.4	75.3	1.1	1.9
Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	17.0	20.8	24.9	28.5	34.0	0.5	1.9	38.7	44.9	53.4	62.9	71.3	1.0	1.9
Footwear manufacture (UK)	18.8	22.3	26.9	31.8	37.2	0.6	2.4	45.4	52.6	66.8	78.7	89.8	1.6	2.3
Other manufacturing														
Building brick and allied industries NJC (England and Wales)	21.1	25.6	30.0	35.1	39.8	0.9	2.9	45.9	51.5	58.4	70.9	82.9	1.7	3.0
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	22.0	25.6	30.1	34.6	39.1	0.3	0.9	48.5	56.3	68.4	78.8	86.9	0.9	1.3
Furniture trade JIC (GB)	21.2	23.9	28.0	33.8	38.9	0.6	2.3	49.5	55.9	63.9	78.7	89.6	1.0	1.6
Light castings (GB)								45.5	53.9	63.6	77.7	89.8	1.6	2.6
Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)	20.4	24.8	29.5	34.1	40.6	0.5	1.8	46.2	52.0	61.0	72.9	83.7	1.0	1.7
Pottery industry NJC (GB)	21.3	24.1	29.2	36.4	43.4	0.7	2.5	45.7	52.2	62.3	72.4	93.7	1.7	2.6
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	23.0	26.8	31.7	37.7	43.7	0.6	1.9	52.8	60.7	71.8	85.3	95.7	1.1	1.5
Sawmilling (England and Wales)	18.1	20.9	25.0	30.3	34.0	1.0	4.2	40.6	45.7	52.6	63.9	74.1	1.2	2.3
Retail and wholesale distribution														
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK)	17.7	20.3	23.9	27.9	32.9	0.3	1.4	40.0	46.0	52.7	60.3	69.7	0.4	0.8
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	16.6	19.8	23.9	30.3	37.5	0.4	1.9	40.4	45.5	51.5	62.3	77.9	0.5	1.0
Retail meat trade JIC (England and Wales)	17.3	18.9	21.6	25.7	29.6	0.6	2.7	37.7	42.1	48.0	54.6	62.1	1.3	2.6
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	16.6	20.6	26.6	35.2	41.9	0.6	2.1	38.3	46.8	60.6	72.2	87.0	1.9	3.2
Other agreements in the private sector														
Dock workers NJC (GB)	28.8	35.2	39.3	45.1	56.0	0.3	0.8	65.0	76.7	95.3	116.5	128.7	1.5	1.6
Road Passenger Transport—Company-owned undertakings (GB)	21.5	25.4	29.3	33.8	38.7	0.3	1.0	47.6	52.2	57.4	64.1	70.2	0.4	0.7
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR														
Gas, electricity and water														
Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	20.8	24.4	28.9	35.8	43.4	0.6	2.0	47.6	52.6	60.3	71.5	85.3	0.9	1.4
Electricity supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	21.6	24.6	28.1	32.1	37.7	0.3	0.9	51.4	58.7	66.6	77.1	84.5	0.5	0.8
Water supply industry (England and Wales)	20.4	22.4	26.8	33.5	39.4	0.6	2.3	48.0	51.7	59.3	67.5	77.1	1.0	1.7
Local authorities (England and Wales)														
Administrative, professional and technical grades	23.9	29.2	36.6	48.1	60.4	0.5	1.4	62.0	74.0	95.4	127.6	158.6	1.6	1.6
General and clerical division	18.5	21.3	24.4	28.8	33.8	0.3	1.3	47.7	55.7	63.0	72.7	81.1	0.9	1.4
Building and civil engineering workers	18.6	20.4	23.6	27.0	32.1	0.3	1.1	45.1	47.9	53.2	62.9	70.9	0.7	1.3
Engineering craftsmen	22.3	25.2	28.7	35.0	40.0	1.1	3.7	53.4	58.5	64.3	71.9	83.1	0.8	1.2
Manual workers	17.8	19.4	22.9	27.6	32.8	0.2	0.7	43.2	46.3	51.5	59.9	68.6	0.2	0.4

Table 21 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 Survey tables 24 and 27)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual **APRIL 1971**

Agreement or order	Gross weekly earnings of employees whose pay was not affected by absence						Gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours							
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median		
	£ per week						new pence per hour							
Local authorities (Scotland)														
Administrative, professional and technical grades	21.6	27.3	33.5	42.4	58.1	1.6	4.9	56.0	70.3	88.3	106.3	155.5	3.2	3.6
Manual workers	17.5	18.9	22.5	27.0	32.8	0.4	1.8	41.6	45.9	50.0	56.2	64.5	0.5	0.9
National Government														
Civil Service—clerical grades	16.7	18.9	22.8	25.6	29.3	0.4	1.7	44.1	49.6	59.6	67.5	74.2	1.2	1.9
Civil Service—executive grades	27.1	33.0	39.8	51.6	74.6	0.7	1.7	71.7	88.0	104.2	137.1	201.4	1.0	0.9
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades	27.8	34.4	42.1	54.7	68.2	0.5	1.2	72.7	88.5	109.2	144.9	182.3	1.7	1.5
Government industrial establishments	17.6	20.5	25.1	30.0	35.8	0.2	0.8	42.6	48.3	56.7	66.3	74.7	0.6	1.0
National Health Service														
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	20.9	25.7	36.1	49.4	64.2	1.5	4.2	54.0	66.3	95.0	129.1	172.5	4.2	4.4
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	16.9	19.6	25.9	31.6	35.2	0.8	3.2	39.7	44.7	59.4	73.7	82.7	1.8	3.0
Ancillary staff	18.2	20.5	24.4	29.2	34.5	0.2	1.0	43.6	47.0	53.8	61.9	68.3	0.5	1.0
Post Office														
Post Office clerical and executive grades	19.6	24.1	33.0	44.4	54.4	1.4	4.3	52.8	63.5	83.8	116.3	145.7	4.8	5.7
Post Office engineering grades (manual)	23.2	24.9	29.6	37.4	44.3	0.6	1.9	56.5	61.6	69.3	82.5	91.7	0.6	0.9
Post Office engineering grades	27.9	35.1	43.2	47.5	53.9	1.0	2.3	68.0	86.5	108.4	127.7	139.3	3.4	3.1
Post Office manipulative grades (manual)	19.0	20.9	25.9	33.9	41.7	0.4	1.4	47.3	50.2	54.8	62.3	71.0	0.3	0.6
Post Office manipulative grades	22.4	26.1	32.1	39.2	46.9	0.6	1.9	52.3	60.6	70.4	81.3	95.0	0.9	1.3
Road passenger transport														
Municipal undertakings	22.1	25.2	30.0	35.2	40.3	0.4	1.5	48.2	54.2	60.3	66.9	74.7	0.5	0.8
London Transport—drivers and conductors	25.2	27.1	31.6	36.5	39.9	0.8	2.5	60.9	64.1	68.7	74.1	79.9	0.6	0.9
Teaching (England and Wales)														
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	23.2	28.6	36.3	42.2	47.7	0.5	1.3	83.1	102.0	130.1	153.1	174.5	1.0	0.8
Teachers in establishments for further education	32.1	39.0	44.7	52.1	59.2	1.0	2.4	108.3	131.1	153.8	181.1	211.7	4.0	2.6
Teaching (Scotland)														
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	27.5	35.7	45.9	55.4	60.6	1.2	2.6	95.2	122.7	153.3	186.7	206.9	3.7	2.4
Other agreements in the public sector														
Coalmining (manual)	20.0	24.3	29.2	33.8	39.0	0.1	0.5	50.0	55.1	68.9	78.8	84.7	0.8	1.1
Coalmining	22.6	27.3	33.9	43.1	58.2	0.9	2.5	56.0	62.5	84.4	112.5	156.5	3.7	4.4
Fire Services	26.5	29.5	31.1	35.8	43.4	0.5	1.5	48.0	52.6	55.6	67.5	78.4	0.9	1.7
Iron and Steel—British Steel Corporation	22.7	26.5	31.1	36.4	42.1	0.3	1.0	51.1	59.6	70.8	84.2	98.0	0.7	1.0
Police Service	24.0	27.6	33.6	41.3	49.0	0.4	1.3	57.6	65.7	78.8	94.0	111.6	0.9	1.1
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS														
Agriculture														
Agricultural (England and Wales)	15.3	17.1	20.1	23.8	28.2	0.2	1.1	35.9	38.5	42.0	47.0	55.6	0.2	0.6
Agricultural (Scotland)	15.2	16.6	19.5	23.7	28.4	0.6	3.0	35.6	39.2	43.4	47.4	52.2	0.6	1.4
Catering														
Licensed non-residential establishment (GB)	12.3	15.2	18.4	22.8	28.6	0.5	2.5	26.4	31.5	39.0	49.9	58.0	1.1	2.9
Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (GB)	11.7	14.6	18.3	24.3	28.9	0.7	3.7	25.5	31.5	39.2	52.3	64.1	1.0	2.5
Manufacturing—Textiles/clothing														
Made-up textiles (GB)	16.9	20.4	25.4	30.4	35.5	0.7	2.8	41.0	45.6	58.0	70.5	82.7	1.4	2.4
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	16.7	20.2	23.5	27.5	30.6	0.4	1.8	39.3	46.7	54.2	63.8	72.2	1.7	3.2
Manufacturing—others														
Baking (England and Wales)	20.1	23.4	27.7	32.6	36.6	0.4	1.5	43.3	48.4	55.0	61.2	66.8	0.6	1.2
Paper box (GB)	19.8	23.4	28.1	35.1	41.2	1.2	4.4	46.6	52.6	61.5	76.4	89.4	1.0	1.6
Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	22.5	26.0	31.1	37.2	44.2	0.5	1.8	48.7	57.9	68.3	81.9	93.0	2.0	3.0
Retail and wholesale distribution														
Milk distributive (England and Wales)	23.3	26.9	30.8	36.2	41.4	0.5	1.6	45.8	51.6	60.9	70.4	81.3	0.7	1.2
Retail bread and flour confectionery trade (England and Wales)	18.9	21.2	24.6	28.6	33.7	0.6	2.4							
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	16.0	18.6	22.6	27.2	35.1	0.4	1.9	39.0	45.2	54.7	66.3	84.9	1.1	2.1
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	16.5	19.2	22.7	28.3	35.4	0.3	1.4	38.2	43.5	51.3	63.4	78.5	0.6	1.2
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	16.3	18.8	22.9	28.3	37.0	0.4	1.6	39.2	44.8	54.1	66.3	86.0	0.7	1.3
Miscellaneous														
General waste materials reclamation (GB)								40.4	45.0	52.5	61.5	69.1	1.3	2.5
Road haulage (GB)	22.4	26.1	30.7	35.7	41.6	0.2	0.7	46.5	51.1	57.0	65.4	75.4	0.4	0.6

Note: The numbers in the sample to which the figures in this table relate are given in table 17 for gross weekly earnings and table 19 for gross hourly earnings. These tables also show, for each agreement, whether manual workers only, non-manual workers only, or both are included.

Table 22 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 Survey tables 24 and 27)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual **APRIL 1971**

Agreement or order	Gross weekly earnings of employees whose pay was not affected by absence						Gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours							
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median		
	£ per week						new pence per hour							
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR														
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc														
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	12.9	14.3	16.3	18.6	21.3	0.1	0.6	32.6	35.8	40.5	45.7	52.3	0.2	0.5
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	12.7	14.4	16.3	18.5	21.7	0.1	0.7	34.3	38.2	43.1	48.7	56.8	0.3	0.7
Food and drink														
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	11.5	13.1	14.5	16.9	20.3	0.3	1.8	28.6	32.3	35.2	39.6	46.6	0.5	1.3
Printing														
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	12.3	14.1	15.8	18.3	21.4	0.4	2.4	33.1	35.7	38.7	44.6	51.3	0.8	2.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear														
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	12.4	13.8	15.2	18.5	20.7	0.4	2.6	31.4	34.7	38.4	45.6	53.2	0.8	2.0
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	10.6	13.1	15.6	19.1	21.9	0.3	2.2	27.7	33.4	39.4	47.7	55.6	0.7	1.8
Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	9.9	11.6	13.9	15.9	19.1	0.3	2.0	25.0	29.3	35.6	41.1	47.5	0.5	1.4
Footwear manufacture (UK)	12.7	13.7	16.1	19.6	23.7	0.4	2.2	33.0	34.7	40.7	50.9	60.2	1.1	2.8
Other manufacturing														
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)								30.5	35.3	39.3	44.7	52.2	1.0	2.5
Pottery industry NJC (GB)	11.6	13.0	15.7	18.1	20.2	0.5	3.1	30.2	33.0	40.1	45.8	54.3	1.2	3.0
Tobacco industry NJIC (UK)								39.1	41.6	44.6	53.9	57.5	0.7	1.5
Retail and wholesale distribution														
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	10.1	12.1	12.8	15.0	17.6	0.1	0.5	26.8	30.6	32.1	37.0	44.1	0.1	0.4
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	9.4	10.8	12.9	14.2	18.4	0.2	1.3	23.2	27.9	31.2	34.8	43.7	0.2	0.7
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR														
Local authorities (England and Wales)														
Administrative, professional and technical grades	16.3	19.7	24.4	29.3	35.7	0.3	1.3	42.3	51.3	62.8	77.1	95.4	1.1	1.7
General and clerical division	13.3	16.0	19.3	21.7	24.7	0.1	0.6	35.5	42.5	50.7	57.1	64.7	0.3	0.6
Manual workers	10.1	11.1	13.1	15.9	19.8	0.1	1.1	29.9	31.7	34.9	40.5	48.2	0.2	0.7
Local authorities (Scotland)														
Manual workers	10.9	11.5	12.9	15.2	19.6	0.3	2.6	30.7	33.0	35.0	38.5	44.4	0.4	1.1
National Government														
Civil Service—clerical grades	14.5	16.7	19.2	22.6	25.8	0.1	0.7	38.3	44.5	51.3	60.7	69.3	0.5	0.9
Civil Service—executive grades	20.6	26.6	33.4	38.2	48.4	1.1	3.2	55.3	70.0	104.1	133.4	2.3	2.6	
Government industrial establishments	13.1	13.7	15.6	18.0	19.9	0.3	1.8	33.2	34.4	38.3	44.0	48.5	0.9	2.3
National Health Service														
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	13.2	15.3	19.9	22.6	26.9	0.4	2.0	34.0	40.6	52.4	59.9	69.6	1.1	2.1
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	13.1	15.2	18.7	25.8	31.7	0.2	0.9	31.9	37.5	46.8	63.2	76.7	0.6	1.2
Ancillary staff	11.9	13.4	15.4	17.7	21.0	0.1	0.8	32.2	34.2	38.3	42.8	49.1	0.2	0.6
Post Office														
Post Office clerical and executive grades	15.5	17.3	19.7	24.3	30.5	0.3	1.7	40.7	46.2					

Table 22 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board or council orders, April 12 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 Survey tables 24 and 27)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual

APRIL 1971

Agreement or order	Gross weekly earnings of employees whose pay was not affected by absence						Gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours							
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median		
	£ per week					£	per cent.	new pence per hour				new pence	per cent.	
Retail and wholesale distribution														
Retail bread and flour confectionery trade (England and Wales)	8.3	9.4	10.9	13.8	16.5	0.8	7.4	23.0	24.6	27.5	34.2	40.3	1.3	4.9
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	10.0	11.6	13.4	16.5	20.3	0.1	1.0	25.6	29.7	34.5	41.9	51.9	0.3	1.0
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	9.4	10.7	12.7	14.7	17.4	0.1	0.8	23.8	28.4	31.6	35.9	42.2	0.2	0.5
Retail food trades (Scotland)								23.5	27.1	31.1	33.1	43.7	0.3	1.0
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	9.4	10.7	12.6	14.7	17.4	0.1	1.0	23.6	27.6	31.9	37.9	44.6	0.3	1.0
Miscellaneous														
Hairdressing undertakings (GB)	7.3	10.4	12.4	14.4	17.6	0.3	2.3	18.3	26.0	30.8	36.9	44.7	0.6	1.9
Laundry (GB)	8.9	10.1	11.5	13.6	15.9	0.3	2.4	23.3	25.6	28.1	33.3	37.7	0.5	1.6

Note: The numbers in the sample to which the figures in this table relate are given in table 18 for gross weekly earnings and table 20 for gross hourly earnings. These tables also show, for each agreement, whether manual workers only, non-manual workers only, or both are included.

Reform of collective bargaining at plant and company level

Points which management and trade unions should consider when planning and implementing reform of collective bargaining arrangements at plant and company level are set out in a study published by the Department of Employment (MANPOWER PAPERS No. 5. THE REFORM OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AT PLANT AND COMPANY LEVEL. HMSO 73p). The findings are based on a series of case studies conducted in 1969 and 1970 by three members of the department's Research and Planning Division, P. A. L. Parker, W. R. Hawes and Mrs. A. L. Lumb, under the direction of Dr. W. E. J. McCarthy, Fellow of Nuffield College and the Oxford Management Centre, and in consultation with Dr. G. S. Bain, deputy director of the SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit at Warwick University. The views expressed are those of the authors, and should not necessarily be taken to represent those of the department. The study is published in the belief that it will be of interest and may be of use to managers, trade unionists and others who are involved in bargaining reform.

The study finds that the growing interest in the reform of collective agreements has not been misplaced. Defects in existing systems of industrial relations, it says, can be rectified by joint initiatives directed at the level of the plant or company. Major modifications to procedural arrangements were effected in the companies studied to the clear benefit of all parties, and where they managed to lead, the authors believe that others might be expected to follow.

Major influences

The paper begins by listing the factors that have made bargaining reform an important issue in current thinking on British industrial relations. Three major influences are said to have been at work:

- (a) a growing dissatisfaction with the operation of existing agreements among the parties themselves;
- (b) productivity bargaining;
- (c) the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations under Lord Donovan.

The royal commission, in particular, argued strongly for reform at the plant or company level, and seemed to emphasise the benefits which could follow from the introduction of rapid 'one step' changes in which a wide range of issues received attention at the same time. But information was lacking on many details of the process as it actually happened in companies. The Research and Planning Division of the Department of Employment, therefore, began a research exercise in 1969 to consider in more detail the experiences of a number of firms which

seemed to have achieved substantial reforms to procedural arrangements.

Detailed consideration was given to the subject matter of agreements at company and plant level, the pressures which had been encountered by managements and unions, and which had led them to increase the scope of local agreements, the ways in which reform had been approached, the difficulties which had been encountered, and the methods by which these had been overcome. In all, 11 companies were visited, six in engineering or metal processing, two in food processing, and one each in plastics, mineral extraction and chemicals. They ranged in size from about 20,000 to just under 1,000. Four had headquarters in North America, and one on the continent of Europe. The remainder were British owned.

Pressures for change

The authors found that change was encouraged partly by 'external' economic and financial pressures, and partly from 'internal' causes—the development of trade union activity, organizational changes in management or production capabilities, and changes following mergers with other companies. Trade unions for their part often pressed for additional facilities for officials, and for an extension of agreements to cover matters previously falling within the area of 'managerial prerogatives'. Everywhere the parties were being forced to look anew at the structure of their relationships.

Given that the need for change was recognized, a wide variety of options was usually available. In each company, however, the detail of the changes required was such that negotiations could only usefully take place on a company or plant basis. In other respects much depended on the 'principles' which managements and unions had developed as a basis for their negotiating relationship. Most of the firms were exceptional in that they had developed a series of long term objectives which acted as guidelines in the preparation of proposals for change. Important amongst these were the desire for greater formality and consistency in handling industrial relations matters.

Method of analysis

The study presents a method of analysis for determining weakness in a collective bargaining system and of collective bargaining reforms that may lead to improvement. Whenever a system has attained a degree of permanency, it is possible, the authors say, to discern a framework or 'structure' through which negotiations are conducted. The term *bargaining structure* is adopted in the study to describe collectively the more permanent features that

distinguish the bargaining process in any particular system.

The bargaining structure comprises four main features or 'dimensions'—levels, units, scope and forms. Negotiations may be conducted at the national, company, plant or sub-plant *bargaining level*, and the *bargaining unit* may comprise all employees at that level or there may be separate units for different groups. The subject coverage or *bargaining scope* of negotiations may be wide or narrow, and the *bargaining form*, in which agreements are expressed, may be written or unwritten, signed by the parties or confirmed by verbal undertaking only.

The realisation of long-term industrial relations objectives, or *bargaining principles*, may require the adoption of particular types of bargaining structure. The study places considerable emphasis on the importance for successful bargaining charge, first of careful analysis of the existing collective bargaining system to identify any structural weaknesses, secondly, of the development of a consistent set of bargaining principles, and thirdly, of their harmonisation with all dimensions of the bargaining structure. Thus, in the interests of the principle of 'bargaining consistency', for example, it may be necessary to centralise negotiations at company or plant level, seek wider bargaining units and more formal bargaining forms.

Management preparations

The detailed preparation of management proposals involved the analysis of complex (and usually incomplete) information, and proved a taxing and time consuming exercise. In all cases the major initiating and co-ordinating role was assumed by personnel specialists, who proved to be better equipped than line managers to cope with the task. But top management support for them in this function was an essential pre-condition to its effective discharge, and where a close alliance between personnel and senior line managers developed, a consistent and unified approach to the negotiation and operation of agreements generally followed. It was noticeable that the presence of personnel directors not heavily involved in day-to-day industrial relations activities was of considerable significance in the successful planning of change.

The most effective arrangement on the management side in negotiations seemed to be that in which personnel managers took the lead, supported at the bargaining table by appropriate senior line managers. In this way the advantages of bargaining expertise, specialist knowledge and line management commitment could all be attained. It proved vital, however, for management negotiators to be vested with authority to reach decisions without occasioning the general frustration and undermining of credibility which can result from constant reference to higher authority. This was best achieved when a clear indication of the parameters within which the management side could work were set.

Union preparations

Union preparation for negotiations was generally less extensive; they saw themselves mainly as reacting to management proposals rather than initiating change themselves. More rigorous preparation was made in the

few cases where 'pre-negotiation' meetings with management took place, before the start of full scale discussions. Such meetings helped the unions to gain a clearer picture of the issues that would be at stake, and enabled each party to explore to some degree the likely response of the other to its proposals.

There were strong pressures for the inclusion of shop stewards in the union negotiating team—their detailed knowledge of conditions on the shop floor complemented the bargaining skills of full-time union officials and facilitated communications with the membership during the course of negotiations. In nearly all cases lay officials and, in particular, senior stewards or convenors, played a major part in the negotiations. They, rather than the full-time official, most clearly understood the detailed implications of management proposals for their members in different parts of the factory, and were more closely in touch with the susceptibilities and expectations of all sections of the membership.

When provisional agreement was reached at the bargaining table it often proved necessary to seek ratification by the union membership. Failure to do so in some cases was followed by rejection of 'agreements' at a later stage.

Introduction and operation of agreements

Most of the firms sought to introduce changes which represented a significant break with the past and the manner of their introduction was to have considerable bearing on their success in operation. Conventional communications channels proved inadequate to the task, but few firms undertook any special training or communications exercises. Those which did suffered fewer of the operational problems which afflicted the rest. In many cases, however, agreements were confusingly constructed, inadequately indexed and cross-referenced, and often ill-written.

Perhaps the most important factor in the successful operation of agreements was the degree of determination and sophistication shown by managements and unions in monitoring their progress and seeking to ensure they functioned according to plan. This central co-ordinating function was best discharged on the management side by personnel departments, but it proved important that they should have the full support of top management in seeking to influence the actions of line managers. On the union side the co-ordinating function fell to the senior lay official.

A degree of flexibility appeared to play a large part in the successful operation of disputes procedures, a major element in the framework of plant industrial relations. Informal consultation between official discussions was commonplace and contributed significantly to the resolution of disputes within the plant, an objective sought by both parties. There was a marked reluctance by both managements and trade unions to take their disagreements "outside the factory". Nevertheless, the necessity for a final procedural stage external to the plant and independent in nature was recognised as inevitable.

The most common practices were Department of Employment conciliation and/or arbitration, although enthusiasm for the latter was limited. Managements did not favour it for the settlement of disputes over new agreements (disputes of interest), and trade unions

rarely viewed it as more than a possibly necessary evil. However, experience suggested there was a need for arbitration on disputes over the rights of parties under existing plant and company agreements, and where it was used it was generally effective in resolving matters in dispute. The authors conclude that managers and union officials considering a move to domestic procedures would be well advised to examine the merits of arbitration as a final stage.

Separate procedures for handling disciplinary, time study and job evaluation issues were found in operation, to provide advantages. They assisted towards consistency of practice in these activities throughout the plant, brought specialists more quickly to bear on such problems, and relieved the main disputes procedure of the bulk of such issues. Consultation of a traditional style was practised in the 11 firms. But increasing pressure from the trade unions to extend the scope of collective bargaining had reduced the range of issues discussed in consultative committees. Pressures for productivity improvement had in some cases led to the adoption of joint productivity committees aimed to involve the workforce more closely in developments at the workplace.

Roles of personnel managers and shop stewards

In contrast to some views advanced in recent years, it was evident that the negotiation, introduction, and particularly the operation, of formal company and plant agreements required an increase in the status and influence of personnel managers. This conclusion, says the report, arises primarily from the need for co-ordination of management action in industrial relations if agreements are to operate as intended.

The advantages to be gained from employing specialist staff during the preparatory and negotiating phases are clear: the analysis of existing conditions prior to the formulation of new proposals is a matter in which experience is essential, and ability at the bargaining table is also largely a function of experience. The important role which fell to personnel departments in monitoring the operation of new agreements has already been emphasized. The status and staffing of personnel departments is relevant to the performance of this enlarged role.

It seems clear that personnel managers must be accorded equality in the management hierarchy with other senior managers, and that the personnel function must have a recognised place in the senior decision making councils of the company. These conditions seem likely to be most easily satisfied where a director solely responsible for personnel and industrial relations matters sits on the board. The move to increased formalisation of collective agreements in all cases increased the overall burden of work on personnel departments and an expansion of supporting personnel staff followed. In many companies this included the appointment of specialist industrial relations officers.

Burden on lay officers

On the union side the main burden at all stages of the move to plant bargaining fell on lay officials. In particular, the emergence of strong and capable senior lay officers

who enjoyed the confidence of their members was necessary for successful bargaining reform. Their ability to cope with all the testing new demands was much assisted when managements recognised the requirements of the new situation and accorded them full recognition and adequate support and facilities to discharge their new functions. In practice, both sides found such facilities advantageous—union organisation and communications channels were improved and co-ordination of union activities greatly assisted.

Main conclusions

The parties had been moved to change by a variety of pressures, both economic and procedural. The initiative for change came essentially from management and commitment at senior levels was vital to its success. There was a clear need for long range planning of industrial relations policies based on careful appraisal of existing systems. The study presents a method of analysis to assist that process. Above all, there was need for greater consistency in handling industrial relations matters. This was achieved by introducing more formality into the bargaining system and developing a central co-ordinating and monitoring capability. In general, insufficient attention was directed to ensuring that line managers and workforce understood the new agreements.

Personnel managers and senior union lay officials emerged as key figures in the preparation, negotiation and operation of company agreements, and played a particularly important role in the co-ordination and monitoring of line management and trade union activities. It cannot be over-emphasized, says the report, that recognition and acceptance of the important new role which they must play is a vital pre-requisite of successful bargaining reform at this level.

Guarded optimism

The authors claim that their findings provide grounds for guarded optimism. They show that bargaining change is possible, and that prospects for further change are good. In general terms the direction of change is also clear. There is some confirmation in the study for the modifications in bargaining structure suggested in the Donovan report, though this conclusion is subject to a number of important qualifications and reservations. The Donovan preference for 'comprehensive', 'single-step' agreements, for example, was not always appropriate.

In some cases greater progress could be made by the more modest, but persistent, policy of negotiating a series of individually less ambitious 'sequential' agreements. The study also raised doubts about the importance of focussing attention on the existence of what the commission termed "a conflict between the formal and the informal system". The extent to which the success of plant bargaining in particular cases could be attributed to the creation of a formal body of rules governing its operation was not always clear.

New procedures operated most satisfactorily where they assisted the development of increased mutual trust between the parties, and this was not brought about solely by a rigid application of the formal rules. Indeed, a flexibility in approach and application clearly aided the

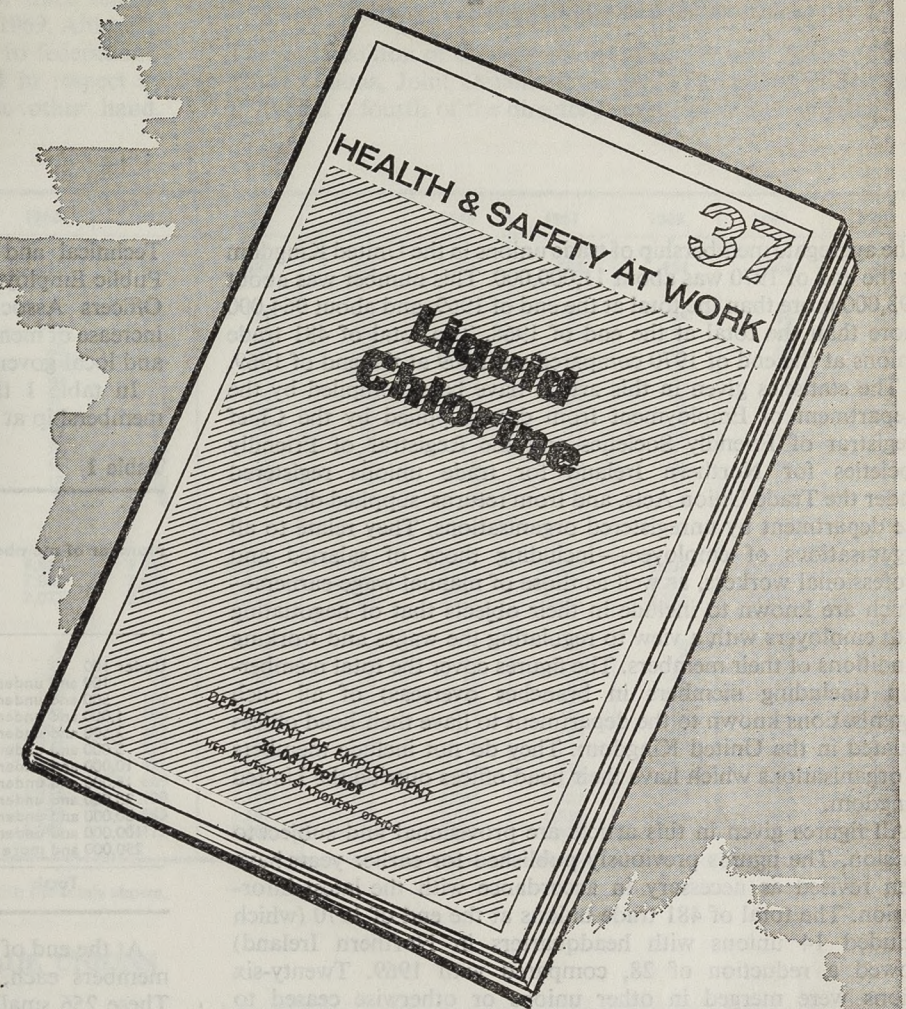
development of productive relationships, provided it supplemented rather than supplanted the formal procedures. The new and more formal framework provided a more suitable and appropriate structure within which the parties could carry out their negotiations and seek to implement their objectives, but around this structure there was need for, and there developed, a new pattern of informality to help it work effectively.

The study argues, then, that there is no single 'model' for bargaining reform that can be regarded as universally

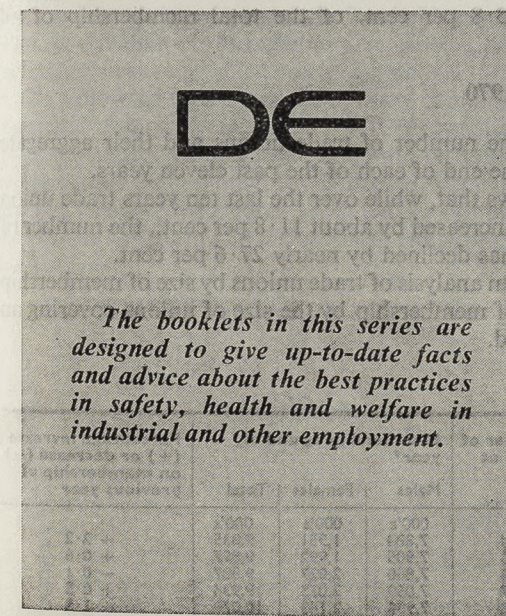
appropriate, and as far as the Donovan Report gave the impression that there is such a single focus for reform, the authors suggest that it must be assumed to have been mistaken. What is required is a readiness to begin with a careful appraisal of the existing system and a willingness to discuss proposals for change that can be successfully made to fit together and provide benefits for all parties. Indeed, it is not merely that there is no single model; there is no reason to assume that the process of bargaining adaptation and reform has any end.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

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Membership of trade unions in 1970

The aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1970 was about 11,000,000. This number was about 693,000 more than the total at the end of 1969, and about 964,000 more than the total at the end of 1968. The total of 481 trade unions at the end of 1970 compared with 509 at the end of 1969.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Department of Employment from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland for trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the department by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include in their objects that of negotiating with employers with a view to regulating the wages and working conditions of their members. The figures cover the total membership (including members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the department to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

All figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The total of 481 trade unions at the end of 1970 (which included 14 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland) showed a reduction of 28, compared with 1969. Twenty-six unions were merged in other unions or otherwise ceased to function, and four unions amalgamated to form two new unions. At the end of 1970 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 11,000,000 compared with 10,307,000 at the end of 1969, an increase of 6.7 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1970 was 8,296,000, an increase of 453,000 or 5.8 per cent., compared with the previous year. The number of females was 2,704,000, an increase of 240,000 or 9.7 per cent. This follows an increase of 6.1 per cent. in female membership in 1969.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their members.

The total membership at the end of 1970 included 59,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 6,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership in the United Kingdom was thus about 10,935,000. Of this total, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 250,000.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are, therefore, counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of the duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Membership of the unions regarded as general labour organisations increased by about 156,000; the Transport and General Workers' Union membership increasing by 107,000 and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers by 49,000. Other unions showing large increases were the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, 133,000; Association of Scientific

Technical and Managerial Staffs, 82,000; National Union of Public Employees, 67,000; and National and Local Government Officers Association, 43,000. Nearly two-thirds of the total increase of membership in unions concerned mainly with national and local government services was in female membership.

In table 1 the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1970.

Table 1

Number of members	Number of unions	Total membership*	Percentage of	
			Total number of all unions	Total membership of all unions
Under 100	90	4,000	18.7	0.0
100 and under 500	116	29,000	24.1	0.3
500 and under 1,000	50	35,000	10.4	0.3
1,000 and under 2,500	59	99,000	12.3	0.9
2,500 and under 5,000	50	172,000	10.4	1.6
5,000 and under 10,000	30	199,000	6.2	1.8
10,000 and under 15,000	13	155,000	2.7	1.4
15,000 and under 25,000	21	403,000	4.4	3.7
25,000 and under 50,000	13	452,000	2.7	4.1
50,000 and under 100,000	16	1,111,000	3.3	10.1
100,000 and under 250,000	14	2,188,000	2.9	19.9
250,000 and more	9	6,155,000	1.9	55.9
Totals	481	11,000,000	100.0	100.0

At the end of 1970 there were 256 unions with fewer than 1,000 members each, including 206 with under 500 members each. These 256 smaller unions together accounted for under one per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In contrast, the 23 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for 75.8 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

Totals for 1960-1970

Table 2 shows the number of trade unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past eleven years.

This table shows that, while over the last ten years trade union membership has increased by about 11.8 per cent., the number of separate unions has declined by nearly 27.6 per cent.

Table 3 shows an analysis of trade unions by size of membership and an analysis of membership by the size of unions covering an eleven year period.

Table 2

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Membership at end of year*			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on membership of previous year
		Males	Females	Total	
1960	664	7,884,000	1,951,000	9,835,000	+ 2.2
1961	646	7,905,000	1,992,000	9,897,000	+ 0.6
1962	626	7,860,000	2,027,000	9,887,000	- 0.1
1963	607	7,859,000	2,075,000	9,934,000	+ 0.5
1964	598	7,936,000	2,143,000	10,079,000	+ 1.5
1965	584	7,973,000	2,209,000	10,181,000	+ 1.0
1966	575	7,890,000	2,221,000	10,111,000	- 0.7
1967	556	7,785,000	2,249,000	10,034,000	- 0.8
1968	534	7,713,000	2,323,000	10,036,000	+ 0.0
1969	509	7,843,000	2,464,000	10,307,000	+ 2.7
1970	481	8,296,000	2,704,000	11,000,000	+ 6.7

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

Federations of trade unions

At the end of 1970 there were 47 federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom, the same as at the end of 1969. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand,

many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

Directory of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions

The latest edition of the "Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations etc." was issued in January 1970, and a fourth of the directory is reprinted each quarter.

Table 3

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of unions at end of year	664	646	626	607	598	584	575	556	534	509	481
Analysis by number of members											
Under 100 members	130	120	121	116	110	113	111	111	99	94	90
100 and under 500	176	170	154	148	145	136	134	122	123	119	116
500 and under 1,000	56	58	60	60	58	58	61	62	56	59	50
1,000 and under 2,500	107	104	103	98	99	90	85	81	81	67	59
2,500 and under 5,000	67	66	58	58	61	63	62	60	58	55	50
5,000 and under 10,000	35	32	31	31	29	30	28	29	29	29	30
10,000 and under 15,000	18	20	23	21	22	19	20	20	17	11	13
15,000 and under 25,000	26	22	22	22	20	18	18	17	18	23	21
25,000 and under 50,000	11	16	18	18	19	20	19	18	15	14	13
50,000 and under 100,000	21	21	18	17	17	19	19	17	19	16	16
100,000 and under 250,000	10	8	10	10	10	8	9	10	10	13	14
250,000 and more	7	9	8	8	8	10	9	9	9	9	9
Membership at end of year* (Thousands)											
Total	9,835	9,897	9,887	9,934	10,079	10,181	10,111	10,034	10,036	10,307	11,000
Males	7,884	7,905	7,860	7,859	7,936	7,973	7,890	7,785	7,713	7,843	8,296
Females	1,951	1,992	2,027	2,075	2,143	2,209	2,221	2,249	2,323	2,464	2,704
Analysis by size of unions											
Under 100	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	4
100 and under 500	45	43	39	37	36	35	34	31	31	29	29
500 and under 1,000	40	41	43	43	40	40	43	43	38	41	35
1,000 and under 2,500	169	166	169	160	159	142	140	135	132	109	99
2,500 and under 5,000	223	219	193	195	212	218	217	206	200	194	172
5,000 and under 10,000	254	227	206	207	197	212	192	199	196	197	199
10,000 and under 15,000	219	244	277	256	271	237	248	254	215	134	155
15,000 and under 25,000	499	402	410	421	388	337	332	318	327	430	403
25,000 and under 50,000	384	527	637	665	706	708	666	647	512	492	452
50,000 and under 100,000	1,405	1,414	1,213	1,180	1,196	1,312	1,295	1,347	1,347	1,116	1,111
100,000 and under 250,000	1,742	1,267	1,609	1,645	1,687	1,189	1,477	1,539	1,539	1,875	2,188
250,000 and more	4,848	5,342	5,085	5,119	5,182	5,746	5,461	5,469	5,495	5,684	6,155

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

MEMBERSHIP ETC. OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

The annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies includes a section relating to the membership and finances of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts 1871 to 1964 (Part 4, HMSO or through any bookseller, 40p). The report includes a summary which covers the period 1960-1970.

The following table gives a summary of the figures relating to registered unions of employees for 1970, together with comparative figures for 1969 and 1960. It should be noted that the figures in this table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given earlier in this article relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

	1970	1969	1960
Number of unions on register	326	328	398
Number of members	9,277,123	8,752,801	8,531,605
Income:			
From members	£43,784,000	£38,280,000	£25,076,000
From other sources	8,441,000	7,502,000	3,555,000
Expenditure:			
Working expenses	30,222,000	27,384,000	14,881,000
Unemployment, etc benefit	533,000	427,000	196,000
Dispute benefit	3,583,000	1,619,000	1,564,000
Sick and accident benefit	3,885,000	3,844,000	4,556,000
Death benefit	1,380,000	1,316,000	892,000
Superannuation benefit	2,809,000	2,712,000	2,790,000
Other benefits	2,730,000	2,521,000	1,374,000
From political fund	1,566,000	718,000	524,000
Other outgoings	3,694,000	2,696,000	2,033,000
Funds at end of year	134,599,000	132,746,000	90,267,000

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—THIRD QUARTER 1971

Between 1 July and 30 September this year 63,804 accidents at work, 141 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 53,313 (72 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 8,671 (65 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 1,551 (four fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 269 (none fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

An accident occurring in a place subject to the Factories Act is notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate if it causes either loss of life or disables an employed person for more than three days from earning full wages from the work on which he was employed. For statistical purposes each injury or fatality is recorded as one accident.

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	10	7,406
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	22	8,390
Midlands (Birmingham)	7	4,825
Midlands (Nottingham)	14	5,281
London and Home Counties (North)	13	3,983
London and Home Counties (East)	13	4,925
London and Home Counties (West)	8	4,305
South Western	5	3,169
Wales	12	4,986
North Western (Liverpool)	15	5,702
North Western (Manchester)	10	4,281
Scotland	12	6,551
Totals	141	63,804

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	1	433
Cotton weaving processes	1	272
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	74
Woollen spinning processes	2	258
Worsted spinning processes	1	322
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	104
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	141
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	259
Carpet manufacture	—	319
Rope, twine and net making	—	73
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	164
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	313
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	43
Laundries	1	169
Total	8	2,944
Clay, minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	3	499
Pottery	—	410
Other clay products	—	175
Stone and other minerals	2	172
Lime	1	338
Cement	—	92
Asphalt and bitumen products	—	27
Boiler insulation materials	—	17
Tile slabbing	—	4
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	—	350
Total	6	2,084
Metal Processes		
Iron extraction and refining	1	280
Iron Conversion	5	1,073
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	151
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	4
Other metals, extraction and refining	1	342
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	2	1,228
Non-ferrous metals	—	165
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	—	72
Metal forging	1	555
Metal drawing and extrusion	1	441
Iron founding	—	1,768
Steel founding	—	385
Die casting	—	196
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	282
Metal plating	1	120
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	69
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	127
Total	12	7,258

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	1	211
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	439
Engine building and repairing	—	503
Boiler making and similar work	—	571
Constructional engineering	—	829
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	1,637
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	228
Vehicle repairing	5	1,693
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	5	1,701
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	123
Aircraft building and repairing	—	343
Machine tool manufacture	—	413
Miscellaneous machine making	4	2,371
Tools and implements	—	522
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	—	1,266
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	822
Sheet metal working	—	947
Metal pressing	—	547
Other metal machining	—	998
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	1	1,133
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	1,120
Railway running sheds	—	31
Cutlery	—	55
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	5
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	224
Wire rope manufacture	—	87
Total	22	18,819
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	551
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	112
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	605
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	334
Cable manufacture	—	351
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	204
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	2	643
Total	3	2,800
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	1	335
Saw milling for imported timbers	—	59
Plywood manufacture	—	38
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	21
Wooden box and packing case making	—	142
Coopering	—	48
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	2	393
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	18
Engineers pattern making	—	44
Joinery	1	783
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	1	272
Total	5	2,153
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	—	407
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	359
Other chemicals	—	291
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	74
Oil refining	—	276
Explosives	—	91
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	346
Soap, etc.	—	110
Paint and varnish	—	182
Coal gas	—	353
Coke oven operation	—	44
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	100
Patent fuel manufacture	—	—
Total	—	2,761
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	229
Other clothing	—	307
Hatmaking and millinery	—	10
Footwear manufacture	—	176
Footwear repair	—	3
Total	—	725
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	1	896
Paper staining and coating	—	177
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	426
Bag making and stationery	—	244
Printing and bookbinding	—	731
Engraving	—	14
Total	2	2,488

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	—	75
Coarse milling	1	139
Other milling	—	23
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	1,152
Sugar confectionery	—	443
Food preserving	—	959
Milk processing	—	363
Edible oils and fats	—	99
Sugar refining	1	101
Slaughter houses	1	310
Other food processing	—	1,479
Alcoholic drink	3	917
Non-alcoholic drink	—	229
Total	6	6,289
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	3	704
Plant using atomic reactors	—	46
Other use of radioactive materials	—	9
Tobacco	—	149
Tanning	—	157
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	37
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	1	86
Rubber	2	988
Linoleum	—	45
Cloth coating	—	42
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	752
Glass	—	865
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	250
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	93
Abrasive and synthetic industrial jewels	—	61
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	154
Processes associated with agriculture	—	45
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	12
Water purification	—	20
Factory processes not otherwise specified	2	477
Total	8	4,992
Total, all factory processes	72	53,313

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction Processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:		
Construction	10	1,444
Maintenance	8	245
Demolition	3	61
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	—	1,847
Maintenance	11	409
Demolition	3	39
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	1	353
Maintenance	1	66
Demolition	—	3
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	7	1,207
Maintenance	—	478
Demolition	—	23
Other building operations:		
Construction	2	301
Maintenance	—	113
Demolition	—	20
Total	46	6,609
Works of engineering construction operations at:		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	2	77
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	56
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	—	88
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	5	401
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	—	45
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	2	165
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	1	20
Sea defence and river works	—	26
Work on roads or airfields	5	808
Other works	4	376
Total	19	2,062
Total, all construction processes	65	8,671
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	4	1,551
Work at inland warehouses	—	269
Total	4	1,820
GRAND TOTAL	141	63,804

COMMUNITY INTEREST IN CURBING INFLATION

The Chancellor of the Exchequer during the Debate on the Address in the House of Commons on November 9 asked all concerned with pay determination to consider the interest of the whole community in curbing inflation. He said:

"We all, on whichever side of the House we sit, want a rapidly growing economy. We all want a rising level of employment. We all want pay increases which are real and not illusory. And we want prosperity for all on a sound and permanent basis. I believe that the country is now better placed than it has been for a long time to secure all these objectives, provided one overriding condition is observed—namely, a reasonable and commonsense approach to the level of pay settlements.

"The high pay settlements of 1966 and 1970, far outstripping any possible increases in output, inevitably led to an excessive rise in prices and to an increase in unemployment, instead of to a permanent increase in real earnings. The levels at which settlements are reached are now becoming more reasonable; but they are still much higher than can be covered by the rate of increase in national output. To expect them to match the last year's rise in prices without any regard to the high settlements which came before would merely prolong inflation. Therefore, we must get the level of settlements down further if we are to put an end to the spiral of rising prices and get back as quickly as possible to

higher levels of employment. This should be one of the nation's top priorities for the coming year. It is a task which has been made easier by the measures which the Government has taken in stimulating demand and cutting indirect taxes, and also by the CBI initiative on prices. The TUC has welcomed these measures and has agreed that they are bound to be taken into account in the levels of pay settlements. I am sure the whole House will endorse that view.

"The Government has the duty to ask all those concerned with pay determination—employers and unions, those conducting independent pay reviews and inquiries, arbitrators and wages boards and councils—to consider the interest of the whole community in curbing inflation, and to see that this wider interest is reflected in a much more moderate level of pay settlements, remembering that this too, is in the long-term interest of those involved in the particular pay negotiations in question.

"It is also essential to recognise that what matters is not only the basic pay increases, but all payments and changes in conditions which add to labour costs. There can be no doubt that the achievement of more reasonable pay settlements is the only sure foundation for the maintenance of a high rate of growth and for full employment."

FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1970

A full report on the Family Expenditure Survey for 1970 has been published by the Department of Employment (HMSO, £2.30 (£2.38½ post free)). The Family Expenditure Survey is a continuous sample survey of the expenditure of households in the United Kingdom, and the 1970 report is the latest in the series from 1957 onwards. It follows the general pattern of the reports in recent years, providing an extensive range of analyses of expenditure on goods and services in 1970 by private households and of other information obtained in the survey. Expenditure is shown for groups of households classified by their composition (numbers of adults and children), household income, occupation of the head of the household, age of the head, region, and type of administrative area.

Preliminary information from the 1970 report, giving details of average weekly expenditure of households by broad groups of commodities or services and for the main items within each group, together with similar information for 1968 and 1969, was published on pages 534/5 of this GAZETTE for June 1971. These figures show that in 1970 the average weekly amount spent on

goods and services by private households in the United Kingdom was £28.57; this was £2.20 or about 8 per cent. more than in 1969. Average weekly household income was £35.40, an increase of £2.93 over the 1969 figure.

In the main part of the new report, analyses of expenditure by groups of households and analyses of their incomes by sources are given in separate tables. An expanded section of the narrative portion deals more fully than hitherto with aspects which need to be taken into account in comparing average household expenditure and income. New tables give a two-way distribution of household expenditure and income, and quantiles of the distribution of expenditure and income. New appendices provide comparisons of average income and average expenditure of all households when grouped in ranges of weekly household income, and also when grouped in ranges of weekly household expenditure.

Other new features of the report are the provision in full commodity detail of the analyses of household expenditure by regions and type of administrative area. The housing sections of

Table 1 Expenditure of households by composition of household, 1970

	One adult	One man and one woman	One man, one woman and one child	One man, one woman and two children	Two adults and three or more children	All households
Total number of households	1,061	1,758	614	792	516	6,393
Total number of persons	1,061	3,516	1,842	3,168	2,871	18,834
Total number of adults (16 and over)	1,061	3,516	1,228	1,584	1,032	13,378
Average number of persons per household						
All persons	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.56	2.95
Males	0.29	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.77	1.43
Females	0.71	1.00	1.50	2.01	2.80	1.52
Children under 2	—	—	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.11
Children 2 and under 5	—	—	0.20	0.59	0.65	0.17
Children 5 and under 16	—	—	0.49	1.11	2.57	0.58
Persons 16 and under 65	0.45	1.43	1.99	2.00	2.00	1.76
Persons 65 and over	0.55	0.57	0.01	—	—	0.33
Persons working	0.39	1.17	1.46	1.53	1.47	1.40
Retired persons, men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.29	0.33	0.01	—	—	0.18
All other persons	0.32	0.50	1.54	2.46	4.10	1.37
Average age of head of household	63	55	36	35	37	50
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commodity or service						
Group totals						
Housing	2.67	3.62	3.69	3.93	4.01	3.59
Fuel, light and power	1.23	1.68	1.80	1.97	2.13	1.79
Food	3.07	6.14	7.42	8.38	9.90	7.35
Alcoholic drink	0.49	1.13	1.16	1.10	1.26	1.27
Tobacco	0.45	1.24	1.35	1.37	1.63	1.37
Clothing and footwear	0.99	1.99	2.63	2.98	3.03	2.64
Durable household goods	0.60	1.77	2.27	2.35	2.11	1.85
Other goods	0.88	1.91	2.17	2.43	2.43	2.12
Transport and vehicles	1.15	3.53	4.42	4.68	3.73	3.91
Services	1.58	2.47	2.57	2.38	2.90	2.58
Miscellaneous	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.32	0.10
Total, all expenditure groups	13.12	25.48	29.60	31.70	33.45	28.57
Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Commodity or service						
Group totals						
Housing	20.3	14.2	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.6
Fuel, light and power	9.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.3
Food	23.4	24.1	25.1	26.4	29.6	25.7
Alcoholic drink	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.5
Tobacco	3.4	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.8
Clothing and footwear	7.5	7.8	8.9	9.4	9.1	9.2
Durable household goods	4.6	6.9	7.7	7.4	6.3	6.5
Other goods	6.7	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.2	7.4
Transport and vehicles	8.8	13.8	14.9	14.8	11.1	13.7
Services	12.1	9.7	8.7	7.5	8.7	9.0
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3

the analyses of expenditure now show separate figures of expenditure on repairs, maintenance and decoration classified by type of housing tenure, as well as the amounts of rent, rates etc. which were previously shown for each type of tenure.

Table 1 is a summary analysis of expenditure for all households and for five major groups of households of selected compositions; corresponding figures for 1969 were given in the

November issue of this GAZETTE, page 1027. A more detailed analysis is given in the 1970 report. Table 2 summarises information about expenditure and income, giving quantiles of expenditure for the main groups of commodities and services and quantiles of income received by household members from various sources.

Table 2 Quantiles of distributions of weekly household expenditure and income, 1970

Commodity or service	Lowest decile ⁽¹⁾	Lower quartile ⁽²⁾	Median ⁽¹⁾	Upper quartile ⁽²⁾	Highest decile ⁽¹⁾	As percentage of the median			
						Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile
	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Total, all expenditure groups	9.97	16.42	24.73	35.82	50.39	40.3	66.4	144.8	203.7
Group totals									
Housing	1.23	2.03	3.03	4.27	5.88	40.6	67.0	140.8	193.9
Fuel, light and power	0.58	0.89	1.44	2.25	3.26	40.1	61.9	156.1	226.2
Food	2.84	4.65	6.82	9.29	12.19	41.7	68.2	136.3	178.9
Alcoholic drink	0.16	0.43	1.09	2.41	4.52	14.8	39.4	221.6	416.7
Tobacco	0.40	0.92	1.63	2.66	3.81	24.7	56.8	163.4	234.0
Clothing and footwear	0.17	0.59	1.71	3.96	7.45	10.0	34.2	231.0	434.7
Durable household goods	0.04	0.14	0.63	1.87	4.30	6.9	22.5	298.3	686.5
Other goods	0.48	0.84	1.48	2.58	4.24	32.1	57.0	174.5	287.0
Transport and vehicles	0.20	0.72	2.22	5.35	10.56	9.0	32.4	241.4	476.8
Services	0.40	0.78	1.45	2.67	5.27	27.7	53.9	183.7	363.4
Miscellaneous	0.03	0.09	0.24	0.49	0.96	11.1	38.5	203.9	395.3
Total income of household	10.10	19.33	32.16	45.34	62.48	31.4	60.1	141.0	194.4
Income of									
Head	7.64	13.59	24.04	33.28	44.32	31.8	56.5	138.5	184.4
Wife of head	0.66	1.56	4.04	9.92	16.37	16.4	38.5	245.8	405.5
Other members	0.05	4.88	12.23	23.58	34.55	0.4	39.9	192.9	282.6
Source of household income									
Wages and salaries	13.26	22.45	32.15	43.85	58.85	41.3	69.8	136.4	183.1
Self-employment	0.12	0.27	1.83	19.12	34.04	6.7	14.5	1,047.5	1,865.5
Investments	0.02	0.06	0.25	1.19	4.90	7.4	25.3	484.9	1,994.8
Annuities and pensions (other than social security benefits)	0.92	1.55	4.20	8.31	14.87	21.9	36.8	197.8	354.1
Social security benefits	0.87	1.68	4.90	8.12	10.15	17.8	34.3	165.7	207.3
Sub-letting and imputed income from owner/rent-free occupancy	0.81	1.34	2.10	2.78	3.58	38.4	63.9	132.8	171.0
Other sources	0.01	0.09	0.50	1.83	6.00	2.9	17.4	366.2	1,202.9

(1) Equal numbers of the households are above and below these amounts. (2) 50 per cent. of the households are between the lower and upper quartiles. (3) 80 per cent. of the households are between the lowest and highest deciles.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES: JUNE 1971

Analyses of employment published in the GAZETTE (see, for example, Table 4 on page 163 of the February 1971 issue, showing the estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1970) give separate figures for "local government service". Those figures relate to local government service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and exclude those employees of local authorities, such as teachers, transport staffs, and building workers, who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups.

The figures are based primarily on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged and, as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, it is not possible to obtain information from that source about the total numbers employed by local authorities.

The co-operation of local authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details for mid-June of each year. The authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June 1970 obtained from this source were published in the GAZETTE for November 1970 (page 1028). Corresponding figures for June 1971 are given in the table on page 1028.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the councils of all counties, boroughs (county, London and municipal), urban districts and rural districts in England and Wales and of counties and burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the police forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the police forces, which have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home and Health Department, exclude traffic wardens and certain other persons employed by Police Authorities. At June 1971 these numbered some 36,000 males and females employed full-time in Great Britain.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls at 19th June 1971, including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for construction in the table represent, broadly, workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, schools, etc and construction of roads, sewers, etc. If, however, an authority has only a small maintenance staff engaged solely in the upkeep of its offices and buildings, the employees are included in the figures

for "all other local authority departments". Similarly, roadmen engaged on sweeping and tidying and doing minor repairs are excluded from construction and included in the figures for "all other local authority departments". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services, but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by the local authorities defined above. They exclude employees of passenger transport authorities and London Transport Executive.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a local authority, for example, teachers

and lecturers at evening classes and technical colleges, are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the table and those for other industries. For example, a person shown in this table under 'Education Department' could appear in an industrial analysis in an industry other than 'Educational services'. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 102,000. Since some of it may be between two adjoining local authorities there may be some duplication within the table itself, but the extent of this duplication is likely to be small.

Numbers employed by local authorities and in police forces: June 1971

Department or Service	Males		Females		Total males and females
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
England					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	185,414	57,065	216,940	86,374	545,793
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc)	67,804	21,831	107,979	346,946	544,560
Water supply	9,330	167	781	419	10,697
Construction	93,623	180	848	257	94,908
Transport services	31,548	79	3,333	292	35,252
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	39,295	4,730	94,679	99,836	238,540
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc	6,259	1,742	4,114	4,191	16,306
All other local authority departments	363,967	21,489	94,791	46,993	527,240
Police forces (including Metropolitan Police)*	86,512	—	3,576	—	90,088
Grand total	883,752	107,283	527,041	585,308	2,103,384
Scotland					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	17,524	2,976	30,483	5,553	56,536
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc)	6,000	1,793	15,190	23,607	46,590
Water supply	1,035	36	53	8	1,132
Construction	19,228	154	286	289	19,957
Transport services	10,934	7	1,451	59	12,451
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	2,295	168	9,836	10,314	22,613
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc	1,020	187	404	241	1,852
All other local authority departments	40,464	3,116	10,964	5,795	60,339
Police forces*	10,183	—	392	—	10,575
Grand total	108,683	8,437	69,059	45,866	232,045
Wales					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	12,619	2,507	14,159	3,151	32,436
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc)	3,612	815	9,591	17,633	31,651
Water supply	415	1	17	6	439
Construction	8,476	8	194	9	8,687
Transport services	2,226	1	246	21	2,494
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	2,518	136	5,808	6,299	14,761
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc	393	111	157	147	808
All other local authority departments	25,276	1,931	4,744	2,834	34,785
Police forces*	4,825	—	173	—	4,998
Grand total	60,360	5,510	35,089	30,100	131,059
Great Britain					
Education department:					
(a) Lecturers and teachers	215,557	62,548	261,582	95,078	634,765
(b) Other staffs (clerical staff, school cleaners, school canteen staff, etc)	77,416	24,439	132,760	388,186	622,801
Water supply	10,780	204	851	433	12,268
Construction	121,327	342	1,328	555	123,552
Transport services	44,708	87	5,030	372	50,197
Health services, day nurseries, children's, aged persons' and other homes	44,108	5,034	110,323	116,449	275,914
Restaurants and canteens (excluding school canteens); orchestras; entertainments; amusement parks; race courses; golf courses; etc	7,672	2,040	4,675	4,579	18,966
All other local authority departments	429,707	26,536	110,499	55,622	622,364
Police forces (including Metropolitan Police)*	101,520	—	4,141	—	105,661
Grand total	1,052,795	121,230	631,189	661,274	2,466,488

* See fourth paragraph of article

RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

In the third quarter of 1971 the retail prices index for one-person pensioner households was 156.5 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 153.4 in the previous quarter and with 140.3 in the third quarter of 1970.

For two-person pensioner households, the index in the third quarter of 1971 was 156.2, compared with 153.4 in the previous quarter and with 140.6 in the third quarter of 1970.

A description of these indices was given in an article on pages 542-547 of the June 1969 issue of the GAZETTE; quarterly figures back to 1962 are shown in table below, together with the corresponding figures for the general index of retail prices excluding housing.

Retail Prices Indices (All items, excluding housing)

	16th JANUARY 1962=100									
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Index for one-person pensioner households										
1st Quarter	100.2	104.4	105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122.9	129.4	136.9	148.5
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	130.8	139.3	153.4
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.7	107.2	111.6	116.4	117.6	124.3	130.6	140.3	156.5
4th Quarter	101.9	104.5	108.7	113.4	117.9	120.5	126.8	133.6	144.1	—
Index for two-person pensioner households										
1st Quarter	100.2	104.0	105.3	110.5	114.6	118.9	122.7	129.6	137.0	148.4
2nd Quarter	102.1	103.8	106.8	111.4	116.6	119.4	124.3	131.3	139.4	153.4
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.6	107.6	112.3	116.7	118.0	124.6	131.4	140.6	156.2
4th Quarter	101.7	104.3	109.0	113.8	118.0	120.3	126.7	133.8	144.0	—
General index of retail prices										
1st Quarter	100.2	103.1	104.1	108.9	113.3	117.1	120.2	128.1	134.5	146.0
2nd Quarter	102.2	103.5	105.9	111.4	115.2	118.0	123.2	130.0	137.3	150.9
3rd Quarter	101.6	102.5	106.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	123.8	130.2	139.0	153.1
4th Quarter	101.5	103.3	107.8	112.5	116.4	118.5	125.3	131.8	141.7	—

UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 859,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on August 9, 1971, it is estimated that about 321,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, and 106,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 211,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 221,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

Details are given in the table opposite. The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was explained in an article on page 423 of the November 1960 issue of this GAZETTE when these details were published in this form for the first time. This article also commented on the various categories concerned, but the term "supplementary allowance" should now be substituted for all references to "national assistance".

Entitlement to Benefit

	Thousands				
	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	265	24	19	12	321
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance*	93	5	1	6	106
Total receiving unemployment benefit	358	29	20	18	427
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	172	19	4	18	211
Others registered for work	126	19	14	62	221
Total	656	67	38	98	859

* Formerly termed national assistance. Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

AN EXPERIMENTAL MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. The most recent figures available are contained in the table below. Quarterly averages of the monthly

figures in the series are now presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 1088).

Experimental monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries

	1963=100											
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	115.6	116.4	117.1	117.1	117.2	117.2	118.2	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.6	124.1
1970	125.4	125.9	126.9	129.0	130.7	132.5	133.4	133.8	133.9	134.8	136.1	136.7
1971	137.9	139.3	140.3	139.7	138.8	138.8	139.9	—	—	—	—	—

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OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS, OF NOTIFIED VACANCIES, AND PLACINGS, JUNE 1971 TO SEPTEMBER 1971

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed, and of notified vacancies remaining unfilled are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition, once each quarter, adults registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges, and vacancies for adults notified to employment exchanges and remaining unfilled, are analysed by occupation. Tables summarising these occupational analyses have appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958 to August 1971.

The number of persons placed in employment by employment exchanges was also analysed by industry and published monthly in the GAZETTE until January 1970. The method of compiling statistics of placings was then changed and the monthly industrial analysis replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis. This has made it possible to present an occupational table using the same occupational groupings as before, but showing the numbers of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies at each quarter date, and the numbers of adults placed during the quarter.

A summary table for the year 1970 was published in the October 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. The table below is for the quarter ended September 1971. Tables for the first and second quarters of 1971 will appear in subsequent issues.

The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the table

- (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
- (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to employment exchanges varies for different occupations; for example, there are special arrangements for seamen.
- (3) the table relates to Great Britain as a whole, and there may be wide variations between different parts of the country in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain June 1971 to September 1971

	Wholly unemployed at June 14, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 9, 1971	Vacancies notified June 10, 1971 to Sept. 8, 1971	Placings June 10, 1971 to Sept. 8, 1971	Vacancies cancelled June 10, 1971 to Sept. 8, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled Sept. 8, 1971	Wholly unemployed at Sept. 13, 1971
MEN							
Farm workers, fishermen, etc	5,860	1,111	4,149	2,767	1,569	924	5,996
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,810	420	2,087	1,296	796	415	2,794
Gardeners, nursery workers	1,559	663	1,543	1,016	724	466	1,700
Forestry workers	113	26	31	15	10	32	124
Fishermen	1,378	2	488	440	39	11	1,378
Miners and quarrymen	482	2,097	832	485	394	2,050	448
Colliery workers	299	2,074	697	388	372	2,011	265
Other miners and quarrymen	183	23	135	97	22	39	183
Gas, coke and chemical makers	410	133	634	471	169	127	473
Glass workers	202	173	194	181	90	96	236
Pottery workers	217	34	121	81	51	23	210
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	3,092	558	1,709	1,050	669	548	3,836
Moulders and coremakers	1,510	345	848	534	394	265	1,769
Smiths, forgemen	510	112	258	163	123	84	566
Other workers	1,072	101	603	353	152	199	1,501
Electrical and electronic workers	10,738	2,098	6,133	4,073	2,159	1,999	11,614
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	2,386	869	1,479	982	652	714	2,822
Electricians	5,928	504	3,416	2,365	929	626	6,047
Electrical fitters, etc	2,424	725	1,238	726	578	659	2,745
Engineering and allied trade workers	52,026	13,672	40,150	26,180	15,866	11,776	58,332
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,935	40	504	377	135	32	2,981
Platers	777	452	737	503	353	333	1,117
Riveters and caulkers	208	57	178	154	75	6	249
Shipwrights	270	130	1,286	1,278	69	69	309
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	986	29	332	236	84	41	969
Sheet metal workers	1,753	920	1,882	1,053	840	909	1,952
Welders	4,931	712	4,284	2,891	1,430	675	5,421
Toolmakers	501	145	296	183	148	110	572
Press tool makers	275	127	253	161	128	91	426
Mould makers	66	54	50	29	20	55	76
Precision fitters	5,113	1,001	2,652	1,776	1,117	760	6,187
Maintenance fitters, erectors	4,266	1,332	3,093	2,031	1,341	1,053	4,808
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	4,937	2,503	5,062	3,063	2,229	2,273	5,748
Turners	1,412	641	1,258	910	566	423	1,755
Machine tool setters, setter operators	4,161	2,208	3,729	2,105	2,163	1,669	5,070
Machine tool operators	4,959	706	3,774	2,605	1,181	694	5,846
Electro platers	236	90	288	169	122	87	359
Plumbers, pipe fitters	5,717	678	3,978	2,564	1,211	881	4,990
Miscellaneous engineering workers	5,990	1,004	4,197	2,606	1,771	824	6,606
Watchmakers and repairers	146	24	29	20	15	18	167
Instrument makers and repairers	586	246	307	181	164	208	700
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	85	48	43	25	24	42	109
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	638	274	1,147	765	381	275	718
Aircraft body building	328	36	47	32	12	39	363
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	750	215	744	463	287	209	834
Woodworkers	8,433	2,662	13,137	7,875	4,522	3,402	7,459
Carpenters, joiners	6,761	1,923	11,246	6,834	3,684	2,651	5,720
Cabinet makers	330	179	351	169	157	204	323
Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	631	334	833	465	378	324	635
Pattern makers	248	43	65	38	32	38	320
Other woodworkers	463	183	642	369	271	185	461

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain June 1971 to September 1971

	Wholly unemployed at June 14, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 9, 1971	Vacancies notified June 10, 1971 to Sept. 8, 1971	Placings June 10, 1971 to Sept. 8, 1971	Vacancies cancelled June 10, 1971 to Sept. 8, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled Sept. 8, 1971	Wholly unemployed at Sept. 13, 1971
MEN							
Leather workers	603	242	361	233	213	157	593
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	205	76	170	119	76	51	173
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	398	166	191	114	137	106	420
Textile workers	2,838	499	1,903	724	685	386	3,416
Textile spinners	488	46	190	125	78	33	559
Textile weavers	365	138	299	246	102	89	692
Other textile workers	1,985	315	1,414	921	544	264	2,165
Clothing, etc, workers	1,541	780	1,457	685	685	867	1,634
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	167	61	48	28	22	59	198
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	412	391	704	293	377	425	420
Other clothing workers	397	219	413	214	199	219	524
Upholstery workers, etc	565	109	292	150	87	164	492
Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,718	514	1,763	1,031	790	456	1,497
Workers in food manufacture	1,343	504	1,673	970	761	446	1,357
Workers in drink manufacture	702	8	53	41	15	5	81
Workers in tobacco manufacture	373	2	37	20	14	5	59
Paper and printing workers	2,114	498	1,037	666	474	395	2,428
Paper and paper products workers	415	156	562	397	218	103	361
Printing workers	1,699	342	475	269	256	292	2,067
Building materials workers	226	120	522	419	140	83	347
Brick and tile production workers	185	45	232	194	58	25	131
Other building materials workers	158	75	290	225	82	58	216
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	1,105	515	2,062	1,443	707	427	1,174
Rubber workers	152	74	359	260	97	76	213
Plastics workers	531	349	1,459	1,025	518	265	536
Other workers	422	92	244	158	92	86	425
Construction workers	12,791	2,696	11,564	6,222	4,586	3,452	12,289
Bricklayers	2,940	1,505	6,373	3,151	2,665	2,052	2,518
Masons	271	140	259	160	107	132	269
Slaters	1,073	66	307	200	86	87	973
Plasterers	1,133	341	1,186	577	540	410	1,001
Others	7,374	644	3,439	2,134	1,188	761	7,528
Painters and decorators	8,105	1,844	11,041	7,697	3,314	1,874	7,519
Painters	6,863	1,436	9,767	6,905	2,803	1,495	6,217
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	1,242	408	1,274	792	511	379	1,302
Drivers, etc, of stationary engines, cranes etc	6,189	629	3,704	2,366	1,400	567	7,096
Transport and communication workers	30,467	7,488	28,524	19,851	10,393	5,768	33,696
Railway workers	191	228	347	219	153	203	221
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	25,356	3,888	23,699	16,315	7,965	3,307	28,031
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	675	2,121	835	896	793	1,267	840
Seamen	2,807	44	284	242	74	12	2,998
Harbours and docks workers	223	49	524	505	60	8	248
Other transport workers	635	537	1,900	1,070	961	406	721
Communications workers	580	621	935	604	387	565	637
Warehousemen, packers, etc	8,659	1,149	9,118	6,610	2,713	944	9,270
Warehouse workers	7,536	919	7,147	5,193	2,131	742	8,097
Packers, bottlers	1,123	230	1,971	1,417	582	202	1,173
Clerical workers	50,733	5,213	16,165	9,428	7,726	4,224	58,721
Clerks	46,124	3,835	12,460	7,973	5,306	3,016	53,249
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,907	1,229	3,267	1,272	2,159	1,065	4,523
Other clerical workers	702	149	438	183	261	143	949
Shop assistants	9,013	2,885	7,082	3,887	3,430	2,650	10,059
Service, sport and recreation workers	16,095	6,242	22,123	14,104	9,091	5,170	18,393
Police, etc	1,281	1,041	1,522	830	732	1,001	1,488
Hotels and catering:							
Kitchen staff	2,009	1,507	4,416	2,510	2,248	1,165	2,492
Bar staff	1,483	477	2,273	1,407	964	379	1,744
Waiters, etc	736	777	1,822	871	1,073	655	808
Others	1,396	632	2,957	1,933	1,179	477	1,591
Hairdressers	503	170	218	80	142	166	575
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	227	105	458	175	153	96	210
Domestics	262	218	344	153	153	156	272
Attendants	2,169	606	3,692	2,842	1,021	435	2,379
Porters, messengers	2,423	405	2,993	2,203	812	383	2,534
Entertainment workers	2,112	60	195	146	75	34	2,342
Others	1,494	244	1,233	837	417	223	1,958
Administrative, professional, technical workers	37,124	11,442	11,514	4,142	8,327	10,487	45,314
Laboratory assistants	1,086	330	733	242	442	379	1,528
Draughtsmen	3,297	412	740	333	488	331	3,812
Nurses	554	1,994	188	159	318	1,705	625
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	32,187	8,706	9,853	3,408	7,079	8,072	39,349
Labourers	294,809	8,470	108,314	90,727	18,917	7,140	326,486
General labourers (heavy)	135,522	1,465	28,797	24,635	4,455	1,172	156,823
General labourers (light)	86,353	234	2,868	2,175	725	202	89,103
Factory hands	34,421	2,911	23,358	19,583	4,117	2,569	39,200
Other labourers	38,513	3,860	53,291	44,334	9,620	3,197	41,360
Total men	565,590	73,764	305,3				

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain June 1971 to September 1971

	Wholly unemployed at June 14, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 9, 1971	Vacancies notified June 10, 1971 to Sept. 8, 1971	Placings June 10, 1971 to Sept. 8, 1971	Vacancies cancelled June 10, 1971 to Sept. 8, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled Sept. 8, 1971	Wholly unemployed at Sept. 13, 1971
WOMEN							
Farm workers, etc	455	185	514	283	272	144	455
Gas, coke and chemical makers	24	13	121	85	34	15	24
Glass workers	24	22	98	71	33	16	15
Pottery workers	77	196	299	152	241	102	101
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	76	24	206	98	112	20	95
Electrical and electronic workers	124	232	570	335	253	214	159
Engineering and allied trade workers	2,680	2,144	6,416	4,235	2,523	1,802	3,088
Welders	36	49	173	86	93	43	37
Machine-tool operators	730	628	2,143	1,307	977	487	919
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,394	1,083	2,898	2,064	1,049	868	1,545
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	520	384	1,202	778	404	404	587
Woodworkers	19	35	138	92	61	20	34
Leather workers	220	396	567	308	273	382	227
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	115	149	179	110	77	141	124
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	105	247	388	198	196	241	103
Textile workers	1,707	934	2,110	1,099	1,204	741	1,801
Textile spinners	169	61	211	77	143	52	180
Textile weavers	359	127	229	112	145	99	351
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	63	26	75	25	41	35	57
Yarn and thread winders, etc	319	136	430	258	235	73	359
Textile examiners, menders, etc	264	176	367	190	208	145	269
Other workers	533	408	798	437	432	337	585
Clothing, etc, workers	2,051	7,254	6,343	3,424	2,973	7,200	2,205
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	144	251	197	109	106	233	351
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	594	1,941	1,508	840	780	1,829	609
Light clothing machinists	647	3,111	2,703	1,377	1,026	3,411	738
Other light clothing workers	259	877	806	472	459	752	269
Hat makers	40	130	97	62	36	38	38
Other clothing workers	172	615	539	273	330	551	204
Upholstery workers, etc	195	329	493	291	236	295	295
Food, drink and tobacco workers	300	569	1,655	1,123	682	419	415
Workers in food manufacture	265	496	1,622	1,104	615	399	372
Workers in drink manufacture	10	8	6	6	2	5	5
Workers in tobacco manufacture	25	73	25	13	65	20	38
Paper and printing workers	389	232	915	633	324	190	437
Paper and paper products workers	143	116	540	397	167	92	158
Printing workers	246	116	375	236	157	98	279
Building materials workers	10	19	35	24	22	8	17
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	192	371	951	616	424	282	211
Rubber workers	23	54	190	110	96	38	23
Plastics workers	32	172	442	292	202	120	35
Other workers	137	145	319	214	126	124	153
Painters and decorators	55	31	81	35	39	38	64
Transport and communication workers	2,044	1,371	3,665	1,813	2,172	1,051	2,294
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	556	194	735	420	356	153	646
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	85	57	23	20	20	40	76
Other transport workers	308	460	1,091	534	654	363	341
Communication workers	1,095	660	1,816	839	1,142	495	1,231
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	2,115	1,339	6,916	4,490	2,360	1,405	2,263
Warehouse workers	234	117	662	449	231	99	231
Packers, bottlers	1,881	1,222	6,254	4,041	2,129	1,306	2,032
Clerical workers	20,707	14,433	39,076	18,815	23,687	11,007	28,434
Clerks	13,961	5,215	19,280	11,451	9,371	3,673	19,945
Book-keepers, cashiers	1,766	2,993	6,809	2,812	4,669	2,321	2,101
Shorthand typists	2,016	3,019	6,272	2,019	4,928	2,344	2,690
Typists	1,729	2,303	4,717	1,842	3,290	1,888	2,307
Office machine operators	1,235	903	1,998	691	1,429	781	1,391
Shop assistants	8,660	5,684	12,435	6,936	7,081	4,102	10,669
Service, sport and recreation workers	11,613	17,699	45,667	25,256	24,709	13,401	13,269
Hotels and catering:							
Kitchen staff	1,921	2,946	8,098	4,080	4,643	2,321	2,160
Bar staff	1,974	3,498	12,739	7,587	6,185	2,465	2,241
Waitresses, etc	1,040	3,375	9,133	5,317	4,947	2,244	1,328
Others	1,306	2,814	6,804	3,929	3,722	1,967	1,467
Hairdressers	529	1,251	4,111	499	1,020	697	697
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	439	959	1,966	1,365	866	694	485
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	2,884	1,891	3,098	1,224	1,995	1,770	3,094
Attendants	448	680	1,601	889	872	520	525
Entertainment workers	690	56	156	67	117	28	28
Other workers	382	229	661	299	342	249	551
Administrative, professional, technical workers	5,131	9,509	4,551	1,986	3,152	8,922	8,075
Laboratory assistants	353	168	338	131	224	151	546
Draughtsmen, tracers	236	107	184	79	115	97	251
Nurses	1,454	8,330	2,722	1,217	2,041	7,794	1,851
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	3,088	904	1,307	559	772	880	5,427
Other workers	26,831	8,188	41,728	30,278	12,334	7,304	30,060
Factory hands	18,580	3,251	14,495	10,643	4,088	3,015	20,832
Charwomen, cleaners	3,818	3,509	11,348	6,345	5,400	3,112	4,024
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	4,433	1,428	15,885	13,290	2,846	1,177	5,204
Total women	85,504	70,880	175,057	102,187	84,965	58,785	104,412

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on September 21, 1971 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these

variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 251 of the March 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

Average prices (per lb. unless otherwise stated) of certain foods

Item	Number of quotations September 21, 1971	Average price September 21, 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations September 21, 1971	Average price September 21, 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		p	p	Fresh vegetables		p	p
Chuck	840	36.8	33-40	Potatoes, old, loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	807	53.4	45-60	White	588	1.9	1½ - 2½
Silverside (without bone)*	878	49.0	44-55	Red	434	2.3	2 - 2½
Back ribs (with bone)*	669	33.9	28-40	Potatoes, new, loose			
Fore ribs (with bone)	743	33.1	28-40	Tomatoes	834	10.1	7-15
Brisket (with bone)	737	22.5	16-34	Cabbage, greens	414	4.0	2½ - 6
Rump steak*	875	67.8	55-80	Cabbage, hearted	642	3.9	2½ - 6
				Cauliflower or broccoli	671	6.8	4 - 10
Beef: Imported, chilled				Brussels sprouts	475	6.4	5 - 8
Chuck	47	32.1	28-38	Peas			
Silverside (without bone)*	49	40.8	35-50	Carrots	807	3.8	2½ - 5
Rump steak*	87	53.0	45-65	Runner beans	547	6.7	5 - 10
				Onions	828	4.4	3 - 6
Lamb: Home-killed				Mushrooms, per ½ lb.	736	6.8	6 - 8
Loin (with bone)	725	37.6	30-45	Fresh fruit			
Breast*	715	11.2	8-18	Apples, cooking	812	5.7	4 - 8
Best end of neck	690	28.2	18-36	Apples, dessert	857	8.7	5 - 12
Shoulder (with bone)	722	25.5	20-32	Pears, dessert	778	9.0	6 - 12
Leg (with bone)	735	35.7	30-42	Oranges	788	7.7	5 - 10
				Bananas	841	9.4	8 - 10
Lamb: Imported				Bacon			
Loin (with bone)	593	26.9	22-32	Collar*	645	23.8	20 - 28
Breast*	584	6.9	5-10	Gammon*	694	36.7	32 - 40
Best end of neck	562	21.7	16-26	Middle cut*, smoked	482	33.2	28 - 40
Shoulder (with bone)	596	19.4	17-23	Back, smoked	432	37.0	30 - 42
Leg (with bone)	598	30.1	28-33	Back, unsmoked	450	35.2	28 - 40
				Streaky, smoked	421	22.5	18 - 28
Pork: Home-killed				Ham (not shoulder)	770	57.7	50 - 64
Leg (foot off)	837	30.1	25-36	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	715	14.2	12 - 16
Belly*	836	19.2	16-22	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	808	28.0	26 - 31
Loin (with bone)	880	35.7	30-40	Milk, ordinary, per pint		5.5	
Pork sausages	850	20.1	18-23	Butter, New Zealand	731	26.7	25 - 28
Beef sausages	751	17.3	14-20	Butter, Danish	765	29.0	27 - 31
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb.) oven ready	663	18.5	16-20	Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	170	6.3	6 - 7
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled, (4 lb.) oven ready	341	21.4	18-25	Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb.	145	5.4	5 - 6
Fresh and smoked fish				Lard	838	9.4	8 - 11
Cod filets	568	27.5	23-30	Cheese, cheddar type	817	24.7	22 - 28
Haddock filets	613	28.3	23-33	Eggs, large, per doz.	736	25.0	23 - 29
Haddock, smoked, whole	534	26.4	20-32	Eggs, standard, per doz.	753	21.7	19 - 25
Plaice filets	555	37.2	30-45	Eggs, medium, per doz.	397	19.0	17 - 22
Halibut cuts	295	51.8	40-70	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb.	865	8.5	8 - 9
Herrings	461	14.2	10-18	Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	780	29.1	27 - 35
Kippers, with bone	606	18.9	15-22	Tea, per ½ lb.			
Bread				Higher priced	316	10.8	10 - 11
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	811	9.5	9-10	Medium priced	1,842	8.5	7½ - 9½
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	672	9.3	9-10	Lower priced	722	8.1	7½ - 8½
White, 14 oz. loaf	705	5.7	5 - 6				
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	681	6.4	6 - 7				
Flour							
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	824	11.3	9-14				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 1040-1041 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for September 1971 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated number of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-September 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	109.5	31.3	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	39.0	21.6
Bread and flour confectionery	26.9	40.9	Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.5	17.4
Biscuits	16.5	52.1	Boils, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	3.6	24.5
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	16.3	30.9	Cans and metal boxes	6.2	36.0
Milk and milk products	2.8	18.3	Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	21.5	20.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	20.9	44.8	Textiles	43.6	15.4
Fruit and vegetable products	8.6	24.3	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	6.6	18.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	4.6	25.3	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3.3	13.0
Brewing and malting	2.5	12.8	Woolen and worsted	9.3	17.1
Soft drinks	2.5	23.1	Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.3	13.7
Tobacco	3.8	18.1	Carpets	2.4	14.3
Coal and petroleum products	0.8	9.5	Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	2.1	21.0
Chemical and allied industries	23.8	17.9	Textile finishing	3.0	17.5
General chemicals	3.9	16.8	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.8	17.8
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	6.8	19.9	Leather goods	2.6	19.3
Toilet preparations	2.5	14.8	Clothing and footwear	38.2	10.9
Other chemical industries*	4.8	17.6	Weatherproof outerwear	2.0	11.0
Metal manufacture	10.6	15.8	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.2	13.1
Iron and steel (general)	3.0	12.9	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.7	9.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2.2	23.9	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	3.7	10.5
Mechanical engineering	27.4	14.8	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	9.6	10.0
Metal-working machine tools	2.2	18.6	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.3	14.5
Office machinery	2.1	15.8	Footwear	4.9	8.9
Other machinery	6.2	13.6	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	9.9	14.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	2.9	15.8	Pottery	2.8	9.6
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	7.4	15.4	Glass	3.5	18.1
Instrument engineering	8.7	16.3	Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	2.5	16.6
Surgical instruments and appliances	3.2	25.2	Timber, furniture, etc	8.3	14.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	3.9	13.4	Timber	2.2	17.1
Electrical engineering	66.5	20.2	Furniture and upholstery	2.4	13.1
Electrical machinery	6.0	13.7	Paper, printing and publishing	34.3	16.3
Insulated wires and cables	3.0	19.6	Paper and board	2.8	17.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	8.5	20.8	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	7.0	20.6
Radio and electronic components	13.8	21.5	Manufactured stationery	3.1	20.9
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	10.7	32.2	Printing, publishing of newspapers	4.8	21.5
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	5.7	19.3	Printing, publishing of periodicals	2.3	12.9
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.1	13.3	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc*	12.5	13.4
Other electrical goods*	14.1	22.4	Other manufacturing industries	29.7	23.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.2	17.6	Rubber	5.7	19.4
Vehicles	11.2	11.3	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	8.5	29.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.8	11.0	Plastic products not elsewhere specified	9.8	23.4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2.7	9.5	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.1	22.1
			Total, all manufacturing industries	467.5	18.4

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

News and Notes

NEW ADVISORY SERVICE ON HEALTH AT WORK

The first nationwide service of doctors to study and advise on the whole range of medical problems arising in connection with employment is proposed in the Employment Medical Advisory Service Bill which is being considered in Parliament.

The Bill, which implements recommendations in the report of a sub-committee of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee (see this GAZETTE, April 1966, page 164) was presented by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment. It enables the Government for the first time, to set up a country-wide service of doctors whose functions would be to study and advise on any medical problem which arises in connection with employment. It also abolishes the existing appointed factory doctor service.

The proposed new Employment Medical Advisory Service would be a focus for the development of occupational medicine in Britain, and would be available to give advice to employers, employees, general practitioners and others with an interest in the subject.

It would be part of the Department of Employment, and its nucleus would be the present Medical Services Division of the department. It would have a staff of over 100 doctors full and part-time, specialising in occupational medicine, who would be based in the country's main industrial centres.

The new service would study and advise on, among other things, the effects of a particular job on health; the medical precautions to be taken in working with poisonous or hazardous substances; the medical requirements for different kinds of work, especially in relation to the disabled. It would have special responsibility for the health of young people at work.

Its main duties would include:

- (a) advice to young people and their parents, careers officers on the medical aspects of the employment of young people;
- (b) the medical examination and follow-up of young people entering factory employment who are identified by the School Health Service as being in need of medical supervision;
- (c) advice to employers, trade unions, employees, and others concerned about medical matters related to work;
- (d) study of health hazards in factories, and advice to HM Factory Inspectorate;
- (e) medical examination of people employed on particular hazardous

processes subject to regulations under the Factories Act;

(f) carrying out medical examinations, investigations and surveys of workers in connection with their employment;

(g) liaison with general practitioners, hospital staff, works medical officers and others interested in occupational medicine;

(h) medical advice to general practitioners in connection with their patients' work;

(i) co-operation with the Department of Employment's placing, training and disablement resettlement services;

(j) medical supervision, medical guidance and medical examination of those attending government training centres and industrial rehabilitation units.

Of these duties, (a), (c), (d), (f), and (i) are already undertaken—at least to some extent—by the Department of Employment's medical advisers. Duties under (e) are at present carried out by appointed factory doctors.

Under the Bill employment medical advisers appointed to the new service by the Secretary of State would have to be fully registered medical practitioners. To help them in their work, the Secretary of State would be empowered to provide laboratories and other services.

They would have a right of entry to factory premises in the course of their duties, and, to help them in advising young people, would also have the right to obtain from local education authorities the school medical record of anyone under 18 years old. They would have power, if necessary, to require a factory occupier, by a written notice, to permit, them to carry out a medical examination on any employee whose health they believe may be in danger because of his work. The occupier would have to permit such an examination at a reasonable time during working hours and provide suitable accommodation if it is to be carried out at the factory, but an examination would not be undertaken without the consent of the employee.

Factory occupiers would continue to pay fees for statutory medical examinations. The levels of fees would be fixed by an order made by the Secretary of State.

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1970

The comprehensive report on the Department of Employment's New Earnings Survey 1970 brings together in one volume all the information previously published in this GAZETTE between November 1970 and February 1971, as well as a great deal of hitherto unpublished material (HMSO, £2.80).

It is the second in a series of such comprehensive reports. The first, relating to September 1968, appeared in September 1970 (HMSO £2; see this GAZETTE, September 1970, page 903).

The latest report relates to a sample of 170,000 employees in Great Britain in April 1970, and it includes an extensive range of analyses of earnings and other information which was published in this GAZETTE as soon as it became available.

The new material includes earnings by occupation of workers affected by particular collective agreements, distributions of hours worked, holiday entitlements analysed by region, occupation and age and the extent to which workers have additional paid holidays because of their length of service. (There have been considerable changes in holiday entitlements since April 1970).

The New Earnings Surveys provide information which is not available from other regular inquiries into earnings, and have enabled substantial reductions to be made in other surveys.

They cover a sample of employees in all occupations in all types and sizes of business in all industries. They identify those who are affected by major national collective wage agreements and statutory wages regulation orders, the regions in which they are employed, their industries and occupations, and their age-groups.

Statistics are thus provided for many groups which are either not covered or are not separately identifiable in other surveys.

As the survey returns relate to individuals, they provide information not only on average earnings of groups of employees, but on the distribution of their earnings around the average. Those whose pay was affected by absence during the survey period can also be distinguished, and the make-up of their gross pay in terms of basic pay, overtime pay and other components can be analysed.

Information is also collected about normal weekly hours, hours worked, those who are under training, those who have been with their employer for less than a year, and, in 1970 only, annual holiday entitlements, and whether the employees concerned are members of occupational pension schemes and sick pay schemes.

Only a limited range of analyses relating to occupational pension and sick pay schemes is included in the report. More extensive analyses were published in the August 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

In addition to the statistical analyses, the report includes a description of the survey, the questionnaire and a glossary of definitions of terms used. There is also a guide to the corresponding analyses of results of the first (1968) survey.

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From July 1 to September 30, 1971, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts, 1965 and 1969 amounted to £30,909,000, of which £16,037,000 was borne by the fund and £14,872,000 paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 103,601. These figures include payments to 608 employees in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that the industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) mechanical engineering (12,100), construction (10,000), vehicle (6,800), distributive trades (7,700), textiles (5,600), electrical engineering (7,700), metal manufacture (6,500), and gas, electricity and water (6,100).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 1,947 in England and Wales and 213 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by employees to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,698 cases were heard in England and Wales, and 630 were abandoned or withdrawn, while in Scotland 137 were heard and 60 were abandoned or withdrawn. At September 24, 1971, there were 1,797 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 237 in Scotland.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN CAREERS WORK IN SCHOOLS

A substantial increase in the past three years in the work of advising children on the choice of careers, and substantial progress in the contributions by schools to this work, is recorded by the National Youth Employment Council in its report of the work of the Youth Employment Service for the period 1968-1971 (HMSO 40p).

The report says that local careers officers are now looked on almost as part-time members of the staff in many schools, and careers guidance is no longer undertaken by one individual, but is in the hands of a team. Careers programmes are increasingly becoming a feature of the school curriculum, and not just an optional extra after school hours.

There could be few schools in the country which by now did not have at least one designated careers teacher, and in many schools more than one teacher was co-operating with the members of the Youth Employment Service.

The report adds, however, that while much more information about careers activities is now available, the situation throughout the country as a whole is uneven.

It points out that the role of the careers officer is changing, because of the growth of the team approach to careers guidance in schools. The careers officer is increasingly participating in group work at schools, and, because of his contacts with industry and professional organisations, giving information about visiting speakers and firms and

organisations which pupils may visit, industrial vacation courses and works experience possibilities.

But in spite of this change in role, one of the major benefits of the Youth Employment Service is still vocational guidance to individuals. It emphasises the value of the careers officer in guiding pupils (and their parents) about the implications of their choice when deciding to specialise at school.

Too often young people and schools fail to realise that by entering too narrow a range of studies at an early stage, they have effectively made a career decision which may be unsuitable.

Placing coloured young people

So far as it is possible to generalise about a group of young people of different ages, abilities and backgrounds, the report states, it appears that coloured young people on the whole have been placed in employment commensurate with their achievements.

This also applies to those coloured young people whose parents migrated to Britain before their children were born. Only a small number of these children who have had all their education in this country have so far entered employment under the age of 18, but those who have done so have found suitable jobs, sometimes in white collar occupations which have been beyond the reach of more recently arrived immigrants.

The council believes that, thanks to the efforts of careers officers, a great deal of progress has been made over the three years covered by the report.

However, coloured people still encounter sufficient difficulties to justify treating them as a special group needing special attention, and the council says that it wishes to encourage careers officers to continue their efforts to ensure that all coloured young people have equal opportunity of employment.

The council surveys briefly important research projects designed to improve the range and quality of techniques available to careers officers. It suggests that consideration should be given to setting up the means by which the results of a research can be given appropriate attention. "There is an urgent need", it states, "to consider ways of introducing improvements in the day to day practice of careers officers".

Opportunities for girls

The report notes that although there were more women in employment in the period under review, the proportion engaged in professional and technical operations requiring intensive training had declined. "This", it comments, "suggests that women have not had their fair share of the expansion which has taken place in these sectors."

Experiments in some areas to see what obstacles there were to better employment opportunities for girls tended to show that prejudice was strong against girls in the main manufacturing industries, or that employers were only interested in giving engineering opportunities to girls if boys were not available.

It was found, too, that girls themselves, and their parents, still showed a marked preference for clerical work and the traditional female occupations, and were unwilling to consider the possibilities in engineering. Careers programmes at school were now designed to make girls more aware of work which a few years ago would have been thought unsuitable, and more employers are being encouraged to consider employing girls to do these jobs.

NEW MEMBERS OF CIR

Four new members have been appointed to the Commission on Industrial Relations by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment. They are Mr. N. I. Bond-Williams; Miss C. M. Hall; Mr. H. G. de Ville and Professor John C. Wood.

Their appointments were effective from November 1, when the CIR was reconstituted as a statutory body under the Industrial Relations Act, 1971 (see this GAZETTE, October 1971, page 886).

The full membership of the commission is:

Mr. L. F. Neal (chairman)

Mr. C. F. Heron (deputy chairman)

Mr. L. T. Blakeman

Mr. N. I. Bond-Williams

Mr. J. R. Edwards

Miss C. M. Hall

Mr. H. G. de Ville

Professor John C. Wood

Mr. Neal, Mr. Heron and Mr. Blakeman are full-time members. The other members are part-time.

The appointment of Miss Hall, who is general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing and National Council of Nurses of the United Kingdom, fulfils the undertaking given by Mr. Carr during the passage of the Industrial Relations Act through the House of Commons, that the CIR would have a member conversant with the needs, problems, ethics and functions of professional workers.

There are now nine questions before the CIR:

disclosure of information by employers to trade union representatives for the purposes of negotiation;
industrial relations training;
industrial communications;
the roles in industrial relations of boards of directors, personnel and line managers and consultants;
the hotel and catering industry;
industrial relations at the Alcan smelter site, Lynemouth;
trade union recognition at Englehard Industries Ltd;
trade union recognition at John Bamber Engineering Ltd;
industrial relations in multi-plant undertakings.

LAY MEMBERSHIP OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

Lay members of industrial tribunals will in future be drawn from a single panel of people who have "knowledge or experience of employment in industry or commerce", instead of from two separate panels.

This is the effect of statutory instruments (SI/1971, Nos 1660 and 1661, HMSO, price 3p each), amending the Industrial Tribunals

Regulations 1965 and 1967, which came into force on October 25.

Appointments to the panel will be made by the Secretary of State for Employment "after consultation with such organisations or associations of organisations representative of employers or of employed persons as the Secretary of State considers to be appropriate."

Under the former regulations, each tribunal consisted of a legally qualified chairman and two lay members, one drawn from each of two panels. Appointments to these panels were made by the Secretary of State after consultation with representative organisations of employers and employed persons. Members do not however "represent" employers or employees, but are entirely independent members of the tribunal, which decides a case on its merits.

The statutory instruments do not change the Regulations governing the appointment of chairmen, who are drawn from a panel appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

Industrial tribunals, established under the Industrial Training Act, 1964, determine appeals on levy assessments by industrial training boards: questions under the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965; questions on the written statement provisions of terms of employment under the Contracts of Employment Act 1963; questions of registration and refunds under the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966; and disputes about the meaning of "dock work" under the Docks and Harbours Act 1966. In due course, they will determine questions arising under the Equal Pay Act, 1970.

Under the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, they will exercise jurisdiction over such matters as complaints and disputes about the right to belong to a trade union, unfair dismissal, and complaints by individuals against organisations of workers or employers. This jurisdiction will come into force next spring, when the numbers of tribunals at present sitting in about 100 places will be increased.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From November 5, employers within the scope of the Engineering Industry Training Board, will be liable to a levy equal to 2.5 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972, under proposals by the board approved by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1971, No 1662, HMSO 8p).

For engineering establishments total payroll will be reduced by £35,000 before assessment to help the smaller firms. For foundry establishments within scope of the board, those with payrolls of less than £25,000 will be exempt.

The levy will be used to pay the following grants:

General grant covering all training for all employment groups except first year craft and technician trainees. This is calculated from a performance rating according to the amount and quality of training which individual employers provide in relation to their own needs. *Supplementary grants* covering certain types of training which the board is

keen to encourage such as group training, module training, courses for advanced technology, management development and the training of systems analysts, training staff and clerical workers.

Specific grant payable as a fixed sum for the first year "off-the-job" training of craftsmen and technicians, depending on the extent to which the board's requirements are met.

It is the board's intention to introduce a scheme based on different principles and objectives as soon as practicable. This it is hoped will have the same stimulus on training without the present levy and grant mechanism.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 13 September 1971, 5,298 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 4,307 were able-bodied and 991 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 9,919 (8,187 able-bodied and 1,732 disabled), of whom 8,391 (7,604 able-bodied and 787 disabled) were at government training centres, 927 (543 able-bodied and 384 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 93 (40 able-bodied and 53 disabled) at employers' establishments and 508 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,860 persons (3,090 able-bodied and 770 disabled), and 3,248 (2,649 able-bodied and 599 disabled) were placed in employment.

WORKING CONDITIONS OF SEAFARERS

Government action on two Conventions and six Recommendations adopted at the 55th maritime session of the International Labour Conference, aimed to improve the living and working conditions of seafarers throughout the world, is set out in a White Paper (Cmd 4800, HMSO, price 26½p).

Details of the Conventions and Recommendations were published on page 179 of the February 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

The Government proposes to ratify the two Conventions when, after consultations with the shipping and fishing industries, the necessary enabling regulations are brought into force. All six Recommendations are accepted, subject to the reservation that current law and practice do not provide means for enforcing all the objectives of the one on vocational training.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In September, 35 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 52 in August. This total included 18 arising from factory processes, 16 from building operations and works of engineering construction and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included six in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended September 25, compared with five in the four weeks ended August 28. These six included five underground coal mine

workers and none in quarries, compared with four and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there were three fatal accidents in September the same as in the previous month.

In September, five seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with six in August.

In September, 29 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised seven of chrome ulceration, 17 of lead poisoning, one of beryllium poisoning, two of phosphorus poisoning and two of epitheliomatous ulceration.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At April 19, 1971, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 620,691 compared with 634,336 at April 20, 1970.

At October 11, 1971, there were 86,616 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 77,438 were males and 9,178 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 67,096 males and 7,736 females, while there were 11,784 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in this GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended October 6, 1971, 4,673 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,869 men, 724 women and 80 young persons. In addition, 140 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Correction: The figures for the number of disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed on September 13, published on page 922 of the October issue of this GAZETTE, should have read 84,072, of whom 75,257 were males, and 8,815 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 64,978 males and 7,384 females, while there were 11,710 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on September 8, 1971 was 49,640 consisting of 44,776 men and 4,864 women, of whom 18,063 men and 1,499 women were in employment.

During the period June 10, 1971 to September 8, 1971 the number of vacancies filled was 2,952. The number of vacancies unfilled at September 8 was 7,368.

HELD OVER

Because of pressure on space it has been necessary to omit from this issue tables 107 to 116 inclusive, which give regional analyses of unemployment in the statistical series. Percentage rates for wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers, seasonally adjusted, which normally appear in these tables are included in table 1 on page 1043 of this issue.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Accidents

How they are caused and how to prevent them



Based on incidents notified under the Factories Act 1961, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

This well illustrated booklet contains descriptions of accidents and gives details of safety precautions applicable to factories, offices, shops, docks and construction sites.

Quarterly 12½p net

H.M.S.O.

Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshop in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569 S.E.1.) Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, or through booksellers.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,343,000 in September (7,637,300 males 2,705,700 females). The total included 8,312,500 (5,774,600 males 2,537,900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,257,500 (1,171,200 males 86,300 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 36,000 lower than that for August 1971 and 488,700 lower than in September 1970. The total in manufacturing industry was 34,700 lower than in August 1971 and 419,000 lower than in September 1970. The number in construction was 500 more than in August 1971 and 52,600 lower than in September 1970.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on October 11 in Great Britain was 799,984. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 832,700 representing 3.6 per cent. of employees, compared with about 818,900 in September.

In addition, there were 19,299 unemployed school-leavers and 67,269 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 886,552, representing 3.9 per cent. of employees. This was 3,268 more than in September, when the percentage rate was 3.9.

Among those wholly unemployed in October, 339,908 (41.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 324,732 (40.2 per cent.) in September; 132,313 (16.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 130,744 (16.2 per cent.) in September.

Between September and October the number temporarily stopped fell by 5,528 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 15,434.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on October 6, was 119,146; 5,631 lower than on September 8. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 116,100, compared with about

117,800 in September. Including 40,044 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on October 6 was 159,190; 9,604 lower than on September 8.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended September 18, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 1,628,500. This is about 29.3 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 93,800 or about 1.7 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 13½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At October 31, 1971, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 225.7 and 250.4, compared with 225.1 and 249.7 at September 30.

Index of Retail Prices

At October 19 the official prices retail index was 156.4 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 155.5 at September 21 and 143.0 at October 20, 1970. The index for food was 158.0 compared with 157.6 at September 21.

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 147, involving approximately 64,400 workers. During the month, approximately 110,700 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 364,000 working days were lost, including 208,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-September 1971, and for the two preceding months and for September 1970.

The term employees in employment relates to all employees (employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' payrolls and persons unable to work because of short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted as full units.

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance

cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

These returns show numbers employed (including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work because of short-term sickness) at the beginning and end of the period. The two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period.

For the remaining industries in the table estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	September 1970*			July 1971*			August 1971*			September 1971*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	7,966.9	2,864.9	10,831.7	7,680.3	2,714.4	10,394.7	7,664.8	2,714.2	10,379.0	7,637.3	2,705.7	10,343.0
Total, manufacturing industries‡	6,033.3	2,698.2	8,731.5	5,807.1	2,547.3	8,354.4	5,800.2	2,547.0	8,347.2	5,774.6	2,537.9	8,312.5
Mining and quarrying	393.4	18.0	411.4	390.6	18.0	408.6	391.6	18.0	409.6	391.2	18.0	409.2
Coal mining	342.8	13.0	355.8	340.0	13.0	353.0	341.0	13.0	354.0	340.6	13.0	353.6
Food, drink and tobacco	496.9	366.9	863.8	491.8	353.5	845.3	492.8	354.5	847.3	484.2	350.0	834.2
Grain milling	26.7	7.4	34.1	25.5	7.4	32.9	25.4	7.4	32.8	25.2	7.4	32.6
Bread and flour confectionery	84.8	67.2	152.0	81.1	66.4	147.5	81.1	66.2	147.3	79.5	65.7	145.2
Biscuits	18.2	33.6	51.8	16.9	30.3	47.2	16.9	30.9	47.8	16.9	31.7	48.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	60.7	55.1	115.8	62.1	53.3	115.4	62.4	53.2	115.6	61.3	52.8	114.1
Milk and milk products	38.8	16.5	55.3	39.1	16.4	55.5	38.8	16.3	55.1	37.5	15.3	52.8
Sugar	10.8	3.8	14.6	11.9	3.9	15.8	12.0	3.9	15.9	12.1	3.9	16.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	37.1	47.4	84.5	36.9	46.2	83.1	36.9	46.6	83.5	36.8	46.7	83.5
Fruit and vegetable products	34.4	41.3	75.7	33.8	36.8	70.6	33.1	36.3	69.4	31.8	35.4	67.2
Animal and poultry foods	6.8	6.6	13.4	6.6	6.6	13.2	6.6	6.6	13.2	6.6	6.6	13.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	25.6	19.4	45.0	25.8	18.3	44.1	25.9	18.5	44.4	25.8	18.2	44.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	70.9	19.8	90.7	71.0	19.7	90.7	71.4	19.9	91.3	70.5	19.6	90.1
Brewing and malting	21.0	11.6	32.6	21.8	11.7	33.5	22.1	11.7	33.8	20.8	10.8	31.6
Soft drinks	19.3	13.9	33.2	19.2	14.1	33.3	19.7	14.5	34.2	19.6	13.9	33.5
Other drink industries	17.2	21.5	38.7	17.4	21.4	38.8	17.4	21.4	38.8	17.0	21.0	38.0
Tobacco	17.2	21.5	38.7	17.4	21.4	38.8	17.4	21.4	38.8	17.0	21.0	38.0
Coal and petroleum products	55.3	8.8	64.1	53.6	8.3	61.9	54.1	8.3	62.4	54.2	8.4	62.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.8	8.8	25.6	16.7	8.3	25.0	17.9	8.3	26.2	17.9	8.4	26.3
Mineral oil refining	31.7	6.2	37.9	29.9	5.8	35.7	29.9	5.8	35.7	30.0	5.9	35.9
Lubricating oils and greases	6.8	1.9	8.7	7.0	1.8	8.8	7.0	1.8	8.8	7.0	1.8	8.8
Chemicals and allied industries	332.7	139.8	472.5	325.5	134.1	459.6	325.7	134.8	460.5	324.2	133.2	457.4
General chemicals	110.6	24.5	135.1	107.8	23.4	131.2	107.5	23.5	131.0	106.9	23.2	130.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	42.0	34.6	76.6	43.1	34.3	77.4	43.0	34.1	77.1	43.0	34.1	77.1
Toilet preparations	7.6	16.4	24.0	7.8	17.1	24.9	7.9	17.4	25.3	7.8	16.9	24.7
Paint	23.5	10.6	34.1	22.6	9.5	32.1	22.7	9.6	32.3	22.4	9.5	31.9
Soap and detergents	13.6	7.5	21.1	13.0	6.9	19.9	13.0	7.0	20.0	13.0	6.8	19.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	50.3	9.8	60.1	48.1	8.9	57.0	48.0	8.9	56.9	48.0	8.9	56.9
Dyestuffs and pigments	22.6	4.3	26.9	22.2	4.3	26.5	22.2	4.3	26.5	22.2	4.3	26.5
Fertilizers	10.8	2.2	13.0	10.7	2.3	13.0	10.8	2.3	13.1	10.7	2.3	13.0
Other chemical industries	51.7	29.9	81.6	50.2	27.4	77.6	50.2	27.5	77.7	50.1	27.3	77.4
Metal manufacture	520.4	72.5	592.9	489.4	67.9	557.3	486.7	67.2	553.9	484.7	67.1	551.8
Iron and steel (general)	256.6	24.9	281.5	240.7	23.7	264.4	239.1	23.6	262.7	237.8	23.3	261.1
Steel tubes	43.6	7.8	51.4	41.9	7.5	49.4	41.5	7.4	48.9	41.6	7.3	48.9
Iron castings, etc.	100.0	12.5	112.5	93.7	11.6	105.3	93.2	11.5	104.7	93.1	11.7	104.8
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	46.7	9.9	56.6	44.1	9.1	53.2	44.0	9.2	53.2	44.0	9.2	53.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	46.1	10.9	57.0	43.2	10.0	53.2	43.0	9.9	52.9	43.0	9.9	52.9
Other base metals	27.4	6.5	33.9	25.8	6.0	31.8	25.5	5.8	31.3	25.2	5.7	30.9
Mechanical engineering	997.9	203.8	1,201.7	937.9	187.7	1,125.6	933.7	186.6	1,120.3	929.6	184.7	1,114.3
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	27.3	4.5	31.8	25.6	4.4	30.0	25.5	4.4	29.9	25.4	4.4	29.8
Metal-working machine tools	64.1	14.4	78.5	62.8	14.5	77.3	63.2	14.6	77.8	63.2	14.7	77.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	26.3	15.2	41.5	24.9	14.2	39.1	24.7	14.2	38.9	24.7	14.1	38.8
Industrial engines	38.0	7.6	45.6	34.9	7.0	41.9	34.7	6.9	41.6	34.7	6.8	41.5
Textile machinery and accessories	39.5	5.1	44.6	35.9	4.7	40.6	35.7	4.7	40.4	35.2	4.6	39.8
Construction and earth-moving equipment	62.3	8.9	71.2	58.8	8.1	66.9	58.7	8.1	66.8	58.1	8.0	66.1
Mechanical handling equipment	36.1	15.4	51.5	33.8	13.7	47.5	33.6	13.6	47.2	33.5	13.3	46.8
Office machinery	231.6	48.9	280.5	219.2	45.9	265.1	218.5	45.7	264.2	218.2	45.5	263.7
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	168.3	20.2	188.5	160.4	18.6	179.0	159.7	18.5	178.2	159.0	18.3	177.3
Ordnance and small arms	16.2	5.7	21.9	15.8	5.3	21.1	15.8	5.3	21.1	16.0	5.3	21.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	202.4	53.3	255.7	191.0	49.1	240.1	189.3	48.5	237.8	188.8	47.9	236.7
Instrument engineering	97.5	57.1	154.6	95.3	53.8	149.1	95.8	53.9	149.7	95.7	53.5	149.2
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.2	3.6	12.8	9.5	3.5	13.0	9.5	3.5	13.0	9.5	3.6	13.1
Watches and clocks	6.1	8.4	14.5	6.2	8.1	14.3	6.2	8.1	14.3	6.3	8.1	14.4
Surgical instruments and appliances	17.1	12.5	29.6	16.9	12.7	29.6	17.1	12.8	29.9	17.1	12.7	29.8
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	65.1	32.6	97.7	62.7	29.5	92.2	63.0	29.5	92.5	62.8	29.1	91.9
Electrical engineering	546.7	355.4	902.1	532.0	330.9	862.9	530.8	328.6	859.4	529.6	329.1	858.7
Electrical machinery	131.7	48.5	180.2	126.6	44.4	171.0	126.0	44.0	170.0	125.6	43.8	169.4
Insulated wires and cables	36.0	16.3	52.3	34.9	15.5	50.4	34.8	15.3	50.1	35.0	15.3	50.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	52.2	42.0	94.2	50.9	40.5	91.4	51.3	40.3	91.6	51.3	40.9	92.2
Radio and electronic components	65.5	73.9	139.4	62.6	65.5	128.1	62.5	64.7	127.2	62.2	64.2	126.4
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	26.8	31.4	58.2	26.3	31.5	57.8	26.3	31.6	57.9	26.5	33.2	59.7

* See footnote on page 1041.
† Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
‡ Order III—XIX. Under 1,000.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	September 1970*			July 1971*			August 1971*			September 1971*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering (continued)	43.3	17.7	61.0	45.3	16.6	61.9	45.0	16.3	61.3	44.4	15.9	60.3
Electronic computers	68.2	31.9	100.1	65.2	30.1	95.3	65.2	29.9	95.1	65.0	29.6	94.6
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	39.9	24.0	63.9	39.5	23.1	62.6	39.4	23.2	62.6	39.7	23.3	63.0
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	83.1	69.7	152.8	80.7	64.1	144.8	80.3	63.3	143.6	79.9	62.9	142.8
Other electrical goods												
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	177.3	13.0	190.3	177.7	12.5	190.2	177.6	12.6	190.2	177.6	12.5	190.1
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	147.4	9.9	157.3	148.4	9.5	157.9	148.4	9.6	158.0	148.3	9.5	157.8
Marine engineering	29.9	3.1	33.0	29.3	3.0	32.3	29.2	3.0	32.2	29.3	3.0	32.3
Vehicles	724.8	109.3	834.1	699.2	100.7	799.9	697.1	100.1	797.2	696.9	99.5	796.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	20.7	1.8	22.5	18.4	1.5	19.9	18.4	1.5	19.9	18.6	1.5	20.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	443.5	67.3	510.8	434.2	62.7							

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended September 18, 1971, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,628,500 or about 29.3 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 93,800 or 1.7 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 13 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 1070.

The figures for overtime relate to operatives other than maintenance workers. The figures for short-time relate to all operatives. Administrative, technical and clerical workers are excluded. The information about short-time relates to that arranged by the employer, and does not include that lost because of sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives stood off by an employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time for 40 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended September 18, 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours of over- time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week				Total		
			Total	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Total Hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours lost	Average per opera- tive on short- time	
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)		
Food, drink and tobacco	192.4	34.0	1,816	9.4	0.1	2.8	0.1	1.8	17.2	0.2	—	4.5	26.4
Bread and flour confectionery	34.8	33.6	341	9.8	—	1.1	—	0.3	10.8	0.1	0.1	1.4	24.6
Coal and petroleum products	5.9	17.4	53	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	61.2	24.1	559	9.1	—	0.3	0.1	1.3	14.2	0.1	—	1.6	16.1
Metal manufacture	100.5	25.3	873	8.7	0.3	11.8	16.8	188.2	11.2	4.3	199.9	11.7	11.7
Iron and steel (general)	28.1	15.0	268	9.5	0.1	2.8	3.4	42.7	12.4	3.5	45.4	12.9	12.9
Steel tubes	11.8	34.8	109	9.2	—	—	3.3	31.7	9.7	9.6	31.8	9.7	9.7
Iron castings, etc	31.1	38.0	253	8.2	0.2	8.3	7.2	78.6	10.9	7.5	87.0	11.7	11.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	11.0	28.7	94	8.5	—	0.1	1.9	25.5	13.3	1.9	25.6	13.4	13.4
Mechanical and marine engineering	285.8	38.9	2,379	8.3	1.2	46.0	8.2	71.5	8.7	1.3	117.5	12.5	12.5
Instrument engineering	32.7	33.6	226	6.9	—	0.6	0.9	16.7	18.4	0.9	0.9	17.3	18.7
Electrical engineering	137.2	26.4	1,015	7.4	0.8	31.0	5.4	100.2	18.7	6.1	1.2	131.2	21.3
Vehicles	152.2	27.1	1,091	7.2	2.4	97.8	21.6	205.4	9.5	24.1	4.3	303.3	12.6
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	3.0	22.2	24	8.1	—	—	3.9	39.3	10.1	3.9	28.7	39.3	10.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	107.7	28.3	750	7.0	2.4	97.8	14.0	136.0	9.7	16.4	4.3	233.9	14.2
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.5	15.0	16	6.5	—	—	3.5	27.8	8.0	3.5	20.8	27.8	8.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	34.8	31.3	265	7.6	—	—	0.2	2.0	8.4	0.2	0.2	2.0	8.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	146.4	33.8	1,129	7.7	0.9	34.1	8.0	75.1	9.4	8.8	2.0	109.2	12.4
Textiles	102.7	20.9	849	8.3	3.6	144.6	10.7	105.6	9.9	14.3	2.9	250.2	17.5
Spinning and weaving	14.7	12.8	124	8.4	2.4	95.0	1.8	15.5	8.6	4.2	3.7	110.5	26.3
Woolen and worsted	24.7	25.4	215	8.7	0.6	22.0	4.0	48.8	12.1	4.6	4.7	70.8	15.5
Hostery and other knitted goods	13.8	13.5	90	6.5	0.5	19.7	2.8	23.4	8.4	3.3	3.2	43.1	13.2
Textile finishing	17.0	39.1	146	8.6	0.2	6.0	1.2	9.6	8.2	1.3	3.1	15.7	11.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.5	27.6	86	8.2	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	7.6	0.1	0.4	1.1	8.1
Clothing and footwear	38.1	10.0	202	5.3	0.3	13.5	5.6	35.3	6.3	5.9	1.6	48.8	8.2
Footwear	11.9	14.6	54	4.6	—	1.3	3.9	22.3	5.7	3.9	4.8	23.6	6.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	75.2	32.7	765	10.2	0.2	8.6	3.5	27.1	7.9	3.7	1.6	35.7	9.7
Pottery	7.6	15.7	60	7.9	—	0.8	2.8	21.7	7.9	2.8	5.7	22.5	8.1
Timber, furniture, etc	79.9	40.9	636	8.0	—	1.1	0.9	9.6	11.3	0.9	0.4	10.7	12.1
Paper, printing and publishing	137.1	34.4	1,156	8.4	0.1	2.4	0.6	3.7	6.1	0.7	0.2	6.1	9.1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	60.1	36.6	496	8.2	—	0.7	0.1	1.3	9.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	12.7
Other manufacturing industries	70.8	30.1	629	8.9	0.1	2.2	1.5	14.9	10.2	1.5	0.6	17.1	11.3
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,628.5	29.3	13,466	8.3	9.9	396.6	83.9	857.4	10.2	93.8	1.7	1,254.1	13.4

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON OCTOBER 11, 1971

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on October 11, 1971 was 799,984; 672,010 males and 127,974 females, and was 24,230 higher than on September 13, 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure was 832,700 or 3.6 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.6 per cent. in September and 2.5 per cent. in October, 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 13,800 in the four weeks between the September and October counts, and by about 14,800 a month on average between July and October.

Between September and October, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 15,434 to 19,299, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 5,528 to 67,269. The total registered unemployed rose by 3,268 to 886,552, representing 3.9 per cent. of employees the same as in September. The total registered included 44,839 married women and 3,242 casual workers.

Of the 816,041 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 132,313 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 88,647 from 2 to 4 weeks, 118,948 from 4 to 8 weeks and 476,133 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 27.1 per cent. of the total of 816,041, compared with 25.0 per cent. in September, and

those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 41.7 per cent., compared with 40.2 per cent. in September.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: October 11, 1971

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	47,149	5,637	12,601	3,936	69,323
Over 1, up to 2	44,426	4,504	10,935	3,125	62,990
Up to 2	91,575	10,141	23,536	7,061	132,313
Over 2, up to 3	34,051	3,559	7,989	2,307	47,906
Over 3, up to 4	29,210	2,816	6,922	1,793	40,741
Over 2, up to 4	63,261	6,375	14,911	4,100	88,647
Over 4, up to 5	25,677	2,547	6,119	1,536	35,879
Over 5, up to 6	28,275	2,248	6,006	1,438	37,967
Over 6, up to 7	15,724	1,435	3,234	938	21,331
Over 7, up to 8	17,767	1,546	3,553	905	23,771
Over 4, up to 8	87,443	7,776	18,912	4,817	118,948
Over 8, up to 9	17,035	1,530	3,369	888	22,822
Over 9, up to 13	55,911	7,044	9,756	3,959	76,670
Over 13, up to 26	115,333	4,307	16,597	2,380	138,617
Over 26, up to 39	56,249	1,300	7,624	654	65,827
Over 39, up to 52	37,053	485	4,491	259	42,288
Over 52	118,088	368	11,239	214	129,909
Over 8	399,669	15,034	53,076	8,354	476,133
Total	641,948	39,326	110,435	24,332	816,041
Up to 8—per cent.	37.7	61.8	51.9	65.7	41.7

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: October 11, 1971

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	163,101	77,057	20,764	48,933	121,983	46,639	88,818	130,209	81,396	48,302	136,407	886,552	43,124	929,676	109,727	74,138
Men	133,658	64,217	16,662	38,342	103,944	38,074	71,110	103,484	62,872	35,941	102,448	706,535	29,810	736,345	90,928	59,392
Boys	6,233	2,949	786	1,645	3,771	1,633	4,497	6,437	5,016	2,709	6,882	39,609	2,303	41,912	4,276	2,743
Women	19,888	8,571	2,804	7,872	12,139	5,819	10,372	16,411	10,110	7,376	22,956	115,747	9,735	125,482	12,426	10,266
Married Females*	6,310	2,529	994	2,882	4,002	2,174	3,662	6,255	4,077	2,984	11,499	44,839	5,703	50,542	3,791	3,513
Girls	3,322	1,320	512	1,074	2,129	1,113	2,839	3,877	3,398	2,276	4,121	24,661	1,276	25,937	2,097	1,737
Percentage rates†																
Total	2.1	1.8	3.2	3.6	5.3	3.3	4.4	4.5	6.1	5.0	6.3	3.9	8.3	—	1.9	2.6
Males	2.9	2.5	4.2	4.7	7.4	4.4	5.9	6.1	8.0	6.1	8.3	5.2	10.0	—	2.8	3.4
Females	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	1.6	5.6	—	0.7	1.1
Temporarily stopped																
Total	1,562	365	346	387	44,933	4,137	5,184	5,104	1,405	361	3,850	67,269	845	68,114	1,015	893
Males	1,436	336	342	359	42,783	3,937	4,237	3,885	1,185	285	3,343	61,792	425	62,217	967	811
Females	126	29	4	28	2,150	200	947	1,219	220	76	507	5,477	420	5,897	48	82
Wholly unemployed																
Total	161,539	76,692	20,418	48,546	77,050	42,502	83,634	125,105	79,991	47,941	132,557	819,283	42,279	861,562	108,712	73,245
Males	138,455	66,830	17,106	39,628	64,932	35,770	71,370	106,036	66,703	38,365	105,987	684,352	31,688	716,040	94,237	61,324
Females	23,084	9,862	3,312	8,918	12,118	6,732	12,264	19,069	13,288	9,576	26,570	134,931	10,591	145,522	14,475	11,921
Males wholly unemployed‡																
Total Men	132,233	63,891	16,320	37,983	61,239	34,140	66,965	99,630	61,699	35,669	99,141	645,019	29,393	674,412	89,972	58,581
Total Boys	6,222	2,939	786	1,645	3,693	1,630	4,405	6,406	5,004	2,696	6,846	39,333	2,295	41,628	4,265	2,743
Casual workers	2,047	1,640	44	153	2	16	121	316	92							

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at October 11, 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries services	684,352	134,931	61,792	5,477	746,144	140,408	886,552	778,257	151,419	929,676
Total, Index of Production industries	388,182	44,469	60,159	5,256	448,341	49,725	498,066	466,568	54,317	520,885
Total, manufacturing industries	229,226	42,616	59,949	5,254	289,175	47,870	337,045	296,184	52,330	348,514
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13,519	1,059	1,202	14	14,721	1,073	15,794	16,770	1,145	17,915
Agriculture and horticulture	10,115	1,023	33	14	10,148	1,037	11,185	11,924	1,109	13,033
Forestry	476	28	1		477	28	505	624	28	652
Fishing	2,928	8	1,168		4,096	8	4,104	4,222	8	4,230
Mining and quarrying	20,961	178	9		20,970	178	21,148	21,164	187	21,351
Coal mining	19,275	133	6		19,281	133	19,414	19,311	133	19,444
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	645	12	1		646	12	658	768	19	787
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	487	15			487	15	502	503	16	519
Petroleum and natural gas	175	4			175	4	179	178	4	182
Other mining and quarrying	379	14	2		381	14	395	404	15	419
Food, drink and tobacco	22,125	6,293	120	80	22,245	6,373	28,618	23,233	6,998	30,231
Grain milling	732	73			805	73	878	802	86	888
Bread and flour confectionery	4,999	890	2	1	5,001	891	5,892	5,202	941	6,143
Biscuits	966	536			966	539	1,505	996	549	1,545
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3,009	1,128	53	44	3,062	1,172	4,234	3,212	1,232	4,444
Milk and milk products	1,444	327	1	2	1,445	329	1,774	1,575	386	1,961
Sugar	416	84			416	84	500	422	85	507
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,518	712	3	21	1,521	733	2,254	1,549	747	2,296
Fruit and vegetable products	1,589	886	56	1	1,645	887	2,532	1,760	1,014	2,774
Animal and poultry foods	1,367	141	1		1,368	141	1,509	1,410	153	1,563
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	492	78			492	78	570	494	80	574
Food industries not elsewhere specified	792	258	2		792	258	1,050	801	266	1,067
Brewing and malting	1,965	218	2		1,967	218	2,185	1,989	222	2,211
Soft drinks	1,405	320		7	1,405	327	1,732	1,465	341	1,806
Other drink industries	789	401		1	789	402	1,191	811	416	1,227
Tobacco	644	241			644	241	885	745	480	1,225
Coal and petroleum products	1,611	83	1		1,612	83	1,695	1,628	84	1,712
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	300	9	1		301	9	310	302	9	311
Mineral oil refining	1,143	63			1,143	63	1,206	1,156	64	1,220
Lubricating oils and greases	168	11			168	11	179	170	11	181
Chemicals and allied industries	10,515	1,814	69	17	10,584	1,831	12,415	10,732	1,863	12,595
General chemicals	4,290	413	32	2	4,322	415	4,737	4,385	428	4,813
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	906	329	14		906	343	1,249	915	345	1,260
Toilet preparations	239	210	1		240	210	450	245	121	457
Paint	1,041	117	2		1,043	117	1,160	1,050	118	1,168
Soap and detergents	604	102			604	102	706	609	102	711
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,528	153	33	1	1,561	154	1,715	1,582	157	1,739
Dyestuffs and pigments	431	28			431	28	459	434	28	462
Fertilizers	338	27			338	27	359	359	29	388
Other chemical industries	1,138	435	1		1,139	435	1,574	1,153	444	1,597
Metal manufacture	23,460	1,229	13,140	190	36,600	1,419	38,019	36,739	1,430	38,169
Iron and steel (general)	11,439	403	1,502	25	12,941	428	13,369	12,976	428	13,404
Steel tubes	2,220	123	2,892	20	5,112	143	5,255	5,125	143	5,268
Iron castings, etc	5,111	276	7,015	86	12,126	362	12,488	12,180	366	12,546
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,860	157	1,109	30	2,969	187	3,156	2,982	188	3,170
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,570	118	307	29	1,877	147	2,024	1,888	149	2,037
Other base metals	1,260	152	315		1,575	152	1,727	1,588	156	1,744
Mechanical engineering	36,900	2,972	7,715	194	44,615	3,166	47,781	45,508	3,291	48,799
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	786	58	1,123		1,909	58	1,967	1,933	59	1,992
Metal-working machine tools	3,678	236	3,419	100	7,097	336	7,433	7,114	338	7,452
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,571	205	829	39	2,400	244	2,644	2,467	252	2,719
Industrial engines	980	64	352	13	1,332	77	1,409	1,337	83	1,420
Textile machinery and accessories	1,454	128	32	5	1,486	133	1,619	1,756	152	1,908
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1,304	68	63		1,367	68	1,435	1,384	69	1,453
Mechanical handling equipment	2,027	119	195	1	2,222	120	2,342	2,253	121	2,374
Office machinery	1,395	324	1		1,396	324	1,427	1,359	359	1,718
Other machinery	9,901	825	398	11	10,299	836	11,135	10,533	852	11,385
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	6,789	268	303	4	7,092	272	7,364	7,161	284	7,445
Ordnance and small arms	462	51	1		463	51	514	468	520	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,553	626	999	21	7,552	647	8,199	7,675	670	8,345
Instrument engineering	2,524	796	86	34	2,610	830	3,440	2,649	858	3,507
Photographic and document copying equipment	346	67	79	1	425	68	493	428	69	497
Watches and clocks	288	280	1	29	289	309	598	289	309	598
Surgical instruments and appliances	325	121	1		326	122	448	352	145	497
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,565	328	5	3	1,570	331	1,901	1,580	335	1,915
Electrical engineering	16,926	4,914	460	310	17,386	5,224	22,610	17,864	5,574	23,438
Electrical machinery	4,223	671	59	51	4,282	722	5,004	4,333	740	5,073
Insulated wires and cables	1,160	201	6	4	1,166	205	1,371	1,187	225	1,412
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,441	655	1	1	1,442	656	2,098	1,489	762	2,251
Radio and electronic components	2,836	1,224	15	52	2,851	1,276	4,127	2,891	1,305	4,196
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	762	325	4		766	325	1,091	806	374	1,180
Electronic computers	1,016	296	1		1,017	296	1,313	1,230	375	1,605
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,339	235	8		1,347	235	1,582	1,362	246	1,608
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,656	446	15	5	1,671	451	2,122	1,687	474	2,161
Other electrical goods	2,493	861	351	197	2,844	1,058	3,902	2,879	1,073	3,952
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,937	184	44		9,981	184	10,165	10,577	191	10,768
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	9,087	146	43		9,130	146	9,276	9,667	152	9,819
Marine engineering	850	38	1		851	38	889	910	39	949
Vehicles	19,508	1,467	26,795	1,308	46,303	2,775	49,078	46,629	2,831	49,460
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	556	23	1,189		1,745	25	1,770	1,751	26	1,777
Motor vehicle manufacturing	11,985	861	23,781	1,220	35,766	2,081	37,847	35,897	2,102	37,999
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	559	102	1,293	78	1,852	180	2,032	1,859	180	2,039
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	4,846	440	444	8	5,290	448	5,738	5,467	482	5,949
Locomotives and railway track equipment	896	19			896	19	915	898	19	917
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	666	22	88		754	22	776	757	22	779

* See footnote on page 1047.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	21,687	3,313	6,116	272	27,803	3,585	31,388	28,097	3,643	31,740
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,723	168	381	38	2,104	206	2,310	2,130	210	2,340
Hand tools and implements	823	109	176	3	999	112	1,111	1,013	118	1,131
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	477	160	5	1	482	161	643	500	170	670
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,036	216	294	61	1,330	277	1,607	1,332	278	1,610
Wire and wire manufactures	1,251	172	599	30	1,850	202	2,052	1,865	204	2,069
Cans and metal boxes	608	284			608	284	892	617	287	904
Jewellery and precious metals	330	111	20	2	350	113	353	113	466	
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	15,439	2,093	4,641	137	20,080	2,230	22,310	20,287	2,263	22,550
Textiles	17,782	6,094	2,295	1,920	20,077	8,014	28,091	25,800	9,572	31,372
Production of man-made fibres	1,449	105	14	4	1,463	109	1,572	1,618	161	1,779
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	2,695	833	460	412	3,155	1,245	4,400	3,680	1,698	5,378
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,560	557	85	176	1,645	733	2,378	2,016	1,053	3,069
Woollen and worsted	4,797	1,318	1,198	817	5,995	2,135	8,130	6,082	2,233	8,315
Jute	1,074									

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in development areas, intermediate areas

and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at October 11, 1971

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	6,201	1,391	423	8,015	36	5.9
Merseyside	39,561	6,156	5,611	51,328	1,443	6.4
Northern	63,755	10,514	8,541	82,810	1,418	6.1
Scottish	95,040	22,001	10,576	127,617	3,841	6.6
Welsh	25,248	5,619	3,513	34,380	297	5.4
Total all Development Areas	229,805	45,681	28,664	304,150	7,035	6.2
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North East Lancashire	5,850	1,468	497	7,815	328	3.8
Bridlington/Filey	809	116	49	974	41	8.1
Yorkshire Coalfield	20,233	2,882	3,102	26,217	1,843	6.3
North Humberside	8,193	854	716	9,763	19	5.2
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2,819	269	115	3,203	15	4.7
Oswestry	476	96	55	627	8	5.1
South East Wales	7,720	1,224	1,162	10,106	59	4.6*
South Western	3,774	793	384	4,951	2	4.7
Scottish	7,408	955	427	8,790	9	4.5*
Total all Intermediate Areas	57,282	8,657	6,507	72,446	2,324	4.9
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						
South East						
Greater London	64,217	8,571	4,269	77,057	365	1.8
†Aldershot	425	88	71	584	—	1.8
†Aylesbury	281	59	42	382	—	1.8
†Basingstoke	388	104	52	544	—	1.2
†Bedford	1,007	230	104	1,341	—	2.4
†Bournemouth	3,833	539	123	4,495	—	4.0
†Braintree	567	165	53	785	—	2.7
†Brighton	3,994	510	222	4,726	12	3.9
†Canterbury	1,166	170	57	1,393	19	4.3
†Chatham	2,172	406	334	2,912	114	4.0
†Chelmsford	880	181	46	1,107	3	2.0
†Chichester	824	137	50	1,011	20	3.3
†Colchester	1,187	301	87	1,575	—	1.1
†Crawley	1,163	160	100	1,423	—	2.6
†Eastbourne	848	83	9	940	—	1.5
†Gravesend	1,954	247	123	2,324	—	3.7
†Guildford	718	184	71	973	—	1.7
†Harlow	990	177	97	1,264	13	2.4
†Hastings	1,314	153	80	1,547	11	4.1
†Hertford	238	37	28	303	—	1.0
†High Wycombe	969	194	64	1,227	48	1.6
†Letchworth	667	95	63	825	47	2.0
†Luton	2,141	408	121	2,670	115	2.2
†Maidstone	1,642	180	89	1,911	392	3.0
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,393	227	77	1,697	2	4.7
†Oxford	2,208	510	169	2,887	5	2.0
†Portsmouth	4,346	739	432	5,517	187	3.6
†Ramsgate	1,042	197	116	1,355	2	5.4
†Reading	1,720	332	151	2,203	—	1.6
†St. Albans	1,013	152	53	1,218	—	1.4
†Slough	1,510	246	148	1,904	31	1.7
†Southampton	3,960	669	286	4,915	—	3.2
†Southend-on-Sea	5,262	766	321	6,349	55	3.9
†Stevenage	593	116	108	817	—	2.6
†Tunbridge Wells	1,140	153	81	1,374	—	2.1
†Watford	1,537	247	132	1,916	15	1.7
†Weybridge	1,088	175	115	1,378	—	1.7
†Worthing	1,067	133	41	1,241	5	2.7
East Anglia						
Cambridge	846	187	49	1,082	—	1.4
Great Yarmouth	1,521	243	117	1,881	4	5.7
†Ipswich	1,982	365	203	2,550	5	3.0
Lowestoft	803	129	68	1,000	—	3.6
†Norwich	2,789	350	173	3,312	2	3.0
†Peterborough	2,098	313	186	2,597	303	4.7
South West						
Bath	940	276	64	1,280	—	3.6
†Bristol	7,550	1,113	425	9,088	—	3.2
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South West—continued						
Cheltenham	1,363	363	107	1,833	—	3.8
†Exeter	1,829	388	103	2,320	16	4.3
†Gloucester	1,641	417	120	2,178	222	3.7
†Plymouth	3,388	717	363	4,468	2	4.6
†Salisbury	421	216	59	696	—	1.7
Swindon	1,848	317	206	2,371	—	2.8
Taunton	803	138	37	978	—	3.5
†Torbay	3,168	543	197	3,908	48	6.5
†West Wiltshire	572	162	49	783	—	1.7
†Yeovil	582	155	42	779	22	2.3
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	30,846	3,313	1,735	35,894	10,138	5.2
Burton-on-Trent	2,245	178	79	2,502	1,500	7.6
Cannock	1,090	214	177	1,481	292	6.5
†Coventry	23,106	1,875	1,068	26,049	16,035	11.3
†Dudley	5,278	528	74	5,880	2,222	4.0
Hereford	1,005	123	107	1,235	356	4.2
†Kidderminster	837	171	67	1,075	68	2.9
Leamington	3,306	549	90	3,945	2,754	8.7
†Oakengates	1,478	514	191	2,183	320	5.4
Redditch	617	93	63	773	52	3.1
Rugby	1,131	139	77	1,347	583	4.8
Shrewsbury	1,028	188	80	1,296	3	3.6
†Stafford	959	200	85	1,244	192	2.8
†Stoke-on-Trent	5,468	1,069	532	7,069	576	3.5
†Tamworth	1,321	246	84	1,651	323	5.6
†Walsall	5,636	675	348	6,659	2,401	5.5
†West Bromwich	5,924	339	301	6,564	3,068	4.8
†Wolverhampton	7,662	893	423	8,978	3,227	6.3
Worcester	1,651	177	72	1,900	616	3.9
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	3,741	475	290	4,506	576	6.0
Coalville	823	95	22	940	440	3.0
Corby	674	165	121	960	8	3.5
†Derby	3,630	704	227	4,561	358	3.8
Kettering	445	51	51	547	27	2.0
Leicester	4,101	588	205	4,894	98	2.4
Lincoln	3,653	437	227	4,317	1,548	8.0
Loughborough	487	125	18	630	5	1.7
†Mansfield	1,402	333	214	1,949	17	3.3
†Northampton	1,004	124	115	1,243	13	1.7
†Nottingham	7,800	925	518	9,243	170	3.4
Sutton-in-Ashfield	940	107	54	1,101	12	3.5
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	3,762	419	433	4,614	184	6.4
†Bradford	6,547	759	469	7,775	224	4.7
†Castleford	2,275	282	306	2,863	49	5.2
†Dewsbury	2,038	333	224	2,595	109	3.7
†Doncaster	5,751	829	1,026	7,606	1,299	7.6
Grimsby	2,962	294	216	3,472	—	4.8
†Halifax	1,489	236	149	1,874	165	2.9
Harrrogate	575	124	40	739	3	2.7
Huddersfield	2,183	795	40	3,018	3	4.4
†Hull	7,731	778	661	9,170	15	5.2
Keighley	1,308	281	95	1,684	144	5.6
Leeds	9,491	1,230	755	11,476	320	3.9
†Mexborough	1,651	323	331	2,305	51	7.2
Rotherham	2,873	457	448	3,778	173	6.9
†Scunthorpe	1,237	325	186	1,748	9	3.2
†Sheffield	9,484	1,149	716	11,349	1,225	4.0
Wakefield	1,241	145	97	1,483	24	2.9
York	1,696	292	135	2,123	2	2.9
North West						
†Accrington	920	191	51	1,162	60	3.9
†Ashton-under-Lyne	2,659	397	279	3,335	60	3.9
†Blackburn	2,063	478	219	2,760	44	4.1
†Blackpool	3,323	552	327	4,002	99	4.4
†Bolton	4,007	600	305	4,912	650	4.4
†Burnley	1,331	281	106	1,718	97	3.6
†Bury	1,495	311	78	1,884	55	3.2
†Chester	1,101	124	40	1,265	—	3.2
†Crewe	1,081	261	138	1,480	16	3.2
†Furness	883	404	127	1,414	13	3.4
†Lancaster	1,800	350	114	2,264	1	5.3
†Leigh	1,558	336	159	2,053	192	4.9
†Liverpool	35,962	5,476	5,069	46,507	1,412	7.0
†Manchester	22,384	2,147	1,368	25,899	498	3.6
†Nelson	716	276	63	1,055	21	4.1
†Northwich	1,165	185	120	1,470	—	4.4
†Oldham	2,382	343	157	2,882	113	3.3
†Preston	4,486	787	325	5,598	851	4.0
Rochdale	1,932	525	95	2,552	510	4.9
St. Helens	1,972	375	265	2,612	23	4.5
Southport	1,309	211	23	1,543	9	5.1
†Warrington	1,409	286	177	1,872	19	2.6
†Widnes	1,627	305	277	2,209	8	4.6
†Wigan	2,844	563	229	3,636	187	5.3

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at October 11, 1971 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North						
†Bishop Auckland	2,303	319	354	2,976	104	6.7
†Carlisle	1,199	206	85	1,490	35	3.4
†Chester-le-Street	1,874	243	365	2,482	40	6.5
†Consett	1,723	266	283	2,272	7	7.2
†Darlington	1,528	311	85	1,924	4	3.5
Durham	1,057	180	152	1,389	2	5.0
†Hartlepool	2,875	436	362	3,673	143	9.3
†Peterlee	1,					

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS: WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS: BY REGION SEPTEMBER 1971

The following table gives an analysis by standard region of the figures for wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults which are incorporated in the table for Great Britain on page 1030 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the

International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers, and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults by region, September 1971

Occupation	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN										
Farm workers, fishermen, etc	918	452	551	56	679	116	433	88	322	62
Regular farm, market garden workers	357	147	365	34	375	67	234	47	193	41
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc	503	281	113	20	167	47	194	39	125	17
Forestry workers	26	17	11	2	8	2	3	—	3	4
Fishermen	32	7	62	—	129	—	2	—	1	—
Miners and quarrymen	27	12	—	—	25	2	100	186	27	754
Colliery workers	3	3	—	—	—	—	82	171	14	751
Other miners and quarrymen	24	9	—	—	25	2	18	15	13	3
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	142	31	1	3	9	2	31	6	10	10
Glass workers	106	77	4	1	7	4	10	2	10	3
Pottery workers	24	—	4	3	2	2	142	12	2	—
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	507	265	43	33	33	12	1,049	60	154	28
Moulders and coremakers	147	102	30	27	13	4	586	25	97	20
Smiths, forgemen	36	13	8	3	10	6	156	21	20	—
Other workers	324	150	5	3	10	2	307	14	37	8
Electrical and electronic workers	2,715	999	292	41	598	137	891	153	476	129
Electronic equipment manufacture and main- tenance workers	1,111	496	85	13	178	54	234	37	115	17
Electricians	1,084	316	148	16	314	45	339	40	198	38
Electrical fitters, etc	520	187	59	12	106	38	318	76	163	74
Engineering and allied trades workers	10,804	5,262	1,215	337	2,495	941	8,803	1,081	2,806	880
Constructional fitters and erectors	409	7	37	1	99	3	262	1	173	8
Platers	138	99	11	8	27	27	27	29	51	23
Riveters and caulkers	50	3	3	—	4	—	4	—	3	—
Shipwrights	87	30	7	8	25	4	5	1	2	—
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	198	14	3	4	19	1	29	1	45	—
Sheet metal workers	399	392	46	38	72	94	240	82	96	92
Welders	894	256	140	31	215	58	695	92	261	64
Toolmakers	101	60	18	6	37	8	107	14	26	1
Press tool makers	101	56	5	6	20	5	116	9	12	1
Mould makers	21	29	1	2	3	20	10	3	—	—
Precision fitters	1,206	396	169	15	462	43	839	82	340	52
Maintenance fitters, erectors	696	304	84	22	151	44	426	93	230	138
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	1,173	1,173	176	70	325	203	595	157	305	109
Turners	363	131	23	8	60	55	274	28	81	42
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	929	616	95	42	183	157	1,115	198	311	138
Machine-tool operators	938	356	84	12	187	72	1,619	57	317	47
Electro platers	82	63	1	5	7	2	152	7	9	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	972	431	103	25	182	66	342	62	162	67
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,273	405	135	16	289	61	1,526	107	305	55
Watchmakers and repairers	50	8	1	1	19	1	14	2	8	—
Instrument makers and repairers	278	131	26	3	29	10	27	4	14	1
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	52	29	1	1	1	1	22	5	3	—
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	128	147	14	9	35	18	170	29	15	29
Aircraft body building	120	37	16	—	22	—	10	2	13	—
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	161	89	13	2	23	5	167	9	21	12
Woodworkers	1,434	1,644	217	125	326	254	692	221	244	197
Carpenters, joiners	981	1,189	169	77	253	209	532	161	184	169
Cabinet makers	119	141	8	7	13	9	18	9	5	7
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	153	188	24	28	32	26	58	29	29	8
Pattern makers	54	10	5	—	10	3	49	9	15	7
Other woodworkers	127	116	11	13	18	7	35	13	11	6
Leather workers	181	101	21	4	29	5	23	7	111	24
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	70	30	3	1	14	2	9	6	16	5
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	111	71	18	3	15	3	14	1	95	19
Textile workers	102	33	7	—	19	3	55	16	270	58
Textile spinners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Textile weavers	5	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	2
Other textile workers	97	32	7	—	19	2	49	16	262	56
Clothing, etc workers	726	597	16	8	40	26	90	22	41	31
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	89	37	5	1	4	1	9	1	8	1
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	204	336	—	1	1	3	7	6	4	15
Other clothing workers	248	162	7	1	19	4	21	8	19	11
Upholstery workers, etc	185	62	4	5	16	18	53	7	10	4

persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind: (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the

extent to which vacancies are notified to employment exchanges varies for different occupations, for example the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies.

The figures for wholly unemployed in the table relate to September 13 and those for unfilled vacancies to September 8.

Yorks and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Occupation					
						Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed
950	47	344	22	311	28	243	22	1,245	31	Farm workers, fishermen, etc
199	24	101	7	153	18	146	10	671	20	Regular farm, market garden workers
126	21	156	15	87	10	60	9	169	7	Gardeners, nursery workers, etc
3	—	5	—	3	—	6	1	56	4	Forestry workers
622	2	82	—	68	—	31	2	349	—	Fishermen
41	159	56	3	25	54	42	821	105	59	Miners and quarrymen
24	154	38	3	9	51	28	819	67	59	Colliery workers
17	5	18	—	16	3	14	2	38	—	Other miners and quarrymen
88	4	119	20	22	5	9	45	42	1	Gas, coke and chemicals makers
25	—	21	1	23	2	1	3	29	3	Glass workers
9	2	18	4	2	—	—	—	7	—	Pottery workers
854	46	401	17	281	36	64	17	450	34	Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers
264	31	238	8	142	22	19	8	233	18	Moulders and coremakers
117	5	59	7	47	11	11	4	102	14	Smiths, forgemen
473	10	104	2	92	3	34	5	115	2	Other workers
949	160	2,041	123	1,104	79	476	106	2,072	72	Electrical and electronic workers
184	28	336	25	163	9	74	18	342	17	Electronic equipment manufacture and main- tenance workers
580	26	1,050	68	631	20	279	34	1,424	23	Electricians
185	106	655	30	310	50	123	54	306	32	Electrical fitters, etc
5,491	901	9,305	977	5,112	538	2,210	493	10,091	366	Engineering and allied trades workers
284	5	426	4	410	1	312	2	569	—	Constructional fitters and erectors
123	55	143	33	253	46	32	7	312	6	Platers
16	—	29	—	69	1	11	—	60	2	Riveters and caulkers
9	—	33	16	56	1	12	1	73	8	Shipwrights
43	—	256	3	198	3	11	8	167	7	Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers
32	62	307	84	218	25	62	17	386	23	Sheet metal workers
540	32	857	48	592	38	269	36	958	20	Welders
37	5	89	4	27	8	31	3	99	1	Toolmakers
13	1	51	4	10	6	20	3	78	—	Press tool makers
4	5	10	1	10	—	1	2	4	—	Mould makers
418	39	1,111	42	546	33	250	43	846	15	Precision fitters
498	136	952	57	624	113	280	107	867	39	Maintenance fitters, erectors
492	118	968	199	402	85	204	87	1,123	72	Fitters (not precision), mechanics
160	47	286	36	112	22	54	13	342	41	Turners
450	146	673	213	389	67	129	43	796	49	Machine-tool setters, setter operators
803	159	849	60	128	11	63	21	858	19	Machine-tool operators
12	2	24	3	18	3	7	—	47	2	Electro platers
406	70	896	54	490	43	186	42	1,251	21	Plumbers, pipe fitters
759	63	855	60	394	13	192	18	878	26	Miscellaneous engineering workers
12	4	17	4	17	1	7	—			

Occupation	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands	
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN—continued										
Food, drink and tobacco workers	347	165	40	37	73	48	102	20	80	14
Workers in food manufacture	296	163	32	36	69	47	96	19	73	11
Workers in drink manufacture	26	1	8	—	4	—	1	—	6	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	25	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—
Paper and printing workers	1,534	204	40	24	64	59	82	7	54	23
Paper and paper products workers	143	47	3	2	6	16	9	2	9	7
Printing workers	1,391	157	37	22	58	43	73	5	45	16
Building materials workers	49	39	3	—	13	4	64	7	17	7
Brick and tile production workers	4	13	—	—	3	—	48	5	9	1
Other building materials workers	45	26	3	—	10	4	16	2	8	6
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	396	221	23	10	59	10	174	55	77	11
Rubber workers	38	9	—	1	5	—	20	30	20	1
Plastics workers	219	159	12	6	24	6	129	18	36	8
Other workers	139	53	11	3	32	4	25	7	21	2
Construction workers	2,191	1,303	242	117	471	317	1,075	299	438	254
Bricklayers	267	726	76	74	68	167	227	191	90	163
Masons	37	19	1	—	37	68	6	3	6	—
Slaters	127	39	18	3	55	4	68	10	22	6
Plasterers	147	144	17	22	39	29	76	33	40	23
Others	1,613	375	130	18	272	49	698	62	280	54
Painters and decorators	2,230	951	183	78	414	157	942	143	322	76
Painters	1,838	740	154	57	355	136	687	125	273	63
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	392	211	29	21	59	21	255	18	49	13
Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc	903	281	116	18	175	24	944	63	333	32
Transport and communication workers	7,682	3,468	1,004	145	1,937	312	3,351	268	1,616	340
Railway workers	42	139	5	18	6	6	22	8	12	18
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	5,747	1,761	912	84	1,643	225	3,135	209	1,476	181
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	166	927	19	5	46	27	81	14	59	18
Seamen	971	4	28	1	116	—	14	3	9	—
Harbours and docks workers	142	8	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other transport workers	349	306	18	3	62	32	55	16	24	5
Communications workers	265	323	19	34	61	22	44	18	36	58
Warehousemen, packers, etc	2,625	506	266	31	517	66	1,078	44	666	76
Warehouse workers	2,086	370	252	26	486	56	948	36	580	63
Packers, bottlers	539	136	14	5	31	10	130	8	86	13
Clerical workers	18,442	2,111	2,004	92	6,701	317	4,184	274	3,017	228
Clerks	16,279	1,482	1,897	64	6,317	240	3,733	185	2,763	159
Book-keepers, cashiers	1,731	530	97	26	309	69	373	84	209	64
Other clerical workers	432	99	10	2	75	8	78	5	45	5
Shop assistants	2,802	1,355	360	87	878	249	863	172	526	117
Service, sport and recreation workers	7,383	2,743	463	126	1,024	463	1,130	337	597	191
Police, etc.	467	498	47	15	61	69	164	104	90	36
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	883	651	67	32	261	100	162	59	101	34
Bar staff	465	221	31	14	129	43	107	21	60	6
Waiters, etc	310	280	25	29	68	91	41	26	28	24
Others	581	254	38	9	128	50	105	29	48	15
Hairdressers	193	87	12	2	37	12	41	15	22	8
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	109	62	5	2	5	9	17	5	12	2
Domestics	83	79	6	3	14	19	12	15	8	8
Attendants	598	238	45	6	56	35	141	32	84	9
Porters, messengers	1,023	237	15	6	47	15	113	15	44	41
Entertainment workers	1,803	117	15	4	59	4	61	2	35	7
Others	868	117	144	4	134	21	159	17	58	8
Administrative, professional, technical workers	16,076	4,473	1,111	246	3,651	634	4,280	834	2,459	497
Laboratory assistants	402	183	42	16	100	17	142	27	80	9
Draughtsmen	1,109	153	97	10	333	22	648	45	179	26
Nurses	242	627	9	44	106	127	54	181	22	67
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	14,323	3,510	963	176	3,112	468	3,436	581	2,178	395
Labourers	45,854	4,010	7,478	144	15,505	549	28,957	288	19,398	588
General labourers (heavy)	14,295	360	2,918	25	6,693	143	7,499	67	9,280	173
General labourers (light)	14,004	138	2,222	—	5,343	8	7,958	18	6,768	11
Factory hands	10,231	2,084	1,055	31	1,520	133	6,858	42	1,515	49
Other labourers	7,324	1,428	1,283	88	1,949	265	6,428	161	1,835	355
Grand Total	126,200	31,303	15,704	1,766	35,744	4,713	59,545	4,465	34,073	4,630

Occupation	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands	
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN										
Farm workers, etc	108	78	23	6	68	18	36	13	37	11
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Glass workers	3	9	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2
Pottery workers	4	3	—	—	4	3	87	96	2	—
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	6	6	—	—	—	—	36	6	1	—
Electrical and electronic workers	56	129	2	6	2	5	18	46	6	4
Engineering and allied trades workers	360	810	5	26	88	84	1,161	342	48	71
Welders	1	22	—	—	—	—	21	18	3	2
Machine-tool operators	80	166	—	—	8	12	486	206	14	6
Miscellaneous engineering workers	249	426	5	24	55	62	359	82	29	36
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	30	196	—	2	25	12	295	36	5	27
Woodworkers	3	7	—	—	1	6	2	1	9	—

Occupation	Yorks and Humber		North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Occupation
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	
MEN—continued											
Food, drink and tobacco workers	199	44	238	33	92	23	35	18	291	54	Food, drink and tobacco workers
Workers in food manufacture	193	44	226	31	87	23	31	18	254	54	Workers in food manufacture
Workers in drink manufacture	4	—	6	1	5	—	1	—	20	—	Workers in drink manufacture
Workers in tobacco manufacture	2	—	6	1	—	—	3	—	17	—	Workers in tobacco manufacture
Paper and printing workers	82	19	318	24	47	7	20	12	187	16	Paper and printing workers
Paper and paper products workers	17	8	78	19	12	1	4	—	80	1	Paper and paper products workers
Printing workers	65	11	240	5	35	6	16	12	107	15	Printing workers
Building materials workers	52	9	33	3	18	2	14	7	84	5	Building materials workers
Brick and tile production workers	28	3	8	2	5	—	4	—	22	1	Brick and tile production workers
Other building materials workers	24	6	25	1	13	2	10	7	62	4	Other building materials workers
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	64	18	215	61	46	29	15	5	105	7	Makers of products not elsewhere specified
Rubber workers	3	2	78	19	3	13	4	—	44	1	Rubber workers
Plastics workers	24	8	65	37	10	16	3	4	14	3	Plastics workers
Other workers	37	8	72	5	33	—	8	1	47	3	Other workers
Construction workers	1,453	237	1,868	325	1,107	254	604	183	2,840	163	Construction workers
Bricklayers	310	171	350	205	162	284	118	114	728	89	Bricklayers
Masons	19	9	36	4	20	8	18	3	89	10	Masons
Slaters	86	4	155	2	87	3	33	1	322	15	Slaters
Plasterers	90	20	179	27	57	44	64	43	292	25	Plasterers
Others	948	33	1,148	87	659	37	371	22	1,409	24	Others
Painters and decorators	572	100	1,027	184	540	78	244	49	1,045	58	Painters and decorators
Painters	479	70	839	142	448	70	215	44	929	48	Painters
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	93	30	188	42	92	8	29	5	116	10	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)
Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc	904	41	1,143	43	833	29	346	18	1,399	18	Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc
Transport and communication workers	3,269	229	4,802	425	2,902	161	1,913	165	5,220	255	Transport and communication workers
Railway workers	41	3	28	3	36	2	6	4	23	2	Railway workers
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	2,828	163	3,876	302	2,263	123	1,625	126	4,526	133	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	99	47	142	80	76	11	58	12	94	66	P.S.V. drivers, conductors
Seamen	230	1	592	1	433	—	176	2	429	—	Seamen
Harbours and docks workers	—	—	39	—	26	—	—	—	24	—	Harbours and docks workers
Other transport workers	33	9	75	14	31	7	19	6	55	8	Other transport workers
Communications workers	29	6	50	25	37	18	27	15	69	46	Communications workers
Warehousemen, packers, etc	952	35	1,078	100	456	14	312	42	1,320	30	Warehousemen, packers, etc
Warehouse workers											

Occupation	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers	30	136	6	34	7	12	21	33	36	80
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	23	74	3	2	5	3	20	16	5	—
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	7	62	3	32	2	9	1	17	31	80
Textile workers	25	47	6	4	13	17	51	43	91	101
Textile spinners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Textile weavers	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn and thread winders, etc	2	—	—	—	—	1	9	5	14	—
Textile examiners, menders, etc	6	27	2	—	4	1	13	6	34	2
Other workers	16	20	4	4	7	9	23	32	36	65
Clothing, etc workers	366	3,344	8	123	72	386	132	224	172	926
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	27	99	2	6	2	8	9	7	9	28
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	58	703	2	21	4	17	22	41	8	74
Light clothing machinists	130	1,606	—	78	40	246	39	110	104	684
Other light clothing workers	84	490	4	4	7	16	11	24	32	74
Hat makers	8	95	—	—	2	7	3	2	4	2
Other clothing workers	28	232	—	8	15	85	12	27	8	23
Upholstery workers, etc	31	119	—	6	2	7	36	13	7	41
Food, drink and tobacco workers	20	76	19	42	11	32	23	19	11	40
Workers in food manufacture	19	75	19	40	11	26	23	19	11	40
Workers in drink manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	1	1	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—
Paper and printing workers	64	69	4	10	17	22	11	12	12	1
Paper and paper products workers	14	38	—	3	4	3	3	5	2	—
Printing workers	50	31	4	10	13	19	8	7	10	—
Building materials workers	2	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	—	—
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	37	155	—	3	9	9	16	12	13	10
Rubber workers	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—
Plastics workers	2	80	—	1	1	4	7	7	5	7
Other workers	34	73	—	1	8	5	8	5	6	1
Painters and decorators	6	6	—	—	2	1	26	26	1	2
Transport and communication workers	528	531	58	31	169	62	252	64	124	63
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	136	74	23	4	48	9	98	18	40	11
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	6	22	—	5	—	—	3	—	2	—
Other transport workers	64	155	4	6	19	28	54	28	19	21
Communications workers	322	280	31	16	100	25	97	18	63	31
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	331	467	10	23	56	60	374	37	141	194
Warehouse workers	27	48	—	2	7	5	52	4	13	5
Packers, bottlers	304	419	10	21	49	55	322	33	128	189
Clerical workers	5,454	5,838	745	263	2,179	844	2,307	701	1,380	424
Clerks	3,455	1,805	537	90	1,564	276	1,536	177	977	165
Book-keepers, cashiers	512	1,258	56	46	119	162	145	151	82	87
Shorthand-typists	650	1,138	72	80	274	162	228	192	148	79
Typists	544	1,259	63	35	164	115	303	109	114	62
Office machine operators	293	378	17	12	58	75	95	72	59	31
Shop assistants	1,306	1,966	238	124	768	372	804	181	551	174
Service, sport and recreation workers	2,923	5,914	393	424	1,093	1,636	1,004	751	619	393
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	413	1,106	52	70	145	247	223	136	118	82
Bar staff	418	1,061	44	35	150	268	250	156	131	91
Waitresses, etc	215	819	38	63	132	325	85	113	56	66
Others	362	921	35	44	158	274	80	76	50	23
Hairdressers	144	470	29	46	57	124	33	85	41	32
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	133	405	13	22	32	76	53	27	21	21
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	406	727	143	105	345	252	152	118	133	68
Attendants	106	266	9	35	21	42	50	16	31	10
Entertainment workers	579	5	7	—	12	2	15	2	10	—
Other workers	147	134	23	4	41	26	63	22	28	—
Administrative, professional, technical workers	2,568	3,453	182	212	869	630	576	800	423	455
Laboratory assistants	103	67	17	12	45	7	42	12	25	9
Draughtsmen, tracers	80	65	7	3	14	7	38	4	7	1
Nurses	396	2,803	53	176	212	583	141	732	113	415
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,989	518	105	21	598	33	355	52	278	30
Other workers	3,702	3,338	735	359	1,236	870	2,735	342	1,831	350
Factory hands	2,332	1,487	546	239	773	393	1,472	90	1,216	164
Charwomen, cleaners	464	1,220	89	96	207	349	476	203	375	141
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	906	631	100	24	256	128	787	49	240	45
Grand Total	17,905	26,385	2,436	1,690	6,666	5,070	9,678	3,752	5,512	3,301

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North West		North		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers	20	4	62	59	18	16	5	8	22	—
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	15	2	21	36	14	2	6	6	14	—
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	5	2	41	23	4	14	1	2	8	—
Textile workers	496	210	545	204	24	3	7	5	543	107
Textile spinners	74	22	68	25	—	—	—	—	38	5
Textile weavers	63	28	150	50	—	—	—	—	124	7
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	—	—	52	35	—	—	—	—	2	—
Yarn and thread winders, etc	109	19	133	33	6	—	1	2	85	11
Textile examiners, menders, etc	109	51	36	13	9	2	4	1	52	18
Other workers	140	90	106	48	9	1	2	2	242	66
Clothing, etc workers	178	534	343	1,029	239	149	53	151	642	334
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	19	26	10	20	26	7	4	9	48	23
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	61	223	96	451	125	55	13	70	220	174
Light clothing machinists	59	171	106	351	26	40	17	38	217	87
Other light clothing workers	3	33	30	57	21	19	8	4	63	31
Hat makers	9	6	7	10	3	1	1	3	7	3
Other clothing workers	7	48	49	76	16	22	7	20	62	10
Upholstery workers, etc	20	27	45	64	22	5	3	7	25	6
Food, drink and tobacco workers	25	39	68	86	32	34	8	12	198	39
Workers in food manufacture	25	39	62	85	32	34	7	2	163	39
Workers in drink manufacture	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	10	5	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Paper and printing workers	32	14	99	48	26	7	10	1	162	6
Paper and paper products workers	3	10	50	25	16	5	1	—	65	5
Printing workers	29	4	49	23	10	2	9	1	97	1
Building materials workers	1	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	6	—
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	17	5	65	76	8	4	4	2	42	6
Rubber workers	4	—	16	33	—	—	—	—	2	—
Plastics workers	12	3	13	21	1	2	—	1	2	—
Other workers	2	2	36	22	7	2	4	1	38	6
Painters and decorators	2	—	4	1	1	2	1	—	21	—
Transport and communication workers	184	71	279	88	226	64	148	24	326	53
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	65	5	55	13	74	11	54	4	53	4
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	2	2	14	3	8	2	5	—	34	6
Other transport workers	39	35	52	42	36	20	19	12	35	16
Communications workers	78	29	158	30	108	31	70	8	204	27
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	237	169	675	390	138	24	18	6	283	35
Warehouse workers	34	17	39	9	19	3	4	—	36	6
Packers, bottlers	203	152	636	381	119	21	14	6	247	29
Clerical workers	2,198	737	3,913	1,153	2,957	339	2,562	326	4,739	382
Clerks	1,659	251	2,735	493	2,277	143	1,737	137	3,198	136
Book-keepers, cashiers	141	153	371	265	179	65	100	62	396	72
Shorthand-typists	175	181	320	190	199	90	215	72	409	101
Typists	151	85	278	136	163	19	138	25	389	43
Office machine operators	72	67	209	69	139	22	102	25	347	30
Shop assistants	974	259	1,161	460	1,402	224	913	151	2,552	191
Service, sport and recreation workers	970	875	1,305	1,277	1,331	715	828	514	2,803	902
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	196	127	217	174	260	119	86	64	450	196
Bar staff	230	159	325	331	245	129	126	122	322	113
Waitresses										

PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been discontinued. It has now been replaced by the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings. (See article and table on pages 1030-1032 of this issue). Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At October 6, 1971, 159,190 vacancies remained unfilled, 9,604 less than at September 8, 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 116,100 at October 6, 1971, compared with 117,800 at September 8, and 121,800 on July 7, 1971 (see table 119 on page 1069).

At October 6, 1971, 40,044 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 3,973 less than at September 8.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women boys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at October 6, 1971. The

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at October 6, 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total all industries and services	64,537	18,186	54,609	21,858	159,190
Total Index of Production industries	35,851	7,227	18,407	7,900	69,385
Total all manufacturing industries	22,034	4,820	17,810	7,553	52,217
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	911	786	393	183	2,273
Mining and quarrying	2,515	523	41	12	3,091
Coal mining	2,385	497	4	4	2,890
Food, drink and tobacco	1,286	308	1,398	564	3,556
Coal and petroleum products	88	15	25	14	142
Chemicals and allied industries	1,019	210	709	287	2,225
Metal manufacture	957	264	248	111	1,580
Mechanical engineering	4,461	649	974	286	6,370
Instrument engineering	542	111	344	119	1,116
Electrical engineering	2,388	313	1,433	544	4,678
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	372	51	24	9	456
Vehicles	2,483	180	460	103	3,226
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,272	634	1,137	402	4,445
Textiles	918	269	1,763	837	3,787
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	276	41	242	94	653
Woollen and worsted	86	49	207	109	451

figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at October 6, 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	29,855	8,050	24,225	9,574	71,704
Greater London	13,303	4,355	13,392	4,944	35,994
East Anglia	1,912	463	1,540	641	4,556
South West	4,442	1,396	4,623	1,709	12,170
Midlands	8,962	2,653	6,885	2,992	21,492
Yorks and Humberside	4,226	1,703	4,452	1,800	12,181
North West	6,643	1,531	6,101	2,230	16,505
North	2,816	695	2,382	882	6,775
Wales	2,947	831	1,565	823	6,166
Scotland	2,734	864	2,836	1,207	7,641
Great Britain	64,537	18,186	54,609	21,858	159,190
London and South Eastern	18,586	6,001	17,667	7,062	49,316
Eastern and Southern	13,181	2,512	8,098	3,153	26,944

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at October 6, 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	152	87	314	217	770
Clothing and footwear	898	355	6,394	2,793	10,440
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	746	171	346	135	1,398
Timber, furniture, etc	1,586	505	432	216	2,739
Paper, printing and publishing	895	443	754	571	2,663
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	390	113	366	190	1,059
Printing and publishing	505	330	388	381	1,604
Other manufacturing industries	971	255	1,055	345	2,626
Construction	10,910	1,750	379	257	13,296
Gas, electricity and water	392	134	177	78	781
Transport and communication	5,326	527	751	373	6,977
Distributive trades	6,034	4,992	8,057	5,872	24,955
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,299	928	1,135	913	5,275
Professional and scientific services	4,389	1,135	11,520	1,414	18,458
Miscellaneous services	7,017	1,987	12,583	4,643	26,230
Entertainments, sports, etc	478	131	584	118	1,311
Catering (MLH 884-888)	2,682	569	6,318	752	10,321
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc	155	102	728	390	1,375
Public administration	2,710	604	1,763	560	5,637
National government service	1,355	281	954	292	2,882
Local government service	1,355	323	809	268	2,755

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, or lasting less than one day, are excluded, except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred.

The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred.

For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1970 on pages 429 to 439 of the May 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in October*, which came to the notice of the department was 147. In addition 62 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 110,700, consisting of 64,400 involved in stoppages which began in October and 46,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 5,300 workers involved for the first time in October in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 64,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 50,800 were directly involved and 13,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 364,000 working days lost in October includes 208,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

A stoppage of work on October 1 by 7,000 process and engineering workers at a rubber tyre factory in Stoke-on-Trent followed the refusal of the company to reinstate a worker who had been discharged on medical grounds. Members of one union were also protesting against the use of non-union labour in the boiler house. The stoppage ended on October 8, when a formula for a return to work, which included a proposal for the rehabilitation of the discharged worker, was agreed.

In protest against the issue of 900 redundancy warning notices at a Birmingham car plant, 1,500 operatives stopped work on October 4, and as a result 400 other workers were laid off. Work was resumed on October 12, after the management had withdrawn the notices, so that discussions could take place about the redeployment of surplus labour to jobs in other factories within the group. At another of the company's plants in the area a withdrawal of labour on September 30 by 130 engine assemblers resulted in 1,800 other workers being made idle. The stoppage, which was in support of a claim for an increase in piecework rates giving parity with prices paid for another model, was still in progress at the end of October.

About 1,400 production workers employed in the oil engine division of a motor vehicle manufacturer in Shrewsbury, who had withdrawn their labour on September 1, were joined on October 5 by 20 electricians. The workers claimed an increase of £3 a week, giving parity with similar workers at the company's plant in Crewe. An improved offer of a basic wage of £29 a week for skilled workers was accepted, and work was resumed on October 11.

Also resolved during October was a dispute over bonus payments and the local interpretation of a national pay agreement which had led to a withdrawal of labour on September 20

by 900 production workers at a Doncaster wire works. The men were also protesting against the suspension of a colleague, who refused to work normally during the work-to-rule and overtime ban which had preceded the stoppage. On September 27 about 500 similar workers at the company's Retford works, who had also imposed a work-to-rule ban, joined in the dispute. Following discussions between management and union officials an increased offer of £2 a week was made and accepted, and the men at both plants returned to work on October 11.

Stoppages of work in the first ten months of 1971 and 1970

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to Oct. 1971		January to Oct. 1970	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	100	4	1,400
Coal mining	122	13,700	141	34,600
All other mining and quarrying	2	200	5	200
Food, drink and tobacco	66	23,400	131	41,100
Coal and petroleum products	6	2,600	7	2,800
Chemicals and allied industries	34	5,800	73	29,500
Metal manufacture	130	54,500	300	77,000
Engineering	418	139,100	760	264,500
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	77	39,100	110	37,000
Motor vehicles	204	261,900	307	235,900
Aerospace equipment	33	30,500	62	46,000
All other vehicles	18	16,300	42	22,400
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	76	9,300	163	34,400
Textiles	59	10,300	85	32,900
Clothing and footwear	23	4,200	24	29,400
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	33	3,700	73	24,200
Timber, furniture, etc	22	1,300	49	5,300
Paper and printing	24	10,800	69	37,300
All other manufacturing industries	37	25,000	88	49,500
Construction	202	35,600	299	44,500
Gas, electricity and water	5	300	20	3,000
Port and inland water transport	110	54,100	238	178,400
Other transport and communication	104	215,700	300	139,000
Distributive trades	46	5,700	70	9,200
Administrative, financial and professional services	35	39,500	91	199,700
Miscellaneous services	15	1,600	26	2,600
Total	1,903	1,004,500	3,537	1,581,700

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in October		Beginning in the first ten months of 1971	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	50	6,700	772	428,100
—other wage disputes	12	3,300	231	97,900
Hours of work	3	700	22	3,600
Employment of particular classes or persons	46	24,900	472	115,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	28	5,900	298	54,700
Trade union status	4	1,100	75	27,100
Sympathetic action	4	8,200	33	28,500
Total	147	50,800	1,903	755,700

Duration of stoppages—ending in October

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	30	19,500	28,000
2 days	26	7,700	13,000
3 days	26	3,400	9,000
4-6 days	40	18,300	88,000
Over 6 days	43	9,200	157,000
Total	165	58,100	294,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS AND BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES

The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal weekly hours, which are normally determined by national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. For these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. In general, no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations at district, establishment or shop floor level. The figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above the basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and relate to manual workers only.

The changes in monetary amounts represent the increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short-time or overtime.

Indices

At October 31, 1971 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, or normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
	January 31, 1956 = 100					
1970 October	201.2	90.3	222.7	199.4	90.4	220.5
1971 September	225.1	90.1	249.7	222.0	90.4	245.6
1971 October	225.7	90.1	250.4	222.4	90.4	246.1

Notes:
1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
2. The September figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in October

Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are set out below:

Baking (Scotland): Increases ranging from £1.695 to £2.305 a week according to occupation for men and of £1.27 to £1.735 for women (first pay day following October 3).

Paper and board making, etc UK: Consolidation of certain bonuses into basic rates (October 29).

Retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Statutory minimum remuneration increased by amounts ranging from £1.35 to £1.775 a week for men and from £1.60 to £2.275 for women (October 18).

Retail multiple footwear—UK: Increases of varying amounts according to occupation and age, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41 (July 5).

Retail bookselling and stationery trades (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Statutory minimum remuneration increased by £1.50 or £1.525 a week for men and £2 or £2.025 for women (October 4).

Laundering (Wages Council)—Great Britain: Increases in general minimum time rates of 5p an hour for adult males, and of 5.21p for adult females (October 20).

Health services—Great Britain: Increase of 68p a week for women 18 and over with proportional amounts for young workers. (Beginning of pay week including October 1).

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

Estimates of the changes reported in October indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 640,000 workers were increased by a total of £785,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in October with operative effect from earlier months (155,000 workers, £260,000 in weekly rates of wages).

Of the total increase of £785,000 about £325,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £255,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £200,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the remainder from cost of living sliding scale adjustments. Reports received in October indicated that about 40,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to October, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (1968 S.I.C.)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	£ 610,000	355,000	335,000
Mining and quarrying	28,000	55,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	420,000	640,000	2,000	4,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	200,000	415,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	495,000	1,235,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	495,000	595,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	37,000	75,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	405,000	375,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	155,000	260,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	130,000	495,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	305,000	540,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	100,000	190,000	—	—
Construction	1,350,000	1,745,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	75,000	140,000	—	—
Transport and communication	835,000	1,920,000	—	—
Distributive trades	1,110,000	2,025,000	96,000	97,000
Public administration and professional services	475,000	565,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	640,000	965,000	1,000	3,000
Totals—January—October 1971	7,620,000*	12,845,000*	454,000	439,000
Totals—January—October 1970	8,615,000	14,590,000	582,000	618,000

* These figures include adjustments made on conversion of rates to decimal currency.

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
	increases	decreases			
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1970					
October	870	—	1,465	30	39
November	2,575	—	3,745	200	380
December	2,920	—	3,420	—	—
1971					
January	1,345	—	2,480	315	320
February	270	—	290	40	20
March	1,385	—	660	3	6
April	620	—	945	—	—
May	1,025	—	1,920	4	4
June	1,705	—	2,360	—	—
July*	870	—	1,585	37	37
August*	745	—	1,215	53	53
September*	710	—	860	—	—
October	485	—	525	—	—

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES OCTOBER 19, 1971

At October 19, 1971 the general* retail prices index was 156.4 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 155.5 at September 21 and with 143.0 at October 20, 1970.

The principal changes in the index during the month were increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and coke, a rise in the average level of rents of unfurnished dwellings, and a fall in the average price of eggs.

The index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by nearly nine-tenths of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 145.5, and that for all other items of food was 160.9.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of butter, cheese, cakes, fish, potatoes and tomatoes were largely offset by reductions in the average prices of eggs, sweets and chocolate. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by rather more than one per cent. to 145.5, compared with 147.2 in September. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 158.0, compared with 157.6 in September.

Housing: Rises in the average levels of rents of dwellings let unfurnished, of rates payments in Scotland and of charges for the repair and maintenance of dwellings caused the group index to rise by rather more than 1½ per cent. to 177.5, compared with 174.5 in September.

Fuel and light: Increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and coke caused the index for the group as a whole to rise by three per cent. to 167.7, compared with 162.8 in September.

Clothing and footwear: Rises in the average levels of prices of many articles of clothing and footwear caused the index for the group as a whole to rise by one-half of one per cent. to 134.5, compared with 133.8 in September.

Transport and vehicles: The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of motor vehicle insurance premiums. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 150.4, compared with 149.9 in September.

Miscellaneous goods: The principal changes in this group were increases in the prices of some Sunday newspapers. The index for the group taken as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 163.5, compared with 162.3 in September.

Services: Rises in the average levels of charges for services such as hairdressing, shoe and watch repairing caused the index for the group taken as a whole to rise by one-half of one per cent. to 173.6, compared with 172.8 in September.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 170.2, compared with 169.3 in September.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	158.0
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	162
Meat and bacon	168
Fish	176
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	167
Milk, cheese and eggs	157
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	126
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	170
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	154
Fruit, fresh, canned and frozen	129
Other food	148
II Alcoholic drink	153.6

Group and sub-group	Index figure
III Tobacco	138.4
IV Housing: Total	177.5
Rent	181
Rates and water charges	187
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	152
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	167.7
Coal and coke	195
Gas	139
Electricity	166
VI Durable household goods: Total	136.5
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	151
Radio, television and other household appliances	118
Pottery, glassware and hardware	143
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	134.5
Men's outer clothing	146
Men's underclothing	142
Women's outer clothing	133
Women's underclothing	132
Children's clothing	132
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	123
Footwear	137
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	150.4
Motoring and cycling	135
Fares	196
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	163.5
Books, newspapers and periodicals	229
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	147
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	134
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	151
X Services: Total	173.6
Postage and telephones	175
Entertainment	169
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	175
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	170.2†
All Items	156.4

* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.
† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

Statistical Series

Tables 101-134 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal statistics compiled regularly by the department in the form of time series including the latest available figures together with comparable figures for preceding dates and years.

They are arranged in subject groups, covering the working population, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies, hours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes. Some of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions of the terms used are at the end of this section.

The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional statistics, where possible, to the Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this GAZETTE, January 1966, page 20] which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions. Where this is not practicable at present, they relate to the former Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this GAZETTE, January 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in the south east of England [see this GAZETTE, April 1965, page 161].

Working population. The changing size and composition of the working population of Great Britain at quarterly dates is in table 101, and more detailed analyses of the employment and unemployment figures are in subsequent tables.

Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estimates for other groups (table 103). The annual totals in employment in all industries and services are analysed by region in table 102; quarterly figures are given from June 1965.

Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-117) show the numbers of persons registered at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain and in each region at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. The registered unemployed include persons who for various personal and other reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic position, to have difficulty in securing regular employment in their home areas. Analyses of the characteristics of the unemployed were included in articles in the April 1966 and July 1966 issues of this GAZETTE.

The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stopped from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group includes persons without recent employment who have registered whilst seeking employment, and, in particular, young persons seeking their first employment, who are described as school-leavers, and shown separately.

The wholly unemployed are analysed in table 118 according to the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration.

The national and regional statistics of wholly unemployed, excluding school-leavers, are given, and, in addition, are adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also analysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics (table 119) relate to the vacancies notified by employers to employment exchanges (for adults) and to youth employment service careers offices (for young persons), and which, at the date of count, remain unfilled. They do not measure the total volume of unsatisfied immediate manpower requirements of employers, and, for young persons, include vacancies which are intended to be filled after the ending of the school term rather than immediately.

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly hours worked by men and by women wage earners in selected industries in the United Kingdom covered by half-yearly earnings enquiries.

Earnings and wage rates. The average weekly and hourly earnings of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the regular enquiries are also given in table 122; average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in table 123; and those earnings in index form in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all administrative, technical and clerical employees in certain industries and services are in table 125; a comparative table of annual percentage changes of hourly earnings and hourly wage rates in table 126, and average earnings in index form by industry in table 127, and by occupation in manufacturing industry in table 128. The next table, 129, shows, in index form, movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and earnings and normal and actual weekly hours of work, and in salaried earnings. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131 show indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, and normal weekly hours for all industries and services, for manufacturing industries and by industry group.

Retail prices. The official index of retail prices covering all items, and for each of the broad item group, is in table 132.

Industrial stoppages. Details of the numbers of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, the number of workers involved and days lost are in table 133.

Output per head and labour costs. Table 134 provides annual and quarterly indices of output, employment and output per person employed for the whole economy, the Index of Production and manufacturing sectors and for selected industries where output and employment can be reasonably matched. Annual and quarterly indices of total domestic incomes per unit of output are given for the whole economy, with separate indices for the largest component—wages and salaries. Annual indices of labour costs per unit of output (including all items for which regular data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries.

A full description is given in the GAZETTE, October 1968, pages 801-803.

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
 .. not available
 - nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
 n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
 S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

A line across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on a different basis, and are not wholly comparable, or that they relate to different groups for which totals are given in the table.

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1966	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
March	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
June	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
September	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
December									
1967	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
March	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
June	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
September	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
December									
1968	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
March	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
June	22,701	1,697	24,398	535	24,932	395	25,327	16,342	8,986
September	22,647	1,713	24,360	540	24,900	390	25,290	16,354	8,936
December									
1969	22,515	1,728	24,243	566	24,809	384	25,193	16,241	8,952
March	22,600	1,744	24,344	483	24,827	380	25,207	16,191	9,016
June	22,619	1,744	24,363	540	24,903	377	25,280	16,236	9,044
September	22,523	1,744	24,267	566	24,833	376	25,209	16,215	8,993
December									
1970	22,425	1,744	24,169	602	24,771	374	25,145	16,140	9,004
March	22,404	1,744	24,148	524	24,672	372	25,044	16,023	9,021
June	22,407	1,744	24,151	579	24,730	370	25,100	16,061	9,039
September	22,328	1,744	24,072	604	24,677	371	25,048	16,074	8,973
December									
1971	21,970	1,744	23,714	700	24,414	369	24,783	15,906	8,877
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1966	23,304		24,918				25,612	16,595	9,016
March	23,283		24,895				25,616	16,573	9,043
June	23,253		24,882				25,621	16,555	9,066
September	22,996		24,643				25,509	16,502	9,007
December									
1967	22,839		24,503				25,417	16,443	8,974
March	22,813		24,494				25,428	16,481	8,947
June	22,828		24,509				25,446	16,505	8,941
September	22,716		24,397				25,350	16,409	8,941
December									
1968	22,670		24,351				25,301	16,336	8,965
March	22,631		24,312				25,268	16,314	8,954
June	22,623		24,320				25,247	16,300	8,947
September	22,629		24,342				25,257	16,300	8,957
December									
1969	22,623		24,351				25,271	16,305	8,966
March	22,588		24,332				25,243	16,225	9,018
June	22,541		24,285				25,200	16,193	9,007
September	22,505		24,249				25,176	16,161	9,015
December									
1970	22,531		24,275				25,220	16,202	9,018
March	22,394		24,138				25,079	16,058	9,021
June	22,328		24,072				25,022	16,019	9,003
September	22,310		24,054				25,016	16,020	8,996
December									
1971	22,080		23,824				24,855	15,961	8,894

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
Standard Regions											
1967	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
September	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
December											
1968	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
March	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
June	7,858	615	1,289	2,269	1,397	2,023	2,900	1,269	950	2,122	22,701
September	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
December											
1969	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
March	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
June (a)											
June (b)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	
September	7,743	630	1,288	2,276	1,401	2,010	2,913	1,265	957	2,128	22,619
December	7,733	628	1,283	2,249	1,408	2,007	2,907	1,258	946	2,095	22,523
1970	7,705	614	1,278	2,253	1,396	1,985	2,899	1,265	938	2,084	22,425
March	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404
June	7,640	636	1,283	2,256	1,404	1,990	2,862	1,282	939	2,106	22,407
September*	7,650	635	1,279	2,243	1,411	1,985	2,832	1,282	931	2,071	22,328
December*											
1971	7,513	604	1,292	2,218	1,381	1,947	2,802	1,248	914	2,042	21,970
March*											

Note: The regional estimates from June 1969 (b) include improved information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades.
 * Regional estimates are provisional.

† The sum of the estimates for the regions does not agree with the estimate for Great Britain, which includes Civil Servants serving overseas.

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis (See Note below)

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)												
1960 June	22,036	11,222.5	100.3	8,662.9	100.8	595.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8				
1961 June	22,373	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	570.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8				
1962 June	22,572	11,328.5	101.2	8,718.4	101.4	551.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8				
1963 June	22,603	11,201.4	100.1	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9				
1964 June (a)	22,603	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5				
(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	845.2				
1965 June	23,147	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8				
1966 June (a)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.6	8,868.2	102.6	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6				
(b)**	22,828	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.9	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2				
1967 June	22,645	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5				
1968 June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8				
1969 June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.5	8,728.8	98.7	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9				
(b)	22,404	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0 470.4	584.6	1,180.6 149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2			
1970 June	22,404	10,845.5	95.8	8,726.5	99.9	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1 472.5	591.2	1,200.9 154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6			
1968 January	22,561	11,049.2	97.9	8,623.6	98.6	520.2	809.7	804.6	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4				
February	22,561	11,043.4	97.8	8,625.7	98.6	515.7	804.0	802.9	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7				
March	22,561	11,032.2	97.7	8,613.1	98.6	508.7	802.9	802.9	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2				
April	22,645	11,006.8	97.4	8,602.5	98.4	499.0	799.2	802.7	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3				
May	22,645	11,038.0	97.5	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	802.7	806.9	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9				
June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8				
July	22,701	11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8	480.6	826.1	826.1	500.7	581.3	2,285.0	188.0	802.2				
August	22,701	11,076.0	97.4	8,691.4	99.0	474.6	832.1	822.1	506.4	582.9	2,292.8	187.5	801.9				
September	22,701	11,086.9	97.4	8,700.8	99.0	469.5	822.1	822.1	505.4	583.6	2,300.8	188.0	807.4				
October	22,647	11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1	464.8	826.2	826.2	506.4	582.4	2,305.6	185.3	810.4				
November	22,647	11,120.2	97.6	8,744.1	99.2	461.4	828.8	828.8	508.1	583.0	2,310.7	184.1	811.4				
December	22,647	11,118.6	97.6	8,763.1	99.4	457.6	829.0	829.0	509.5	584.1	2,317.4	185.1	814.1				
1969 January	22,515	11,037.1	97.7	8,712.8	99.6	454.6	813.9	813.9	508.8	582.9	2,307.8	184.0	814.8				
February	22,515	11,026.5	97.7	8,723.6	99.8	452.2	809.3	809.3	510.4	583.6	2,314.1	184.1	820.7				
March	22,515	11,013.5	97.6	8,725.4	99.9	450.5	807.7	807.7	511.9	584.4	2,317.7	185.3	823.1				
April	22,600	11,030.2	97.6	8,745.7	100.1	447.5	812.7	812.7	514.6	584.4	2,322.3	184.5	825.0				
May	22,600	11,031.9	97.5	8,739.9	100.0	444.2	814.1	814.1	515.5	583.1	2,319.7	184.9	823.8				
June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.5	8,728.8	100.0	441.1	817.9	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9				
(b)	22,619	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0 470.4	584.6	1,180.6 149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2			
July	22,619	11,058.2	97.5	8,776.1	100.1	439.3	873.1	873.1	58.5 475.0	586.4	1,186.1 150.0	901.2	189.0	826.5			
August	22,619	11,062.7	97.2	8,799.5	100.1	436.4	877.5	877.5	59.1 477.4	587.1	1,190.4 150.2	901.3	188.9	828.1			
September	22,619	11,048.6	97.0	8,809.9	100.1	434.6	866.2	866.2	59.4 476.7	588.8	1,199.2 151.3	905.7	190.0	833.2			
October	22,523	11,068.5	97.1	8,840.6	100.3	431.9	873.3	873.3	60.1 479.3	590.2	1,203.1 151.5	909.8	191.2	836.8			
November	22,523	11,070.0	97.0	8,853.2	100.3	429.6	875.0	875.0	60.5 479.4	591.6	1,208.3 151.6	913.0	192.9	837.8			
December	22,523	11,043.0	96.8	8,858.8	100.4	428.1	873.6	873.6	61.0 479.0	593.0	1,211.9 152.3	915.4	193.5	840.3			
1970 January	22,425	10,936.3	96.6	8,785.3	100.3	426.4	854.4	854.4	61.3 474.5	590.8	1,208.4 152.4	910.4	191.4	838.5			
February	22,425	10,917.6	96.6	8,777.7	100.3	424.6	849.9	849.9	61.6 474.0	591.9	1,209.5 152.6	907.9	192.6	840.3			
March	22,425	10,902.2	96.5	8,766.0	100.2	422.0	850.1	850.1	62.0 474.7	593.2	1,206.3 153.0	907.4	191.7	838.0			
April	22,404	10,895.0	96.3	8,771.3	100.3	420.1	852.8	852.8	62.4 475.1	593.4	1,207.0 154.1	905.7	191.4	838.0			
May	22,404	10,875.9	96.0	8,750.6	100.0	417.6	854.6	854.6	62.9 473.2	592.7	1,205.1 153.8	901.8	190.3	836.8			
June	22,404	10,845.5	95.8	8,726.5	99.9	415.0	861.7	861.7	63.1 472.5	591.2	1,200.9 154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6			
July	22,407	10,852.2	95.7	8,743.8	99.8	413.3	880.0	880.0	63.6 472.1	593.1	1,201.3 154.3	897.5	187.7	832.8			
August	22,407	10,856.5	95.4	8,744.8	99.5	412.6	877.5	877.5	63.6 473.9	593.1	1,201.2 154.0	898.7	188.4	831.8			
September	22,407	10,831.7	95.1	8,731.5	99.2	411.4	863.8	863.8	64.1 472.5	592.9	1,201.7 154.6	902.1	190.3	834.1			
October	22,328	10,814.1	94.9	8,730.9	99.1	409.5	866.6	866.6	61.7 472.2	592.6	1,200.5 155.1	902.7	190.9	833.7			
November	22,328	10,795.3	94.6	8,719.4	98.8	409.0	863.0	863.0	61.8 470.1	592.0	1,196.3 155.2	906.0	190.5	834.3			
December	22,328	10,753.7	94.3	8,695.2	98.5	408.8	856.0	856.0	61.8 469.6	591.5	1,193.6 155.3	905.3	189.8	835.2			
1971 January	21,970	10,652.8	94.2	8,614.6	98.4	410.5	836.1	836.1	61.7 466.0	587.6	1,185.1 154.4	902.2	188.8	831.4			
February	21,970	10,583.2	93.7	8,548.0	97.7	412.3	828.2	828.2	62.0 464.2	582.3	1,174.2 153.3	896.3	188.9	824.8			
March	21,970	10,502.7	92.8	8,466.3	96.8	411.5	821.2	821.2	62.0 461.3	572.2	1,158.3 152.2	885.8	192.1	815.8			
April	21,970	10,452.1	92.3	8,411.9	96.1	411.1	822.1	822.1	61.9 460.0	564.8	1,147.5 151.3	878.8	191.2	808.3			
May	21,970	10,396.0	91.9	8,356.3	95.6	409.8	828.3	828.3	61.9 458.8	558.1	1,134.6 149.7	868.1	190.4	802.3			
June	21,970	10,394.7	91.7	8,354.4	95.3	408.6	845.3	845.3	61.9 459.6	557.3	1,125.6 149.1	862.9	190.2	799.9			
July	21,970	10,379.0	91.2	8,347.2	95.0	409.6	847.3	847.3	62.4 460.5	553.9	1,120.3 149.7	859.4	190.2	797.2			
August	21,970	10,343.0	90.8	8,312.5	94.5	409.2	834.2	834.2	62.6 457.4	551.8	1,114.3 149.2	858.7	190.1	796.4			

Note: The Order Groups of the Standard Industrial Classification are presented in the format of the SIC (1968). However, estimates for June 1969 (a) and earlier months are classified according to the SIC (1958) and are not fully comparable therefore with the estimates for June 1969 (b) and later months which are classified on the basis of the SIC (1968).

* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. For June 1960 to June 1964 (a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.

† The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XVIII of the SIC (1958) and Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2	
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3	
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	15.5	535.1		2.3	
1970	603.4	2.6	582.2	9.0	21.1	573.2		2.5	
Monthly averages									
1967	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	532.0	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	535.2	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	539.7	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	547.1	2.4
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	547.1	2.4
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	538.9	2.3
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	540.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	540.1	2.3
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	541.1	2.3
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	544.3	2.4
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	553.2	2.4
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	543.1	2.3
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	539.4	2.3
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	530.7	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	524.7	2.3
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	532.3	2.3
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	529.0	2.3
	March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	533.8	2.3
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	524.8	2.3
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	514.6	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	517.2	2.2
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	540.6	2.3
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	552.9	2.4
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	548.2	2.4
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	542.7	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	538.2	2.3
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	549.9	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	558.1	2.4
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	17.7	603.3	556.8	2.4
	March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	22.1	599.6	567.2	2.5
	April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	23.2	586.0	566.9	2.5
	May 11	577.8	2.5	553.3	3.4	24.5	549.9	559.6	2.4
	June 8	546.6	2.4	523.6	2.6	22.9	521.0	561.1	2.4
	July 13	569.6	2.5	551.2	9.1	18.4	542.1	593.4	2.6
	August 10	605.8	2.6	597.2	36.3	8.6	560.9	592.8	2.6
	September 14	628.0	2.7	579.2	20.7	48.7	558.6	588.9	2.6
	October 12	597.9	2.6	576.3	9.9	21.6	566.3	575.7	2.5
	November 9	601.6	2.6	588.3	5.4	13.4	582.9	578.8	2.5
	December 7	620.4	2.7	604.3	3.8	16.1	600.5	589.3	2.6
1971	January 11	690.3	3.0	674.8	5.5	15.5	669.3	613.3	2.7
	February 8	720.8	3.1	683.7	4.5	37.2	679.2	622.5	2.7
	March 8	753.5	3.3	700.0	3.4	53.5	696.6	656.1	2.9
	April 5	773.8	3.4	730.3	7.6	43.6	722.7	703.5	3.1
	May 10	755.0	3.3	715.4	6.5	39.6	708.9	731.3	3.2
	June 14	724.4	3.2	687.2	4.9	37.2	682.3	740.2	3.2
	July 12	786.3	3.4	743.4	14.8	42.8	728.6	788.2	3.4
	August 9	858.9	3.7	817.6	41.2	76.1	762.1	798.7	3.5
	September 13	883.3	3.9	810.5	34.7	72.8	775.8	818.9	3.6
	October 11	886.6	3.9	819.3	19.3	67.3	800.0	832.7	3.6

* See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(22,928,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1	
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.2		3.2	
1970	514.1	3.6	495.3	5.7	18.7	489.5		3.4	
Monthly averages									
1967	October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	436.2	3.0
	November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	444.0	3.0
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	446.2	3.0
1968	January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	455.5	3.1
	February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	457.0	3.1
	March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	451.2	3.1
	April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	456.5	3.1
	May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	454.1	3.1
	June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	454.5	3.1
	July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	458.4	3.1
	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	464.8	3.2
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	459.2	3.1
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	456.6	3.1
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	452.0	3.1
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	445.0	3.1
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	9.6	494.6	453.9	3.1
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	452.1	3.1
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	457.8	3.2
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	6.5	463.5	451.9	3.1
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	12.7	432.6	439.3	3.0
	June 9	428.5	3.0	414.9	1.6	13.6	413.3	439.6	3.0
	July 14	435.3	3.0	428.2	6.2	7.1	422.0	456.4	3.2
	August 11	476.9	3.3	463.2	23.0	13.7	440.3	466.9	3.2
	September 8	472.2	3.3	454.7	13.6	17.5	441.1	466.2	3.2
	October 13	483.8	3.4	456.0	5.0	27.8	451.0	462.6	3.2
	November 10	484.3	3.4	466.5	2.8	17.9	463.7	461.1	3.2
	December 8	489.5	3.4	483.0	1.9	6.5	481.1	470.1	3.3
1970	January 12	541.2	3.8	526.5	2.6	14.7	523.9	480.6	3.4
	February 9	535.5	3.7	520.2	2.0	15.3	518.2	478.6	3.4
	March 9	536.9	3.8	517.0	1.4	19.8	515.6	488.5	3.4
	April 13	528.2	3.7	508.3	5.1	20.0	503.1	490.0	3.4
	May 11	495.0	3.5	473.3	2.4	21.7	471.0	478.3	3.3
	June 8	470.5	3.3	450.0	1.8	20.3	448.5	476.3	3.3
	July 13	486.1	3.4	469.8	5.7	16.3	464.2	502.0	3.5
	August 10	508.2	3.6	501.5	23.7	6.6	477.9	503.1	3.5
	September 14	533.0	3.7	486.9	13.4	46.0	473.6	498.9	3.5
	October 12	502.1	3.5	483.1	6.6	19.0	476.6	489.9	3.4
	November 9	506.2	3.5	494.6	3.5	11.6	491.2	490.6	3.4
	December 7	526.1	3.7	512.5	2.5	13.6	510.0	501.1	3.5
1971	January 11	587.7	4.1	575.0	3.5	12.7	571.5	520.9	3.6
	February 8	603.8	4.2	578.7	2.9	25.1	575.8	527.7	3.7
	March 8	630.4	4.4	590.0	2.2	40.4	587.8	550.7	3.9
	April 5	653.3	4.6	617.7	4.6	35.6	613.1	593.4	4.2
	May 10	642.4	4.5	608.9	4.5	33.5	604.4	623.4	4

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9		0.9	
1970	89.3	1.0	86.9	3.0	2.4	83.8		1.0	
Monthly averages									
1967	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.4	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	95.3	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	93.7	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	93.1	1.1
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	90.8	1.1
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	89.1	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	87.7	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.7	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	84.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	83.6	1.0
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	86.0	1.0
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	83.0	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.3	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	80.7	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	79.3	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	79.3	0.9
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	77.7	0.9
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	77.6	0.9
	April 14	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	77.0	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	75.6	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	76.3	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	82.0	0.9
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	83.6	1.0
	September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6	81.2	0.9
	October 13	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	1.9	83.9	80.8	0.9
	November 10	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	1.5	84.7	79.3	0.9
	December 8	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	1.3	81.5	78.4	0.9
1970	January 12	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	1.8	83.9	77.5	0.9
	February 9	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	2.4	85.1	78.2	0.9
	March 9	87.0	1.0	84.8	0.7	2.3	84.0	79.7	0.9
	April 13	88.4	1.0	85.2	2.4	3.2	82.9	81.3	0.9
	May 11	82.8	1.0	80.0	1.1	2.8	78.9	80.7	0.9
	June 8	76.0	0.9	73.4	0.8	2.6	72.6	81.1	0.9
	July 13	83.5	1.0	81.3	3.4	2.1	78.0	88.6	1.0
	August 10	97.6	1.1	95.7	12.7	1.9	83.0	90.1	1.0
	September 14	95.0	1.1	92.3	7.3	2.7	85.0	89.3	1.0
	October 12	95.8	1.1	93.2	3.4	2.6	89.8	87.4	1.0
	November 9	95.4	1.1	93.6	1.9	1.8	91.7	87.0	1.0
	December 7	94.3	1.1	91.8	1.3	2.5	90.4	87.5	1.0
1971	January 11	102.6	1.2	99.8	2.0	2.8	97.8	92.0	1.1
	February 8	117.0	1.4	105.0	1.6	12.1	103.4	96.3	1.1
	March 8	123.1	1.4	110.0	1.2	13.1	108.8	103.1	1.2
	April 5	120.5	1.4	112.5	3.0	8.0	109.6	106.1	1.2
	May 10	112.6	1.3	106.5	2.0	6.1	104.5	104.5	1.2
	June 14	101.6	1.2	98.1	1.5	3.4	96.6	103.3	1.2
	July 12	117.1	1.4	112.7	5.7	4.4	107.0	115.9	1.3
	August 9	140.7	1.6	136.0	20.1	4.7	115.9	123.5	1.4
	September 13	139.9	1.6	133.5	12.5	6.4	121.0	127.8	1.5
	October 11	140.4	1.6	134.9	7.0	5.5	128.0	128.8	1.5

* See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(8,646,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services		
										II-XXI	III-XIX
	All										
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72		
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92		
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101		
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88		
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85		
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109		
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119		
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98		
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86		
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87		
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120		
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130		
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131		
1970	573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140		
1969	November	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	137		
	December	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	136		
1970	January	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	138		
	February	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	138		
	March	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	137		
	April	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	138		
	May	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	130		
	June	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	124		
	July	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	146		
	August	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	149		
	September	559	292	169	91	12	34	55	144		
	October	566	292	169	91	12	36	56	143		
	November	583	300	170	98	14	37	57	145		
	December	600	315	176	108	15	37	57	147		
1971	January	669	361	197	133	17	41	65	154		
	February	679	366	205	130	17	42	68	156		
	March	697	379	221	128	16	43	70	159		
	April	723	399	240	128	15	44	71	165		
	May	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	158		
	June	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	152		
	July	729	395	246	118	13	40	68	188		
	August	762	410	259	119	14	42	73	198		
	September	776	419	264	123	14	43	76	196		
	October	800	433	272	128	15	47	78	191		
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡											
1969	November	538	279	145	102	13	35	54	133		
	December	550	287	146	108	13	35	54	133		
1970	January	558	299	153	114	13	34	54	132		
	February	557	295	154	110	14	34	55	132		
	March	567	305	159	115	14	35	56	134		
	April	567	305	163	109	13	35	56	136		
	May	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	132		
	June	561	297	161	103	13	36	55	132		
	July	593	303	167	104	13	36	57	154		
	August	593	307	172	103	13	37	57	151		
	September	589	309	174	103	13	37	57	145		
	October	576	306	174	100	13	36	57	141		
	November	579	306	174	100	13	35	57	141		
	December	589	312	179	102	13	36	58	143		
1971	January	613	330	190	111	14	37	60	147		
	February	623	336	197	111	14	38	62	149		
	March	656	358	213	117	14	40	65	155		
	April	704	385	233	121	15	42	68	164		
	May	731	404	243	127	16	43	69	160		
	June	740	407	245	129	16	43	69	161		
	July	788	431	259	136	17	45	76	197		
	August	799	436	260	141	16	45	77	190		
	September	819	453	271	144	17	46	79	192		
	October	833	469	285	148	17	48	81	191		

* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.
† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly

comparable with those for earlier periods. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959, before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the SIC.
‡ See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for agriculture, forestry and fishing have been revised from April 1964. All the other seasonally adjusted series have been revised from July 1966 onwards.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

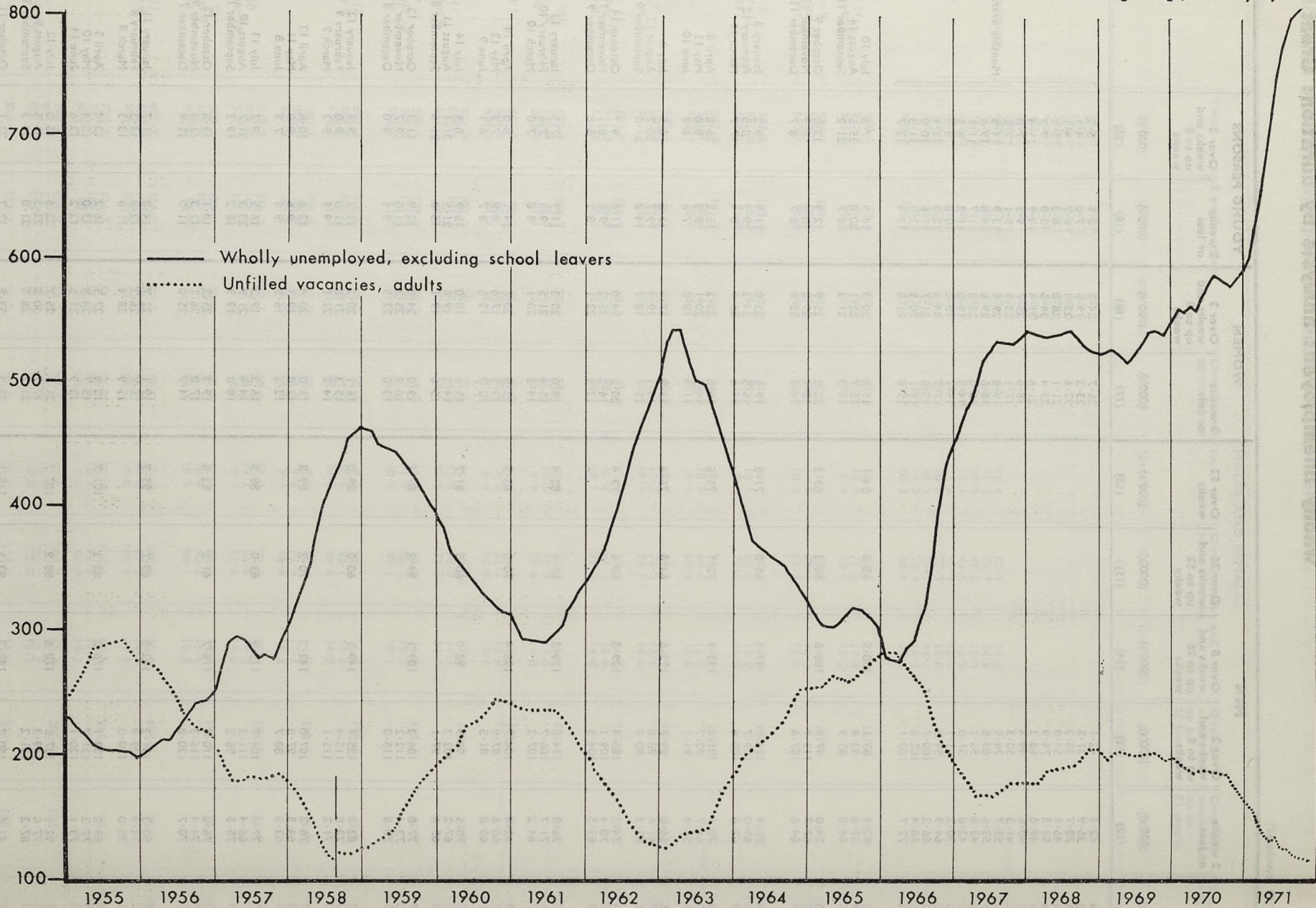
TABLE 118

TABLE 118 (continued)

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954-1970	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0							
	1955	210.3	66.2	31.5							
	1956	226.7	67.9	30.0							
	1957	291.4	74.5	25.6							
	1958	404.0	87.5	21.7							
	1959	436.7	82.3	18.9							
	1960	339.2	68.7	20.3							
	1961	306.4	67.9	22.2							
	1962	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
	1963	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
	1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
	1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
	1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1968	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1969	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				
1970	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4				
1967	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
1968	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1969	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
1970	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
1971	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
1972	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			

		MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS			
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1954-1970	Monthly averages	165.4	42.5	42.1			26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2		
	1955	128.3	35.9	31.5			23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1		
	1956	141.9	38.7	38.2			22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1		
	1957	192.4	45.1	54.0			21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5		
	1958	273.4	53.3	74.9			23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3		
	1959	296.9	49.8	68.2			21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4		
	1960	228.8	40.6	49.4			18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8		
	1961	209.6	41.3	50.3			17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2		
	1962	295.3	53.7	76.5			19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5		
	1963	358.5	53.6	83.8			18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4		
	1964	257.2	43.6	56.1			16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1		
	1965	223.1	42.8	51.0			14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3		
	1966	242.3	50.2	61.1			15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5		
1967	397.3	64.9	94.8			17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4			
1968	439.2	66.2	100.7			15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8			
1969	440.5	68.4	102.6			15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3			
1970	471.3	72.7	109.1			15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7			
1967	July 10	363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	
	August 14	382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5	
	September 11	390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2	
1968	October 9	404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	
	November 13	429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9	
	December 11	441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7	
1969	January 8	476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	
	February 12	476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5	
	March 11	458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7	
1970	April 8	452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	
	May 13	432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0	
	June 10	414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8	
1971	July 8	410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5	
	August 12	421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7	
	September 9	417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0	
1972	October 14	429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7	
	November 11	439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1	
	December 9	441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8	
1967	January 13	478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3	
	February 10	473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6	
	March 10	467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0	
1968	April 14	449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0	
	May 12	419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3	
	June 9	400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1	
1969	July 14	407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9	
	August 11	422.3	67.2	102.3				14.5	19.6	21.5	31.4	
	September 8	423.3	65.6	97.1				15.6	19.1	15.8	21.6	
1970	October 13	433.7	77.0	106.2	109.1	54.2	87.1	19.0	24.0	12.9	11.3	
	November 10	446.2	73.4	112.2				16.6	25.3	11.0	9.7	
	December 8	464.5	70.8	115.0				13.0	22.5	9.4	9.0	
1971	January 12	505.2	82.1	125.1	149.1	60.0	89.0	16.1	20.2	12.3	9.4	
	February 9	500.3	73.8	115.4				15.3	21.6	11.0	9.0	
	March 9	498.0	71.2	115.1				14.2	22.1	9.9	9.2	
1972	April 13	485.7	76.2	107.0	142.3	70.3	89.8	16.0	20.4	13.6	10.6	
	May 11	454.8	64.5	97.8				12.8	19.3	9.6	9.0	
	June 8	433.3	63.8	88.7				12.3	16.5	9.5	7.5	
1973	July 13	447.5	77.4	104.7	113.9	63.0	88.5	16.3	19.3	16.5	9.7	
	August 10	457.7	66.4	111.2				14.4	21.9	23.3	31.7	
	September 14	453.4	75.5	96.2				18.0	19.9	18.2	19.3	
1974	October 12	457.3	76.2	110.4	116.7	61.2	92.8	19.3	25.2	14.1	13.8	
	November 9	471.8	74.4	116.3				17.0	26.1	12.3	11.9	
	December 7	490.9	70.7	120.8				14.7	25.0	11.0	11.4	
1975	January 11	549.5	90.3	131.2	162.5	69.7	95.9	19.1	22.7	14.8	11.7	
	February 8	553.2	74.9	129.9				16.7	26.2	12.8	13.3	
	March 8	565.1	75.0	130.0				15.9	28.4	11.6	13.3	
1976	April 5	589.6	89.2	139.1	176.2	83.3	101.7	18.4	27.5	16.2	13.4	
	May 10	580.6	77.2	131.7				15.7	24.8	13.0	15.4	
	June 14	562.8	73.1	120.1				13.9	21.5	12.2	12.6	
1977	July 12	596.8	92.1	137.5	170.6	88.9	107.7	21.1	25.7	22.6	15.0	
	August 9	617.5	77.6	149.3				17.7	30.8	32.3	46.5	
	September 13	624.9	87.2	131.2				21.7	28.5	21.8	34.3	
1978	October 11	641.9	91.6	150.7	188.3	93.3	118.1	23.5	33.8			

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted†				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2	
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8	
1967	April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.7	80.1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.7	78.0	167.3	81.7
	June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	88.1	77.8	165.7	94.7
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	88.9	93.5	182.1	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	90.4	95.0	185.5	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	91.4	95.7	187.4	100.4
	July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	92.5	97.1	190.1	107.8
	August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	91.3	94.6	186.2	93.5
	September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	93.3	97.6	191.2	81.3
	October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.4	99.1	193.0	76.4
	November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.1	202.6	73.2
	December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	106.6	104.7	210.4	71.5
1969	January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	96.6	99.3	196.1	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	99.4	99.6	199.3	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.4	201.3	97.3
	May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.6	99.1	201.8	95.4
	June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	103.7	98.2	201.9	103.9
	July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.1	94.0	196.4	107.0
	August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.1	94.7	199.1	95.2
	September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	106.3	97.2	203.8	81.6
	October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	105.1	94.3	199.2	74.4
	November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	105.2	92.2	197.3	67.9
	December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	108.5	92.5	200.4	62.8
1970	January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	102.8	91.1	194.5	62.9
	February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
	March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	100.3	87.2	188.0	79.9
	April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.2	87.1	188.4	81.3
	May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	101.2	86.8	186.8	83.5
	June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	101.0	87.4	186.9	91.7
	July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	101.6	84.8	185.6	94.9
	August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.8	183.7	82.9
	September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	102.5	84.2	186.8	69.3
	October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	102.3	81.5	183.8	61.6
	November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	96.2	80.0	176.3	56.7
	December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	94.0	76.8	170.6	51.6
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	84.8	72.0	157.1	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.6	65.6	147.4	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	73.9	59.3	133.9	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.2	59.9	128.7	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.1	62.3	130.2	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	68.5	64.8	132.6	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.2	59.6	121.8	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.2	58.4	123.4	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.6	54.6	117.8	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.1	52.5	116.1	40.0

* These are averages of the monthly figures published in these years and so do not take account of the modifications to the figures of vacancies for adults prior to May 1962, made for seasonal adjustment purposes, mentioned on page 391 of the May 1968 issue of this GAZETTE and incorporated in the tables on page 392.

† See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES														
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)					ON SHORT-TIME					Total				
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Working part of week		Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost
			Average per operative working overtime	Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number			Number of operatives	Average per operative working part of the week						
(000's)	(per cent.)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½	
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11	
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11	
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½	
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11	
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50	18.75	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½	
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½	
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11	
1968 June (a)	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10	
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.59	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½	
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14	
1970 June	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13	
1968															
October 19	2,131	36.3	8½	18.54	18.30	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	207	10	
November 16	2,196	37.3	8½	18.81	18.40	1	58	21	183	8½	22	0.4	241	11	
December 14	2,176	36.9	8½	18.92	18.47	1	43	23	210	9	24	0.4	253	10½	
1969															
January 18	2,094	35.7	8½	18.00	19.04	2	82	20	179	9	22	0.4	262	12	
February 15	2,102	35.8	8½	17.87	18.43	2	87	22	197	9	24	0.4	284	12	
March 15	2,075	35.4	8½	17.88	18.15	2	86	28	267	9½	30	0.5	353	12	
April 19	2,121	35.9	8½	18.30	18.38	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278	11	
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	18.91	3	108	27	225	8½	29	0.5	333	11½	
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.59	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½	
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14	
July 19	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	18.23	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	10½	
August 16	1,916	32.0	8½	16.57	18.54	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	17½	
September 13	2,124	35.4	8½	18.50	18.57	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	13	
October 18	2,214	36.8	8½	19.35	18.77	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20	
November 15	2,243	37.2	8½	19.42	18.63	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10	
December 13	2,238	37.1	8½	19.54	18.75	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½	
1970															
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.55	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½	
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.36	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12	
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	17.86	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½	
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.77	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13	
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.65	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½	
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13	
July 18†	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.31	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½	
August 15‡	1,781	30.1	8½	15.07	17.03	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12	
September 19‡	1,978	33.5	8½	16.84	16.93	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	389	14½	
October 17‡	2,054	34.9	8½	17.14	16.55	3	102	32	347	10½	35	0.6	449	13	
November 14‡	2,090	35.6	8½	17.41	16.59	3	104	28	220	8	31	0.5	323	10½	
December 12‡	2,015	34.4	8	16.49	15.69	3	99	63	516	8	66	1.1	615	9	
1971															
January 16‡§	1,882	32.4	8	15.21	15.82	5	207	39	347	9	44	0.8	554	12½	
February 13‡	1,755	30.5	8	14.24	14.39	14	539	76	735	10	90	1.6	1,275	14	
April 17‡	1,598	28.2	7½	11.61	11.52	27	1,084	63	644	10½	90	1.6	1,727	19	
May 15‡	1,747	31.0	8	14.08	13.80	7	267	75	676	8	81	1.4	943	11½	
June 19‡	1,716	30.7	8	14.06	13.81	4	172	65	581	9	69	1.2	753	11	
July 17‡	1,621	29.0	8½	13.51	13.51	8	334	58	553	9	66	1.2	887	13½	
August 14‡	1,479	26.5	8	12.07	13.98	10	415	63	569	9	73	1.3	983	13½	
September 18‡¶	1,629	29.3	8½	13.47	13.53	10	397	84	857	10	94	1.7	1,254	13½	

* Annual figures relate to a particular week in June of each year.
 † Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. They are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns. The estimates from June 1966 onwards have been revised to take account of certain changes in industrial classification (see pages 206-207 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE). The estimates for June 1966 are given on both bases, namely (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassification. Estimates prior to June 1969 are based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and since June 1969 on the 1968 edition. The figures for June 1969 are given on both bases, namely (a) the 1958 edition and (b) the 1968 edition.

‡ Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months.
 § Figures for dates after June 1970 are still provisional and may be revised in the light of the count of national insurance cards at mid-1971.
 ¶ See footnote § on table 103.
 || This week included Easter Monday.
 ¶ See page 1042 for detailed analysis.

HOURS OF WORK
manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing industries	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manu- facturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	95.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0
1969	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	95.7	98.0	97.3	97.4	98.3	98.4	98.9
1970	90.1	94.2	86.6	78.2	89.2	94.0	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	98.0
1967												
October 14	93.7	98.5	88.5	85.2	95.8	95.0	97.2	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1	98.3
November 18	94.3	98.3	88.7	85.6	95.4	97.1	97.4	96.4	96.5	97.8	98.0	98.5
December 16	94.1	97.9	89.6	85.6	94.7	96.8	97.6	96.5	97.4	98.2	98.8	98.4
1968												
January 13	91.4	95.2	87.1	83.2	90.0	94.7	96.0	94.9	95.1	96.7	96.7	97.1
February 17	92.2	95.9	88.4	84.5	90.2	95.7	97.0	96.1	96.1	97.7	97.2	98.2
March 16	92.2	95.5	89.0	84.4	89.2	96.0	97.3	96.2	96.4	97.9	97.2	98.5
April 6	92.6	95.8	89.1	84.6	88.6	96.7	97.9	96.8	97.3	98.5	97.7	99.0
May 18	93.0	95.8	90.0	85.0	90.0	97.1	97.7	96.0	97.0	98.6	98.0	98.9
June 15	92.9	95.8	89.0	85.2	90.1	96.9	97.9					

EARNINGS AND HOURS
United Kingdom: manual workers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked

TABLE 122 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1969 April	£ 23.12	£ 24.93	£ 25.58	£ 24.12	£ 25.35	£ 28.30	£ 23.92	£ 21.89	£ 20.69	£ 20.61
1970 Oct.	£ 24.14	£ 25.64	£ 26.56	£ 25.07	£ 26.13	£ 28.67	£ 24.82	£ 22.85	£ 21.44	£ 21.44
Average hours worked										
1969 April	47.5	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.9	44.2	45.9	46.0	45.3	42.0
1970 Oct.	47.6	45.8	45.7	45.5	45.3	43.6	46.1	45.9	45.1	41.9
Average hourly earnings										
1969 April	p 48.67	p 53.96	p 55.97	p 52.78	p 55.23	p 64.03	p 52.11	p 47.59	p 45.67	p 49.07
1970 Oct.	p 50.71	p 55.98	p 58.12	p 55.10	p 57.68	p 65.76	p 53.84	p 49.78	p 47.54	p 51.17

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 24.08	£ 25.71	£ 25.27	£ 26.56	£ 25.33	£ 23.89	£ 24.70	£ 26.15	£ 28.71	£ 24.90	£ 22.95	£ 21.40	£ 21.45
1970 Oct.	£ 28.00	£ 30.82	£ 29.23	£ 29.98	£ 28.43	£ 26.74	£ 27.69	£ 29.59	£ 32.43	£ 27.78	£ 25.29	£ 24.23	£ 24.12
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	47.6	44.3	46.1	45.8	45.9	44.1	45.2	45.3	43.6	46.0	45.8	45.1	41.9
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	p 50.59	p 58.04	p 54.82	p 57.99	p 55.19	p 54.17	p 54.65	p 57.73	p 65.85	p 54.13	p 50.11	p 47.45	p 51.19
1970 Oct.	p 59.83	p 70.05	p 65.10	p 66.47	p 63.32	p 60.63	p 62.36	p 65.32	p 76.49	p 61.46	p 56.58	p 53.84	p 58.12

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1969 April	£ 11.36	£ 11.63	£ 11.87	£ 12.41	£ 11.23	£ 14.30	£ 11.51	£ 11.50	£ 10.43	£ 11.23
1970 Oct.	£ 11.93	£ 12.08	£ 12.19	£ 12.74	£ 11.50	£ 14.64	£ 11.89	£ 11.88	£ 10.85	£ 11.51
Average hours worked										
1969 April	38.8	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.2	38.5	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.2
1970 Oct.	38.6	39.0	38.1	38.2	37.2	38.2	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings										
1969 April	p 29.28	p 30.05	p 31.40	p 32.23	p 29.40	p 37.14	p 30.61	p 30.26	p 27.81	p 30.19
1970 Oct.	p 30.91	p 30.97	p 31.99	p 33.35	p 30.91	p 38.32	p 31.71	p 31.51	p 29.17	p 31.11

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 11.87	£ 12.62	£ 11.97	£ 12.16	£ 13.15	£ 12.58	£ 12.68	£ 11.51	£ 14.70	£ 11.86	£ 11.93	£ 10.78	£ 11.50
1970 Oct.	£ 14.34	£ 15.28	£ 14.29	£ 13.63	£ 15.31	£ 14.55	£ 14.56	£ 14.17	£ 17.06	£ 13.37	£ 13.40	£ 12.08	£ 13.15
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.0
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	p 30.75	p 31.63	p 30.77	p 32.00	p 34.24	p 33.19	p 33.37	p 30.94	p 38.58	p 31.54	p 31.64	p 28.98	p 31.08
1970 Oct.	p 37.25	p 38.98	p 36.93	p 36.44	p 40.18	p 38.09	p 38.62	p 36.90	p 45.01	p 35.75	p 35.92	p 32.39	p 35.35

* Working full time.

EARNINGS AND HOURS
manual workers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: United Kingdom

TABLE 122 (continued) 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 April	£ 24.06	£ 21.84	£ 27.76	£ 24.46	£ 24.63	£ 23.52	£ 23.48	£ 21.93	£ 24.82	£ 20.32	£ 18.43	£ 23.91
1970 Oct.	£ 24.90	£ 23.33	£ 29.12	£ 25.28	£ 25.54	£ 24.85	£ 24.43	£ 22.60	£ 25.92	£ 21.03	£ 18.46	£ 24.82
Average hours worked												
1969 April	47.8	44.2	45.9	46.4	45.7	51.3	47.7	44.4	50.5	44.7	44.1	46.4
1970 Oct.	47.9	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.7	51.9	48.2	44.5	50.7	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1969 April	p 50.33	p 49.41	p 60.48	p 52.72	p 53.89	p 45.85	p 49.22	p 49.39	p 49.15	p 45.46	p 41.79	p 51.53
1970 Oct.	p 51.98	p 51.05	p 63.17	p 54.84	p 55.89	p 47.88	p 50.68	p 50.79	p 51.12	p 47.15	p 42.15	p 53.38

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 Oct.	£ 24.86	£ 23.34	£ 29.40	£ 25.15	£ 25.54	£ 24.74	£ 24.46	£ 22.51	£ 25.88	£ 21.06	£ 18.46	£ 24.83
1970 Oct.	£ 28.72	£ 26.06	£ 33.68	£ 28.60	£ 28.91	£ 28.86	£ 26.85	£ 26.02	£ 29.68	£ 23.89	£ 21.60	£ 28.05
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	47.8	45.8	46.1	46.2	45.7	51.5	48.2	44.1	50.9	44.6	43.8	46.5
1970 Oct.	46.9	45.6	45.3	45.5	44.9	51.8	47.5	44.0	49.2	44.4	43.7	45.7
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	p 52.01	p 50.96	p 63.77	p 54.44	p 55.89	p 48.04	p 50.75	p 51.04	p 50.84	p 47.22	p 42.15	p 53.40
1970 Oct.	p 61.24	p 57.15	p 74.35	p 62.86	p 64.39	p 55.71	p 56.53	p 59.14	p 60.33	p 53.81	p 49.43	p 61.38

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 April	£ 11.36	£ 12.41	£ 12.09	£ 11.39	£ 11.74	£ 10.54	£ 10.54	£ 12.25	£ 15.86	£ 10.03	£ 11.75	£ 11.73
1970 Oct.	£ 11.90	£ 12.86	£ 12.57	£ 11.77	£ 12.12	£ 10.88	£ 11.39	£ 12.42	£ 16.87	£ 10.36	£ 11.86	£ 12.11
Average hours worked												
1969 April	37.4	37.4	39.1	38.3	38.1	36.7	38.0	38.1	43.1	39.2	40.0	38.3
1970 Oct.	37.2	37.4	39.3	38.3	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.7	44.2	39.0	40.2	38.1
Average hourly earnings												
1969 April	p 30.37	p 33.18	p 30.92	p 29.74	p 30.81	p 28.72	p 27.74	p 32.15	p 36.80	p 25.59	p 29.38	p 30.63
1970 Oct.	p 31.99	p 34.39	p 31.98	p 30.73	p 31.98	p 28.78	p 29.97	p 32.94	p 38.17	p 26.56	p 29.50	p 31.78

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 Oct.	£ 11.92	£ 12.88	£ 12.61	£ 11.75	£ 12.11	£ 10.77	£ 11.39	£ 12.73	£ 16.88	£ 10.35	£ 11.86	£ 12.11
1970 Oct.	£ 13.88	£ 14.43	£ 15.51	£ 13.25	£ 13.98	£ 13.05	£ 12.83	£ 14.45	£ 19.30	£ 11.59	£ 11.86	£ 13.99
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.5	39.3	38.3	37.9	36.9	38.0	37.6	44.2	39.0	40.1	38.1
1970 Oct.	36.9	37.4	38.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.1	36.1	42.8	38.5	39.7	37.9
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	p 32.04	p 34.35	p 32.09	p 30.68	p 31.95	p 29.19	p 29.97	p 33.86	p 38.19	p 26.54	p 29.58	p 31.78
1970 Oct.	p 37.62	p 38.58	p 39.87	p 35.05	p 37.08	p 34.71	p 33.67	p 40.03	p 45.09	p 30.10	p 38.77	p 36.91

* Working full time.
† Except British Rail and London Transport.

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

EARNINGS
Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings
(monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)

TABLE 123

1958 SIC October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
Males	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1966	27.53	30.10	25.75	25.94	25.31	26.52	26.47	26.93	26.63
1967	28.92	31.46	26.53	27.27	26.87	27.86	27.78	28.16	27.94
1968	30.40	33.78	28.37	29.30	28.14	29.78	29.62	29.95	29.52
1969	32.65	36.14	30.68	31.68	30.88	32.51	31.63	31.91	31.19
Females	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1966	10.86	12.16	11.10	10.88	9.80	10.83	10.34	10.13	10.76
1967	11.39	12.60	11.49	11.66	10.70	11.65	10.92	10.73	11.35
1968	12.28	13.72	12.23	12.21	11.49	12.48	11.52	11.42	12.32
1969	13.16	14.85	13.05	13.14	12.10	13.73	12.56	12.28	12.92

Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings
(all industries and services covered*)

TABLE 124

October	All employees	Males	Females
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	105.1	106.0
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3
1968	163.9	165.2	163.2
1969	176.5	177.9	176.6
1970	199.3	200.4	202.9

* Mining and quarrying; manufacturing industries; construction; gas, electricity and water supply; British Rail; London Transport (from 1963); British Road Services (from 1966); British Transport Docks; British Waterways; air transport; insurance and banking; education (teachers); National Health Service; and national and local government.

EARNINGS
Average weekly earnings* of administrative, technical and clerical staff combined and clerical staff separately in the public sector and insurance and banking

TABLE 125

October	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFF COMBINED								AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN THE PREVIOUS COLUMNS†			
	National and local government including education (teachers) and National Health Service		Nationalised industries†		Insurance and banking		Total of previous columns		Males	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Females	Index of average earnings October 1959=100
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1959	£ 18.08	£ 11.69	£ 16.03	£ 8.93	£ 19.28	£ 8.23	£ 17.78	£ 11.08	£ 12.36	100.0	£ 9.28	£ 100.0
1966	26.69	17.01	26.25	13.70	26.63	12.03	26.59	16.12	16.90	136.8	12.87	138.7
1967	27.88	17.55	27.13	14.21	27.73	12.60	27.71	16.67	17.28	139.8	13.33	143.6
1968	29.65	18.51	28.95	15.26	29.11	13.13	29.45	17.60	18.62	150.7	14.40	155.1
1969	32.03	20.02	31.18	16.34	30.88	14.16	31.72	19.00	20.46	165.6	15.48	166.7
1970	36.00	22.78	35.83	18.45	34.63	16.02	35.80	21.61	22.58	182.7	17.49	188.4

* Earnings of monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.
† Nationalised industries i.e. coal mining, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and air transport; the figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. The type of salaried employees and the distribution of salary levels differ markedly between the various nationalised industries; consequently the average is not representative of any one of them.
‡ These figures cover all the industries and services in the public sector and banking except education, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

EARNINGS
Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings
(monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)

TABLE 123 (continued)

1958 SIC October	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries*	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†
Males	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1966	25.63	26.26	28.54	27.01	26.79	25.18	26.71	26.25	26.70	26.66	26.69
1967	27.23	27.94	29.86	27.75	28.07	25.76	28.17	26.72	27.93	27.87	27.90
1968	28.63	29.40	31.82	30.38	30.04	28.15	30.08	28.54	29.90	29.98	29.77
1969	30.63	31.45	34.25	32.31	32.38	29.74	32.18	30.53	32.18	31.90	32.07
Females	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1966	10.55	10.28	12.06	10.72	10.99	12.56	10.66	13.06	11.13	16.27	14.25
1967	11.18	10.84	12.61	11.31	11.62	12.98	11.21	13.34	11.74	16.83	14.90
1968	11.80	11.41	13.39	12.05	12.36	14.17	11.81	14.05	12.47	17.75	15.76
1969	12.40	12.21	14.51	13.06	13.31	15.12	12.75	14.90	13.42	19.18	17.05

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason in compiling these tables the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.
* Including "Leather, leather goods and fur."
† All industries and services as in footnote * to table 124.

Annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: United Kingdom

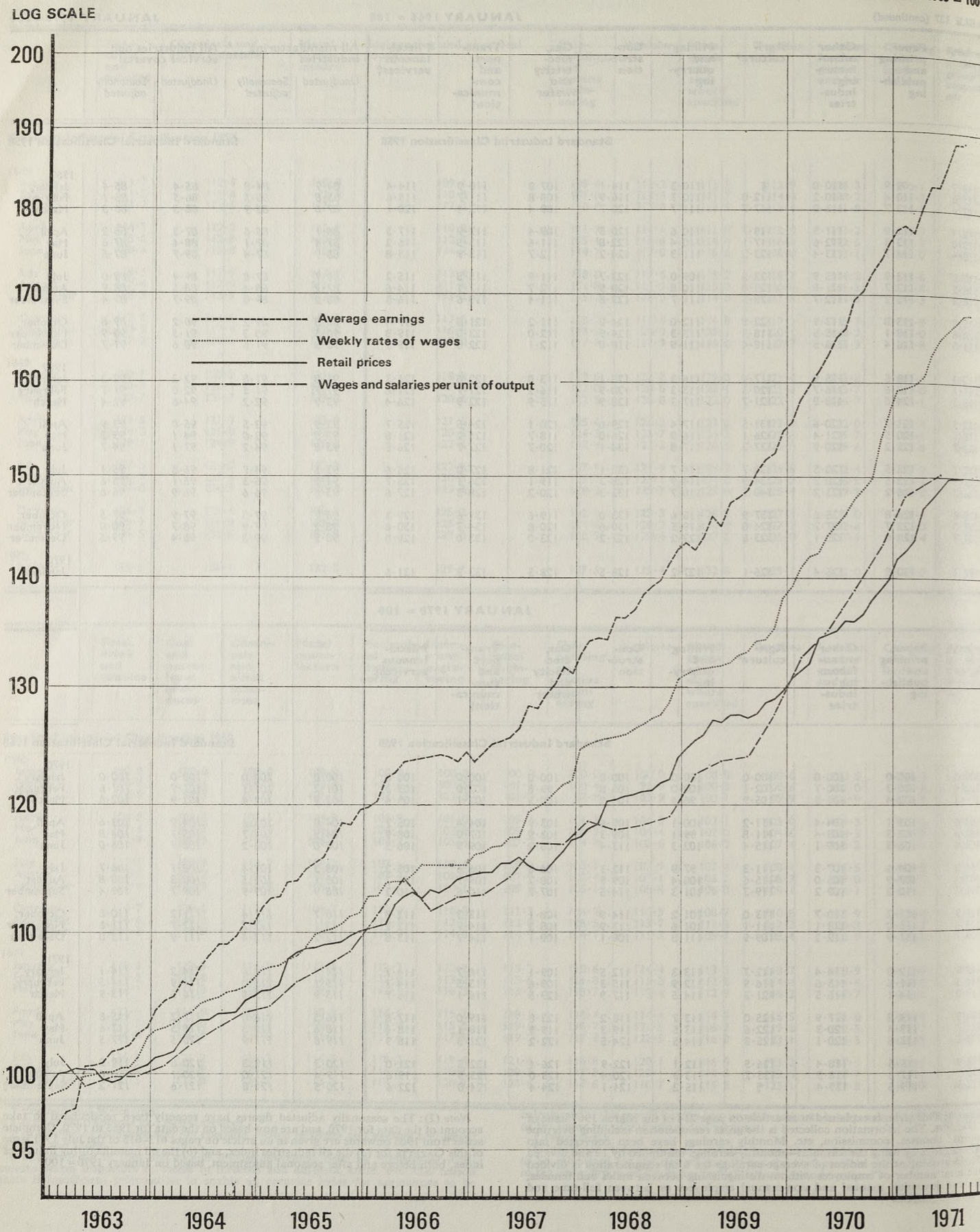
TABLE 126

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Difference (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
	October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
	October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
	October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969	April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970	October	+ 13.7	+ 15.4	+ 16.2	+ 12.4	+ 3.8

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122).
* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

Earnings, wage rates, retail prices, wages and salaries per unit of output

AVERAGE 1963 = 100



EARNINGS manufacturing industries (adult males): index of earnings by occupation: Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

TABLE 128

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	SIC (1958)		SIC (1968)				SIC (1958)		SIC (1968)			
	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	June 1971	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	June 1971
ENGINEERING*												
	£											p
Timeworkers	143.2	143.2	156.3	—	167.6	32.66	153.0	153.0	163.8	—	185.2	72.08
Skilled	141.2	141.2	158.0	—	173.9	30.05	149.5	149.5	165.2	—	190.0	64.83
Semi-skilled	139.9	139.9	156.5	—	170.5	23.87	150.6	150.6	162.5	—	183.4	50.13
Labourers	143.3	143.3	158.1	—	171.7	30.71	152.6	152.6	165.3	—	188.4	66.90
All timeworkers	142.7	142.7	155.3	—	165.8	33.27	152.4	152.4	163.2	—	182.2	77.79
Payment-by-result workers	138.1	138.1	148.9	—	161.5	30.05	147.3	147.3	157.0	—	177.0	70.50
Skilled	138.0	138.0	153.1	—	159.9	23.74	146.5	146.5	159.5	—	176.9	52.25
Semi-skilled	140.1	140.1	152.0	—	163.6	31.36	149.6	149.6	160.0	—	179.7	73.34
Labourers	142.8	142.8	155.6	—	166.5	32.93	152.0	152.0	162.8	—	183.1	74.63
All payment-by-result workers	139.3	139.3	152.9	—	167.1	30.05	147.9	147.9	160.2	—	182.3	67.62
All skilled workers	139.6	139.5	155.8	—	168.0	23.84	149.9	149.9	161.9	—	182.1	50.60
All semi-skilled workers	141.5	141.5	154.9	—	167.5	31.00	150.8	150.8	162.3	—	183.9	69.81
All labourers												
All workers covered												
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
	£											p
Timeworkers	156.5	156.5	154.8	177.6	191.0	32.41	169.7	169.7	174.1	197.1	211.2	69.42
Skilled	162.9	162.9	151.4	183.4	200.6	27.95	161.6	161.6	163.6	190.5	205.1	55.13
Semi-skilled	166.3	166.3	166.6	185.1	196.0	26.08	176.5	176.5	183.9	206.3	211.5	52.08
Labourers	163.3	163.3	159.8	185.0	199.4	30.25	173.9	173.9	177.4	203.6	217.6	62.92
All timeworkers	148.6	148.6	173.2	176.5	190.3	34.96	166.9	166.9	174.1	184.0	201.1	77.17
Payment-by-result workers	146.5	146.5	167.4	177.2	187.4	28.35	162.1	162.1	168.7	185.3	205.2	59.50
Skilled	129.4	129.4	152.0	163.3	163.4	25.66	147.2	147.2	158.1	163.4	181.3	52.04
Semi-skilled	146.3	146.3	168.9	174.8	187.0	32.37	164.3	164.3	170.5	181.7	199.4	70.20
Labourers	149.9	149.9	168.1	175.7	189.5	34.32	166.9	166.9	172.7	184.8	201.3	75.24
All payment-by-result workers	150.4	150.4	161.9	178.4	194.7	28.22	161.9	161.9	166.5	185.8	204.0	58.07
All skilled workers	143.3	143.3	159.0	173.1	176.6	25.79	158.9	158.9	168.9	179.8	194.0	52.05
All semi-skilled workers	150.1	150.1	165.5	176.4	189.2	31.78	166.8	166.8	171.4	185.8	202.8	68.20
All labourers												
All workers covered												
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
	£											p
Timeworkers	150.8	150.8	164.9	175.4	194.5	32.97	167.7	167.7	185.1	204.1	222.9	74.04
General workers	148.7	148.7	170.4	170.4	192.6	36.24	159.8	159.8	177.3	193.7	215.0	80.96
Craftsmen	150.4	150.4	166.1	174.2	194.2	33.76	166.1	166.1	183.6	202.2	221.9	75.71
All timeworkers	145.7	145.7	166.3	171.7	181.8	32.34	148.4	148.4	167.3	180.0	193.5	74.21
Payment-by-result workers	145.8	145.8	165.3	166.2	172.6	34.50	145.4	145.4	166.0	174.7	185.0	79.08
General workers	146.2	146.2	166.4	171.2	180.1	32.91	147.7	147.7	166.9	179.1	191.6	75.49
Craftsmen	148.7	148.7	164.6	173.0	190.0	32.85	159.3	159.3	176.8	193.3	210.0	74.04
All payment-by-result workers	147.8	147.8	168.0	168.0	186.0	35.88	153.6	153.6	171.4	184.7	204.6	80.57
All general workers	148.6	148.6	165.5	172.1	189.2	33.59	158.0	158.0	175.4	191.3	208.5	75.67
All craftsmen												
All workers covered												

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:

SIC (1968):

- * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
- † 370.1.
- ‡ 271-273; 276-278.

SIC (1958):

- * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
- † 370.1.
- ‡ 271-272; 276.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS
United Kingdom: movement in earnings, salaries, hours of work and basic rates of wages

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

		ALL MANUAL WORKERS*					AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
		Basic weekly rates of wages‡	Basic hourly rates of wages‡	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡
1950		73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7
1951		79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1
1952		85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8
1953		89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1
1954		93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2
1955		100.0	100.0	100.0 (44.6)	100.0 (47.0)	100.0	100.0
1956		107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3
1957		113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0
1958		117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5
1959		120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.5
1960	Annual averages	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5
1961		128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9
1962		133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4
1963		138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3
1964		144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1
1965		151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6
1966		158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2
1967		164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1
1968		175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8
1969		184.3	203.6	90.6	94.9	224.4	236.5
1970		202.7	224.5	90.3	—	—	251.6
1967	April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4
	October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9
1968	January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—
	April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9
	July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—
	October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6
1969	January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—
	February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—
	March	182.3	201.1	90.6	—	—	—
	April	182.4	201.3	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4
	May	182.6	201.6	90.6	—	—	—
	June	183.1	202.2	90.6	—	—	—
	July	183.8	203.1	90.5	—	—	—
	August	184.3	203.7	90.5	—	—	—
	September	185.6	205.1	90.5	—	—	—
	October	185.8	205.3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6
	November	187.3	207.0	90.5	—	—	—
	December	191.2	211.3	90.5	—	—	—
1970	January	192.6	212.9	90.5	—	—	—
	February	195.1	216.0	90.4	—	—	—
	March	196.7	217.7	90.4	—	—	—
	April	197.3	218.3	90.4	—	—	—
	May	199.6	221.0	90.3	—	—	—
	June	201.0	222.5	90.3	—	—	—
	July	202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—
	August	204.6	226.6	90.3	—	—	—
	September	206.1	228.2	90.3	—	—	—
	October	207.4	229.6	90.3	93.4	259.2	277.6
	November	213.0	235.9	90.3	—	—	—
	December	217.1	240.5	90.3	—	—	—
1971	January	220.3	244.5	90.1	—	—	—
	February	220.6	244.7	90.1	—	—	—
	March	221.3	245.5	90.1	—	—	—
	April	222.4	246.7	90.1	—	—	—
	May	225.6	250.3	90.1	—	—	—
	June	227.8	252.7	90.1	—	—	—
	July	229.6	254.8	90.1	—	—	—
	August	231.0	256.3	90.1	—	—	—
	September	232.0	257.5	90.1	—	—	—
	October	232.6	258.2	90.1	—	—	—

Note: These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.
 * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the regular enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

† See footnote to table 130.
 ‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen, April and October until 1969, then October only.
 § Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote * to table 124.
 || Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

WAGES AND HOURS
manual workers: indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: United Kingdom

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

		BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
		Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services													
1956		104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957		110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958		113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959		116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960		119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	Averages of monthly index numbers	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962		129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963		133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964		139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965		145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966		152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967		157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	178.4	187.4	175.3
1968		168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1969		177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1970		195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1970	October	199.3	203.0	226.7	201.2	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	220.5	225.0	251.1	222.7
	November	204.5	208.8	234.8	206.6	90.4	90.1	90.3	90.3	226.3	231.7	260.1	228.8
	December	208.5	212.5	239.2	210.6	90.3	90.1	90.2	90.3	230.8	235.9	265.1	233.3
1971	January	211.4	216.8	244.4	213.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.3	240.7	271.3	237.1
	February	211.6	217.2	245.0	214.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.6	241.2	272.1	237.4
	March	212.1	218.1	246.2	214.6	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	235.2	242.2	273.4	238.1
	April	213.1	219.7	248.4	215.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	236.2	244.0	275.8	239.3
	May	216.2	223.2	250.9	218.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	239.7	247.9	278.6	242.8
	June	218.5	224.3	253.0	221.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	242.2	249.1	280.9	245.1
	July	219.7	228.2	256.7	222.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	243.6	253.5	285.1	247.1
	August	220.6	231.6	258.6	224.1	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	244.6	257.2	287.2	248.6
	September	221.5	233.3	259.9	225.1	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	245.6	259.1	288.7	249.7
	October	221.8	235.0	262.0	225.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	246.0	260.9	290.9	250.4
Manufacturing industries													
1956		104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957		110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958		113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959		116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	116.7	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960		119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	Averages of monthly index numbers	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962		127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963		131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.0	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964		137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965		141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966		148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967		154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968		165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969		175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1970		192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2
1970	October	196.3	204.6	232.4	199.4	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	216.7	227.3	257.3	220.5
	November	197.7	211.2	240.2	201.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	218.2	234.7	266.0	223.3
	December	205.0	214.9	248.5	208.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	226.3	238.8	275.1	230.7
1971	January	207.5	220.1	253.6	211.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.0	244.5	280.8	234.1
	February	207.6	220.6	253.8	211.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.1	245.1	281.1	234.3
	March	208.0	221.8	254.8	212.5	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.6	246.4	282.1	234.9
	April	209.3	224.4	258.6	214.1	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	231.0	249.3	286.4	236.7
	May	212.6	229.1	261.9	217.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	234.6	254.6	290.0	240.6
	June	213.7	230.3	262.9	218.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	235.9	255.8	291.1	241.9
	July	214.5	231.8	264.3	219.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.7	257.5	292.7	242.9
	August												

WAGES AND HOURS
United Kingdom: all manual workers: indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: industrial analysis

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	148
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182
1970	198	191	197	198	196	181	180	181	210
1971	226	217	214	227	210	199	205	209	225
February	226	217	214	227	210	200	205	209	233
March	226	217	214	231	210	200	205	210	232
April	226	219	216	240	210	200	205	216	240
May	226	219	221	262	211	215	205	216	243
June	226	219	223	262	213	215	205	217	243
July	226	219	224	265	213	217	214	217	245
August	226	219	226	265	213	217	214	217	245
September	226	219	231	265	214	219	214	219	245
October	226	219	233	265	214	219	214	219	249
Normal weekly hours*									
1960	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1969	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1970	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.4	90.6	90.9
1971	89.3	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
February	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
March	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
April	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
May	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
June	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
July	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
August	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
September	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
October	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	166	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	165	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1969	199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200
1970	217	205	221	215	216	203	202	200	232
1971	253	235	240	247	231	223	230	231	248
February	253	235	240	247	231	225	230	231	248
March	253	235	240	252	231	225	230	232	256
April	253	237	243	261	231	226	230	239	265
May	253	237	248	285	232	242	230	239	269
June	253	237	251	285	234	242	230	240	269
July	253	237	251	289	235	244	241	240	270
August	253	237	254	289	235	244	241	240	270
September	253	237	259	289	235	246	241	242	270
October	253	237	261	289	235	246	241	242	275

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.

† Comprises Orders IV and V of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

‡ Comprises Orders VI to XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

Notes:

1. If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the

months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is a considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

2. Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

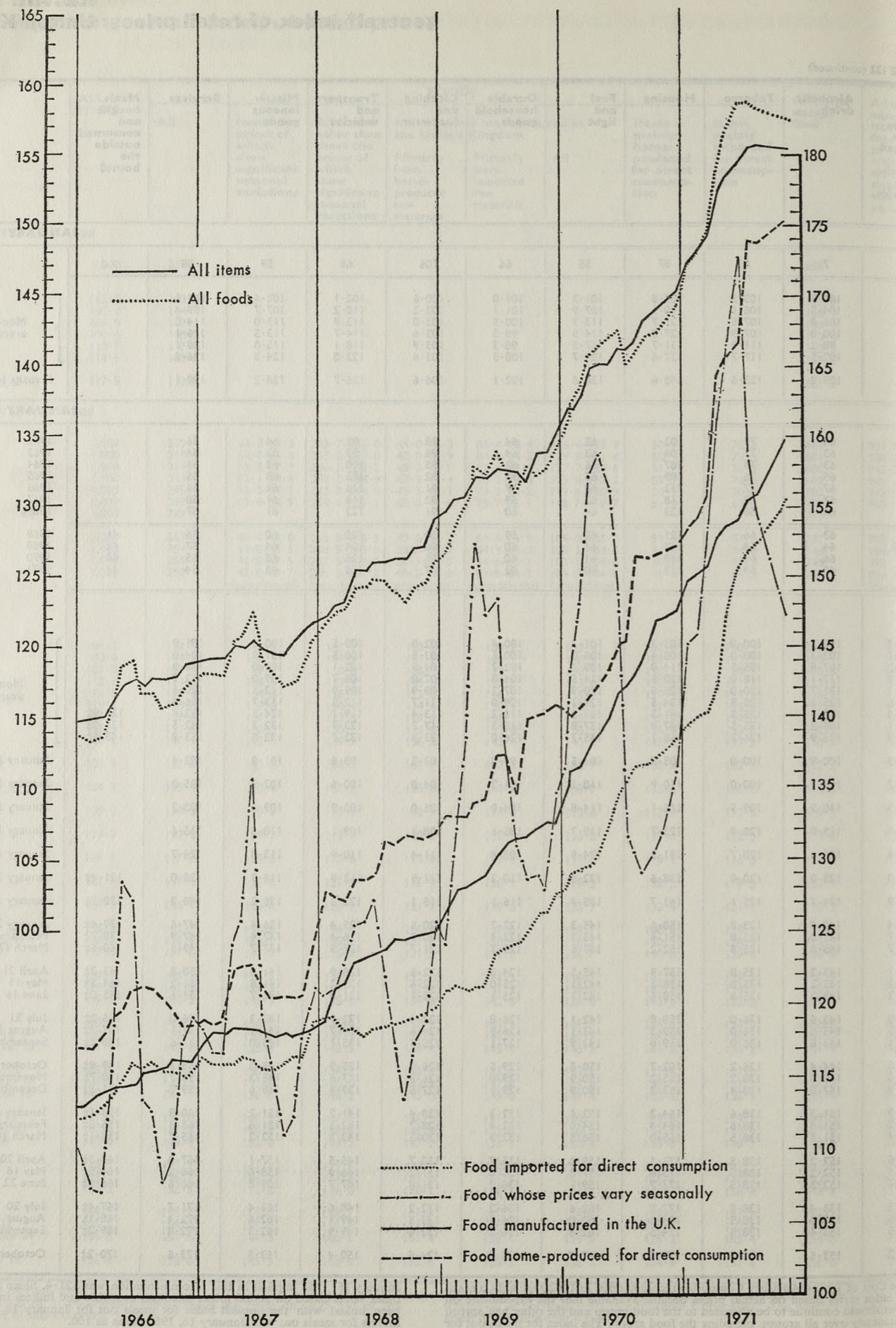
WAGES AND HOURS
all manual workers: indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	164	161
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172
1969	178	177	183	171	188	188	179	191	177
1970	194	198	195	195	211	212	193	209	188
1971	233	213	207	205	232	229	203	237	200
February	233	213	207	205	232	229	203	237	200
March	233	213	207	207	232	231	204	237	200
April	233	218	207	207	233	232	204	237	200
May	233	218	207	207	233	241	210	237	200
June	233	218	209	222	233	241	211	237	200
July	234	218	213	222	233	246	220	240	201
August	234	228	217	222	233	246	226	240	208
September	238	228	221	222	233	246	226	242	214
October	238	231	221	222	233	246	226	244	218
Normal weekly hours*									
1960	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	96.7
1963	95.5	94.2	93.5	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.6
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.5
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	94.4
1966	92.8	92.0	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	92.8
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	89.4	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.7
1968	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.0
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
October	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126	121
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138	127
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144	136
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151	141
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159	148
1965	161	163							

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period (but see footnote†)	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1958	2,629	2,639	(000's) 523	(000's) 524	(000's) 3,462	(000's) 450	(000's) 609	(000's) 20	(000's) 151	(000's) 2,116	(000's) 116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	872§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	868	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	731§	734§	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,258§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,654§	1,655§	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862	
1970	3,906	3,943	1,793	1,801	10,980	1,092	4,540	384	242	1,313	3,409	
1968	January	170	182	53	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	146	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
	August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
	September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
	October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
	November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
	December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970	January	337	374	143	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	462	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	163	195	875	4	457	13	16	214	172
	April	430	503	150	177	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
	May	344	457	128	165	911	12	453	33	9	58	346
	June	369	445	194	224	962	6	479	9	28	59	382
	July	232	322	115	156	1,105	1	304	3	38	529	230
	August	290	353	103	123	530	3	371	21	24	34	77
	September	371	433	143	171	773	1	568	34	17	49	105
	October	289	403	243	268	1,659	57	386	43	20	113	1,040
	November	249	324	173	254	1,600	1,001	225	4	18	53	300
	December	120	185	46	62	310	1	84	1	10	21	193
1971	January	261	296	276	283	2,043	3	316	4	40	1,587	93
	February	219	286	104	306	5,125	8	1,203	8	28	3,797	80
	March	148	217	46	303	2,335	2	1,338	1	11	945	38
	April	156	206	57	124	492	2	412	3	10	26	39
	May	221	276	72	103	442	5	332	3	19	31	51
	June	217	275	141	157	540	4	396	10	29	28	72
	July	186	242	62	75	275	3	191	6	29	22	24
	August	157	212	71	82	435	3	364	3	20	12	33
	September	191	234	99	119	568	7	472	9	15	12	53
	October	147	209	70	111	364	6	268	11	16	17	46

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1971 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

‡ Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

§ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.

|| Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages in the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134

(1963=100)

		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970†
I WHOLE ECONOMY										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	Gross domestic product	96.8	100.0	105.8	108.7	110.6	112.4	116.9	119.4	121.8
1b	Employed labour force*	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.1	99.4
1c	GDP per person employed*	96.9	100.0	104.4	106.3	108.0	111.3	116.5	119.3	122.5
Cost per unit of output										
1d	Total domestic incomes	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.7	110.4	114.5	117.7	121.9	131.5
1e	Wages and salaries	99.4	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.1	114.9	118.0	124.2	137.2
1f	Labour costs	99.1	100.0	102.5	107.2	114.4	117.2	121.4	128.3	141.8
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	Output	96.7	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9	124.1
2b	Employment	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	(96.8)
2c	Output per person employed	95.6	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	(128.2)
Cost per unit of output										
2d	Wages and salaries	100.5	100.0	101.0	106.0	110.5	111.2	111.9	117.2	127.7
2e	Labour costs	100.2	100.0	101.0	106.5	113.0	111.3	113.4	118.9	130.1
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
3a	Output	96.1	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.1
3b	Employment	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	(100.1)
3c	Output per person employed	95.0	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	(127.0)
Costs per unit of output										
3d	Wages and salaries**	101.2	100.0	100.3	105.5	110.4	111.4	112.4	118.8	131.6
3e	Labour costs	100.8	100.0	100.3	106.1	113.0	109.9	112.4	118.8	132.3
4 MINING AND QUARRYING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
4a	Output	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3	78.3
4b	Employment	104.2	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	(61.0)
4c	Output per person employed	96.1	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	(128.4)
Costs per unit of output										
4d	Wages and salaries	99.9	100.0	100.9	104.0	108.4	109.4	108.1	111.0	119.9
4e	Labour costs	99.9	100.0	100.9	104.9	110.6	112.4	114.6	116.2	126.6
5 METAL MANUFACTURE										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
5a	Output	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8
5b	Employment	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	(98.6)
5c	Output per person employed	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	(116.4)
Costs per unit of output										
5d	Wages and salaries	102.0	100.0	99.4	103.2	112.3	116.9	115.7	123.2	139.7
5e	Labour costs	101.7	100.0	99.3	103.5	114.5	115.5	116.1	123.6	140.9
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
6a	Output	97.7	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4
6b	Employment	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	(107.9)
6c	Output per person employed	96.9	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	(131.0)
Costs per unit of output										
6d	Wages and salaries	100.6	100.0	100.4	107.2	107.5	106.9	108.8	113.7	125.2
6e	Labour costs	100.2	100.0	100.4	107.7	110.3	105.2	109.0	113.7	126.2
7 VEHICLES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
7a	Output	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	119.7	115.9
7b	Employment	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	(96.8)
7c	Output per person employed	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	124.4	(119.7)
Costs per unit of output										
7d	Wages and salaries	103.6	100.0	101.4	103.3	107.7	111.7	111.6	122.0	142.3
7e	Labour costs	103.1	100.0	101.5	103.6	110.1	110.3	111.7	122.1	143.3
8 TEXTILES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
8a	Output	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9
8b	Employment	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.8	(86.1)
8c	Output per person employed	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.5	(145.1)
Costs per unit of output										
8d	Wages and salaries	101.9	100.0	102.5	106.5	114.4	113.0	108.3	114.8	119.8
8e	Labour costs	101.6	100.0	102.7	107.3	117.3	111.2	108.3	114.7	120.8
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
9a	Output	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8
9b	Employment	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	99.3	(95.6)
9c	Output per person employed	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.2	(150.4)
Costs per unit of output										
9d	Wages and salaries	99.0	100.0	102.2	104.4	111.4	109.4	106.5	103.9	107.3
9e	Labour costs	98.3	100.0	102.0	105.0	111.7	110.2	107.7	104.7	108.3

* Civil employment and HM Forces.
** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the experimental monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 903 of this issue.

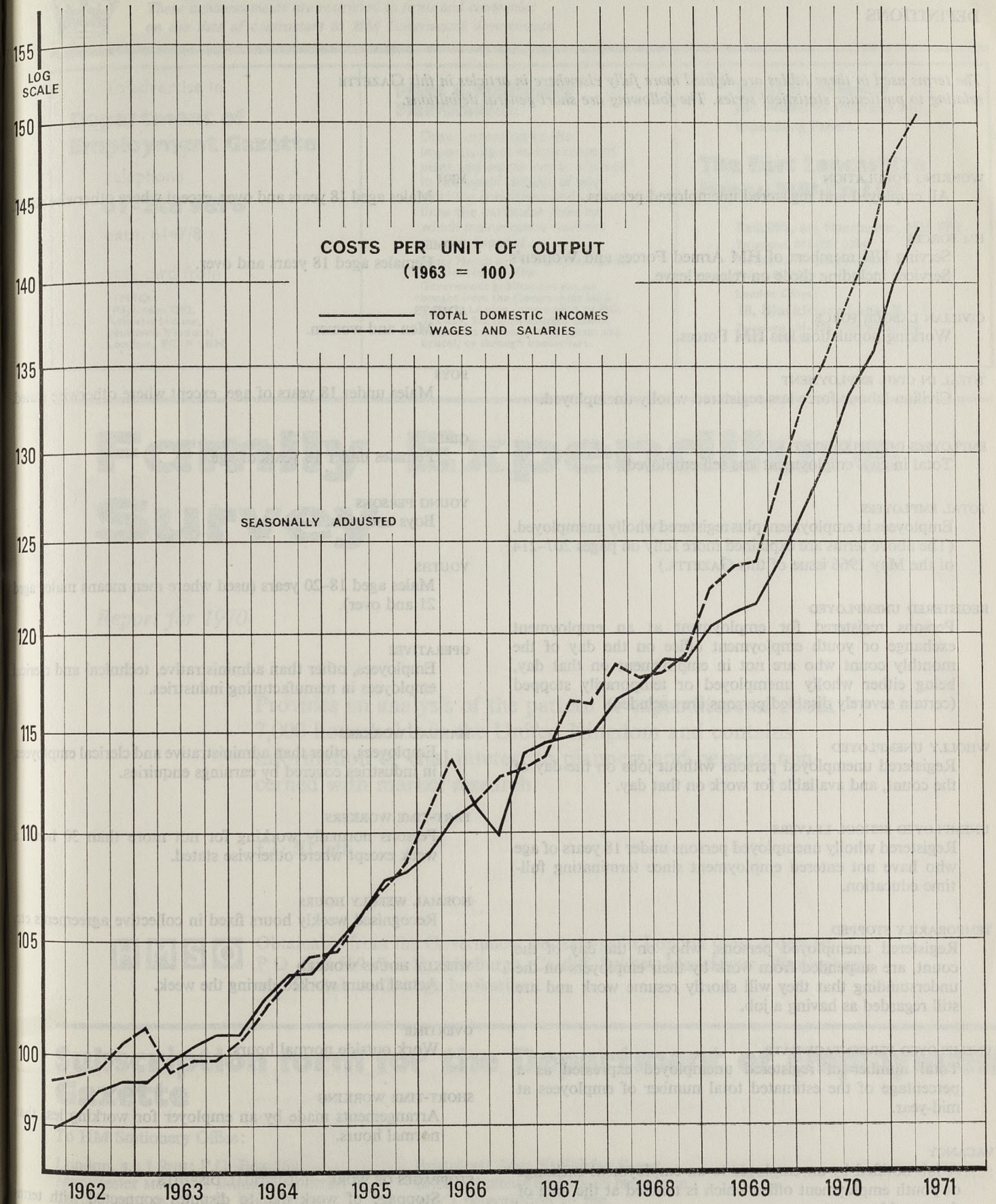
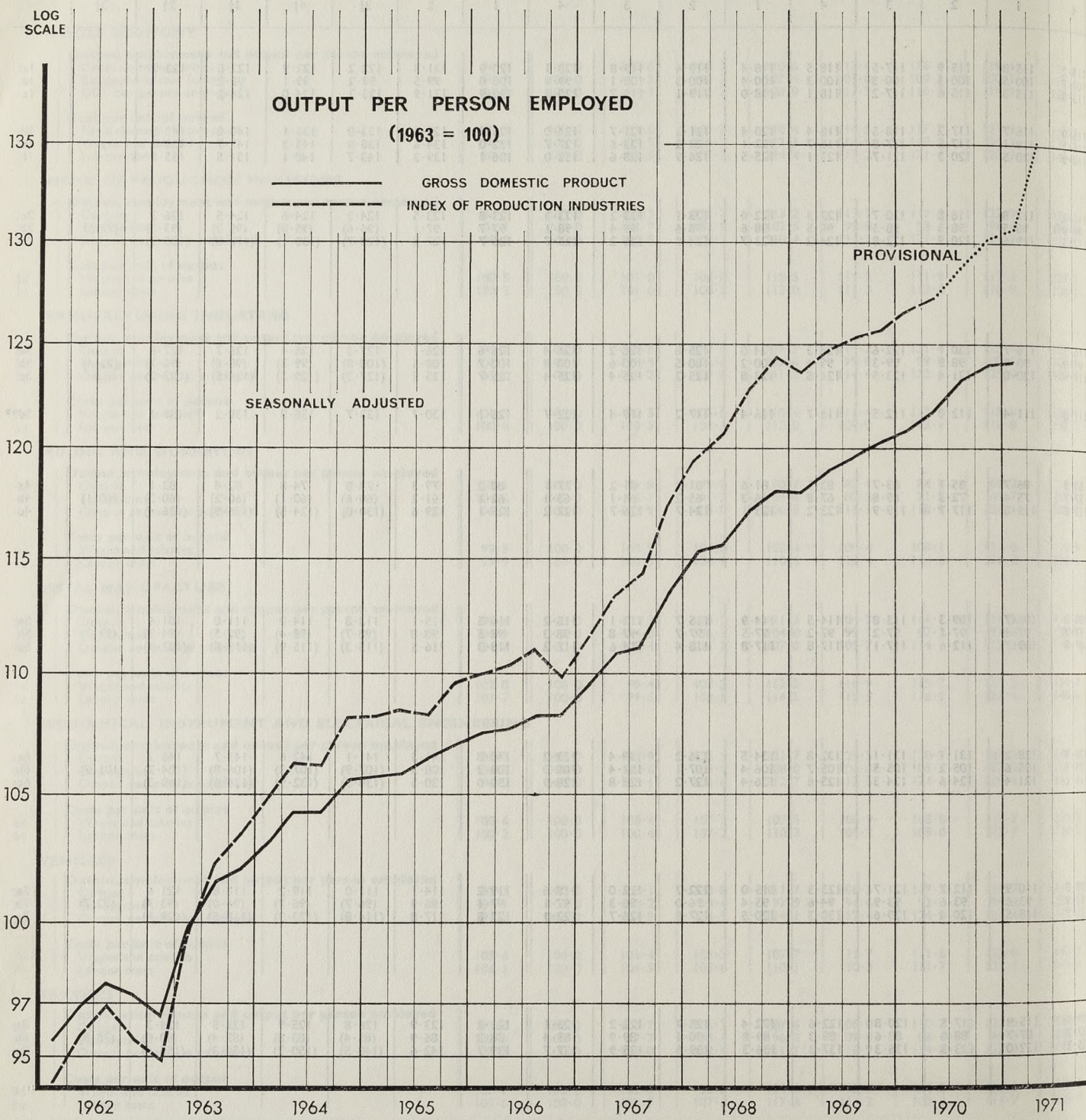
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

(1963=100)

		1968				1969				1970				1971			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	
I WHOLE ECONOMY																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
1a	Gross domestic product	114.2	115.8	115.9	117.5	118.5	118.4	119.4	119.8	120.1	120.9	121.3	122.2	122.9	122.0	123.9	
1b	Employed labour force*	100.7	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.1	98.2		
1c	GDP per person employed*	113.5	115.3	115.6	117.2	118.1	118.0	119.1	119.7	120.2	120.9	121.9	123.2	124.0	124.2		
Cost per unit of output																	
1d	Total domestic incomes	115.0	116.7	117.2	118.5	118.4	120.4	121.3	121.7	124.0	126.7	129.9	133.0	136.1	140.0	143.3	
1e	Wages and salaries	116.3	118.1	117.5	117.8	118.7	122.1	123.2	123.6	127.7	132.0	134.6	138.8	143.3	147.7	150.5	
1f	Labour costs	118.9	120.5	120.3	121.7	123.1	125.5	126.9	128.6	132.0	136.1	139.3	143.7	148.1	151.5	155.6	
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
2a	Output	116.2	117.8	118.8	120.7	122.3	122.0	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.8	123.5	124.3	124.6	124.5	126.3	
2b	Employment	98.9	98.5	98.3	99.3	99.5	98.6	98.6	98.4	97.7	97.1	96.6	96.6	95.8	95.2	(95.5)	
2c	Output per person employed	117.5	119.6	120.9	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.8	125.2	125.7	126.7	127.2	(128.7)	(130.1)	(130.8)	(135.1)	(92.5)
Cost per unit of output																	
2d	Wages and salaries	111.8	111.4	112.0	112.5	113.7	116.4	117.2	119.4	122.7	126.1	130.7	133.7	135.9	139.2	139.1	
2e	Labour costs	111.8	111.4	112.0	112.5	113.7	116.4	117.2	119.4	122.7	126.1	130.7	133.7	135.9	139.2	139.1	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
3a	Output	116.7	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.3	124.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.6	126.1	127.3	128.4	126.7	127.8	
3b	Employment	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.2	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.5	(100.0)	(99.3)	(98.6)	(96.7)	
3c	Output per person employed	117.9	120.0	121.4	123.5	124.8	123.8	125.2	125.4	125.7	125.7	125.5	(127.3)	(129.3)	(128.5)	(132.2)	(95.4)
Costs per unit of output																	
3d	Wages and salaries**	111.8	111.4	112.0	112.5	113.7	116.4	117.2	119.4	122.7	126.1	130.7	133.7	135.9	139.2	139.1	
3e	Labour costs	111.8	111.4	112.0	112.5	113.7	116.4	117.2	119.4	122.7	126.1	130.7	133.7	135.9	139.2	139.1	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
4a	Output	88.3	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	80.2	79.3	78.8	74.8	82.4	82.1	
4b	Employment	77.7	75.4	72.3	69.8	67.8	66.3	65.2	64.1	63.1	62.1	61.2	(60.6)	(60.1)	(60.2)	(60.4)	
4c	Output per person employed	113.6	115.0	117.7	119.9	123.2	123.1	124.7	126.7	122.2	129.1	129.6	(130.0)	(124.5)	(136.9)	(136.4)	(60.1)
Costs per unit of output																	
4d	Wages and salaries	88.3	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	80.2	79.3	78.8	74.8	82.4	82.1	
4e	Labour costs	88.3	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	80.2	79.3	78.8	74.8	82.4	82.1	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
5a	Output	105.3	106.7	109.3	113.8	114.5	114.9	115.7	112.1	115.2	116.5	115.1	113.8	114.0	111.0	101.6	
5b	Employment	97.7	97.3	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.3	98.5	98.8	(98.7)	(98.4)	(97.5)	(94.2)	
5c	Output per person employed	107.8	109.7	112.6	117.1	117.8	117.8	118.4	114.6	117.2	118.3	116.5	(115.3)	(115.9)	(113.8)	(107.9)	(92.3)
Costs per unit of output																	
5d	Wages and salaries	105.3	106.7	109.3	113.8	114.5	114.9	115.7	112.1	115.2	116.5						



DEFINITIONS

The terms used in these tables are defined more fully elsewhere in articles in this GAZETTE relating to particular statistical series. The following are short general definitions.

WORKING POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES
Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED
Persons registered for employment at an employment exchange or youth employment office on the day of the monthly count who are not in employment on that day, being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped (certain severely disabled persons are excluded).

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED
Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS
Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED
Registered unemployed persons, who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are still regarded as having a job.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE
Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.

VACANCY
A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN
Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.

WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS
Men and women.

BOYS
Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

GIRLS
Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS
Boys and girls.

YOUTHS
Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

OPERATIVES
Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

MANUAL WORKERS
Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

PART-TIME WORKERS
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED
Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME
Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.



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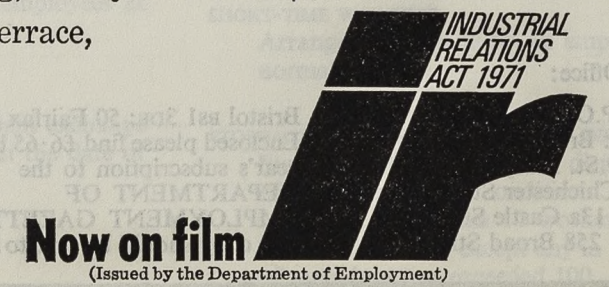
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