



# Department of Employment <sup>S</sup> Gazette

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## December 1971

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Modernisation plan for employment service

New Earnings Survey 1971—Part 2

Industrial Rehabilitation 1970-71

Family Expenditure Survey 1970-71

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

December 1971 (pages 1095-1222)

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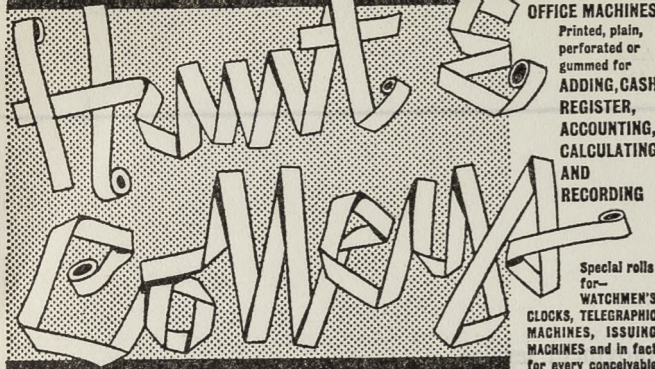
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- Part 1** Introduction;
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- Part 3** Specific Employments—Acts and Regulations;
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## Modernisation plans for employment service

The Government's plans to modernise the employment service provided by the Department of Employment to meet the needs of the labour market in the 1970s are set out in a report (PEOPLE AND JOBS—A MODERN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE) issued by the department recently.

The main ways in which the service will be modernised are:

- \*a new management framework will be established so that the service becomes a self-managing unit—a departmental agency—within the department;
- \*work on employment and unemployment benefit to be separated administratively and physically;
- \*facilities for "self-service" and vacancy display to be fully extended;
- \*the job of employment staff giving interviews to be thoroughly analysed and revalued;
- \*the Professional and Executive Register to be restyled and charges made to employers for the service;
- \*a new division of responsibility between the service and local education authorities for guidance and placing advice for young people;
- \*a new network of better employment offices, located, designed and presented to encourage employers and workers to use them, and based on areas corresponding to local labour markets;
- \*experimental development of the role of employment offices in providing local labour market intelligence.

### National network of offices

At present the service provided by the department is made up of:

- a general service for filling job vacancies provided in a national network of over 1,000 offices by some 7,000 staff;
- specialist services for men and women leaving the Forces, and, in certain areas for commercial and clerical jobs, catering, nursing;
- the Professional and Executive Register with 45 offices in major cities and some 600 staff to handle professional, technical and managerial vacancies;
- the Occupational Guidance Service in 44 major centres with some 200 staff.

In addition, special services are provided for disabled people. There is also a separate Youth Employment Service, run mainly by local authorities, but partly by the Department of Employment, which gives careers guidance and help in finding employment to young people under eighteen or still at school.

In spite of the emphasis on the administration of unemployment benefit and the problems of the long-term unemployed, the service has established a major role in the labour market. In an average year employers notify about two million vacancies to it, and about 1½ million

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jobs, about 20 per cent. of the total job changes in Britain, were filled through it.

It has been responsive to change. Over the last decade it has developed new techniques to deal with new problems, for example special job teams to deal with large-scale redundancies, more extensive information about job opportunities, and occupational guidance for those who are uncertain about their jobs or careers. But in its present form it is not able to grasp the opportunities which undoubtedly exist in a modern labour market. The task facing it is to break out of a situation where employers do not use it because they doubt—sometimes rightly—whether it has suitable people on its books, and where workers seeking jobs do not visit the local office because the vacancies they wanted are not notified by the employers.

### Four objectives

The employment service has both an economic and a social function which can not be separated. To discharge these functions more effectively it has been given four objectives by the department for the years immediately ahead. These are:

- (i) to convince employers that it is worth informing the service of at least double the two million vacancies notified in recent years;
- (ii) to persuade workers in employment, but seeking a change of job, to visit the local employment office as well as using other agencies and methods of finding work;
- (iii) to provide an effective placing service not only for unskilled and semi-skilled manual workers, but also for workers in general, including skilled, white-collar executive, technical, scientific and professional jobs;
- (iv) to improve the capacity of the service to advise workers about alternative jobs, training facilities and assistance to them if they are able to move elsewhere to work; and to advise employers about probable changes in the local labour market.

### Establishing effective management

The first step towards achieving these directives must be to establish an effective management structure for the control and development of the employment service. Its 1,000 local employment offices can succeed only if they identify and meet the needs of thousands of employers and workers day by day. To do this requires single-minded leadership, clear lines of management which pinpoint responsibility at all levels, flexibility, a quick response to changes, and effective monitoring of local results.

A 2

The central management of the service has so far been fragmented, and this has proved unsatisfactory over the years. The Secretary of State for Employment has considered whether more effective management of the service might be secured by creating an independent body to run it free of day-to-day control by Ministers and Parliament. It could be argued that such a body would be more likely to develop a flexible and responsive service to the community.

But there are real difficulties at this stage in giving an independent agency, financed largely, if not entirely, from public funds, more financial autonomy than is possible within a Government department. Moreover, the nature of the service's activities seem for the present at least to require the direct and continuous responsibility of Ministers to Parliament. In addition, the payment of unemployment benefit must clearly remain a function of Government, and it will be some time before the placing service and the payment of unemployment benefit have been separated administratively. For all these reasons the Secretary of State has decided that it would not be practicable now to run the employment service through an external agency.

#### Departmental agency

He has decided to develop the service as a 'departmental agency'—that is, as a self-managing unit within the Department of Employment. The service will be headed by a Chief Executive with direct and personal responsibility for its management, and Mr. K. R. Cooper, an under secretary in the department, has been appointed as the first Chief Executive.

The changes resulting from the establishment of the employment service as a departmental agency are:

- (i) total expenditure—staff, premises, equipment, and common services—will be brought together in a comprehensive management budget. The Chief Executive will be responsible for drawing up this budget; for operating within it when approved; and for exercising discretion, within agreed limits, in varying the use of the resources allocated to the service to respond to changing needs in the labour market;
- (ii) the Chief Executive will be solely responsible within the department for administering the employment service, including the allocation of staff complements between different types of work; decisions on the provision and use of premises and other similar matters previously the responsibility of other parts of the department;
- (iii) the formation of a small management team, under the Chief Executive, with responsibility for designing and carrying through the major changes in the various services. This team includes a management consultant (appointed from outside the government service) with wide experience of management accounting and information systems, and a senior manager from the regional organisation of the employment service with broad knowledge and experience of how the service is currently run.

This management team has been freed from responsibility for the day-to-day working of the employment service to concentrate on introducing the major changes.

It has been charged immediately with:

- (i) designing new and effective methods of management control over the work of local offices;
- (ii) establishing clear lines of management and levels of discretion throughout the local office system;
- (iii) setting up procedures for relating expenditure to identified activities or "outputs" of the employment service.

In carrying out these tasks, the team will be planning for the rapid separation of the work of placing people in jobs and paying unemployment benefit, and for relating the management structure more closely to the structure of local labour markets, possibly leading to a national network of manpower centres and a modified role for the department's existing regional offices. The management team will complete these basic tasks by October 1972. Until it has done so no firm decisions can be taken on the future pattern of management throughout the country.

#### Separation of benefit payment

The development of an effective employment service—that is, of finding suitable jobs for people and people for jobs—is seriously handicapped by its present close association with the payment of unemployment benefit.

It has, therefore, been decided to separate the administration of the employment and benefit services at local level under the general direction nationally of the Chief Executive. In each area there will be separate management and staff for the two services even if they are operating in the same building. Staff will not then normally be moved from one type of work to the other, but will concentrate on building up experience in their own field.

The service will continue to retain its responsibilities for protecting the national insurance fund against abuse, and registration for employment with the service will still be a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. As separation goes ahead, arrangements will be made to ensure that satisfactory liaison between the employment and unemployment benefit services continues.

#### Preliminary trials

Full separation, which will need to be co-ordinated with other parts of the modernisation programme, will take some time to complete. The first steps will be:

- (i) from June 1, 1972, the normal initial training of new clerical recruits to local office staffs will either be on benefit or employment work, but not on both;
- (ii) the separation of benefit and employment work throughout the Greater London area. Preliminary trials of the new organisation will start in the spring of next year, and be extended throughout the London area by spring 1973;
- (iii) the management team will fix target dates for the extension of separation to the rest of the country as soon as it has formed a definite view on how the management of the employment and benefit services should be structured.

It has also been decided that in future all unemployment benefit should be paid by post rather than in cash. A successful system of postal payment using computers has been operating in London for some time. The system

is generally better for people claiming benefit; it enables the organisation and conduct of business in local offices to be improved, and will lead to substantial savings of staff over a period without causing any redundancy. To extend the system nationally new computer installations will be needed and brought into operation by 1974.

#### Pattern of the service

As separation proceeds the various services offered by local employment offices will be developed. For workers, there will be three distinct, but inter-related, types of service:

- vacancy displays for those clients who simply want information about the jobs available to enable them to make their own choice;
- advisory interviews with experienced staff for those clients who need help in finding a suitable job, the chance to discuss the choice of job with an expert, and who want details of training opportunities;
- occupational guidance for those who are uncertain what type of employment would suit them best and need counselling based on a deeper study of their abilities and needs.

Experience of experiments in extensive displays of vacancies and "job self-service" centres in a number of offices throughout the country has shown that vacancy display is highly desirable, and clearly attracted clients who would not otherwise go to the local office. It has been decided that:

- (i) every local employment office will during 1972 instal facilities for displaying the details of as many vacancies as possible;
- (ii) self-service facilities will be provided in all new offices as a matter of course;
- (iii) self-service facilities will be provided in any existing office where space can be made for it. The possibility of doing so even where the facilities might not be wholly satisfactory will be studied urgently.

#### More opportunity for advice

Vacancy displays give employment officers more time to concentrate on applicants who need advice or are having difficulty in finding suitable employment. This underlines the importance of well trained and sympathetic employment officers capable of giving practical and effective advice. The department is to analyse and evaluate the job in 1972, and re-examine the training in relation to the job employment officers are required to do.

Staff also need better information about jobs, and the skills needed to perform them. In the autumn of 1972 an improved information system will be introduced in the employment service based on a new classification of occupations which has been developed by the department with the assistance of many outside organisations. The new system groups occupations on the basis of the kind of work actually performed, and makes it easier to consider a worker for a wider range of jobs outside his present occupation.

The Occupational Guidance Service was established on an experimental basis in 1966 to help people who faced fundamental problems of choosing or changing careers

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and need professional help in assessing their interests, abilities and aspirations, and relating them to different types of job.

Over the last six years, the staff of the service has conducted 150,000 interviews. There are now 145 guidance officers dealing with about 45,000 people a year. About 20 per cent. of those so far interviewed are men and women who were being forced to change their occupations. Another 20 per cent. were about to take their first job or were re-entering employment after a break, and about 60 per cent. were considering a change of job.

The demand for occupational guidance is likely to grow in future years. In considering how this particular service should be developed to meet this demand, it will be necessary to take account of the effects of improving the quality of advisory interviews in employment offices generally.

#### Restyled P & E Register to be launched

The Professional and Executive Register seeks to provide a service for employers and workers in the professional, managerial, scientific and technical fields. It serves people with recognised qualifications, those with experience of managerial or executive positions, and qualified younger people who are seeking trainee posts. The Register operates nationally through 45 of the larger employment offices.

The use of the Register is growing. But it is relatively more expensive than the ordinary service, and the department does not think it right to allocate it even more of the resources available to the employment service generally.

A searching study of the potential of the Register has been conducted under the direction of Mr K. F. Lane, a businessman attached to the Department of Employment. As a result, the department favours launching a completely restyled service aimed at securing a substantially larger share of the placings in this area.

#### Positive marketing

The main features of the scheme are:

- (i) separate management from the rest of the employment service under a director reporting to the Chief Executive;
- (ii) emphasis on positive marketing, including planned advertising, good premises and sales training for senior staff;
- (iii) a computer based register of both worker clients and jobs, capable of the very rapid selection of an initial list of relevant jobs or applicants as a basis for further selection by employment officers and employer clients;
- (iv) charging employers a reasonable fee for each recruitment from the Register;
- (v) continuing finance from public funds for identified social aspects of the work.

The steps necessary to restyle the Register could be carried through in a year, and the new service made operational at the beginning of 1973. The intention would be to make the service self-financing within three years on the basis set out above.

The Secretary of State believes that this scheme provides a constructive basis for developing the service, and intends to have immediate discussions with the CBI, TUC and others on restyling it on these lines.

At present, career guidance and a job finding service for young people under 18, or at school, is provided by the Youth Employment Service, which is separate from the employment service for adults, and is run in most areas by the local education authorities, and in a minority of areas by the Department of Employment.

#### Strengthening career guidance for young people

The present arrangements are becoming increasingly unsatisfactory. A division of responsibility between the Youth Employment Service and the adult employment service based on age is becoming less and less appropriate as many people continue education to a later age. The time has come for a more natural and more flexible division of functions. A case could be made for bringing the Youth Employment Service into within a modernised general educational context. But finding a first job for people leaving school involves a larger element of careers guidance which takes place in an educational context. The setting up of the new authorities under the programme of local government reform provides an opportunity both to strengthen and extend existing guidance. It is, therefore, intended to give the new authorities the power to provide a careers guidance and placing service for school children and school-leavers, and to extend this power to cover students, irrespective of age, in colleges of further education, and, in England and Wales, colleges of education and polytechnics.

The most natural line of division between the local authority service and the general employment service comes at the point where a young man or woman has entered the labour market. This will normally be when they have taken their first job. After this point the general employment service should provide help and guidance on employment matters, and will make special arrangements to deal with the particular problems of younger people.

#### Rigid demarcation to go

The present rigid demarcation between the local authority service and the general service will be swept away. The keynote will be flexibility and co-operation. If an authority wishes to concentrate the service in schools and prefers the department to provide placing and/or guidance services for young people in further education, this will be possible by local arrangement.

The question whether the service should be mandatory will be considered further with local government against the background of the changes now proposed, and a final decision on the financing of the service will be taken in the context of the general review of local authority finance.

Under these arrangements it will be natural for the payment of unemployment benefit and supplementary allowances for young people under 18 to be taken over from local authorities and handled as part of the benefit arrangements administered by the department. The timing of this transfer will be discussed with the local authority associations.

It will be desirable for information, guidance and advice to be provided to local authorities as the Central Youth Employment Executive does now. The detailed financial and administrative controls at present operated by the executive will no longer be appropriate, but its other activities will continue and the education departments will continue to be associated with it. Local authority staff will continue to share in this work.

Useful progress has been made in recent years in providing a number of new and attractive employment offices. But the character and siting of most local offices still largely reflect the needs of the 1930s. A new network of employment offices is, therefore, to be developed. In planning this network, the emphasis will be on siting employment offices where the volume of actual or potential traffic justifies it. At the same time, alternative means of providing a service where the volume of employment work would make it uneconomic to have a full-time office will be developed.

The creation of a new network of employment offices will be a formidable task. Several hundred of the larger offices need to be re-sited. Separation will also provide an opportunity for the more rational planning of a network of benefit offices. All this work is bound to take some years. The department aims to complete it during the 1970s.

#### Increasing use of computers

The new employment service will take full advantage of modern techniques and equipment. Computers are likely to play an increasing part in employment work in storing, handling and co-ordinating the flow of information, in compiling statistical and management data, and as an aid to matching the requirements of the job and job seekers. They offer the attractive prospect of maintaining lists of job vacancies and job seekers in a central register, and automatically providing suitable lists of applicants for vacancies and of jobs for applicants. Large resources have been devoted to projects of this kind in Japan and the USA. The department has studied these and does not consider that a satisfactory system for general application is practical at present, but it will probably become so in the future.

The department will, therefore:

- (i) commission a pilot project; and
- (ii) carry out research into the human factors involved.

In London a computer-compiled job bank is providing daily lists of vacancies to all offices in the area. In Birmingham the immediate circulation of vacancies between offices by means of electronic facsimile transmission (MUFAX) has been successful in co-ordinating placing work between employment offices and shown clear evidence of quicker filling of vacancies. Accordingly, it is planned to instal similar equipment in ten other large city areas (including Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester and Newcastle) during the coming year.

#### Local labour market intelligence

A modernised employment service should play a more useful part in providing intelligence about local labour markets. The department now intends to extend preliminary work by conducting experiments in nine areas

(one in each region) to find out how the collection and use of local labour market information can best be developed. More detailed knowledge of this sort will clearly help in planning the orderly redeployment of manpower caused by changes in industry and commerce.

As well as making more use of statistical and other sources of manpower information, greater emphasis will be placed on obtaining indications of developments which will affect manpower demand. The object of the experiments, which are to start immediately, will be to see whether it is practicable to collate information of this kind and make it available to others (subject to confidentiality) in a form which all concerned with manpower planning will find useful. If they prove successful in 1972, the projects will be extended to other areas.

#### Two-way exchange of information

If action of this kind is to be successful it will be necessary for industry to keep the Department of Employment informed of its intentions. If it proves possible to build up a two-way exchange of information in this way, local labour markets could well function much more smoothly. It may also be possible to anticipate regional and national manpower trends.

Referring to co-ordination with other manpower services the report says that the Secretary of State believes

that the general direction of the service by the Chief Executive would benefit if a general "council on manpower services" were to be established under the Secretary of State to discuss the main lines of development of all manpower services. A council of this kind could include representatives of management, trade unions and other interests, together with the Chief Executive and those responsible for industrial training. This would ensure that manpower policies were developed on a co-ordinated basis.

#### Considerable programme

The proposals add up to a considerable programme of work which will take time to develop and implement in detail. Success will depend materially on the enterprise of the new management, and on continued commitment of the staff to exploit every opportunity for improvement.

It is important to succeed. For both social and economic reasons the country needs a public employment service which is positive and dynamic both in finding and filling jobs and as an instrument of wider labour market policies. The report sets the course for such an advance, and provides a basis for equipping the service to meet the demands which employers, workers and the requirements of public policy are likely to make on it in the 1970s.

# Employers...



## The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act comes into force.

On 1st January 1972 the Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act comes into force.

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# New earnings survey, 1971

## Part 2—Analyses by industry and by occupation

The first instalment of results of the New Earnings Survey 1971 was published in the November issue of this GAZETTE. In addition to general results for broad categories of workers, analyses were given of earnings of full-time adult men and women reported to be affected by 90 major collective wage agreements and wages boards and councils. This second instalment includes corresponding analyses by industry and by occupation.

The results are based on returns from employers giving information about the earnings and hours, for the week or other pay-period which included the 21st April 1971, of a sample of about 170,000 individual employees in employment in Great Britain. This total included about 120,000 individuals, forming what is described as a "matched sample", for whom returns were also obtained in the 1970 survey.

For the 1971 survey, a much simplified questionnaire was used, and the questions on earnings and hours were changed. Consequently estimates of average earnings in April 1971 are only compared with estimates for April 1970, after the latter have been recalculated, so far as possible, on a similar basis to the April 1971 figures. Also, to eliminate the effect of changes in the composition of the sample due to labour turnover, the estimates of changes in earnings are confined to employees in the matched sample. They thus measure the increases in earnings of those full-time adults who were working in the same section of the labour force in both April 1970 and April 1971; for example, in the same industry or industry group or occupation or main occupational group.

### Measures of earnings

The measures of earnings used are

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 pay-period;

average hourly earnings, *including* overtime pay and overtime hours in the calculations;

average hourly earnings, *excluding* overtime pay and overtime hours from the calculations.

The basis and method of calculation of each of these four measures were described in the previous article in the November 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

### Classifications and definitions

The terms *adult*, *full-time*, *part-time*, *manual*, *non-manual*, *normal basic hours* have the same definitions as for the 1970 survey. The previous article in the November 1971 issue of this GAZETTE described the terms *quantile*, *median*, *quartile* and *decile*. *Industry* means the Minimum List Heading of the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. *Industry group* means a group of such headings: for example an Order of the classification. *Occupation* means one given in the list published in the December 1970 issue of this GAZETTE pages 1106 and 1107 and in the full report of the 1970 survey (NEW EARNINGS SURVEY, 1970: HMSO, price £2.80). This list was used unchanged for both the 1970 and 1971 surveys. *Main occupational group* means one of the 16 groups in which the occupations were arranged. Occupations in main groups 14 to 16 are also classified as skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled. *Trainees* are classified to the occupation for which they are being trained.

### Average earnings in April 1971

Results for the broad groups of workers in all manual and all non-manual occupations in all industries, and those employed in all manufacturing industries, were included in table 4 in the general results in the first instalment. Tables 23 to 26 now give the corresponding estimates of average weekly earnings, weekly hours and hourly earnings of full-time adult men and women in April 1971, separately for manual and non-manual workers, in particular industry groups and individual manufacturing and other industries, where the number of employees 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. Corresponding detailed analyses by occupation are given in tables 47 and 48.

As explained, due to changes in the survey questionnaire, direct comparison of these figures with those for April 1970 published in tables 18 to 21, 34 and 35 in the 1970 survey results can be misleading.

### Changes in average earnings between April 1970 and April 1971

Increases between April 1970 and April 1971 in average earnings of full-time adult men and women in the various industries are given in monetary terms in tables 27, 29, 31, 33 and in percentage terms in tables 28, 30, 32 and 34.













**Table 29** Increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time non-manual men employed in the same industry in both April 1970 and April 1971

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over MATCHED 1970 AND 1971 SAMPLE

Industry (see note 1)	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	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.
All industries and services	I-XXVII	4.6	4.7	12.0	12.0	0.1	0.2	22,575	69	21,942	68
All Index of Production industries	II-XXI	4.2	4.2	11.6	11.5	0.1	0.3	8,769	65	8,492	63
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4.2	4.3	11.9	11.8	0.1	0.3	7,201	64	6,975	63
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XX-XXVII	4.8	4.8	11.9	11.9	0.1	0.3	14,285	66	13,914	65
Chemical and allied industries	V	5.1	5.2	14.4	14.2	0.3	0.6	660	68	641	67
Metal manufacture	VI	5.1	5.1	13.3	13.0	0.3	0.9	390	57	381	57
Mechanical engineering	VII	3.4	3.5	9.9	9.6	0.2	0.5	1,020	53	984	52
Other machinery	339	3.4	3.3	8.4	8.1	0.4	1.1	230	47	220	45
Electrical engineering	IX	3.8	3.9	11.0	10.6	0.3	0.9	1,003	61	960	59
Vehicles	XI	2.1	2.2	8.2	8.2	0.3	0.6	860	60	828	59
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	2.3	2.3	7.8	7.4	0.3	0.6	480	66	465	65
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	5.7	5.7	15.6	15.7	0.7	2.0	506	60	499	59
Construction	XX (500)	4.3	4.3	11.1	11.4	0.6	0.8	529	44	514	44
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	2.9	2.9	7.9	7.8	0.3	0.7	646	76	626	74
Electricity	602	1.9	1.9	4.9	4.9	0.3	0.6	396	83	383	81
Transport and communication	XXII	5.4	5.3	11.2	11.5	0.2	0.5	1,323	61	1,288	60
Railways*	701	4.4	4.2	11.1	11.4	0.4	0.5	245	62	240	61
Postal services and telecommunications	708	4.3	4.4	8.5	8.3	0.4	0.7	499	68	488	67
Distributive trades	XXIII	4.0	4.0	10.1	10.1	0.3	0.8	1,632	51	1,583	50
Retail distribution	820-821	3.2	3.3	8.6	8.6	0.3	0.6	873	48	851	47
Other retail distribution	821	3.3	3.4	9.0	9.0	0.3	0.8	632	46	617	45
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	6.9	6.9	19.2	19.3	0.3	0.8	1,859	65	1,836	65
Professional and scientific services	XXV	5.1	5.1	13.1	13.0	0.2	0.6	3,210	65	3,112	63
Educational services	872	4.1	4.1	9.0	9.0	0.1	0.6	1,867	68	1,813	66
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	5.0	5.2	15.8	14.1	0.8	1.9	555	42	546	42
Public administration	XXVII	4.0	4.0	9.3	9.4	0.2	0.6	3,102	67	3,022	66
National government service	901	2.8	2.8	5.9	6.1	0.1	0.7	1,466	71	1,413	69
Local government service	906	5.0	5.0	11.9	11.9	0.3	0.9	1,609	63	1,582	62

Notes: 1. Results are shown only for industries (or groups of industries) shown in table 24 and relate to those persons employed in the same industry (or group) in each year.  
 2 to 4—See notes 2 to 4 to table 27.  
 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 by industry. (See table 24.)  
 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 by industry whose pay was not affected by absence in the 1971 survey period. (See table 36.)  
 \* See footnote \* to table 23.

**Table 30** Percentage increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time non-manual men employed in the same industry in both April 1970 and 1971

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over MATCHED 1970 AND 1971 SAMPLE

Industry (see note 1)	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	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		
All industries and services	I-XXVII	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.0	0.2	0.2
All Index of Production industries	II-XXI	11.5	11.5	12.8	12.6	0.3	0.3
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	11.6	11.7	13.1	12.9	0.3	0.3
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XX-XXVII	13.4	13.4	12.9	12.9	0.3	0.3
Chemical and allied industries	V	12.6	12.8	13.7	13.6	0.6	0.6
Metal manufacture	VI	14.7	14.8	15.6	15.2	0.8	1.1
Mechanical engineering	VII	9.8	10.0	11.4	11.0	0.6	0.5
Other machinery	339	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.0	1.3	1.3
Electrical engineering	IX	10.4	10.5	12.1	11.6	0.9	1.0
Vehicles	XI	5.9	6.1	9.1	9.1	0.7	0.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	6.7	6.7	9.1	8.6	0.8	0.7
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	15.2	15.3	17.2	17.3	1.9	2.3
Construction	XX (500)	11.3	11.3	12.4	12.8	1.5	0.9
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.0	0.7	0.7
Electricity	602	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.6	0.6
Transport and communication	XXII	15.0	14.8	13.9	14.2	0.7	0.6
Railways*	701	14.6	13.7	15.4	16.1	1.4	0.7
Postal services and telecommunications	708	13.1	13.2	10.9	10.7	1.2	0.9
Distributive trades	XXIII	13.3	13.5	14.2	14.1	1.1	1.1
Retail distribution	820-821	12.0	12.0	13.5	13.5	1.0	1.0
Other retail distribution	821	11.9	12.0	13.5	13.5	1.2	1.2
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	0.7	0.7
Professional and scientific services	XXV	13.5	13.5	11.9	11.8	0.5	0.5
Educational services	872	10.6	10.6	7.1	7.1	0.4	0.5
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	14.7	15.3	19.7	17.3	2.3	2.3
Public administration	XXVII	11.4	11.3	10.5	10.5	0.5	0.6
National government service	901	7.5	7.4	5.9	6.0	0.4	0.7
Local government service	906	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.9	0.9	1.1

Notes: 1. See note 1 to table 29.  
 2 to 4—See notes 2 to 4 to table 27.  
 \* See footnote \* to table 23.







Table 35 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 6)

Table 35 (continued) showing distributions of gross weekly earnings for full-time manual men in April 1971. The table includes industry names, Order or MLH of SIC (1968), Number in sample, and percentages for earnings less than £15, £17, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, £50, £60, £70, and £80.

\* Some employees excluded from the overall results and those for industry groups, are covered by the results for this industry. See page 1104 of this GAZETTE.

Table 36 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time non-manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 7)

Table 36 showing distributions of gross weekly earnings for full-time non-manual men in April 1971. The table includes industry names, Order or MLH of SIC (1968), Number in sample, and percentages for earnings less than £15, £17, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £50, £60, £70, and £80.

Table 36 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time non-manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 7)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence APRIL 1971

Table 36 (continued) showing distributions of gross weekly earnings for full-time non-manual men in April 1971. The table includes industry names, Order or MLH of SIC (1968), Number in sample, and percentages for earnings less than £15, £17, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £50, £60, £70, and £80.

\* See footnote \* to table 35.



Table 37 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time manual women, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 8)

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence														APRIL 1971
Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than											
			£8	£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40	
All industries and services	I-XXVII	12,085	2.0	8.4	23.1	54.3	71.3	87.3	92.6	96.3	98.9	99.6	99.8	
All Index of Production industries	II-XXI	7,339	0.7	4.8	16.1	48.5	68.0	86.7	92.9	97.1	99.4	99.8	99.9	
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	7,250	0.7	4.7	16.0	48.3	67.8	86.7	92.8	97.1	99.4	99.8	99.9	
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XX-XXVII	4,835	4.0	13.8	33.7	63.4	76.6	88.2	92.2	95.2	98.1	99.2	99.7	
Food, drink and tobacco	III	901	1.3	4.6	13.7	44.8	68.2	86.2	93.6	97.2	99.1	99.6	99.9	
Food	211-219, 221, 229	679	1.3	5.0	15.2	52.7	74.4	88.7	93.8	97.4	99.3	99.6	100.0	
Bread and flour confectionery	212	121	4.1	14.1	29.8	73.6	87.6	93.4	97.5	99.2	99.2	100.0	100.0	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	151	0.7	2.7	15.2	52.3	76.2	88.7	92.1	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Fruit and vegetable products	218	105	0.0	1.9	8.6	57.1	76.2	91.4	94.3	95.2	98.1	99.1	100.0	
Drink	231, 232, 239	124	1.6	4.0	13.7	31.5	64.5	87.9	94.4	97.6	99.2	100.0	100.0	
Chemical and allied industries	V	313	0.0	3.8	13.4	48.2	68.1	89.8	94.6	98.4	99.4	99.7	100.0	
Metal manufacture	VI	151	0.7	3.3	10.6	39.7	69.5	88.7	91.4	95.4	98.7	99.3	100.0	
Iron and steel	311-313	102	1.0	4.9	12.8	43.1	69.6	89.2	92.2	96.1	99.0	99.0	100.0	
Mechanical engineering	VII	389	0.0	2.3	12.3	38.6	57.8	84.1	93.1	97.9	99.5	100.0	100.0	
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	151	0.0	3.3	9.9	33.1	51.0	83.4	93.4	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Instrument engineering	VIII	138	0.0	1.5	5.8	35.5	64.5	88.4	94.9	97.8	99.3	100.0	100.0	
Electrical engineering	IX	1,040	0.1	1.6	6.5	39.9	64.1	88.6	94.6	97.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	
Electrical machinery	361	123	0.0	2.4	8.1	46.3	70.7	94.3	98.4	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	180	0.0	0.0	1.7	29.4	56.1	84.4	92.2	96.7	99.4	100.0	100.0	
Radio and electronic components	364	250	0.0	1.6	11.2	49.6	71.6	92.4	97.2	99.2	99.6	99.6	99.6	
Other electrical goods	369	194	0.0	1.6	4.6	36.6	62.9	85.1	94.3	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Vehicles	XI	255	0.0	2.0	9.4	27.8	40.0	60.8	72.2	86.7	96.9	99.2	99.6	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	166	0.0	0.6	4.8	18.7	30.7	49.4	63.3	81.3	96.4	99.4	100.0	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	490	0.6	5.1	16.5	53.5	75.7	92.9	97.1	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	286	0.7	6.3	17.8	54.9	80.4	94.1	97.2	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Textiles	XIII	1,047	0.9	7.2	21.4	55.2	71.0	88.3	94.3	97.5	99.3	99.8	100.0	
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	147	0.0	2.0	8.2	46.9	66.7	87.1	95.2	98.0	99.3	99.3	100.0	
Woolen and worsted	414	220	1.8	10.9	30.5	67.3	84.6	94.1	96.4	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	327	0.9	9.5	24.2	53.5	69.1	85.3	91.7	94.8	99.4	99.7	100.0	
Clothing and footwear	XV	1,224	1.1	7.3	24.5	58.5	73.2	86.8	92.1	96.8	99.6	99.8	99.9	
Clothing	441-446, 449	1,006	1.3	8.6	28.6	62.4	76.3	89.2	93.9	97.6	99.6	99.7	99.9	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	242	0.0	5.4	24.8	63.2	76.0	89.3	95.0	97.5	99.6	99.6	100.0	
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	121	0.8	6.6	24.8	56.2	71.1	80.2	88.4	95.9	99.2	100.0	100.0	
Overalls and men's shorts, underwear, etc.	444	137	1.5	8.0	27.7	63.5	77.4	93.4	97.8	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	327	1.5	8.6	28.8	60.6	76.2	89.6	93.3	98.2	99.7	99.7	100.0	
Dress industries n.e.s.	449	102	2.0	10.8	32.4	65.7	76.5	87.3	92.2	98.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	
Footwear	450	218	0.5	1.4	5.5	40.4	58.7	75.7	83.5	93.1	99.5	100.0	100.0	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	222	1.8	5.9	14.9	45.1	59.9	83.3	90.5	96.0	99.6	99.6	100.0	
Pottery	462	127	0.8	6.3	12.6	44.1	58.3	87.4	96.9	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	132	0.0	5.3	17.4	34.1	53.8	69.7	81.1	94.7	98.5	99.2	100.0	
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	470	0.6	3.2	16.4	49.4	68.9	88.1	93.4	97.5	99.4	99.8	99.8	
Paper, etc.	481-484	209	0.5	3.8	22.0	55.5	78.5	95.2	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Printing and publishing	485, 486, 489	261	0.8	2.7	11.9	44.4	61.3	82.4	90.4	95.4	98.9	99.6	99.6	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	489	242	0.8	2.1	11.6	45.0	62.0	84.7	92.2	96.3	99.6	100.0	100.0	
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	368	0.3	3.8	17.7	56.5	76.1	91.0	94.8	97.6	99.7	100.0	100.0	
Plastics products n.e.s.	496	121	0.0	2.5	19.0	60.3	82.6	98.4	99.2	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Transport and communication	XXII	350	0.3	4.3	12.6	27.1	35.1	52.6	60.6	70.3	85.1	95.4	98.6	
Road passenger transport	702	164	0.0	3.1	7.3	14.0	18.3	32.3	42.7	56.1	75.0	91.5	98.2	
Distributive trades	XXIII	683	2.5	18.2	40.1	73.2	84.2	92.1	95.0	97.2	99.4	99.9	99.9	
Wholesale distribution	810-812	165	1.2	15.8	39.4	70.9	83.0	90.3	93.9	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.0	
Retail distribution	820-821	483	2.7	18.8	40.0	73.5	84.5	92.6	95.2	96.9	99.6	99.8	99.8	
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	116	3.5	31.0	50.0	75.9	82.8	90.5	92.2	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Other retail distribution	821	367	2.5	15.0	36.8	72.8	85.0	93.2	96.2	97.3	99.5	99.7	99.7	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	103	7.8	18.5	33.0	54.4	69.9	83.5	87.4	92.2	96.1	96.1	99.0	
Professional and scientific services	XXV	1,732	2.5	8.0	27.8	61.0	79.2	90.9	95.2	97.5	99.4	99.7	99.8	
Educational services	872	735	4.5	14.6	45.7	79.3	89.0	95.4	97.8	98.8	99.7	99.9	99.9	
Medical and dental services	874	950	1.0	2.5	12.8	46.7	71.5	87.2	92.8	96.4	99.2	99.5	99.7	
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	1,313	8.1	24.6	49.7	76.2	84.9	94.1	96.0	97.5	98.9	99.5	99.6	
Catering	884-888	558	9.7	33.5	57.7	79.0	86.7	95.0	96.4	97.7	98.9	99.6	99.6	
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	267	8.6	29.6	53.6	76.4	82.8	93.6	95.5	97.4	98.5	99.6	99.6	
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	132	15.9	46.2	69.7	83.3	91.7	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Hairdressing and manicure	889	141	14.9	20.6	47.5	79.4	89.4	95.7	97.2	98.6	99.3	100.0	100.0	
Laundries and dry cleaning	892-893	175	5.1	24.0	59.4	90.3	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Laundries	892	148	5.4	27.0	62.8	89.2	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Other services	899	283	5.3	13.4	31.1	62.5	73.9	89.4	93.6	96.5	99.7	100.0	100.0	
Public administration	XXVII	478	2.1	5.0	18.0	47.5	60.9	81.0	89.1	95.4	98.3	99.4	99.8	
National government service	901	187	0.0	0.5	4.8	39.0	59.4	89.8	94.1	97.3	98.4	99.5	99.5	
Local government service	906	291	3.4	7.9	26.5	52.9	61.9	75.3	85.9	94.2	98.3	99.3	100.0	

Table 38 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time non-manual women, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 9)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence														APRIL 1971
Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than											
			£8	£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40	
All industries and services	I-XXVII	23,778	0.7	3.8	11.1	30.4	43.7	61.4	71.2	80.6	89.3	94.3	97.2	
All Index of Production industries	II-XXI	5,646	0.3	2.6	10.0	34.2	53.7	74.5	82.5	91.3	96.6	98.3	99.0	
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,845	0.3	2.4	10.1	35.3	55.4	76.2	83.6	91.6	96.5	98.2	98.9	
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XX-XXVII	18,933	0.7	4.1	11.4	29.1	40.7	57.7	68.0	77.7	87.4	93.3	96.8	
Mining and quarrying	II	108	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	20.4	44.4	72.2	92.6	99.1	100.0	100.0	
Food, drink and tobacco	III	588	1.2	6.0	13.1	37.2	55.3	75.3	83.0	92.7	97.6	98.8	99.2	
Food	211-219, 221, 229	412	1.5	7.5	16.3	45.2	62.6	82.0	88.1	94.2	97.8	99.3	99.3	
Bread and flour confectionery	212	127	3.2	20.5	33.1	71.7	85.8	96.1	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Drink	231, 232, 239	133</												

Table 38 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time non-manual women, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 9)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence														
Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than											
			£8	£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40	
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>XXVI</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>97.9</b>	
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	881	151	0.0	2.0	9.9	15.9	23.8	34.4	43.7	58.3	74.2	85.4	91.4	
Catering	884-888	164	4.3	12.8	22.6	48.2	59.8	76.8	86.0	93.3	96.3	98.8	99.4	
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	259	1.2	8.1	23.2	55.6	74.1	86.9	91.1	95.4	98.8	99.2	99.6	
Other services	899	442	0.7	2.7	7.0	18.3	29.4	49.1	63.6	76.7	91.4	95.5	98.0	
<b>Public administration</b>	<b>XXVII</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>97.0</b>	
National government service	901	1,481	0.0	0.3	3.0	11.1	27.1	53.0	65.8	78.9	90.0	93.1	96.7	
Local government service	906	1,052	0.2	0.8	3.3	15.5	25.8	48.7	63.4	76.6	89.4	94.3	97.3	

Table 39 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 12)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over														
Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than											
			35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	90p	100p	125p	150p	
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>I-XXVII</b>	<b>62,537</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.8</b>	
<b>All Index of Production industries</b>	<b>II-XXI</b>	<b>43,858</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.8</b>	
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>III-XIX</b>	<b>32,428</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.7</b>	
<b>All non-manufacturing industries</b>	<b>I, II, XX-XXVII</b>	<b>30,109</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.8</b>	
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.8</b>	
Agriculture and horticulture	001	808	5.1	33.9	67.7	83.7	94.9	97.9	98.9	99.4	99.6	100.0	100.0	
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.9</b>	
Coal mining	101	2,628	0.2	0.7	1.4	10.3	36.6	51.3	78.6	95.2	98.3	99.7	99.9	
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	155	0.0	0.0	6.5	18.7	49.7	65.8	87.7	97.4	99.4	100.0	100.0	
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.9</b>	
Food	211-219, 221, 229	1,913	0.6	3.7	11.7	23.5	53.5	75.4	87.3	94.9	97.6	99.8	100.0	
Grain milling	211	105	0.0	4.8	12.4	21.9	61.9	81.9	88.6	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Bread and flour confectionery	212	465	0.4	2.4	9.7	25.8	63.9	86.0	94.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.0	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	289	0.7	4.2	18.0	32.9	66.1	82.7	91.4	96.5	97.6	99.3	100.0	
Milk and milk products	215	252	1.2	5.6	9.9	20.2	45.2	73.0	84.5	92.1	97.2	100.0	100.0	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	198	0.0	1.0	7.1	15.7	35.9	60.1	67.7	76.3	90.4	99.5	100.0	
Fruit and vegetable products	218	155	1.3	4.5	16.1	26.5	54.2	78.7	90.3	94.8	98.1	100.0	100.0	
Animal and poultry foods	219	114	0.0	4.4	11.4	21.1	44.7	64.9	80.7	90.4	94.7	100.0	100.0	
Food industries n.e.s.	229	127	2.4	7.9	13.4	20.5	44.1	61.4	81.9	96.1	96.9	100.0	100.0	
Drink	231, 232, 239	615	1.3	3.1	6.7	11.5	40.2	62.3	80.2	91.1	95.8	99.2	99.5	
Brewing and malting	231	409	1.7	3.2	6.1	9.1	33.7	53.6	73.8	88.8	95.1	99.3	99.3	
Other drink industries	239	116	0.9	1.7	2.6	11.2	52.6	78.5	92.2	94.8	95.7	99.1	100.0	
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Mineral oil refining	262	163	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	6.8	12.9	25.2	62.6	83.4	100.0	100.0	
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.9</b>	
General chemicals	271	797	1.1	2.0	2.9	5.8	17.8	39.3	67.6	87.6	94.6	99.4	99.9	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	181	1.1	3.3	9.9	26.5	51.4	71.3	81.8	90.1	97.2	100.0	100.0	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	216	0.9	1.4	2.8	6.0	25.0	50.9	78.2	89.8	95.8	99.5	100.0	
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	111	0.9	0.9	4.5	12.6	36.0	56.8	88.3	97.3	99.1	100.0	100.0	
Other chemical industries	279	239	1.3	2.9	6.7	13.4	39.8	64.0	82.4	91.6	96.7	99.6	100.0	
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.8</b>	
Iron and steel	311-313	2,707	0.3	1.6	5.0	11.9	32.3	56.8	73.9	86.6	93.9	99.0	99.7	
Iron and steel (general)	311	1,822	0.3	1.3	4.1	9.9	29.3	53.2	70.5	84.4	92.5	98.9	99.7	
Steel tubes	312	254	0.0	1.2	3.5	12.2	37.0	61.8	80.7	89.8	96.9	99.2	100.0	
Iron castings, etc.	313	631	0.3	2.7	7.9	17.6	38.8	65.0	80.8	91.9	96.5	99.4	99.8	
Other metals	321-323	673	0.6	1.9	5.7	11.9	32.7	56.6	75.6	87.5	94.2	99.1	100.0	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	262	0.8	1.2	3.4	6.1	21.0	44.7	67.6	83.2	93.5	99.2	100.0	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	259	0.0	1.5	6.2	14.3	39.8	65.6	84.2	91.9	95.4	99.2	100.0	
Other base metals	323	152	1.3	4.0	8.6	17.8	40.8	61.8	75.0	87.5	93.4	98.7	100.0	

Table 39 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 12)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over														
Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than											
			35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	90p	100p	125p	150p	
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.8</b>	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	113	2.7	5.3	15.9	27.4	53.1	74.3	83.2	92.0	96.5	100.0	100.0	
Metal-working machine tools	332	435	0.0	0.2	3.9	8.5	29.9	57.9	78.2	89.0	94.9	99.5	99.8	
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	335	0.6	2.1	4.8	12.8	42.7	68.4	84.5	94.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	
Industrial engines	334	145	0.7	0.7	2.8	13.1	34.5	63.5	92.4	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Textile machinery and accessories	335	201	0.5	2.5	10.0	15.9	42.3	65.7	82.6	91.5	97.0	99.5	100.0	
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	197	1.5	2.5	5.6	10.2	32.0	56.4	78.2	85.8	94.9	100.0	100.0	
Mechanical handling equipment	337	284	0.4	2.1	7.4	11.6	32.4	60.6	82.4	91.2	96.5	99.7	100.0	
Office machinery	338	175	1.1	4.0	7.4	16.0	40.6	64.0	84.0	91.4	95.4	98.3	98.9	
Other machinery	339	1,173	0.3	1.7	5.5	13.6	38.0	67.5	85.9	94.3	98.1	99.6	99.8	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	765	0.3	1.4	6.8	13.5	35.6	54.6	72.7	83.3	91.6	97.4	99.6	
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	1,110	0.5	1.8	5.6	13.1	36.0	65.1	82.6	93.0	96.9	99.7	100.0	
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.5</b>	
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	298	0.7	1.7	7.7	18.8	45.0	70.1	90.3	95.6	97.7	99.3	99.3	
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Electrical machinery	361	605	0.2	1.2	5.5	14.6	37.2	67.3	87.3	95.2	98.7	99.8	100.0	
Insulated wires and cables	362	218	0.5	0.5	1.8	9.6	32.1	55.5	79.4	91.3	95.9	100.0	100.0	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	322	0.6	1.2	5.6	15.5	42.2	67.7	82.9	90.7	94.7	100.0	100.0	
Radio and electronic components	364	259	1.9	3.9	7.7	13.1	36.7	67.6	87.3	93.8	97.3	99.6	100.0	
Electronic computers	366	102	0.0	1.0	1.0	10.8	22.6	55.9	73.5	87.3	93.1	100.0	100.0	
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	213	1.4	1.9	4.2	12.7	39.9	77.9	93.4	98.1	99.1	99.1	100.0	
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	216	0.9	0.9	3.7	9.3	36.1	62.0	76.9	88.4	95.4	100.0	100.0	
Other electrical goods	369</													

Table 39 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 12)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over													
Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than										
			35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	90p	100p	125p	150p
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Rubber	491	601	0.0	1.8	3.8	8.8	25.5	45.1	66.1	81.2	93.5	99.0	99.8
Plastics products n.e.s.	496	329	1.2	5.2	12.5	22.8	50.8	74.5	88.2	95.4	99.7	100.0	
<b>Construction</b>	<b>XX (500)</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Gas	601	484	2.3	2.3	4.6	15.3	46.5	70.7	84.9	93.6	97.3	99.2	99.6
Electricity	602	1,016	0.6	1.1	2.0	7.3	28.4	58.4	82.9	93.2	97.8	99.8	100.0
Water supply	603	218	2.3	2.3	4.6	19.3	51.8	79.8	91.3	97.7	99.1	100.0	100.0
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>XXII</b>	<b>7,047</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>
Railways*	701	1,431	0.2	2.1	9.8	21.6	54.0	77.6	90.2	96.6	98.5	99.8	100.0
Road passenger transport	702	1,536	1.5	2.9	6.7	15.0	46.8	79.3	93.8	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.0
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	1,196	0.6	1.5	6.4	19.8	58.7	84.0	93.4	97.8	99.0	99.7	99.8
Sea transport	705	220	0.9	5.9	14.1	28.6	64.1	71.8	76.8	80.5	97.3	98.6	98.6
Port and inland water transport	706	563	1.6	2.5	3.7	16.0	27.7	42.5	56.5	65.2	88.8	97.7	97.7
Air transport	707	187	0.5	1.1	2.7	3.2	9.6	23.5	48.1	68.5	81.8	95.2	100.0
Postal services and telecommunications	708	1,930	0.4	1.1	2.2	14.8	45.6	72.4	84.9	93.7	97.8	99.7	100.0
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	195	2.6	7.2	11.8	21.5	47.7	63.6	79.5	87.7	94.4	98.5	99.5
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>XXIII</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Wholesale distribution	810-812	997	2.8	16.3	22.9	37.6	59.3	75.1	83.9	90.5	95.0	99.1	99.8
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	523	2.7	10.3	21.8	36.9	64.4	83.8	91.8	94.5	96.2	99.4	99.8
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	130	0.0	0.8	3.1	6.9	10.0	17.7	36.9	62.3	83.1	96.9	100.0
Other wholesale distribution	812	344	4.1	14.0	32.0	50.3	70.1	83.7	89.5	95.1	97.7	99.4	99.7
Retail distribution	820-821	1,391	4.6	14.3	28.4	46.6	73.3	89.9	94.8	97.1	98.3	99.8	99.9
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	506	5.3	15.4	30.8	48.4	73.7	89.5	94.9	97.0	97.8	99.6	100.0
Other retail distribution	821	885	4.2	13.7	27.0	45.5	73.1	90.1	94.8	97.2	98.5	99.9	99.9
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	313	3.2	10.2	30.0	50.2	79.9	90.4	96.2	97.8	99.4	99.7	100.0
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	417	1.9	7.7	20.1	36.9	67.2	84.2	93.1	97.6	99.5	100.0	100.0
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>XXIV</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>99.1</b>
Banking and bill discounting	861	112	1.8	4.5	6.3	11.6	28.6	47.3	71.4	85.7	91.1	95.5	97.3
Property owning and managing, etc.	863	113	8.9	31.9	49.6	63.7	83.2	94.7	97.4	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	117	0.9	1.7	5.1	13.7	34.2	52.1	67.5	76.1	81.2	93.2	98.3
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>XXV</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Educational services	872	575	5.7	11.7	27.8	58.1	85.9	94.6	96.7	98.8	99.5	99.7	99.8
Medical and dental services	874	894	1.2	2.7	13.5	32.2	64.0	88.7	97.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.0
Research and development services	876	206	0.5	1.5	7.8	18.9	35.4	66.0	83.0	91.3	93.7	98.5	100.0
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>XXVI</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.8</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	881	158	3.8	3.8	9.5	19.0	41.8	55.7	69.6	77.9	87.3	97.5	98.7
Catering	884-888	553	32.9	48.1	58.4	68.5	85.5	93.0	96.8	98.0	98.7	99.6	99.8
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	317	34.1	49.5	60.9	71.0	85.5	93.4	96.5	97.5	97.8	99.4	99.7
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	106	29.3	42.5	48.1	57.6	80.2	91.5	96.2	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Laundries and dry cleaning	892-893	114	4.4	14.0	29.8	43.9	80.7	94.7	95.6	98.3	98.3	98.3	100.0
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	1,101	3.3	11.2	23.9	40.2	73.8	88.7	95.1	97.6	98.6	99.6	99.9
Other services	899	239	8.0	14.2	28.0	46.4	69.5	84.9	94.6	97.1	98.3	99.6	100.0
<b>Public administration</b>	<b>XXVII</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.9</b>
National government service	901	801	1.8	8.0	22.7	43.2	75.8	90.5	96.0	97.4	98.8	99.4	99.9
Local government service	906	2,116	1.4	2.4	15.7	41.6	73.6	91.2	97.2	98.7	99.3	99.8	99.9

\* See footnote \* to table 35.

Table 40 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time non-manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 13)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over													
Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than										
			35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	90p	100p	125p	150p
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>I-XXVII</b>	<b>30,692</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>87.0</b>
<b>All Index of Production industries</b>	<b>II-XXI</b>	<b>13,052</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>89.0</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>III-XIX</b>	<b>10,798</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>89.0</b>
<b>All non-manufacturing industries</b>	<b>I, II, XX-XXVII</b>	<b>19,894</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>85.9</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>89.1</b>
Coal mining	101	227	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.2	20.7	39.2	45.8	54.6	67.0	80.6	89.4
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>87.1</b>
Food	211-219, 221, 229	519	0.2	0.4	1.9	4.6	14.3	26.9	47.4	61.3	69.2	81.9	90.2
Drink	231, 232, 239	220	0.0	1.4	1.4	4.1	13.2	23.2	33.2	48.2	58.2	75.5	84.1
Brewing and malting	231	135	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.2	9.6	20.0	32.6	48.9	57.0	75.6	82.2
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>69.5</b>
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>83.1</b>
General chemicals	271	418	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.6	6.5	16.3	22.7	32.3	44.5	69.1	81.8
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	138	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	8.7	18.1	31.2	44.9	52.2	72.5	81.2
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>90.9</b>
Iron and steel	311-313	497	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.0	10.5	24.6	37.4	52.3	66.0	84.3	91.6
Iron and steel (general)	311	343	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.5	11.4	24.8	39.1	54.2	68.2	86.6	92.1
Other metals	321-323	164	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.8	8.5	21.3	39.6	54.3	66.5	83.5	89.0
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>91.2</b>
Metal-working machine tools	332	127	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	8.7	29.9	43.3	59.1	67.7	78.0	86.6
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	149	0.0	1.3	1.3	3.4	10.7	26.2	43.6	58.4	71.8	86.6	92.0
Mechanical handling equipment	337	106	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	3.3	11.3	25.5	41.5	57.6	69.8	85.9
Other machinery	339	478	0.0	0.4	1.5	5.4	16.5	28.9	41.0	57.4	71.8	88.5	94.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	381	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.1	7.9	17.1	34.7	49.6	60.9	78.0	87.1
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	326	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.8	13.2	28.8	43.9	58.6	73.0	88.7	93.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>87.9</b>
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354												

Table 40 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time non-manual men, by industry, April 1971  
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 13)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over APRIL 1971

Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than										
			35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	90p	100p	125p	150p
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>XXIII</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>92.3</b>
Wholesale distribution	810-812	802	1.1	3.4	6.6	13.1	26.1	39.2	52.4	62.6	69.6	79.4	87.7
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	326	1.2	4.3	8.6	17.8	32.2	46.9	64.4	73.9	80.4	85.6	90.5
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	120	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	11.7	18.3	26.7	35.8	45.0	62.5	78.3
Other wholesale distribution	812	356	1.4	3.7	7.0	12.6	25.3	39.0	50.0	61.2	68.0	79.5	88.2
Retail distribution	820-821	1,745	4.1	9.4	18.5	30.3	52.0	68.1	77.9	83.2	86.6	92.8	95.5
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	437	6.0	14.2	25.9	37.8	62.9	74.1	82.8	85.6	89.0	94.3	97.0
Other retail distribution	821	1,308	3.5	7.8	16.0	27.8	48.4	66.1	76.2	82.3	85.8	92.3	95.0
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	203	1.5	6.4	14.8	27.6	43.4	57.1	70.9	79.3	86.2	92.1	95.1
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	277	0.4	1.8	4.0	6.9	18.1	33.9	48.0	58.5	63.5	77.6	83.4
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>XXIV</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>79.4</b>
Insurance	860	722	0.8	1.5	2.4	3.7	11.2	18.8	29.6	39.2	50.3	67.5	81.3
Banking and bill discounting	861	711	0.0	0.6	2.0	4.8	12.7	21.7	30.0	41.4	51.5	70.3	81.7
Other financial institutions	862	289	1.4	1.4	3.1	5.5	14.5	21.8	30.1	40.8	51.2	69.9	78.9
Property owning and managing, etc.	863	110	2.7	4.6	5.5	14.6	24.6	39.1	50.9	60.0	69.1	80.0	83.6
Other business services	865	180	1.7	2.8	5.0	7.8	15.0	28.9	37.2	42.8	47.8	65.0	75.0
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	256	0.4	1.6	1.6	5.1	12.1	21.1	30.1	37.5	43.8	62.1	72.7
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>XXV</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>75.9</b>
Accountancy services	871	307	4.6	9.5	12.1	18.9	27.0	40.7	50.8	56.0	63.8	76.2	86.0
Educational services	872	2,325	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	4.4	8.9	15.3	20.9	28.2	45.0	68.7
Legal services	873	152	7.2	9.9	13.2	16.5	23.0	33.6	42.1	55.9	64.5	84.2	91.5
Medical and dental services	874	877	0.6	4.3	10.2	13.8	26.3	38.3	49.4	58.5	63.6	77.2	85.4
Research and development services	876	335	0.0	0.3	0.9	2.4	7.2	12.2	17.6	23.3	34.3	59.7	73.7
Other professional and scientific services	879	429	0.5	2.3	4.4	6.5	13.1	18.7	31.5	42.4	52.9	71.6	83.5
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>XXVI</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>90.2</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	881	183	0.0	0.6	3.8	6.6	11.5	19.1	28.4	38.3	45.4	62.3	75.4
Catering	884-888	118	5.1	8.5	14.4	22.0	39.0	53.4	66.1	74.6	79.7	86.4	94.1
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	377	2.4	6.1	10.3	17.8	39.0	56.5	69.8	78.5	83.0	92.3	96.0
Other services	899	299	1.0	2.7	4.4	7.4	14.4	32.8	46.2	54.2	64.6	77.9	87.0
<b>Public administration</b>	<b>XXVII</b>	<b>4,593</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>89.1</b>
National government service	901	2,051	0.5	1.5	4.8	9.9	20.0	32.1	44.3	51.1	61.7	76.6	85.2
Local government service	906	2,542	0.1	0.5	1.6	4.1	17.6	33.9	48.0	60.1	69.1	84.8	92.1

\* See footnote \* to table 35.

Table 41 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time manual women, by industry, April 1971  
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 14)

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over APRIL 1971

Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than										
			20p	25p	30p	35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	100p
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>I-XXVII</b>	<b>14,371</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>All Index of Production industries</b>	<b>II-XXI</b>	<b>9,395</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>III-XIX</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>All non-manufacturing industries</b>	<b>I, II, XX-XXVII</b>	<b>5,074</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.8</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.8</b>
Food	211-219, 221, 229	810	1.1	4.8	16.1	47.8	72.1	85.3	91.7	98.4	99.0	99.6	99.8
Bread and flour confectionery	212	134	3.7	13.4	31.3	73.1	89.6	96.3	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	190	0.5	3.7	15.8	50.5	74.7	91.1	93.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	120	0.8	1.7	9.2	42.5	72.5	85.8	94.2	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fruit and vegetable products	218	122	0.0	0.8	8.2	45.9	73.0	83.6	91.0	95.1	96.7	99.2	99.2
Drink	231, 232, 239	140	1.4	5.7	15.7	25.0	40.0	78.6	88.6	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tobacco	240	116	1.7	2.6	2.6	5.2	12.9	51.7	64.7	91.4	95.7	97.4	100.0
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>
Other chemical industries	279	108	0.0	2.8	10.2	21.3	44.4	66.7	89.8	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Iron and steel	311-313	127	0.0	4.7	9.5	33.9	58.3	75.6	89.0	98.4	98.4	100.0	100.0

Table 41 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time manual women, by industry, April 1971  
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 14)

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over APRIL 1971

Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than										
			20p	25p	30p	35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	100p
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.8</b>
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	203	0.0	1.5	7.9	22.7	43.4	69.0	90.2	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	116	0.0	0.0	3.5	25.0	56.0	81.0	88.8	98.3	99.1	100.0	100.0
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>99.8</b>
Electrical machinery	361	177	0.6	0.6	6.2	33.3	59.9	84.8	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	235	0.0	0.0	3.4	19.6	42.1	74.0	89.4	97.0	99.6	100.0	100.0
Radio and electronic components	364	325	0.0	1.2	5.9	33.2	60.6	80.6	93.2	99.1	99.7	99.7	
Other electrical goods	369	252	0.4	2.0	4.8	25.4	50.8	72.2	87.3	96.0	98.4	99.6	
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	215	0.0	0.5	2.3	14.4	26.1	36.7	52.6	75.8	89.3	100.0	100.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.8</b>
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	382	0.3	2.6	13.9	40.8	68.3	85.3	91.9	97.6	99.5	99.5	99.7
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	203	0.0	1.0	5.9	26.6	55.7	76.4	86.7	96.6	99.0	99.5	100.0
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	128	0.0	0.8	10.9	36.7	60.2	71.9	82.8	97.7	100.0	100.0	
Woolen and worsted	414	289	0.7	8.3	28.7	49.1	73.0	86.9	93.4	97.9	98.6	98.6	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	430	1.2	6.3	21.4	37.9	57.9	73.5	85.4	94.9	98.6	99.8	
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Clothing	441-446, 449	1,257	0.9	5.1	24.6	48.3	67.5	80.4	88.3	96.7	99.5	99.8	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	321	0.3	2.5	18.7	46.4	67.3	82.6	89.7	97.2	99.7	100.0	
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	154	0.7	4.6	25.3	44.8	61.0	72.1	7				

Table 42 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time non-manual women, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 15)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over APRIL 1971

Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than										
			20p	25p	30p	35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	100p
All industries and services	I-XXVII	23,902	0.5	3.0	9.0	20.1	31.8	44.3	55.1	71.4	81.5	87.7	93.3
All Index of Production industries	II-XXI	5,739	0.2	1.6	6.7	17.0	33.8	52.6	67.6	84.5	93.1	96.6	98.7
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	4,921	0.1	1.5	6.6	17.1	34.9	54.3	69.3	85.0	93.1	96.5	98.6
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XX-XXVII	18,981	0.6	3.4	9.7	20.8	31.0	41.7	51.4	67.9	78.5	85.4	91.9
Mining and quarrying	II	110	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.3	14.6	22.7	36.4	81.8	94.6	99.1	100.0
Food, drink and tobacco	III	596	0.3	4.5	10.6	22.0	38.4	53.7	68.0	84.6	93.6	97.7	98.8
Food	211-219, 221, 229	417	0.5	6.0	13.7	28.1	47.5	63.1	76.7	89.2	95.7	98.1	99.3
Bread and flour confectionery	212	134	0.8	14.2	29.9	54.5	74.6	86.6	95.5	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Drink	231, 232, 239	134	0.0	1.5	4.5	10.5	22.4	36.6	52.2	76.9	88.8	97.0	98.5
Chemical and allied industries	V	439	0.0	0.7	5.9	15.3	27.3	43.5	58.1	75.9	87.9	92.3	96.8
General chemicals	271	142	0.0	0.0	4.2	13.4	21.8	36.6	48.6	73.2	88.7	91.6	96.5
Metal manufacture	VI	260	0.0	0.0	3.9	12.7	33.5	49.6	66.5	85.4	93.9	96.5	99.6
Iron and steel	311-313	194	0.0	0.0	4.1	12.4	35.1	51.6	69.1	86.1	95.4	97.4	100.0
Iron and steel (general)	311	111	0.0	0.0	1.8	10.8	31.5	45.1	61.3	82.0	93.7	97.3	100.0
Mechanical engineering	VII	665	0.2	1.5	6.2	15.0	34.9	57.3	75.8	90.1	95.8	98.1	99.4
Other machinery	339	153	0.7	1.3	5.2	12.4	36.0	60.8	79.1	92.2	96.7	99.4	100.0
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	118	0.0	0.9	8.5	20.3	32.2	54.2	71.2	88.1	94.1	95.8	98.3
Instrument engineering	VIII	109	0.0	0.9	3.7	12.8	33.0	57.8	70.6	88.1	97.3	99.1	99.1
Electrical engineering	IX	635	0.0	0.3	2.7	9.6	30.9	51.2	68.5	88.0	95.4	98.1	99.5
Electrical machinery	361	123	0.0	0.0	3.3	16.3	46.3	68.3	82.1	93.5	99.2	99.2	99.2
Vehicles	XI	393	0.3	1.0	3.1	8.7	26.0	47.6	65.9	86.0	95.4	99.2	99.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	188	0.0	1.1	2.7	9.0	22.9	36.7	55.3	82.5	93.6	98.9	98.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	162	0.6	1.2	4.3	6.8	27.8	59.3	75.9	90.1	96.9	99.4	100.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	290	0.7	2.1	6.9	18.6	38.3	65.9	80.0	90.3	94.8	97.9	99.7
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	171	1.2	2.9	5.9	16.4	32.2	63.7	77.8	91.2	94.2	97.7	99.4
Textiles	XIII	283	0.0	2.8	12.4	30.0	49.5	70.3	83.4	91.2	95.4	97.5	99.3
Clothing and footwear	XV	215	0.0	0.9	5.1	27.0	44.7	67.9	76.7	86.1	92.1	93.5	96.7
Clothing	441-446, 449	158	0.0	0.6	3.8	23.4	43.0	65.2	74.1	84.2	90.5	91.8	95.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	151	0.0	1.3	10.6	25.2	46.4	69.5	80.8	92.7	97.4	99.3	100.0
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	506	0.2	1.0	7.9	18.6	29.6	40.9	53.4	69.6	82.6	89.9	95.7
Paper, etc.	481-484	121	0.0	1.7	8.3	24.0	43.0	55.4	71.9	84.3	90.9	96.7	99.2
Printing and publishing	485, 486, 489	385	0.3	0.8	7.8	16.9	25.5	36.4	47.5	64.9	80.0	87.8	94.6
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	109	0.0	0.0	8.3	19.3	28.4	39.5	45.9	57.8	70.6	81.7	93.6
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc.	489	193	0.5	1.6	9.8	19.7	30.6	43.5	57.5	74.1	87.6	93.8	97.9
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	172	0.0	1.2	5.2	15.1	37.8	6.11	72.1	89.0	95.4	99.4	99.4
Construction	XX (500)	340	0.6	2.9	12.1	25.6	39.4	57.1	72.7	87.9	95.0	97.9	98.8
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	368	0.0	1.1	4.9	9.8	19.6	35.1	50.0	75.3	91.0	95.9	99.5
Gas	601	168	0.0	1.2	3.6	7.7	11.9	23.8	36.3	68.5	89.3	94.6	98.8
Electricity	602	179	0.0	1.1	6.7	12.3	26.8	45.8	63.1	82.7	92.7	96.7	100.0
Transport and communication	XXII	1,233	0.2	1.1	5.0	11.1	19.1	30.3	45.7	73.3	87.8	93.4	98.5
Road passenger transport	702	116	0.9	1.7	6.0	14.7	25.9	38.8	56.0	89.7	96.6	98.3	100.0
Postal services and telecommunications	708	619	0.0	1.3	5.0	9.9	15.7	28.1	45.7	73.7	88.7	93.5	98.4
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	165	0.0	0.0	4.9	13.9	28.5	40.6	53.9	80.6	89.7	95.2	99.4
Distributive trades	XXIII	4,002	1.6	10.5	27.3	54.8	69.2	79.4	85.8	93.0	96.4	98.0	99.4
Wholesale distribution	810-812	617	1.1	5.5	17.2	32.9	44.6	58.2	67.9	83.5	90.8	95.5	99.0
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	252	0.4	5.2	16.3	33.7	49.2	61.5	69.4	85.7	93.3	97.2	98.8
Other wholesale distribution	812	325	1.5	6.2	19.4	35.4	45.2	60.6	72.9	86.2	93.2	97.2	99.4
Retail distribution	820-821	3,118	1.7	11.9	30.5	61.3	76.1	85.5	90.9	95.7	97.7	98.5	99.4
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	751	2.5	17.4	39.8	74.7	85.9	91.7	95.6	98.1	99.2	99.2	99.9
Other retail distribution	821	2,367	1.5	10.1	27.6	57.0	73.1	83.5	89.4	94.9	97.2	98.3	99.3
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	111	0.9	8.1	20.7	45.1	66.7	80.2	84.7	93.7	97.3	99.1	100.0
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	156	0.6	4.5	7.7	19.2	29.5	41.0	55.8	76.3	91.7	96.2	98.7
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	2,382	0.0	0.2	3.0	11.4	21.3	34.2	47.2	68.8	82.6	90.3	94.8
Insurance	860	625	0.0	0.2	2.4	8.6	18.7	33.1	47.8	69.6	83.7	90.7	97.3
Banking and bill discounting	861	967	0.0	0.1	2.1	11.1	21.0	31.9	45.0	67.3	81.0	89.6	96.5
Other financial institutions	862	256	0.0	0.4	5.1	16.8	27.7	41.8	55.1	76.2	87.9	93.8	98.8
Property owning and managing, etc.	863	109	0.0	0.0	7.3	22.0	38.5	53.2	63.3	78.9	89.9	93.6	99.1
Other business services	865	234	0.0	0.4	4.3	14.1	23.9	41.5	49.2	72.7	86.3	92.3	97.0
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	117	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.0	12.0	22.2	38.5	58.1	72.7	84.6	92.3
Professional and scientific services	XXV	6,726	0.3	1.4	4.4	10.5	19.3	27.8	35.2	48.7	59.8	70.1	81.3
Accountancy services	871	166	1.2	6.0	13.9	22.9	37.4	52.4	64.5	78.3	90.4	94.6	98.8
Educational services	872	2,642	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.2	3.7	5.5	8.3	15.8	23.4	36.6	55.9
Legal services	873	291	0.7	3.4	9.6	19.9	35.4	55.7	64.6	81.8	95.5	96.6	99.3
Medical and dental services	874	3,284	0.3	1.6	5.9	15.6	29.6	41.9	52.0	69.4	82.4	91.3	97.7
Research and development services	876	112	0.0	0.9	6.3	11.6	18.8	27.7	41.1	65.2	79.5	92.0	94.6
Other professional and scientific services	879	214	0.5	2.8	6.1	11.2	18.2	29.9	43.5	59.8	79.9	89.7	95.3

Table 42 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time non-manual women, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 15)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over APRIL 1971

Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than										
			20p	25p	30p	35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	100p
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	1,219	1.3	7.1	17.2	27.8	39.7	51.0	59.9	75.6	86.8	92.7	97.4
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	881	156	0.0	3.9	9.6	14.1	19.2	23.7	29.5	46.8	65.4	76.9	89.7
Catering	884-888	155	3.9	12.3	26.5	39.4	50.3	64.5	72.9	85.2	94.8	96.8	99.4
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	260	0.4	7.3	20.8	39.6	59.6	75.0	84.2	93.1	97.3	98.9	99.6
Other services	899	425	0.5	1.4	5.4	10.1	18.8	29.2	40.7	63.8	81.7	91.1	97.2
Public administration	XXVII	2,561	0.1	0.5	1.7	6.3	13.8	26.3	40.6	67.5	82.7	90.0	95.6
National government service	901	1,502	0.0	0.5	1.8	5.5	12.1	25.7	42.7	67.0	82.6	89.8	94.9
Local government service	906	1,059	0.2	0.5	1.5	7.4	16.2	27.2	37.6	68.1	82.9	90.2	96.5

Table 43 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey tables 10 and 16)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 years and over APRIL 1971

Industry	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							
	£						per cent.							
All industries and services	19.2	23.0	28.1	34.3	41.2	0.0	0.2	44.4	51.1	61.2	74.5	88.6	0.1	0.1
All Index of Production industries	20.4	24.2	29.2	35.2	42.0	0.1	0.2	46.5	53.6	64.1	77.3	91.1	0.1	0.2
All manufacturing industries	20.9	24.8	29.9	35.9	42.7	0.1	0.2	47.1	55.1					

Table 43 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey tables 10 and 16)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over APRIL 1971

Industry	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							
Instrument engineering	20.0	23.6	27.6	33.3	38.6	0.5	1.8	46.1	53.0	61.7	73.2	81.2	0.9	1.5
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	20.0	23.7	27.5	33.0	37.7	0.6	2.2	46.0	52.8	61.6	72.6	79.8	1.0	1.6
Electrical engineering	20.6	24.2	28.8	34.4	40.5	0.2	0.6	48.0	54.7	64.2	74.8	86.2	0.3	0.5
Electrical machinery	20.6	24.3	28.8	33.6	38.4	0.3	1.2	47.7	54.8	63.7	72.5	81.7	0.6	1.0
Insulated wires and cables	23.0	26.5	32.5	38.7	45.0	0.7	2.3	50.2	57.2	67.1	78.2	88.3	1.7	2.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	19.7	22.7	27.6	35.3	41.8	0.7	2.6	47.8	53.7	62.4	74.3	89.1	1.0	1.5
Radio and electronic components	21.1	24.1	27.7	33.5	38.4	0.4	1.5	46.5	54.2	64.1	71.9	83.0	1.0	1.6
Electronic computers	21.0	23.8	27.3	31.8	37.4	0.5	1.8	49.5	60.5	67.9	80.4	92.3	1.7	2.5
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	21.0	23.8	27.3	31.8	37.4	0.5	1.8	48.2	54.1	63.6	69.3	77.4	0.7	1.2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	21.0	24.4	30.6	34.9	39.7	1.0	3.3	50.3	56.0	65.7	78.0	92.8	1.3	1.9
Other electrical goods	20.7	24.9	29.7	34.7	40.9	0.5	1.7	47.5	55.4	65.2	79.3	91.1	0.9	1.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	22.2	26.3	31.6	38.4	47.2	0.3	1.0	49.0	58.1	69.7	80.1	88.9	0.7	1.0
Vehicles	23.6	27.7	33.6	40.7	47.5	0.2	0.5	54.9	65.4	78.0	94.4	106.0	0.4	0.5
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	25.3	27.7	33.0	42.4	46.0	1.0	2.9	61.4	67.9	80.0	98.5	108.3	2.0	2.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	25.2	29.8	36.5	43.2	49.8	0.3	0.7	58.6	69.9	84.1	98.9	109.2	0.5	0.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	21.0	25.6	30.9	36.6	42.3	0.3	1.0	50.3	60.3	73.0	83.7	96.6	0.6	0.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	22.7	26.1	29.0	32.0	37.4	0.4	1.5	53.4	59.6	68.0	75.7	80.2	0.9	1.3
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	21.4	24.6	27.7	30.9	35.0	0.4	1.3	50.4	56.3	63.8	71.0	76.4	1.2	1.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	20.3	24.0	28.9	34.5	40.8	0.2	0.7	45.6	53.0	63.5	74.7	88.1	0.4	0.6
Engineers' small tools and gauges	21.0	24.6	29.7	35.0	41.7	0.6	2.1	48.3	55.5	65.7	75.6	86.4	1.4	2.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	17.9	23.8	28.8	33.7	38.6	0.8	2.8	42.9	51.2	64.9	75.8	87.9	1.3	2.0
Wire and wire manufactures	20.3	24.0	28.4	34.1	38.8	0.6	2.3	45.6	52.1	62.4	71.7	83.2	1.3	2.1
Cans and metal boxes	20.1	23.9	29.0	34.6	41.1	0.3	0.9	48.2	55.0	64.7	81.3	98.0	1.5	2.3
Metal industries n.e.s.	20.1	23.9	29.0	34.6	41.1	0.3	0.9	45.3	52.9	63.0	75.0	89.1	0.6	0.9
Textiles	18.6	22.1	26.6	32.0	36.7	0.2	0.8	42.1	49.2	59.1	72.2	84.4	0.5	0.8
Production of man-made fibres	24.5	28.3	32.3	34.4	40.3	0.2	0.6	47.3	66.0	77.1	85.1	89.6	1.7	2.2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	17.5	20.8	24.5	29.6	33.3	0.5	2.2	40.1	44.4	53.5	63.7	75.7	1.6	3.0
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	17.1	20.2	24.4	28.7	32.5	1.0	3.9	41.8	48.2	58.1	69.4	76.4	1.7	2.9
Woolen and worsted	17.5	21.0	24.9	28.6	33.7	0.4	1.6	39.4	45.2	52.8	62.7	71.5	0.7	1.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	18.6	22.9	28.8	35.3	41.9	0.9	3.3	43.5	51.2	63.5	78.3	91.2	1.8	2.8
Carpets	22.1	25.5	28.7	34.3	38.3	1.0	3.3	50.5	56.5	65.8	79.8	90.5	1.2	1.8
Textile finishing	20.4	22.5	26.0	30.7	34.6	0.7	2.6	43.6	48.7	56.2	65.3	75.9	0.9	1.5
Other textile industries	20.4	22.5	26.0	30.7	34.6	0.7	2.6	44.5	50.7	60.8	72.0	78.6	2.0	3.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	18.1	20.4	24.1	29.7	33.1	0.7	2.7	43.0	46.1	53.6	62.8	72.2	0.7	1.2
Clothing and footwear	17.3	20.7	25.1	30.3	35.2	0.4	1.6	41.8	49.0	60.0	72.1	84.0	0.8	1.3
Clothing	16.4	19.8	23.6	28.3	33.2	0.3	1.4	39.4	46.6	55.8	65.1	76.6	1.0	1.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	16.9	20.0	23.4	27.3	30.7	0.5	2.2	40.2	47.9	55.1	64.2	75.2	1.4	2.6
Footwear	18.9	22.6	27.7	31.9	37.5	0.7	2.5	45.9	55.1	67.5	78.8	89.9	1.3	1.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	21.6	25.6	30.5	36.0	41.6	0.3	0.8	46.2	52.9	62.8	73.9	85.7	0.5	0.8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	21.5	25.4	30.2	35.7	40.9	0.5	1.7	46.1	52.4	61.3	71.2	80.9	1.4	2.2
Pottery	21.1	24.5	28.9	35.6	41.8	0.6	2.0	45.7	50.5	62.4	73.0	80.8	1.4	2.3
Glass	22.7	26.9	31.9	36.6	42.4	0.6	1.8	49.7	59.3	69.2	79.5	90.7	0.8	1.1
Cement	22.3	27.0	32.6	37.5	42.6	1.1	3.4	47.4	55.0	60.8	68.6	75.7	1.2	2.0
Abrasives and building materials, etc., n.e.s.	20.8	25.3	30.2	35.2	40.6	0.4	1.4	44.6	50.4	59.1	70.4	84.3	0.8	1.3
Timber, furniture, etc	19.4	22.6	26.8	32.5	38.5	0.3	1.0	43.9	50.1	57.9	70.4	85.0	0.6	1.0
Timber	18.0	21.3	25.1	31.1	36.8	0.5	2.1	41.2	46.7	53.3	62.9	75.3	0.7	1.4
Furniture and upholstery	21.3	24.5	28.4	33.5	38.4	0.5	1.8	48.0	55.9	64.9	78.7	88.8	1.0	1.5
Shop and office fitting	20.9	23.4	28.7	36.5	45.2	1.3	4.7	46.4	51.3	57.2	71.3	86.1	1.2	2.1
Paper, printing and publishing	21.6	26.1	31.9	40.0	48.5	0.3	0.9	49.4	57.8	69.0	87.3	110.3	0.6	0.8
Paper, etc	20.5	24.5	29.4	34.9	41.7	0.4	1.4	46.5	53.2	62.3	75.0	89.1	0.6	1.0
Paper and board	20.6	25.0	29.7	34.8	41.8	0.6	2.1	46.4	52.6	62.0	74.8	86.4	0.9	1.5
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	21.0	24.4	29.0	35.2	41.9	0.6	2.2	48.3	55.1	64.1	78.6	97.6	1.2	1.9
Printing and publishing	22.3	27.3	34.1	42.9	53.0	0.5	1.5	53.1	61.3	75.0	96.0	122.8	0.8	1.1
Printing, publishing of newspapers	24.8	30.6	40.2	50.0	60.7	0.9	2.2	57.7	69.1	91.7	121.4	150.2	2.9	3.2
Printing, publishing of periodicals	26.2	31.5	37.3	45.6	53.1	1.8	4.8	58.9	68.8	87.1	113.5	138.1	3.2	3.6
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc	21.4	25.6	31.0	38.5	45.8	0.4	1.4	51.1	58.6	69.4	83.5	98.5	0.8	1.2
Other manufacturing industries	20.0	24.2	29.5	35.6	41.5	0.3	1.0	45.5	54.2	65.3	78.5	92.0	0.7	1.0
Rubber	22.7	26.7	31.9	38.1	44.0	0.6	1.8	51.2	59.7	72.4	85.7	96.0	0.9	1.3
Plastics products n.e.s.	19.2	23.0	27.8	32.8	37.7	0.8	2.9	43.9	50.7	59.8	70.4	81.4	0.8	1.4
Construction	19.3	22.2	26.3	32.7	40.6	0.1	0.5	43.9	48.4	55.7	66.2	80.4	0.2	0.4
Gas, electricity and water	21.1	24.4	28.2	33.2	39.0	0.2	0.8	49.4	55.2	64.2	75.2	84.4	0.4	0.6
Gas	21.1	24.7	29.5	35.9	42.8	0.5	1.6	47.9	53.2	61.1	72.4	85.2	0.7	1.2
Electricity	21.5	24.5	28.0	32.1	37.7	0.3	1.0	51.2	58.5	66.4	77.0	85.0	0.5	0.8
Water supply	20.2	22.3	26.8	33.6	39.3	0.5	2.0	47.3	51.3	59.4	68.0	77.7	1.1	1.9
Transport and communication	20.6	24.7	29.9	36.4	42.8	0.1	0.4	47.3	52.8	61.1	72.0	87.2	0.2	0.3
Railways	19.7	23.9	28.7	34.6	41.0	0.2	0.9	45.1	51.0	58.6	68.7	79.8	0.5	0.8
Road passenger transport	21.5	25.2	29.4	34.3	39.4	0.2	0.7	47.4	53.8	60.9	68.5	76.4	0.4	0.6
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	22.4	26.4	30.7	35.7	41.8	0.2	0.8	46.6	51.3	57.4	65.4	75.0	0.4	0.7
Sea transport	21.6	26.5	33.5	39.3	45.7	0.8	2.5	42.3	49.0	61.1	87.5	109.5	2.0	3.3
Port and inland water transport	23.5	31.1	37.3	42.6	51.7	0.6	1.6	52.6	67.2	85.6	114.5	126.4	1.5	1.8
Air transport	27.3	31.6	37.6	43.3	49.3	0.8	2.2	60.9	71.2	81.0	96.0	112.8	1.8	2.2
Postal services and telecommunications	19.8	23.2	27.6	35.5	42.6	0.2	0.9	48.6	52.9	61.1	71.5	85.0	0.3	0.5
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	17.5	23.0	28.3	34.6	41.5	0.7	2.6	43.8	52.4	60.7	76.8	92.9	1.2	2.0

Table 43 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey tables 10 and 16)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over APRIL 1971

Industry	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							
Distributive trades	16.7	19.8	24.0	29.7	36.8	0.2	0.7	39.2	44.8	52.0	63.4	77.8	0.3	0.5

Table 44 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time non-manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey tables 11 and 17)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over APRIL 1971

Industry	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							
Mechanical engineering	22.8	27.4	33.7	42.4	56.1	0.3	57.4	69.2	85.6	108.6	143.5	0.8	0.9	
Metal-working machine tools	24.2	27.4	33.6	45.0	66.8	0.9	2.6	60.9	68.3	85.5	117.7	164.1	3.2	3.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	22.9	26.8	33.4	42.2	53.5	0.8	2.3	59.5	69.3	83.9	103.6	140.3	2.5	2.9
Mechanical handling equipment	24.2	27.1	33.5	40.4	51.4	0.5	1.6	57.0	69.6	84.6	107.9	134.3	2.9	3.4
Other machinery	21.7	26.7	33.1	41.4	51.8	0.6	1.7	55.3	66.6	84.3	103.8	129.0	1.4	1.6
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	24.3	28.8	35.8	45.7	62.4	0.8	2.3	63.2	74.7	90.3	118.4	159.8	1.7	1.9
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	23.0	27.4	33.5	40.4	52.4	0.8	2.5	56.9	67.6	83.5	101.8	129.0	1.7	2.0
Instrument engineering	22.4	26.5	32.9	44.5	58.9	1.4	4.2	56.3	66.1	85.1	114.8	156.1	2.9	3.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	22.7	26.4	32.7	43.4	55.7	1.5	4.7	59.0	66.9	85.3	112.9	151.5	3.2	3.8
Electrical engineering	24.4	29.1	35.5	43.8	57.3	0.3	1.0	61.8	73.8	90.2	112.6	147.1	0.7	0.8
Electrical machinery	24.0	29.0	34.3	40.2	49.8	0.4	1.3	61.4	73.6	88.1	104.9	132.9	1.3	1.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	25.0	29.3	36.9	43.9	56.7	1.0	2.8	63.0	73.0	90.4	110.6	147.0	2.5	2.8
Radio and electronic components	24.1	28.5	35.1	44.9	56.4	0.8	2.2	60.8	71.8	90.3	115.1	143.9	2.0	2.2
Electronic computers	26.0	30.9	38.6	51.2	66.9	1.0	2.5	65.3	76.5	97.5	127.2	171.8	2.6	2.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	23.7	29.1	35.4	42.9	54.5	0.9	2.6	59.9	74.6	88.1	110.0	146.5	1.9	2.2
Other electrical goods	24.4	29.3	35.4	43.4	55.8	0.9	2.5	62.0	75.7	91.3	114.7	147.8	2.1	2.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	24.4	31.8	38.1	44.2	53.4	0.6	1.5	61.8	78.5	92.8	106.0	124.9	1.5	1.6
Vehicles	24.0	29.1	35.7	44.0	54.1	0.3	0.8	60.6	72.8	91.1	111.4	140.3	1.1	1.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	25.7	30.2	37.6	46.6	57.8	0.6	1.5	65.7	76.5	95.1	116.4	150.3	1.3	1.4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	23.0	27.5	34.6	41.9	50.4	0.5	1.5	57.9	69.0	88.3	107.1	132.0	1.3	1.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	22.1	26.7	33.2	42.3	56.9	0.5	1.4	55.7	67.1	84.8	108.8	145.0	1.6	1.8
Metal industries n.e.s.	22.0	26.7	32.8	41.4	56.0	0.6	1.9	56.7	66.6	83.4	104.4	143.3	2.0	2.4
Textiles	21.5	26.3	35.2	46.5	70.5	0.7	2.1	55.7	66.7	89.6	120.5	171.5	3.3	3.7
Clothing and footwear	20.0	24.9	30.9	45.5	61.6	1.2	4.0	50.6	61.8	77.4	109.7	158.6	3.5	4.6
Clothing	19.0	23.8	30.8	43.8	60.6	1.3	4.1	47.7	57.8	76.0	108.8	148.5	5.3	7.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	22.4	27.8	34.1	46.7	62.7	0.9	2.7	55.9	69.4	87.3	117.4	154.8	2.3	2.7
Abrasives and building materials n.e.s.	20.9	25.8	35.0	45.5	57.7	2.0	5.7	54.3	65.5	88.1	115.0	153.7	6.0	6.8
Timber furniture, etc.	20.7	24.5	31.6	40.3	57.0	1.0	3.1	49.2	60.3	76.9	99.1	142.4	2.3	3.0
Timber	19.7	24.1	29.7	38.1	56.9	1.2	4.1	48.0	56.8	73.3	96.9	142.5	3.1	4.3
Paper, printing and publishing	22.6	27.9	36.5	48.7	63.6	0.5	1.4	58.1	71.4	93.2	124.6	172.6	1.6	1.7
Paper, etc	22.4	25.2	32.3	45.0	63.1	0.9	2.9	54.1	66.6	79.8	112.7	166.3	3.3	4.1
Paper and board	22.7	25.0	32.5	48.8	65.1	2.0	6.0	56.5	67.1	82.5	120.0	170.5	5.0	6.0
Printing and publishing	22.7	29.2	37.4	49.7	63.8	0.5	1.2	59.4	75.8	96.5	127.4	174.8	1.6	1.7
Printing, publishing of newspapers	24.4	31.7	40.3	53.7	67.0	1.7	4.2	65.6	80.5	101.6	139.7	177.6	3.1	3.1
Printing, publishing of periodicals	22.6	29.8	37.1	50.5	67.9	1.0	2.6	62.3	80.4	103.0	145.3	189.4	2.3	2.3
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	21.9	27.3	35.7	45.8	57.4	0.8	2.2	56.7	72.3	92.4	117.9	160.4	2.0	2.1
Other manufacturing industries	22.3	27.0	33.8	45.5	62.7	0.7	2.0	57.6	70.2	88.1	118.8	168.3	1.8	2.1
Rubber	23.4	27.4	33.6	44.9	58.8	1.2	3.6	59.4	71.3	87.0	118.1	154.6	2.8	3.2
Plastics products n.e.s.	22.5	28.3	33.5	51.3	71.0	1.7	4.7							
Construction	22.4	27.7	35.5	46.3	60.1	0.5	1.4	53.8	68.2	87.2	114.9	151.4	1.0	1.2
Gas, electricity and water	22.8	27.5	35.3	46.2	60.1	0.4	1.2	57.2	68.9	89.9	119.2	156.2	1.6	1.8
Gas	22.4	26.6	33.4	41.6	57.5	0.7	2.2	56.4	65.9	82.6	104.2	148.8	2.3	2.8
Electricity	22.8	28.3	37.1	48.3	60.0	1.1	2.9	57.8	72.0	96.5	125.4	156.4	2.5	2.6
Transport and communication	23.0	27.2	35.2	45.2	58.3	0.3	0.8	55.4	65.0	80.9	107.6	138.0	0.9	1.1
Railways	22.5	27.0	33.5	41.9	50.3	0.4	1.2	55.9	64.7	76.1	100.1	121.4	1.3	1.7
Road passenger transport	23.7	27.1	32.8	38.9	45.8	1.3	3.9	56.5	65.9	75.0	90.9	104.0	2.3	3.1
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	22.6	26.9	33.1	40.9	51.3	0.9	2.7	53.8	60.4	79.4	99.2	125.0	3.0	3.7
Sea transport	24.0	28.1	35.8	50.2	73.2	1.0	2.7	50.6	61.9	77.8	111.3	161.0	2.6	3.3
Air transport	25.2	34.1	44.6	61.8	101.4	1.2	2.7	63.2	80.4	101.7	133.3	172.0	3.2	3.1
Postal services and telecommunications	22.4	26.9	34.9	44.1	50.6	0.5	1.4	55.2	64.9	77.7	101.5	130.0	1.5	2.0
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	20.7	24.3	30.9	44.3	57.6	1.4	4.6	52.6	61.5	81.9	115.5	154.8	3.8	4.6
Distributive trades	17.7	21.1	26.7	36.4	53.6	0.2	0.8	42.3	50.8	65.3	89.7	135.3	0.6	0.9
Wholesale distribution	19.5	23.9	31.0	43.7	63.4	0.5	1.7	47.7	59.2	77.7	113.9	164.8	1.6	2.1
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	18.8	22.7	28.9	37.6	55.5	0.8	2.9	45.6	55.3	71.4	90.9	148.0	1.3	1.8
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	24.1	30.1	41.8	53.4	71.9	2.0	4.8	58.3	74.0	108.0	140.0	190.0	5.3	4.9
Other wholesale distribution	19.2	23.9	31.3	43.7	65.7	1.0	3.1	48.3	59.7	80.0	115.6	163.0	2.6	3.3
Retail distribution	16.8	20.0	24.6	31.7	46.2	0.3	1.1	40.3	47.8	58.8	76.5	110.9	0.7	1.3
Retail distribution of food and drink	16.3	19.6	23.6	30.6	42.8	0.4	1.9	38.4	44.6	54.1	70.9	102.8	1.1	1.9
Other retail distribution	17.1	20.2	24.9	32.1	46.9	0.3	1.1	41.4	48.9	60.7	78.3	113.8	0.6	1.0
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	18.0	20.6	25.8	33.9	43.6	0.7	2.7	42.6	48.8	64.1	84.6	114.6	2.1	3.3
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	20.9	25.1	32.1	46.3	65.2	0.7	2.3	52.0	65.1	82.0	117.4	173.3	2.7	3.3
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	21.1	26.9	36.1	49.5	69.2	0.4	1.1	56.1	73.3	99.5	137.4	196.0	1.3	1.3
Insurance	21.4	26.5	34.6	47.4	62.3	0.6	1.7	58.6	75.5	99.7	136.4	179.4	2.2	2.2
Banking and bill discounting	21.4	28.0	37.0	50.6	66.0	0.8	2.1	56.3	75.1	97.8	133.5	182.5	2.1	2.2
Other financial institutions	20.0	27.2	36.2	49.1	75.9	1.3	3.5	55.6	73.0	98.8	137.3	214.2	2.9	3.0
Property owning and managing, etc	19.4	22.8	29.6	40.4	71.7	1.2	3.9	47.5	60.3	78.8	109.4	192.5	4.0	5.1
Other business services	20.3	26.2	40.3	58.2	84.3	2.2	5.5	52.5	68.3	102.5	150.0	220.0	6.5	6.4
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	22.3	28.6	40.6	57.5	86.3	1.4	3.6	57.0	74.6	105.0	158.8	234.0	2.9	2.7

Table 44 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time non-manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey tables 11 and 17)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over APRIL 1971

Industry	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							
Professional and scientific services	21.3	27.8	37.5	47.9	62.2	0.2	0.6	56.7	76.9	111.9	148.8	187.3	1.1	1.0
Accountancy services	15.2	21.2	30.6	45.0	57.2	1.3	4.4	41.1	58.1	79.0	122.7	162.6	3.7	4.7
Educational services	23.5	29.6	38.2	47.5	59.4	0.3	0.8	71.2	95.2	130.4	159.5	191.2	1.0	0.8
Legal services	15.1	23.0	30.5	39.0	51.6	1.2	4.1	40.3	62.5	84.0	109.4	139.8	2.7	3.3
Medical and dental services	19.5	24.9	33.3	47.6	76.1	0.5	1.6	44.9	58.8	80.5	120.6	189.7	1.4	1.8
Research and development services	25.7	35.0	42.9	57.4	74.2	1.2	2.8	65.4	91.8	114.1	152.7	201.5	2.2	

Table 45 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time manual women, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey tables 10 and 16)

APRIL 1971

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Industry	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	
<b>Textiles</b>	10.4	12.4	14.6	17.6	20.4	0.1	0.9	27.0	31.4	36.8	44.3	51.5	0.3	0.7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	12.1	13.4	15.3	18.0	20.5	0.4	2.7	31.0	34.6	38.7	44.7	51.4	0.8	2.1
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	9.9	11.5	13.8	15.9	18.6	0.3	2.1	29.5	32.9	37.0	46.0	53.6	0.8	2.2
Woollen and worsted	10.1	12.1	14.7	18.1	21.4	0.2	1.6	25.4	29.1	35.1	40.7	47.5	0.6	1.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	10.1	12.1	14.7	18.1	21.4	0.2	1.6	26.2	31.3	37.9	45.5	53.6	0.6	1.6
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	10.4	12.0	14.1	17.4	21.0	0.1	1.0	26.9	31.0	36.4	44.3	53.4	0.3	0.9
Clothing	10.2	11.7	13.8	16.8	20.3	0.1	1.0	26.4	30.1	35.4	42.9	51.1	0.4	1.0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	10.6	12.0	13.9	16.8	20.2	0.2	1.8	27.6	31.1	35.8	42.5	50.2	0.6	1.7
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	10.3	12.0	14.5	18.2	22.5	0.4	2.7	26.2	29.9	36.2	46.9	56.3	0.9	2.5
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	10.2	11.8	13.8	16.7	19.3	0.3	2.0	26.2	29.7	34.6	42.2	48.4	0.9	2.5
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	10.2	11.7	13.9	16.9	20.2	0.2	1.8	26.3	30.1	35.6	43.2	50.6	0.7	1.8
Dress industries n.e.s.	9.9	11.3	13.1	16.5	20.7	0.5	3.5	25.7	29.4	34.3	41.2	51.2	1.0	3.0
Footwear	12.6	13.7	16.0	19.9	23.9	0.4	2.3	32.9	34.7	40.8	51.6	59.6	1.1	2.8
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	11.1	12.9	15.7	18.5	21.8	0.5	2.9	28.8	32.6	39.9	46.7	57.3	0.9	2.3
Pottery	11.2	12.9	15.7	18.1	20.5	0.6	3.6	29.6	32.6	39.8	45.9	52.1	1.0	2.6
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	10.7	13.8	16.5	20.9	23.4	0.5	3.2	28.0	34.0	42.2	49.4	58.0	1.2	2.9
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	11.3	13.0	15.1	17.6	20.7	0.2	1.3	29.0	33.8	37.5	43.4	49.5	0.4	0.9
Paper, etc.	10.8	12.3	14.5	16.7	18.0	0.3	2.0	27.8	31.6	36.7	41.5	45.6	0.5	1.4
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	11.7	13.8	15.6	18.7	21.9	0.3	2.2	27.2	30.6	35.7	41.0	46.0	0.9	2.5
Printing and publishing	11.7	13.8	15.6	18.7	21.9	0.3	2.2	31.2	35.4	38.5	45.1	52.3	0.6	1.6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	11.8	13.7	15.5	18.5	21.4	0.4	2.3	31.6	35.4	38.3	44.7	51.0	0.6	1.6
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	11.1	12.6	14.5	16.9	19.8	0.2	1.4	28.2	31.9	36.5	42.3	49.3	0.4	1.2
Rubber	11.0	12.4	14.4	16.4	18.2	0.3	1.9	31.6	36.1	41.7	48.9	55.3	0.9	2.1
Plastics products n.e.s.	11.0	12.4	14.4	16.4	18.2	0.3	1.9	28.2	31.2	35.5	40.0	45.2	0.6	1.8
<b>Transport and communication</b>	11.5	14.4	19.7	26.3	31.8	0.3	1.7	30.3	34.6	46.5	56.0	64.5	0.8	1.8
Road passenger transport	13.6	19.1	23.7	30.0	34.2	0.9	3.7	32.1	43.8	51.4	60.7	66.8	1.4	2.7
<b>Distributive trades</b>	9.2	10.6	12.7	15.3	19.1	0.1	1.0	24.6	27.9	31.8	38.1	46.3	0.3	0.9
Wholesale distribution	9.5	10.8	12.7	15.5	19.9	0.2	2.0	25.2	28.1	31.5	38.8	49.3	0.8	2.4
Retail distribution	9.0	10.5	12.7	15.2	18.8	0.2	1.2	24.3	27.9	31.9	38.0	45.7	0.3	1.0
Retail distribution of food and drink	8.7	9.6	12.0	14.7	19.7	0.7	5.4	21.9	26.9	31.3	35.9	43.3	0.4	1.3
Other retail distribution	9.4	10.9	13.0	15.3	18.7	0.2	1.4	25.1	28.0	32.3	38.4	46.5	0.5	1.5
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	8.4	11.1	14.3	17.9	23.9	0.8	5.6							
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	10.2	11.7	13.9	16.5	19.6	0.1	0.7	29.1	32.4	36.1	41.0	47.0	0.2	0.6
Educational services	9.6	10.7	12.3	14.6	17.6	0.1	1.1	25.8	30.6	33.7	38.4	44.6	0.3	0.8
Medical and dental services	11.6	13.2	15.2	17.5	20.8	0.1	0.8	32.0	34.1	38.0	42.4	48.6	0.2	0.6
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	8.3	10.0	12.0	14.8	18.1	0.1	1.1	21.4	25.1	30.0	35.8	43.4	0.3	1.0
Catering	8.0	9.3	11.3	14.4	17.7	0.2	1.8	20.2	23.4	27.4	34.6	41.6	0.4	1.5
Hotels and other residential establishments	8.1	9.6	11.6	14.8	18.4	0.3	2.7	20.0	23.5	27.9	35.7	43.0	0.7	2.5
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	7.5	8.6	10.4	12.7	16.5	0.4	3.9	18.5	21.7	25.8	30.3	37.3	0.6	2.3
Hairdressing and manicure	7.4	10.3	12.2	13.9	17.2	0.3	2.3	18.4	25.5	30.2	34.5	43.7	0.7	2.2
Laundries and dry cleaning	8.8	10.0	11.3	13.1	15.0	0.3	2.3	23.0	25.4	27.9	32.3	35.9	0.5	1.6
Laundries	8.7	9.9	11.1	13.2	15.2	0.3	2.3	22.9	25.3	27.5	32.0	35.9	0.4	1.5
Other services	9.4	11.2	13.8	17.2	20.2	0.3	1.9	25.5	32.0	34.8	40.9	48.4	0.4	1.0
<b>Public administration</b>	11.0	13.1	15.3	19.0	22.3	0.3	2.0	31.1	33.6	37.7	46.8	52.8	0.6	1.6
National government service	13.1	13.8	16.0	18.3	20.1	0.4	2.3	33.1	34.5	39.3	47.6	51.3	1.0	2.5
Local government service	10.3	11.9	14.6	19.9	22.9	0.4	2.5	30.3	32.7	36.9	46.4	54.3	0.6	1.6

Note: The numbers in the sample to which the figures in this table relate are given in table 37 for gross weekly earnings and table 41 for gross hourly earnings.

Table 46 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time non-manual women, by industry, April 1971  
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey tables 11 and 17)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

APRIL 1971

Industry	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	
<b>All industries and services</b>	11.7	14.2	18.0	23.1	30.6	0.1	0.3	30.4	37.2	47.6	63.1	86.1	0.2	0.3
<b>All Index of Production industries</b>	12.0	14.1	16.6	20.1	24.5	0.1	0.4	31.8	37.6	44.3	53.6	65.5	0.2	0.4
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	12.0	14.0	16.5	19.8	24.4	0.1	0.5	31.9	37.4	43.9	52.9	65.3	0.2	0.4
<b>All non-manufacturing industries</b>	11.7	14.3	18.8	24.1	32.3	0.1	0.4	30.1	37.1	49.3	66.3	91.9	0.2	0.4
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	14.4	17.6	20.5	22.3	24.1	0.4	2.1	36.5	45.9	52.9	57.4	62.3	1.1	2.0
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	11.0	13.6	16.4	19.9	24.1	0.2	1.4	29.5	35.7	43.9	52.9	64.9	0.6	1.5
Food	10.5	13.0	15.6	18.7	23.2	0.3	1.8	27.3	33.9	40.8	49.5	60.8	0.8	1.8
Bread and flour confectionery	9.0	10.6	13.4	15.4	17.8	0.3	2.1	23.9	27.7	34.0	40.1	46.6	1.0	2.8
Drink	12.6	15.1	18.0	22.5	25.3	0.5	2.9	34.7	41.3	49.3	59.1	70.7	1.3	2.6
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	12.4	14.6	17.7	22.2	27.6	0.2	1.4	32.2	39.2	47.3	59.1	74.3	0.8	1.8
General chemicals	13.1	15.3	18.9	22.7	27.8	0.6	2.9	33.5	41.1	50.4	61.0	74.5	1.5	2.9
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	12.2	14.1	16.5	19.7	23.8	0.4	2.3	33.4	38.1	45.1	53.5	64.3	1.0	2.1
Iron and steel	12.1	14.1	16.2	19.3	23.8	0.4	2.5	33.4	38.1	44.5	52.6	63.8	1.1	2.4
Iron and steel (general)	12.6	14.4	16.8	20.3	24.3	0.7	4.4	34.6	38.8	46.7	55.1	67.3	1.6	3.3
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	12.1	14.1	16.3	18.5	22.1	0.2	1.1	32.1	37.9	43.4	49.8	59.9	0.4	1.0
Other machinery	12.8	14.2	16.2	18.1	20.7	0.4	2.4	32.7	38.1	42.7	48.4	55.9	0.8	1.9
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	11.2	13.8	16.5	18.8	23.1	0.4	2.5	30.5	37.6	44.0	51.6	62.8	1.1	2.6
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	12.5	14.4	16.4	19.4	22.8	0.5	3.0	33.9	38.0	42.9	51.3	62.6	1.1	2.6
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	13.2	14.7	16.9	20.3	24.1	0.2	1.2	35.1	38.8	44.7	53.3	62.2	0.5	1.2
Electrical machinery	12.4	14.1	15.4	17.7	22.4	0.3	1.9	32.9	37.1	40.6	47.1	57.9	0.7	1.8
<b>Vehicles</b>	13.3	15.1	17.3	20.5	24.2	0.3	1.7	35.4	39.8	45.7	54.2	62.7	0.7	1.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	13.1	15.6	18.8	21.1	24.8	0.6	3.4	35.4	41.4	48.6	56.4	64.4	1.0	2.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	13.7	15.0	16.6	19.2	22.9	0.2	1.3	36.0	39.5	43.7	49.8	59.9	0.6	1.3
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	11.8	13.9	15.7	17.9	22.1	0.2	1.4	31.9	37.1	42.2	47.7	59.4	0.5	1.3
Metal industries n.e.s.	12.2	14.2	15.9	18.2	21.7	0.3	1.6	33.1	38.4	42.8	48.8	58.3	0.6	1.4
<b>Textiles</b>	10.9	12.7	14.9	17.3	21.7	0.2	1.6	29.0	33.8	40.1	46.4	56.7	0.6	1.6
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	12.0	13.2	15.2	18.5	24.8	0.3	1.8	31.3	34.6	41.2	48.7	68.1	0.7	1.8
Clothing	12.1	13.3	15.3	19.0	27.0	0.3	2.2	31.6	35.6	41.6	50.8	69.3	0.9	2.2
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	11.2	13.0	15.0	17.9	20.6	0.3	2.2	29.8	35.0	40.7	48.0	55.0	0.8	2.0
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	11.0	12.9	14.6	17.5	21.3	0.4	2.6							
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	11.6	14.1	17.9	22.9	29.2	0.4	2.1	31.2	37.7	48.4	63.1	80.1	1.1	2.2
Paper, etc.	11.5	13.0	15.7	19.6	24.6	0.5	3.1	30.7	35.2	42.1	52.8	64.9	1.9	4.5
Printing and publishing	11.7	14.7	18.6	23.9	31.7	0.4	2.1	31.4	39.8	51.3	65.6	83.4	1.4	2.6
Printing, publishing of newspapers	11.6	14.7	19.											



Table 46 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time non-manual women, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey tables 11 and 17)

Table with 14 columns: Industry, Lowest decile, Lower quartile, Median, Upper quartile, Highest decile, Standard error of median, and five columns for gross hourly earnings (Lowest decile, Lower quartile, Median, Upper quartile, Highest decile, Standard error of median).

Note: The numbers in the sample to which the figures in this table relate are given in table 38 for gross weekly earnings and table 42 for gross hourly earnings.

Table 47 Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 34)

Table with 15 columns: Occupation (see note 1), Number in the sample (See note 2), Average gross weekly earnings (including/excluding those whose pay was affected by absence), Average gross hourly earnings (including/excluding those whose pay was affected by absence), Average weekly hours (of those for whom hourly earnings calculated), and two columns for standard error of the average (weekly earnings, hourly earnings).











Table 53 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 28)

Table 53 (continued) FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence. Table with columns for Occupation (see note 1), Number in sample, and Percentage with weekly earnings less than various amounts (£15 to £80).

Note 1: Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group, and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

\* This occupation is not limited to Post Office employees.

† These occupations include members of private fire and police services, namely, works firemen and works policemen, as well as those in public services.

‡ Some employees excluded from the overall results and those for main occupational groups are covered by the results for this occupation. See page 1104 of this GAZETTE.

Table 54 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 29)

Table 54 FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence. Table with columns for Occupation (see note 1), Number in sample, and Percentage with weekly earnings less than various amounts (£8 to £40).

Table 54 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 29)

Table 54 (continued) FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence. Table with columns for Occupation (see note 1), Number in sample, and Percentage with weekly earnings less than various amounts (£8 to £40).

Notes: 1—See footnote 1 to table 53.

Table 55 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 3I)

FULL-TIME MEN aged 21 and over

APRIL 1971

Table 55 (left page) showing distributions of gross hourly earnings for various occupations such as Supervisors, Technicians, Medical, Office, Sales, Security, Catering, Farming, Transport, and Building/Engineering.

Table 55 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 3I)

FULL-TIME MEN aged 21 and over

APRIL 1971

Table 55 (right page) showing distributions of gross hourly earnings for various occupations such as Building/Engineering, Textile, Other occupations, and Summary of groups.

Note 1: Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table. \* † ‡—See footnotes \* † ‡ to table 53.









# Industrial rehabilitation 1970-71

Continuing the progress of expansion recommended by the Inter-Departmental Working Party on Industrial Rehabilitation two further 60 place units were opened in 1970-71. The first was in North Staffordshire in January, the second at Dundee in June. This brought the total number of units to 25, with 2,377 places. The number of people admitted for full courses during 1970 was 14,221. In addition, 372 boys and girls entered young persons work preparation courses. Total average occupancy for the period was slightly under 88 per cent.

The main function of the units continued to be the provision of courses designed to make people as fit as possible within the limits of their disability, preparation for return to work and assessment about the form of work likely to provide permanent resettlement. The facilities were also available for people who had no obvious disablement, but who had been unemployed for a long time, older workers displaced through changes in the structure of industry and other redundant workers who needed assessment for work and a degree of preparation for the change of employment.

There is no set syllabus for IRU courses, which are arranged to meet individual need, and usually last about seven or eight weeks; the maximum is 26 weeks. They are planned and controlled by a case conference made up of a rehabilitation officer in charge of the IRU, a doctor, an occupational psychologist, a social worker, a technical man in charge of the workshops and workshop supervisors, and a resettlement officer responsible for liaison with the placing officers of employment exchanges. The medical officer is assisted by a nurse, and at many units by a remedial gymnast; consultant psychiatric advice is available.

Rehabilitation is carried out in conditions similar to those which the men and women are likely to meet when they start work again, the workshops simulating a factory environment. They are mostly engaged on production work sub-contracted from government departments and local firms, and cover a variety of activities such as machine operating, bench engineering, woodwork, assembly and light bench work, commercial and clerical work, and heavy work, gardening or concreting.

With vocational guidance from the occupational psychologist aided by psychological tests, and the practical assistance of the workshop supervisors, who are craftsmen selected for their ability to deal with people who need this kind of help, an individual's physical capacity is improved, his confidence is restored and he finds out what work is most suitable for him. At the end of the course the case conference sends a report, which has been discussed with the individual concerned, to the employment exchange in the home area for a placing to be arranged in accordance with the IRU recommendation.

If the IRU recommendation is for training in some skilled occupation the training does not take place at an IRU, but is arranged to follow at a government training centre or other training establishment. (For information about the range of government training facilities, see leaflets PL 405, PL 406, PL 407 and PL 408, which can be obtained from any employment exchange.)

Up to June 7 1971, 246,556 people had entered courses of industrial rehabilitation since the opening of the first unit at Egham in December 1943. Of the 13,874 who began courses during the 12 months to June 30 1971, 9,360 were recommended by hospitals, general practitioners or other medical agencies; 868 were people who, following recent discharge from hospitals or from medical treatment by their own doctors, were identified at employment exchanges; 2,905 were people who were

unemployed with long standing disabilities but no recent sickness, and 741 were people without an apparent disability or referred to the units by government training centres because of their inability to cope with a particular training course.

The following table shows that there was a rise in the references from medical authorities and falls in those recommended by local offices and the numbers of nominally able-bodied people.

Table 1

IRU entrants in year ended	June, 30 1970	June 30, 1971		Total
	(per cent.)	July-Dec	Jan-June	
(1) Persons needing rehabilitation because of recent sickness or injury	63.8	68.5	66.3	67.5
(a) recommended by medical agencies	8.1	6.3	6.2	6.2
(b) recommended by local offices of the department	71.9	74.8	72.5	73.7
(c) total recent sickness or injury cases	21.0	20.0	22.0	21.0
(2) Other persons with disabilities	7.1	5.2	5.5	5.3
(3) Nominally able-bodied persons with employment difficulties and people referred by government training centres				

### Medical categories of disabilities

Table 2 gives some details about the 14,221 people who entered the IRUs during 1970—the proportion in each medical group, the number who completed their courses, and the proportion of those who were known to be in employment or accepted for training within three months of completing their course at an IRU.

Table 2

Disability group	Number of entrants during calendar year 1970	Number of entrants in each group as a percentage of all entrants	Number of entrants who completed the course	Resettlement position within three months of completion of course		
				Percentage of col (4) accepted for	Employment	Training
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No obvious disability	746	5.2	555	51.0	23.2	74.2
Amputations	312	2.2	273	40.3	20.5	60.8
Arthritis and rheumatism	401	2.8	348	43.4	15.2	58.6
Diseases of Digestive system	364	2.4	296	39.2	18.9	58.1
Heart and circulatory system	1,256	8.8	1,089	39.4	15.3	54.7
Respiratory system (other than TB)	922	6.5	783	35.8	17.7	53.5
Ear defects	217	1.5	198	44.4	17.7	62.1
Eye defects	356	2.5	295	47.8	15.6	63.4
Injuries of head and trunk	363	2.5	305	45.3	15.4	60.7
Injuries, diseases and deformities of Lower limb	1,118	7.9	949	41.8	18.7	60.5
Upper limb	695	4.9	593	43.8	20.1	63.9
Spine (including Paraplegia)	1,786	12.6	1,521	36.6	23.4	60.0
Psychoneurosis	1,754	12.6	1,447	46.6	13.4	60.0
Psychosis	875	6.2	663	47.4	7.5	54.9
Mental subnormality	460	3.2	339	63.4	0.6	64.0
Epilepsy	615	4.3	532	38.9	11.3	50.2
Other organic nervous diseases	810	5.7	697	42.0	8.8	50.8
Respiratory TB	190	1.3	169	36.7	21.9	58.6
TB, other forms	43	0.3	40	45.0	15.0	60.0
Other diseases	844	5.9	669	38.4	16.0	54.4
Left before medically examined	94	0.7	—	—	—	—
<b>All disability groups</b>	<b>14,221</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,761</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>58.5</b>

### Results of courses

82.7 per cent. of the people who entered IRUs during 1970 went on to complete their courses with an average stay of 7.9 weeks. The number of people who took up employment within three months of leaving the unit was 4,989, and a further 1,896 were accepted for training.

Letters of enquiry about progress are sent after about six months to people who complete courses. Table 3 gives the results of the enquiries for the two half-yearly periods since the last report (see this GAZETTE, November 1970 pages 1021-1022).

Table 3

IRU entrants in half-year ended	December 1969	June 1970
Effective replies received	4,153	4,398
Regarded as satisfactorily resettled in employment, but not to their satisfaction	(per cent.) 54.2	(per cent.) 53.6
Not in employment but some work since leaving the IRU	7.3	6.7
Not in employment and no work since leaving	12.5	13.4
	26.0	26.3

The Young Persons Work Preparation Courses continued at 11 units—Bellshill, Coventry, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Killingworth, Leeds, Long Eaton, Manchester, Perivale, Port Talbot and Sheffield. The courses received enthusiastic support from local education authorities and careers officers, and tentative enquiries have been received about the possibility of opening similar courses at other units. The pattern remained the same, a qualified teacher from the education authority having a classroom in the unit where the youngsters were made more self-reliant by being brought into contact with words, titles and directional notices they were likely to need when going out to work. In the workshops a specially selected supervisor introduced them to work disciplines and practices and gave simple instruction in the use of basic tools.

At the time of follow up 238 of those who entered in 1970 were known to have entered employment or vocational training.

### Industrial rehabilitation by other agencies

**The blind**—The Department of Employment re-imburses the cost of courses of industrial rehabilitation for the blind provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery for the Newly Blind, Torquay, and by the Edinburgh and South East of Scotland Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife.

In the 12 months ended June 7, 1971, 362 blind men and women completed a course at these centres and 32 other entrants terminated their courses prematurely.

A total of 7,248 blind people have been admitted to courses of industrial rehabilitation at these centres since the start of the arrangements at Torquay in 1948.

**Mentally disabled**—The arrangements for the provision of separate workshops for the industrial rehabilitation of long-term mental patients continued throughout the year. The department provided financial assistance under Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 to three voluntary bodies, Industrial Therapy Organisation (Epsom) Ltd, Industrial Therapy Organisation (Thames) Ltd, Birmingham Industrial Therapy Association, and one local authority rehabilitation and assessment centre (LARAC) run by the London Borough of

Croydon as part of its community welfare services. The London Borough of Redbridge opened a purpose built work centre in September 1971. No formal approach has yet been made for it to be recognised as a local authority Rehabilitation and Assessment Centre but there is every possibility that an application will be made. It is expected that 30/40 places will be occupied mainly by severely mentally handicapped people.

The workshops are a valuable ancillary and sometimes alternative to the services provided at IRUs.

Many long stay mental patients require a longer and less sophisticated course than is provided at an IRU. In view of this applications for industrial therapy workshops are accepted from people who may not be ready for employment in less than six months. In exceptional cases where progress in the workshops has been slower than expected the course can be extended for up to a further six months.

During the year Birmingham Industrial Therapy Association recovered from the effects of the fire in December 1969 and occupancy over the last twelve months averaged 54 and is running at over 60 at present. The Croydon Local Authority Rehabilitation and Assessment Centre continued to operate alongside the Crosfield Industrial Unit sheltered workshops. Average occupancy over the last year was 22. The Industrial Therapy Organisation at Epsom, with an average occupancy of 48, showed little change from last year's level. In order to improve the industrial tempo, more modern machinery was installed. The number of people taking courses at the Industrial Therapy Organisation (Thames) Ltd averaged 43, a slight fall from last year's occupancy. Experience of the operation of Industrial Therapy Organisations and LARAC has shown that the need for resettlement facilities for long-term schizophrenics diminishes after the workshops have been in operation for four to five years, but that there will be a continuing demand for places on a lower scale than originally thought necessary.

The agency schemes for the mentally disabled began in 1964. Up to September 27, 1971 there had been 2,756 admissions to the workshops, 1,207 placings and 1,379 terminations for other reasons.

**Spastics**—The two centres operated by the Spastics Society at Lancaster and Welwyn Garden City continued to provide industrial rehabilitation facilities for the cerebral palsied. Average occupancy at over 70 per cent. showed an improvement on last year's level. During the year it was discovered that a substantial number of spastics were being sent to IRUs because the recommending doctors had used different terminologies which were not identifiable as in the cerebral palsied category. Following discussions with the society a list of variations of definition was drawn up and circulated to disablement resettlement officers and careers officers. This widening of the recruitment field together with encouragement to careers officers to consider whether it would be more appropriate in the case of severe disablement to submit to a spastics centre with longer courses rather than an IRU may have been the main cause of the increase.

On September 27 1971, 57 young people were attending courses at Sherrards and 48 at Lancaster.

### Further information

During the year a 60-second television filler was made and it has been shown in most regions.

There was a further increase in allowances to keep them slightly in advance of most of the social security benefits.

# CIR appraisal of industrial relations problems

Questions which the Commission on Industrial Relations has been asked to investigate have, it says in its second general report (Cmnd. 4803, HMSO 24p), been typical of current industrial relations problems, and are evidence that there is wide scope for improvements and an undoubted need for continuing action. The report covers the period June 1970 to the reconstitution of the commission as a statutory body under the Industrial Relations Act 1971 (see this GAZETTE, October 1971, page 886).

The wide range of references it had examined since it was first set up had, the commission points out, brought it in touch with most of the commoner industrial relations problems. While its reports had been primarily designed to record the enquiries conducted, with the help of those directly concerned, into particular situations and problems, it hoped that they might make a contribution to the general body of information on industrial relations problems.

Since its establishment the commission had sought, through its handling of cases referred to it to promote improvements in industrial relations, in particular by the development of efficient and orderly institutions and procedures for free and responsible collective bargaining. The methods of working which it had chosen had had some impact on particular situations and problems, and had been recognised by managements and unions as capable of leading to useful results.

## Opinion confirmed by experience

It points out that experience had confirmed its opinion that general and industry references could be of practical significance enabling it to make proposals for the development of improved collective bargaining in particular firms. References concerning a whole industry could be valuable. There was benefit in getting the wide framework, identifying the main problems and themes, indicating the nature of the solutions which in principle should be of value and the means of applying them. In all cases, however, the follow-through must have relevance to the situation in the company or the establishment. The industry report could provide pointers for consideration by negotiating parties, and in many cases where there were problems of some scope further CIR assistance can be made available.

The commission had on the whole found recognition disputes comparatively resistant to its method of enquiry. Management opposition to trade union recognition had by definition been a feature of such cases referred to it. This was to some extent based on unwillingness to concede in principle that trade union representation of employees for purposes of collective bargaining might be appropriate, in particular in the expanding area of white collar employment. Opposition had also stemmed from apprehension that to grant a trade union negotiating rights would, by introducing an area of joint determination, limit management's freedom of decision.

In responding to these objections the commission had taken the position that the fact that managements and employees had distinct, and, in some areas, divergent interests must be recognised; and where the clash of these interests produced conflict, that conflict could best be resolved, in white collar as in other areas of employment, by orderly and responsible collective bargaining between managements and independent

and representative organisations acting on behalf of the employees concerned, within the framework of suitable and stable institutions and procedures.

Two issues seemed of particular concern to the commission—the status and suitability as negotiating agents of internal staff associations, and inter-union rivalry for negotiating rights. In considering whether to recommend negotiating rights for internal staff associations in recognition references relative to white collar workers, the commission maintained two pre-requisites—the staff association should be sufficiently independent to enable it to represent its members' interests without material interference from management; and it should have the necessary resources to do the job.

## Broad aim

Where there was inter-union rivalry, the commission's broad aim had been to assist in the long-term structural reform of relations and the establishment of stable institutions, rather than to achieve a short-term solution. It was accepted that the pace rather than the general direction of change might need to be adapted to the facts of each situation.

In procedural cases its starting point was different in one important aspect from that in recognition cases. In most of the former the principle and application of collective bargaining, or its appropriateness in the particular establishment, had already been accepted. In the latter, they were—with notable exceptions—being resisted. The problems in procedural cases related to the nature and functioning of institutions and procedures for collective bargaining. Usually the need for improvement of the institutions and procedures was recognised, and there was a willingness to consider suggestions to that end.

The commission emphasised the need for improving communications between full-time trade union officials, shop stewards and shop floor members. This might assist, in particular, a clear understanding by trade union members of the advantages and commitments flowing from agreements entered into on their behalf. It also emphasised that, where negotiating rights were held by several unions, they should co-ordinate their activities, particularly through the union side of joint negotiating committees.

## Strengthening of staffs urged

Drawing particular attention to the need for companies to strengthen their industrial relations departments, the commission commented that in a majority of the companies covered by its enquiries industrial relations staff was engaged mainly, or even exclusively, in trying to secure quick settlements of minor disputes. The staff, it goes on, was not equipped, in terms of resources and authority, to help formulate and implement a wider strategy aimed at reducing sources of conflict.

In these companies, there was need to ensure that in the formulation of company policy, industrial relations implications were considered from the outset. For these reasons, the commission had emphasised the need for adequate staff resources to be allocated to industrial relations work and the advantages of assigning the responsibility for personnel and industrial relations work to a particular board member as a major or sole responsibility.

## FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY: JULY 1970 TO JUNE 1971

The weighting patterns of the General Index of Retail Prices, and the special indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households, are revised annually. The weights are based on information on the average expenditure of the appropriate groups of households obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey over a period of three years ending in the June previous to the date of revision. The weights to be used during 1972, based on the period July 1968 to June 1971, will be published in later issues of this GAZETTE.

The following analysis gives the average expenditure of all households which took part in the survey, and of the relevant "index" groups of households, for the 12 months ended June 1971. Corresponding results for the periods ended June 1969 and June 1970 were published in the January 1970 and January 1971 issues of this GAZETTE.

A "pensioner" household is one in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid to supplement, or instead of, such pensions. "General index households" are those which are not pensioner households, and of which the head of the household had a weekly income, in the 1970 survey, of less than £55, and in the 1971 survey of less than £65.

## Average weekly expenditure in the year ended June 1971 of households grouped by type of household

	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General index" households	All households in survey
Total number of households	412	255	6,195	7,203
Total number of persons	412	510	18,963	21,040
Total number of adults (16 and over)	412	510	13,323	15,028
Average number of persons per household				
All persons	1.00	2.00	3.06	2.92
Males	0.14	0.92	1.51	1.43
Females	0.86	1.08	1.55	1.50
Children under 2	—	—	0.12	0.11
Children 2 and under 5	—	—	0.19	0.17
Children 5 and under 16	—	—	0.61	0.56
Persons 16 and under 65	0.10	0.24	1.90	1.75
Persons 65 and over	0.90	1.76	0.25	0.34
Persons working	0.04	0.09	1.53	1.39
Retired persons, men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.45	1.10	0.13	0.18
All other persons	0.51	0.81	1.40	1.35
Average age of head of household	73	72	47	50

Housing by type of tenure	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General index" households	All households in survey
Number of households				
Rented unfurnished	331	188	2,822	3,377
Local authority	198	127	1,907	2,249
Other	133	61	915	1,128
Rented furnished	10	2	246	263
Rent-free	6	2	189	208
Owner-occupied	65	63	2,938	3,355
In process of purchase	3	3	1,714	1,922
Owned outright	62	60	1,224	1,433

A total of 7,203 households took part in the survey in the period ended June 1971. Of this total 6,195 (86.1 per cent.) were general index households, 412 (5.7 per cent.) one-person pensioner households and 255 (3.5 per cent.) two-person pensioner households. The remainder were 17 (0.2 per cent.) other pensioner households, and 324 (4.5 per cent.) other households whose expenditure is not used in determining weighting patterns of the indices.

Information provided by households has not been adjusted to take account of under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals taken outside the home, sweets and chocolate which occurs in household expenditure surveys. The figures in the table are subject to sampling variations, and approximate standard errors of the averages for households are given.

Standard errors for the averages for the other groups of households may be obtained on request from the Department of Employment, Statistics D1, 26 King Street, London SW1.

Definitions of terms used in the survey, and a description of it, are contained in the Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1970 (HMSO £2.30). Preliminary results of the full 1971 survey will be published in mid-1972.

## Average weekly household expenditure

Housing by type of tenure	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General index" households	All households in survey	Standard error, all households
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure of the households in each tenure group					
Rented unfurnished					
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	1.96	2.23	2.98	2.86	0.03
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.04	0.12	0.24	0.21	0.02
Local authority					
Payment as defined above	2.31	2.39	3.16	3.04	0.02
Rent etc	0.05	0.12	0.23	0.20	0.02
Repairs etc					
Other					
Payment as defined above	1.42	1.88	2.62	2.50	0.06
Rent etc	0.01	0.14	0.26	0.22	0.03
Repairs etc					
Rented furnished					
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	2.34	3.25	4.65	4.63	0.18
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	—	—	0.11	0.11	0.06
Rent-free					
Payment such as rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from sub-letting	1.21	1.29	1.96	2.03	0.11
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	1.02	1.29	1.75	1.80	0.08
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	—	—	0.10	0.09	0.04
Owner-occupied					
Payment such as rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from letting	1.66	2.08	3.28	3.46	0.04
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	1.07	1.39	2.20	2.31	0.02
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.12	0.15	1.00	1.02	0.13
In process of purchase					
Payment as defined above	3.15	2.38	3.45	3.70	0.04
Rates etc	2.09	1.53	2.28	2.45	0.03
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	0.11	—	0.99	1.04	0.10
Repairs etc					
Owned outright					
Payment as defined above	1.59	2.06	3.06	3.14	0.07
Rates etc	1.02	1.39	2.08	2.12	0.04
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	0.12	0.16	1.01	1.00	0.26
Repairs etc					









# News and Notes

## EMPLOYERS URGED TO CHECK LIABILITY INSURANCE

Every employer in Britain, irrespective of the number of people he has working for him, or the size of his establishment, will need to check his insurance cover to make sure it is adequate to meet the requirements of the Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act which comes into operation on New Year's Day.

The new Act, which received the royal assent in October 1969, is designed to protect the interests of employees and their families. Its aim is to ensure that, irrespective of the financial position of his employer, an employee will receive any compensation to which he is entitled for any injury or disease sustained in the course of his work because of the employer's negligence.

Most employers will be covered under their existing insurance for this kind of risk, but the Act makes it compulsory. Under it, all employers carrying on business in Great Britain, unless qualifying for exemption, must, from January 1, 1972, insure and maintain insurance under approved policies—that is policies not subject to prohibited conditions—with authorised insurers against their liability for bodily injury or disease sustained by their employees arising out of and in the course of their employment in Great Britain. From the same date, insurers will have to issue approved policies of insurance and certificates confirming the contract of insurance whenever a policy of insurance is entered into or renewed.

### Display of certificates

From January 1, 1973, every employer will have to display the certificate of insurance, or copies of it, for the information of their employees, at each of their premises or sites. Insurers plan to issue the certificates when they renew policies for clients during 1972, or when they issue policies to new clients.

The obligations imposed by the legislation will affect every kind of business—from the one-man one-employee establishment to the biggest industrial and retail firms in the country.

It covers shopkeepers—such as newsagents, grocers, hairdressers, dress shops—service firms, such as window cleaners or office cleaners, and even professional men such as accountants, architects and lawyers. It also includes organisations which employ staff, but which are not normally classified as businesses—for instance, working men's clubs or tennis clubs. But it does not include

someone who has a maid, gardener or odd-job man working in his own home.

Employers must be covered for a minimum of £2m. in relation to claims arising from any one incident. This amount will probably be available automatically, as existing policies have usually offered unlimited cover.

Only a few categories of employers are exempt under the Act. They include most local authorities, the police, nationalised industries, and certain bodies financed from public funds. Employers of seamen covered by ship-owners' mutual insurance schemes are also exempt. Further action will be taken before the Act comes into operation to exempt those bodies not already exempted but which are financed wholly or mainly from public funds.

### Employee exemptions

A few types of employees are also exempt. No cover, for example, will be needed for workers who are close relatives of an employer. This includes husbands and wives, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, grandparents and grandchildren.

An employer not insured on any day in accordance with the Act will, from January 1, 1972, be liable on summary conviction to a fine of up to £200, for every day on which he is not insured. Anyone who fails to display copies of certificates of insurance, to send the certificates or copies to the Department of Employment on request, to produce certificates on demand to an authorised inspector, or to allow him to inspect them will be liable on summary conviction to a fine of up to £50.

A guide to the Act prepared by the Department of Employment, is available free on request from any local office of the department.

## EXPERIMENTAL WORK SCHEME FOR YOUNG UNEMPLOYED

The Government is to make £500,000 available for an experimental scheme for employing young people on work of social value, especially in environmental and community projects.

Announcing this in the House of Commons Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, said that the proposal for the scheme had been made by the National Association of Youth Clubs.

"The aim", he said, "is to see what scope there is for organised arrangements designed to bring together young people who are having difficulty in finding steady employment, and work of lasting value which would not otherwise be done. I have

agreed to make half a million pounds available for this scheme. It will be run by the NAYC, who will work in close co-operation with local authorities and others concerned. It is intended to select for the experiment six places in development or intermediate areas. The scheme is being introduced on a pilot basis for 12 months and will then be reviewed to see what lessons can be drawn."

Designed to create worthwhile new jobs for unemployed young people, and to help young people who lack qualifications and have been unable to obtain steady employment after leaving school by providing regular work, the scheme is expected to provide work for at least 500 young people. It is essentially experimental, and will be monitored to study the possibility of establishing a long term service for young people.

The National Association of Youth Clubs will be responsible for running the scheme through a central co-ordinating unit under a national co-ordinator. An official of the Department of Employment will be seconded as deputy co-ordinator.

### Six project teams

Six project teams will operate in selected places in development and intermediate areas advised in each case by a local steering committee. These places will be announced later. They will be chosen after considering the extent of youth unemployment, the availability of suitable work, the offers of active support from local authorities and other bodies, and the need for a range of areas for the experiment.

The scheme will be open to unemployed young people under the age of 18 in each place. They will be selected by members of the project teams in collaboration with careers officers. Members of the project teams will also be responsible for liaison with local authorities and other local organisations to provide the jobs, and for counselling and working with the young people on the projects. Work teams will be organised on a ratio of about one supervisor to ten young people.

Wage rates will be comparable to public authority rates for similar jobs. The direct labour costs arising in each local project will be borne out of the Government grant, but it is expected that the public bodies for whom a particular project is being done will assist with equipment, transport, necessary materials, etc.

Examples of work that might be undertaken are: helping with pre-school play groups; constructing adventure playgrounds; building picnic sites, footpaths

and footbridges in areas of natural beauty; clearing derelict areas, and canals, and reconstructing towpaths; demolishing old air-raid shelters; tree planting in urban areas. Work teams might also help the elderly and disabled for example, in home cleaning and decorating jobs.

The scheme has been welcomed by the National Youth Employment Council, which will watch closely its progress and outcome.

## MORE TRAINING AWARD SCHEMES

Training award schemes, half the cost of which is met by the government, have been agreed in principle by two more industrial training boards, according to a progress report on government-aided projects to alleviate youth unemployment, considered by the National Youth Employment Council.

This brings the total number of award places to young people offered by the boards to 4,300.

These award schemes, in general, are designed to provide initial apprenticeship training for suitable young people who have been unable to obtain apprenticeships. The young people receive awards, and in most cases attend training courses in colleges of further education or employers' establishments.

The new schemes are a pilot project by the Construction Industry Training Board to make 300 places available and a scheme by the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board to provide about 200 places. It was hoped that they would be operating early in the New Year.

Training places already made available are: Engineering Industry Training Board—2,500 places; Road Transport Industry Training Board—1,000 places; Foundry Industrial Training Committee—200 places; Rubber and Plastics Industry Training Board—100 places.

About 14 semi-skilled courses for young people have been started this term under the Government's vocational training scheme in colleges of further education and employers' establishments, providing more than 200 places. There are prospects of 20 or more further similar courses in the New Year providing about 350 additional places.

These courses are being provided mainly in the North of England, Wales and Scotland. Most courses are in industrial appreciation and semi-skilled engineering. It is hoped that a wider range of courses would be provided in the future.

Under the vocational training scheme, the Government now pays training allowances to, and meets the training costs of, young people under 18 attending approved semi-skilled courses at colleges within the further education system, and supports similar courses in employers' establishments.

## ANNUAL REGISTER OF TRAINING RESEARCH

The 1971-72 edition of the Department of Employment's annual Training Research Register (HMSO, £1.20) lists over 350 current and recently completed research projects in, or closely related to, training.

The register is designed to keep training specialists informed of research activities in general, and more specifically within their own sphere of interest. It may also help investigators to avoid duplication of effort, and indicate gaps in existing research coverage.

As in previous editions, the classified section lists research projects under a title, followed by a brief abstract of objectives and procedures; location and principal investigators; period of research; and the sponsors.

Classification is according to a system, designed for the storage and retrieval of training information, developed by the department from an analysis of the training function. The addresses of the organisations undertaking the listed research, and the names of the principal investigators, are separately indexed, with cross references to their projects listed in the classified section.

Research projects featured in the register have been financed from a number of sources; many by the Department of Employment, other Government departments and agencies and various industrial training boards. Much of the work is undertaken by universities and specialised research organisations. Some, however, is being carried out by individual firms, and the department is particularly interested to learn of further examples of direct initiative of this kind.

Closely associated with the register in the dissemination of training research information is the Training Information Paper (TIP) series designed to assist the layman by presenting research investigations and their findings briefly and in everyday language. Six TIPs are available to date through HMSO, others are in preparation.

To promote a clearer and more precise use of the language of training the department also publishes (through HMSO) the Glossary of Training Terms.

## FUTURE OF TRAINING ABSTRACTS SERVICE

Production of the Training Abstracts Service (TAS) is to be taken over from the Department of Employment by Information for Education Ltd. from New Year's Day.

This service was launched on annual subscription basis by the department in 1968 (see this GAZETTE, December 1967 page 957). It has been an integral part of the department's system of disseminating training information covering the full range of topics on the subject.

It was designed to provide summaries of books, articles and similar material which are of interest to those concerned with training. Other publications in the system are the annual Training Research Register, the Glossary of Training Terms and a series of Training Information Papers. These will continue to be issued by the Training Division of the department, and to be available through HMSO.

Arrangements have been made for the continued operation of the abstracts service from January 1, 1972 under the general editorship of Professor D. F. Swift of the Department of Educational Studies, the Open University, through the agency of Information for Education Ltd.

Information for Education Ltd. is an abstracting organisation directed by Professor Swift and Professors W. A. L. Blyth and J. B. Mays of Liverpool University, Staff of Bradford and Exeter Universities, Sheffield Polytechnic and Brighton and Edge Hill Colleges of Education, are also involved.

The department is satisfied that the organisation has the resources and expertise to operate a high quality abstracting service, and understands that TAS will be continued substantially unaltered in scope and format. This will enable the preservation and extension of the store of reference material accumulated by users of the service in the past four years.

Certain changes contemplated by the department for 1972 will be carried out by the new editorial board, including streamlining the monthly issues and increasing the annual subscription from £5.50 to £6.50.

## TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Changes in the scope of the Construction Industry Training Board have been made by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, under an order which came into operation on November 30 (SI 1971, No 1766, HMSO price 10½p).

The main purpose of the order is to exclude from the scope of the board:

- wholesale dealing by a merchant or factor in building, plumbing, decorating, heating, ventilating or air-conditioning materials or equipment, in architectural and builders' ironmongery or in cloakroom fittings where such products are supplied to persons engaging the construction industry;
- any operations in thatching.

## Scope of Distributive Industry Board varied

The scope of the Distributive Industry Training Board has been amended under an order made by Mr. Carr (SI 1971, No 1876, HMSO 8p).

The order, which came into operation on December 8, re-defines the activities which come within the scope of the board to include wholesale dealing by a merchant or factor in building, plumbing, decorating, heating, ventilating or air-conditioning materials or equipment, in architectural and builders' ironmongery or in cloakroom fittings where such products are supplied to persons engaging in the construction industry; and to exclude the activities of:

- any persons engaged wholly or mainly in the work of a consultant or valuer in connection with antiques and works of fine art
- operating a business of check trading.

## RECORD SALES BY REMPLOY

Remploy increased the sale of its products by more than 20 per cent. in the year ended March 31, 1971, to a record level of £11,266,000.

This is stated in the company's annual report, which points out that this increase contained a substantial element of inflation, but if this was discounted by the movement in the Retail Prices Index it left a figure of

11½ per cent. in real terms. The rise in costs and wages was also reflected in the higher overall loss of £5,417,663, compared with £5,060,446 in the previous financial year.

A striking advance had been made in the sale of metal furniture, and, to achieve further expansion, a licensing arrangement had been made with a European organisation to produce and sell their designs in the United Kingdom. These products, together with the company's recently introduced polypropylene chairs would enable a wide range of customers to be served.

The average number of disabled people employed by Remploy, in its 86 factory units throughout Great Britain, was 7,567, during the year, 119 more than in the previous year.

Plans were in hand to increase the number of disabled employees to between 8,000 and 8,500 by 1975. New factories at Brixton and Wrexham were under construction during the year, and other new factories, extensions and improvements were proposed for various parts of England, Wales and Scotland.

These plans were geared to the requirements of the Department of Employment, but were also dependent on the economic climate of the nation.

**LABOUR COSTS IN GREAT BRITAIN 1968**

The full results of the Department of Employment's second comprehensive enquiry into employers' total labour costs has now been published in **LABOUR COSTS IN GREAT BRITAIN 1968** (HMSO, £1.50 net). In addition to the analyses previously published in instalments in this **GAZETTE** (August and October 1970 and January 1971) the booklet includes more detailed information for selected industries.

The primary data was collected and analysed on the basis of the 1958 edition of the United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification. The booklet provides appendices giving the main results based on the 1968 edition, and also converted, so far as practicable, to the European Economic Community systems of classification of industries and of labour costs.

A similar booklet of results of the previous (1964) survey was published in 1968 (see this **GAZETTE**, November 1968, page 920). Changes since 1964 in the pattern of labour costs include the effects of new legislation, in particular the Industrial Training Act 1964, the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966. Collection of information on hours worked in the 1968 survey has enabled average expenditure per employee to be expressed on an hourly as well as on an annual basis.

**CHANGES IN RULES OF WORK PERMIT SCHEME**

Changes in the rules governing the issue of work permits for aliens, designed to restrict the numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled alien men coming to take jobs in this country, because of the current employment situation, have been announced by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr. Carr said in the House of Commons that "in view of the present employment situation the Government has decided to cease, from January 1, 1972, issuing work permits in industry and commerce for unskilled and semi-skilled alien men for all countries other than the European Economic Community, Norway and Denmark. The only exception to this will be the hotel and catering industry where a reduction will be brought about in stages by means of a quota system for permits."

In the hotel and catering industry a quota of 5,500 permits for such men will be introduced for 1972; this will be reduced to 3,500 in 1973, and compares with about 7,500 issued in 1970. No decision has yet been taken about the quota for 1974. Of the 5,500 permits for 1972, 5,000 will be allocated to establishments which were in existence in 1971. To spread the allocation fairly, no such establishment in 1972 will be allowed more than 60 per cent. of its 1971 intake of unskilled and semi-skilled male workers from countries outside the Common Market other than Norway and Denmark. In 1972, 500 permits will be allocated to establishments opening after January 1, 1972.

Of these 500 permits, 125 will be reserved for restaurants and 375 for hotels. Of the 3,500 permits available in 1973, 3,200 will be set aside for establishments existing in 1972, and 300 for new establishments opening after January 1, 1973.

The quota is intended to give the industry time to recruit and train additional labour from the home market to meet its needs. This is primarily the responsibility of the industry itself. But the Department of Employment is examining with the industry how its employment exchange staff, careers officers of the Youth Employment Service and careers teachers can be better informed about the industry, and, therefore, better able to advise potential recruits about the opportunities it offers. The establishment of further specialist sections in employment exchanges to help recruitment is also being examined.

Training facilities provided by the Government for the hotel and catering industry will be improved. The food preparation course already in operation at Letchworth GTC is being broadened to meet the industry's requirements. Other courses to train unemployed people as general kitchen hands, canteen assistants and so on will be introduced at GTCs, and are being planned at colleges of further education.

The work permit scheme is administered by the Department of Employment under the Aliens Order 1953. It applies to anyone from any country outside the Commonwealth, except for the Irish Republic, who wishes to take work here. Control of immigration from the Commonwealth is exercised through the Commonwealth employment voucher scheme, primarily by means of a quota.

Thirty per cent. of the work permits issued to aliens in 1970 were to nationals of Common Market countries or of Norway and Denmark who will not be affected by the changes. Norway and Denmark are excluded because of their application to join the EEC.

No further restrictions are being introduced for alien women or for certain other categories of worker, for example nurses and entertainers.

**BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: YEAR BOOK 1969**

The first of a new series of year books setting out labour and industrial statistics for 1969, compiled by the Department of Employment has just been published (HMSO £6.50).

The subjects covered include wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial disputes, membership of trade unions, industrial accidents, labour costs and output per person employed. Regional analyses of many items are included.

The year covered is 1969, but, where appropriate, series for up to 10 years are included. Many of the tables have appeared in this **GAZETTE**, but they have now been brought together in one volume for ease of reference. Information which has become available since the original date of publication has been incorporated.

In addition to this new data, the series is designed to supplement the information in **BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: HISTORICAL ABSTRACT 1886-1968**, the standard work of reference published in June 1971.

**INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES**

In October, 48 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 35 in September. This total included 24 arising from factory processes, 20 from building operations and works of engineering construction and four in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended October 30, compared with six in the four weeks ended September 25. These seven included four underground coal mine workers and two in quarries, compared with five and none a month earlier.

In the railway service there were four fatal accidents in October and three in the previous month.

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

In October, 29 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised six of chrome ulceration, 12 of lead poisoning, one of cadmium poisoning, three of aniline poisoning and seven of epitheliomatous ulceration.

**HELD OVER**

Because of pressure on space it has been necessary to omit from this issue tables 105 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 1179 of this issue.

**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 10,289,600 in October (7,592,000 males 2,697,600 females). The total included 8,276,500 (5,746,800 males 2,529,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,242,400 (1,156,100 males 86,300 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 53,400 lower than that for September 1971 and 524,500 lower than in October 1970. The total in manufacturing industry was 36,000 lower than in September 1971 and 454,400 lower than in October 1970. The number in construction was 15,100 lower than in September 1971 and 53,000 lower than in October 1970.

**Unemployment**

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on November 6 in Great Britain was 839,295. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 854,700 representing 3.7 per cent. of employees compared with about 832,700 in October.

In addition, there were 11,945 unemployed school-leavers and 74,855 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 926,095, representing 4.0 per cent. of employees. This was 39,543 more than in October when the percentage rate was 3.9.

Among those wholly unemployed in November, 340,308 (40.1 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 339,908 (41.7 per cent.) in October; 120,945 (14.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 132,313 (16.2 per cent.) in October.

Between October and November the number temporarily stopped rose by 7,586 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 7,354.

**Vacancies**

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on November 3, was 113,962; 5,184 lower than on October 6. After adjustment for normal seasonal

variations, the number was about 117,400, compared with about 116,100 in October. Including 34,894 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on November 3 was 148,856; 10,334 lower than on October 6.

**Overtime and short-time**

In the week ended October 16, 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 1,637,400. This is about 29.7 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 117,500 or about 2.1 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10½ hours on average.

**Basic rates of wages and hours of work**

At November 30, 1971, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 227.4 and 252.4, compared with 225.7 and 250.5 at October 31.

**Index of Retail Prices**

At November 16 the official prices retail index was 157.3 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 156.4 at October 19 and 144.0 at November 17, 1970. The index for food was 160.1 compared with 158.0 at October 19.

**Stoppages of Work**

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in November, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 143, involving approximately 62,700 workers. During the month, approximately 119,700 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 556,000 working days were lost, including 332,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

















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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Table with 23 columns representing different industrial sectors and 35 rows representing monthly data from 1960 to 1971. The columns include: 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, and Vehicles.

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) THOUSANDS

Table with 23 columns representing different industrial sectors and 35 rows representing monthly data from 1960 to 1971. The columns include: Metal goods, Textiles, Leather, leather goods and fur, Clothing and footwear, Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc., Timber, furniture, etc., Paper, printing and publishing, Other manufacturing industries, Construction, Gas, electricity and water, Transport and communication, Distributive trades, Insurance, banking, finance and business services, Professional and scientific services, Miscellaneous services, Public administration and defence, and a final column for the total.

§ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964 (a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)

¶ Figures after June 1970 for industry groups are provisional, and may be revised in the light of the count of national insurance cards at mid-1971.

\*\* Excluding members of HM Forces.

\*\*\* Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classification of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account

of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, that is (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.

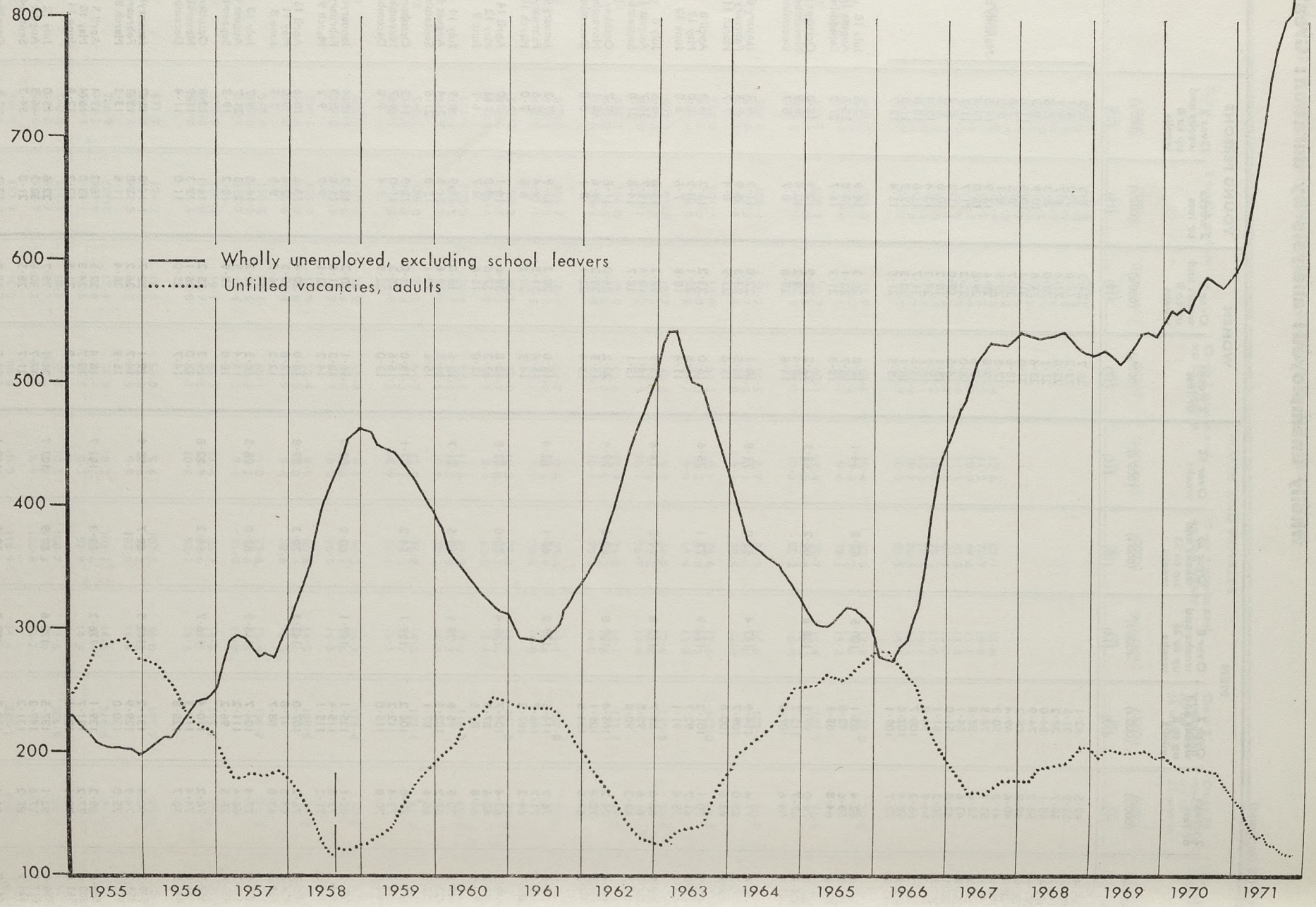
§§ Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to the interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual and no estimates are available for February 1971.





### Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



## 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
Monthly averages								
1967	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.7	80.1	172.5	81.0
April 5	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.7	78.0	167.3	81.7
May 3	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	88.1	77.8	165.7	94.7
June 7	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
July 5	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
August 9	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
September 6	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
October 4	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
November 8	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
December 6	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
1968	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
January 3	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
February 7	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
March 6	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	88.9	93.5	182.1	92.7
April 3	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	90.4	95.0	185.5	93.5
May 8	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	91.4	95.7	187.4	100.4
June 5	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	92.5	97.1	190.1	107.8
July 3	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	91.3	94.6	186.2	93.5
August 7	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	93.3	97.6	191.2	81.3
September 4	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.4	99.1	193.0	76.4
October 9	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.1	202.6	73.2
November 6	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	106.6	104.7	210.4	71.5
December 4	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	96.6	99.3	196.1	71.3
1969	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
January 8	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
February 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	99.4	99.6	199.3	88.5
March 5	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.4	201.3	97.3
April 9	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.6	99.1	201.8	95.4
May 7	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	103.7	98.2	201.9	103.9
June 4	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.1	94.0	196.4	107.0
July 9	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.1	94.7	199.1	95.2
August 6	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	106.3	97.2	203.8	81.6
September 3	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	105.1	94.3	199.2	74.4
October 8	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	105.2	92.2	197.3	67.9
November 5	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	108.5	92.5	200.4	62.8
December 3	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	102.8	91.1	194.5	62.9
1970	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
January 7	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
February 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	100.3	87.2	188.0	79.9
March 4	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.2	87.1	188.4	81.3
April 8	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	101.2	86.8	186.8	83.5
May 6	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	101.0	87.4	186.9	91.7
June 3	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	101.6	84.8	185.6	94.9
July 8	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.8	183.7	82.9
August 5	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	102.5	84.2	186.8	69.3
September 9	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	102.3	81.5	183.8	61.6
October 7	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	96.2	80.0	176.3	56.7
November 4	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	94.0	76.8	170.6	51.6
December 2	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	84.8	72.0	157.1	48.7
1971	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.6	65.6	147.4	47.2
January 6	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.6	65.6	147.4	47.2
February 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	73.9	59.3	133.9	48.6
March 3	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.2	59.9	128.7	54.2
March 31	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.1	62.3	130.2	50.8
May 5	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	68.5	64.8	132.6	53.1
June 9	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.2	59.6	121.8	61.3
July 7	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.2	58.4	123.4	51.0
August 4	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.6	54.6	117.8	44.0
September 8	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.1	52.5	116.1	40.0
October 6	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	62.7	54.2	117.4	34.9
November 3								

\* 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.









**EARNINGS**  
Great Britain: all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1958	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	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
	1968	111.7 111.5 121.7	112.5 119.6 113.5	110.0 111.6 113.1	109.1 110.0 112.3	109.8 107.8 110.8	112.2 113.8 115.8	111.5 111.7 113.9	112.9 114.0 115.4	106.3 108.2 111.8	110.1 111.3 114.6
1969	120.7 120.3 129.7	120.3 128.3 121.7	121.3 120.9 123.2	118.9 117.6 120.4	119.8 122.0 122.5	122.8 120.8 125.8	119.0 120.1 122.0	121.4 121.0 122.1	113.8 113.7 116.7	117.5 117.0 120.1	122.0 119.0 122.3
1970	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
1970	100.0 100.7 114.9	100.0 99.1 99.7	100.0 104.9 102.9	100.0 102.4 103.2	100.0 101.6 102.2	100.0 100.5 101.8	100.0 101.5 101.8	100.0 100.4 97.9	100.0 99.9 102.9	100.0 100.3 100.1	100.0 100.6 99.9	100.0 102.0 101.9	100.0 101.8 103.3	100.0 100.8 100.7
1971	118.6 118.5 133.1	113.3 115.0 115.3	116.9 123.3 118.0	111.6 112.3 109.2	112.3 113.0 112.1	113.2 113.2 116.3	115.3 115.6 115.3	110.6 111.8 115.7	114.4 115.3 112.4	113.3 112.8 112.9	113.7 114.4 116.2	118.9 114.6 117.7	112.9 114.0 115.8	116.1 115.8 114.7

\* England and Wales only.

† Except sea transport and postal services.

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

§ The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be

calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.

|| Provisional.

¶ Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for "all industries and services".

**EARNINGS**  
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

Standard Industrial Classification 1958	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered	
										Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1968	113.7 115.6 117.4	109.9 110.4 113.7	110.0 110.2 113.0	§ 112.0 117.7	110.3 111.3 111.7	114.1 116.9 120.7	107.8 108.8 109.4	110.9 111.7 112.4	114.4 115.6 120.1	84.9 85.8 87.6	84.8 85.5 85.9	85.4 86.5 88.3	85.4 86.1 86.3
1969	119.3 117.1 120.5	118.5 118.6 124.0	115.9 116.7 118.8	117.4 120.3 121.7	116.3 113.3 117.3	123.1 116.2 128.9	113.0 122.6 115.9	122.6 121.7 122.9	121.3 121.6 126.4	91.8 91.7 93.9	91.8 91.5 92.2	92.2 92.0 94.6	92.2 91.7 92.4
1970	127.2	130.8	126.4	126.1	127.2	128.5	128.5	133.3	131.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

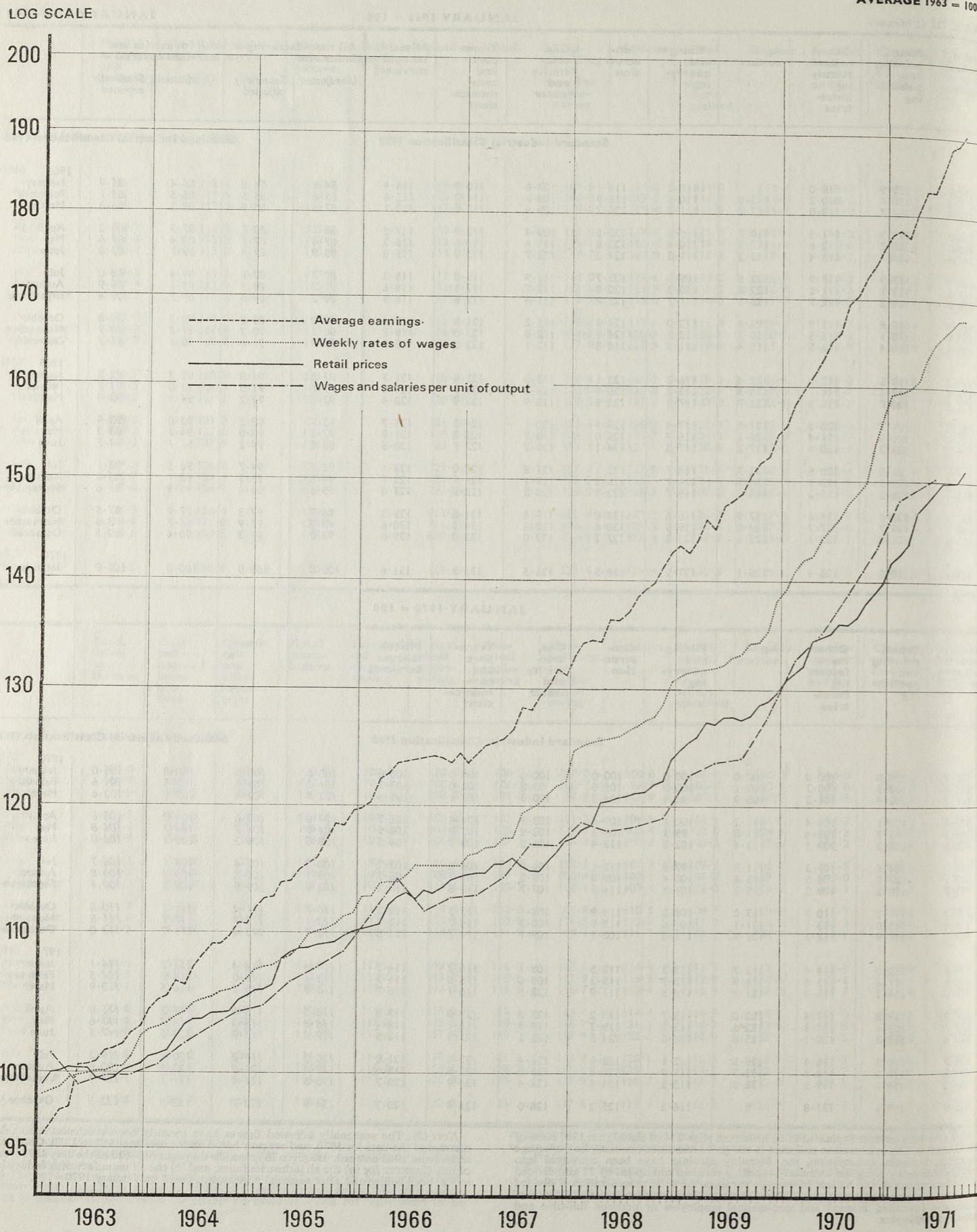
JANUARY 1970 = 100

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries	All industries and services covered
1970	100.0 102.9 101.3	100.0 100.3 102.4	100.0 100.7 101.7	100.0 102.1 105.9	100.0 100.0 96.4	100.0 105.8 104.8	100.0 99.8 100.3	100.0 102.0 102.1	100.0 103.3 105.4	100.0 101.2 102.9	100.0 101.1 101.9
1971	115.8 114.5 117.0	112.0 111.6 114.1	114.4 115.6 116.5	112.7 116.9 121.3	113.3 112.9 114.5	112.5 115.3 117.9	109.1 109.6 123.5	116.7 115.5 116.1	114.7 114.7 116.7	114.4 115.1 115.9	114.4 115.0 113.8

Note (1): This series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of this GAZETTE. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.

Note (2): The seasonally adjusted figures have recently been recalculated to take account of the data for 1970, and are now based on the data for 1963 to 1970. Complete series from 1963 onwards are given in an article on pages 613–615 of the July 1971 issue of this GAZETTE for (a) the all industries index, and (b) the all manufacturing industries index, both before and after seasonal adjustment, based on January 1970=100.

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



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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

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
<b>ENGINEERING*</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	143.2	143.2	156.3	—	167.6	32.66	153.0	153.0	163.8	—	185.2	72.08
Semi-skilled	141.2	141.2	158.0	—	173.9	30.05	149.5	149.5	165.2	—	190.0	64.83
Labourers	139.9	139.9	156.5	—	170.5	23.87	150.6	150.6	162.5	—	183.4	50.13
All timeworkers	143.3	143.3	158.1	—	171.7	30.71	152.6	152.6	165.3	—	188.4	66.90
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	142.7	142.7	155.3	—	165.8	33.27	152.4	152.4	163.2	—	182.2	77.79
Semi-skilled	138.1	138.1	148.9	—	161.5	30.05	147.3	147.3	157.0	—	177.0	70.50
Labourers	138.0	138.0	153.1	—	159.9	23.74	146.5	146.5	159.5	—	176.9	52.25
All payment-by-result workers	140.1	140.1	152.0	—	163.6	31.36	149.6	149.6	160.0	—	179.7	73.34
All skilled workers	142.8	142.8	155.6	—	166.5	32.93	152.0	152.0	162.8	—	183.1	74.63
All semi-skilled workers	139.3	139.3	152.9	—	167.1	30.05	147.9	147.9	160.2	—	182.3	67.62
All labourers	139.6	139.6	155.8	—	168.0	23.84	149.9	149.9	161.9	—	182.1	50.60
All workers covered	141.5	141.5	154.9	—	167.5	31.00	150.8	150.8	162.3	—	183.9	69.81
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	156.5	156.5	154.8	177.6	191.0	32.41	169.7	169.7	174.1	197.1	211.2	69.42
Semi-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
Labourers	166.3	166.3	166.6	185.1	196.0	26.08	176.5	176.5	183.9	206.3	211.5	52.08
All timeworkers	163.3	163.3	159.8	185.0	199.4	30.25	173.9	173.9	177.4	203.6	217.6	62.92
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	148.6	148.6	173.2	176.5	190.3	34.96	166.9	166.9	174.1	184.0	201.1	77.17
Semi-skilled	146.5	146.5	167.4	177.2	187.4	28.35	162.1	162.1	168.7	185.3	205.2	59.50
Labourers	129.4	129.4	152.0	163.3	163.4	25.66	147.2	147.2	158.1	163.4	181.3	52.04
All payment-by-result workers	146.3	146.3	168.9	174.8	187.0	32.37	164.3	164.3	170.5	181.7	199.4	70.20
All skilled workers	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 semi-skilled 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 labourers	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 workers covered	150.1	150.1	165.5	176.4	189.2	31.78	166.8	166.8	171.4	185.8	202.8	68.20
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
General workers	150.8	150.8	164.9	175.4	194.5	32.97	167.7	167.7	185.1	204.1	222.9	74.04
Craftsmen	148.7	148.7	170.4	170.4	192.6	36.24	159.8	159.8	177.3	193.7	215.0	80.96
All timeworkers	150.4	150.4	166.1	174.2	194.2	33.76	166.1	166.1	183.6	202.2	221.9	75.71
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	145.7	145.7	166.3	171.7	181.8	32.34	148.4	148.4	167.3	180.0	193.5	74.21
Craftsmen	145.8	145.8	165.3	166.2	172.6	34.50	145.4	145.4	166.0	174.7	185.0	79.08
All payment-by-result 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
All general workers	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 craftsmen	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 workers covered	148.6	148.6	165.5	172.1	189.2	33.59	158.0	158.0	175.4	191.3	208.5	75.67

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.





RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Table 132: Retail Prices - Food. Columns include: ALL ITEMS, All, Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations, All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations, Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom (with sub-columns for home-produced raw materials and imported raw materials), Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption, Items mainly imported for direct consumption, All items except food, and All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. Data is provided for January 17, 1956=100 and January 16, 1962=100, with monthly averages and specific dates.

\* See footnote on page 1187.

† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote † opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

RETAIL PRICES general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Table 132 (continued): Retail Prices - Non-Food. Columns include: Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries, Alcoholic drink, Tobacco, Housing, Fuel and light, Durable household goods, Clothing and footwear, Transport and vehicles, Miscellaneous goods, Services, and Meals bought and consumed outside the home†. Data is provided for January 17, 1956=100 and January 16, 1962=100, with monthly averages and specific dates.

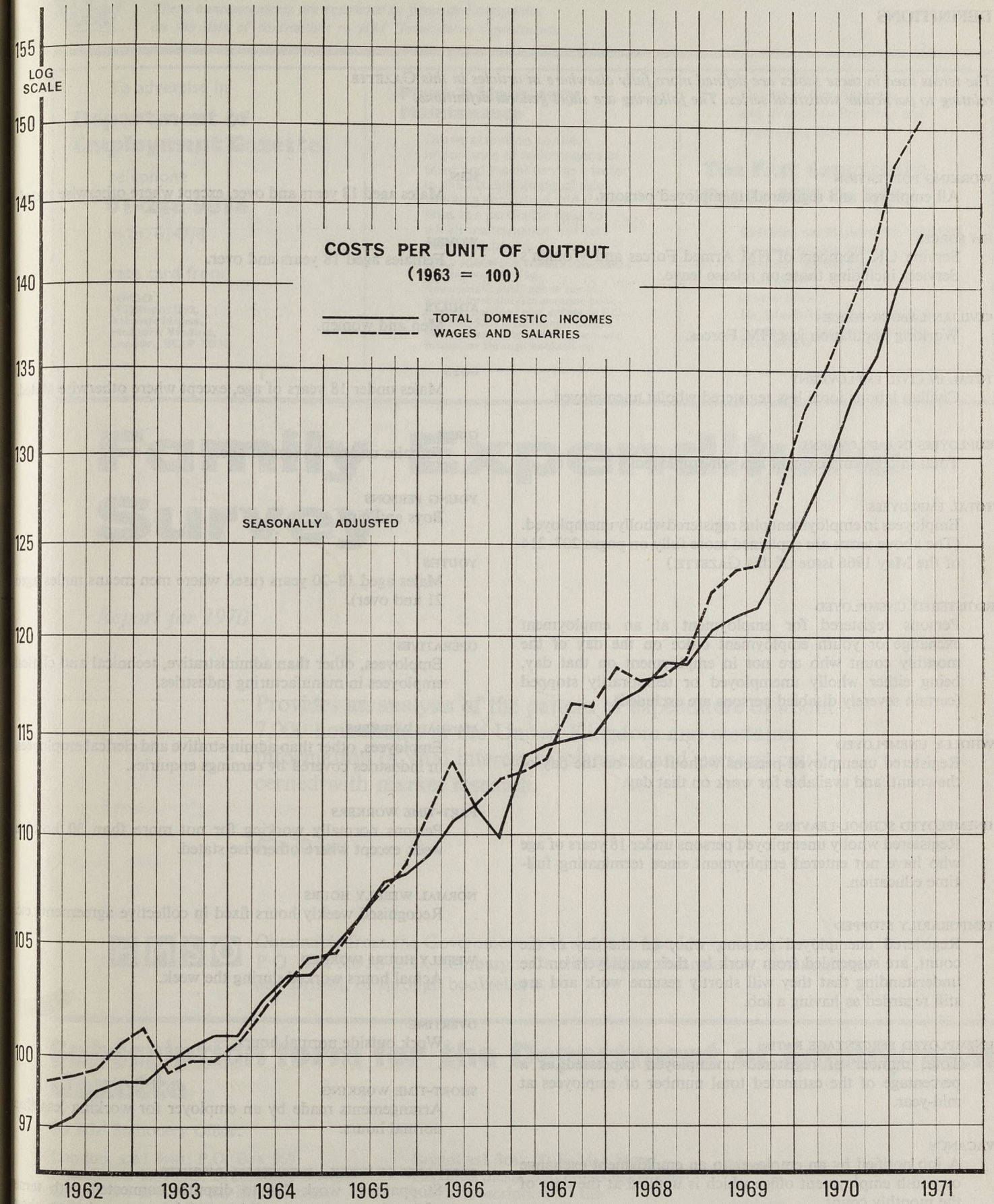
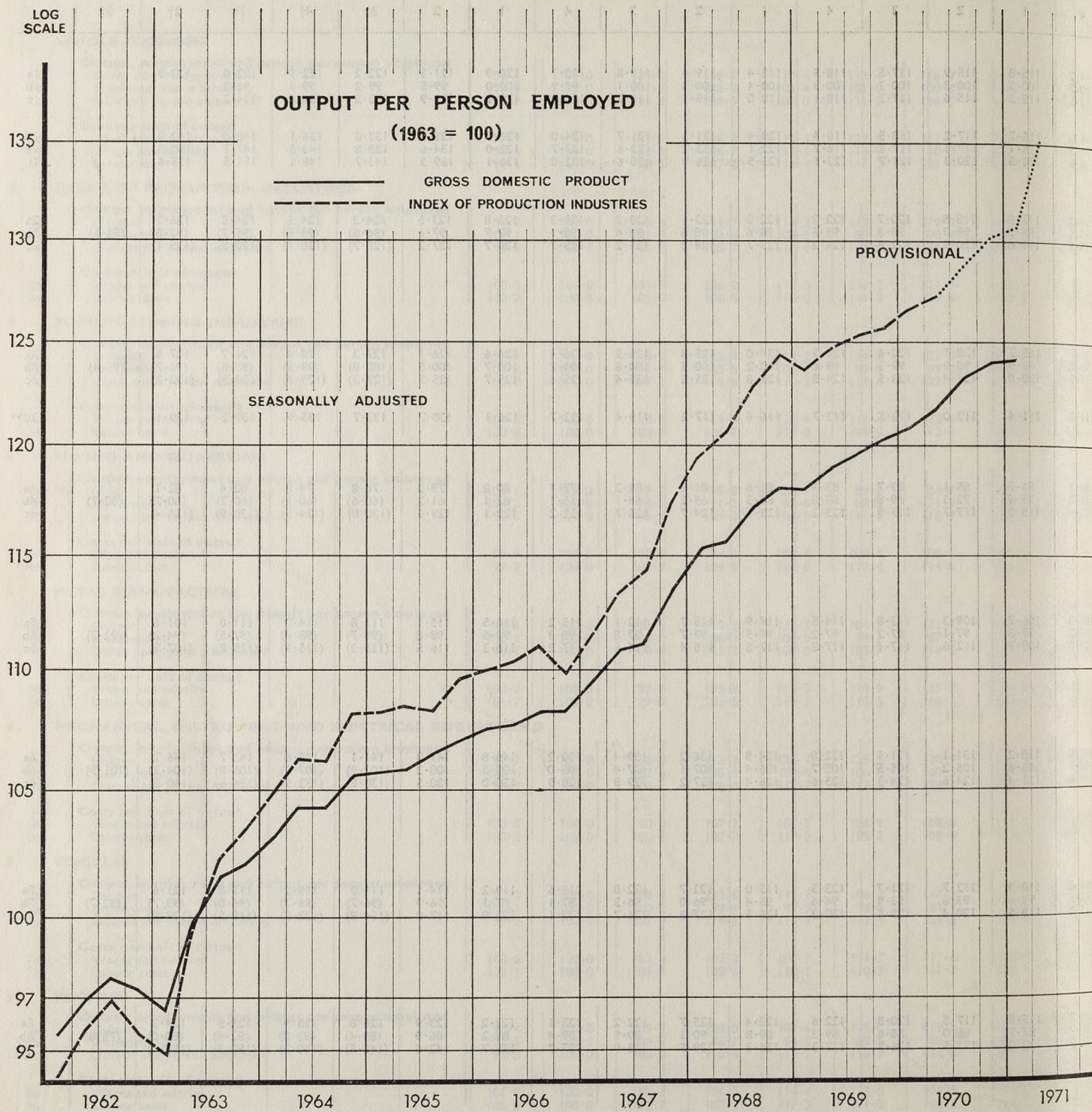
‡ The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food 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.









**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.

<b>WORKING POPULATION</b> All employed and registered unemployed persons.	<b>MEN</b> Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
<b>HM FORCES</b> Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.	<b>WOMEN</b> Females aged 18 years and over.
<b>CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE</b> Working population less HM Forces.	<b>ADULTS</b> Men and women.
<b>TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT</b> Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.	<b>BOYS</b> Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
<b>EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT</b> Total in civil employment less self-employed.	<b>GIRLS</b> Females under 18 years of age.
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES</b> 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.)	<b>YOUNG PERSONS</b> Boys and girls.
<b>REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED</b> 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).	<b>YOUTHS</b> Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
<b>WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED</b> Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.	<b>OPERATIVES</b> Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
<b>UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS</b> Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.	<b>MANUAL WORKERS</b> Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
<b>TEMPORARILY STOPPED</b> 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.	<b>PART-TIME WORKERS</b> Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
<b>UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE</b> Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.	<b>NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS</b> Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
<b>VACANCY</b> A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	<b>WEEKLY HOURS WORKED</b> Actual hours worked during the week.
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b> Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	<b>OVERTIME</b> Work outside normal hours.
	<b>SHORT-TIME WORKING</b> Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	<b>STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES</b> 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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